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

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*British Antarctic Survey*



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NATURAL ENVIRONMENT RESEARCH COUNCIL

## DEDICATION

BRIAN BIRLEY ROBERTS, CMG, MA, PhD  
1912–1978

*Secretary, Antarctic Place-names Committee, 1948–74,  
who by his inspiration and scholarship master-minded  
this work and prepared the way for its publication*

## FOREWORD

By

Mr Merrick Baker-Bates,  
Commissioner for the British Antarctic Territory

*The human history of Antarctica dates from 1819, when William Smith discovered the South Shetland Islands. On the only continent with no native inhabitants, Antarctic explorers freely applied place-names of their choice; in doing so, they enshrined much of the course of human endeavour on the continent. In the British Antarctic Territory — from the early days until about 40 years ago — sealing, whaling and scientific expeditions from various countries operated spasmodically and almost entirely independently. Consequently, there arose different sets of place-names in various languages for the same features, either through ignorance of previous naming or for nationalistic reasons. This was particularly true in the more frequented parts of the South Shetland Islands and northern Graham Land, where place-name confusion led to wastage of scientific and exploratory effort. The task of producing a stable and unified nomenclature for the British Antarctic Territory was started 45 years ago and progressed through the International Geophysical Year, 1957–58, into the present era of the Antarctic Treaty. As a result, the great majority of differences in nomenclature have now been resolved in an official set of place-names in the English language, with mainly conformable equivalents in other languages, except in the case of Spanish where substantial differences remain. Within its purpose of giving the provenance of the place-names (official and unofficial), listing all synonyms and variant forms, and identifying the features to which the names refer, this report charts the extent of British and foreign enterprise in the Territory in the last 171 years. I welcome its publication and hope that it will be widely used.*

*South Atlantic and Antarctic Department,  
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15 September 1990

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

By

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## ABSTRACT

THERE are 4350 officially accepted place-names in the British Antarctic Territory, and 1414 unofficial or redundant names in various languages have also been recorded, together with about 14 000 synonyms. Since 1945, the Antarctic Place-names Committee, of the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, has been responsible for providing advice on the adoption of place-names by the administrative authority for the Territory. The background to this Committee, its work and objectives are described, and some account is provided of the work of similar place-names authorities in other countries. A review is then given of the evolution of the place-names in the British Antarctic Territory as a result of voyages of discovery, sealing and whaling operations,

and scientific and other expeditions, from the time of William Smith's voyage, in 1819, to the present. After a consideration of principles in place-naming, the names are then treated systematically according to prescribed rules and listed alphabetically. Each entry gives the latitude and longitude of the feature, the locality with reference to features named on the included maps, and (in chronological order) details of discovery, mapping and naming, and references to first publication of the name and of any synonyms. Cross-references link the synonyms to these entries. About 1700 published and unpublished sources in eight main languages are listed in the references.

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## INTRODUCTION

THE British Antarctic Territory comprises "all islands and territories whatsoever between the 20th degree of west longitude and the 80th degree of west longitude which are situated south of the 60th parallel of south latitude" (Great Britain. Privy Council, 1962a). Prior to 1962, it formed part of the Falkland Islands Dependencies, a name later applied only to South Georgia, the South Sandwich Islands and offshoots, but now obsolete. The present volume results from the need to provide unique and distinctive place-names for geographical features in the region, as did the previous similar volume dealing with South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands (Hattersley-Smith, 1980b). Its purpose is to prevent confusion, and to promote a stable and universally accepted nomenclature. The need to overhaul the place-names in both regions was clearly seen by the late Dr B. B. Roberts, of the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, who began the work on which this volume is based more than 45 years ago.

Antarctic place-names have long presented a complexity of problems. Probably the only part of the world where comparable problems have arisen is Svalbard. In few other regions have so many names been given, forgotten, imperfectly remembered, mis-spelt and misapplied. In the British Antarctic Territory, since its discovery in 1819, a series of exploring, sealing, whaling and scientific expeditions of many nationalities recorded their experiences, and prepared maps, charts and reports of varying accuracy. Much of the work was done by independent investigators, with the result that the same feature was often given different names (in one or more languages), or the same name was applied to more than one feature. Names were sometimes incorrectly translated, and old names were replaced by new ones without apparent reason. No legal authority concerned itself with the place-names which grew wild until the beginning of the twentieth century, despite the attempts at control by the British Admiralty. It was not until British Letters Patent (Great Britain. Privy Council, 1908, 1917) consolidated and defined the earlier British territorial claims that any co-ordinating authority existed. But the British administrators were not universally recognized and diver-

gences from their place-names policy arose. In the United States, for example, the Board on Geographic Names pursued an independent policy on place-names, until informal co-operation was established with the U.K. Antarctic Place-names Committee in 1948 (p. 14). Furthermore, conflicting Argentine and Chilean claims, overlapping the British claim and dating respectively from 1939 and 1940, resulted in increased divergences in place-names policy by the introduction of differing sets of place-names in Spanish. More recently, countries operating under the Antarctic Treaty have introduced further sets of names in other languages for certain areas.

The preparatory work for this volume has been spread over many years. A formidable amount of research has been needed to unravel the confusion over place-names due principally to: (i) ignorance and carelessness in original naming, (ii) non-recognition of national sovereignty, and (iii) linguistic differences between the countries involved in the Antarctic. While it is impossible under present circumstances to achieve a unified system of place-names for the British Antarctic Territory, the present volume should ensure that, out of numerous published and unpublished sources of names, features can be identified no matter by what synonym or in what language these are referenced. At the same time, the volume covers the history of discovery, survey and mapping of the various features. It incidentally also constitutes a biographical reference for many of those who worked in the area or who contributed to Antarctic research as promoters or as developers of techniques and equipment, for they are commemorated with appropriate notes in the list of place-names.

Prior to the establishment of the Antarctic Place-names Committee in 1945, sailing directions and nautical charts published in the United Kingdom were the most reliable source of information on Antarctic place-names, and the U.K. Permanent Committee on Geographical Names provided important policy guidance on the international usage of names.

## SAILING DIRECTIONS AND NAUTICAL CHARTS

THROUGHOUT the early history of Antarctic place-names, the chief stabilizing influence was the publication of sailing directions and nautical charts, prepared by professional hydrographers from all available sources and periodically revised. The sailing directions provided information on features named on charts, together with indexes of all names shown.

The first nautical directory relating to the Antarctic appears to have been a list of 19 named features in the South Shetland Islands, with their co-ordinates, printed in the *Edinburgh Philosophical Journal* (Baird, 1821). Although the Admiralty Hydrographic Department was founded in 1795, it was not until 1819 that Admiralty charts were put on sale to the public and not until 1825 that the first sailing directions appeared. Bransfield's general chart was the earliest *official* Antarctic chart to be published (BA, 1822); it was unnumbered and indeed Admiralty

charts did not receive serial numbers until 1839. Prior to 1819, it was customary for British naval and other surveyors to dispose of their work to private chart publishers, and this practice continued for civilians during the following half century. In this way the private chart publisher R. H. Laurie (of 53 Fleet Street, London) made important contributions to the diffusion of knowledge of the Antarctic.

During the nineteenth century, two of Laurie's hydrographers—J. Purdy and A. G. Findlay—achieved outstanding authority in their field. Among their other activities, first Purdy and later Findlay edited with great skill many successive editions of Laurie's memoir or sailing directory for the South Atlantic Ocean, between 1812 and 1894 (for Antarctic content, e.g. Purdy, 1822, 1828, 1837; Findlay, 1844, 1855, 1871). These volumes contain valuable summaries of contemporary knowledge of Antarctic dis-

coveries. For example, the 1837 edition contains descriptive text on the South Orkney Islands, South Shetland Islands and northern part of the Antarctic Peninsula, and a table of astronomical positions for 24 named features; the 1855 edition contains a similar table for 40 named positions. J. W. Norie, of London, was another private chart publisher who also issued early sailing directions for the South Atlantic Ocean (Norie, 1825), but these were not nearly so detailed as those prepared by Laurie's hydrographers.

In 1874, the Admiralty published the second edition of the *South America Pilot, Part I*, which contained for the first time a section dealing with the nautical information then available on Antarctica (BA, 1874). After further editions of Part I, this sec-

tion was later transferred to Part II of that work (BA, 1916), which remained the principal source of Antarctic information for mariners until the publication of the first edition of the *Antarctic Pilot* (BA, 1930). Much preparatory work on the latter was done by Dr W. S. Bruce, until his death in 1921 when it fell to Lieut. Cdr R. T. Gould, RN (then a member of the Hydrographic Department) to complete the work for publication. It was the practice to update this first edition by publication of Supplements at intervals of 1–2 years, and this practice has been continued with subsequent editions (BA, 1948, 1961, 1974).

The place-names policy evolved in Admiralty publications provided a pattern later to be adopted more or less without modification by the Antarctic Place-names Committee (p. 7).

## PERMANENT COMMITTEE ON GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES

THE Permanent Committee on Geographical Names was established in 1919 at the request of the Admiralty. It started as a Committee of the Royal Geographical Society, but it has now for many years functioned as an inter-departmental Committee, with particular responsibilities to the Foreign and Commonwealth Office and to the Ministry of Defence. The Committee has never had any responsibility for place-names in Antarctica, but it has developed certain principles of nomenclature which it has been convenient to apply to Antarctic names.

As long ago as 1937, the Committee decided that, in its future name lists, "the name used by the local authority shall constitute the principal entry under which information is to be gathered, provided that, should the place also be a well-established conventional name, that name shall also appear as an entry, with cross-reference to the principal entry" (RGS, 1938*b*, p. 158). This discouragement of the use of conventional names (e.g. *Queen Maud Land* for **Dronning Maud Land**) paved the way for the gradual abandonment of English names in foreign territories where sovereignty was recognized. Thus, in 1941, United Kingdom Government departments agreed that, in all official documents relating to countries that use the Roman alphabet, English conventional names would no longer be used, and it was further agreed that, with specific exceptions, the orthography on the official maps and charts of each recognized administrative auth-

ority would be adopted. Following the issue of a statement of principles of nomenclature by the Permanent Committee on Geographical Names (Aurousseau, 1942), a major advance towards international agreement in the English-speaking world was achieved at a joint conference between that Committee and the United States Board on Geographic Names held in London in 1947. The principles then adopted were later elaborated (PCGN, 1954) and widely applied in the official documents of British Commonwealth countries and the United States. These principles have also gained wide support from editors and authors who are not bound by the international agreements.

An immediate result of these agreements was reciprocal acceptance by Australia, New Zealand, Norway and the United Kingdom of their respective decisions for names in the Australian Antarctic Territory, Ross Dependency, Dronning Maud Land, and the British Antarctic Territory, South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands. France informally accepted the same principles, but has preferred to translate geographical terms into French. The Soviet Union and the United States, which have not recognized any sovereignty in the Antarctic, could not come within the scope of this arrangement; nor, because of their territorial dispute with the United Kingdom in the Antarctic, could Argentina and Chile be included.

## ANTARCTIC PLACE-NAMES COMMITTEE

### *Background*

The discoveries in the British Antarctic Territory (formerly Falkland Islands Dependencies) made by Sir Hubert Wilkins (p. 28) and elsewhere in the Antarctic by Sir Douglas Mawson, by Rear-Adm. R. E. Byrd, USN, and by the *Norvegia* expeditions (p. 28), all during the period 1927–31, resulted in a large number of new place-names being suggested by these different expeditions. The necessity for decisions on which of these names should be adopted on official maps and charts, not only in British territories but elsewhere, led the United Kingdom Government to consider whether a statement could be drawn up of the principles that should govern the giving of names in the Antarctic by explorers and cartographers.

In June 1932, the Interdepartmental Polar Committee (which had been considering British Commonwealth policy in the Antarctic since 1926) set up a Sub-Committee on Names in the Antarctic. On the initiative of A. R. Hinks, then Secretary of the Royal Geographical Society, this group reviewed the whole problem of competing place-names; it appears to have met once in 1932, once in 1933 and once in 1938. The problem was largely caused by the complication of overlapping territorial claims and non-recognition of such claims. Geographical societies in various countries had been publishing maps recording the names favoured by authors of individual papers, usually with a note explaining the provisional nature of the names, for non-governmental organizations could not commit themselves to final

decisions on names. The Sub-Committee expressed the opinion that far too many names were being proposed, and recommended that "a name should not be given to a place unless it is necessary to refer to that place by name". It was felt that the frequent use of the generic term "land" would be found ill-judged, as further surveys became available, and that more attention should be paid to euphony and appropriateness in the names. It was also agreed that publication in the press of radio reports of discoveries, often printed without the control of the discoverer, could not be accepted as authoritative, for an active competitor could be first in the field but a long way second in formal publication. The views of the Sub-Committee were approved by the Polar Committee in 1934 and embodied in a statement which was communicated to His Majesty's Governments in Australia and New Zealand, in the hope that it would also commend itself to those governments. The statement, which is reproduced below, was also sent to the Governor of the Falkland Islands and Dependencies, with the suggestion that copies should be given to explorers visiting the Dependencies (SPRI, 1945).

"1. It is customary and natural for an explorer to suggest names for his discoveries, but in general an explorer should not suggest a name for a place hitherto unnamed unless it is an important geographical feature or unless it is necessary to refer to the place in the original reports, sailing directions, charts or maps of the expedition. Features should, if possible, be fixed before they are named.

2. The choice of a name requires careful consideration, and due regard should be paid to the possible advantage of one which is descriptive rather than personal, particularly where such choice is likely to be of help to future voyagers. Well-known names of territories, mountains, islands, etc., already in geographical use, should be avoided, even though qualified by adjectives such as new, north, little, etc.

3. The ultimate responsibility for the adoption of names of places suggested by an explorer should rest with the administrative authority of the territory in which the places are situated. The names suggested, together with the reasons for suggesting them, should be communicated to the administrative authority with a view to their official adoption, if approved.

4. As a general rule, new or altered names should not be suggested to take the place of names already in common use. Should it be found on examination, subsequent to the original discovery, that a geographical feature differs materially from that first reported, and its name in consequence is unsuitable, a new name, if necessary, should be submitted to the administrative authority together with a statement of the reasons for such action.

5. In the selection and final approval of names, regard should be paid to euphony, brevity, and appropriateness.

6. Where more than one name has been suggested by explorers for the same place or geographical feature, regard should be paid to authoritative priority of discovery.

7. It is desirable that a map or chart accompanying the first account of an exploration should bear a note "The new names on this map (or chart) are those suggested by . . ."; and that other maps, or charts, compiled from various sources, should indicate the source of any recent names not yet approved by administrative authority.

8. It is desirable to avoid inserting new names, other than British, on charts or maps of newly explored British territory, but circumstances may arise when an exception to this rule

may be made.

9. It is desirable, in the interests of uniformity, that before any suggestions for new names are finally approved for places and geographical features, the administrative authority should obtain the views of recognized scientific and geographical authorities within the Empire, and should consult the Hydrographic Department of the Admiralty, regarding suitability and prior claims".

These principles, which have been further developed, were first applied to the place-name proposals of the British Graham Land Expedition, 1934-37 (p. 29).

#### *Constitution*

The work of the Sub-Committee on Names in the Antarctic lapsed with the outbreak of war in 1939 but, with the launching of Operation "Tabarin" and the revival of British activity in the Antarctic in 1943 (p. 31), the need for work on place-names became greater than ever. In March 1945, the earlier advisory group was reconstituted as a group to be known publicly as the Antarctic Place-names Committee; it remained a Sub-Committee of the Interdepartmental Polar Committee, but for security reasons the existence of the parent committee was concealed. Its terms of reference were: "to consider existing and proposed new place-names in the Antarctic, and to make recommendations". From 1955, when the Polar Committee was abolished, the Antarctic Place-names Committee continued its work under the Foreign Office (since 1968, the Foreign and Commonwealth Office) with the Secretariat in the Polar Regions Section (since 1990, part of the South Atlantic and Antarctic Department).

#### *Membership and meetings*

Since 1968, the Committee has been chaired by Sir Vivian Fuchs, FRS, and has comprised the Director of the British Antarctic Survey and a representative each from the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, the Hydrographic Department (Ministry of Defence) and the Permanent Committee on Geographical Names, with currently one additional independent member. From its formation until the end of 1974, Dr B. B. Roberts served as Secretary of the Committee, and then continued as a member until his death in 1978. He was succeeded by the present author as Secretary in 1975. The Committee meets once or more a year at irregular intervals determined by the number of proposals for new names.

#### *Political factors*

Throughout the whole of the Antarctic, but especially in the British Antarctic Territory, considerable confusion has been caused by the use of overlapping and/or differing names for the same geographical feature.

The ultimate acceptance of a particular name rests with the administrative authority, if any, of a territory; the decision on names to be inserted on a map of an area not recognized as under administrative control rests rather with the cartographer. In either case, much depends on the person in the field, who is usually responsible in the first place for suggesting a name. The principle adopted by the United Kingdom has been that the person in the field should send to the appropriate administrative authority the names suggested, with reasons for their official adoption. Unfortunately, in the British Antarctic Territory this

principle has not been followed by certain foreign expeditions which, not recognizing British administrative authority, have added to past confusion in the place-names. Difficulties have been caused by the overlapping claims advanced by Argentina and Chile to this region, and to the fact that other countries, including the Soviet Union and the United States, recognize no sovereignty anywhere in the Antarctic. On the other hand, the nations that recognize British sovereignty (p. 9) automatically adopt British place-name decisions for this region.

#### *Region covered and responsibility*

The activities of the Antarctic Place-names Committee cover the whole of the Antarctic, but procedures vary for different parts of the region. In the territories over which the United Kingdom exercises sovereignty, place-name recommendations are made to the local authority. This authority was vested in the person of the Governor of the Falkland Islands under various titles. Thus, until 1962, recommendations were made to the Governor of the Falkland Islands and Dependencies. From 1962, when the Dependencies were divided into the British Antarctic Territory (p. 125) and the remaining Falkland Islands Dependencies (South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands), recommendations were made, on the one hand, to the High Commissioner for the British Antarctic Territory until 1989; and, on the other hand, to the Governor of the Falkland Islands and Dependencies until 1982, to the Civil Commissioner for the Falkland Islands and Dependencies from 1982 to 1985, and to the Commissioner for South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands subsequently. Since 1989, following the decision to transfer the administration of the British Antarctic Territory to the United Kingdom, the relevant recommendations are made to the Commissioner for the British Antarctic Territory resident in London. The procedure is here governed by the Place-names Ordinance (FIG, 1956*a*) and Regulations issued under that Ordinance (FIG, 1957), made applicable to the British Antarctic Territory by Order in Council (Great Britain. Privy Council, 1962*a*). Since 1968, the Antarctic Place-names Committee has been empowered to make decisions through the Director of the British Antarctic Survey acting on behalf of the Commissioner for the British Antarctic Territory or of the Commissioner for South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands.

In non-British territories in the Antarctic, the Committee automatically adopts for use in British official publications the decisions made by the recognized administrative authorities, i.e. Australia (for Australian Antarctic Territory, Heard Island and Macquarie Island), France (for Terre Adélie, Îles Crozet and Îles Kerguelen), New Zealand (for Ross Dependency), Norway (for Dronning Maud Land, Bouvetøya and Peter I Øy) and South Africa (for Prince Edward Islands). The names adopted by each of these nations are accepted in their own language for use in official British publications (e.g. **Terre Adélie** not *Adélie Land*; **Dronning Maud Land** not *Queen Maud Land*). In the unclaimed Pacific sector, the Committee follows the usage of the United States Board on Geographic Names.

#### *Objectives*

When the work of the Committee started, the existing names exhibited a lack of scheme and consistency resulting from the absence of any continued policy linking the work of successive surveyors and cartographers. From 1819 onwards, Antarctic place-names had been applied haphazardly, without any government control. Almost all controversies over priority of discovery and territorial claims, generally of a national character, were

reflected in the partisan use of differing place-names. In the absence of accurate surveys, many of the names were subsequently allowed to "migrate" across maps, often to end far from their supposed original positions. Each country continued to use its own language. At the same time, incorrect applications of names, translations and mistranslations of names, and new names given in ignorance of existing ones, combined together in confusion.

After 1945 there was a major increase in activity by several nations, with a consequent proliferation of independent name-giving. Furthermore, the Argentine and Chilean Governments deliberately altered many old names for political reasons. By 1950, it was estimated that in the British Antarctic Territory alone there existed more than 10 000 names in international literature for perhaps 2 000 features. These names were culled from the records of 103 expeditions, of which 46 were British, 17 American, 17 Norwegian, six Argentine, six German, three French, three Spanish, two Chilean and one each Belgian, Russian and Uruguayan. The systematic survey and mapping of the region had at that time only just begun. The Admiralty had hitherto employed a consistent treatment of names proposed by explorers, with the emphasis on priority of naming, but this authority was hampered by the inaccuracy of the charts and by the fact that names were required for coastal features long before anything was known about the hinterland and before the broad geographical relationships had been determined. Except in rare cases, the Admiralty itself did not give new names.

In the early years of Operation "Tabarin", 1943-45, and of the Falkland Islands Dependencies Survey from 1945 (p. 31), there was no alternative to a piecemeal treatment of the place-names. Each area had to be discussed separately as the mapping progressed and, when each surveyor returned from the field, he spent some time in the Secretariat of the Antarctic Place-names Committee during his period of working up results at the Directorate of Overseas Surveys. Old names had first to be identified on new maps, frequently a task of great complexity involving tedious examination of photographs and original records. It was not until about 1952 that enough progress had been made for the Committee to begin to take a comprehensive view of the British Antarctic Territory and to consider adjustments in the naming of major regions. By that time, also, sufficient field experience had been gained to indicate the kind of nomenclature that would be most useful. Initial conservatism in the choice of specific names began to give way to practical needs, while increased knowledge led to more consistent application of defined geographical terms.

At an early stage it became clear that hundreds of new names would be needed and that, if duplication was to be avoided, it would be necessary to go beyond the traditional sources of names used by explorers. In 1950, to meet this need, Dr Roberts pioneered the use of groups of associated names (p. 43, 47), which were to be fully deployed in subsequent years. In 1955-57, the Falkland Islands Dependencies Aerial Survey Expedition provided complete coverage in vertical photographs of a large part of Graham Land and the off-lying islands (p. 37). Photographic mosaics, available from the Directorate of Overseas Surveys well in advance of the production of maps, made possible for the first time a comprehensive assessment of topographical detail and broader geographical relationships. The Committee decided to take the opportunity afforded by new maps and charts to review all the names as each area was studied. Accurate information about the complicated glacier systems and other inland features allowed a much more systematic naming policy, without the uncertainties encountered in the earlier years. There was need and scope here for groups of associated names, applied with



knowledge of the limits of each group and with appreciation of the relative position and magnitude of named features. The principle of group naming was extended to other parts of the British Antarctic Territory when (from 1964) air photography and (from 1973) satellite imagery became available from United States sources. At the same time, the Committee has always given priority to naming features after field personal, particularly those responsible for new surveys.

There is now no part of the British Antarctic Territory, or indeed of Antarctica, that is *terra incognita* and, in every area with ice-free rock, there is now at least a framework of place-names that can be found on an existing map or chart, or listed in the relevant gazetteer. The fundamental purpose in place-naming is to ensure that geographical features can be unambiguously identified by successive visitors, that when a place-name is used it should be known to what feature it refers and that it applies to no other feature (Hattersley-Smith, 1985). For English language names in the British Antarctic Territory, informal co-operation between the United Kingdom and the United States has satisfied this purpose almost completely, with definitions and nomenclature of the respective place-names Committees coinciding for all except a very small number of features (p. 14). Almost all major features have now been named and the task of place-naming in the British Antarctic Territory has become largely a matter of providing additional names for minor features, as more detailed surveys are made in particular areas.

#### *Secretariat procedure*

It has been the task of the Secretariat to study all the available publications and documents bearing on place-names in the

British Antarctic Territory (together with South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands). All existing and proposed names have been extracted into a card index (now numbering about 60 000 cards), which has been collated with the latest topographical maps as these have become available. About 200 provisional maps of the British Antarctic Territory have been issued in order to show place-names that have been officially approved; the maps are continually updated and most have been through many successive editions. There has been close co-operation with the Directorate of Overseas Surveys, publishers of maps of the British Antarctic Territory and the holders, until 1984, of the archive of survey data acquired by the field surveyors. In 1984, the survey archive was transferred to the British Antarctic Survey, although the Directorate of Overseas Surveys still publishes maps of the British Antarctic Territory.

#### *Publications and records*

Since 1955, the Antarctic Place-names Committee has published a number of gazetteers and supplements covering the British Antarctic Territory, South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands. The latest gazetteer, covering the British Antarctic Territory only, has three supplements bringing it up to date to the end of 1985 (APC, 1977, 1980, 1982, 1986). All correspondence relating to the place-names, and a complete set of the papers (APC, 1948–88) and minutes of the Committee, are preserved in the archives of the Scott Polar Research Institute and of the British Antarctic Survey, Cambridge. These records contain a great deal of information that could not be included in the present publication.

## FOREIGN AUTHORITIES FOR ANTARCTIC PLACE-NAMES

### *Antarctic Treaty countries*

Among the Antarctic Treaty countries there are political and linguistic considerations that preclude a unified system of place-names in the Antarctic (Hattersley-Smith, 1980a). The treaty was signed in 1959 and came into force in 1961. Of the 12 original signatories to the treaty as Consultative Parties, seven countries have territorial claims in the Antarctic (Fig. 1); five of these countries—Australia, France, New Zealand, Norway and the United Kingdom—mutually recognize each other's claims, and the other two countries—Argentina and Chile—have independent claims overlapping the U.K. claim to the British Antarctic Territory. Of the remaining five original signatories, the position of the Republic of South Africa is unclear on the issue of Antarctic sovereignty, but Belgium, Japan, the Soviet Union and the United States neither make territorial claims nor recognize any sovereignty. Between 1961 and 1987, eight more countries became Consultative Parties to the treaty, namely, Brazil, the People's Republic of China, the German Democratic Republic, the Federal Republic of Germany, India, Italy, Poland and Uruguay, but none of these makes a claim or recognizes sovereignty.

National policies on Antarctic place-names, in so far as these can be determined, are influenced by stances taken on territorial claims from country to country. According to a decision reached at the 1871 International Geographical Congress, recognition of sovereignty implies mutual acceptance of place-names in the forms approved by the respective sovereign countries that use the

Roman alphabet (Aurousseau, 1957, p. 101–02). Although this almost universally accepted rule is of reduced significance in the Antarctic, the claimant countries (except Argentina and Chile) have abided by it almost completely. The other countries (including Argentina and Chile) have taken independent lines in place-naming throughout the continent, although often with concern for the policies of claimant countries. The information available on official authorities for place-names, or the most useful sources of names, for the 19 Consultative Parties to the Antarctic Treaty (in 1987, other than the U.K.) is set out below.

### *Argentina*

The sector of Antarctica and its off-lying islands claimed by Argentina lies between long. 25°W. and 74°W., south of lat. 60°S. (see the entry for Antártida Argentina, p. 78). The Sección Toponimia del Departamento Náutica, Servicio de Hidrografía Naval of the Armada Argentina, Buenos Aires, and the Instituto Geográfico Militar, Buenos Aires, are the two organizations officially charged with responsibility for place-names in the area claimed by Argentina. The main sources of information are the sailing directions (Argentina. MM, 1958a, b) and gazetteer (Pierrou, 1970) published by the former organization, which in 1975 (as it would appear) took over the task of unifying the place-names, with decisions made by the Comisión de Coordinación Geográfica. New place-names are promulgated in *Avisos a los*

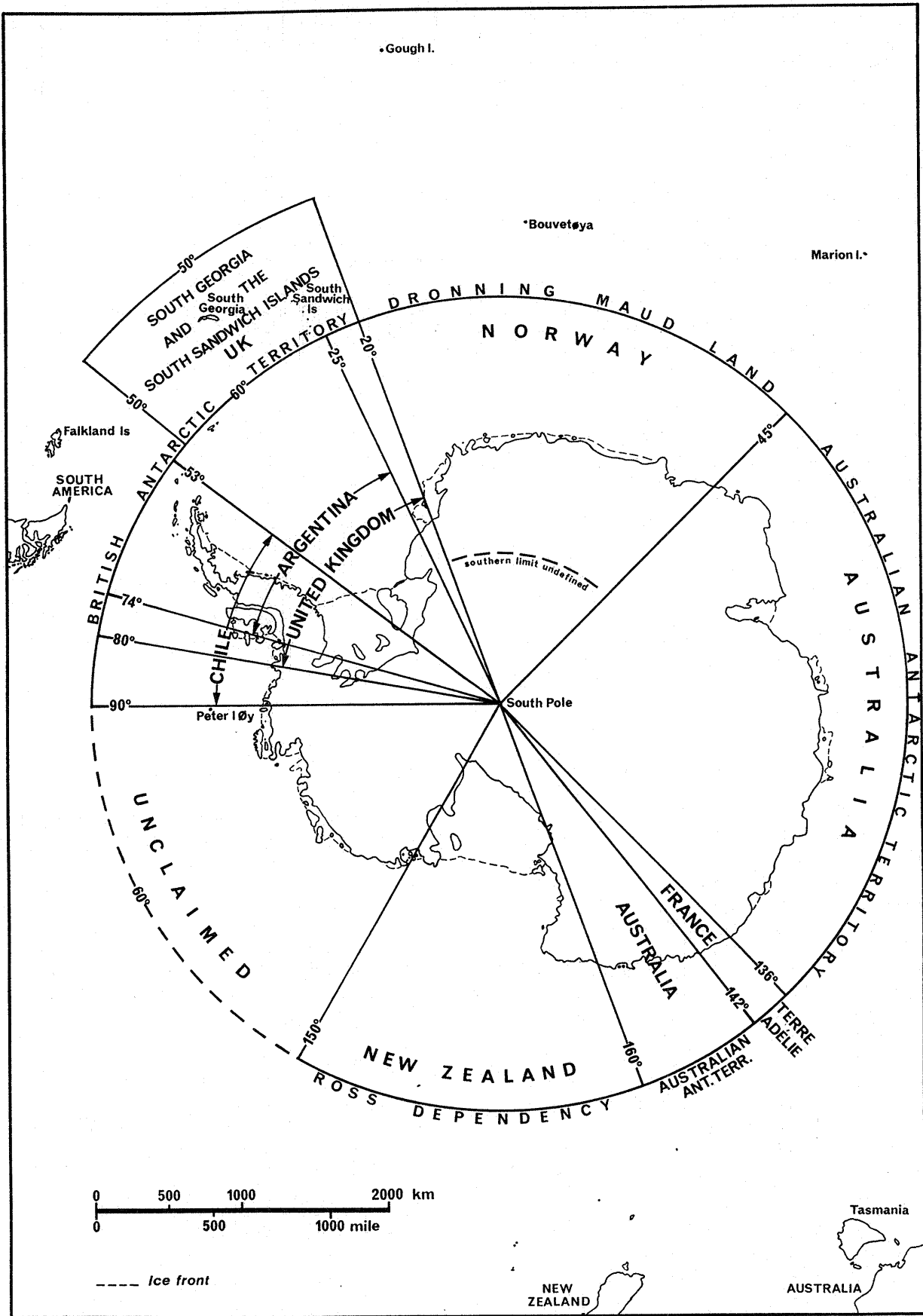


FIGURE 1  
Territorial claims in the Antarctic.

*navegantes*. Reference should also be made to maps published by the Instituto Geográfico Militar. Unpublished maps prepared by the Instituto Antártico Argentino have also proved a source of new place-names, many of which do not appear to have been officially recognized by the Argentine authorities.

From the 1940s until about 1957, Argentine policy was to use the English accepted place-names with a Spanish descriptive term (e.g. *Isla King George* for **King George Island**; *Colina Three Brothers* for **Three Brothers Hill**). By 1957 the policy had changed; new names were given to some major features for nationalistic reasons (e.g. *Isla 25 de Mayo* for **King George Island**), descriptive names were usually completely translated (e.g. *Colina Tres Hermanos* for **Three Brothers Hill**), specific proper names were translated (where possible) into the Spanish form (e.g. *Bahía Carlota* for **Charlotte Bay**), and new names were given to some features not named on British maps or charts. As an example of the later policy, an Argentine chart covering almost all of the Antarctic Peninsula shows 558 names, more than 90% of which are the same as on contemporary British charts, except that the generic parts of the names are translated into Spanish (Argentina. MM chart 110, 1963). Of the specific parts of the names on this chart, it is noted that most, being proper names, are left unaltered (e.g. *Isla Livingston*), but that some descriptive parts which could easily be translated also remain unaltered (e.g. *Islas Trump*), an apparent inconsistency in the application of such names that continues. On the same chart there are names for 35 features unnamed on British maps or charts of the time. For the most part new Argentine place-names commemorate Argentine nationals, especially servicemen who have taken part in expeditions. The Argentine practice of including a serviceman's rank within the place-name has led to unnecessary length and changes in the place-names (e.g. *Islas Primer Teniente Turrado*, later *Islas Capitán Turrado*, for **Omicron Islands**).

In recent years there has been a considerable increase in the number of features independently named by Argentine authorities (Argentina. MD, 1978). The entry into force of the Antarctic Treaty (1961), of which Argentina was an original signatory, made it possible for the U.K. Antarctic Place-names Committee to adopt a number of Argentine names in anglicized form for British official use. Further comments on the use of Spanish place-names in the British Antarctic Territory are included in the section on Chilean policy below.

Argentina maintains the permanent stations: "Orcadas" (Laurie Island), "Teniente Jubany" (King George Island), "Esperanza" (Hope Bay, Trinity Peninsula), "Vicecomodoro Marambio" (Seymour Island), "General San Martín" (Debenham Islands, Marguerite Bay) and "General Belgrano II" (Luitpold Coast).

#### Australia

The Antarctic Names and Polar Medals Committee of Australia (formerly Antarctic Names Committee of Australia) was set up by the Australian Department of External Affairs in 1952 as the official authority for place-names in the Australian Antarctic Territory. The Secretariat of this Committee is situated in the Antarctic Division, Department of Science, Kingston, Tasmania, and publishes the *Gazetteer of the Australian Antarctic Territory* (Australia. DEA, 1965), last revised in 1983. The principles and procedures followed by this Committee approximate to those of the U.K. Antarctic Place-names Committee. The two Committees have kept in close touch and have a reciprocal agreement to use in official publications

only the names which each has officially approved for their respective areas of responsibility.

#### Belgium

There is no official organization responsible for Antarctic place-names policy in Belgium. Maps of parts of Dronning Maud Land at various scales, prepared by Belgian expeditions from 1957 onwards and published by the Institut Géographique Militaire, Brussels, show the majority of the place-names in French. Legally, Belgium regards Dronning Maud Land as *res nullius*, neither exercising administrative authority nor recognizing Norwegian sovereignty there. However, the new names in French were applied with sensitivity towards Norwegian, United Kingdom and United States place-names policies and according to informal instructions prepared by the Ministère des Affaires Étrangères (Belgium. MAE, 1957). The names in Norwegian form were accepted by the place-names authority in Norway, and likewise by the authorities in Australia, New Zealand and the United Kingdom, which countries all recognize Norwegian sovereignty over Dronning Maud Land. The names were accepted in English form in the United States, which recognizes no sovereignty in the Antarctic.

#### Brazil

No information is at present available on Antarctic place-names policy for Brazil, which became a Consultative Party to the Antarctic Treaty in 1983. Activities in the region are the responsibility of the National Commission on Antarctic Affairs, which maintains the station "Comandante Ferraz" at Admiralty Bay, King George Island.

#### Chile

The sector of Antarctica and its off-lying islands claimed by Chile lies between long. 53°W. and 90°W., south of lat. 60°S. (see the entry for Territorio Chileno Antártico, p. 150). Two organizations in Chile have undertaken responsibility for place-names in the Antarctic—the Instituto Hidrográfico de la Armada (formerly Departamento de Navegación e Hidrografía de la Armada), Valparaíso, and the Instituto Geográfico Militar, Santiago. The main sources of information are the charts, sailing directions (Chile. DNH, 1962) and gazetteer (Chile. IHA, 1974) published by the former organization, which now has the task of unifying the place-names. New place-names are promulgated in *Noticias a los navegantes*. Reference should also be made to maps published by the Instituto Geográfico Militar.

The Chilean expedition of 1947 marked that country's first major involvement with the Antarctic. In this and the following year the first Chilean charts of areas south of the South Shetland Islands were published. Some of these charts (e.g. Chile. DNH chart LII, 1947) were copied from Admiralty compilations, while others were initial sketch surveys of small areas close to Chilean stations (e.g. Chile. DNH chart 503, 1948). On the former chart, while existing names in Spanish form were used for most of the larger features, more than half the names were new and of Chilean origin. Many of these new names were applied to small features previously unnamed, while others were used in preference to existing names (e.g. *Canal Burdick* for **Pendleton Strait** and *Punta Longavi* for **Cape Mascart**). The new names for the most part commemorated Chilean nationals associated with the Antarctic operations early in 1947, with a high density of such names near the Chilean stations "Bernardo O'Higgins" at Cape Legoupil, Trinity Peninsula, and

“Soberanía” (later “Arturo Prat”) on Guesalaga Peninsula, Greenwich Island. The specific parts of the names were greatly lengthened by inclusion of the ranks (or titles) and forenames of individuals commemorated, without regard for the inevitable shortening that takes place in the field, the labour of cartographers or the appearance of the charts. Because of an apparent desire to commemorate everyone associated with a particular area, many features were named without adequate investigation and certainly before reliable surveys had been made.

Until 1961, when the Antarctic Treaty became effective, the suppression of non-Chilean names—especially in the vicinity of Chilean stations—was an evident objective in the place-naming, and there were even proposals to rename all the major features in the Chilean claim for purely political reasons. The Chilean Army and Navy, which played important roles in the Antarctic operations, were unco-ordinated in their approach to place-naming. For example, both services introduced new names in the Cape Legoupil area, concentrating respectively on land and sea features (Chile. IGM, 1948a; DNH chart 503, 1948), and both drew on the same lists of persons to be commemorated with the unfortunate result that no less than ten personal names were used twice (e.g. *Islote Teniente Araos* for **Toro Point** and *Puntilla Teniente Araos* for a feature on Laclavère Plateau). Such confusion was made worse in some areas by the independent naming of some features by both Chilean and Argentine authorities. For example, examination of Chilean charts of Paradise Harbour, Danco Coast, reveals that 33 names were published between 1949 and 1959 (e.g. Chile. DNH chart 511, 1951), whereas in a similar period 46 names (including four instances of features named twice) were used in Argentine sailing directions and charts of the same area; yet in only one case do Chilean and Argentine nomenclatures agree. In the same period, Chilean charts went through revised editions, but nothing further of significance appeared from Army sources. In general the charts were improved; many of the earlier unwieldy names were reduced to manageable proportions and the trend towards the suppression of familiar names in favour of those of nationalistic origin diminished. This trend continued in 1961 and 1962 with the publication of a new, renumbered series of charts covering wider areas but still relying heavily on non-Chilean, particularly Admiralty, sources of information. An analysis of the names appearing on three of these charts (Chile. DNH charts 1400, 1501 and 1502) showed that of 383 specific parts of names, appearing for the first time in Chilean form, 65% were similar to and 20% radically different from the approved British forms, while 6% were applied to features not named by the U.K. Antarctic Place-names Committee and 9% were translations of the English specific name. While the generic parts of names were invariably translated, the treatment of descriptive or allusive specific parts was inconsistent; a few such names were translated (e.g. *Bahía Paraíso* for **Paradise Harbour** and *Islotes Tortuga* for **Turtle Island**), but most remained unaltered (e.g. *Cabo Black* for **Black Head** and *Isla Wednesday* for **Wednesday Island**).

The signing of the Antarctic Treaty signalled a more conservative approach to place-naming by the Chilean authorities. With the treaty in force, moreover, it became possible to adopt for British official use in anglicized form a number of Chilean names for previously unnamed features, particularly in the vicinity of Chilean stations.

Chile maintains the stations “Teniente Rodolfo Marsh” (King George Island), “Capitán Arturo Prat” (Greenwich Island) and “General Bernardo O’Higgins” (Cape Legoupil, Trinity Peninsula).

#### *China (People’s Republic)*

The National Committee for Antarctic Research, and the National Bureau of Surveying and Mapping, Peking, have responsibility for Antarctic place-names policy for China, which became a Consultative Party to the Antarctic Treaty in 1985 and which maintains the “Great Wall Station” on Fildes Peninsula, King George Island.

#### *France*

In France, the authority for Antarctic place-names is the Commission Territoriale de Toponymie appointed by the Territoire des Terres Australes et Antarctiques Françaises, Paris. The Commission has published a gazetteer of place-names for Îles Kerguelen, Îles Crozet, Île Saint-Paul and Île Amsterdam (France. TAAF, 1973), but no gazetteer for Terre Adélie. For place-names in Terre Adélie reference should be made to the gazetteer issued by Expéditions Polaires Françaises, Paris (EPF, [1961]), and to maps and charts at various scales published by the Institut Géographique National, Paris, and the Service Hydrographique de la Marine, Paris. The latter organization also publishes charts covering parts of the British Antarctic Territory, which show place-names in French form, although France and the United Kingdom mutually recognize each other’s Antarctic claims and although place-names in Terre Adélie are shown in French form on official British maps and charts. The United States, on the other hand, uses anglicized forms of place-names in Terre Adélie.

#### *German Democratic Republic*

No information is at present available on Antarctic place-names policy for the German Democratic Republic, which became a Consultative Party to the Antarctic Treaty in 1987.

#### *Germany (Federal Republic)*

The Ständiger Ausschuss für geographische Namen [Standing Committee for Geographical Names] of the Institut für Angewandte Geodäsie, Frankfurt, is the organization responsible for Antarctic and sub-Antarctic place-names policy for the Federal Republic of Germany, which became a Consultative Party to the Antarctic Treaty in 1981. Germany does not recognize the sovereignty of any country in the Antarctic; charts published by Deutsches Hydrographisches Institut since 1911 and by Oberkommando der Kriegsmarine since 1928 cover parts of the British Antarctic Territory and show place-names in German form. As a result of German activities in the Antarctic since 1980, including the establishment of the seasonal station “Filchner” on the Ronne Ice Shelf, the place-names authority has compiled an unpublished gazetteer of Antarctic place-names of German origin, and has published maps of parts of Dronning Maud Land containing both Norwegian and German names (Brunk, 1986; Germany. IAG, 1986).

#### *India*

No information is at present available on Antarctic place-names policy for India, which became a Consultative Party to the Antarctic Treaty in 1983.

#### *Italy*

No information is at present available on Antarctic place-names policy for Italy, which became a Consultative Party to the Antarctic Treaty in 1987.

### Japan

The Antarctic Place-names Committee of Japan advises the Director of the National Institute of Polar Research, Tokyo, on new place-names. Lists of names approved are published from time to time in the Institute's *Antarctic Record*, both in Japanese and in Roman script, the latter in English form according to an agreed system of transcription. The new names published to date refer only to features in Australian Antarctic Territory and Dronning Maud Land; in the latter territory, the names, if accepted by the Norwegian authorities, are applied in Norwegian form.

### New Zealand

The Antarctic Place Names Committee of the New Zealand Geographic Board is the official authority for place-names in the Ross Dependency, with its Secretariat in the Department of Lands and Survey, Wellington. The Committee was established in 1956 and has published the *Provisional Gazetteer of the Ross Dependency* (NZAPC, 1958), to which Supplements are added from time to time pending revision of the gazetteer. The principles and procedures followed by this Committee approximate to those of the U.K. Antarctic Place-names Committee. The two Committees have kept in close touch and have a reciprocal agreement to use in official publications only the names which each has officially approved for their respective areas of responsibility.

### Norway

In Norway, the Norsk Polarinstitut, Oslo, is the official authority for place-names in Dronning Maud Land, Bouvetøya and Peter I Øy. Until a gazetteer of Dronning Maud Land is published, the only official Norwegian sources of place-names in that region are maps and charts published by H. E. Hansen, Oslo, and the Norsk Polarinstitut. The U.K. Antarctic Place-names Committee and the Norsk Polarinstitut have a reciprocal agreement to use in official publications only the names which each has officially approved for their respective areas of responsibility. This agreement is particularly relevant to areas near the boundary between Coats Land (British Antarctic Territory) and Dronning Maud Land, where British field parties have worked. Maps resulting from this work, published by the U.K. Directorate of Overseas Surveys or issued by the Antarctic Place-names Committee, show place-names in forms acceptable to the authorities in both countries. The United States authority, on the other hand, uses anglicized forms of place-names in Dronning Maud Land.

### Poland

The Committee for Polar Research of the Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw, is the organization responsible for Antarctic place-names policy for Poland, which became a Consultative Party to the Antarctic Treaty in 1977. New place-names, in both English and Polish form, have so far been applied only on King George Island, South Shetland Islands, where Poland maintains "Arctowski Station" at Admiralty Bay (Birkenmajer, 1979b, 1980b, 1984; Tokarski, 1981). The names have been applied in a much higher density than thought desirable by the U.K. Antarctic Place-names Committee; only 14 out of 246 new names (in

English form) have so far been accepted for British official use. These include the names of members and sponsors of Polish Antarctic expeditions, of Polish artists and writers, and of places in Poland, and names from Polish folklore.

### Republic of South Africa

There is no official organization responsible for Antarctic place-names policy in the Republic of South Africa. The Place-names Committee of the Department of Education, Arts and Science has no authority over place-names outside the Republic. Maps have been published of the South African National Antarctic Expedition area (Dronning Maud Land) by the Trigonometrical Survey Office, Pretoria; place-names have been shown in Norwegian form.

### Soviet Union

Since its publication, the *Atlas Antarktiki* (Soviet Union, AA, 1966) has been the main authority for Antarctic place-names policy for the Soviet Union. All of the place-names in this work were approved by the Interbranch Commission on Antarctic Study and the Interbranch Commission on Geographic Names, on behalf of the Main Administration of Geodesy and Cartography, Ministry of Geology, and are in Cyrillic script. Much care was taken to use existing names and to respect the early achievements in exploration. Only the generic parts of the names are translated; the specific parts, whether allusive, descriptive or proper names, are merely transliterated. In a few names, however, the transliterated English specific term has been included with the appropriate Russian term (e.g. *Bukhta Urugvay-Kov* [= Uruguay cove bay]), an unnecessary and probably unintentional pleonasm very common in the history of place-names. In the British Antarctic Territory, the achievements of Bellingshausen in 1821 are commemorated by the addition of his original names for some of the South Shetland Islands (e.g. *Ostrov King-Dzhordzh* (*Vaterloo*) for **King George Island**). From 1958 to 1966, Russian policy on Antarctic place-names was indicated by maps and charts compiled under the supervision of the Arctic and Antarctic Research Institute, Leningrad, and published by the Ministry of the Merchant Fleet (e.g. UNGSVF chart 334, 1958; MMF map, 1961). There are also at least four gazetteers providing information on Russian place-names in the Antarctic (Guret'skiy, 1954; Aleyner, 1958; Somov, 1959; Dubrovin and Preobrazhenskaya, 1976).

In the British Antarctic Territory, the Soviet Union maintains the station "Bellingshausen" on Fildes Peninsula, King George Island. In this area, 14 mainly descriptive names of Russian origin have been accepted in English form for British official use.

### United States

The Advisory Committee on Antarctic Names of the United States Board on Geographic Names is the official authority for the approval of place-names for U.S. Government use in the Antarctic. It has a Secretariat in the Hydrographic/Topographic Center, Defense Mapping Agency, Washington, DC. The need for such an authority was demonstrated by the United States Antarctic Service expedition, 1939-41, and the Committee was established in 1943, being called the Special Committee on Antarctic Names until 1947. The Committee has published an Antarctic gazetteer in successive editions, the latest edition listing about

12 000 approved names; it is the only gazetteer covering the whole of the Antarctic and the only English language source of reference for names between long. 80°W. and 150°W. (USBGN, 1947, 1956, 1969, 1981). The United States does not recognize any territorial claims in Antarctica but, while making no such claim itself, asserts that it has a basis on which it could do so arising from the activities in Antarctica of its nationals. The Board on Geographic Names states that it is "in a position to consider each name on its merits in relation to the unfolding knowledge of Antarctica" and adds that the names approved for official use "have no political implication" (USBGN, 1981, p. ix; Hattersley-Smith, 1982).

For purposes of avoiding confusion in English language place-naming in the area where the U.S. and U.K. Place-names Committees assert competence, there has been informal and unofficial co-operation between officers of the two Committees since 1948. Up to that time, the two Committees had worked without regard to each other and the respective decisions on place-names reflected this situation. Discussion and exchange of information subsequently resulted in a wide measure of agreement. By 1956, there was a coincidence of decisions with respect to 89% of the names applied to features described in both the U.S. and U.K. gazetteers (APC, 1955; USBGN, 1956; Roberts, 1957). The situation has further improved up to the present time when the two Committees disagree on fewer than 100 names out of a total of 4 350 officially accepted names in the area where their competence overlaps. Such agreement has been greatly helped through the adoption by the two Committees of broadly similar general principles in place-naming, although some divergences in policy may be noted.

With rare exceptions (e.g. **Mariholm**), the U.S. Committee uses generic terms in English form and rejects not only the Spanish forms in names in the British Antarctic Territory but also

the French forms in **Terre Adélie** (*Adélie Land*) and the Norwegian forms in **Dronning Maud Land** (*Queen Maud Land*), whereas U.K. policy is to accept the French and Norwegian forms. In the treatment of the specific parts of descriptive and allusive foreign names, the earlier U.S. policy of translation has given way to a policy of retention (e.g. **Sorpresa Rock** for **Surprise Island**), except where there are well-established translated forms (e.g. **Cape Well-met** for *Mötesudden*). In proposals for new names since the International Geophysical year, 1957–58, the U.S. Committee has pursued a policy of using the names of personnel associated with the U.S. Antarctic Research Program, almost to the exclusion of any other type of name, and these personal names are often applied in areas far removed from where the people worked. The U.K. Committee, on the other hand, has favoured a mix of descriptive names, allusive names and group names (p. 43, 47), together with the names of field personnel applied only in areas where they worked. However, nearly all of the problems arising from differing policies in new naming have been resolved by close informal consultation, so that the work of the two Committees has provided the essential stabilizing influence on English language place-names in the area covered by these volumes. Unless otherwise indicated in the place-names entries, it can be assumed that all British official names have also been adopted by the U.S. Board on Geographic Names.

In the British Antarctic Territory, the United States maintains the station "Palmer", Anvers Island.

#### Uruguay

No information is at present available on Antarctic place-names policy for Uruguay, which became a Consultative Party to the Antarctic Treaty in 1985 and which maintains the station "Artigas" on Fildes Peninsula, King George Island.

## ORIGIN OF THE PLACE-NAMES

### General statement

The voyage of HMS *Resolution* and *Adventure*, 1772–75, under the command of Capt. James Cook, RN, constituted the first circumnavigation of the world in a high southern latitude and also provided the first reliable knowledge of the approaches to what is now the British Antarctic Territory. On the return leg of this voyage in January 1775, Cook passed within 2½° latitude north of the South Shetland Islands, before visiting the island of South Georgia (which he charted for the first time) and discovering the South Sandwich Islands, lying a little north of lat. 60°S. His account of these islands with their abundance of seals was the signal for sealing ships to venture there, so that it became only a question of time before more southerly lands were discovered. In the matter of place-naming, Cook set a pattern for future Antarctic explorers. His names all originated at the time of discovery and were recorded on that day in his journal. They were of four types: honouring his sponsors at home, commemorating his officers and ship's company, marking contemporary events, or descriptive names. His principles are still in use today, but with recourse in some areas to other sources of names. It was unfortunate that many of Cook's successors did not emulate his accurate observation and restraint in naming, thus giving rise to confusion over place-names which it is the purpose of these volumes both to

record and to clarify.

The following historical summaries relate to the main episodes of exploration, exploitation and political development from 1819, when the South Shetland Islands were discovered, to the present. For each episode or expedition, an indication is given of the main sources available in the form of original manuscripts or publications. Where appropriate, critical comments are added on these sources, on the place-names applied by each expedition, and on the subsequent fate of these names. The relative length of these summaries is not proportional to the significance of the discoveries made by each expedition, but rather reflects the magnitude of the problems raised in connection with the identification and subsequent official adoption (or rejection) of place-names. Greater space is also devoted to the sources that have hitherto received little or no attention. Reference has been made to the chronological lists and maps of expeditions published elsewhere (AGS, 1975, Folio 19; Headland, 1989).

### William Smith, 1819

In 1819, William Smith, Master of the brig *Williams* from Blyth, England, was engaged in coastal trade between various South American ports. Sailing far to the south of Cape Horn

while on a voyage from Buenos Aires to Valparaiso, he sighted land (in the neighbourhood of Williams Point, Livingston Island) on 19 February 1819. He fixed the position of this landfall by chronometer and sun observations from a distance of about 20 km, and proceeded on his course. On arrival at Valparaiso, he reported his discovery to Capt. W. H. Shirreff, RN, then in command of HMS *Andromache* and Senior British Naval Officer on the west coast of South America. Smith's account of his discovery was received with extreme scepticism by British people in Valparaiso, "who all ridiculed the poor man for his fanciful credulity and his deceptive vision".

During his return voyage to Montevideo in June of the same year, Smith again stood southward to lat. 62°S., but was stopped by ice in about long. 67°W. and had to haul northward without sighting his new land. At Montevideo, as his manuscript report or "Memorial" to the Admiralty later reported, "the Americans at that port and Buenos Ayres offered your Memorialist large sums of Money to make known unto them the Discovery he had made, but your Memorialist having the Good of his Country at heart (if any should be derived from such Discovery) and as he had not taken possession of the land in the name of his Sovereign Lord the King resisted all the offers from the said Americans, determined again to re-visit the new-discovered land" (Smith, 1821). A chart (Goddard, 1821) was drawn to accompany the report (see also p. 16).

Later the same year, Smith was more successful and on 14 October again sighted the new land, not far from his previous landfall. He then coasted along the shore in a north-easterly direction and, on 16 October, landed near North Foreland, King George Island, where he took formal possession of the new land in the name of King George III, calling it *New South Britain*. On arrival at Valparaiso in November, he again reported his activities to Capt. Shirreff, and at last succeeded in convincing him of the reality of his discovery (Smith, 1819).

The British Naval authorities then chartered *Williams* and, in December 1819, sent her south to survey the new territory under the command of Edward Bransfield, Master, RN, with Smith remaining aboard as pilot (Shirreff, 1819). During their absence on this duty, an account of Smith's discovery by John Miers (an English engineer who had relinquished his charter of *Williams*) and a sketch chart by Mid. Henry Foster, RN (p. 21), both dated January 1820, were sent home to England. Miers' account appeared in the *Edinburgh Philosophical Journal* in October and included the first published chart of Smith's discovery of the South Shetland Islands (Miers, 1820a). Although the text is embellished with Miers' own reflections, a large part is clearly taken almost verbatim from Smith's log book, of which only four sets of abstracts have survived (Shirreff, 1819; Smith, 1819; *Literary Gazette*, 1820b; Weddell, 1825a, p. 129-31). Foster's manuscript chart, preserved in the Hydrographic Department (Foster, 1820), is very similar to but not identical with Miers' chart. Both charts show the tracks of *Williams* in February, June and October 1819, and also a list of place-names or brief descriptions referring to corresponding letters on the charts. Apart from the group name for the islands, seven other names are shown of which only *Hoseason's Aim* (probably Desolation Island) and *Lloyd's Land* (probably Greenwich Island) have not survived on modern charts. Miers persuaded Smith that his discovery should be renamed *New South Shetland*. In his log book, Smith used ship's time, starting each day at noon, 12 hours earlier than the civil date; this was because the 24-hour run was measured from noon when the ship's position was calculated. Smith's first sighting of

land, originally recorded at 7 a.m. on 19 February 1819, was also made on the 19th, civil date. Where necessary, however, his dates have been corrected in this work.

The discovery of the South Shetland Islands was also noticed in France (France. MMC, 1820), Germany (Bertuch, 1820), Russia (Bellingshausen, 1831b) and the United States (Fanning, 1834). All documents and charts relating to the discovery were the subject of studies by Hobbs (1939a) and Gould (1941). The latter concluded that Hobbs was certainly incorrect in maintaining that Miers' and Foster's charts show the results of Bransfield's later survey.

#### *Edward Bransfield, 1819-20*

Official instructions to Edward Bransfield, Master, RN, for his southern voyage in the brig *Williams* (with William Smith as pilot) were dated Valparaiso, 19 December 1819 (Shirreff, 1819). He was to ascertain whether the land reported by Smith was an island group or part of a continent connected with Cook's *Sandwich Land* (now South Sandwich Islands).

*Williams* reached the South Shetland Islands on 16 January 1820. Bransfield first examined and roughly charted the northern coasts of the islands from New Plymouth (Livingston Island) north-eastwards to North Foreland (King George Island). After rounding the foreland, he anchored for 5 days in King George Bay, which he named; here he carried out further charting at a larger scale and, on 22 January, repeated the ceremony of taking formal possession of the new land. He then coasted south-westwards as far as Livingston Island and, after turning southwards, next charted the north-western end of Trinity Island (near Tower Hill) and two other islands, which he called *Tower's Islands* (now named Tower Island and Ohlin Island). To the south of these islands he charted "*Trinity Land* partly covered with snow" (part of what is now Trinity Peninsula), east of which the land was obscured by fog. But his chart shows a dotted line marked "Supposed Land Lost in Fog" extending from Trinity Island to the mainland in long c. 57°30'W., where a further stretch of coast is shown with a firm line and noted inland as "High Mountains covered with Snow", in the vicinity of the later named Mount Bransfield (see also p. 574). This last discovery, made on 30 January 1820, constitutes the first definite charting of any part of the Antarctic mainland. Although it is probable that Bellingshausen (p. 16) had seen parts of the continental mainland in Dronning Maud Land on 27 January 1820, there is no evidence in his original records that he recognized that what he saw was land (Armstrong, 1971).

Bransfield continued his voyage eastwards, constantly hampered by fog and ice. South of Hope Island, which he charted and named, he sighted the later named Bransfield Island, but here he encountered the edge of close pack ice to the east. He then followed the ice edge northwards to Elephant Island, Cornwallis Island (named by him) and Clarence Island, which he also named and where he landed at Cape Bowles on 4 February. Cape Bowles, named by him, was the site of another ceremony of taking formal possession. From Clarence Island he penetrated eastwards to long. 50°W., and southwards to lat. 64°50'S., but did not see any more land and remained in doubt as to its extent eastward and northward of his *Trinity Land*.

By early 1820 there were a number of sealing ships operating in the area (p. 17) and, since the mainland can be seen in clear weather from ships passing down Bransfield Strait to Deception Island, it is likely that other sightings of Trinity Peninsula were

made at this time. However, the early sealers were markedly reticent about the nature of their trade and the places they visited. In order to prevent rivals from obtaining information, many American sealers allowed publication of only the barest references to their voyages, even when these involved the loss of ships and crews. Thus, there is always the possibility that further research on surviving log books may raise new problems of priority of discovery.

Following his return to Valparaiso on 15 April 1820, Bransfield delivered his own and his officers' journals, together with a general chart and a plan of King George Bay, to Capt. T. Searle, RN, of HMS *Hyperion*. The original charts (Bransfield, 1820*a, b*) have survived in the Hydrographic Department, but his journal (Bransfield, 1820*c*) has been lost. The only official record of the whole voyage to be issued was the general chart, which was engraved and published as BA chart, [unnumbered], 30.xi.1822. However, two contemporary accounts were published anonymously: in the *Edinburgh Philosophical Journal* (Young, 1821) and the London *Literary Gazette* (Bone, 1821). The authors have been identified as Surgeon Adam Young, RN, of HMS *Slaney*, and Mid. Thomas Main Bone, RN, both of whom accompanied Bransfield. While Young's narrative is vague, Bone's is detailed and reliable, containing no less than 20 ship's positions in extracts from "an authentic copy of the Journal left on board the brig *Williams*". The later part of Bransfield's track is shown on the second edition of Powell's chart published by Laurie (Powell, 1831) and on BA chart 1238, 7.ix.1839.

The provenance of a further relevant chart has not been fully elucidated. In the Hydrographic Department there is a manuscript sheet entitled: "A Chart of New South Britain discovered by Captain Smith in the Brig *Williams* the 19th February 1819" (Goddard, 1821). Under the title is written in a different hand: "Drawn by William Henry Goddard". It is endorsed on the back in a contemporary hand: "Received from the Record Officer 3rd January 1822". The chart is certainly not a forgery, as has been maintained by Hobbs (1939*a*), and there can be no doubt that it was submitted to the Admiralty with Smith's original report (Smith, 1821). It includes an inset plan of *George's Bay*, which records nearly the same soundings as those inserted on Bransfield's large-scale chart. The other coastal details are close to those of Bransfield, but the representation of Livingston Island (visited by Smith and Bransfield together in January 1820) is better than Bransfield's. However, the part played by Goddard is not clear. He was most probably the William Henry Goddard serving as Master's Mate, RN, on the South American Station from January to April 1821 in HMS *Superb* and from December 1821 in HMS *Andromache* (Capt. W. H. Shirreff, RN) (p. 15).

Critical examination of all the original documents and charts leaves no doubt about the importance of Bransfield's voyage, but he himself received little recognition from Antarctic historians until a century later. The evidence for his discoveries has been reviewed at length by Aagaard (1940), Brown (1939*a, b*), Gould (1925, 1941), Hinks (1939, 1941*b*), Hobbs (1939*a, b*; 1941), Lee (1913*a, b*), and Martin (1938*a, b*; 1940). It is impossible to uphold the conclusions of Hobbs, who asserted that Bransfield's manuscript chart was faked and subsequently suppressed by the Admiralty with a view to discrediting Palmer, or to agree with the assessment of Martin who followed a similar line. It is unfortunate that these extraordinary misrepresentations of history should ever have gained credence and should have been copied by other authors; that this occurred was due to a widespread but erroneous belief that priority of discovery conferred a legal right

to sovereignty more than a century later, regardless of intervening events. Brief reference to these acrimonious disputes about discovery cannot be avoided because they were all too frequently accompanied by the use of competing sets of place-names, causing problems that have long since been happily resolved.

Bransfield's original charts contained 21 new names, all but two of which appear on modern British charts in their original application. His *Falcons Island*, off Robert Island, was replaced by the descriptive name Table Island, used by all the sealers from 1820 onwards, while his *Smiths' Island*, off Livingston Island, was identified in 1960 with the group of islands for which the name Zed Islands had later become established.

Bransfield himself had no misconceptions about his discoveries, but at the same time made no personal claim to recognition, being content to leave assessment of his work to others (Jones, 1966). From explorers in the succeeding 20 years, he achieved this recognition in the names Bransfield Strait, Mount Bransfield and Bransfield Island applied, respectively, by Weddell, d'Urville and Ross.

#### *Russian Antarctic Expedition, 1819–21*

This expedition under the command of Capt. (later Adm.) Thaddeus Bellingshausen, of the Imperial Russian Navy, circumnavigated the world through the Southern Ocean in the sloops *Vostok* (command ship) and *Mirnyy* (Lieut. M. P. Lazarev). In the present context, the expedition is important for the discovery of the northern extremity of Alexander Island on 27 January 1821 and for the independent survey of the southern coasts of the South Shetland Islands in February 1821. This work was conducted on the return leg of the voyage, while the expedition's work in South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands, resulting in a number of new place-names (Hattersley-Smith, 1980*b*, p. 6), was conducted on the outward leg.

The sources for this voyage are the Commander's published narrative and atlas (Bellingshausen, 1831*a, b*), the former translated into English (Debenham, 1945) and re-issued in a new Russian edition (Bellingshausen, 1949) more than a century later. An earlier, severely abbreviated summary (Gravelius, 1902) had previously been the only other source available for those unable to consult the originals, copies of which are very rare outside the Soviet Union.

In the British Antarctic Territory, of the 16 new place-names applied by Bellingshausen only two names have survived in English form—Alexander Island and, on that island, St George Peak. In the South Shetland Islands, Bellingshausen was unaware of the island names already given by Smith, Bransfield and the British and American sealers working there in 1819–20 and the early part of the 1820–21 season. For this reason, his 14 new names, applied to islands in the group, were not adopted by later cartographers. He used names after battles in the Napoleonic wars for the principal features in the South Shetland Islands, e.g. *Ostrov Smolensk* for Livingston Island and *Ostrov Vaterlo* for King George Island. (Russian names are transliterated according to the system agreed between the Permanent Committee on Geographical Names and the United States Board on Geographic Names (PCGN, 1948)). He also applied the name *Ostrov Yelena*, after the island of St Helena, to Bridgeman Island, and the names of Russian admirals to several other islands. It is unfortunate that his names marking his fine independent survey could not be preserved as official names, although they are usually shown on Russian maps in parentheses as synonyms (e.g. Soviet Union. AA,



1966, Pl. 175). In the Antarctic, he had introduced the principle of using a group of associated names in a particular area—a principle that has been widely applied in recent times (p. 43, 47).

Care is needed in the use of Bellingshausen's dates, which have been much confused. His own published narrative and the English translation, edited by Debenham, both used the "old style" Julian calendar together with ship's date, i.e. with each day beginning at noon of the previous day's civil date (Belov, 1961). Bellingshausen's dates noted in the present work have all been corrected to the "new style" Gregorian calendar by the addition of 12 days, so that they are directly comparable with those of his contemporaries. However, the correction from ship's date to civil date depends upon the time of day, and in most cases this cannot be determined from the published narrative. There is reason to retard by 1 day the date of discovery of Alexander Island in this work, and it is possible that other dates may have to be similarly retarded in the light of further information. A further correction is necessitated by Bellingshausen's crossing of the 180th meridian on what his published journal records as 3 December 1820. His subsequent recorded dates were 1 day ahead of those of the Western Hemisphere, which he had by then entered, until 3 February 1821, when he corrected the date by repeating that day. From this consideration, the date of discovery of Alexander Island in this work has been retarded by a further day, and the dates relating to the South Shetland Islands by 1 day.

When in 1959, it was possible to plot a new and more reliable map of northern Alexander Island (p. 69), the opportunity was taken to name some additional features to mark the original Russian discovery (e.g. Lazarev Bay, between Mirnyy Peak and Cape Vostok, and Russian Gap).

#### *Early British and American sealers, 1819–25*

On Smith's return to Valparaiso in November 1819, the news of his discovery reached a number of sealers who sailed south to arrive in the South Shetland Islands by January 1820. Among these ships were the Argentine polacre *San Juan Nepomuceno* (Capt. Carlos Timblón), which was apparently the first to reach Buenos Aires with a cargo of skins, the British brig *Espirito Santo* (Capt. Rodrigo), from Buenos Aires, and the brig *Hersilia* (Capt. James P. Sheffield), from Stonington, the first American ship to visit the South Shetland Islands. By the summer of 1820–21, there were at least 44 ships—mainly British and American—working in the South Shetland Islands, where the seals were massacred indiscriminately.

The available sources of information on these early sealing voyages to the South Shetland Islands, South Orkney Islands and Graham Land are surprisingly comprehensive. Useful early lists of these voyages were published by Starbuck (1878) and Clark (1887), and later updated by Stackpole (1953) and Roberts (1958), and more recently by Headland (1989). Although it cannot be supposed that the sources traced and recorded here are fully representative of the surviving records, it seems unlikely that many more early place-names will come to light. Of the early sealers themselves, only Sherratt (1821), Powell (1822*a, b*), Weddell (1825*a*), Barnard (1829), Morrell (1832), Fanning (1834) and Smith (1844) broke through the tradition of professional secrecy and published books in narrative form, charts or sailing directions. The original log books of some of the sealing ships have survived, and the following have provided especially valuable evidence on place-names in contemporary use: *Hersilia*, 11 January to 10 May 1820 (Benson, 1820); *Hero*, 1 August 1820 to 7

May 1821 (Palmer, 1820–21); *Huntress*, 8 August 1820 to 17 June 1821 (Burdick, 1820–21); *Corá*, 7 October 1820 to 8 January 1821 (Fildes, 1820–21, 1821*b*); *Huron*, 18 January 1821 to 18 February 1822 (Davis, 1821–22); *Hero*, 25 July 1821 to 16 June 1823 ([Pendleton], 1821–23); *Robert*, 13 August to 16 December 1821 (Fildes, 1821*a*). Until the early part of the twentieth century, sealers continued to operate sporadically in the South Shetland Islands and South Orkney Islands, being particularly active in the 1870s and 1880s. Their later operations may have extended to northern Graham Land and Palmer Archipelago, but so far no records of such activity have been traced.

British surveys in the South Shetland Islands from 1944 provided an opportunity to review the work of the sealers and to name features after some of the captains and their ships, details of which are to be found in the place-name entries in the main body of this work (see also Map 1).

#### *James Weddell, 1819–24*

James Weddell, Master, RN, commanded the sealing brig *Jane*, of Greenock, on three privately organized voyages to the Antarctic at a time when he was on naval half-pay, following the end of the Napoleonic wars (Jones, 1965*a*). Of the first voyage, to the South Shetland Islands in 1819–21, no detailed record survives; it was a financial failure. Weddell then bought a share in the brig and, accompanied by the cutter *Beaufoy* (Capt. Michael McLeod), made his second voyage in 1821–22. The two ships visited South Georgia and the South Shetland Islands. Then, in December 1821, McLeod made a search for new sealing grounds eastwards from Elephant Island and independently discovered the South Orkney Islands only 6 days later than Powell and Palmer (p. 19). The new islands were visited by Weddell himself in February 1822. On his third voyage of 1822–24, again in company with *Beaufoy* (Capt. Matthew Brisbane), Weddell made surveys in the South Shetland Islands and South Orkney Islands, before sailing southwards in search of new land. In unusually open ice conditions, he reached lat. 74°15'S., long. 34°16'W., in the sea that was later named after him.

Weddell was alone among the early British sealers in leaving a record of his explorations in book form (Weddell, 1825*a*). The original fair drawings of his charts of the South Shetland Islands and South Orkney Islands incorporating the results of all three voyages (Weddell, [?1824*a, b*]) were published in the book, and also in an abridged German translation (Weddell, 1827). But most of the names that he applied to features in the two groups of islands had to give way to the names applied by Powell. The circumstances were as follows. Weddell returned to England at the end of his second voyage on 12 July 1822, and sailed again from London on 16 September of the same year. Powell arrived in London on 26 August and reported on his voyage to R. H. Laurie, who did not publish his chart until 1 November (Powell, chart 1822*a*). Thus, Weddell had sailed on his third voyage apparently unaware of Powell's surveys and, in particular, of his earlier discovery of the South Orkney Islands, so that duplication in naming became unavoidable.

In the South Shetland Islands, Weddell used 54 place-names (Weddell, 1825*a*, map facing p. 132), but only 28 of these are in use today, some with modified geographical terms. Twenty of these names originated from the charts of Smith, Bransfield and Sherratt, and did not differ significantly from those used by Powell, while seven names survived because they were applied to features not named by Powell. The remaining name *Gibbs Isle*

(now Gibbs Island) is the sole instance of a name given by Weddell being preserved, when an alternative originating from Powell existed. In the South Orkney Islands—apart from this name itself which was one of his—Weddell used 13 new names, none of which was used by Powell (Weddell, 1825*a*, map facing p. 25). Six of these, for features left unnamed by Powell, are still in use; otherwise, Powell's names have prevailed. A number of Weddell's discarded names were re-introduced fairly recently in cases where no confusion was likely to arise. For example, Pomona Plateau on Coronation Island revived Weddell's name *Pomona*, originally intended for the whole island.

While Weddell's first voyage was financed by John Strachan, a merchant of Edinburgh and Leith, his second and third were joint ventures of James Mitchell (a London merchant), Strachan and Weddell himself, and were equal failures commercially. "In consequence of Captain Weddell devoting so great a proportion of his time . . . to the purpose of investigation and discovery, he neglected the legitimate object of the undertaking (which was . . . the procuring [of] seal skins) so much, that the result . . . was most disastrous to all concerned, and ended in the total ruin and bankruptcy of the daring navigator" (Strachan, 1843).

#### *Benjamin Pendleton's Stonington fleet, 1820–21 and 1821–22*

In the 1820–21 season, Capt. Benjamin Pendleton in the brig *Frederick* commanded a fleet of five sealing ships in the South Shetland Islands, the other ships being the brig *Hersilia* (Capt. James P. Sheffield), the schooner *Free Gift* (Capt. Thomas Dunbar), the schooner *Express* (Capt. Ephraim Williams) and the shallop *Hero* (Capt. Nathaniel B. Palmer). Interest in the activities of this fleet comes mainly from the voyage of the last-named and smallest ship, for Capt. Palmer was given the task of reconnaissance for new sealing grounds.

Palmer's voyages have been the subject of wild exaggerations, mostly unsupported by original documents and originating long after the events. Fortunately, his original manuscript log has survived, and is now preserved in the United States Library of Congress (Palmer, 1820–21). Extracts were published by Martin (1938*a*, *b*, *c*; 1940), but his interpretations were severely criticized by others (e.g. Hinks, 1940*b*, 1941*b*; Gould, 1941). Hinks' valuable review was made possible by photocopies of the essential parts of the log which were sent to him by Martin and which enabled him to resolve the conflict of evidence between the biography of Palmer (Spears, 1922) and the monograph by Hobbs (1939*a*) on early discoveries in northern Graham Land. In 1956, the Library of Congress kindly supplied a complete microfilm copy of Palmer's log to the Scott Polar Research Institute, Cambridge. With this it was possible to reassess Palmer's achievements in the light of other contemporary records and of recent surveys that have produced charts differing considerably from those available to earlier students of his log.

At the age of 20, Palmer had been Second Mate in Capt. Sheffield's *Hersilia*, which visited the South Shetland Islands in January–February 1820 (p. 17). The scarcity of seals on the beaches of Livingston Island in the 1820–21 season prompted his reconnaissance assignment in *Hero*. On 15 November 1820, cruising independently, Palmer sailed down the east coast of Deception Island, where he appears to have been the first to discover the almost land-locked harbour now known as Port Foster. On 16 November, he continued southwards to examine the land that had been sighted in that direction from Deception Island. On the morning of 17 November he was close inshore and discovered the

eastern end of what is now called Orléans Strait. After encountering much ice and finding no accessible landing places, he headed northwards and returned on the same day to the South Shetland Islands.

There is no doubt that, on 17 November 1820, Palmer discovered and recorded in his log the existence of a stretch of mainland coast (now part of Davis Coast), chiefly in the gap marked "Supposed Land Lost in Fog" between Bransfield's landfalls (p. 15). Palmer certainly saw the land that his friend Powell showed on his 1822 chart as *Palmer's Land*, but equally certainly this was the same land presumed by Bransfield on 30 January 1820 and called *Trinity Land*. Nevertheless, Martin (1938*a*) asserted that Palmer discovered the mainland on 18 November 1820, "some 80 days earlier than the reputed date of discovery" [by Davis and Burdick on 7 February 1821 (p. 20)]. He maintained that, in the absence of Bransfield's original log (p. 16), there was no valid evidence for any earlier discovery. An abridged version of this paper (Martin, 1938*c*) was published in *Science*, and reprinted in the *Congressional Record* for 11 March 1938, with an introductory statement that the motive for the paper was to "justify our [American] claims to islands in the Pacific".

It has been alleged that Palmer also cruised southwards down the west coast of the Antarctic Peninsula in January 1821 and that he discovered land between lat. 66° and 68°S., in the vicinity of Marguerite Bay, Fallières Coast. His own log made no mention of this voyage and recorded no ship positions during the period concerned, nor has evidence for the voyage been produced from any other contemporary source. Reports of such a voyage originated much later and gave rise to the erroneous conclusion that Palmer discovered a large stretch of the west coast of the peninsula before Biscoe (p. 22), and hence that the name *Palmer's Land* should be extended southward towards the latitude of Marguerite Bay, taking precedence over Biscoe's name *Graham's Land*.

By 5 February 1821, Palmer was off the south coast of Livingston Island, where he met Bellingshausen in *Vostok* and had a short conversation with the Russian explorer. According to a story that originated at a much later date, it was Bellingshausen who first used the name *Palmer's Land* as a result of this meeting, although the Russian's account makes no mention of this (Bellingshausen, 1831*b*).

It should be noted that the dates in *Hero's* log are subject to a slight difficulty in interpretation which has not yet been resolved. It was assumed by several authors (e.g. Martin, 1938*a*, 1940; Hinks, 1940*b*) that Palmer kept astronomical time, the 24 hours of his 17 November beginning at noon of that civil day. It was later pointed out that this interpretation was probably incorrect (Gould, 1941; [Hinks], 1941*d*). It is much more likely that Palmer used ship's time, starting each daily entry at noon, 12 hours earlier than the start of the civil day. The dates recorded above assume the latter, although the difference is of minor importance.

In the 1821–22 season, Pendleton returned to the South Shetland Islands in *Frederick*, with six ships in company—the sloop *James Monroe* (Capt. Palmer), the sealing ships *Alabama Packet* (Capt. William A. Fanning) and *Essex* (Capt. Chester), the schooners *Express* (Capt. Thomas Dunbar) and *Free Gift* (Capt. Benjamin S. Cutler), and the shallop *Hero* (Capt. Harris Pendleton). On 30 November 1821, after an unprofitable search for seals, Palmer met Powell at Elephant Island and, at Powell's suggestion, they agreed to sail eastwards in company to search for new land and fresh hunting grounds. It was during this voyage that the South Orkney Islands were discovered (see below). The

only surviving sources for this discovery are Powell's chart and extracts from his log (Powell, 1822a, b), for Palmer's original log of this voyage is no longer extant. It is probable that Palmer's version of the discovery of the South Orkney Islands (under the name *South Iceland*) appeared in the English press in 1822, some time before Powell arrived home on 26 August 1822. A second-hand report was published 12 years later by one of the agents for the Stonington fleet (Fanning, 1834), but this report is demonstrably unreliable, although unfortunately used by Antarctic historians without proper discrimination.

Palmer may possibly have sighted part of Trinity Peninsula in November 1821, while cruising independently *before* his meeting with Powell and not in December–January 1821–22 as stated by Fanning (1834). After a careful examination of the original documents and the opinions of later authors, Marr (1935, p. 294–304) reached the following tentative conclusions:

"It is extremely likely that he [Palmer] followed a course very similar to that of Bransfield, who, skirting the Trinity Peninsula more than a year before him, had sighted and charted its northern coast at two points, viz., *Trinity Land* in 60°W. [now part of Davis Coast], and its north-eastern extremity in the neighbourhood of Mount Bransfield together with the western side of d'Urville Island, in about 57°W. . . . It is possible now to arrive at a reasonable estimate of the nature and extent of the land which Palmer might have discovered in the late spring of 1821. . . . If, as Fanning relates, he came up with the coast of *Palmer's Land* in the 64th meridian and turned eastward, or more correctly north-eastward, he undoubtedly discovered in turn Anvers, Brabant, and Liège islands—the Palmer Archipelago. . . . Then, having skirted Bransfield's *Trinity Land* and provided (which is quite uncertain) that he had the land always in sight all the way to d'Urville Island, he can scarcely have failed to discover that part of the north coast of Trinity Peninsula, between 59°45' and 57°45'W., in length some fifty-five miles [100 km], which Bransfield lost sight of in fog on January 30 or 31, 1820, but which he indicated on his chart with a pecked line and the legend 'Supposed Land'".

Martin (1940, p. 551) later asserted, without evidence, that in November 1821 Palmer again visited Marguerite Bay, and it was also suggested that Capt. H. Pendleton in *Hero* skirted Palmer Archipelago on a south-westerly cruise in the same month (e.g. USBGN, 1956, p. 13).

While details of these cruises are now seen as matters for speculation and doubt, the earlier judgements of successive historians were reflected in the naming of *Palmer Coast* (now Davis Coast) and Palmer Archipelago by British authorities, and of *Palmer's Land* (now Graham Land) and also Palmer Archipelago by American authorities. By extension, the name *Palmer Peninsula* was later applied to the Antarctic Peninsula southwards to about lat. 75°S. (Martin, 1938a; USHO, 1943, p. 10). Fortunately, the chief facts have now been verified by reference to original documents and, in any case, no longer have any political or legal significance. But, on the merits of his own original and unvarnished story, Palmer's achievements still stand as an important landmark in Antarctic history. The names Palmer Land and Graham Land, applied respectively to the southern and northern halves of the Antarctic Peninsula, have proved a happy compromise to the problem raised by conflicting names for the peninsula as a whole.

#### *George Powell, 1820–21 and 1821–22*

Capt. George Powell, in the sealing ship *Eliza*, visited the South Shetland Islands in 1820–21 and again, in the sloop *Dove*,

in 1821–22. Both these ships were owned by Messrs Daniel Bennett and Sons of Wapping, London. In the intervals of sealing during his second voyage, Powell devoted much effort to a running survey of the northern coasts of the islands. He obtained additional information about the southern coasts from other sealing captains and prepared the first reliable chart of the South Shetland Islands. This was published by R. H. Laurie on 1 November 1822 (Powell, chart, 1822a), together with *Notes on South-Shetland, &c. . . .*, containing extracts from Powell's journal and some prefatory remarks on the history of the area (Powell, 1822b). Another version of the western part of Powell's chart, on a much reduced scale, was published by Laurie on 22 October 1822 (Purdy, 1822). Powell's original journal is no longer extant, but the track of *Dove* is shown on the larger version of his chart.

Although Powell was by no means the first to chart the South Shetland Islands, it is instructive to consider what earlier information was available to him. Smith's vague sketch map had been published in Edinburgh in October 1820 (Miers, 1820a), and Sherratt's even vaguer map was published in London on 21 December 1821 ([Sherratt], 1821). The results of Bransfield's survey of January–March 1820 were not published by the Admiralty until 30 November 1822, a month after the appearance of Powell's chart. Weddell's observations, although started a year before Powell's, were extended over a period of 3 years, from the end of 1820 until the end of 1823, and his chart was not published until 1825 (Weddell, 1825a, map facing p. 132). The results of the running survey of the southern coasts of the South Shetland Islands carried out by the Russian Antarctic Expedition in February 1821 were not published in St Petersburg until 1831 ([Bellingshausen], 1831a, sheet 62). Nevertheless, of all these early charts, Powell's is so much the superior in scope, accuracy and wealth of detail that it may justly be regarded as by far the most important contribution to the early mapping of these islands.

On his second voyage, Powell's work extended beyond the South Shetland Islands, after the immense slaughter of fur seals during the 1820–21 season had come very near to exterminating the stock. The sealers in 1821–22, meeting with little success along the coasts to south and south-west of Bransfield Strait, began to push eastward in search of new hunting grounds. Accompanied by Capt. N. B. Palmer in *James Monroe* of Benjamin Pendleton's Stonington fleet (see above), Powell therefore made a reconnaissance eastward from Elephant Island and discovered the South Orkney Islands on 6 December 1821 and, the following day, landed on and took formal possession of Coronation Island (his name) for King George IV. He made the first chart of these islands which were originally named *Powell's Group*, probably by his publisher R. H. Laurie (Powell, chart, 1822a). The chart, completed in only a week, was an exceptionally competent production and was included as part of the larger version of his general chart of the South Shetland Islands.

Out of 71 place-names appearing on the South Shetland Islands part of Powell's chart, seven names had first appeared on Smith's two charts (Miers, 1820a; [Goddard], [1821]), 19 names on Bransfield's (1820a, b), and five names on Sherratt's chart (1821). The remaining 40 names were due to Powell or his informants among the sealing captains. On the South Orkney Islands part of the chart, there were 22 new place-names. In both groups, the new names were mostly descriptive of circumstances at the time of the discovery, but included some references to contemporary personalities in England who had assisted the sealing enterprise.

No less than 82 of the 93 names on Powell's chart are still in use today. Where there was duplication in names applied by Powell and Weddell, in most cases Powell's names were given priority (p. 17).

Hobbs (1939*a*) claimed that Powell's chart (which he called the "Palmer-Powell map") "was mapped throughout by Palmer and . . . turned over to Powell for publication". Powell himself recorded that it was partly a compilation:

"I have not been on the south-side of the land [South Shetland Islands] myself, but I received information respecting it from the descriptions and sketches of my friends, Captain John Walker, Captain Ralph Bond, and Mr Charles Robinson [sealing captains from London]; and by comparing these documents together, and [from] the information I have received from other masters of vessels, I conclude that the description will be found exact. Of the land to the southward, called *Palmer's Land*, very little can be said, as it does not appear to have been sufficiently explored; but it has been described as very high, and covered with snow, with inlets, forming straits, which may probably separate the land, and constitute a range of islands, similar to those of South-Shetland; at least, such is the appearance of the northern side, which alone has yet been seen" (Powell, 1822*b*, p. 12).

Palmer, who was then aged 22, was presumably the source of the information about *Palmer's Land* (p. 18), but no evidence has yet been found to indicate that anything else on Powell's chart can be ascribed to charting by Palmer. Hobbs' contention that Powell's chart was suppressed at Admiralty instigation, to deprive Palmer of the honour of discovering the continent, is entirely contradicted by the facts.

Powell was killed by hostile natives in April 1824 while engaged in exploration and sperm whaling in the Tonga Islands. His early death, and the fact that his discoveries were overshadowed by Weddell's more spectacular high southern record in 1823, perhaps explain why his excellent work for long did not receive the recognition it deserved. His *Notes on South-Shetland, &c.*, apparently his only published work relating to the Antarctic, constitutes one of the few reliable records of discovery and sealing for the period, and has been of great value in unravelling the complicated history of discovery in the region and answering questions of priority in the face of later publication of distorted verbal accounts of other sealers.

The value of Powell's work was quickly recognized in France, whose sperm whalers were beginning to extend their activities southward from the coast of Patagonia. On the instructions of the Marquis de Clermont-Tonnerre, then Ministre de la Marine in Paris, the *Notes* . . . were translated into French and published together with a copy of Powell's chart, on a reduced scale and with fewer names, in the official *Annales Maritimes et Coloniales* (Powell, 1824*a*). A slightly shorter version, without the chart and meteorological notes, was at the same time made widely available in France (Powell, 1824*b*). Both French texts were unusual in that all the place-names were left untranslated in their original English form, although the chart, copied from Laurie's first edition (Powell, 1822*a*), showed these names with their generic parts in French.

Powell's journal (as reproduced in his *Notes* . . .) was kept in ship's time, in which the day was reckoned and dated from noon to noon, starting 12 hours ahead of the corresponding civil date. In this work all his dates are given in civil time.

#### *Richard Sherratt, 1820–21*

On 25 December 1820, the British sealing ship *Lady Trowbridge*, from Liverpool, was wrecked off Cape Melville, King George Island. While waiting for a passage home at the end of the season, Capt. Richard Sherratt, Master of the ship, occupied himself in preparing a somewhat grotesque sketch chart of the central South Shetland Islands ([Sherratt], 1821). The value of the chart lies solely in its very early date, for it establishes the priority of certain place-names then used by the sealers.

#### *John Davis and Christopher Burdick, 1820–22*

The American sealing ships *Huron* (Capt. John Davis), from New Haven, *Huntress* (Capt. Christopher Burdick), from Nantucket, and the shallow *Cecilia*, tender to *Huron*, sailed in company from the Falkland Islands late in 1820 in search of new sealing grounds in the South Shetland Islands. After cruising round these islands in January 1821, the ships sailed south to the Hughes Bay area, Danco Coast, where on 7 February, from *Cecilia*, Davis made the first recorded landing on the mainland of Antarctica. While *Huntress* sailed home at the end of that season, the other two ships returned to the South Shetland Islands the following season, after wintering in the Falkland Islands (Stackpole, 1955). No place-names appear to have survived from this expedition, but the captains and ships were later commemorated in Davis Coast and in names in the South Shetland Islands.

#### *Robert Fildes, 1820–21 and 1821–22*

Capt. Robert Fildes, of Liverpool, made at least two sealing voyages to the South Shetland Islands. In 1820–21, he was Master of the brig *Cora*, which was wrecked in Cora Cove, Desolation Island, on 6 January 1821. Fildes and his ship's company were rescued by the sealing ship *Indian* (Capt. Ferdinand Spiller), also from Liverpool. In 1821–22, Fildes returned in the brig *Robert*, which he moored in Clothier Harbour, Robert Island, for most of the season, while his boat crews scoured the beaches along the north side of the islands. Near the end of the season, on 7 March, the ship was lost but her company rescued.

Contemporary fair copies of the log books of both *Cora* and *Robert* are preserved in the Public Record Office (Fildes, 1820–21, 1821*a*). Bound in the same volume with the log books are five undated sketch charts of anchorages, accompanied by documents in the same contemporary fair hand entitled *Remarks made during a voyage to New South Shetland* (Fildes, 1821*b*). Although the log book of *Cora* was mainly written in the 1820–21 season, internal evidence shows that substantial additions were made as a result of experience in 1821–22. It is not clear whether the charts originated in 1820–21 or 1821–22, but it seems more likely to have been the former season after the early wreck of *Cora* had probably released Fildes from sealing responsibilities. Hand tracings of these charts, preserved in the Hydrographic Department, are certainly not contemporary but were probably made for Dr W. S. Bruce in c. 1916.

Fildes' *Remarks* . . . contains descriptions of anchorages with detailed directions on approaches, and forms an important contribution to early knowledge of the South Shetland Islands. Another contemporary version of this document is held by the British Library (Fildes, 1821*c*); it is shorter than the Public Record Office version and lacks the charts, but contains additional pages dealing with tides and currents. Comparison of the two documents suggests that both were taken from yet another

version, and it would appear that this practical aid to navigation was copied many times, with corresponding slight variations. A later manuscript version, entitled *Harbours, etc. in South Shetland* and preserved in the Public Record Office (Fildes, 1829), was extracted from a document presented to Capt. Francis Beaufort, RN (then Hydrographer of the Navy), by John Purdy, chief hydrographer to the London chart publisher R. H. Laurie. Parts of this version were printed in successive editions of the nautical directories published by Laurie (e.g. Purdy, 1828, 1837; Findlay, 1844, 1855, 1871). Translations of extracts from the log of *Cora* and the *Remarks* . . . were also published in German (Fildes, 1827), a remarkable tribute to this contribution to geographical knowledge, for German sealers are not known to have been in the area at that time. Fildes' notes on tidal streams in the South Shetland Islands are still reproduced in the *Antarctic Pilot* (BA, 1974, p. 157-58).

When Laurie prepared the second edition of Powell's chart (1831), he acknowledged in the sub-title that additions were due to Fildes, whose harbour plans were the first for the Antarctic to show detailed soundings and whose sailing directions were in some respects even more useful than those prepared by Powell. Fildes' attitude is illustrated by the explanatory note accompanying his sketch chart of Port Foster:

"The annexed sketch of Deception particularly the South side will be found correct as can be expected, for eye drafts can never be so accurate as when a place is trigonometrically surveyed, but you take what other pains you will."

On his charts Fildes originated only a small number of new place-names, including Cora Cove and Robert Island, but his work helped to fix many of the names commonly used by sealers at the time. Many names that gained currency in later charts were clearly taken from his *Remarks* . . . His sketch charts of anchorages, although presumably known to his contemporaries, passed into obscurity until, 140 years later, they proved an invaluable means of locating many references to names in the log books of other sealers. The obvious co-ordination of Fildes' names with those on Powell's chart (1822*a*) may have been assured by personal contact in the Antarctic, or was perhaps arranged in Laurie's office in London; the evidence on this point is not clear.

#### *Robert Johnson and Benjamin Morrell, 1822-23*

In 1822-23, a United States sealing expedition from New York was undertaken by Capt. Robert Johnson in *Henry* and Capt. Benjamin Morrell in *Wasp*. After visiting South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands, they penetrated the Weddell Sea probably as far south as lat. 70°14'S. On 15 March 1823, Morrell reported land to the west between lat. 63° and 69°S., in long. c. 48°W. Johnson applied the name *New South Greenland* to this land (Morrell, 1832, p. 67-69). Most subsequent authors discounted Morrell's narrative as fiction, but Gould (1929) thought that despite obvious faults it should receive serious consideration. If Morrell's longitudes were c. 14° in error at his southernmost point and c. 9° in error at his northern sighting of land, then it should be accepted that he saw some part of the east coast of Graham Land. However, this must remain doubtful, and it has long been agreed between the British and American place-names authorities that *New South Greenland* cannot be officially accepted as a place-name for any part of the east coast of Graham Land.

#### *Edward Hughes and James Hoseason, 1824-25*

In 1824-25, the British sealing ship *Sprightly* (Capt. Edward Hughes) operated in the South Shetland Islands and southward

across Bransfield Strait. Late in 1824, the First Mate, James Hoseason, who had previously served with Smith in *Williams*, made the first survey of Hughes Bay (Danco Coast) and the northern approaches to what is now named Gerlache Strait. The results were later published by R. H. Laurie in the reduced version of Powell's chart and again, at a larger scale, in the second edition of Powell's large chart (Powell, 1828, 1831). Except for *Sprightly's* registration preserved in *Lloyd's Register of Shipping*, and Hoseason's acknowledged additions to Powell's chart, no other records of this voyage appear to have survived. For this reason, it has not been possible to determine with certainty whether the 12 new place-names, appearing in the Hughes Bay area in 1828, originated with Hughes, Hoseason or Laurie. In the present work, the names have been ascribed to Hoseason, and all have been positively identified, with the exception of *Bluff Point* which may refer to the feature later named Cape Wollaston.

#### *Henry Foster, 1828-31*

In 1828, a naval expedition under the command of Cdr Henry Foster, RN, in HMS *Chanticleer* was despatched by the Admiralty for the purpose of making gravity, magnetic and other scientific observations at various points around the Atlantic Ocean. Foster had previously been concerned with the Antarctic when, as a midshipman in HMS *Creole* in January 1820, he had prepared a fair drawing of Smith's chart of the South Shetland Islands (Foster, 1820).

*Chanticleer* reached the South Shetland Islands and Palmer Archipelago early in January 1829, and on 7 January Foster landed on what he thought was the mainland (later identified as Cape Possession on Hoseason Island), and took formal possession in the name of King George IV. Foster also made a sketch chart of part of what is now known as Davis Coast. The expedition then spent 2 months making observations at Deception Island and a survey of the island. Later on the same voyage, Foster lost his life in Panama during an affray with natives in February 1831. A narrative of the voyage was published by the *Chanticleer's* surgeon (Webster, 1834) and a new chart of Deception Island was also published by the navigating officer ([Kendall], 1831). The original field sheets and fair drawings of the surveys of Deception Island and Bransfield Strait, accompanied by a descriptive *Memoir*, are preserved in the Hydrographic Department of the Admiralty (Foster, [1829]; Foster and Kendall, 1829*a*, [b]; Kendall, 1829*a*, b).

Foster inscribed about 25 new names on his charts. He had with him Powell's chart and *Notes* . . . (Powell, 1822*a*, b) and also Weddell's book (Weddell, 1825*a*). In his *Memoir* . . ., Foster explained that he used Powell's place-names principally to facilitate comparison of his own work with Powell's *Notes* . . ., and added: "With reference to those places seen in the *Chanticleer* and to which no names were previously affixed in the Charts, I have exerted the privilege allowed in such cases and have named the principal points and Hills after Gentlemen of Character and Station, and who fill important offices in Public life" (Foster, [1829]). Most of these names survived on later Admiralty charts. The omission of earlier names on his charts was later regarded as inexcusable, but the critics appeared to forget that he never had the opportunity to edit his original records.

While the new survey of Deception Island was of high quality for that date, the mainland coastline roughly plotted on the south side of Bransfield Strait later presented many problems of identi-

fication. It was not until 1960, when Foster's original manuscript charts and *Memoir* could be compared with vertical air photographs and with the heavily revised maps and charts, that it was possible to determine with confidence exactly what he had seen. In the *Memoir*, Foster provided all the essential information about the ship's position and bearings to features recorded, but failed only in estimation of distances and the correct re-identification of features previously seen and plotted from different bearings. The origin of the new names has been deduced from the *Memoir* and the published narrative (Webster, 1834).

#### *John Biscoe, 1830–33*

In 1830, the brig *Tula* (Capt. John Biscoe), accompanied by the cutter *Lively* (Capt. George Avery), was sent out by Messrs Enderby Brothers, of London, on a voyage of exploration for new sealing grounds in the Southern Ocean. Biscoe had previously served in the Royal Navy reaching the rank of Acting Master. During the ensuing circumnavigation of Antarctica and on the return leg from Tasmania, Biscoe passed along the west side of the Antarctic Peninsula, sailing north-eastward from Adelaide Island to the South Shetland Islands. He discovered and named Adelaide Island on 15 February 1832 and, on the following day, recorded seeing the distant mountains of Alexander Island. Continuing north-eastward, he discovered and made the first rough chart of the northern Biscoe Islands and Graham Coast. On 21 February, he discovered and made a landing on Anvers Island, which he thought was part of the mainland coast. It was probably at Biscoe Bay that he formally annexed the newly discovered coast for King William IV, and called it *Graham's Land*. A contemporary fair copy of Biscoe's original journal survives in the archives of the Royal Geographical Society (Biscoe, 1830–33*b*) and another contemporary manuscript version, which differs in certain respects, is in the British Museum (Biscoe, 1830–33*a*). Summaries of the journal were published in English and French ([Biscoe], 1833*c*, *d*) and, at greater length, in the *Antarctic Manual* (Biscoe, 1901).

Although only five new place-names relevant to the present work originated during this voyage, Biscoe's discoveries constituted a considerable southward extension of Bransfield's *Trinity Land* and Powell's *Palmer's Land*, his observations extending the earlier coastal discoveries from Lat. *c.* 64° to 69°S. His records also provide a useful source of contemporary sealers' place-names in the South Shetland Islands. Biscoe was an accurate observer who maintained the log of *Tula* with unusual care. In his journal he used civil time, so that no date corrections are necessary for his discoveries. After making his great contribution to Antarctic exploration, Biscoe returned to seafaring in warmer latitudes, until his death at sea in 1843 (Jones, 1964, 1971; Savours, 1983).

#### *French Antarctic Expedition, 1837–40*

This expedition was commanded by Capt. Jules-Sébastien-César Dumont d'Urville in the corvette *Astrolabe* with the corvette *Zélée* (Lieut. de Vaisseau Charles-Hector Jacquinot) in company. Its principal objective was to carry out ethnological work in the South Pacific Islands, but d'Urville's plans included a special instruction from Louis-Philippe, King of the French, that he should attempt to surpass the high southern latitude achieved by Weddell (p. 17). During the course of his great voyage, d'Urville made two penetrations into the Antarctic, the first of which,

on the outward course in January–March 1838, resulted in some new discoveries in the region covered by this work. D'Urville had with him the second edition (1831) of Powell's chart, corrected by Fildes.

In January and February 1838, the two ships were blocked by pack ice in attempts to enter the Weddell Sea from the South Orkney Islands. The expedition made some improvements to the chart of these islands and the name Cape Valavielle, Laurie Island, dates from this time. In the South Shetland Islands, which were next visited, the chief addition to knowledge came from a new map of Deception Island, containing no new place-names but providing a useful record of the changing shore topography of Port Foster. On 27 February, when to the south of the South Shetland Islands in continuation of his westward voyage, d'Urville sighted land in lat. *c.* 63°15'S. Although this was undoubtedly part of the same land that had previously been seen by Bransfield, Palmer and Biscoe, frequent fog and the general uncertainty of his longitude can excuse d'Urville's belief that it was a new discovery. Between 27 February and 4 March 1838, he sailed westward along the coast from the northern entrance of Antarctic Sound to the vicinity of Tower Island, recording the existence of two mountainous snow-covered islands. The larger "island" he named *Terre Louis Philippe* (preserved in the name Louis Philippe Plateau, part of Trinity Peninsula); it appeared to be separated from the *Trinity Land* or *Palmer's Land* of the charts by a strait which he named *Canal d'Orléans* (now Orléans Strait). The smaller island he named *Terre Joinville* (representing Joinville Island and d'Urville Island charted as one island). He also applied the name *Île Rosamel* to Andersson Island and Jonassen Island charted as one island. Altogether, along this coast between long. 56° and 60°W., and on Tower Island, d'Urville gave 25 new names, mainly commemorating the officers in the two ships and his supporters in France. Subsequent identification of many of these named features baffled cartographers for more than a century; the problems raised could not be resolved until the air photographs of the Falkland Islands Dependencies Aerial Survey Expedition (p. 37–38) became available in 1957.

The place-names given by this expedition are contained in the narratives, maps and charts of its Commander (d'Urville, 1838, 1841, 1842, 1847) and in those of his chief hydrographic surveyor (Vincendon-Dumoulin, 1843, 1847, 1851). The original charts of the expedition were later reprinted (with minor variations in place-names) by the Dépôt-général de la Marine in Paris. The difficulties in identifying the features named arose from the fact that there was a plotting error in the track of one of the two approaches to the coast of Trinity Peninsula made on 27–28 February, which resulted in the duplication of a length of coastline between Gourdin Island and Cape Ducorps. For this reason, a single series of features appeared twice on d'Urville's chart and were named twice. It was not until 1963 that the necessary detailed comparison of all the relevant records could be completed, and by that time it was too late to make all adjustments to place-names in accordance with d'Urville's original intentions. Some names had already become too firmly established in the wrong positions, and others could only be preserved by arbitrary compromises.

#### *United States Exploring Expedition, 1838–42*

This expedition to explore the Southern Ocean was sponsored by the United States Government and was commanded by Lieut. Charles Wilkes, USN, with the command ship *Vincennes* and five

other ships in company. On the outward voyage in March 1839, two ships of the squadron—the brig *Porpoise* (Lieut. Cadwalader Ringgold, USN) with Wilkes on board and the tender *Sea Gull* (Lieut. Robert E. Johnson, USN)—reached the South Shetland Islands. Wilkes and Johnson made a reconnaissance of Ridley Island, King George Island; they then passed within sight of Aspland Island and O'Brien Island, and attempted unsuccessfully to land on Bridgeman Island, before standing to the south, where they determined the position of what was probably Mount Percy as being near the eastern extremity of the "mainland". After an abortive attempt to penetrate the ice of the Weddell Sea, the ships returned northward, *Porpoise* passing through Prince Charles Strait, between Elephant Island and Cornwallis Island, on 7 March, and *Sea Gull* visiting Deception Island, where Johnson made a landing at Pendulum Cove on 10 March. No new place-names in the British Antarctic Territory have been traced to this expedition.

#### *British Naval Expedition, 1839–43*

This expedition sailed from England in September 1839 for the purpose of co-ordinating magnetic observations in the Southern Hemisphere and of making a voyage of discovery in the Southern Ocean. It was commanded by Capt. James Clark Ross, RN, in HMS *Erebus*, with HMS *Terror* (Capt. Francis R. M. Crozier, RN) in company. In the course of the voyage, the expedition circumnavigated the Antarctic continent and, on the return leg from the Falkland Islands via the South Shetland Islands, visited the islands off the eastern side of Trinity Peninsula in the 1842–43 season. Ross charted the east coasts of d'Urville Island, Joinville Island and Dundee Island, which he lumped together as one island; he also first charted and named Etna Island, Danger Islands and Paulet Island before sailing into Erebus and Terror Gulf as far south as the northern entrance of Admiralty Sound, both of which features he discovered and named. On the west and south sides of the gulf he charted the east coasts of Vega Island and James Ross Island (both later named), together with Seymour Island (which he named *Cape Seymour*) and Snow Hill Island (which he named *Snow Hill*), as part of Trinity Peninsula. On 6 January 1843, at Cockburn Island (which he also discovered and named), he annexed the new lands for the British Crown. Ross applied a total of 18 new names to his discoveries; most of his names were after senior officers in the Royal Navy and all have survived, although some in altered form. Two new names after warrant officers in the ships were recently adopted for features on James Ross Island. *Erebus* (Capt. Sir John Franklin, RN) and *Terror* (Capt. Crozier) were subsequently lost in the search for the Northwest Passage, 1845–48.

#### *German Antarctic Expedition, 1873–74*

This expedition was despatched by the Deutsche Polarschiff-fahrts-Gesellschaft [German Society for Polar Navigation] (Hamburg) in *Grönland* (the first steamship to visit the coast of Antarctica), under the command of Kapt. Eduard Dallmann, for the purposes of sealing and exploration. The expedition visited the South Orkney Islands and South Shetland Islands, and passed along the west coast of the Antarctic Peninsula, outside the islands, as far south as Biscoe Islands ([Dallmann], 1873–74). It discovered and roughly charted Bismarck Strait and Wilhelm Archipelago, both named following the return of the expedition. Altogether, 14 new place-names, mostly after patrons and sup-

porters, resulted from the expedition, being applied by the sponsors in consultation with A. Petermann (Petermann, 1875*a*; map, 1875*b*; Friederichsen, 1895, p. 301–02 and Tafel 7; Georgi, 1951). The name Dallmann Bay, between Anvers Island and Brabant Island, commemorated the Commander of the expedition. These place-names were apparently unknown to the Belgian Antarctic Expedition, 1897–99 (p. 24), but were revived on the maps resulting from the French Antarctic expeditions, 1903–05 and 1908–10 (p. 24–25).

#### *Dundee Whaling Expedition, 1892–93*

Four ships took part in this pioneer whaling reconnaissance under the command of Capt. Alexander Fairweather in *Balæna*, with *Active* (Capt. Thomas Robertson), *Diana* (Capt. Robert Davidson) and *Polar Star* (Capt. James Davidson) in company for most of the voyage, but the last two ships not south of lat. 60°S. On the southernmost leg of the voyage, *Balæna* and *Active* passed east of Clarence Island. Then, while *Balæna* sailed as far south as Seymour Island and, on 12 January 1893, to within sight of the later named Nordenskjöld Coast, *Active* circumnavigated Dundee Island, making the first passage of Active Sound, probably in the period 18 December 1892–26 January 1893 (Donald, chart, [1892–93]). The last two features were named by the expedition, and about six more features in the area were named, mainly after expedition supporters. Returning north, *Balæna* again passed east of Clarence Island, while *Active* sailed north-west between King George Island and Aspland Island. The surgeons Dr William Speirs Bruce (p. 24) in *Balæna* and Dr Charles W. Donald in *Active* undertook scientific investigations on the voyage (Donald, 1894, 1896; Bruce, 1896).

#### *Norwegian Whaling Expeditions, 1892–94*

These expeditions were sponsored by Christen Christensen and C. Lindenberg of the Oceana Whaling Company, of Sandefjord and Hamburg, and were under the command of Kapt. Carl Anton Larsen in the sealing ship *Jason*, with the sealing ships *Castor* (Kapt. Morten Pedersen) and *Hertha* (Kapt. Julius Evensen) in company in the 1893–94 season. In the first season, Larsen carried out a reconnaissance of Erebus and Terror Gulf, and made a landing on Seymour Island, which he claimed for Norway; he then penetrated the Weddell Sea southward to lat. 60°40'S., long. 56°30'W., from which position he sighted and named *Foyns Land* (now Foyn Coast). In the second season, Larsen extended his exploration of the east coast of Graham Land southward to lat. c. 68°10'W., long. 60°00'W., off Larsen Ice Front—an achievement that remains the furthest south penetration of the Weddell Sea at its western margin. In the course of this voyage, among other discoveries, Larsen charted and named *Lindbergs Sukkertop* (now Lindenberg Island), *Robertson Ö* (now Robertson Island), *Sel Öerne* (now Seal Nunataks), *Kong Oscar II Land* (now Oscar II Coast) and *Mount Jason* (now Jason Peninsula). While *Jason* was thus engaged, *Castor* and *Hertha* operated in the South Shetland Islands, and *Hertha* also sailed southward, passing between Biscoe Islands and Graham Land to lat. c. 69°10'S. within sight of Alexander Island, but no new place-names have been traced to this voyage. The published accounts of the expeditions (with maps) contain about 12 new place-names on the east coast of Graham Land, nearly all of which have survived in English form in official usage, with the generic parts altered in some cases (Larsen, 1894*a*, *b*; Schuck,

1894; Friederichsen, 1895; Petersen, 1895a, b). For the most part, the names commemorate sponsors and supporters of the expedition, and the three ships. Larsen's name was later applied to the whole of the ice shelf, the northern part of which he had discovered.

#### *Belgian Antarctic Expedition, 1897–99*

This expedition, commanded by Lieut. Adrien de Gerlache de Gomery, of the Belgian Marine, in the barque-rigged sealing ship *Belgica*, visited the South Shetland Islands, roughly charted and named (in French form) Gerlache Strait, Danco Coast, Palmer Archipelago (charted on its east side only) and Neumayer Channel, and reconnoitred the eastern end of Bismarck Strait. After the north coast of Alexander Island had been sighted on 16 February 1898, *Belgica* was beset in the pack ice of Bellingshausen Sea and drifted for over a year, passing to the south of Peter I Øy before returning to Tierra del Fuego. The earliest known photographs of Antarctica were taken during the expedition. De Gerlache was later ennobled for services to his country.

Altogether, about 45 new place-names in French form were applied by the expedition to features along the track of the ship, including (in addition to those already mentioned) Liège Island, Brabant Island (where a party spent a week ashore at Buls Bay, 30 January–6 February 1898), Anvers Island, and Wiencke Island on the north-west side of Gerlache Strait, and Reclus Peninsula, Nansen Island, Rongé Island, Lemaire Island, Bryde Island, and the main bays on the south-east side of the strait. Most of these names were adopted after the return of the expedition to Belgium, when a comparative study of the work of previous expeditions was possible. The Commander allowed each member of the expedition to propose two new names; in this way, relatives, friends and home towns were commemorated, in addition to members and supporters of the expedition, and distinguished contemporary Belgians. Nearly all the Belgian names have been identified and retained in English form on British maps and charts. In a few cases the Belgian names have not been adopted because of earlier naming of the same features by the German Antarctic Expedition, 1873–74, of which the Belgian expedition was unaware. Thus, the Belgian name *Île Lund* clearly referred to the German *Petermann Insel* (now Petermann Island).

The Belgian Antarctic Expedition made a major contribution to the original mapping of Palmer Archipelago and the north-west coast of Graham Land, reflected in the number of its place-names that have survived. The principal sources of place-names are the published accounts by the Commander (Gerlache, 1900b, 1902b), the medical officer (Cook, 1900), and the meteorologist (Arctowski, 1900, 1901b, 1908), and the maps prepared by the surveyor (Lecointe, 1899, 1900a, b, 1903, 1905).

#### *Swedish Antarctic Expedition, 1901–04*

This expedition, under the leadership of Dr Otto Nordenskjöld in *Antarctic* (Kapt. C. A. Larsen), made major contributions to knowledge of northern Graham Land and off-lying islands. Early in 1902, the expedition made a survey from the ship of the north coast of Graham Land, including the unknown stretch between Orléans Strait and the northern end of Gerlache Strait. After turning back and rounding the northern end of Trinity Peninsula, the expedition made the first passage of Antarctic Sound, named after the ship, and reached Snow Hill Island where a winter station was established on 12 February 1902. From this station,

sledge parties, under the Leader of the expedition, discovered and mapped Prince Gustav Channel, and roughly mapped Nordenskjöld Coast and Oscar II Coast southward to lat. c. 66°S., within sight of Jason Peninsula. Meanwhile the ship had wintered at South Georgia and, in the following season, returned for the relief of the winter station. On the voyage south, three men, under Dr J. Gunnar Andersson, were landed at Hope Bay to proceed by sledge to Snow Hill Island but, failing to reach the island in that season, they were forced to spend the 1903 winter at Hope Bay, where surveys were made. The *Antarctic* was subsequently crushed in the pack ice of Erebus and Terror Gulf, the crew escaping to Paulet Island where they wintered in 1903. All three groups of the expedition eventually met at Snow Hill Island and were rescued by the Argentine sloop-of-war *Uruguay* (Capt. (F) Julián Irizar) on 11 November 1903.

The official narrative of the expedition, accompanied by a number of maps (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904a), was also published in German, French, Spanish and English (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904b, c, 1904–05, 1905), and the geographical results of the expedition included further maps of the region covered (Nordenskjöld, 1911b). The expedition was especially notable in the British Antarctic Territory for pioneering the use of dog teams for extended ground surveys from a shore station.

Nordenskjöld gave about 65 new place-names, which were either descriptive of the features or commemorated members and supporters of his expedition, and earlier Antarctic explorers. Almost all of the names have been identified on modern maps and now survive in English form, some with altered geographical terms. The necessary information on the origin of the names was provided by the meteorologist of the expedition (Bodman, 1949).

#### *Scottish National Antarctic Expedition, 1902–04*

This expedition, led by Dr William Speirs Bruce in SY *Scotia*, made the first systematic oceanographical exploration of the Weddell Sea, discovered and named Coats Land at what is now Caird Coast, and wintered at Scotia Bay, Laurie Island, South Orkney Islands, in 1903 (Bruce, 1904, 1905a, b; Brown and others, 1906). A meteorological observatory was established at the head of the bay and a triangulation survey of Laurie Island was started. Unfortunately, because theodolites became unserviceable, the survey of the island had to be completed by sextant, compass and aneroid barometer, with the result that a fair chart of the coastline was produced but with little detail of inland topography (Bruce and others, charts, 1903a, b, c). The 41 new place-names given by the expedition (Brown, 1943) chiefly commemorated its members and supporters.

In February 1904, Bruce arranged with the Oficina Meteorológica Argentina in Buenos Aires to continue operating the meteorological observatory, and he transported the first Argentine party to Laurie Island. The Argentine Government has maintained this station, under the name "Orcadas", continuously until the present time.

#### *French Antarctic Expeditions, 1903–05 and 1908–10*

Dr Jean-Baptiste Charcot led two major Antarctic expeditions to western Graham Land. During the expedition of 1903–05 in *Français* (which wintered at Booth Island in 1904), Charcot made the first charts of the western coasts of the islands in Palmer Archipelago (including Liège Island, Brabant Island and Anvers Island); established the main characteristics of Flandres Bay and



the southern part of Gerlache Strait; roughly charted Biscoe Islands and Graham Coast; and indicated the trend of Loubet Coast southward to Adelaide Island. In the course of this work, he located and named many small islands and reefs, particularly in the Bismarck Strait area. At her southernmost point the ship came within sight of Alexander Island. The results of the expedition are contained in the accounts of the *Leader* (Charcot, 1906b, 1908), and in the reports of the geologist (Gourdon, 1908) and of the hydrographer and the meteorologist (Matha and Rey, 1911).

Charcot paid meticulous attention to the place-names given by his predecessors and, with the new information at his disposal, did his best to interpret their records and preserve their nomenclature. In an Appendix to his book (Charcot, 1906b, p. 469–77), there is a list of 155 people after whom he named features. Most of these were members or benefactors of the expedition, or distinguished French scientists. From the latter groups came three place-names on Brabant Island after pioneers of medicine — (in English form) Pasteur Peninsula, Cape Roux and Metchnikoff Point; this grouping of names was later greatly expanded following air photography of the island in 1956–57 (p. 37–38). The preliminary coastal description of the areas visited contains two useful maps (Matha and Rey, 1911, Pl. 2 and 3), in which place-names for main features given by the French expedition are shown in black, while those given by earlier expeditions are shown in red. The other larger-scale maps in this report (Pl. 4 and 5) contain 151 new names and show the locations of all except 15 of the new names listed by Charcot, which would appear to have been dropped between 1906 and 1911. Out of all the new names applied by this expedition, 129 names have survived in English form, although many have been shortened into more practical names (e.g. Bonaparte Point for *Pointe Roland Bonaparte*) and geographical terms have been revised where necessary. Five names have been replaced by entirely new names: Anagram Islands for *Îles Roca*, Lambda Island for *Île Sourrieu*, Pitt Islands for *Îles Martin*, Priest Island for *Îlot Goetschy* and Takaki Promontory for *Pointe Nuñez*. Finally, 21 names have not been adopted, mainly because of the difficulty of location on existing maps and charts.

On his second expedition of 1908–10 in *Pourquoi-Pas?*, Charcot extended his previous work in the area (Charcot, 1910, 1911a, [b]). In the first season, he roughly charted the western coast and islands of Graham Land southward to the northern tip of Alexander Island, discovering and naming Marguerite Bay and Fallières Coast in January 1909. After wintering in 1909 at Petermann Island, from which short journeys were made on Graham Coast, Charcot returned to the South Shetland Islands where he made the first reliable chart of Admiralty Bay, King George Island, containing 28 new place-names. On a further southern voyage, he discovered and named (after his father) *Charcot Land* (now Charcot Island) on 11 January 1910. Altogether, he applied about 75 new names, drawn mainly from the officers, scientists and sailors in *Pourquoi-Pas?*, and prominent Frenchmen and others, especially in South American countries, who had given help and advice to the expedition. The scientific reports include a folio of maps (Charcot, 1912), and a volume containing a detailed description of the coasts with sailing directions and numerous recognition sketches (Bon-grain, 1914). No statement on the origin of the new names on the maps was published, but it has been possible to deduce the origin of the majority from the acknowledgements recorded in the *Leader's* narrative.

#### *Whaling period, 1905–31*

*Legislation.* At the beginning of this period the Falkland Islands Government enacted legislation for the regulation of the whaling

industry, effective from 1905 in the then Falkland Islands Dependencies. This was followed by the issue of Letters Patent of 21 July 1908 announcing that the Falkland Islands Dependencies were possessions of the British Crown, thereby consolidating earlier British claims dating from 1775 onwards (Great Britain. Privy Council, 1908). The specified principal territories included “South Georgia, the South Orkneys, the South Shetlands, the Sandwich Islands, and Graham’s Land”.

*South Shetland Islands, Graham Land and Palmer Archipelago.* In the 1905–06 season, the Norwegian whaling company A/S Ørnen (Alexander Lange, Manager) operated during January–February from Admiralty Bay, King George Island, with the first floating factory ship *Admiralen* (Kapt. Søren Andersen) and the whale-catchers *Hauken* and *Ørnen*. In 1906–07, a Norwegian–Chilean whaling expedition of the Sociedad Ballenera de Magallanes, with *Gobernador Bories* (Capt. Adolfo A. Andresen), used Whalers Bay, Deception Island, for the first time as the site for a floating factory ship. This company continued to use the site for the following 10 years; in 1907–08 it was joined by A/S Ørnen, by the Chr. Christensen Company with the floating factory ship *Nor* and the whale-catchers *Ravn* and *Svip*, and by the Newfoundland Whaling Company. Numbers of factory ships of various companies, operating from Whalers Bay with attendant whale-catchers, increased rapidly to a maximum of 13 in the 1914–15 season, after which there was a gradual decline in activity until the last factory ship left in 1931. Admiralty Bay, Mikkelsen Harbour (Trinity Peninsula), Foyen Harbour and Paradise Harbour (Danco Coast), and Port Lockroy (Wiencke Island) were also occasionally used as anchorages by factory ships in this period. The operations, in some seasons ranging far down the west coast of Graham Land, were all conducted under Falkland Islands Dependencies Government licence. Special mention should be made of two voyages. In February 1924, Søren Beckmann and Gustav Mathiesen, whaling gunners of Chr. Salvesen and Company, penetrated southward into Marguerite Bay, Fallières Coast, in an attempt to find safe harbour for their factory ships *Sevilla* and *Roald Amundsen*. Both thought that they observed the entrance of a transverse strait connecting with the Weddell Sea (see under Stefansson Sound, p. 542). In the 1925–26 season, the Thule Whaling Company (Kapt. Henrik Melsom, Manager) operated in the South Shetland Islands and Palmer Archipelago with the factory ship *Lancing* (Kapt. Hans Hansen), the first ship to be fitted with a slip-way for hauling whales to the deck. This voyage initiated pelagic whaling in the Southern Ocean and contributed to the decline in shore-based operations.

Detailed research on the log books of whaling ships of the period, still to be carried out, would probably reveal many more place-names in use than have survived. The names that have been traced to the whalers come from five principal sources: Kapt. A. Kristinasen, Master of the Norwegian steam whaler *Gvas* (Kristinasen, chart, [1916–17]); Kapt. Johans Johannessen, who was Master of the Norwegian factory ship *Bombay* (operating from Mikkelsen Harbour each season 1910–17) and who amended a copy of Admiralty chart 3205, vii.1909 (Johannessen, [1919–20]); David Ferguson (treated separately on p. 26); the British Antarctic Expedition, 1920–22 (treated separately on p. 26–27); and Olaf Holtedahl (treated separately on p. 28). Other sources that have proved useful include: Aagaard (1930–50), Birch (chart, 1911), Hansen (charts, 1936, 1947b), Hvalfangernes Assuranceforening (charts, 1927, 1928) and Wilson (chart, 1917). It is estimated that altogether the whalers were responsible for

introducing about 40 new names that have been preserved in official usage for features in the South Shetland Islands, Graham Land and Palmer Archipelago. Subsequently, a number of other features have been named after whaling personalities and their ships during this period.

*South Orkney Islands.* There were two phases of whaling activity in the South Orkney Islands: the first started in the 1911–12 season and came to an end in 1914–15, and the second lasted from 1919–20 to 1929–30. All the companies involved were Norwegian, operating under British licence, and their first need was to find new harbours where the floating factory ships could lie safely and obtain sufficient fresh water. The factory ship *Orwell* (Kapt. Ingvar O. Thom), for example, was deployed by Tønsbergs Hvalfangeri in every season from 1922 to 1930.

In 1911–12 and 1912–13, Kapt. Petter Sørllø in the whaling steamer *Paal* investigated anchorages in the islands for the whaling company A/S Rethval of Oslo, and made some useful surveys. In the latter season, Kapt. M. Thoralf Moe, of the Pacific Whaling Company's factory ship *Tioga*, carried out surveys of Signy Island and, in 1913–14, Kapt. Hans Borge in the factory ship *Polynesia*, of A/S Rethval, continued the work by recharting Borge Bay, Signy Island. The resulting charts of these three captains (Sørllø, 1912, 1913, [1930]; Moe, 1913*a, b*; Sørllø and Borge, 1913) were never published, but were printed and distributed to the whalers as by far the best available at the time. The 1930 edition of Sørllø's chart was updated in the light of information derived from the second phase of whaling in the islands. About 35 new place-names appeared on these charts and (apart from a few descriptive names) mainly derived from the Norwegian whaling community and commemorated the managers and gunners, factory ships and whale-catchers employed at the time. Many of these names were used in the 1930 edition of the *Antarctic Pilot* (BA, 1930) and also appeared on the chart resulting from the survey from *Discovery II* in January 1933 (BA chart 1775, 17.viii.1934), but some names were not officially adopted at that time (Nelson, 1933, p. 36). Following further surveys of Coronation Island and Signy Island by the Falkland Islands Dependencies Survey in the period 1947–58, all whalers' names from both phases of activity were reviewed; a few names were reinstated and a number of new names were introduced after companies, ships and personalities connected with the whaling industry in the islands.

#### *German Antarctic Expedition, 1911–12*

This expedition, under the leadership of Dr Wilhelm Filchner in *Deutschland* (Kapt. Richard Vahsel; Kapt. Alfred Kling), sailed to the Antarctic in order to establish a base on the southern shores of the Weddell Sea. The expedition visited South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands, and in January 1912 reached the coast of Coats Land, where the discoveries of the Scottish National Antarctic Expedition were extended south-westward to Luitpold Coast, Vahsel Bay and *Keizer Wilhelm Barrière* (now Filchner Ice Shelf), all named by the expedition. Following a short survey journey inland, a total of six names were applied to glaciers and nunataks in the area south of Vahsel Bay after supporters of the expedition. But the expedition was unsuccessful in its main objective because of calving from Filchner Ice Front at the site chosen for the base, with the resultant loss of the base huts. *Deutschland* was then beset and drifted northward in the pack ice of the Weddell Sea for 9 months, during which time Kapt. Vahsel died. In the course of sledge journeys from the ship,

an unsuccessful search was made for Morrell's *New South Greenland* reported in 1823 in long. *c.* 48°W. (p. 21). After narrowly escaping destruction, the ship returned to South Georgia in December 1912, thus marking the end of the expedition (Brennecke, 1912; Przybyllok, 1913; Filchner, 1922, 1930).

It was many years before names in English form could be considered for the glaciers and nunataks that had been roughly mapped by the expedition. The name Moltke Nunataks was officially accepted following survey by the Trans-Antarctic Expedition in 1956, and four of the other names were adopted following identification on U.S. LANDSAT imagery of January 1973. One name for an ill-marked glacier was not adopted.

#### *David Ferguson, 1913–14*

In 1913–14, David Ferguson, a Scottish geologist, was employed by the whaling firm Chr. Salvesen and Co., of Leith, to carry out reconnaissance geological investigations in the South Shetland Islands and Palmer Archipelago, and on Danco Coast, transported in the whale-catcher *Hanka* (Kapt. M. G. Hansen). His unpublished chart and notes (Ferguson, 1918*a, b*) and published report (Ferguson, 1921) contain fewer than 20 new place-names in these areas; these include Ferguson Channel (Danco Coast), names after supporters and friends, and names taken from the usage of whalers. Most of these names have been identified and, where no earlier name existed, incorporated on maps and charts.

#### *British Imperial Trans-Antarctic Expedition, 1914–16*

This expedition, under the leadership of Sir Ernest Shackleton, attempted unsuccessfully to cross the Antarctic continent from the Weddell Sea to the Ross Sea (Shackleton, 1919; Wordie, 1921*a, b*; Worsley, 1931, [1933]). On her southern voyage, before a landing could be effected on Luitpold Coast, Coats Land, the expedition ship *Endurance* was beset in the Weddell Sea and drifted northward for 10 months, until she was crushed by pack ice and sank in lat. 69°05'S., long. 51°30'W., on 27 October 1915. The crew eventually escaped in boats to Elephant Island where they landed on 15 April 1916. Some days later a party of six men under Shackleton sailed 1 450 km to South Georgia in the whale-boat *James Caird* to raise help. The Elephant Island party of 22 men was eventually rescued by the Chilean tugboat *Yelcho* (Capt. Luis A. Pardo) on 30 August 1916 at the fourth attempt organized by Shackleton. The official narrative of the expedition was also published in Dutch, Hungarian and French (Shackleton, [1921], [1925], 1930).

The activities of the expedition produced new sketch maps of Caird Coast (Worsley, 1914–15), which were not improved until 1956, and a few new place-names on this coast and on Elephant Island, mainly after the principal supporters of the expedition. The names that have survived, not all in their original form, include: the coast name itself, Dawson-Lambton Ice Stream, Stancomb-Wills Ice Stream, and (on Elephant Island) Houlder Bluff. Only one feature—Point Wild on Elephant Island—was named by Shackleton himself after a member of the expedition, but later work by the Falkland Islands Dependencies Survey resulted in Mount Wild (Trinity Peninsula) and Cape Worsley (Nordenskjöld Coast), and work by the Trans-Antarctic Expedition resulted in Shackleton Range (Coats Land).

#### *British Antarctic Expedition, 1920–22*

John Lachlan Cope, who had previously served on the Australasian Antarctic Expedition, 1911–14, under Sir Douglas

Mawson, planned to lead a four-man party on a sledge journey southward from Hope Bay, Trinity Peninsula. The other members of the expedition were George Hubert Wilkins, Second-in-Command (p. 28–29), Thomas Wyatt Bagshawe and Maxime Charles Lester. After the whaling ship *Svend Foyn* (Kapt. Ola Andersen), of the Chr. Salvesen Company, had been prevented by ice from landing the party at Hope Bay, Cope and Wilkins returned to England, but Bagshawe and Lester were landed on 12 January 1921 at Waterboat Point on the northern side of Paradise Harbour, Danco Coast. The two-man party carried out a programme of meteorological, tidal and zoological observations, until relieved by *Svend Foyn* on 13 January 1922. The journals and published accounts of the expedition contain sketch maps and charts, and recognition sketches, of the vicinity of Waterboat Point and of Foyn Harbour, Wilhelmina Bay, Danco Coast (Bagshawe, 1921, 1921–22*a, b, c*, 1938, 1939; Lester, 1920–22*a, b*, 1921–22, 1923; Lester and others, chart, [1921–22]). Near Waterboat Point a total of 13 new names were applied to minor features, but only the name of the point has survived in official usage. On Foyn Harbour, out of a total of 26 names identified as used by whalers, six names have survived in official usage. The expedition also recorded much useful information on coastlines, islands and offshore rocks, acquired by the whalers over a wide area of north-western Graham Land and Palmer Archipelago (Johannessen, chart, [1919–20], as amended by Lester, 1920–22).

#### *Shackleton–Rowett Antarctic Expedition, 1921–22*

This expedition was organized for scientific work in the Southern Ocean. Following the death of Sir Ernest Shackleton at Grytviken, South Georgia, on 5 January 1922, the leadership devolved on Cdr Frank Wild, RNVR. Only one new place-name in the British Antarctic Territory has been traced to this expedition—Rowett Island, named after the expedition's sponsor and situated off Elephant Island, which was visited in March 1922 (Wild, 1923*a, b*). The expedition provided further confirmation of the non-existence of Morrell's *New South Greenland* (p. 21).

#### *“Discovery” Investigations, 1925–39*

In 1917, the British Colonial Office set up the Interdepartmental Committee on Research and Development in the Dependencies of the Falklands Islands to consider action to preserve the whaling industry and to promote scientific investigations in the Antarctic (ICRD, 1920). This Committee's work led in turn to the formation of the “Discovery” Committee in 1923, and the first long-term programme of research in the Antarctic started in 1925. The new Committee's work was carried out from three ships — RRS *Discovery*, RRS *Discovery II* and RRS *William Scoresby* — and continued until 1949, when “Discovery” Investigations was incorporated within the newly established National Institute of Oceanography (now Institute of Oceanographic Sciences).

Although the investigations were mainly focussed on the natural history of whales, and hence involved a hydrological and biological survey of the whole Southern Ocean, the Committee recognized that the coasts of the then Falkland Islands Dependencies were for the most part very poorly charted. Accordingly, periods were set aside for hydrographic survey, and every opportunity was taken to fix positions and to improve the charts in the interests of the whaling industry (DI, 1937).

From 1926 until 1930, Lieut. Cdr J. M. Chaplin, RN, a hydrographic surveyor, was lent from the Royal Navy to undertake this task; he was assisted by Midshipman W. P. O'Connor, RNR. They accompanied *Discovery* (Cdr J. R. Stenhouse, RNR) for part of her voyage of 1925–27, during which they made a number of improvements to the charts of the South Orkney Islands, South Shetland Islands and Palmer Archipelago (Hardy, 1928; BA chart 3213, 14.i.1929). The new chart provided the first published reference to a number of names used by whalers and also incorporated a few new names.

In subsequent years no hydrographic surveyor was lent by the Admiralty, but members of the navigating staff were given a course in hydrographic survey methods, which enabled them to carry out successful running surveys of the South Orkney Islands and South Shetland Islands, together with miscellaneous work in other regions. In 1929–30, *William Scoresby* (Lieut. Cdr R. L. V. Shannon, RN) acted as base ship for Sir Hubert Wilkins' second expedition (p. 28). During the First Commission of *Discovery II*, 1929–31 (Cdr W. M. Carey, RN), a number of positions were fixed in the South Shetland Islands and west Graham Land. During the Second Commission, 1931–33 (Cdr Carey), the month of January 1933 was spent in charting the coasts and anchorages of the South Orkney Islands (John, 1934). Following a careful investigation of the history of the islands (Marr, 1935), existing place-names were reviewed and a number of new names were applied, in order to allow a complete revision of the sailing directions. In his report to the “Discovery” Committee, Lieut. A. L. Nelson, RNR, the surveying officer in charge, stated that he had placed on the preliminary chart the names of the members of the ship's company who had been especially helpful in the work (Nelson, 1933). Most of his proposals survived on the chart as finally published by the Admiralty (BA chart 1775, 17.viii.1934).

The Third Commission of *Discovery II*, 1933–35 (Lieut. Nelson), provided an opportunity to survey the coasts and anchorages of the South Shetland Islands and to apply a number of new names (Nelson, 1935; Nelson and others, charts, 1935*a–j*; DI charts, 1935*a, b*; Mackintosh, 1936; BA charts 1774, 9.vii.1948; 3205, 25.iii.1937). The work in the South Shetland Islands was continued during the Fourth Commission, 1935–37 (Lieut. L. C. Hill, RNR), and resulted in further detail on the charts (Hill, 1937; Hill and others, 1937*a, b*; BA chart 3205, 25.iii.1937; Deacon, 1939). Only a few new names arose from this final two-season survey, but a large number of old names, dating back to 1819, were identified and accorded official recognition on the new charts.

Partly because the “Discovery” Investigations were little advertised and partly because the work was highly technical, the magnitude of the organization's achievement has not been generally recognized. When the results of more detailed surveys by the Falkland Islands Dependencies Survey and by the Falkland Islands Dependencies Aerial Survey Expedition became available after 1945, the accuracy of the coastal surveys between 1925 and 1939 received striking confirmation. In subsequent place-naming, it was fitting that the Antarctic Place-names Committee should seek to ensure that features were named after the members of the “Discovery” Committee's scientific staff, together with the principal ship's officers, and selected petty officers and seamen, who had made conspicuous contributions to the various surveys; names were also chosen out of those who had served on the seven commissions of *William Scoresby* and the Fifth Commission of *Discovery II*, 1937–39 (Lieut. Hill), during which no coastal surveys were made in the then Falkland Islands

Dependencies. The survey work, reflected in successive editions of Admiralty charts and *Antarctic Pilot* (BA, 1930, 1948), provided the basis for building a nomenclature for the British Antarctic Territory (p. 5–6).

General accounts of the voyages of *Discovery* and *Discovery II* were published by Hardy (1967) and Coleman-Cooke (1963), respectively.

#### *Norwegian Antarctic Expedition, 1927–28*

In the period 1927–31, Consul Lars Christensen promoted a series of expeditions in the research ship *Norvegia*. These expeditions were mainly concerned with the discovery and mapping of parts of Australian Antarctic Territory and Dronning Maud Land, as part of a programme of scientific research combined with commercial activity in the interests of the whaling industry. However, on the first expedition in 1927–28 at a time when *Norvegia* (Kapt. H. Horntvedt) was forced to undergo repairs, the Norwegian geologist Dr Olaf Holtedahl visited the South Shetland Islands and Palmer Archipelago in one of the Norwegian whaling ships operating from Deception Island at that time. In the reports on his work a small number of new place-names were used (Holtedahl and Mosby, 1928; Holtedahl, 1929).

#### *Wilkins–Hearst Antarctic Expedition, 1928–29, and Wilkins Antarctic Expedition, 1929–30*

These expeditions, although organized in the United States by Sir Hubert Wilkins, were financed largely by the British Colonial Office, which also lent RRS *William Scoresby* (Lieut. Cdr R. L. V. Shannon, RN) for transport purposes in 1929–30. In 1928–29, William Randolph Hearst, the American newspaper publisher, provided important financial support, and the expedition was transported in the whaling factory ship *Hektor*, of the Hektor Whaling Company (AGS map, 1929c; Wilkins, 1929, 1930).

Wilkins, himself an outstanding pioneer of Arctic aviation and also with previous Antarctic experience (p. 27), employed skilful Alaskan and Canadian bush pilots on his expeditions. From Whalers Bay, Deception Island, he made the first ever flight in the Antarctic on 16 November 1928 in a Lockheed Vega monoplane. This was followed on 20 December by a major reconnaissance flight southward for about 900 km down the east coast of Graham Land to lat. c. 71°20'S., in sight of Cape Eielson (named after the pilot). A further flight on 10 January 1929, for about 450 km outwards in the same direction, appeared to confirm the observations on the previous flight. Although nearly all the reported discoveries have since been shown to be erroneous, the flights constituted a great achievement in aviation. They demonstrated both the possibilities and the limitations of aerial exploration, a demonstration that was not generally absorbed for many years.

The southernmost point reached on the long reconnaissance flight was named *Hearst Land*, later identified as Hearst Island. As a result of this reconnaissance, Wilkins suggested that Graham Land was an archipelago separated from the Antarctic mainland by *Stefansson Strait* (now Stefansson Sound), in lat. c. 70°40'S., and broken up by three east–west transverse channels: from north to south, *Crane Channel*, *Casey Channel* and *Lurabee Channel* (now Crane, Casey and Lurabee glaciers). The existence of all these supposed sea channels was later disproved, but the reported results of the flight could not fail to affect the course of subsequent work in the area.

In the 1929–30 season, Wilkins shifted the flying base to Port Lockroy (Wiencke Island) for his flight to the east coast of Graham Land on 19 December 1929, with his Lockheed aircraft ski-equipped. For his flight of 28–29 December to Charcot Island, the aircraft was equipped with floats and took off from open water near the ship stationed about 200 km to the north of the island. Wilkins then returned by ship to Port Lockroy and flew from there up the west coast of Graham Land to Deception Island. This season's flights, although important, were less significant in the present context than the previous season's, because new place-names were applied with much more caution. Wilkins' air reconnaissance of north-west Graham Land, which extended southward to Leroux Bay (Graham Coast) and eastward to Richthofen Pass (Oscar II Coast), appeared to confirm and extend the erroneous discoveries of 1928. He was, however, the first to establish the insularity of Charcot Island (formerly *Charcot Land*), where he applied the new but unambiguous names Cape Byrd, Cape Mawson and (after his pilot) Cheesman Island.

An Appendix to the narrative of the first season's work (Wilkins, 1929, p. 376) lists 25 new place-names, mainly after supporters of the expedition and the pilots. In later years the identification of the features proved to be an exceptionally difficult problem. A number of distinguished authorities accepted his discoveries without question, and speculated rather wildly with new names to represent the discoveries thought to have been established (AGS, 1929a; map, 1929c; Brown, 1929; Wordie, 1929; Aagaard, 1930). The supposition that Graham Land was an archipelago reopened the whole controversial question of who discovered the Antarctic mainland. It was suggested that the name Graham Land be replaced by *Antarctic Archipelago* (e.g. Bowman, 1930, p. 35). The names *North Graham Land* and *South Graham Land* appeared on a number of ephemeral maps (e.g. Wordie, 1929, map following p. 304), which showed two main islands, divided by *Crane Channel* and separated from *Hearst Land* (which was regarded as part of the continent) by *Stefansson Strait*. In the light of the original evidence and subsequent investigations, these speculations were entirely without justification, but at the time only Mill (1929) advised caution. During the succeeding 20 years, it needed ground surveys and close scrutiny of the available air photographs to interpret what Wilkins actually saw. The work was hampered by the fact that the published 1928–29 photographs (Wilkins, 1929) did not include the full area of the negatives. It was not until 1948 that these negatives were re-examined. It was then discovered that the margins, excised from some of the prints, showed the wing tip of the aircraft and established from which side of the aircraft the photographs had been taken. Unfortunately, the roll of negatives had been cut up, so that the order in which they were exposed could not be re-established. However, a number of overlapping photographs allowed successive known points to be relatively positioned with the result that Wilkins' *Stefansson Strait* was finally identified in the approximate latitude first reported, but running north–south instead of east–west and with *Hearst Land* forming the smooth ice-covered island on its eastern side.

Most of the names given by Wilkins after his flights were a constant source of difficulty over many years. Their varied treatment and wanderings on the map provided a sharp warning against naming features from the air during reconnaissance flights, before their positions and main characteristics had been adequately fixed and plotted. The task of elucidating the confusion was undertaken by Joerg (1936, 1937, 1940), Stephenson

(1940), Hinks (1944), and Bertrand and others (1948).

#### *Lincoln Ellsworth, 1933–36*

The American explorer, Lincoln Ellsworth, organized and led four Antarctic expeditions based on his ship *Wyatt Earp*. The first, in 1933–34, had as its objective a trans-Antarctic flight, but was frustrated by the wreck of the aircraft in the Bay of Whales, Ross Dependency. The second expedition of 1934–35, for which a flight in the reverse direction was planned, was also largely unsuccessful. However, on 3 January 1935, a short reconnaissance flight was made from Snow Hill Island to the east coast of Trinity Peninsula and south-westward to Nordenskjöld Coast, in the Northrop monoplane *Polar Star* piloted by Bernt Balchen (Ellsworth, 1935). Ellsworth returned to Graham Land the following season with the same aircraft piloted by Herbert Hollick-Kenyon. From Dundee Island he made a reconnaissance flight southward to the vicinity of Wilkins' *Stefansson Strait* on 21 November 1935, and then successfully completed the first flight across Antarctica, leaving Dundee Island on 23 November and reaching the Bay of Whales on 5 December. He reported the discovery and naming of Eternity Range (northern Palmer Land), and his photographs showed parts of Rymill Coast, the east coast of Alexander Island, Staccato Peaks and other features that had not been sighted before (Ellsworth, 1936*a, b*, 1937, 1938). But his other discoveries on this flight, all further west, lie outside the scope of the present work, as do the results of his fourth expedition in 1938–39.

Ellsworth's flight of 3 500 km, of which 1 900 km were over unknown territory, was a major achievement, and the four landings that were made *en route* for position checks presaged the future close support of field parties by aircraft. But the reported discoveries raised some difficult problems in later identification and nomenclature of features. In the British Antarctic Territory, some uncertainty still remains as to whether the present Eternity Range and its three peaks—Mount Faith, Mount Hope and Mount Charity—are the features originally named by Ellsworth. Ellsworth's records and photographs were subjected to very careful scrutiny (Joerg, 1936, 1937, 1940; Hinks, 1940*a*; Stephenson and Hinks, 1940). Joerg's studies constituted a masterly reconstruction of the available data, for his plotted flight tracks did much to elucidate what Ellsworth must have seen. His conclusions were largely confirmed by later comparisons of Ellsworth's photographs with air photographs from the Ronne Antarctic Research Expedition, 1947–48, and maps prepared from ground surveys by the Falkland Islands Dependencies Survey.

#### *British Graham Land Expedition, 1934–37*

This expedition was led by John Rymill in *RY Penola*, commanded by Lieut. R. E. D. Ryder, RN. Parties wintered at Argentine Islands (Graham Coast) in 1935 and at Debenham Islands (Fallières Coast) in 1936. During passages by the ship and a series of sledge journeys and flights in the expedition's Fox Moth aircraft, the coast and offlying islands of west Graham Land were surveyed from Palmer Archipelago southward to south-eastern Alexander Island. Sledging parties penetrated south-eastward down George VI Sound (named by the expedition) to lat. 72°S., mapping a large part of this major feature for the first time, and travelled eastward across Graham Land, thereby disproving the existence of the transverse channels

reported by Wilkins in 1928–29 (Rymill, 1938*a*; Rymill and others, 1938).

In 1934, for the first time, the Falkland Islands Dependencies Administration was in a position to give clear instructions on the principles to be followed in proposing new place-names (p. 7). Consequently, the original unpublished maps, charts and survey records of this expedition (Stephenson, 1934–37; Stephenson and Ryder, 1934–37) contain very few new names except close to the two bases, at Argentine Islands and at Debenham Islands (named by the expedition), where a number of new names were essential for immediate use. The extensive series of oblique air photographs obtained by the expedition were of uneven quality, judged by more recent standards, but until better material became available the photographs were of great value in elucidating problems of nomenclature. These are preserved at the Scott Polar Research Institute, with copies at the British Antarctic Survey; an index is also available (Brown, 1952).

On the return of the expedition to England in 1937, it was clear that many new names would be needed and that considerable revision of existing names would be necessary. The expedition scientists tried to form an official committee to deal with the problem of names in the area, but their efforts were unsuccessful. The immediate need for place-names was met by the Sub-Committee on Names in the Antarctic of the Interdepartmental Polar Committee (p. 6), to which proposals were submitted. In April 1938, this Committee made recommendations on 103 new names to the Governor of the Falkland Islands and Dependencies, who subsequently approved them (Rymill, 1938*b*). Only the minimum number of names, mainly descriptive or after supporters and considered essential for use in the narrative and maps published in the *Geographical Journal* (Rymill, 1938*a*) and on new Admiralty charts (BA charts 3213, 7.ii.1947; 3196, 12.xi.1948; 3205, 23.ix.1949), were proposed and adopted at this time. The outbreak of war in 1939 deferred consideration of a large number of further proposals for names needed in the scientific reports of the expedition. Meanwhile, the official account of the expedition (Rymill and others, 1938) was translated into Spanish, with synonyms in Spanish for all the place-names used (Rymill and others, 1943).

The review of all existing names to appear on the new maps and charts had raised numerous problems in locating names given by the French Antarctic expeditions, 1903–05 and 1908–10. But there were much greater difficulties in reconciling the actual topography with the discoveries of Wilkins in 1928–29 and Ellsworth in 1935–36 (Joerg, 1937; Stephenson, 1940; Stephenson and Fleming, 1940; Stephenson and Hinks, 1940). Indeed, many of these problems could not be resolved until more detailed ground surveys had been made by the Falkland Islands Dependencies Survey and until, 20 years later, systematic air photographs of the region became available (p. 37–38). Perhaps the most important lesson learnt by the British Graham Land Expedition was that reconnaissance flights over the region were not a reliable guide to the land parties that followed. Estimates of distances, heights and the actual nature of features could only be accepted when checked and confirmed by detailed ground survey. The experience derived from dealing with the place-name problems of this expedition led directly to the formation of the U.K. Antarctic Place-names Committee in 1945 (p. 7).

Following surveys on Loubet, Fallières and Rymill coasts, and in eastern Alexander Island by the Falkland Islands Dependencies Survey from "Stonington Island" in 1946–49, all the members of the British Graham Land Expedition and a number of its

supporters were commemorated in about 30 new place-names.

#### *United States Antarctic Service, 1939–41*

Following the British Graham Land Expedition, it was proposed that another British expedition should return to Debenham Islands to continue the work (RGS, 1939, p. 256), but this proposal was frustrated by the political events of 1938 and 1939 in Europe. By this time, however, United States Antarctic policy allowed for the planning of a long-term project of occupation and exploration from two bases on the continent. The new expedition was under the overall command of Rear-Adm. Richard Evelyn Byrd, USN, with the two ships USS *Bear* (Cdr Richard H. Cruzen, USN) and USNS *North Star* (Capt. Isak Lystad). The site selected for the "East Base" was Stonington Island, Marguerite Bay, which was only 7 km south-east of Debenham Islands; here, a party wintered under the leadership of Cdr Richard Blackburn Black, USNR. (The "West Base" or "Little America III" was situated at the Bay of Whales, Ross Dependency). In the course of two major journeys by dog sledge, the discoveries of the British Graham Land Expedition were extended south-westward down George VI Sound to Ronne Entrance, thus proving the insularity of Alexander Island, and south-eastward along the east coast of the Antarctic Peninsula, where the main features between Three Slice Nunatak (Bowman Coast) and Capé Darlington (Black Coast) were roughly mapped for the first time. The former journey was led by Lieut. Cdr Finn Ronne, USNR (p. 34). In addition, air photographs were obtained of the east and west coasts of Palmer Land southward to lat. *c.* 74°S. But the original aim of permanent occupation to "consolidate and extend United States sovereignty over the largest practicable area of the Antarctic continent" was not realized, for the expedition was recalled in 1941 when the Congress did not provide funds to continue the work. United States entry into World War II postponed further Antarctic enterprises.

The results of the expedition (Dyer, map, [c. 1941]; English, 1941; Black, 1945; Ronne, 1945) were not properly evaluated until after the war, and only then was it possible to make a sound judgement on the new place-names that had been applied. Yet, before the United States Special Committee on Antarctic Names (p. 13) could make recommendations, *Sailing directions for Antarctica* (USHO, 1943) was published, containing about 100 new names for the whole continent. It would have been convenient if these names had been distinguished in some way, since many of them could not be found on the accompanying USHO chart 2562, nor on any other chart published at that time. In the area now included in the British Antarctic Territory, a total of about 60 new names had been applied mainly after members and supporters of the expedition, together with a number of descriptive names. These names included *Mount Andrew Jackson* (now Mount Jackson) for the mountain later shown to be the highest in the British Antarctic Territory at 3 180 m. On the east coast of the Antarctic Peninsula, from Cape Northrop southward, there were 21 new names on the chart, 17 new names in the sailing directions but not on the chart, and about 25 conspicuous features carefully described but given no names. In the George VI Sound area, ten new names were applied, and in the Stonington Island area about 12 new names. Following lengthy scrutiny of the available records and air photographs of the expedition, and comparison with later maps and photographs, the majority of these names were later adopted; in some cases the forms of the names were altered and in other cases decisions could only be made on probable identi-

fication of features originally named.

This expedition provided a further example of the injudicious naming of features before their true positions and characteristics had been established.

#### *Argentine Antarctic Expeditions from 1942*

Records show that the Argentine polacre *San Juan Nepomuceno* (Capt. Carlos Timblón) took part in sealing operations in the South Shetland Islands in the 1819–20 season (p. 17). But the Argentine Government did not become involved in the Antarctic until the 1903–04 season, when the Argentine naval corvette *Uruguay* (Capt. (F) Julián Irizar) rescued members of the Swedish Antarctic Expedition from Snow Hill Island (p. 24). In the following season the Oficina Meteorológica Argentina took over the meteorological station on Laurie Island from the Scottish National Antarctic Expedition (p. 24). The station, renamed "Orcadas", was relieved in that season by *Uruguay* (Capt. (F) Ismael F. Galíndez), which also rendered assistance to the French Antarctic Expedition, 1903–05. "Orcadas" has been continuously occupied and relieved on annual voyages since that time. In 1925, the Argentine government formulated claims to the South Orkney Islands based on this occupation.

In 1942, Argentina turned her attention to the Antarctic mainland with the despatch of the naval ship *Primero de Mayo* (Capt. (F) Alberto J. Oddera) in January of that year to conduct hydrographic surveys at Deception Island and southwards to Melchior Islands (Palmer Archipelago) and Argentine Islands (Graham Coast). In the following year, from the same ship under the command of Capt. (F) Silvano Harriague, surveys were extended to Port Lockroy (Anvers Island) and Marguerite Bay (Fallières Coast). There was then a lapse of 4 years before Argentina resumed survey work in 1947. In the meantime, by Government Decree of 2 September 1946, Argentina had extended her territorial claims to include in Antártida Argentina the sector between long. 25° and 74°W., south of lat. 60°S. (Argentina. CNA, 1947). Surveys were continued by Argentine Antarctic expeditions each season between 1947 and 1955, supported by small fleets which included the newly constructed icebreaker *General San Martín* (Capt. (N) Alicia E. Ogara) in the 1954–55 season, when Caird Coast and Luitpold Coast were reconnoitred (Argentina. MM, 1958a, b; 1959a). Six permanently occupied stations were successively established as follows: "1° de Mayo" (later called "Decepción") at Fumarole Bay (Deception Island) in November 1947; "General San Martín" on Barry Island (Fallières Coast) in March 1951; "Almirante Brown" on Coughtrey Peninsula (Danco Coast) in April 1951; "Esperanza" at Hope Bay (Trinity Peninsula) in March 1952; "Teniente Cámara" on Half Moon Island (Livingston Island) in April 1953; and "General Belgrano" on Filchner Ice Shelf in January 1955. Further details on these stations are included under the appropriate place-name entries in the main body of this work. In the same period a total of 12 Argentine refuge huts were constructed at various locations in the British Antarctic Territory. From 1955, throughout the period of the International Geophysical Year and for a number of years thereafter, all the above-named stations were fully operational. Subsequently, the operation of "Ellsworth" was taken over from the United States in January 1959, until its closure in December 1962; a new station "Teniente Matienzo" was established for summer occupation only at Larsen Nunatak (Nordenskjöld Coast) in March 1961; "Teniente Cámara" was occupied only seasonally from 1960; "Decepción" was evacuated following the

volcanic eruption of December 1967; a new station "Primavera" was opened on the site of an earlier refuge hut at Cierva Point (Danco Coast) in March 1977, but was closed in 1981–82; and "Almirante Brown" was destroyed by fire in April 1984. After the closure of "General Belgrano" as a permanent station in 1979, "General Belgrano II" was established as a permanent station near Bertrab Nunatak (Luitpold Coast) in February of the same year, and "General Belgrano III" for summer occupation near the north end of Berkner Island in January 1980. Meanwhile, a new station "Vicecomodoro Marambio" had been established on Seymour Island in October 1969, and the former refuge hut "Teniente Jubany" at Potter Cove (King George Island) became a year-round station in 1982, so that in 1986 Argentina had six fully occupied stations in the Antarctic.

The surveys by Argentine Antarctic Expeditions over 45 years have resulted in a large number of new place-names in Spanish; a number of these, which do not duplicate earlier names, have been accepted in Anglicized form for British official use (p. 11).

*Operation "Tabarin"/Falkland Islands Dependencies Survey/  
British Antarctic Survey from 1943*

Before summarizing the course of British surveys in the British Antarctic Territory from 1943 onwards, it is appropriate to state the political basis on which the surveys were initiated. As explorers in the field from 1775 onwards, Cook, Smith, Bransfield, Powell, Foster, Biscoe and Ross had all made formal claims in the name of the British Crown to islands and lands that they had discovered. These claims were recognized by Act of Parliament and by the issue of Royal Letters Patent on 23 June 1843, making provision for the government of the "Settlements in the Falkland Islands and their Dependencies" (SPRI, 1956c, p. 130). In subsequent years much legislation applied both to the Falkland Islands and to the Dependencies, but it was not until 1908, by Royal Letters Patent of 21 July, that the earlier claims were consolidated into a single administrative unit, which included South Georgia, South Sandwich Islands, South Orkney Islands, South Shetland Islands and Graham Land (Great Britain. Privy Council. 1908). Further Letters Patent of 28 March 1917 amended the definition of lands comprised in the Falkland Islands Dependencies so as to include all islands and territories situated between long. 20° and 50°W., and south of lat. 50°S.; and all islands and territories situated between long. 50° and 80°W., and south of lat. 58°S. (SPRI, 1956c, p. 132). The 1917 boundaries were preserved until 1962 when, by order in Council of 2 March and Letters Patent of 28 April, the region lying south of lat. 60°S. (subject to the provisions of the Antarctic Treaty of 1959, coming into force on 23 June 1961) was detached to form the British Antarctic Territory, while South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands remained (until 1985) as Dependencies of the Falkland Islands (Great Britain. Privy Council. 1962a, b).

In January 1943, in response to Argentine activity the previous year at Deception Island, in Palmer Archipelago and on Graham Coast (p. 30), HMS *Carnarvon Castle* (Capt. E. W. Kitson, RN) was despatched to the South Shetland Islands and South Orkney Islands. Appropriate steps were taken at Deception Island and Signy Island to safeguard British sovereignty in the region, and to deny its use to enemy forces. Later the same year, the Royal Naval Operation "Tabarin" was launched for the purpose of establishing permanent stations in the South Shetland Islands, South Orkney Islands, Graham Land and offlying islands. The war-time decision of the British Cabinet to mount this operation

marked the beginning of a continuing land-based research programme in the British Antarctic Territory. At the end of the war administrative responsibility for personnel at stations established on Operation "Tabarin" was transferred from the Admiralty to the Colonial Office, under the new name Falkland Islands Dependencies Survey. From October 1948, the Governor of the Falkland Islands and Dependencies (from 1962 to 1989, also High Commissioner for the British Antarctic Territory) assumed direct responsibility, under the Colonial Office, for the Survey, which on 1 January 1962 was renamed the British Antarctic Survey. From 1 April 1967, management of the Survey was transferred from the Commonwealth Relations Office (incorporating the former Colonial Office) to the Natural Environment Research Council, Department of Education and Science. Since 1961, British research in the Antarctic has been carried out within the framework of the Antarctic Treaty (p. 40).

In the first season of Operation "Tabarin", the naval expedition was under the shore command of Lieut. Cdr. J. W. S. Marr, RNVR, a veteran of the Shackleton-Rowett Antarctic Expedition and of "Discovery" Investigations, and was supported by the two ships HMS *William Scoresby* (Lieut. Cdr V. A. J. B. Marchesi, RNR) and SS *Fitzroy* (Capt. K. A. J. Pitt). On 3 February 1944, the expedition reached Deception Island, where a permanent station ("Base B") was established at Whalers Bay. This station remained in operation until 5 December 1967, when it was evacuated following a volcanic eruption. A second station ("Base A") was established at Pork Lockroy (Wiencke Island, Palmer Archipelago) on 16 February 1944, after weather and ice conditions had prevented a landing at Hope Bay (Trinity Peninsula), or elsewhere on the mainland coast. Local surveys were made from this station during the year and, in subsequent years, some further surveys were made until the station was closed down in January 1962. In the 1944–45 season, the shore command of the operation devolved on Capt. A. Taylor, RCE, who was supported by the two ships of the previous season and by the Newfoundland sealing ship *Eagle* (Capt. R. C. Sheppard). On 12 February 1945, a third station ("Base D") was successfully established at Hope Bay; later that year, with dog teams (which had not been available in the first season), a field party carried out surveys down Prince Gustav Channel and round James Ross Island. "Hope Bay" was the first of the main sledging bases to be established and continued in occupation until 4 February 1949, when it was evacuated as a result of the fire that destroyed the main hut, with the loss of two lives, on 8 November 1948. A new permanent station was established at Hope Bay in February 1952, and a subsidiary station at View Point (Duse Bay) in the following February; the main station continued in occupation until its closure on 13 February 1964. By this time, survey parties had covered a wide area of Trinity Peninsula and offlying islands, from Charcot Bay in the west to Joinville Island in the east, and a long stretch of the east coast of Graham Land as far south as Bowman Coast (DCS/DOS 601/DOS 610 sheets 66 62, 66 64, 67 64, 1955; W 64 56, 65 58, 1961; DOS 310 Hope Bay sheet, 1960; BAS 250 sheets SP 21–22/13, 1–DOS 1974; SP 21–22/14 (Ext.), 1–DOS 1973; SQ 19–20/4, 1–DOS, 1974; SQ 21–22/1, 1–DOS 1974).

In the 1945–46 season, all stations of the Falkland Islands Dependencies Survey (as the operation was then called) were under the shore command of Surg. Cdr E. W. Bingham, RN, a veteran of the British Graham Land Expedition, who was supported by RRS *William Scoresby* (Capt. Marchesi), *Fitzroy* (Capt. Pitt) and the Newfoundland sealing ship *Trepassey* (Capt. Sheppard). Existing stations were relieved and a new station,

"Base E", was established at Stonington Island, Marguerite Bay, on 24 February 1946, in an area where the British Graham Land Expedition had earlier led the way in overland travel (p. 29). In 1947, Surg. Cdr Bingham was succeeded by Major K. S. Pierce-Butler, RCS, who was supported by *Fitzroy* (Capt. F. A. White) and *Trepassey* (Capt. E. Burden). From 1948 to 1950, Dr V. E. (later Sir Vivian) Fuchs was in shore command, with support from the newly commissioned *John Biscoe*, commanded by Capt. A. McFie in 1947-48 and by Cdr H. Kirkwood, RN, in 1948-50. In the three seasons 1947-50, "Base E" served as a second main sledging base from which survey journeys were made northwards to Arrowsmith Peninsula and Adelaide Island; eastwards across Graham Land to Bowman Coast, thence southwards to the head of the Weddell Sea on Lassiter Coast (see also p. 35); and southwards down George VI Sound to Ronne Entrance. In the 1947-48 season, sledge parties linked surveys between the "Hope Bay" and "Stonington Island" stations. Subsequent difficulties in resupply because of ice conditions forced the evacuation of "Base E" on 12 February 1950, but the station was reoccupied from March 1958 until March 1959, and then continuously occupied from 14 August 1960 until its final closure on 23 February 1975. During these years, extensive ground surveys were continued in southern Graham Land and eastern Alexander Island, with light aircraft supporting field parties on a regular basis from 1959-60 and with snowmobiles replacing dog teams for sledge travel in the later years (DCS/DOS 601/DOS 610 sheets 67 64, 67 66, 67 68, 1954; 66 64, 68 68, 69 60, 70 60, 70 62, 71 60, 1955; W70 66, W 71 66, 72 60, W 72 66, 1956; W 73 60, W 73 70, W 74 60, 1957; W 74 62, 1958; W 68 70, W 69 70, W 70 68, W71 68, W 72 68, 1960; W 68 62, W 68 64, W 6866, W 69 62, W 69 64, W 69 66, W 69 68, 1963).

Also in the 1945-46 season, another new station "Base C", had been established at Cape Geddes, Laurie Island, on 22 January 1946 and occupied until 17 March 1947, when Signy was opened (see below). Successive seasons then saw the establishment of further stations within what is now the British Antarctic Territory for the purpose of extending the range of British occupation and field work, with the emphasis on topographic survey. In the 1946-47 season, three new stations came into operation. "Base F" was established on 9 January 1947 at the site of the British Graham Land Expedition's hut on Winter Island, Argentine Islands. This station, formerly known as "Argentine Islands", was re-established on nearby Galindez Island in February 1954, and has been continuously occupied since that time. The island group was surveyed from the station in 1959-61 (DOS 210 Argentine Islands sheet, 1964), but the station has been principally used as a geophysical observatory, being renamed Faraday in August 1977. On 25 January 1947, "Base G" was established at Admiralty Bay, King George Island, and occupied temporarily until 23 March, then continuously from 18 January 1948 until its closure on 19 January 1961. During these years geological, glaciological and topographic surveys were carried out from the station. On 14 March 1947, "Base H", later named Signy, was established at Borge Bay, Signy Island, and has been occupied continuously since that date, principally as a biological station, but also as a base for topographic survey extending to Coronation Island (DOS 310 South Orkney Islands, West sheet, 1963; DOS 210 Signy Island sheet, 2-DOS 1975). From this station refuge huts were erected at Shingle Cove (Coronation Island) in May 1962; at Heywood Lake and Cummings Cove (Signy Island) in c. 1970 and 1971, respectively; and subsequently at a further seven sites around the island.

By the end of the 1946-47 season, there were in permanent

occupation six stations which, until 1955-56, were relieved annually by *John Biscoe* (a Royal Research Ship from 1953), under the command of Capt. W. Johnston, 1950-55, and of Capt. N. R. Brown, 1955-56. In 1950, the Falkland Islands Dependencies Scientific Bureau was formed under the direction of Dr Fuchs, who was responsible to the Governor of the Falkland Islands for the scientific administration of the Survey. In the 1954-55 season, two new stations were established with the assistance of the chartered Norwegian sealing ship *Norsel* (Capt. O. Johannessen). "Base N" was established at Arthur Harbour, Anvers Island, on 28 February 1955 and occupied continuously until its closure on 10 January 1958. During these years extensive topographic surveys were made of the eastern half of Anvers Island, and of Wiencke Island and offlying islands (DOS 210 Arthur Harbour sheet, 1963; DOS 310 Anvers Island, East and West sheets, 1965); surveys were also made in Bismarck Strait in co-operation with the Royal Navy (p. 36). On 11 March 1955, "Base Y" was established at Sally Cove, Horseshoe Island, and occupied continuously until its closure on 21 August 1960. The island was mapped (DOS 310 Horseshoe Island sheet, 1961) and survey parties were active in Bigourdan Fjord, Fallières Coast, and northwards to Arrowsmith Peninsula, Loubet Coast. A refuge hut was also erected on the west coast of Blaiklock Island in March 1957.

From 1955 to 1959, during Dr Fuchs' absence as Leader of the Trans-Antarctic Expedition, Sir Raymond Priestley occupied the position of Acting Director of the Falkland Islands Dependencies Survey; he had previously served in the Antarctic under both Scott and Shackleton. In the 1955-56 season, *John Biscoe* was supported in the relief of stations by RRS *Shackleton* (purchased in 1955) under the command of Capt. Johnston, but in the 1956-57 season *John Biscoe* was replaced by a newly built, ice-strengthened ship of the same name, under the command of Capt. Johnston, 1956-65. The new RRS *John Biscoe* continued to be supported by *Shackleton*, from 1956 to 1958 under the command of Capt. Brown; in 1958-59 under the command of Cdr J. F. Blackburn, RN; and subsequently, from 1959 to 1969, under the command of Capt. D. H. Turnbull. On 24 February and 2 March 1956, new stations ("Base W" and "Base O") were established on Detaille Island (Loubet Coast) and Danco Island (Danco Coast), and were occupied continuously until closed down on 1 April and 22 February 1959, respectively. During two seasons, coastal surveys were made from both stations, and from "Base W" a limited inland survey was made to the east of Darbel Bay. On 2 February 1957, a new station ("Base J") was established at Prospect Point (Graham Coast), and on 7 December 1956 and 21 February 1957, respectively, refuge huts were erected at Portal Point (Danco Coast) and Orford Cliff (Loubet Coast). Further coastal surveys were carried out (DOS 610 sheet W 66 64, 1959), until "Portal Point" was closed down in 1958 and "Prospect Point" on 23 February 1959. In the winter of 1957, sledge parties had linked surveys between Hope Bay and Portal Point, and between Detaille Island and Horseshoe Island. With the reopening of "Stonington Island" in 1958, there were in the British Antarctic Territory ten Survey stations in operation during the International Geophysical Year, 1957-58.

In 1958, on his return from leading the Trans-Antarctic Expedition, Sir Vivian Fuchs (as he had become) resumed his former position and was now officially named Director of the Falkland Islands Dependencies Survey. In the 1958-59 season, the Royal Society's IGY station "Halley Bay" (p. 39) was transferred to the Survey on 14 January as "Base Z". Although it has been neces-



ary to replace the buildings three times because of snow burial, the station has been continuously occupied since that time, from August 1977 under the abbreviated name Halley; it has been used principally as a geophysical observatory, but also as a base for survey and geological work in Shackleton Range and Theron Mountains, particularly in the 1968–70 seasons. With the closure of the stations “Danco Island”, “Prospect Point” and “Detaile Island”, the 1959 winter saw eight stations in occupation. Until 1969, the same two Survey ships continued with the relief of stations, Capt. T. Woodfield being in command of *John Biscoe* from 1965 to 1969; the two ships were supported successively by the Danish ice-strengthened ships *Kista Dan* (commanded by Capt. K. Hindberg, 1959–61, by Capt. L. A. Petersen, 1961–65, and by Capt. A. Jacobsen, 1965–66) and *Perla Dan* (Capt. Jacobsen), 1966–69.

In the 1960–61 season, “Base T” or Adelaide was established on the south coast of Adelaide Island on 3 February 1961; it became the centre for the Survey’s air operations and was occupied continuously until its closure on 1 March 1977, by which time survey work had been extended northwards up the east side of the island. In February 1961, aircraft were used to establish “Base KG” or “Fossil Bluff” on the east coast of Alexander Island. This station was occupied continuously for survey work until the end of the 1962–63 summer; it was also occupied during the 1968–75 winters, and in other years up to the present time it has been used as a summer station. With the reoccupation of “Stonington Island” and closure of “Horseshoe Island” in August 1960, and the closure of “Admiralty Bay” in January 1961, of “Port Lockroy” in January 1962, of “Hope Bay” in February 1964 and of “Deception Island” in February 1969 (following a second volcanic eruption), there were by the end of the 1967–68 season only five stations in permanent occupation.

Such was the situation until the closure of “Stonington Island” in 1975, to be followed by the establishment early in 1976 of “Base R” or Rothera, which was to replace Adelaide and to become the new centre for British Antarctic Survey air operations at Rothera Point, south-east Adelaide Island. (A refuge hut called “Damoy” was erected on Dorian Bay, Wiencke Island in November 1975, in association with the transit airstrip on Damoy Point.) Since 1976, the four stations Signy, Faraday, Rothera and Halley have remained in permanent occupation by the British Antarctic Survey, from 1973 to 1987 under the direction of Dr R. M. Laws (following the retirement of Sir Vivian Fuchs) and, from 1987, under the direction of Dr D. J. Drewry. In recent years, while *Shackleton* was transferred to other service, *John Biscoe* has continued to carry out the annual relief of stations, commanded by Capt. M. J. Cole, 1969–72, by Capt. E. M. S. Phelps, 1972–75, and alternately by Capt. Phelps and Capt. C. R. Elliott from 1975. In 1969–70, she was supported by *Perla Dan* (Capt. J. Gredsted) and, from 1970–71, joined by the newly built, ice-strengthened RRS *Bransfield*, commanded by Capt. Woodfield, 1970–74, by Capt. S. J. Lawrence, 1974–75, and alternately by Capt. Cole and Capt. Lawrence from 1975.

In *Of ice and men*, Sir Vivian Fuchs provided a general account of the activities of the Survey from its inception as Operation “Tabarin” until 1973 (Fuchs, 1982). Individual experiences at “Hope Bay” and “Stonington Island” in the early years of the Survey were described by James (1949) and Walton (1955), respectively; the former book was translated into French (James, 1952), with place-names appearing in two languages and no policy deducible in the foreign rendering. The mapping activities of the Survey were described by Stephenson (1950a), Leay

(1956), Searle (1961, 1963) and McHugo (1964, 1965), and the scientific work was reviewed by Priestley and others (1964), Laws (1976), and Fuchs and Laws (1977). *Annual Reports* covering all activities of the Survey have been published since 1977 (e.g. BAS, 1977a). Useful references to stations and refuge huts were provided by Roberts and Thomas (1956) and by the Scott Polar Research Institute (SPRI, 1961d).

Since 1948, when proposals for new names resulting from surveys on Operation “Tabarin” were first considered, it has been possible to follow a consistent policy in official naming, in accordance with the principles set out above (p. 7), on all maps resulting from surveys from British stations. Existing names have been identified, evaluated, and in most cases retained (where necessary translated into English form). The new names adopted in a particular area have usually resulted in a mix of descriptive names, names of earlier explorers, names of Survey personnel and group names (p. 43, 47); since 1961, a number of Argentine, Chilean, Polish and Russian names have also been adopted in English form. An approximate count shows that 1 692 new names have been adopted for official use entirely as a result of the work of the Survey between 1944 and 1986. Table I shows the rough distribution of these names for various areas, and indicates by reference to Map 1 the group names employed, but this table does not include names for a number of features in the South Shetland Islands, Brabant Island and Alexander Island, and on Lassiter Coast, to the mapping of which the Survey contributed. The latter names have been included in Tables II and III.

*United States Naval Expedition (Operation “Highjump”), 1946–47*

The United States emerged from World War II with modern icebreakers, long-range aircraft fitted with skis, and a variety of oversnow vehicles that could greatly facilitate polar operations. The political situation stimulated training in polar warfare, for which it was realized that naval exercises mounted in the Antarctic would not be so provocative as similar activities in the Arctic. Operation “Highjump” was launched in 1946 with logistic support on a scale that dwarfed all previous records; its principal objectives were to give polar experience to more than 4 000 men, to test methods and equipment, and by photographic reconnaissance to extend the basis for any future territorial claim by the United States in Antarctica. The operation was directed by Rear-Adm. Richard E. Byrd, USN, on his fourth Antarctic expedition, with Rear-Adm. Richard H. Cruzen, USN, in executive command of the task force of 13 ships, including two icebreakers, an aircraft carrier, two seaplane tenders and a submarine.

It is apparent that on this expedition logistic techniques had outstripped any scientific objectives that could be defined and recorded by men with understanding of the problems. As a result, it had few geographical repercussions and, in the area now covered by the British Antarctic Territory, only those deriving from later use of the air photography, in which the trimetrogon technique was applied for the first time in Antarctica. The Eastern Group of the expedition, operating from Bellingshausen Sea under the command of Capt. George J. Dufek, USN, in USS *Pine Island*, made a photographic reconnaissance flight on 9 February 1947 over Charcot Island, Rothschild Island and parts of Alexander Island (Byrd, 1947, map p. 467). The photographs were much later made available for mapping purposes and were used by Searle (1963, end map) to supplement other photography of those areas.

TABLE I  
DISTRIBUTION OF PLACE-NAMES RESULTING FROM  
SURVEYS BY OPERATION "TABARIN"/FALKLAND ISLANDS  
DEPENDENCIES SURVEY/BRITISH ANTARCTIC SURVEY,  
1944-86

	New names	Group names (see Map 1)
South Orkney Islands	103	—
South Shetland Islands	85	1
Trinity Peninsula Joinville Island group James Ross Island group Davis Coast	245	5, 35, 41
Palmer Archipelago	49	2, 3, 4, 40
Danco Coast Graham Coast	105	6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 41
Nordenskjöld Coast Oscar II Coast Foynt Coast Bowman Coast	199	19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 31, 33, 34
Loubet Coast Fallières Coast	357	15, 17, 18, 23, 24, 25, 31, 38, 42
Adelaide Island	72	23
Wilkins Coast Black Coast Lassiter Coast	73	29, 30, 33, 39
Rymill Coast	107	36, 38
Alexander Island	218	26, 27, 28, 32
Coats Land	73	43, 44
Filchner Ice Shelf Ronne Ice Shelf	6	—

Operation "Highjump" constituted a major episode in Antarctic history. Apart from its military objectives, its chief contribution was to demonstrate that new techniques could provide unprecedented facilities for scientific exploration—facilities that were not fully exploited for another 10 years—and, at the same time, to show by default that older and slower methods, with men on the ground, were still essential.

#### Chilean Antarctic Expeditions from 1947

Prior to 1947, Chile's only active involvement in the Antarctic came from valuable service rendered to the British Imperial Trans-Antarctic Expedition in providing the tugboat *Yelcho* (Capt. Luis A. Pardo) for the rescue of 22 members of that expedition from Elephant Island in August 1916 (p. 26). Nevertheless in 1940, by Presidential Decree of 6 November, Chile exerted territorial claim to Territorio Chileno Antártico (or Antártica Chilena) to include all lands and islands between long. 53° and 90°W., with the northern limit undefined.

The second Chilean Antarctic Expedition, under the command of Capt. (N) Federico Guesalaga Toro with two naval ships, established the station "Soberanía" (later called "Capitán Arturo

Prat") at Discovery Bay (Greenwich Island) in February 1947, and carried out hydrographic surveys as far south as Stonington Island, Marguerite Bay. In the following season, Capt. (N) Ernesto González Navarrette with two naval ships, established the station "General Bernardo O'Higgins" near Cape Legoupil (Trinity Peninsula); during an official visit by another ship, the station was formally inaugurated by Gabriel González Videla, President of Chile, in February 1948. During ensuing seasons the established stations were resupplied and two further stations were opened: "Presidente Gabriel González Videla" at Waterboat Point (Danco Coast) in March 1951 and "Presidente Pedro Aguirre Cerda" at Pendulum Cove (Deception Island) in February 1955. Further details on the four stations are included in the place-name entries in the main body of this work. A number of Chilean refuge huts were also constructed at various locations in the British Antarctic Territory. All the stations were fully operational during the International Geophysical Year, 1957-58, and for a number of years thereafter. Subsequently, "Presidente Gabriel González Videla" was used only seasonally from 1964, and "Presidente Pedro Aguirre Cerda" was destroyed by a volcanic eruption in February 1969, having been used only seasonally after the earlier volcanic eruption in December 1967. In March 1969, a further Chilean station "Presidente Eduardo Frei" (later included within the expanded station "Teniente Rodolfo Marsh Martín") was established on Fildes Peninsula (King George Island), so that in 1986 Chile had three fully occupied stations in the Antarctic.

The surveys by Chilean Antarctic Expeditions over 40 years have resulted in a large number of new place-names in Spanish; a number of these, which do not conflict with earlier names, have been accepted in Anglicized form for British official use (p. 12).

#### Ronne Antarctic Research Expedition, 1947-48

This American private expedition was organized and led by Cdr (later Capt.) Finn Ronne, USNR, with the supply ship *The Port of Beaumont, Texas*. Its main achievement was a series of seven airborne sorties resulting in a large number of trimetrogon air photographs of parts of southern Graham Land, Alexander Island, Palmer Land and the region further south. However, owing to lack of adequate ground control and because of other complications, these photographs could not be used for mapping for many years, and a large proportion (in part superseded by later photography) has still not been used for this purpose. A total of 32 new names for features discovered during these flights appeared in a radio message published in the *New York Times* on 18 January 1948 (Ronne, 1948a). The official narratives of the expedition included only small-scale sketch maps (Ronne, 1948b, 1949); yet, in the latter publication, the Leader listed in an Appendix no less than 80 new place-names after supporters of the expedition. The recording of these features on inadequate maps, largely without astronomical ground control, could not be accepted as establishing priority of discovery (Stephenson, 1950b).

From March 1947, the expedition operated from a base on Stonington Island (Marguerite Bay, Fallières Coast) close to the Falkland Islands Dependencies Survey's southernmost station already established there in February 1946 (p. 32). British surveyors had thus been operating in the area for more than a year when the Americans arrived, but on official instructions they had in local usage only a limited number of provisional names. The exclusively American new names published by Ronne, with the

approval of the United States Board on Geographic Names, set a difficult problem for the UK Antarctic Place-names Committee, which had not been consulted. Some of these names resulted from photographic flights by the Ronne expedition northwards over areas already surveyed from the ground by British parties, while others resulted from co-operative effort. Between October 1947 and January 1948, a joint British-American sledge party made a return journey from Stonington Island across Graham Land and thence down the east coast to lat. 74°42'S. on Bowman Peninsula, Lassiter Coast. With American air support and photography, and British sledging equipment and survey instruments, the necessary ground control was established to allow the plotting of a reconnaissance map of the coast (Mason, 1950*a*). Before the journey began, a written agreement had been reached between Major K. S. Pierce-Butler, the British Base Leader, and Cdr Ronne, but it subsequently transpired that, so far as exchange of data was concerned, each had interpreted the agreement differently. Nevertheless, this document, which had been approved at the time by the Governor of the Falkland Islands and Dependencies, provided a basis for prolonged informal negotiations on place-names between the United States Advisory Committee on Antarctic Names and the Antarctic Place-names Committee in the areas covered both by the Ronne expedition and by British surveyors. As British ground control and American air photographs were gradually brought together, solutions to the nomenclature were eventually found. But, for some of the most southerly features discovered by the Ronne expedition (e.g. Haag Nunataks), it was many years before ground control became sufficiently reliable for names to be accepted.

Of the 84 new names recorded in the publications of the Ronne expedition, 63 names are now in official British and American usage but in a few cases with the generic part of the name altered to a more appropriate form. In 17 cases where Ronne names had to be displaced in reaching an agreed compromise, other features were named after the persons originally commemorated. Only four names were rejected, because ground survey indicated that these were not needed.

The expedition's air photographs set a high standard in quality, consistency and continuity. A complete set of the photographs was made available to the Directorate of Overseas Surveys in October 1957, and about 3 000 of these were used with Falkland Islands Dependencies Survey ground control to construct a reconnaissance map of Alexander Island at the scale of 1:200,000 (Searle, 1961, 1963; BA chart 3571, 14.vii.1961). Other air photographs, for example, over Adelaide Island and over the area east of Marguerite Bay, were also of great value in the place-name work, because these areas were not covered by the Falkland Islands Dependencies Aerial Survey Expedition in 1956–57. For the map of Alexander Island, the Antarctic Place-names Committee recommended that the new names needed should be unconnected, so far as possible, with any of the expeditions that had worked there in the past. For this reason, most of the proposed new names for major features on the island were of international origin—after musical composers and the planets, their satellites and some of the astronomers associated with their discovery. These proposals were designed to forestall problems that might arise from competing names, and have since become generally accepted.

Among those concerned with the orderly development of a stable nomenclature in the Antarctic, the place-names legacy of the Ronne expedition reinforced the conclusion reached after the Wilkins' flights of 1928–30 (p. 28), that names must not be given

on the basis of air photographs alone, but must await ground control and location on reliable maps. Nevertheless, the necessity to find agreed Anglo-American solutions in a difficult situation was responsible for a considerable advance in co-ordinating the principles and policies followed by the place-names committees in the two countries. It raised the old question of what is understood by "discovery" and original "exploration", with the consequent "right" of an explorer to propose place-names. If by "exploration" is meant "seeing for the first time" and photographing from an unfixed position, then many of Ronne's proposals were justified. If, however, to "explore" means to study a country and accurately fix the position of its main features, then Ronne's position could not be sustained, which was the view taken by the Antarctic Place-names Committee. In extreme cases, there could be no possible justification for naming features seen at great distances from aircraft. When, for example, Haag Nunataks were named, this feature was estimated to have been about 180 km beyond the furthest point reached on a very long reconnaissance flight. In such cases, errors in reported positions amounting to more than 100 km were not uncommon. When air photographs became available, it was sometimes possible with much tedious effort to identify the features later.

If the over-emphasis on establishing priority of discovery and naming on the Ronne and other expeditions was unworthy of the best Antarctic traditions, this should not be allowed to obscure their fine pioneering achievements in the British Antarctic Territory.

#### *Royal Naval hydrographic surveys, from 1947*

Hydrographic surveyors of the Royal Navy have operated in the British Antarctic Territory in most seasons since 1947, either from HM Ships or from Royal Research Ships of the Falkland Islands Dependencies Survey or British Antarctic Survey. In a number of seasons between 1947 and 1968, hydrographic survey units (officially called Royal Naval Antarctic Survey Parties) were attached to various ships for independent operations in particular areas. From 1955 to 1968, HMS *Protector* served annually as the Royal Naval ice-patrol ship. In 1968, the Danish ice-strengthened ship *Anita Dan*, acquired by the Royal Navy for ice-patrol duties, was recommissioned as HMS *Endurance* and has continued in service to the present time, with hydrographic surveyors under an Officer-in-charge of Surveys forming part of the ship's company.

Throughout the period, the naval ships have provided facilities in support of operations from British stations, including helicopter flights for movement of field personnel and aerial photography. In co-operation with officers of Royal Research Ships, the hydrographic surveyors have made substantial contributions to knowledge of submarine topography, and to the improvement of existing charts and *The Antarctic Pilot* (BA, 1948, 1961, 1974, and Supplements). Some of their surveys have led to major corrections to coastal topography, hence to revision of place-names given by earlier expeditions and to a need for new names. In the following summary of seasonal operations, taken in part from Roberts (1965), the resulting new Admiralty charts, new editions of charts, or large corrections thereto, are indicated.

1947–48 HMS *Snipe* (Capt. J. G. Forbes, RN) and HMS *Nigeria* (Capt. B. L. Moore, RN) made sounding runs and other observations in the vicinity of the South Shetland Islands and off northern Graham Land (BA chart 3205, 23.ix.1949).

- 1948-49 HMS *Sparrow* (Cdr J. V. Waterhouse, RN) and the old RRS *John Biscoe* (Cdr H. Kirkwood, RN) made numerous sounding runs and other observations in the South Orkney Islands and South Shetland Islands. *John Biscoe* also supplied data from Antarctic Sound (Trinity Peninsula) and Neumayer Channel (Palmer Archipelago). The most important information resulting from these voyages was incorporated in the relevant Admiralty charts by current *Notices to Mariners*. In the same season, Deception Island was resurveyed by Lieut. Cdr D. N. Penfold, RN (BA chart 3202, 23.ix.1949).
- 1951-52 Supported by RRS *John Biscoe* (Capt. W. Johnston), Lieut. Cdr Penfold surveyed Port Lockroy (Wiencke Island), while Lieut. Cdr F. W. Hunt, RN, carried out surveys in the South Orkney Islands and South Shetland Islands, and at Hope Bay (Trinity Peninsula), and also made taut-wire measuring runs in Bransfield Strait to connect the South Shetland Islands with the mainland (BA charts 3213, 25.iv.1952; 1774, 5.ii.1954; 3205, special red overprint 12.ii.1954).
- 1953-54 HMS *Nereide* (Cdr P. R. H. Harrison, RN) and HMS *St Austell Bay* (Cdr B. C. Ward, RN) made surveys in the South Orkney Islands and South Shetland Islands, and in Bransfield Strait (BA chart 3205, special red overprint 29.iv.1955). In the same season, HMS *Bigbury Bay* (Cdr A. W. F. Sutton, RN) made observations at Deception Island (BA chart 3202, 30.ix.1955), and HMS *Snipe* (Cdr D. G. D. Hall-Wright, RN) made further observations in the South Shetland Islands.
- 1954-55 HMS *Burghead Bay* (Capt. P. D. Hoare, RN) made numerous sounding runs off the South Orkney Islands (*Notices to Mariners* correcting BA chart 1775, 17.viii.1934). In the same season, Lieut. R. D. Johnston, RN, of HMS *Veryan bay* (Cdr L. R. P. Lawford, RN), surveyed Potter Cove, King George Island, and ran numerous lines of soundings in Bransfield Strait (BA chart 1774, 14.ix.1962).
- 1955-57 In these two seasons, the recommissioned guard ship HMS *Protector* (Capt. J. V. Wilkinson, RN) ran numerous lines of soundings along the north and west coasts of Graham Land (BA charts 3205, 15.iii.1957; 3570, 27.xi.1957; 3571, 14.vii.1961). In 1955-56, RRS *John Biscoe* (Capt. N. R. Brown) made a survey of the anchorage at Dettelle Island (Loubet Coast) (BA chart 3213, 12.viii.1960), and, in 1956-57, RRS *Shackleton* (Capt. Brown) surveyed the anchorages at Danco Island (Danco Coast) and at Prospect Point (Graham Coast) (BA chart 3213, 12.viii.1960), and made further surveys in Gerlache Strait and Neumayer Channel.
- 1956-58 During these seasons, independent Royal Navy hydrographic survey units, under Lieut. C. J. C. Wynne-Edwards, RN, working in co-operation with the new RRS *John Biscoe* (Capt. Johnston) and FIDS surveyors, operated in Bismarck Strait and then southwards to Grandidier Channel (Wynne-Edwards, 1959, 1960). Although shore-based, the survey units working with their own specially adapted motor-boat from safe anchorages developed survey techniques that resulted in great improvements to the charts of these waters (BA charts 3213, 12.viii.1960; 3572, 25.vii.1958 and 12.viii.1960; 3573, 26.viii.1960).
- 1957-58 HMS *Protector* (Capt. A. R. L. Butler, RN) assisted Falkland Islands Dependencies Survey ships and personnel in the triangulation of the South Shetland Islands by landing survey parties at stations on Greenwich Island, Robert Island and Livingston Island. In March 1958, French Passage (Graham Coast) was photographed from the air from the ship's helicopters.
- 1958-59 In co-operation with the officers of RRS *John Biscoe* (Capt. Johnston), Cdr J. C. Grattan, RN, made surveys of Antarctic Sound, French Passage, Grandidier Channel and the coast of Adelaide Island (BA charts 3205, 23.xi.1962; 3570, 29.ix.1961; 3571, 14.vii.1961). In the same season, a survey party from HMS *Protector* (Capt. Butler) made tellurometer measurements to connect the triangulation of the South Shetland Islands with Graham Land across Bransfield Strait. The survey was co-ordinated from the ship, while helicopters transported the surveyors and their equipment to the survey stations.
- 1959-60 HMS *Protector* (Capt. D. N. Forbes, RN) again participated in the tellurometer survey of Bransfield Strait, and Cdr Grattan with the Officers of RRS *Shackleton* (Capt. D. H. Turnbull) made extensive surveys in the South Shetland Islands and in Gerlache Strait and its northern approaches (BA charts 1774, 15.ix.1962; 3560, 7.iv.1961; 3566, 25.viii.1961).
- 1960-61 HMS *Protector* (Capt. Forbes) co-operated with RRS *Shackleton* (Capt. Turnbull) and FIDS personnel in a survey of the Joinville Island group. Unusually favourable ice conditions in this season allowed penetration southwards to Marguerite Bay (Fallières Coast).
- 1961-62 HMS *Protector* (Capt. R. H. Graham, RN) continued logistic support of the British Antarctic Survey (as the FIDS was renamed), and also investigated several selected areas dangerous to navigation (BA chart 1774, 19.vii.1968).
- 1962-63 A Royal Navy hydrographic survey unit, under the command of Lieut. Cdr J. B. Dixon, RN, was included in the complement of HMS *Protector* (Capt. Graham) in this season, and the unit with its specially adapted motor-boat was transferred to RRS *John Biscoe* (Capt. Johnston) to carry out a survey off the south coast of Adelaide Island, starting in mid-December. In exceptionally favourable ice conditions, boats worked from *John Biscoe* or from a survey camp on Avian Island. Air photographs, taken from BAS aircraft during the survey, were used for the delineation of the ice walls and offshore islands and rocks, and the work of triangulation was assisted by the two helicopters of *Protector* during visits by that ship. By the end of March, the survey of the hazardous approaches to Adelaide station had been completed (Dixon, 1964; Graham, 1964; BA chart 3577, 14.viii.1964; 3571, 1.x.1965).
- 1963-64 Lieut. Cdr Dixon returned with his survey unit in HMS *Protector* (Capt. M. S. Ollivant, RN). Helicopter transport assisted the work of linking together the two exist-

- ing surveys north and south of Bismarck Strait by theodolite and Hydrodist observations, and improvements were also made to the charts of Gerlache Strait and Bransfield Strait (BA charts 3560, 4.ix.1964; 3205, 13.i.1967). The main work of the season was a detailed survey of Discovery Bay (Greenwich Island) by conventional methods (BA chart 1774, 19.vii.1968).
- 1964-65 A survey unit under Lieut. Cdr E. M. Bradley, RN, working from HMS *Protector* (Capt. Ollivant) and RRS *John Biscoe* (Capt. Johnston) made hydrographic surveys of Signy Island and approaches, Argentine Islands, and the approaches to Bismarck Strait (BA charts 1775, 13.x.1967; 3213, 22.ix.1967; 3570, 10.ii.1967; 3572, 29.xi.1974). Air photographs of Signy Island were taken from the ship's helicopters.
- 1965-67 During the two seasons, a survey unit under Lieut. Cdr P. J. E. Cheshire, RN, working from HMS *Protector* (Capt. S. R. Sandford, RN) and RRS *John Biscoe* (Capt. T. Woodfield), completed the geodetic link-up at Cape Kater (Davis Coast), thus closing the last major gap in survey control for the west coast of Graham Land (BA chart 3205, 6.ix.1974). Hydrographic surveys were also carried out in English Strait (South Shetland Islands) (BA charts 1774, 19.vii.1968; 1776, 19.vii.1968), the approaches to French Passage, and Marguerite Bay (between Dion Islands and Neny Island) (BA charts 3213, 22.ix.1967; 3571, 6.x.1967; 3577, 17.xi.1967).
- 1967-68 Air photographs of Signy Island were taken from the helicopters of HMS *Endurance* (Capt. P. A. Bence-Trower, RN), and were later used for mapping the island (DOS 210 Signy Island sheet, 1-DOS 1973 and 2-DOS 1975).
- 1968-69 Lieut. Cdr Dixon, in HMS *Endurance* (Capt. P. W. Buchanan, RN), carried out hydrographic surveys of Deception Island, Potter Cove (King George Island), and the approaches to French Passage, and established geodetic control in Crystal Sound (Loubet Coast).
- 1969-70 Lieut. Cdr R. J. Campbell, RN, in HMS *Endurance* (Capt. Buchanan), continued hydrographic surveys at Deception Island and in the approaches to French Passage, and worked on geodetic control for the South Orkney Islands and Hope Island (Trinity Peninsula).
- 1970-71 Cdr Campbell, in HMS *Endurance* (Capt. I. R. Bowden, RN), carried out hydrographic surveys in the approaches to Bismarck Strait and in northern Grandidier Channel (BA charts 3572, 29.ix.1974; 3573, 20.iv.1984); in co-operation with the Joint Services Expedition to Elephant Island (p. 41), linked up surveys of King George Island, Bridgeman Island, the Gibbs Island group, Elephant Island and Clarence Island; and worked on geodetic control in Marguerite Bay and Lallemand Fjord (Loubet Coast).
- 1971-72 Lieut. Cdr Cheshire, in HMS *Endurance* (Capt. Bowden), carried out a running survey of parts of Adelaide Island (BA charts 3570, 23.vii.1976; 3571, 6.v.1983) and the approaches to Stonington Island (Fallières Coast) (BA chart 3213, 10.viii.1973).
- 1972-73 Lieut. Cdr Cheshire, in HMS *Endurance* (Capt. C. J. Isacke, RN), carried out a hydrographic survey of the western approaches to Marguerite Bay.
- 1973-74 Lieut. Cdr R. J. Lowndes, RN, in HMS *Endurance* (Capt. Isacke), completed a hydrographic survey of Marguerite Bay from Cape Calmette to Neny Island.
- 1974-76 Lieut. Cdr R. de F. Browne, RN, in HMS *Endurance* (Capt. N. Bearne, RN), carried out hydrographic surveys of Harmony Cove (Nelson Island) and of the approaches to Rothera (Adelaide Island).
- 1976-78 Lieut. Cdr P. Banyard, RN, in HMS *Endurance* (Capt. D. A. Wallis, RN), carried out hydrographic surveys between Cape Legoupil and Antarctic Sound (Trinity Peninsula), and continued surveys of the approaches to Rothera (BA chart 3462, 11.i.1980). The ship provided support for the Joint Services Expedition to the Elephant Island Group (p. 41).
- 1979-80 Lieut. Cdr H. P. May, RN, in HMS *Endurance* (Capt. J. T. Lord, RN), carried out a hydrographic survey of the southern approaches to Adelaide Island (BA chart 3577, 2.x.1981). Vertical air photographs were obtained over the South Shetland Islands and Melchior Islands.
- 1980-82 Lieut. Cdr D. M. Ives, RN, in HMS *Endurance* (Capt. N. J. Barker, RN), carried out hydrographic surveys of Erebus and Terror Gulf, and Prince Gustav Channel (Trinity Peninsula), and of the south-western approaches to Adelaide Island (Jenny Island to Rothera Point) (BA charts 3580, 10.xii.1982; 3462, 25.iii.1983; 3577, 8.iv.1983).
- 1982-84 Lieut. Cdr A. J. Riley, RN, in HMS *Endurance* (Capt. C. L. MacGregor, RN), carried out hydrographic surveys in the South Orkney Islands, Bransfield Strait and Grandidier Channel (BA chart 3570, 12.x.1984). The ship provided support for the Joint Services Expedition to Brabant Island (p. 41).
- 1984-86 Lieut. Cdr T. R. Hallpike, RN, in HMS *Endurance* (Capt. P. McLaren, RN), carried out hydrographic surveys in Bransfield Strait, Erebus and Terror Gulf, Prince Gustav Channel, Crystal Sound and (by small boat) off Rothera and in the approaches to George VI Sound.

As a result of all these surveys over nearly 40 years, a total of about 150 new place-names were adopted for official use. These names were mainly applied to marine features, small islands and rocks, and to a few submarine features; they included descriptive names with particular reference to navigational hazards, and names after ships, commanding officers and hydrographic surveyors involved in the work. In the South Shetland Islands, the grouping of names after nineteenth century sealers and their ships was further developed, in the Bismarck Strait area a new grouping of names after characters in Chaucer's *Canterbury tales* was initiated, and in the Laubeuf Fjord area (Loubet Coast) a group of hydrographers were commemorated (Map 1).

*Falkland Islands Dependencies Aerial Survey Expedition, 1955-57*

This expedition was organized for aerial photography and ground survey of the South Shetland Islands and the northern

part of Graham Land, and offlying islands, under a contract between the Colonial Office and Hunting Aerosurveys Ltd. The expedition was under the leadership of P. G. Mott, with J. H. Saffery as flying manager and with A. D. Bancroft as a principal surveyor, and was supported by the Danish freighter *Oluf Sven* (Capt. J. C. Ryge). Two Canso amphibious aircraft were used for the photographic flights in both seasons, and two Sikorsky S51 helicopters in the first season and a single Bell 47D1 helicopter in the second season were used for transporting field parties between survey stations. A flying base was established at Whalers Bay, Deception Island, and became operational on 10 January 1956. A triangulation scheme was then established on Deception Island, and extended to Snow Island and Livingston Island; air photography of about 3 000 km<sup>2</sup> of territory was also carried out in the first season. At the start of the 1956–57 season, the expedition was unfortunate enough to lose its only helicopter. While a replacement was on the way, the ground teams working on foot completed a trigonometric net covering the whole of King George Island and extending south-westwards to Nelson Island. On return of the ship with a replacement helicopter, a fully observed triangulation was carried out on the mainland, commencing from a base line at Cape Herschel and extending down the length of Danco Coast to the southern side of Flandres Bay. Overlapping vertical air photography was obtained over about 86 000 km<sup>2</sup> of territory; the area covered comprised the South Shetland Islands, Trinity Peninsula (with the Joinville Island group), Davis Coast, Nordenskjöld Coast (but not the James Ross Island group), Danco Coast, Graham Coast, Loubet Coast, Palmer Archipelago and all offlying islands (except the western half of Adelaide Island). Short reports on the expedition were published by Mott (1956, 1958*a, b, c*) and Bancroft (1959), and a full account was published by Mott (1986).

When the air photographs became available, it was possible to review all existing names and to assess the need for new names in the area covered (p. 8). An approximate count shows that, as a result, 274 existing names (many in altered form) and 501 new names were first adopted for official use between 1958 and 1960. Many of the new names were drawn from groups of associated names introduced into particular areas (p. 43, 47). Table II shows the rough distribution of the names for various areas, and indicates by reference to Map 1 the group names employed.

Considerable progress in cartography for the South Shetland Islands, northern Graham Land and offlying islands was made possible by the work of this expedition, as shown in published maps (DOS 310 Deception Island sheet, 1960; 610 sheets W 62 56, 62 58, 62 60, 1968; W 65 64, 1959; BAS 250 sheets SP 21–22/13, 1–DOS 1973; SP 21–22/14 (Ext.), 1–DOS 1974; SQ 19–20/4, 1–DOS 1974; SQ 21–22/1 (Ext.), 1–DOS 1974). The air photographs also allowed extensive revision of coastline topography on Admiralty charts (BA charts 1776, 19.vii.1968; 3205, 23.xi.1962; 3560, 7.iv.1961; 3566, 16.x.1959; 3570, 29.ix.1961; 3572, 25.vii.1958).

#### *Trans-Antarctic Expedition, 1955–58*

The expedition was led by Dr V. E. (later Sir Vivian) Fuchs with the supply ships *Magga Dan* (Kapt. Harald Marø) and *Theron* (Kapt. Hans C. Petersen), but its main achievements lie outside the scope of the present work. The party that eventually crossed the continent (24 November 1957–2 March 1958) was based at "Shackleton", sited on Filchner Ice Shelf, c. 50 km west-south-west of Vahsel Bay, Luitpold Coast, Coats Land. Prior to

TABLE II  
DISTRIBUTION OF PLACE-NAMES RESULTING FROM  
THE FALKLAND ISLANDS DEPENDENCIES AERIAL SURVEY  
EXPEDITION, 1955–57

	<i>Existing names identified</i>	<i>New names</i>	<i>Group names (see Map 1)</i>
South Shetland Islands	78	109	1
Trinity Peninsula	11	—	—
Davis Coast	9	17	6
Graham Coast	72	76	10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18
Danco Coast	50	115	7, 8
Loubet Coast	13	110	15, 17, 18, 23
NE Palmer Archipelago	20	27	40
Liège and Brabant islands	15	40	2
Anvers Island	6	3	4
Adelaide Island	—	4	—

the crossing, a considerable part of the hitherto unknown mountainous area on the east side of Filchner Ice Shelf was surveyed.

Although this was a private expedition, not subject to any official control, its Leader adopted the policy on place-names that had already proved successful with the Falkland Islands Dependencies Survey. Unauthorized or provisional names were scrupulously avoided in all the expedition's press reports and later publications, and it must be regretted that this excellent practice was seldom followed by earlier and subsequent expeditions, as a discipline for avoiding later confusion over names. Decisions on new place-names were made in two stages after the return of the expedition. Initially and before the lengthy task of plotting the new maps had been completed, only nine essential new names were approved in time for use in the official narrative (Fuchs and Hillary, 1958f) and in the various general accounts of the expedition that appeared in contemporary periodicals. Six of these names were descriptive and the other three commemorated Sir Ernest Shackleton, Sir John Slessor (Chairman of the Expedition Committee) and the expedition ship *Theron*. When the new maps became available in 1961, a further 49 new names, proposed by the Leader in consultation with his surveyors, were adopted for use on the published map sheets (DOS sheets W 77 32/34, 36/38; W 78 32/34, 36/38; W 79 24/26, 28/30; W 80 20/22, 24/26, 28/30; W 81 24/26, 28/30, 1963). The names of the expedition's advance party, 1955–56, were grouped together for features in Theron Mountains, which were surveyed in December 1956–January 1957. The names of the trans-polar party mark features in the western part of Shackleton Range, surveyed in October 1957, while the names of members of the expedition committee and of other supporters are grouped in the central part of this range. A few descriptive names were also adopted.

No other Antarctic narrative has appeared in so many different editions as *The crossing of Antarctica* (Fuchs and Hillary, 1958f).

Translations were published in 14 languages (Fuchs and Hillary, 1958*a-e*; 1959*a-g*; 1960*a, b*; 1962), and three abridged editions were also published (Fuchs, 1959, [1960], 1965). Although only nine new place-names were used in the book, there was a conspicuous absence of any consistent policy in the rendering of these and a few earlier names in the various translations (p. 45). Usage appears to have been quite random, varying from page to page with the whim of the translator, so that as many as four different renderings of the same name appear in different parts of the same volume. Only the Danish translation includes a statement on place-names policy (Fuchs and Hillary, 1958*c*, p. 341), but this is hardly reflected in the text and map. The German translation (Fuchs and Hillary, 1958*d*) comes nearest to the ideal solution of leaving all land names in the original language, but in this it is far from consistent. In all these translations, the variety of names employed which cannot be found on any map or in any gazetteer is formidable; the nine new names alone account for 123 entries in the present volumes. There can be few better illustrations that "common usage", so often advocated as the best guide to place-names that should be officially adopted, can seldom prove useful in this respect.

#### *Royal Society IGY Expedition to Halley Bay, 1955-59*

The expedition with the supply ship *Tottan* (Capt. Leif Jakobsen) was under the successive leadership of Surg.-Lieut. Cdr D. G. Dalgliesh, RN, in the first year; of Lieut. Col. R. A. Smart, RAMC, in the second year; and of J. MacDowall in the last 2 years. A scientific station was established on the ice shelf of Caird Coast, Coats Land, near an ephemeral bay in the ice front. Ice shelf and bay were named respectively after Sir David Brunt, Physical Secretary of the Royal Society (who initiated the expedition), and Edmond Halley, former Astronomer Royal, and the station (which was subsequently taken over by the Falkland Islands Dependencies Survey) was also referred to as "Halley Bay". The bay in the ice front later disappeared, but the name of Halley is preserved by the present British Antarctic Survey station in the vicinity. This expedition needed few new names, since its work in geophysics and atmospheric physics was concentrated near the station, which was far removed from rock features. Apart from a group of hills in nearby Dronning Maud Land named after the ship, Brunt Ice Shelf and Halley are the only official names dating from the expedition.

#### *United States Antarctic Program from 1955*

In 1955-56, preparations went forward for United States participation, along with other countries, in the International Geophysical Year, 1957-58. These preparations included, in January 1956, a reconnaissance flight from McMurdo Sound, Ross Dependency, to the Weddell Sea and back, a distance of about 6 000 km. This flight by a Neptune aircraft of the United States Navy passed over Pensacola Mountains; air photographs taken on the flight led to the identification and naming of these mountains and other major features in the area. A total of about 12 new names after members of aircrew on the flight, or names otherwise associated with the United States Navy, were applied to features that included Dufek Massif, Forrestal Range, Neptune Range and Mount Torbert. Since 1955, the United States Antarctic Program has been continuous, with the National Science Foundation mainly responsible for co-ordinating the scientific programme and the United States Navy responsible for logistic support with

successive Operations "Deep Freeze". The early operations were under the overall command of Rear-Adm. Richard E. Byrd, USN, in 1955-56, and of Rear-Adm. George J. Dufek, USN, in 1956-59.

The programme for the International Geophysical Year included the operation of a scientific station on Filchner Ice Shelf. "Ellsworth Station" was established in January 1957 near Filchner Ice Front to the east of Gould Bay, under the command of Capt. Finn Ronne, USNR (p. 34). It later proved difficult to elucidate the precise nature of the geographical discoveries that were made from this station by reference to the accounts and maps prepared by members of air reconnaissance and field survey parties. The Leader's published narrative (Ronne, 1961) was accompanied by a sketch map of the Filchner Ice Shelf area, with Ronne Ice Shelf and part of western Coats Land, at a scale of c. 1 : 3 800 000, but the topography on this map did not correspond with that shown on the even smaller-scale preliminary maps published by members of his survey parties (Aughenbaugh and others, 1958; Neuburg and others, 1959; Behrendt, 1962, 1962*a, b*). None of this material provided the necessary information upon which sound conclusions on place-names could be based. However, an exception was made in the case of Berkner Island, a major feature discovered by the expedition, but this was the only name accepted by the U.K. Antarctic Place-names Committee on the basis of the field reports and with the possibility that it might turn out to be a peninsula. (It is now known to be an ice rise.) Other names, mainly after members of the expedition, were applied to two inlets on the east coast of Berkner Island, to several other features in this vicinity, and to several peaks in Anderson Hills, itself an expedition name. Altogether about 12 new names were applied, but only a few of these have survived in their original form, following positive identification of the features from United States Navy air photographs of 1964 and LANDSAT imagery of 1973. Most of the remaining names were used in altered form elsewhere.

The operation of "Ellsworth Station" was taken over by Argentina in January 1959, but the station was finally closed in December 1962. Meanwhile, the United States had resumed operations in the British Antarctic Territory in November 1961 with the opening of the summer station "Sky-Hi" (later named "Eights Station") near Mount Rex, situated c. 250 km north-west of Cape Zumberge, Orville Coast. In the 1961-62 season, field parties of the United States Geological Survey from that station carried out the Antarctic Peninsula Traverse, covering a wide area through Behrendt Mountains, Merrick Mountains and Sweeney Mountains to the vicinity of Mount Vang; survey work in this area was continued by a University of Wisconsin field party in 1965-66. Also, in the 1961-62 season, the United States Geological Survey began systematic mapping in the Pensacola Mountains, covering Patuxent Range and, in the 1963-64 season, continuing in Neptune Range. "Patuxent Camp" and "Camp Neptune" were established and temporarily occupied for this work. In 1965-66 and subsequently, investigations were continued under the Pensacola Mountains Project, which also covered Dufek Massif and Forrestal Range. The surveys in all these areas provided ground control and heighting, while in 1964-67 the United States Navy carried out the necessary trimetrogon air photography for the production of maps of the region between English Coast and Orville Coast, and of Shackleton Range and Pensacola Mountains (USGS sketch maps Bryan Coast-Ellsworth Land, 1968; Ellsworth Land-Palmer Land, 1969; USGS sheets SU 16-20/16, 1968; SU 21-25/9, 10, 1969;

SU 21–25/11, 1968; SU 21–25/13, 14, 1969; SU 26–30/1\*, 1983; SV 11–29/4, 1969; SV 11–20/8\*, 21–30/1, 1968).

Meanwhile, further north in 1961–62, United States field parties made a geological survey of the vicinity of Cape Legoupil, Trinity Peninsula (Halpern, 1962, 1964, 1965), and in January 1965 the United States station “Palmer” was established at Arthur Harbour (Anvers Island) near the British station which had been closed since January 1958. “Palmer Station” has continued in permanent occupation, with field parties active in the local area. Between 1966 and 1969, the United States Navy carried out trimetrogon air photography of Palmer Land and southern Graham Land which, with ground control and heighting established by the British Antarctic Survey, led to the production of new maps of the area (BAS 250 sheets SR 19–20/12, 16, 1–DOS 1976; USGS sketch map Palmer Land (North Part), 1979). Field parties of the United States Geological Survey also carried out surveys of Lassiter Coast and Black Coast in three seasons between 1969 and 1973 (Rowley, 1973).

In 1972 and subsequent years, LANDSAT imagery became available from the United States National Aeronautics and Space Administration, allowing extensive revision of the maps of inadequately surveyed parts of the British Antarctic Territory. Satellite image maps have been published of Alexander Island (BAS 250P sheets SR 17–18/15, 16, 1–DOS 1974; SR 19–20/5 (Ext.), 1–DOS 1974; SR 19–20/9, 1–DOS 1978 and 2–DOS 1980; SR 19–20/10, 1–DOS 1974 and 2–DOS 1984; SR 19–20/13, 1–DOS 1974 and 2–DOS 1984; SR 19–20/14, 1–DOS 1974 and 2–DOS 1984; SS 16–18/4, 1–DOS 1974; SS 16–18/8 and SS 19–21/5, 1–DOS 1974; SS 19–21/1, 1–DOS 1974), Orville Coast (BAS 500P sheet SS 17–20/SE, 1–DOS 1981), and Shackleton Range (BAS 250P sheet SU 26–30/1, 1–DOS 1978). On the new maps, the coastline of western Alexander Island, and the offlying Charcot Island and Latady Island were displaced by up to 40 km from their previously mapped positions (Swithinbank, 1974).

A large number of new place-names have been adopted for official use by the U.K. Antarctic Place-names Committee in areas of the British Antarctic Territory covered by field work and air photography under the United States Antarctic Research Program, and by United States LANDSAT imagery. The names were proposed by the United States Advisory Committee on Antarctic Names and include those of personnel from “Palmer Station” and the “South Pole Station”, members of United States

TABLE III  
DISTRIBUTION OF PLACE-NAMES RESULTING FROM THE  
UNITED STATES ANTARCTIC RESEARCH PROGRAM FROM  
1955

	<i>New names</i>
Trinity Peninsula	6
Anvers Island	25
Alexander Island	28
Bowman Coast, Wilkins Coast, Black Coast and Lassiter Coast	55
Rymill Coast and central Palmer Land	70
English Coast and Orville Coast	172
Pensacola Mountains	238

Geological Survey field parties, and United States Navy personnel in ships and aircraft of Operation “Deep Freeze”, together with a number of descriptive names. An approximate breakdown of the numbers of new names in various areas is given in Table III.

#### *Antarctic Treaty, 1961*

The Antarctic Treaty covers the whole region south of lat. 60°S. and exists to ensure the peaceful use of Antarctica, to promote scientific co-operation in the region, and to set aside disputes over territorial sovereignty. The treaty was signed in Washington on 1 December 1959 and entered into force on 23 June 1961. There were 12 original signatory countries who by conducting substantial scientific research in the region became Consultative Parties; these countries were Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Chile, France, Japan, New Zealand, Norway, South Africa, the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom and the United States. By 1986, six more countries had achieved Consultative Party status—Poland (1977), the Federal Republic of Germany (1981), Brazil and India (1983), the People’s Republic of China and Uruguay (1985)—and 15 other countries had acceded to the Treaty as non-Consultative Parties. Seven of the Consultative Parties lay claim to sovereignty over parts of Antarctica—Argentina, Australia, Chile, France, New Zealand, Norway and the United Kingdom. By freezing the territorial claims issue, the Treaty protects the positions of both claimant and non-claimant states by preserving the *status quo ante* on existing claims and prohibiting new claims while the Treaty remains in force. This aspect of the Antarctic Treaty made it possible for the U.K. Antarctic Place-names Committee to accept Anglicized forms of Argentine and Chilean place-names without prejudice to U.K. sovereign status in the British Antarctic Territory, where Argentina and Chile have overlapping territorial claims (p. 9–12). At the same time, it was entirely in keeping with the spirit of the Antarctic Treaty to introduce groups of associated place-names drawn from international science, technology, literature and music (p. 43, 47).

#### *Soviet Antarctic Expeditions from 1968*

In February 1968, the Soviet Union established the permanent station “Bellingshausen” on Fildes Peninsula, King George Island, with annual resupply and relief of personnel since that time. Reference has been made above (p. 13) to the place-naming practice of the Soviet authorities, who have applied a number of new names in the vicinity of the station.

#### *Joint Services Expedition to Elephant Island, 1970–71*

This expedition, with logistic support from HMS *Endurance* (Capt. I. R. Bowden, RN), was led by Cdr M. K. Burley, RN, who had led a similar expedition to South Georgia in 1964–65. Prior to 1971, no reliable map of the Elephant Island group existed and the principal result of the expedition was the preparation of such a map by the surveyors under the direction of Capt. J. P. Elder, RE (DOS sheet W 61 54 (Ext.), 1–GSGS, 1972). The Leader’s accounts of the expedition (Burley, 1971a, b; 1972) contained a number of unofficial place-names which were not among the 25 new names officially approved for the map. The latter included names relating to earlier charts of the island, names recalling the forced occupation of Elephant Island by the British Imperial Trans-Antarctic Expedition (p. 26), and a number of descriptive names.



*Joint Services Expedition to the Elephant Island Group, 1976–77*

This expedition was organized and led by Cdr J. R. ("Chris") Furse, RN, who had been a member of the Joint Services Expedition to Elephant Island, 1970–71, and who planned to extend the scientific work of the earlier expedition to the other islands in the group. Logistic support was provided by HMS *Endurance* (Capt. D. A. Wallis, RN). Field parties spent varying periods on the main island, Clarence Island, Gibbs Island, Aspland Island, Eadie Island and O'Brien Island, using canoes for movement where possible. A large number of unofficial names was used in the Leader's account of the expedition (Furse, 1979), but only six new names were subsequently adopted for official use. The new names were applied on Clarence Island and in the Gibbs Island group, descriptively, allusively and after the expedition's Leader and Deputy Leader.

*Polish Antarctic Expeditions from 1977*

In February 1977, Poland established the permanent station "Arctowski" at Point Thomas, Admiralty Bay, King George Island, with annual resupply and relief of personnel since that time. Reference has been made above (p. 13) to the place-naming practice of the Polish authorities, who have so far applied new names only on King George Island.

*Joint Services Expedition to Brabant Island, 1983–85*

This expedition, under the leadership of Cdr J. R. Furse, RN, on his third Antarctic expedition, spent two summers and a winter on Brabant Island, with rotation of field parties between the three seasons. Transport to and from the island was provided by HMS *Endurance* (Capt. C. L. MacGregor, RN; Capt. P. McLaren, RN). Few landings had previously been made on this mountainous, almost entirely ice-covered island, and no party had spent more than a few days ashore. The expedition carried out a comprehensive programme of scientific observations and mountain training, in the course of which corrections were made to positions and heights of several peaks named on the published map of the island (BAS 250 sheet SQ 19–20/4, 1–DOS 1974). Following the return of the expedition, two new names were adopted for official use—Cook Summit, after a member of the Belgian Antarctic Expedition, 1897–99, for the highest peak in Solvay Mountains, and Kayak Bay on the east coast of the island; one name originally applied by whalers and three English forms of names originally applied by Argentine Antarctic Expeditions were also adopted. A general account of the expedition, includ-

ing a number of unofficial names, was published by the Leader (Furse, 1986).

*Summary*

By 1948, exploration in the British Antarctic Territory outlined above and work by the U.K. Antarctic Place-names Committee had led to the official acceptance of about 1 000 names, a proportion of which were English forms of names originally applied by foreign expeditions. All these names had been published on Admiralty charts or Directorate of Colonial Surveys maps. As mapping by the Falkland Islands Dependencies Survey progressed, new names were approved for official use and existing names, previously unidentified, were also adopted, altered where necessary into English form. In 1953, an unpublished gazetteer listed 1 233 officially accepted names in the British Antarctic Territory; by 1955, when the first gazetteer was published, this figure had risen to 1 618. The rise in the number of gazetted place-names to the present figure of 4 350 is shown graphically in Figure 2. The very steep rise in the graph of about 270 names/year, between the years 1958 and 1962, is a consequence of air photography by the Falkland Islands Dependencies Aerial Survey Expedition and the identification of features needing names. Similarly, a second less-steep rise in the graph of about 130 names/year, between the years 1974 and 1980, results principally from the eventual approval of names for features identified in United States Navy air photographs of 1964–67 over Palmer Land, over the area between English Coast and Orville Coast, and over Pensacola Mountains, with extensive ground control provided by the British Antarctic Survey in Palmer Land and by the United States Geological Survey elsewhere. In the same period, the availability of United States LANDSAT imagery over Alexander Island and elsewhere, from 1972 onwards, also contributed to the sharp rise in the number of new names. Since 1980, the number of new names being approved has fallen off to about 30 names/year, and is unlikely to rise above this level in the foreseeable future.

All except a few of the English place-names listed in this work have been accurately identified and their origins established. To this extent the work is definitive, for nearly all names can be expected to remain unchanged. At the same time, there is no likelihood of the present body of names becoming "frozen", for apart from new names being added, it is recognized that a few names may need redefinition, or alteration to more appropriate form, in the light of new information. There is also room for further research on a few names of obscure origin.

## PRINCIPLES IN PLACE-NAMING

*General considerations*

Most field scientists would agree that the official acceptance of a particular name is of secondary importance to the obvious desirability of a single name for the same feature, with allowance for its translation into other languages or transliteration into other scripts. Existing place-names should be accepted only when full account has been taken of all matters of provenance and suitability.

In the Antarctic context, it has been generally assumed that priority of discovery and of naming is the most important cri-

terion governing the attribution of a place-name to a feature (Debenham, 1942, p. 549). But priority can be a matter of argument and it is necessary to be particular about what constitutes discovery. In practice, the name adopted for official use is often a compromise taking into account all matters of provenance and suitability. In coming to final decisions, the U.K. Antarctic Place-names Committee has striven to establish and maintain a consistent treatment of the names proposed by explorers and others, and of those in local use. It has not been an easy task. The decisions have been guided by the following considerations:

- (i) The purpose of a name is to supply a means of identifying the feature beyond doubt.
- (ii) Permanence in naming can be ensured only by correct identification of features and by avoidance of duplication or ambiguity in use of names.
- (iii) An existing name, once it has been accepted, should not be altered without very good reason.
- (iv) As a general rule, a name should be rejected if the accurately determined position is found to differ greatly from its earlier reported position(s).

When alteration is necessary, the name in its original form is not available for use elsewhere. Existing names may be altered for the following reasons (further discussed under separate headings below):

- (i) When no English form of a name has previously been used (p. 45).

- (ii) When confusion has been caused by the use of one and the same name for two different features in the Antarctic (p. 45).
- (iii) When a name has already been shortened by local usage or its original form is inconveniently long (p. 46).
- (iv) When more accurate survey has shown that the generic part of a name is inappropriate (p. 46).
- (v) When a name has become corrupted or has been mis-spelt (p. 50).
- (vi) When account has been taken of correct diacritical marks (p. 50).

In the case of completely new names, proposed for the first time, the Antarctic Place-names Committee is guided by principles of common sense and suitability. No name is accepted unless adequate information on its origin, and on the position and nature of the feature, is available. Names should be concise,

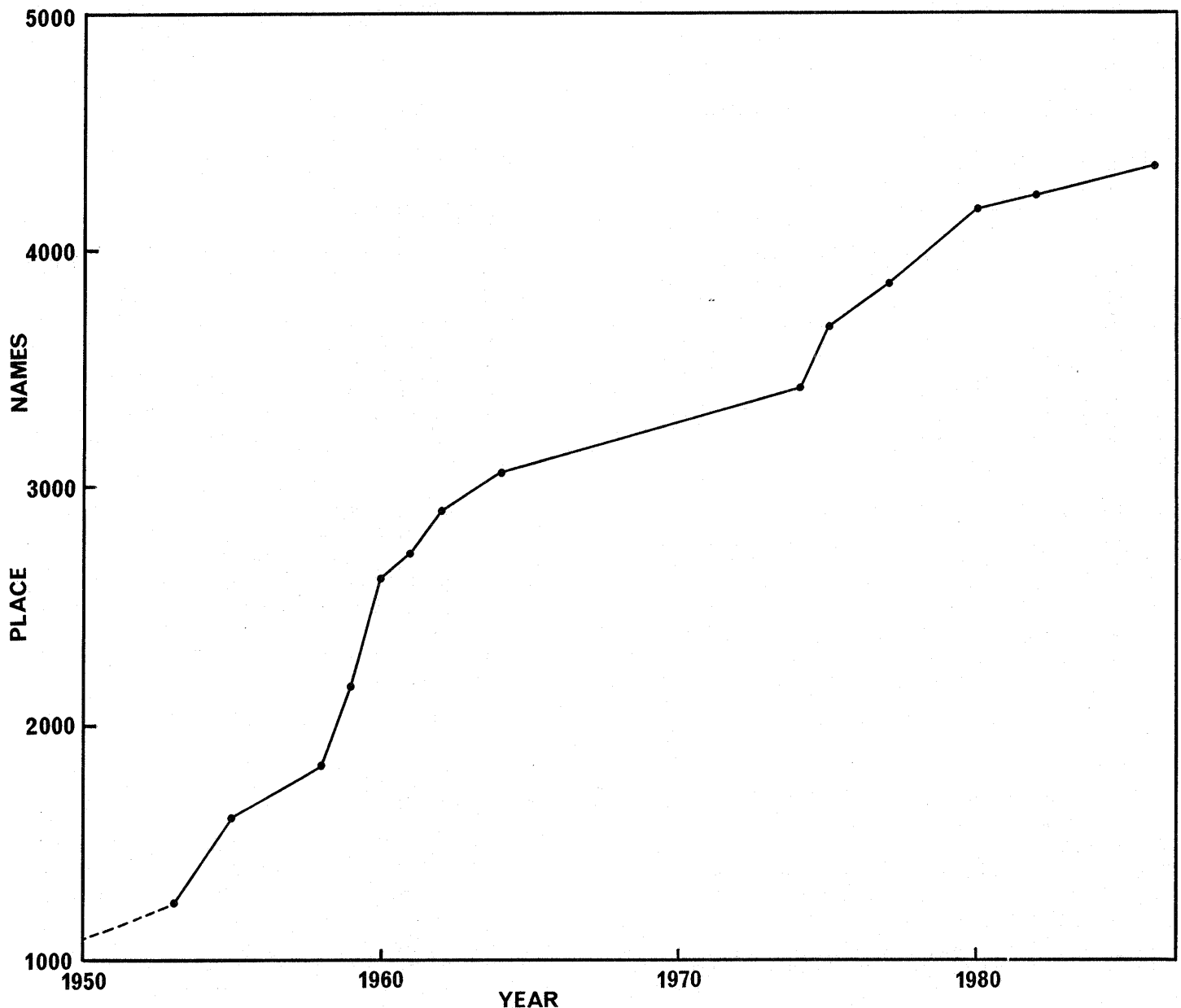


FIGURE 2  
Number of gazetted place-names in the British Antarctic Territory, 1953-86.

euphonious and in good taste, with avoidance of unnatural and incongruous combinations of words (including combinations of words in different languages), corrupted names, names of obscure origin, and names with a connotation of obscenity or blasphemy. The Committee does not favour the naming of features after well-known place-names elsewhere, or after sledge dogs and pets, although such names have been adopted in the past.

These are the main factors that have guided the Committee in reviewing all existing place-names and, at the same time, proposing new names as land mapping and hydrographic survey have progressed.

#### *Types of existing names*

The existing place-names in the British Antarctic Territory can be subdivided into various types, most of which can be recognized from the early days of discovery, while a few have been introduced more recently to meet the need for new names. The following types of name occur in the region, although the list is not exhaustive and there is inevitably some overlap.

- i. *Descriptive names relating to size, shape, colour, number, accessibility, aspect or similarity* (e.g. **Pigmy Rock, Zigzag Island, Green Island, Seven Buttresses, Forbidden Plateau, Tumbledown Cliffs, Thimble Peak**, respectively).
- ii. *Names denoting position in relation to the compass or to other features* (e.g. **South Bay, Mount Faraway, Lone Rock**).
- iii. *Names arising from natural association with prominent features* (e.g. **Lachman Crags** from nearby **Cape Lachman**).
- iv. *Names recalling occupational use, or scientific or other activity* (e.g. **Factory Cove, Flagpole Point, Penguin Island, Pendulum Cove, Fishtrap Cove**).
- v. *Names recalling historical events* (e.g. **Cape Possession, Robbery Beaches, Waterboat Point**).
- vi. *Names recalling incidents during travel* (e.g. **Terra Firma Islands, Waitabit Point, Cape Well-met**).
- vii. *Names connected with navigation* (e.g. **Anchorage Island, Foul Point, Stayaway Skerries**).
- viii. *Mythological names* (e.g. **Mount Argus** [Greek], **Frigga Peak** [Norse], **Romulus Glacier** [Roman]).
- ix. *Biblical names* (e.g. **Mount Christi, Mount Pisgah, Tophet Bastion**).
- x. *Names of persons* [see also under xxvii below].
  1. *Leaders of expeditions or ship masters* (e.g. **Bellingshausen Sea** [Russian], **Biscoe Islands** [English], **Bruce Plateau** [Scottish], **Charcot Island** [French], **Filchner Ice Shelf** [German], **Fuchs Dome** [British], **Gerlache Strait** [Belgian], **Larsen Ice Shelf** [Norwegian], **Nordenskjöld Coast** [Swedish], **Palmer Land** [American]).
  2. *Royalty* (e.g. **Alexander Island** [Russian], **King George Island** [British], **Louis-Philippe Plateau** [French], **Luitpold Coast** [German], **Oscar II Coast** [Norwegian, Swedish], **Prince Charles Strait** [British], **Wilhelmina Bay** [Dutch]).
  3. *Supporters of expeditions, including patrons, politicians, administrators and donors of equipment*

- (e.g. **Coats Land, Pitt Islands, Arrowsmith Peninsula, Dion Islands**, respectively).
4. *Names associated with sealing and whaling operations* (e.g. **Byers Peninsula, Foyt Coast, Johnsons Dock**).
5. *Names of members of expeditions* (most widely used from the early, mainly private expeditions to the present, almost entirely government operations, e.g. **Hoseason Island, Laws Glacier**).
- xi. *Names of peoples and of places elsewhere* (e.g. **Argentine Islands, English Strait, French Passage, Leith Harbour, New Plymouth, Stonington Island**).
- xii. *Names of organizations associated with Antarctic exploration* (e.g. **Admiralty Bay, Foundation Ice Stream, Trinity Peninsula**).
- xiii. *Anagrams of names already applied* (e.g. **Dimaryp Peak** after **The Pyramid**, **Sherlac Point** after **Charles Point**).
- xiv. *Acronyms formed from initial letters of other words* (e.g. **Fidase Peak, Rare Range, Scar Hills**).
- xv. *Names founded on error* (e.g. **Mount Alibi, Delusion Point, Enigma Peak, False Bay, Flyspot Rocks, Hoodwink Island, Moot Point, Nomad Rock, Perplex Ridge, Puzzle Islands, Query Island, Mount Quandary**).
- xvi. *Names derived from Greek or Latin words* (e.g. **Megalestris Hill, Omega Nunatak, Solus Island**).
- xvii. *Names emphasizing emotions* (e.g. **Deception Island, Despair Rocks, Dismal Island, Deliverance Point, Cape Disappointment, Eternity Range, Exasperation Inlet, Hope Bay, Providence Cove**).
- xviii. *Names of whimsical application* (e.g. **Alamode Island, Phantom Point, Spincloud Heights, Three Brothers Hill, Woozle Hill**).
- xix. *Names associated with date or season* (e.g. **Advent Island, Boxing Island, Port Circumcision, Coronation Island, Victory Glacier, Wednesday Island, Winter Island**).
- xx. *Names of ships that have worked in the region* (e.g. **Active Sound** [Scottish], **Antarctic Sound** [Swedish], **Belgica Glacier** [Belgian], **Dalmor Bank** [Polish], **Cape Grönland** [German], **Hero Bay** [American], **Jason Peninsula** [Norwegian], **Mirnyy Peak** [Russian], **Penola Strait** [British], **Uruguay Island** [Argentine], **Cape Yelcho** [Chilean], **Zélée Rocks** [French]).
- xxi. *Names derived from local geology* (e.g. **Amphibolite Point, Coal Nunatak, Contact Peak, Fossil Bluff, Mica Islands, Succession Cliffs**).
- xxii. *Names of plants* (e.g. **Moss Islands, Nostoc Lake, Spirogyra Lake**).
- xxiii. *Names of mammals* (e.g. **Elephant Flats, Mirounga Point, Sea Leopard Patch**).
- xxiv. *Names of birds* (e.g. **Albatross Island, Penguin Point, Sterna Island**).
- xxv. *Names of fish* (e.g. **The Minnows, Salmon Island**).
- xxvi. *Names of invertebrates* (e.g. **Buchia Buttress, Midge Lake, Patella Island**).
- xxvii. *Groups of associated names* (p. 47 and Map 1).

The following is a list of the groups from which names have been drawn (see also Appendix):

1. *Nineteenth century sealers and their ships* (e.g. **Barnard Point, Charity Glacier**).
2. *Pioneers of medicine* (e.g. **Pasteur Peninsula**).

3. *Letters of the Greek alphabet* (e.g. **Alpha Island**).
4. *Characters from Homer's Iliad* (e.g. **Mount Agamemnon**).
5. *Names associated with Kipling's The White Seal* (e.g. **Holluschickie Bay**).
6. *Pioneers of aviation* (e.g. **Wright Ice Piedmont**).
7. *Pioneers of photogrammetry and air survey* (e.g. **Wild Spur**).
8. *Pioneers of photography* (e.g. **Talbot Glacier**).
9. *Characters from Chaucer's Canterbury Tales* (e.g. **Friar Island**).
10. *Members of the Directorate of Overseas Surveys* (e.g. **Hotine Glacier**).
11. *Pioneers of vitamin research* (e.g. **Hopkins Glacier**).
12. *Pioneers of documentation* (e.g. **Fontaine Heights**).
13. *Characters from Dickens' Pickwick Papers* (e.g. **Pickwick Island**).
14. *Sea-ice specialists* (e.g. **Malmgren Bay**).
15. *Pioneers of cold-climate physiology* (e.g. **Edholm Point**).
16. *Pioneers of ski-mountaineering* (e.g. **Rickmers Glacier**).
17. *Pioneers of the prevention of snow-blindness* (e.g. **Lawson Peak**).
18. *Biochemists and designers of sledge rations* (e.g. **McCance Glacier**).
19. *Characters from Melville's Moby Dick* (e.g. **Mount Ahab**).
20. *Characters connected with Jason's search for the golden fleece* (e.g. **Medea Dome**).
21. *Members of the British War Cabinet which authorized Operation "Tabarin"* (e.g. **Churchill Peninsula**).
22. *Antarctic historians, bibliographers and cartographers* (e.g. **Beaglehole Glacier**).
23. *Glaciologists* (e.g. **Seligman Inlet**).
24. *Characters from Jules Verne's Vingtt milles lieues sous les mers* (e.g. **Mount Arronax**).
25. *Names associated with an Emperor's court* (e.g. **Courtier Islands**).
26. *British geologists* (e.g. **Sedgwick Glacier**).
27. *Saxon Kings of England* (e.g. **Mount Alfred**).
28. *Planets, their satellites and discoverers* (e.g. **Mars Glacier, Miranda Peaks, Tombaugh Clifs**).
29. *Antarctic oceanographers and marine biologists* (e.g. **Cape Deacon, Kemp Peninsula**).
30. *Antarctic meteorologists and atmospheric physicists* (e.g. **Mossman Inlet, Piggott Peninsula**).
31. *Pioneers of navigation* (e.g. **Mount Ptolemy**).
32. *Composers and their works* (e.g. **Beethoven Peninsula, Eroica Peninsula**).
33. *Gods in Greek mythology* (e.g. **Athene Glacier**).
34. *Pioneer designers of oversnow vehicles, and their vehicles* (e.g. **Bombardier Glacier, Skidoo Nunatak**).
35. *Pioneer designers of overland mechanical transport* (e.g. **Mount Daimler**).
36. *Stars and constellations* (e.g. **Mount Alpheratz, Pegasus Mountains**).
37. *Voyage of the Beagle* (e.g. **Darwin Island**).
38. *Winds* (e.g. **Sirocco Glacier**).
39. *Continental drift scientists* (e.g. **Wegener Mountains**).
40. *Seals and whales* (**Lobodon Island, Physeter Rocks**).
41. *Expedition aircraft* (e.g. **Otter Rock**).
42. *Royal Naval hydrographers* (e.g. **Wyatt Island**).
43. *Geologists of various countries* (e.g. **Hutton Mountains**, [in Shackleton Range, not indicated on Map 1] **Niggli Nunataks**).
44. *Pioneers of polar life and travel* ([in Shackleton Range, not indicated on Map 1] e.g. **M'Clintock Bastion**).
45. *United States Naval aviation* ([in Pensacola Mountains, not indicated on Map 1] e.g. **Chambers Glacier, Pensacola Mountains**).

#### *Priority of discovery and naming*

There were two main types of "discovery" for which Antarctic explorers could claim credit: first, the original *sighting* which established the existence of a land mass, an island or a mountain range; secondly, the subsequent mapping which fixed the position, extent and nature of the feature. At the first stage, there may have been no survey, but only a very rough indication in a journal or on a map or chart. The second stage was often a long process by which successive explorers gained an increasingly accurate idea of the topography by plotting the results of their work on maps and charts of progressively larger scale.

The discoverer had a traditional right to propose names for his discoveries, but the final decision on names rested with the responsible administrative authority. A feature was considered to have been "discovered" when it was seen for the first time by human eyes, regardless of whether or not its position or true nature was established at the time. The naming of discoveries of this type did not cause subsequent confusion provided that the feature was sufficiently well described to allow certain re-identification on a map or chart. Frequently, however, there has been great difficulty in identifying earlier named features on sketch maps or air photographs with the same features shown more accurately on later maps. Discrepancies in position or description may have been due to mirage effects, faulty navigation or incompetent recording. Often there has been photographic proof (or other circumstantial evidence) that an explorer sighted a feature whose position and nature he did not determine, but which he nevertheless named. A later explorer may then have determined its correct position and nature (often very different from the original) and renamed it without knowledge of the earlier name. Cartographers and historians have sometimes been rewarded with unexpected "discoveries" while examining and relating the records, at which stage proposals have usually been made to clarify the earlier nomenclature.

Many controversies about priority of discovery have been reflected in the use of competing place-names. Whether or not certain names have priority, their partisan use over a long period has been the commonest and certainly the easiest method (open to every author) of expressing non-recognition of administrative authority. Indeed, the "momentum" of oft-published names has been one of the chief obstacles to reaching international agreement by compromise, for the so-called "arbitrament of usage" can give no aid in circumstances where personal pride or national prestige prevail. In other circumstances, usage has often been the

overriding consideration in the adoption of a name. Rigid adherence to a "law of priority" would in fact have involved changes in many names that have been stable over a long period, especially in the South Orkney Islands and South Shetland Islands. And there is no doubt that further research among old log books and other sources will reveal names at present unknown, which are earlier in date than those in use. In the British Antarctic Territory, every effort has been made to preserve, where possible, the original names given by explorers both British and foreign, and this has involved consultation with authorities in Belgium, France, Germany, Norway, Sweden and the United States.

#### *Identification of old names*

The identification of some names, especially on small-scale maps which are not primary sources and are not accompanied by an explanatory text, has been a matter of great difficulty. In each case, the procedure has been to select the location thought to be intended by the author in the light of the knowledge of topography and history available at the date concerned. But it must be admitted that such identifications are not always definitive; where there is doubt, this may be indicated, especially in cases where the wrong identification of collecting localities or of the sites of significant events may result in erroneous conclusions. Some identifications must be regarded as arbitrary but justified for the purpose of preserving old names (e.g. **Eielson Peninsula**). Fortunately, the task of identification has become progressively easier as later, more accurate surveys have become available. It has been possible to compare original journals and log books with reliable maps and, most valuable of all, to follow coastal voyages and land journeys, step by step, on air photographs. The replotting of original navigational data from log books on new charts has resulted in positive identification of many features that have for long been wrongly identified. It has then become a matter of judgement to decide whether to adopt the original naming of a feature or to retain some other solution that may have become well established.

#### *Translation of foreign names*

Many place-names in the British Antarctic Territory are of non-British origin and first appeared in languages other than English. British official publications have always rendered these names in English, on the principle that names marking original surveys should be preserved, even if translated. The U.K. Antarctic Place-names Committee has long been guided by the following rules in officially adopting names of foreign origin:

- i. When the original name is composed of a commemorative proper name *plus* a generic term, only the latter is translated (e.g. **Antarctic Sound** not *Antarctic-Sund*; **Petermann Island** not *Petermann Insel*). Occasionally, the specific part of a name has been shortened for practical reasons (e.g. **Gerlache Strait** not *de Gerlache Strait*). Where there is doubt on whether a name is commemorative or descriptive, the spelling in the original language has been retained (e.g. **Pastorizo Bay**).
- ii. When the original name is composed of a descriptive term or an abstract noun or a concrete noun (but not a proper name) *plus* a generic term, both are translated (e.g. **Hope Bay** for *Haabets Vig*; **Petrel Lake** for *Ozero Burevestnik*). A few exceptions to this rule have been made for names that do not readily respond to translation (e.g. **Låvebrua**

**Island**); for names too firmly established to make alteration practical (e.g. **Mariholm**, **Cape Vik**); or for translations that would lead to duplication, a variant name or an entirely new name then being chosen (e.g. **Novel Rock** for *Roca Nueva*; **Stark Rock** for *Islote Negro*). But, as an unavoidable consequence of this rule, many original names have been altered beyond recognition except to linguists. This has led some place-names authorities, notably the United States Board on Geographic Names, to prefer preserving the linguistic flavour of the discoverer in the specific part of the name.

It is unfortunate that political and linguistic considerations preclude a unified system of place-names in the British Antarctic Territory, or elsewhere in Antarctica. There are (in 1990) 38 signatory countries to the Antarctic Treaty, and place-names appear in 19 or more languages and several scripts. Even prior to the Antarctic Treaty, translation of established names into a variety of languages was rife, particularly in popular books. As an extreme example, *The crossing of Antarctica* (Fuchs and Hillary, 1958f) was translated for publication in 14 languages. In the various editions of the book the place-names were rendered in four ways (excluding many obvious corruptions): a) by translation of both specific and generic parts, b) by translation or transliteration of generic part only, c) by retention of the English original, with or without a translation added, and d) by phonetic renderings such as *Uitchiawaei Nunataku*, the transcribed Japanese form of **Whichaway Nunataks**. Not one of the publications consistently followed any one of the four methods, the same name appearing in different forms in the same publication. Furthermore, mistranslations were common, the most notable being *Hartom 'Ayil* [= the stag's nose] and *Morne de l'Arc de Piston* [= piston arc hill], both for **Ram Bow Bluff**. To avoid confusion and proliferation of synonyms, the only rational solution would be to avoid translation of place-names, whenever possible; the original name would be shown in brackets, when translation was considered necessary. The Antarctic Treaty has brought the ideal solution no closer, for it has done nothing to stabilize the place-names in the British Antarctic Territory. On the contrary, for political and nationalistic reasons, more foreign synonyms than ever before are current as a result of the activities of countries that have newly joined the Antarctic Treaty and that do not recognize British sovereignty, nor British authority in place-names. At the same time, the U.K. Antarctic Place-names Committee has been constrained to continue its policy of proclaiming Anglicized forms of all names. Foreign synonyms derived by translation (or transliteration) are bound to persist in Antarctica, and it can only be said that such names are preferable to the complete renaming of features.

#### *Synonyms and homonyms*

Whereas *synonyms* are different names for the same feature, a *homonym* is the same name for different features. In the past, where differences in opinion about names existed, some authors sought solutions in hyphenated names like *Île Booth-Wandel* or *Graham-Palmer Peninsula*. This was understandable in the absence of recognized authority, but clearly could not survive. In the case of *synonyms*, the principle must be that the accepted name comes from the earliest naming of a feature (not necessarily *published*), although exceptions have been made in a few cases for subsequent names that have become firmly established in the literature or in local usage. With purely linguistic equivalents

included, *synonyms* for major features with a long history may reach large totals; thus, for the **South Shetland Islands**, more than 160 *synonyms* have been recorded. In the case of *homonyms*, the policy has been not to adopt names that have been used elsewhere in the Antarctic, in order to avoid ambiguities in, for example, indexes and specimen labels. Some hitherto accepted names in the British Antarctic Territory were altered in accordance with this policy (e.g. *Markham Island* to **Clements Island**). But the following seven pairs of long-established *homonyms* still remain as officially accepted names in the British Antarctic Territory: **Channel Rock** (Argentine Islands and McFarlane Strait), **Cape Disappointment** (Oscar II Coast and Powell Island), **Jagged Island** (Graham Coast and South Shetland Islands), **Penguin Point** (Coronation Island and Seymour Island), **Sharp Peak** (Graham Coast and Livingston Island), **South Bay** (Doumer Island and Livingston Island) and **South Point** (Deception Island and Moe Island). In many contexts, each of these names needs qualification as to its general locality. The large number of *synonyms* and *homonyms* revealed in this work indicates that great caution is needed in the interpretation of historical records in terms of modern maps and charts.

#### *Brevity and euphony*

Place-names should ideally be easy to remember and not too difficult to pronounce. For this reason, it has long been recognized, but not always practised, that names should be short and euphonic. This has led to the shortening of some accepted names and to the exclusion of some proposed names from acceptance. In this context, the main considerations that have influenced place-names practice are as follows:

- i. Double or triple names for features can cause confusion as such names are invariably shortened in the field. The shortened forms may then be used in written records, radio messages, and so forth, and may not be found in gazetteers under the right letter, or be readily apparent on maps and charts. Where shortening is needed, it is better to agree on the shortened form *before* the name is applied, rather than to allow this to happen naturally in different ways (e.g. **Valiente Peak**, not *Saenz Peak*, for *Saenz Valiente Peak*).
- ii. Long names may obscure topographic detail on maps and soundings on charts. Indeed, the size of a feature to be named may affect the choice of name. The name needs to be appropriately placed and legible on a map or chart, and this often rules out the use of long names for small features, particularly on charts where soundings need to be shown.
- iii. With rare exceptions, the use of more than one part of a double-barrelled surname, or the inclusion of a forename (either as a combination or as two words), should be discouraged. The primary purpose of a name is to identify a feature, not to commemorate the discoverer or some other person, although this may properly be done in a full gazetteer, rather than on a map or chart (see also p. 41).
- iv. The possessive form of a name should be avoided. If local usage demands a possessive, the addition of "s" may be permitted, but the use of the apostrophe is unnecessary.

#### *Geographical terms*

It is important that the generic part of a place-name should be appropriate to the nature of the feature concerned. The complete

list of geographical terms used in these volumes (p. 52) gives their definitions as used in the British Antarctic Territory. A few qualifications are needed on the application of these terms resulting from progress in mapping and charting, and from provision of air photographs.

- i. In order to avoid confusion in the interpretation of earlier publications, specimen labels, and so forth, it has been the policy to alter the generic part of a place-name whenever a feature has had to be moved substantially on maps and charts, as a result of new surveys. For example, Wilkins' *Stefansson Strait* was originally reported in 1928 as an east-west waterway separating Graham Land from the rest of Antarctica in lat. c. 71°S. When in 1948 it was eventually identified as a north-south channel, filled with an ice shelf and separating Hearst Island from the mainland, the name **Stefansson Sound** was adopted. In historical contexts, it thus became possible to use both names, the earlier one in italics, to discuss the various stages in the solution of this problem. Similarly, Wilkins' *Casey Channel* became **Casey Glacier**, and examples could be given of other features whose definitions have been refined.
- ii. Where place-names have not become too firmly established in local usage, it has been the policy to correct inappropriate generic parts of the names. Air photography, particularly by the Falkland Islands Dependencies Aerial Survey Expedition, 1955-57, and discussion with surveyors of the Falkland Islands Dependencies Survey/British Antarctic Survey has led to many names being revised in this way. For example, "capess" have become *points* or "peninsulas" have become *islands*.
- iii. It has been necessary to take account of changes in geographical terms (e.g. *ice shelf* rather than "shelf ice") and the coining of new terms (e.g. *ice rise*, *ice rumples*), which more accurately describe the nature of features.
- iv. In 1959, it was decided to discontinue use of the term "islet" in Antarctic place-names, because of the difficulty of deciding on an upper size limit for a feature so described. The term "islet" in official names at that time was changed to *island*.

#### *Subglacial nomenclature*

Place-names for subglacial features should be easily recognizable and distinct from those of surface features. It is normally preferable to show sub-surface and surface topography on separate maps but, when shown on the same map, there must be no confusion between sub-surface and surface place-names. Subglacial features should not be used to delimit surface place-names, unless the features are conspicuously reflected in the surface topography. In 1960, the Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research recommended that subglacial place-names should be composed of a specific and a generic part, the latter drawn from the accepted terms for surface features but with the prefix "subglacial", the abbreviation of this prefix on maps being "sg". While some new generic terms for subglacial features might be expected, so far none has been proposed. In the British Antarctic Territory to date, only one feature that might be regarded as subglacial has been named. However, this feature—**Thiel Trough** (p. 563)—is more properly regarded as submarine, since it forms the continuation of an off-shore feature, and has been named accordingly. Nevertheless, the synonym *Thiel Subglacial Trough* has also been applied. It is likely that further radio echo-sounding

within the British Antarctic Territory, particularly over the South Polar Plateau in the area south of lat. 86°S., will reveal truly sub-glacial features needing names similar to those already applied to features underlying the plateau in other territories.

#### *Submarine nomenclature*

Since 1957, it has been the policy of the Antarctic Place-names Committee to regard all under-water features, except those relevant to inshore navigation, as outside its terms of reference. Within the waters of the British Antarctic Territory a total of 11 submerged (or almost submerged) inshore features have been officially named in accordance with definitions used by the Hydrographic Department (p. 52).

#### *Descriptive names*

By general consent, descriptive names form the most useful group of place-names, and are most appropriate where any stranger can recognize the features to which they refer (e.g. **Round Island**). But, in a region where so many features are similar, care must be taken to avoid the use of *homonyms* as these can lead to confusion (p. 45). Proposers of descriptive names need to ensure that:

- i. The names are truly descriptive of the features.
- ii. The names cannot be mistaken on a map or chart for purely informative legends, instead of place-names (e.g. "Sandy Hills" or "Snow Plateau").
- iii. The names are not composed of two generic terms. Such names as **Channel Rock**, **Hill Nunatak** and **Passes Peak** are uncommendable as ambiguity may arise when the names are translated.
- iv. The names do not originate from circumstances that may not persist. Such names as **Anemometer Hill** and **Mast Hill** may later prove misleading when used, for example, in sailing directions.

The practice of giving names such as "East Arm", "South Branch", and so forth, can be avoided, but in long-established names of this sort the specific part of the name is put first in the interest of rational indexing (e.g. **Russell East Glacier**).

#### *Personal names*

The official list of place-names in the British Antarctic Territory reflects the achievements of only a relatively small number of individuals who have contributed to exploration and research there. Usually, the contribution of a person has been matched with the size or prominence of the feature eponymously named. Those commemorated in place-names have undoubtedly merited recognition in this way; many others have also deserved recognition but were excluded from consideration for the following practical reasons:

- i. To avoid introduction of *homonyms*, the same personal name should not be used more than once with the same generic term for similar features anywhere in the Antarctic (p. 45). Advantage has been taken of there being alternative generic terms for some features to allow approval, for example, of the names **Thomson Head** and **Thomson Point**, but there is no alternative to some generic terms, such as glacier. The opportunities for using the commonly occurring personal names have become more and more

restricted; in any case, frequent use of the same personal name becomes tedious.

- ii. It has been the logical practice of the U.K. Antarctic Place-names Committee to commemorate people by place-names in the areas where they have worked. This has favoured the naming of features after British Antarctic Survey geologists, geophysicists and surveyors whose work has usually required extensive travel, rather than after personnel whose work has kept them near a station. For many years, there has been little scope for adopting new names near stations where names have already been applied to nearly all features that can reasonably be named at the scales available in standard map and chart series.

Brevity and euphony require that personal names be kept as short as possible (p. 46). The use of rank or title in place-names is superfluous and the use of more than one part of a double-barrelled surname is discouraged. Forenames have not been used in official place-names, except for special historical reasons (e.g. **James Ross Island**) or in order to avoid a homonym (e.g. **Clements Island**). In the case of place-names after Royal personages, the general rule has been that where numerals exist these should be retained, and the title dropped (e.g. **George VI Sound** rather than *King George VI Sound*), and that where no numerals exist only the minimum title should be retained (e.g. **Prince Gustav Channel** rather than *Crown Prince Gustav Channel*).

#### *Groups of associated names*

By 1950, the traditional methods of place-naming in the British Antarctic Territory could no longer produce enough distinctive names without serious duplication. It became increasingly difficult to find appropriate new names, and further *homonyms* (p. 45) were unacceptable to the Antarctic Place-names Committee. To resolve this problem of the need for new names outrunning the traditional sources, the late Dr Roberts thought of naming groups of geographically related features after corresponding associated groups of persons or ideas. After initial experiments in the nationalist context then prevailing, which provided names in northern Alexander Island after Anglo-Saxon kings, and on the Foyn Coast after members of the British War Cabinet, the scope of this device became increasingly non-national, and an attempt was made on a large scale to commemorate the names of pioneers in those fields of knowledge that have made the most significant contributions to the techniques of polar exploration and research, as for example in the design of equipment and in cold-climate physiology. At the same time, it was thought proper also to commemorate the names of those who have contributed most to advancing the scientific disciplines that have been the concern of polar expeditions, as for example glaciologists (Roberts, 1962). To these groups of names were added groups taken from western mythology, literature and music, and groups taken from astronomy and meteorology, which are of worldwide interest. The distribution of groups that have so far been selected (p. 43) are shown on Map 1; further groups may be added as more detailed maps become available and new names are needed. (See also Appendix.)

Group naming has the advantage of bringing to mind the locality of a feature by association with others similarly named, and of bringing a more international flavour to the place-names. (It may be noted that the groups include names commemorating 23 Nobel Laureates from 9 countries). Although the device has received widespread approval, there has also been some criti-

cism. None of the critics, however, has made alternative suggestions that could attract general support. In Alexander Island, for example, the use of names of musical composers has appeared to some as an unjustified departure from the accepted practices of naming in the Antarctic. But a radical departure of this kind was needed in order to secure international agreement. The conflicting partisan proposals of the time could only be replaced by something so obviously non-partisan, and it was thought appropriate to associate the greatest music with some of the finest scenery in the world.

#### *Names for major regions*

Systematic place-naming in the British Antarctic Territory required that the whole territory should be divided into suitable geographical blocks which could then be subdivided, without gaps or overlaps, into lesser geographical regions. The search for and agreement upon names for these features involved a detailed study of the writings and maps of a large number of explorers and cartographers, and the settlement of many conflicting statements on priority of discovery, original naming, and so forth. At an early stage, it was agreed that some conventionalism was essential to the needs of ordered geography, and that this would result in drastic changes to place-names on many existing maps.

The principal terms now used to cover major regions in the British Antarctic Territory are: *peninsula*, *land*, *coast*, *archipelago*, *mountains*, *range*, *plateau* and (in some cases) *island*, *islands* and *ice shelf*. In usage, the terms *mountains*, *range*, *plateau* and *island* serve the desirable purpose of covering a natural geographical unit, but with the other terms this is by no means always the case for reasons connected with history, politics and convenience. Thus, **Trinity Peninsula** (p. 574) has no natural boundary on its south-western side and, following recent advances in mapping, the **Antarctic Peninsula** (p. 76) could more naturally be considered as extending further to the south-west than as now defined; **Coats Land** (p. 157) has been defined partly by natural boundaries and partly by a boundary of political convenience; and the lengths of *coasts* (Map 2) have been determined partly by their history of discovery and partly by convenient demarcation points. Again, history of discovery and convenience have dictated that the single continuous *ice shelf* at the southern end of the Weddell Sea should be divided artificially into **Filchner Ice Shelf** (p. 226) and **Ronne Ice Shelf** (p. 489). In the case of the terms *archipelago* and *islands*, there has been need for decisions, sometimes arbitrary, on whether or not a particular outlying island or rock should be included within a grouping.

Finally, as survey has progressed, the U.K. Antarctic Place-names Committee has followed the principle of extending or restricting original names for major features so that each is applied to a definable geographical unit. Thus, for example, the earlier definition of **Larsen Ice Shelf** (p. 339) has been extended and that of **Hearst Island**, formerly *Hearst Land* (p. 282), has been restricted. The objective has always been to achieve greater precision in naming.

#### *Use of unofficial names*

The practice of publishing unofficial names, even when these are clearly indicated as such, needs to be discouraged by all means available. Although there have been rare cases when this was unavoidable, owing to inordinate delays in reaching official decisions, the practice usually leads to later confusion of identity. It is illusory to suppose that indicating the unofficial nature of names in any way mitigates this confusion, for many of them may never be accepted in gazetteers or on official maps and charts, or they may be altered into more acceptable names. The Antarctic Place-names Committee has been able to ensure that, within the British Antarctic Territory, with rare exceptions and allowing for human error, the correct forms of officially approved names, and only those approved names, appear in British official publications (including maps and charts) and in the leading British journals that include papers on the Antarctic. But, as with other remote parts of the world, the Antarctic remains a region where a few authors still feel free to publish whatever random names they choose, without reference to place-names authorities.

#### *Station numbers and grid references*

Precise description of location, particularly of biological and geological collecting stations, often cannot be achieved by the simple use of place-names, for it is not practical to name every location of scientific interest. Yet, in extreme cases, newcomers to the field have been known to suggest or demand names for every place where they collected specimens or made an observation. Many such proposals have had to be rejected, either because the maps were not sufficiently detailed or accurate to ensure that the place could be re-identified with certainty or, more frequently, because the requirement was to localize some recorded information at places that were not significant topographical features deserving of names. In fact, the places could usually be better described in relation to easily identifiable features nearby.

The case against the use of unofficial names in publications (see above) also applies to their use in original journals and field notes, and on specimen labels, for the subsequent finding and correction of references to such names is an impracticable task. The problem of pinpointing collecting localities can best be solved by use of station numbers and/or grid references superimposed on maps. These devices have been used successfully in a number of British Antarctic Survey publications and elsewhere, and deserve wider use, to supplement the Antarctic Place-names Committee's principal purpose of providing names for enough major features and for a selected number of minor features, which for one reason or another have proved of special importance as points of reference. Maps and charts should not be overloaded with place-names, nor should names be officially approved if they cannot reasonably be shown on a map or chart at the largest scale available in a standard published series.



## TREATMENT OF THE PLACE-NAMES

*Systematic listing*

The objective of this work is to provide a complete listing of all place-names in the British Antarctic Territory that have been found in a search of more than 1700 published sources in eight main languages and nine other languages, involving three scripts. Names from a number of unpublished sources of particular historical importance have also been included, as have a few unpublished names used by sealers, whalers, explorers and scientists. The aim throughout has been for consistency and succinctness in the treatment of the names, as outlined below.

*Categories of names*

Four categories of names are recognized in the alphabetically arranged main entries and cross-references:

- i. *Accepted names*. There are 4350 officially *accepted names* listed in bold face (e.g. **Graham Land**).
- ii. *Redundant names*. These relate to 1414 unofficially named features which, in the view of the Antarctic Place-names Committee do not need names, at least for the time being. The earliest published English or foreign name for each feature is listed in Roman type as a *redundant name* (e.g. Allan Glacier; Angamos, Promontorio). A few of these named features have later proved to be non-existent (e.g. Bransfield Rocks).
- iii. *Synonyms*. There are about 14 000 English and foreign *synonyms*, which are shown in italic type and entered under the appropriate *accepted* or *redundant names*, and cross-referenced to those names (e.g. *Aciar*, *Mount*: see Ehrlich, *Mount*; *Agassiz*, *Cabo*: see Agassiz, *Cape*).
- iv. *Station or refuge names*. Except for the British station names, Faraday, Halley, Rothera and Signy, which have main entries, these names are shown in italic type between inverted commas under the appropriate *accepted names*, and cross-referenced to those names (e.g. “*Esperanza*”: see Hope Bay; “*Horseshoe Island*”: see Sally Cove).

*Main entries*

Entries follow the same form for both accepted and redundant names, and include the following information as available and applicable, the arrangement throughout each entry being strictly chronological:

- i. Latitude and longitude to the nearest minute (for extended features, with reference to a median point).
- ii. Locality with reference to nearby features and to important features, such as coasts, islands and mountains, which are named on the accompanying Maps 2 and 3 of the British Antarctic Territory (in back pocket).
- iii. Details of discovery, first mapping and naming, re-mapping, renaming, and name alteration or (rarely) rejection, together with (for descriptive or allusive names) the reason for the name and (for personal names) brief biographical data on the person commemorated.
- iv. References to first publication (or use) of name, and to first publication of name in APC Gazetteer or Gazetteer Supplement and on BA chart or DOS map.
- v. References to the first publication (or use) of all synonyms, together with their origins.
- vi. Details of stations or refuges (if any) established in the vicinity.

*Cross-references*

Cross-references from synonyms have been condensed to the extent that alphabetical order and consistency of treatment allow. For particular synonyms under this arrangement, the correct order of specific and generic parts, or the absence of a generic part, may not be evident without reference to the appropriate main entry. Synonyms referring to more than one accepted or redundant name are shown in a single entry (e.g. *Alexander*, *Cabo*: see Alexander, *Cape* or Alexander, *Mount* or *Alexandra*, *Cape*).

*Guidance to users*

*Abbreviations*. Extensive use has been made of abbreviations for organizations, expeditions, ranks and a few other terms occurring in the text (p. 50). In the actual place-names, however, known abbreviations have usually been expanded to the full written form (e.g. *Isla Manuel Bulnes Sanfuentes* rather than *Isla I.M. Bulnes S.*), except where the exact full form of an abbreviation is not evident (e.g. *Lindensberg Vol.*). Further exceptions to this rule have been made by retaining abbreviations of numerals occurring in place-names (e.g. **George VI Sound** rather than *George Sixth Sound*; *Bereg Aleksandra I<sup>so</sup>* rather than *Bereg Aleksandra Pervogo*).

*Alphabetical order*. The alphabetical order follows the letter-by-letter arrangement of the whole name irrespective of word division and irrespective of any comma arising from an inverted generic term (e.g. in the following order: *Tricorn Bay*; *Tricorn Berg*; *Tricorne*, *Mount*; *Tricorn-Fjellet*; *Tricorn-Fjorden*; *Tricorn Inlet*; *Tricornio*, *Monte*; *Tricorn*, *Monte*). As in the case of the comma, no account is taken of diacritical marks (see below) in the alphabetical order; thus *å* is treated as *a* (not *aa*), *ä* is treated as *a* (not *ae*), *ñ* is treated as *n*, *ö* and *ø* are treated as *o* (not *oe*), and *ü* is treated as *u* (not *ue*). Names with a prefix are treated as one word (e.g. **d'Urville Island**, **LeMay Range**); the prefixes *M'*, *Mc* and *Mc* are treated as *Mac*, and *St* as *Saint*. In this work there are 27 names (or synonyms) of which the specific parts begin with a numeral. Rather than list these names alphabetically as if spelled out in full in the languages concerned, the names are listed in numerical order at the end of the place-name entries after the letter Z. The same principle is followed where numerals (with or without an ordinal abbreviation) are internal to the names (e.g. in the following order, with Arabic numerals preceding Roman numerals: *Georg 4 Sea*; *Georg IV Meer*; *George Island*; *George I<sup>o</sup>*, *Isla*; *George I Island*; *George IV Sea*; *George VI Sund*; *Georges*, *Cabo*; *Georges IV*, *Mer de*).

*Conventional names*. For marine features outside territorial waters, the accepted names are in conventionally English form

(e.g. **Bellingshausen Sea**, **Drake Passage**, **South Pacific Ocean**, **Weddell Sea**). The remaining four marine features in this category—namely **Scotia Ridge**, **Scotia Sea**, **South Atlantic Ocean** and **Southern Ocean**—are listed both in these volumes and in the volume on the Falkland Islands Dependencies (Hattersley-Smith, 1980b).

*Coordinates.* The coordinates of the place-names are given to the nearest minute of latitude and longitude of the mid-positions taken from the latest sources available. For very extended features, the limiting coordinates may also be included. Where the position of a feature is uncertain, the coordinates have either been omitted or prefixed by *c.* Where moving ice is involved, as with ice fronts and the station **Halley**, a date is given in brackets after the coordinates.

*Corrupted names and mis-spellings.* There are many examples of corrupted names, due either to ignorance or mistranslation; for example, the original name *Veier Ø* for **Veier Head** was corrupted to *Weather Island* (p. 585), and the name *Ostrov Yelena* for **Bridgeman Island** was corrupted to *Hirschinsel* (p. 124). Misspellings include *Isla Lago Tellerie* (**Lagotellerie Island**) and *Isla Vaebrua* (**Låvebrua Island**). The policy adopted has been to correct such errors wherever they have been detected, provided that the corrupted form has not become too firmly established by usage. The original orthography of a name has been preferred unless an error of transcription or a typographical error is suspected. Variant forms of names, either through corruption or through mis-spelling, can cause doubts as to the correct spelling and can also arrange names in sufficiently different alphabetical order to be confusing. For these reasons, all published corrupt forms and mis-spellings of names that have been noticed are included among the listed synonyms.

*Diacritical marks.* Diacritical marks in some foreign place-names include: acute, grave and circumflex accents, and the cedilla; the Danish and Norwegian *å* (*bolle*) and *ø* (which latter is preferred

to *ö*); the German *ä*, *ö* and *ü* (*umlaut*); the Swedish *å*, *ä* and *ö*; the Polish *ł*; and the Spanish *ñ* (*tilde*). In published sources accents have frequently been omitted either by accident or, as when capital letters are used on maps or charts, by design. It has been the policy to reference only the correct form for the date of first use of the name, regardless of the form in this original source.

*Heights.* Where spot heights for hills and mountains are available on maps or charts, heights of such features are given to the nearest 5 m; in other cases, heights are given to the nearest 100 m (or lesser figure as appropriate) prefixed by *c.* For off-shore rocks and submerged features, heights or depths are given to the nearest 1 m (where possible).

*Hyphens.* In foreign language names which may be written in two or more words, or with hyphens between the words (with or without capital letters after the hyphens), or as a single word, the earliest form of the name has been referenced and the other forms ignored (e.g. *Admiralitäts-Sund*, *Bayonneffjellet*).

*References.* References in two successive sets of brackets after a place-name refer in the first set to details of discovery and mapping, and in the second to the first publication of the name.

*Translation and transliteration of foreign names.* Many foreign synonyms are direct translations of English place-names, and this is usually indicated in square brackets. The glossary of geographical terms, in 17 languages involving three scripts (p. 55), provides a key to the meaning of the generic parts of foreign place-names but, where the meaning of the specific part is not clear, a translation is given in square brackets in the place-name entries. Most of the many Russian names, together with the small number of Hebrew and Japanese names, have been transliterated according to systems agreed by the Permanent Committee on Geographical Names and the United States Board on Geographic Names (PCGN, 1948; USBGN, 1964b).

## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

### *Organizations, expeditions, etc.*

AAE [date]	Argentine Antarctic Expedition
AAT	Australian Antarctic Territory
AGS	American Geographical Society (New York)
APC	Great Britain, Foreign [and Commonwealth] Office. Antarctic Place-names Committee
Argentina. AA	Argentina. Armada Argentina
Argentina. CNA	Argentina. Comisión Nacional del Antártico
Argentina. FATA	Argentina. Fuerza Aérea de Tareas Antárticas
Argentina. IAA	Argentina. Instituto Antártico Argentino
Argentina. IGM	Argentina. Instituto Geográfico Militar
Argentina. MD	Argentina. Ministerio de Defensa
Argentina. MM. [NM]	Argentina. Ministerio de Marina. [Notices to Mariners]
Argentina. MRE	Argentina. Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores y Culto
Australia. ANARE	Australia. Department of Science and Technology. Australian National Antarctic Research Expeditions
Australia. ANPMCA	Australia. Department of Science and Technology. Antarctic Names and Polar Medals

Australia. DEA	Committee of Australia
Australia. DI	Australia. Department of External Affairs
Australia. DND	Australia. Department of the Interior
	Australia. Department of National Development
BA. [NM]	Great Britain. Ministry of Defence [Admiralty]. Hydrographic Department. [Notices to Mariners]
BAARE	British Arctic Air Route Expedition, 1930–31
BAE [date]	British Antarctic Expedition
BANZARE	British-Australian-New Zealand Antarctic Research Expedition, 1929–31
BAS [date]	Great Britain. Natural Environment Research Council. British Antarctic Survey
BAT	British Antarctic Territory
BeAE	Belgian Antarctic Expedition, 1897–99
Belgium. MAE	Belgium. Ministère des Affaires Étrangères
BGLE	British Graham Land Expedition, 1934–37
BITAE	British Imperial Trans-Antarctic Expedition, 1914–16
CACA	Club Andino de Chile, Antártida

CAE [date]	Chilean Antarctic Expedition	NWE [date]	Norwegian Whaling Expedition
Chile. DNH	Chile. Departamento de Navegación é Hidrograffa [de la Armada]	NZAPC	New Zealand. Lands and Survey Department. Geographic Board. Antarctic Place Names Committee
Chile. IGM	Chile. Instituto Geográfico Militar	NZLSD	New Zealand. Lands and Survey Department
Chile. IH[A]. [NM]	Chile. Instituto Hidrográfico [de la Armada]. [Notices to Mariners]	ODF [date]	United States Operation "Deep Freeze"
Chile. INACH	Chile. Instituto Antártico Chileno	PAE [date]	Polish Antarctic Expedition
Chile. MRE	Chile. Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores	PCGN	Great Britain. Permanent Committee on Geographical Names
CO	Great Britain. Colonial Office	PRO	Great Britain. Public Record Office.
CSM	Cabinet Scientifique de SAS le Prince de Monaco	RAE	Russian Antarctic Expedition, 1819-21
DCS	Great Britain. Directorate of Colonial Surveys	RARE	Ronne Antarctic Research Expedition, 1947-48
DI [date]	Great Britain. Colonial Office. Discovery Investigations	RGS	Royal Geographical Society (London)
DMS	Great Britain. Ministry of Defence. Directorate of Military Survey	RSGS	Royal Scottish Geographical Society (Edinburgh)
DOS	Great Britain. Directorate of Overseas Surveys	RSIGYE	Royal Society International Geophysical Year Expedition, 1955-59
DWE	Dundee Whaling Expedition, 1892-93	RV	Research Vessel
EPF	Expéditions Polaires Françaises	SAE [date]	Soviet Antarctic Expedition
FAE [date]	French Antarctic Expedition	SCAR	International Council of Scientific Unions. Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research
F[C]O	Great Britain. Foreign [and Commonwealth] Office	SDUK	Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge (London)
FID	Great Britain. Colonial Office. Falkland Islands [and] Dependencies	SNAE	Scottish National Antarctic Expedition, 1902-04
FIDASE	Falkland Islands Dependencies Aerial Survey Expedition, 1955-57	Soviet Union. AA	Soviet Union. Glavnoye Upravleniye Geodezii i Kartografii. Atlas Antarktiki
FIDS [date]	Falkland Islands Dependencies Survey	Soviet Union. BSE	Soviet Union. Bol'shaya Sovetskaya Entsiklopediya
FIG	Falkland Islands Government	Soviet Union. GUGK	Soviet Union. Glavnoye Upravleniye Geodezii i Kartografii
France. MMC	France. Ministère de la Marine et des Colonies	Soviet Union. MMF	Soviet Union. Ministerstvo Morskogo Flota SSSR
France. SHM	France. Service Hydrographique de la Marine	Soviet Union. UNGSVF	Soviet Union. Upravleniye Nachal'nika Gidrograficheskoy Sluzhby Voyenno-Morskogo Flota
France. TAAF	France. Territoire des Terres Australes et Antarctiques Françaises	SPA	Specially Protected Area (under the Antarctic Treaty)
FRG	Federal Republic of Germany	Spain. DH	Spain. Dirección de Hidrografía
GAE [date]	German Antarctic Expedition.	SPRI	Scott Polar Research Institute (Cambridge)
Germany. DHI	Germany. Deutsches Hydrographisches Institut	SRAE	Shackleton-Rowett Antarctic Expedition, 1921-22
Germany. IAG	Federal Republic of Germany. Institut für Angewandte Geodäsie	SRBG	Société Royale Belge de Géographie (Brussels)
Germany. OK	Germany. Oberkommando der Kriegsmarine	SRGA	Société Royale de Géographie d'Anvers (Antwerp)
HA	Hvalfangernes Assuranceforening (Oslo)	SSSI	Site of Special Scientific Interest (under the Antarctic Treaty)
ICRD	Great Britain. Interdepartmental Committee on Research and Development in the Dependencies of the Falkland Islands	SwAE	Swedish Antarctic Expedition, 1901-04
IGA	Instituto Geográfico Argentino	TAE	Trans-Antarctic Expedition, 1955-58
IGY	International Geophysical Year, 1957-58	USAAF	United States Army Air Forces
IHB	International Hydrographic Bureau (Monaco)	USACAN	United States. Department of the Interior. Board on Geographic Names. Advisory Committee on Antarctic Names
IHO/IOC	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. International Hydrographic Organization/Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission	USACRREL	United States Army. Cold Regions Research and Engineering Laboratory
IOS	Great Britain. Natural Environment Research Council. Institute of Oceanographic Sciences	USAE [date]	United States Antarctic Expedition
JSEBI	Great Britain. Ministry of Defence. Joint Services Expedition to Brabant Island, 1983-85	USAF	United States Air Force
JSEEI	Great Britain. Ministry of Defence. Joint Services Expedition to Elephant Island, 1970-71	USARP	United States. National Science Foundation. Antarctic Research Program
JSEIIG	Great Britain. Ministry of Defence. Joint Services Expedition to the Elephant Island Group, 1976-77	USAS	United States Antarctic Service, 1939-41
MOD	Great Britain. Ministry of Defence	USASA	United States Antarctic Support Agency
NAE [date]	Norwegian Antarctic Expedition	USBGN	United States. Department of the Interior. Board on Geographic Names
NERC	Great Britain. Natural Environment Research Council	USCG [C]	United States Coast Guard [Cutter]
NGS	National Geographic Society (Washington, DC)	USDMAAC	United States. Defense Mapping Agency Aerospace Center
NM	Notices to Mariners	USDMAHC	United States. Defense Mapping Agency Hydrographic Center
NP	Norsk Polarinstittutt (Oslo)		

USEE	United States Exploring Expedition, 1838-42	Alf.	Alférez <i>Sp</i> [ensign]
USGS	United States. Department of the Interior. Geological Survey	Almte	Almirante <i>Sp</i> [admiral]
USHO	United States. Navy Department. Hydro- graphic Office	Am.	Amiral <i>Fr</i> [admiral]
USLANDSAT	United States. Department of the Interior. Landsat (Earth Resources Technology satel- lite)	Capt.(F)	Capitán de Fragata <i>Sp</i> [= commander]
USMC	United States Marine Corps	Capt.(N)	Capitán de Navio <i>Sp</i> [= captain]
USMS	United States Maritime Service	Cmdro	Comodoro <i>Sp</i> [commodore]
USN	United States Navy	Cmdte	Comandante <i>Sp</i> [commandant]
USNAS	United States. National Academy of Sciences	Co	Cabo <i>Sp</i> [corporal, petty officer]
USN(CEC)	United States Navy. Civil Engineer Corps	Cor.	Coronel <i>Sp</i> [colonel]
USN(MC)	United States Navy. Medical Corps	Contraalmte	Contraalmirante <i>Sp</i> [rear-admiral]
USN(MCB)	United States Navy. Mobile Construction Bat- talion	Contram.	Contraestre <i>Sp</i> [boatswain]
USNOAA	United States. Department of Commerce. National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration	Cpto	Conscripto <i>Sp</i> [conscript]
USNR	United States Navy Reserve	Ens.	Enseigne <i>Fr</i> , Ensign <i>US</i>
USNS	United States Naval Ship (Military Sea Trans- port Service)	Escrib.	Escribiente <i>Sp</i> [writer]
USNSF	United States. National Science Foundation	Gral	General <i>Sp</i>
USOO	United States. Navy Department. Oceano- graphic Office	Guardiam.	Guardiamarina <i>Sp</i> [midshipman]
		Guardia	Guardián <i>Sp</i> [quartermaster]
		Kapt.	Kaptein <i>N</i> , Kapitan <i>G</i> [captain]
		Lieut.(JG)	Lieutenant (Junior Grade) <i>US</i> [= sub- lieutenant]
		Mar.	Marinero <i>Sp</i> [seaman]
		May.	Mayor <i>Sp</i> [major]
		Sgto	Sargento <i>Sp</i> [sergeant]
		Subof.	Suboficial <i>Sp</i> [subordinate officer]
		Tte	Teniente <i>Sp</i> [lieutenant]
		Tte 1°	Primero Teniente <i>Sp</i> [first lieutenant]
		Tte 2°	Segundo Teniente <i>Sp</i> [second lieutenant]
		Vicealmte	Vicealmirante <i>Sp</i> [vice-admiral]

*Foreign ranks**(Fr France, G Germany, N Norway, Sp Argentina, Chile, US United States)*

## DEFINITIONS OF GEOGRAPHICAL TERMS

THE terms and definitions are those that have grown up with usage in the British Antarctic Territory; in some cases, they may not agree with those applied elsewhere, or the terms themselves may depart from those listed in standard works (e.g. Armstrong and others, 1973, 1977; BA, 1979, p. 9-39). Examples from the British Antarctic Territory are given for nearly all the terms listed. Some terms are only used, or more often used, in the plural (e.g. *narrows, mountains*), and others are used only once or twice in the place-names (e.g. *bench, chasm, trough, wall*). The list also includes a few terms that are not used but that might have been used in the British Antarctic Territory (e.g. *crater, ice cap, isthmus*). The list does not include some variant terms (e.g. *hillock, isle, rise*) or terms used once for a particular feature and applied in a figurative rather than a strictly descriptive sense (e.g. *castle, finger, fort, heel, hole, hump, knob, monument, prongs, rump, thumb, wedge*).

**Anchorage.** Sea area where the depth of water and nature of the sea-bed are suitable, and the situation not too exposed, for vessels to ride safely at anchor (e.g. *Adelaide Anchorage, Visca Anchorage*).

**Archipelago.** A large group of *islands* (e.g. *Palmer Archipelago*).

**Bank.** Sea area of positive bottom relief where the water is relatively shallow, but normally sufficient for safe navigation (e.g. *Barker Bank*). The term may also be applied to a small *nunatak* or other land feature (e.g. *Mathys Bank*).

**Basin.** Synonymous on land with *cirque* (e.g. *Kendall Basin*), or an almost landlocked body of water off an *inlet* or *sound*, but the term in English form in the latter sense does not arise in this work.

**Bastion.** Upstanding rock feature, often with *cliffs* on at least one

side and usually outlying a larger feature (e.g. *M'Clintock Bastion*), cf. *buttress*.

**Bay.** Properly a comparatively gradual indentation of the coastline, the seaward opening of which is usually wider than the penetration into the land (e.g. *Hughes Bay*), but often applied more loosely (e.g. *Admiralty Bay, Marguerite Bay*), cf. *bight, firch, fjord, gulf, inlet*.

**Beach.** Ice-free length of shore, gently sloping and free of rock outcrops or material above cobble size (e.g. *Waterpipe Beach*).

**Beacon.** Conspicuous *hill* (e.g. *Wensleydale Beacon*).

**Bench.** Similar to *terrace* but usually applied to a high-level rock feature (e.g. *Reynolds Bench*).

**Bight.** Crescent-shaped indentation in the coastline, of relatively large extent (e.g. *Norway Bight*), cf. *bay*.

**Block.** Similar to *massif* but usually applied to a smaller feature (e.g. *Horrocks Block*).

**Bluff.** A *headland* or short stretch of *cliff* with a broad vertical or nearly vertical face (e.g. *Bolinder Bluff*), or a similar feature at the margin of a *glacier* or *ice piedmont* (e.g. *Milestone Bluff*).

**Buttress.** Similar to *bastion* but usually forming part of a larger feature (e.g. *Duseberg Buttress*).

**Cape.** Piece of land facing seaward and projecting beyond the line of the adjacent coast into the sea (e.g. *Cape Shirreff*) or into an *ice shelf* (e.g. *Cape Agassiz*), cf. *point, promontory*.

**Chain.** Row of *hills, mountains* or *nunataks* of lesser extent than a *range* (e.g. *Lewis Chain*).

**Channel.** A comparatively deep, navigable waterway between an *island* (or *islands*) and the mainland (e.g. *Lemaire Channel*), or between *islands* (e.g. *Schollaert Channel*), or a navigable route through *shoals* (e.g. *Woodfield Channel*), cf. *strait*, although the distinction between the two terms has not always been

- maintained in application.
- Chasm(s)*. Synonymous with large *crevasse* (e.g. *Grand Chasms*).
- Cirque*. Rounded recess on a mountain side formed by glacial action and usually occupied by a *glacier* (e.g. *Peel Cirque*).
- Cliff(s)*. Relatively high land projecting nearly vertically from the sea (e.g. *Platt Cliffs*) or, inland, *mountains* or *nunataks* with vertical faces (e.g. *Chevreur Cliffs*).
- Coast*. Boundary between land and sea, applied in place-names in the Antarctic Peninsula and Coats Land to lengths of coastline determined partly by the history of their discovery and partly by convenient demarcation points (e.g. *Foyn Coast*, *Luitpold Coast*), cf. *land*.
- Col*. Depression in a range of *hills* or *mountains* generally forming a *pass* (e.g. *Fielding Col*).
- Cone*. Cone-shaped hill (e.g. *Chester Cone*) or *nunatak* (e.g. *Confluence Cone*).
- Corner*. Turning point of a rock *ridge* (e.g. *Tragic Corner*) or a *point* on a bay (e.g. *Molley Corner*).
- Corridor*. Linked mountain *passes* (e.g. *Rowley Corridor*).
- Corrie*. Synonymous with *cirque* (e.g. *Devils Corrie*).
- Cove*. Small coastal indentation, often circular or semi-circular in shape with a restricted entrance (e.g. *Hardy Cove*), or a small bay (e.g. *Polonez Cove*).
- Crag*. Steep, rugged *rock*, *hill*, *mountain* or *nunatak* (e.g. *Haslam Crag*).
- Creek*. Properly a comparatively narrow, fresh or salt water *inlet*, tidal throughout its length, although the term is used synonymously with *cove* in this work (e.g. *Alice Creek*), or on land a *stream* (e.g. *Station Creek*).
- Crest(s)*. Top or *summit* applied to a *hill*, *mountain* or *nunatak* (e.g. *Rime Crests*).
- Crevasse*. Fissure formed in a *glacier* but not applied in place-names, cf. *chasm*.
- Defile*. Narrow mountain *pass* (e.g. *Doggo Defile*).
- Dock*. Properly an area of artificially enclosed water, but used in this work for a *cove* affording shelter and safe anchorage (e.g. *Johnsons Dock*).
- Dome*. Dome-shaped *ice cap* or *snowfield* (e.g. *Fuchs Dome*) or dome-shaped snow *summit* (e.g. *Wimple Dome*).
- Escarpment*. Elongated and steep, or cliffed, rock feature marking a break in geological structure (e.g. *Washington Escarpment*), cf. *scarp*.
- Edge*. Steep or cliffed rock feature (e.g. *Poldervaart Edge*).
- Entrance*. Seaward end of a *harbour* (e.g. *Wardle Entrance*), *channel*, *strait* or *sound* (e.g. *Ronne Entrance*).
- Firth*. Partly land-locked arm of the sea (e.g. *Firth of Tay*).
- Fjord* (or *Fiord*). Long narrow arm of the sea between high cliffs (e.g. *Bourgeois Fjord*), but the term *bay* has also been applied to such a feature (e.g. *Beascochea Bay*).
- Flat(s)*. Extensive level or nearly level area, usually of mud, sand or gravel (e.g. *Elephant Flats*).
- Foothills*. Relatively low elevations in a mountainous area (e.g. *Lully Foothills*).
- Foreland*. Synonymous with *headland* (e.g. *North Foreland*).
- Gap*. Synonymous with *pass* (e.g. *Kent Gap*).
- Glacier*. Mass of snow and ice moving continuously from higher to lower ground or, if afloat, continuously spreading. In the broad sense, glaciers include *ice caps*, *ice piedmonts*, *ice rises*, *ice shelves*, *ice streams* and *snowfields*, but in place-names the term is restricted to features of *valleys* (e.g. *Fleming Glacier*) or *cirques* (e.g. *Laws Glacier*).
- Glacier tongue*. An extension of a *glacier* or *ice stream* projecting seaward, usually afloat (e.g. *Sjögren Glacier Tongue*).
- Gulch*. Properly a ravine but applied to *Bills Gulch*, a steep and narrow valley *glacier*.
- Gulf*. Sea area partially enclosed by land, and usually of larger extent and relatively greater penetration than a *bay* (e.g. *Erebus and Terror Gulf*).
- Gully*. Glacier-worn or water-worn ravine in a *hill* or *mountain* side (e.g. *Pinder Gully*).
- Harbour*. Protected stretch of water where vessels may safely anchor or secure to shore, in a *cove* or *bay* (e.g. *Esther Harbour*, *Neko Harbour*) or between *islands* (e.g. *Melchior Harbour*).
- Haven*. Properly a *harbour* or place of refuge for vessels, but used loosely for a *cove* in this work (e.g. *Filer Haven*).
- Head* (or *Headland*). Comparatively high, steep-faced land jutting into the sea (e.g. *Prime Head*) or into an ice shelf (e.g. *Veier Head*); similar to *promontory* but applied to a feature of lesser extent, cf. *cape*, *point*. An unnamed *head* is usually described as a *headland*.
- Heights*. Relatively high *hills* or *mountains* (e.g. *Massey Heights*).
- Highland(s)*. Group of *hills* or *mountains* with *glaciers* (e.g. *Haskard Highlands*) or an undulating *plateau* (e.g. *Wakefield Highland*).
- Hill(s)*. Natural elevation usually below 300 m (e.g. *Flagstaff Hill*), but the term may be applied to much higher (although relatively low) features in mountainous areas (e.g. *Anderson Hills*), cf. *knoll*, *mountain*.
- Holm*. Small *island* near the mainland or near a larger *island* (e.g. *Mariholm*).
- Horn*. Horn-shaped *mountain* or *nunatak* (e.g. *Corelli Horn*).
- Ice barrier*. Obsolete term for *ice shelf* or *ice front*.
- Ice cap*. Dome-shaped *glacier* or small *ice sheet* usually covering a highland area, but the term does not arise in place-names in this work, cf. *dome*, *snowfield*.
- Icefall*. Heavily crevassed area on a *glacier* where the descent is steep (e.g. *Ajax Icefall*).
- Ice fringe*. Very narrow *ice piedmont*, extending less than about 1 km inland from the sea (e.g. *Orel Ice Fringe*).
- Ice front*. Vertical cliff forming the seaward face of an *ice shelf* or other floating *glacier* and, because of its variable position, dated on maps and charts (e.g. *Larsen Ice Front*).
- Ice piedmont*. A *glacier* covering a coastal strip of low-lying land backed by *mountains*, and sloping gently seaward over a distance up to 30 km or more to terminate in ice cliffs (e.g. *Gavin Ice Piedmont*) or to merge with an *ice shelf* (e.g. *Mercator Ice Piedmont*), cf. *ice fringe*.
- Iceport*. Embayment (usually of variable position and extent) in an *ice front*, where ships can moor alongside and discharge on the *ice shelf*, but the term is not used in place-names in this work.
- Ice rise*. Mass of ice, often dome-shaped, resting on rock and surrounded either by an *ice shelf* (e.g. *Vere Ice Rise*), or partly by an *ice shelf* and partly by *sea* (e.g. *Miller Ice Rise*); no rock is exposed and there may be none above sea-level. For some features, properly *ice rises*, the term *island* has become established through usage (e.g. *Dolleman Island*).
- Ice sheet*. Mass of ice and snow of considerable thickness, and often large area, either resting on rock (as in *Coats Land*) or floating as an *ice shelf*, but the term does not arise in place-names in this work, cf. *ice cap*.
- Ice shelf*. Floating *ice sheet* of considerable thickness attached to a coast, and nourished by the accumulation of snow and often by

- the seaward extension of land *glaciers* (e.g. *Larsen Ice Shelf*). Limited areas may be aground as *ice rises*. The seaward edge is termed an *ice front*.
- Ice tongue*. Synonymous with *glacier tongue*, which is the preferred term.
- Ice rumples*. Locally grounded area of *ice shelf* which is over-ridden by an *ice sheet* and distinguished by crevassing together with a rise in the surface (e.g. *McDonald Ice Rumples*), cf. *ice rise*.
- Inlet*. Small indentation in the coastline usually tapering towards its head (e.g. *Hero Inlet*), cf. *creek*, but also applied to an arm of a *bay* (e.g. *Ezcurra Inlet*) or to a coastal embayment on the landward side of an *ice shelf* (e.g. *Adie Inlet*).
- Island(s)*. Piece of land of less than continental size completely surrounded by water at least at mean high-water spring tide (e.g. *Anvers Island*), or by water and *ice shelf* (e.g. *Alexander Island*), or by *ice shelf* (e.g. *Eklund Islands*), cf. *ice rise*. Some features originally charted as *peninsulas* were later shown to be *islands* (e.g. *Ardley Island*), and other features originally charted as *islands* were later shown to be part of the mainland (e.g. *Mount Banck*). Cases are known of *islands* becoming completely overrun (e.g. *Ann Island*) or joined to the mainland (e.g. *Stonington Island*) by *glacier* advance; in these cases the names have been retained against the eventuality of *glacier* recession. A very small island may be termed a *rock* or a *skerry*.
- Islet*. Obsolete term in place-names in this work for a very small *island*.
- Isthmus*. Neck of land connecting two broader land masses, but the term in English form does not arise in place-names in this work.
- Knoll(s)*. Small *hill* (e.g. *Marble Knolls*) or relatively low *mountain* or *nunatak* (e.g. *Butterfly Knoll*).
- Lagoon*. Enclosed area of salt or brackish water separated at times from the *sea* by a more or less effective obstacle such as a beach bar, or partially impounded against the land by an *ice shelf*, cf. *lake*. But the term is not used in place-names in this work.
- Lake*. Body of water entirely surrounded by land (e.g. *Pump-house Lake*) or a *lagoon* (e.g. *Ablation Lake*).
- Land*. Large continental area defined by natural boundaries (e.g. *Graham Land*), or partly by natural boundaries and partly by boundaries of political convenience (e.g. *Coats Land*). The term was formally used by explorers for newly discovered lengths of coastline, cf. *coast*. Outside the area covered by this work the term may be synonymous with *territory*.
- Ledge*. Flat-topped *ridge* (e.g. *Swinerton Ledge*).
- Massif*. Compact group of *mountain* heights, which may be partly (e.g. *Dufek Massif*) or almost entirely (e.g. *Berry Massif*) ice-covered.
- Mesa*. Synonymous with *plateau* or *table* but of lesser extent (e.g. *Reichle Mesa*).
- Monolith*. Pillar-like *rock peak* or *nunatak* (e.g. *Cadle Monolith*).
- Moss*. Peat-bog (e.g. *Hillier Moss*).
- Moraine*. Ridges or deposits of rock debris transported by a *glacier*, but not used as a generic term in this work.
- Mount*. Synonymous with *mountain* and preceding the specific part of a name.
- Mountain(s)*. Natural elevation rising to a relatively great height (e.g. *Mount Jackson*). *Mountain*, *hill* and *knoll* are terms indicating various degrees of height in descending order, varying with the general configuration of the vicinity. The term *mountains* may be used for a grouping within a *range* (e.g. *Read Mountains in Shackleton Range*).
- Narrows*. Contracted part of a *channel* or *strait* (e.g. *The Narrows*).
- Needle*. Needle-like *peak* (e.g. *Zeiss Needle*) or off-shore *rock* (e.g. *Astrolabe Needle*).
- Nunatak*. Small *mountain* (e.g. *Freshfield Nunatak*), rocky *crag* (e.g. *Bull Nunatak*), or *outcrop* (e.g. *Burkitt Nunatak*) projecting from a *glacier*, *ice shelf* or *snowfield*.
- Ness*. A *cape*, *point* or *promontory* (e.g. *Welchness*).
- Ocean*. The great body of water surrounding the continents or, in place-names, one of the main areas into which that body of water has been divided, partly by natural limits and partly by limits of convenience (e.g. *South Pacific Ocean*) or unspecified limits (e.g. *Southern Ocean*).
- Outcrop(s)*. Area of exposed rock surrounded by a *glacier* or *snowfield* (e.g. *Högbom Outcrops*).
- Pass*. Relatively low area that provides easy passage through *hills* (e.g. *Poseidon Pass*) or *mountains* (e.g. *Misty Pass*), or a comparatively narrow *channel*, but the term in the latter sense does not arise in this work.
- Passage*. Navigable *channel* between two *seas* or *oceans* (e.g. *Drake Passage*), or between *reefs* or *islands* (e.g. *French Passage*).
- Patch*. Synonymous with *shoal* and referring to a small, detached sea area that constitutes a danger (e.g. *Parry Patch*).
- Peak*. A *hill* or *mountain* with a comparatively sharp *summit* (e.g. *Arctowski Peak*).
- Peninsula*. Piece of land almost surrounded by water or projecting far into the sea, which may be of very large extent (e.g. *Antarctic Peninsula*), medium extent (e.g. *Pasteur Peninsula*) or small extent (e.g. *Furse Peninsula*), cf. *island*.
- Pike(s)*. Synonymous with *peak* (e.g. *Puppis Pikes*).
- Pillar*. Synonymous with *pinnacle* for an off-shore *rock* (e.g. *Petes Pillar*).
- Pinnacle(s)*. A *rock* rising sheer from the sea bottom (e.g. *Twin Pinnacles*), or slender *peak* or *rock* on land (e.g. *Ivory Pinnacles*).
- Plain*. Level, mainly ice-free area which may be at low or high elevation (e.g. *Hatch Plain*), cf. *plateau*.
- Plateau*. More or less extensive ice-covered area of relatively high and uniform elevation, which may include one or more *domes* and be limited by *mountain walls* (e.g. *Detroit Plateau*) or not so limited (e.g. *Pomona Plateau*), cf. *plain*, *snowfield*.
- Plug*. Volcanic neck (e.g. *Usnea Plug*).
- Point*. Sharp and often comparatively low piece of land jutting out from the *coast* or forming a turning point in the coastline, but usually applied to a less prominent or less navigationally significant feature than a *cape* (e.g. *Round Point*). The term may also be applied to a rock feature at a little distance from a low ice-covered *coast* (e.g. *Belemnite Point*).
- Pond*. Small *lake* (e.g. *Forlidas Pond*).
- Pool*. Small body of fresh or brackish water, or *lagoon*, impounded between an *ice shelf* and the land (e.g. *Hobbs Pool*).
- Port*. A *harbour* on which an occupied or unoccupied station is situated (e.g. *Port Foster*), or where an expedition ship has wintered (e.g. *Port Charcot*).
- Promontory*. Similar to a *headland*, but of larger extent, that may be above open *sea* (e.g. *Roman Four Promontory*), above an *ice piedmont* (e.g. *Pyroxenite Promontory*) or above an *ice shelf* (e.g. *Fletcher Promontory*).
- Pyramid*. Pyramid-shaped *peak* (e.g. *Charpentier Pyramid*).

- Quadrant.** Sector enclosed by one-quarter of the Earth's circumference, extending to the South Pole (e.g. between 0° and 90°W.), but the term is now out of use in place-names.
- Range.** Row of *mountains*, or groups of *mountains* broken by *glaciers*, extending over a considerable distance (e.g. *Shackleton Range*).
- Reef.** Area of *rocks*, attached or unattached to shore, where the depth of water constitutes a danger to navigation. The term may be applied to an area where all the rocks are submerged (e.g. *Chaos Reef*) or to an area where some rocks are above water (e.g. *Armstrong Reef*).
- Refuge.** Hut containing emergency rations, etc., for temporary occupation by field personnel or for the use of parties in distress.
- Region.** Area of more or less marked natural boundaries or characteristics, but the term in English form is not officially used in place-names.
- Ridge.** Long narrow *hill* or *mountain* top (e.g. *Stonethrow Ridge*, *Berquist Ridge*) or *spur* leading to a *summit* (e.g. *Zeus Ridge*).
- Rip.** A *strait* with strong tidal stream (e.g. *Tasman Rip*).
- River.** Relatively large *stream* flowing into the *sea* or a *lake*, but there is no feature large enough for the term to be used in this work.
- Roads (or Roadstead).** Open *anchorage* which may be protected by *shoals*, *reefs*, etc., but which affords less protection than a *harbour*. The term in English form is not used in this work.
- Rock.** Hard, solid mass of the Earth's surface rising from the sea bottom, either completely submerged (e.g. *Upton Rock*), or projecting permanently (e.g. *New Rock*), or at times above water (e.g. *Bradley Rock*). A very large rock may be termed an *island*. The term *rock* may also be applied to a small *nunatak*, or other more or less conspicuous land feature (e.g. *Thomson Rock*).
- Scarp.** Steep or cliffed rock feature, usually of less extent than an *escarpment*, which may be inland (e.g. *Norwood Scarp*) or on the coast (e.g. *DeBusk Scarp*).
- Sea.** Sub-division of the salt water partially covering the Earth's surface, but smaller than an *ocean* (e.g. *Weddell Sea*).
- Scree(s).** Rock debris on the side or at the foot of a *hill* or *mountain*, forming a steep stony slope. The term may be applied to a mountain feature with such slopes (e.g. *Mantell Screes*).
- Shoal(s).** Detached area of sea bottom over which the depth of water constitutes a danger to navigation (e.g. *Harvey Shoals*), cf. *bank*.
- Skerry.** Small rocky *island* (e.g. *Mane Skerry*).
- Snowfield.** Large expanse of permanent ice and snow which may extend down to sea-level (e.g. *Lewis Snowfield*) or may be intermontane (e.g. *Shotton Snowfield*), cf. *plateau*.
- Sound.** A *strait* between two sea areas (e.g. *Antarctic Sound*) or an extensive, partly enclosed sea area, including an area that may be covered by *ice shelf* (e.g. *Crystal Sound*, *Wilkins Sound*).
- Spire(s).** Spire-like peak (e.g. *Wright Spires*).
- Spit.** Long narrow *shoal* (where submerged) or a tongue of land (where above water) extending from the shore (e.g. *South Spit*).
- Spur.** Projection from a *mountain* or *range* (e.g. *Clinton Spur*).
- Stack.** High and precipitous detached rock near shore (e.g. *Crab Stack*).
- Station.** Buildings established for permanent or temporary occupation by scientists and supporting personnel, and usually referenced by a specific name only. In an ice-free area the station usually remains at a fixed site (e.g. *Faraday*) but, on (moving) ice shelf with permanent snow, a station becomes buried after some years and may then be built anew at a site some kilometres away (e.g. *Halley*). The term is also used for the site of survey observations or scientific collections.
- Strait.** Comparatively narrow waterway, connecting two *seas* (e.g. *Bransfield Strait*) or two large bodies of water (e.g. *Gerlache Strait*), cf. *channel*, *passage*.
- Strand crack.** Fissure at the junction between an inland *ice sheet*, *ice piedmont* or *ice rise* and an *ice shelf*, the latter being subject to the rise and fall of the tide, but the term does not arise in place-names.
- Stream.** Small *river* but only the term *creek* has been officially used in place-names for so rare a feature in the British Antarctic Territory.
- Stump.** Flat-topped *hill* (e.g. *Horatio Stump*) or *mountain* (e.g. *Strachey Stump*).
- Summit.** Highest point of a *hill* or *mountain*, or the feature itself (e.g. *Holmes Summit*).
- Table.** Synonymous with *plateau* (e.g. *Lexington Table*).
- Terrace(s).** Relatively flat horizontal or gently inclined surface, sometimes long and narrow, bounded by a steeper ascending slope on one side and by a steeper descending slope on the opposite side. The term may be applied to a feature at low level (e.g. *Kendall Terrace*) or high level (e.g. *Trueman Terraces*), cf. *bench*.
- Territory.** Extent of land under the jurisdiction of a sovereign state (e.g. *British Antarctic Territory*).
- Tooth.** Tooth-shaped *rock* (e.g. *Dragons Teeth*) or *nunatak* (e.g. *Jackson Tooth*).
- Tower(s).** Tower-like *hill*, *mountain* or *nunatak* (e.g. *Zonda Towers*).
- Trough.** Depression of sea floor applied in this work to such a feature beneath an *ice shelf* (e.g. *Thiel Trough*).
- Upland(s).** High ice-covered area with or without *nunataks* (e.g. *Scott Uplands*, *Hadley Upland*).
- Valley.** Long depression running from a higher level to a lower level (or to the coast), with a *glacier* completely filling the feature (e.g. *Windy Valley*), partly filling it (e.g. *Ablation Valley*) or terminating within it (e.g. *Davis Valley*); rarely a valley may be ice-free with a seasonal *stream* running through it (e.g. *Saunders Valley*).
- Volcano.** More or less conical *hill* or *mountain* which may erupt or has in the past erupted, but the term does not arise in official place-names in this work.
- Wall.** Nearly vertical *scarp* (e.g. *Ebony Wall*).

## GLOSSARY OF FOREIGN GEOGRAPHICAL TERMS

THIS glossary is intended only as a simplified guide to foreign geographical terms appearing in the text, so that shades of meaning

have been largely ignored. It is not exhaustive of all the terms used, as it does not include transliterations, corrupt forms and

probable mis-spellings. Plural forms are indicated by brackets, as are some adjectival endings. The language abbreviations used are: *C* Czech, *Da* Danish, *Du* Dutch, *Fi* Finnish, *Fr* French, *G* German, *He* Hebrew, *Hu* Hungarian, *I* Italian, *N* Norwegian, *Po* Polish, *Pt* Portuguese, *R* Russian, *SC* Serbocroat, *Sl* Slovene, *Sp* Spanish, *Sw* Swedish. Some Russian terms and all Japanese terms, that appear in the text, are mere transliterations of English terms and are not listed below.

Acantilado(s) ( <i>Sp</i> )	cliff(s), bluff(s)	Csoport ( <i>Hu</i> )	(island) group
Aguja(s) ( <i>Sp</i> ), Aiguille ( <i>Fr</i> )	needle(s)	Csúcs ( <i>Hu</i> )	peak, summit
Altipiano ( <i>I</i> ), Altiplanicie ( <i>Sp</i> )	upland plain	Cuadrante ( <i>Sp</i> )	quadrant
Alturas ( <i>Sp</i> )	heights	Cuestas ( <i>Sp</i> )	hills
Angostura ( <i>Sp</i> )	narrows, strait	Cuetos ( <i>Sp</i> )	crags
Anse ( <i>Fr</i> )	cove	Cumbre(s) ( <i>Sp</i> )	summit(s)
Archipel ( <i>Fr, G</i> ), Archipelag ( <i>Po</i> ), Archipiélago ( <i>Sp</i> ),		Dal(en) ( <i>N</i> )	valley
Arcipelago ( <i>I</i> )	achipelago	Dársena ( <i>Sp</i> )	dock
Arco ( <i>Sp</i> )	arc (of islands)	Dél(i) ( <i>Hu</i> )	south(ern)
Arkipelag ( <i>R</i> ), Arkipel ( <i>N</i> ), Arkipelagen ( <i>Sw</i> ), Arkipelet ( <i>N</i> )	archipelago	Destacamento ( <i>Sp</i> )	(station) detachment
Arrecife(s) ( <i>Sp</i> )	reef(s)	Détroit ( <i>Fr</i> )	strait
Arroyo ( <i>Sp</i> )	stream	Dolina ( <i>Po, R</i> )	valley
Austral(es) ( <i>Sp</i> ), Australe (Australi) ( <i>I</i> )	southern	Dombság ( <i>Hu</i> )	hills
Avancée ( <i>Fr</i> )	headland	Domo ( <i>Sp</i> )	(ice) dome
Baaen(e), Båen(e) ( <i>N</i> )	rock(s) awash, reef(s)	Dorsale ( <i>Fr</i> )	ridge
Baai, Baay ( <i>Du</i> )	bay	Dypet ( <i>N</i> )	trench
Bach ( <i>G</i> )	stream	Écueil ( <i>Fr</i> )	reef
Bahía ( <i>Sp</i> ), Bai ( <i>G</i> ), Baia ( <i>I</i> ), Baía ( <i>Pt</i> ), Baie ( <i>Fr</i> )	bay	Ee ( <i>He</i> )	island
Baja, Baj(i)o(s), Bajofondo ( <i>Sp</i> )	patch, shoal	Eiland(en) ( <i>Du</i> )	island(s)
Bakke(rne) ( <i>Da</i> )	hill(s)	Einbuchtung ( <i>G</i> )	bay
Baliza ( <i>Sp</i> ), Balise ( <i>Fr</i> )	beacon	Eis ( <i>G</i> )	(land or sea) ice
Banco (Banchi) ( <i>I</i> ), Banco(s) ( <i>Sp</i> ), Banc(s) ( <i>Fr</i> ),		Eisbarriere ( <i>G</i> )	ice front, ice shelf
Banka ( <i>R</i> ), Banken ( <i>N</i> )	bank(s), shoal	Eismeer ( <i>G</i> )	icy sea
Bariera ( <i>Po</i> ), Barrera (de Hielo(s)) ( <i>Sp</i> ), Barriären ( <i>Sw</i> ),		Eisschelf ( <i>G</i> )	ice shelf
Barriera (di Ghiaccio) ( <i>I</i> ), Barriere ( <i>G</i> ),		Eisstrom ( <i>G</i> )	ice stream
Barrière ( <i>Fr</i> ), Barrieren ( <i>Da</i> )	(ice) barrier, front, shelf	Eisvorgebirge ( <i>G</i> )	ice promontory
Bassängen ( <i>Sw</i> )	basin	Eiszunge ( <i>G</i> )	ice tongue
Basse ( <i>Fr</i> )	shoal	Elevación(es) ( <i>Sp</i> )	height(s)
Bassin ( <i>Fr, G</i> )	basin	Elevación(es) sin Hielo ( <i>Sp</i> )	nunatak(s)
Bereg ( <i>R</i> )	coast	Ensenada ( <i>Sp</i> )	bay, inlet
Berg ( <i>G</i> ), Berg(en) ( <i>Du</i> ), Berget ( <i>N, Sw</i> ), Bjerget ( <i>Da</i> )	mount(ain)(s)	Entrada ( <i>Sp</i> ), Entrata ( <i>I</i> ), Entrée ( <i>Fr</i> )	entrance
Bocht ( <i>Du</i> )	bay	Erez ( <i>He</i> )	land
Boen(e) ( <i>N</i> )	submerged rock(s)	Escarpa ( <i>Pt</i> )	scarp
Bogen ( <i>G</i> ), Boog ( <i>Du</i> )	arc (of islands)	Espolón ( <i>Sp</i> )	spur
Brazo ( <i>Sp</i> )	arm (of sea)	Est ( <i>Fr</i> ), Este ( <i>Sp</i> )	east
Breen(e) ( <i>N</i> )	glacier(s)	Estación ( <i>Sp</i> )	station
Bucht ( <i>G</i> ), Bugt(en) ( <i>N</i> ), Bukhta ( <i>R</i> ), Bukta ( <i>N</i> ), Bukt(en) ( <i>Sw</i> )	bay	Estero ( <i>Sp</i> )	inlet
Cabezo ( <i>Sp</i> )	summit	Estrecho ( <i>Sp</i> )	strait
Cabo ( <i>Sp</i> )	cape	Estuaire ( <i>Fr</i> )	estuary
Cadeia ( <i>Pt</i> ), Cadena ( <i>Sp</i> )	(mountain) chain	Etelä ( <i>Fi</i> )	south
Cala ( <i>I, Sp</i> ), Caleta, Caletón ( <i>Sp</i> )	cove	Farallón(es) ( <i>Sp</i> )	pointed islet(s)
Campo de Hielo(s) ( <i>Sp</i> )	ice field, ice shelf	Felsen ( <i>G</i> )	rocks
Cañadón ( <i>Sp</i> )	ravine	Festland ( <i>G</i> )	mainland, continent
Canal ( <i>Sp</i> ), Canale ( <i>I</i> )	channel	Filar ( <i>Po</i> )	pillar, cliff
Cap ( <i>Fr</i> ), Capo ( <i>I</i> )	cape	Fiordo ( <i>Sp</i> )	fjord
Catena ( <i>I</i> )	(mountain) chain	Fjäll(et) ( <i>Sw</i> ), Fjeld(ene) ( <i>Da</i> )	mountain(s)
Cerro ( <i>Sp</i> )	bluff, hill	Fjeldkæden ( <i>Da</i> )	mountain chain
Chaîne ( <i>Fr</i> )	(island, mountain) chain	Fjell(ane), Fjell(ene), Fjellet ( <i>N</i> )	mountain(s)
Chenal ( <i>Fr</i> )	channel	Fjellkjeden ( <i>N</i> )	mountain chain
Cieśnina ( <i>Po</i> )	strait	Fjordene, Fjorder ( <i>N</i> )	fjords
Circo ( <i>Sp</i> )	cirque	Fluss ( <i>G</i> )	river
Colina(s) ( <i>Sp</i> ), Colline(s) ( <i>Fr</i> )	hill(s)	Föld ( <i>Hu</i> )	land
Conca ( <i>I</i> )	hollow	Fondeadero ( <i>Sp</i> )	anchorage
Cono(s) ( <i>Sp</i> )	cone(s)	F'ord ( <i>R</i> )	fjord
Continente ( <i>Sp</i> )	continent	Fosa ( <i>Sp</i> ), Fossé ( <i>Fr</i> )	trench
Cordillera ( <i>Sp</i> ), Cordillère ( <i>Fr</i> ), Cordón ( <i>Sp</i> )	(mountain) chain	F'yord ( <i>R</i> )	fjord
Costa ( <i>Sp</i> ), Côte ( <i>Fr</i> )	coast	Garganta ( <i>Sp</i> )	pass
Cratère ( <i>Fr</i> )	crater	Gavan' ( <i>R</i> )	harbour
Crique ( <i>Fr</i> )	creek	Gebergte ( <i>Du</i> ), Gebirge ( <i>G</i> )	mountain range
		Gebiet ( <i>G</i> )	region
		Gestade ( <i>G</i> )	shore
		Ghiacciaio, Ghiaccio ( <i>I</i> )	glacier
		Gipfel ( <i>G</i> )	peak
		Glaciar ( <i>Sp</i> ), Glaciär(erna), Glaciären ( <i>Sw</i> ), Gleccser ( <i>Hu</i> ),	
		Gletscher ( <i>G</i> ), Gletscheren ( <i>Da</i> ), Gletsjer ( <i>Du</i> )	glacier(s)
		Golf ( <i>G</i> ), Golfe ( <i>Fr</i> ), Golfen ( <i>N, Sw</i> ), Golfo ( <i>Sp</i> )	gulf
		Góra (Góry) ( <i>Po</i> ), Gora (Gory) ( <i>R</i> )	mount(ain)(s)
		Gorovje ( <i>Sl</i> )	range
		Graben ( <i>G</i> )	trench



Grań ( <i>Po</i> )	ridge	Kukkula ( <i>Fi</i> )	hill
Gričevje ( <i>Sl</i> )	hills	Kullarna ( <i>Sw</i> )	hills
Groep ( <i>Du</i> ), Groupe ( <i>Fr</i> ), Grupo ( <i>Sp</i> ), Gruppo ( <i>R</i> ), Gruppe ( <i>G</i> ), Gruppen ( <i>Sw</i> )	(island) group	Kupol ( <i>R</i> )	(ice) dome
Hafen ( <i>G</i> )	harbour	Kust ( <i>Du</i> ), Küste ( <i>G</i> ), Kusten ( <i>Sw</i> ), Kyst(en) ( <i>N</i> )	coast
Hakotev ( <i>He</i> )	pole (of the earth)	Kvadrant(en) ( <i>Sw</i> )	quadrant
Halbinsel ( <i>G</i> ), Halvö ( <i>N, Sw</i> ), Halvöia ( <i>N</i> ), Halvön ( <i>N, Sw</i> ), Halvøy, Halvöya ( <i>N</i> )	peninsula	Lac ( <i>Fr</i> ), Lago, Laguna ( <i>Sp</i> )	lake
Hamna, Hamnen ( <i>N</i> )	harbour	Łańcuch ( <i>Po</i> )	range
Har(a'ee) ( <i>He</i> )	mountain(s)	Lande(t) ( <i>N, Sw</i> )	land
Hatsfony ( <i>He</i> )	south	Landspitze ( <i>G</i> )	point
Hav(et) ( <i>N, Sw</i> )	ocean, sea	Ławica ( <i>Po</i> )	bank
Haven ( <i>Du</i> ), Havnen ( <i>N</i> ), Havre ( <i>Fr</i> )	harbour	Ledene Plošče ( <i>Sl</i> )	ice shelf
Hegylánc ( <i>Hu</i> )	range	Leden Polotok ( <i>Sl</i> )	ice promontory
Hegy(ség) ( <i>Hu</i> )	mount(ain)(s)	Ledenik ( <i>Sl</i> ), Lednik ( <i>R</i> ), Ledovec ( <i>C</i> )	glacier
Hei(ene) ( <i>N</i> )	upland(s)	Ledový Výběžek ( <i>C</i> )	ice promontory
Heuvel(s) ( <i>Du</i> )	hill(s)	Ledyanoy Bukhta ( <i>R</i> )	ice bay
Hielo ( <i>Sp</i> )	(land or sea) ice	Ledyanoy Shel'f ( <i>R</i> )	ice shelf
Hielo Fijo ( <i>Sp</i> )	ice shelf	Ledyanoy Zaliv ( <i>R</i> )	ice gulf
Hode ( <i>N</i> )	head, point	Legység ( <i>Hu</i> )	glacier
Høga ( <i>N</i> )	plateau	Lengua ( <i>Sp</i> )	tongue (of land), spit
Höhenzug ( <i>G</i> )	range	Lengua de Hielo ( <i>Sp</i> )	ice tongue
Holm(ene), Holmen ( <i>N</i> )	islet(s)	Lodospad(y) ( <i>Po</i> )	icefall(s)
Hora (Hory) ( <i>C</i> )	mount(ain)(s)	Lodowe Mierzeje ( <i>Po</i> )	ice promontory
Hoya ( <i>Sp</i> )	depression	Lodowiec ( <i>Po</i> )	glacier
Hügel ( <i>G</i> )	hill	Lodowy Szelf, Lód Szelfowy ( <i>Po</i> )	ice shelf
Huk ( <i>N</i> )	hook, spit	Loma ( <i>Sp</i> )	hillock, knoll
Hull(er), Hullet ( <i>N</i> )	cove(s)	Löp ( <i>n</i> )	channel, passage
Iglica ( <i>Po</i> )	needle	Maa ( <i>Fi</i> )	land
Ijsbarrière, Ijsshelf ( <i>Du</i> )	ice barrier, front, shelf	Macizo ( <i>Sp</i> )	massif
Île(s) ( <i>Fr</i> ), Ilha ( <i>Pt</i> )	island(s)	Mancha, Manchón ( <i>Sp</i> )	mark, spot
Îlot(s) ( <i>Fr</i> )	islet(s)	Mar ( <i>Sp</i> ), Mare ( <i>I</i> )	sea
Insel(n) ( <i>G</i> )	island(s)	Mar Glacial ( <i>Sp</i> )	icy sea
Is(en) ( <i>N</i> )	(land or sea) ice	Massiccio ( <i>I</i> ), Massiv ( <i>G</i> ), Massivet ( <i>Sw</i> )	massif
Isbarrière ( <i>N</i> ), Isbarrieren ( <i>Da</i> )	ice barrier, front, shelf	Meer(e) ( <i>G</i> )	sea(s)
Isfält ( <i>Sw</i> )	ice field, shelf	Meerenge ( <i>G</i> )	strait
Isforberg(et) ( <i>N</i> ), Isforbjerg ( <i>Da</i> )	ice promontory	Mer ( <i>Fr</i> ), Meri ( <i>Fi</i> )	sea
Ishaf(et) ( <i>N</i> ), Ishav(et) ( <i>N, Sw</i> )	icy sea	Méridional(e)(s) ( <i>Fr</i> )	southern
Isla(s) ( <i>Sp</i> )	island(s)	Meseta ( <i>Sp</i> )	plateau
Islas Rocosas ( <i>Sp</i> )	rocky islands	Meseta de Hielo ( <i>Sp</i> )	ice plateau
Islita, Islote(s), Islotito ( <i>Sp</i> )	islet(s)	Mogote(s) ( <i>Sp</i> )	(isolated) rocks
Isola (Isole) ( <i>I</i> )	island(s)	Mojón ( <i>Sp</i> )	landmark
Isolotto ( <i>I</i> )	islet	Monolito ( <i>Sp</i> )	monolith
Isterrass ( <i>N, Sw</i> )	ice shelf	Mont(s), Montagne(s) ( <i>Fr</i> ), Montaña(s) ( <i>Sp</i> ), Montanha(s) ( <i>Pt</i> ), Monte (Monti) ( <i>I</i> ), Monte(s) ( <i>Sp</i> )	mount(ain)(s)
Isthme ( <i>Fr</i> ), Istmo ( <i>Sp</i> )	isthmus	More ( <i>R</i> ), Moře ( <i>C</i> )	sea
Istungen ( <i>N</i> )	ice tongue	Morena ( <i>Po</i> )	moraine
Jäätikko ( <i>Fi</i> )	ice sheet	Morne ( <i>Fr</i> ), Morro ( <i>Sp</i> )	hill
Jéghegyfok ( <i>Hu</i> )	ice promontory	Morze ( <i>Po</i> )	sea
Jižní ( <i>C</i> )	south	Mouillage ( <i>Fr</i> )	anchorage
Joch ( <i>G</i> )	col	Muralla ( <i>Sp</i> )	wall
Južna, Južni ( <i>SC, Sl</i> )	southern	Mys ( <i>R</i> ), Nes(et) ( <i>N</i> )	cape, point
Kaap ( <i>Du</i> )	cape	Nevado ( <i>Sp</i> )	snow peak
Kæde(n) ( <i>Da</i> )	range	Nord ( <i>Fr, G</i> )	north
Kaf Hakerah Hagadol ( <i>He</i> )	ice promontory	Nordeste ( <i>Sp</i> )	north-east
Kamen' (Kamni) ( <i>R</i> )	rock(s)	Nördlich ( <i>G</i> )	northern
Kamm ( <i>G</i> )	ridge	Norte ( <i>Sp</i> )	north
Kanaal ( <i>Du</i> ), Kanal ( <i>G</i> ), Kanalen ( <i>N</i> )	strait	Nunataken ( <i>G</i> ), Nunatakene ( <i>N</i> ), Nunatakerna ( <i>Sw</i> ), Nunatakerne ( <i>Da</i> ), Nunatakes ( <i>Sp</i> ), Nunataki ( <i>R</i> ), Nunatakok ( <i>Hu</i> ), Nunataky ( <i>C</i> )	nunataks
Kap ( <i>G</i> ), Kapp ( <i>N</i> )	cape	Ö(arna) ( <i>Sw</i> )	island(s)
Karhon ( <i>He</i> )	glacier	Öböl ( <i>Hu</i> )	bay
Kedjan ( <i>Sw</i> )	range	Obryv ( <i>R</i> )	bluff, cliff
Keten ( <i>Du</i> ), Kette(n) ( <i>G</i> )	range	Occidental ( <i>Sp</i> ), Occidental(e) ( <i>Fr</i> )	western
Kholmy ( <i>R</i> )	hills	Ocean ( <i>Du</i> ), Océan ( <i>Fr</i> ), Océano ( <i>Sp</i> )	ocean
Khrebet ( <i>R</i> )	range	Océano Glacial ( <i>Sp</i> )	icy sea
Kjeda, Kjede(n) ( <i>N</i> )	(mountain) chain	Odde(n) ( <i>N</i> )	cape, point
Klippe(ne)n, Klipp(orna) ( <i>Sw</i> )	rock(s)	Öen(e), Øen(e), Ö(erne), Ø(erne) ( <i>N</i> )	island(s)
Kontinent ( <i>G</i> )	continent	Oeste ( <i>Sp</i> )	west
Kopuła ( <i>Po</i> )	(ice) dome	Ógrupe(n), Øgrupe(n) ( <i>N</i> )	island group
Kordilleren ( <i>G</i> )	(mountain) chain	Öia, Øia (Öiene, Øiene) ( <i>N</i> )	island(s)
Krenten ( <i>N</i> )	bluff		

Okean (R)	ocean	Rok (N), Rompiente (Sp), Rots(en) (Du)	rock(s)
Område(ne), Området (N)	area(s), territor-y(ies)	Ruchey (R)	stream
Ön (Sw)	island	Ryggen (N)	ridge
Oriental (Sp), Oriental(e) (Fr)	eastern	Saari (Saaret) (Fi)	island(s)
Orilla de la Planicie de Hielo (Sp)	ice front	Saco (Sp)	harbour
Ostańce (Po)	stacks	Salmi (Fi)	sound, strait
Ostrov(a) (R), Ostrov(y) (C)	island(s)	Sark (Hu)	pole (of the Earth)
Ouest (F)	west	Sattel (G)	saddle
Öy(a), Øy(a) (N)	island	Schäre (G)	reef
Öyane, Øyane, Öyene, Øyene (N)	islands	Schelf, Schelfeis (G)	ice shelf
Ozean (G)	ocean	Schiereiland (Du)	peninsula
Ozero (R)	lake	Schlucht (G)	ravine
Pagórek (Po)	hill	Ściany (Po)	walls
Paredón (Sp)	wall	Scogli (I)	rocks
Pasaje(n) (N), Pasaje (Sp)	passage, strait	See (G)	sea
Paso (Sp)	pass, strait	Sektoren (N)	sector
Passe (Fr), Passet (N), Passo (I)	pass, strait	Seljég (Hu), Šelfový Led (C)	ice shelf
Passhöhe (G)	high pass	Señal (Sp)	landmark
Peñasco (Sp)	large rock	Seno (Sp)	bay
Península (Sp), Péninsule (Fr), Penisola (I)	peninsula	Severnaya (R)	north
Peñón(es) (Sp)	rock(s)	Shaat (Du)	strait
Pic(s) (Fr), Picacho(s) (Sp), Picco (I), Pico(s) (Sp), Pik (G), Pik(i) (R)	peak(s)	Sharsharet Hara'ee (He)	range
Piedra (Sp)	rock	Shelf de Hielos (Sp), Shelfeis (G), Shelfen (N), Shelf-Ijs (Du), Shelf-Is (Da, N), Shel'fovyy Lednik (R)	ice shelf
Pináculo(s) (Sp)	pinnacle(s)	Sierra (Sp)	range
Planicie (Sp)	plain	Skala (Skaly) (R), Skałka (Skalki) (Po), Skjær(ene) (N)	rock(s)
Planicie de Hielo (Sp)	ice shelf	Sletten (N)	plain
Platá(et) (N)	plateau	Södra (Sw)	southern
Plataforma de Gelo (Pt)	ice shelf	Sommet(s) (Fr)	summit(s)
Plateforme (Fr)	(ice) shelf	Sond (Du)	sound
Plato (R)	plateau	Sør (N)	south
Playa (Sp)	beach, shore	Spitze (G)	peak, point
Pobřeží (C)	coast	Stacja (Stacje) (Po)	station(s)
Pobřežní Led (C)	coastal ice, ice shelf	Stawy (Po)	ponds
Pogorje (Sl), Pohoří (C)	range	Steilrand (G)	steep coast
Pointe (Fr)	point	Ste(i)n (N)	rock
Pol (C, Da, SC, Sl)	pole (of the Earth)	Stok (Po)	slope
Polaire (Fr)	polar	Straat (Du), Stræde(t), Strait(et) (N)	strait
Polen (N, Sw), Polo (I)	pole (of the Earth)	Strand (N)	beach
Poloostrov (C)	peninsula	Strasse(n), Strasz(e) (G), Strede(t) (N), Stretto (I)	strait
Południowe (Po)	southern	Sud (Fr, I, Sp), Süd(lich) (G)	south(ern)
Poluostrov (R), Półwysep (Po)	peninsula	Sudeste (Sp)	south-east
Polyus (R), Pool (Du)	pole (of the Earth)	Sul (Pt)	south
Portezuelo (Sp)	pass	Sund (G), Sund(et) (N)	sound
Porto (I)	port, harbour	Sur (Sp)	south
Potok (Po)	stream	Sureste (Sp)	south-east
Presqu'île (Fr)	peninsula	Surgidero (Sp)	anchorage, roadstead
Prokhdod (R)	pass, passage	Syd (Da, N, Sw)	south
Proliv (R)	passage, strait	Szczyt (Po)	peak
Promontoire (Fr)	promontory	Sziget(ek) (Hu)	island(s)
Promontoire de Glace (Fr)	ice promontory	Tal (G)	valley
Promontorio (Sp)	promontory	Tanya (Hu)	camp
Promontório Gelado (Pt)	ice promontory	Tavolato di Ghiaccio (I)	ice shelf
Průliv (C)	passage, strait	Tenedero (Sp)	anchorage
Przedpole (Po)	foreland	Tenger (Hu)	sea
Przełęcz (Po)	pass	Terra (I)	land
Przylądek (Po)	cape, point	Terrasse (G)	terrace
Puerto (Sp)	port, harbour	Terre(s) (Fr)	land(s)
Punkt (G), Punt (Du), Punta (I, Sp), Puntilla (Sp), Pynnten (N)	point	Territorio (Sp)	territory
Rada (I, Sp)	roadstead	Thal (G)	valley
Raum (G)	area, zone	Tiefe (G)	(ocean) deep
Ravnina (R)	plain	Tierra(s) (Sp)	land(s)
Razlomy (R)	chasms	Trakt(ene) (N)	tract(s), region(s)
Récif(s) (Fr)	reef(s)	Trange (N)	channel
Refugio (Sp)	refuge	Turnia (Po)	crag
Regionen (G)	regions	Udde(n) (Sw)	cape
Riesengletscher (G)	main glacier	Urwisko (Po)	cliff
Riff (G)	reef	Utës (R)	cliff
Roca(s) (Sp), Roccia (Roccie) (I), Roche(s), Rocher(s) (Fr),		Val, Valle (Sp), Vallée (Fr), Vallei (Du)	valley

Ventisquero ( <i>Sp</i> )	glacier	Wierch ( <i>Po</i> )	hill
Vidde ( <i>N</i> )	mountain plateau	Wybrzeże ( <i>Po</i> )	coast
Vig, Vik(a), Viken ( <i>N</i> )	cove	Wysepka ( <i>Po</i> )	islet
Volcán ( <i>Sp</i> )	volcano	Wyspa (Wyspy) ( <i>Po</i> )	island(s)
Voorgebergte ( <i>Du</i> ), Vorgebirge, Vorland ( <i>G</i> )	foreland	Wzgórze (Wzgórza) ( <i>Po</i> )	hill(s)
Vozvyshehennost' ( <i>R</i> )	(ice) rise	Yam ( <i>He</i> )	sea
Vpadina ( <i>R</i> )	trench	Yuzhnyy ( <i>R</i> )	southern
Vrch(y) ( <i>C</i> )	hill(s)	Zaliv ( <i>R</i> )	gulf
Vulkan(en) ( <i>N</i> )	volcano	Zátoka ( <i>C</i> ), Zatoka ( <i>Po</i> )	bay
Vuori (Vuoret) ( <i>Fi</i> )	mountain(s)	Zee ( <i>Du</i> )	sea
Vyvodnoy Lednik ( <i>R</i> )	outlet glacier	Země ( <i>C</i> ), Zeml'a, Zemlya ( <i>R</i> ), Ziemia ( <i>Po</i> ), Zemlja ( <i>Sl</i> )	land
Wand ( <i>G</i> )	wall	Zona ( <i>Sp</i> )	zone
Welt ( <i>G</i> )	world	Zuid(elijke) ( <i>Du</i> )	south(ern)

## THE PLACE-NAMES

**Aagaard Glacier** 66°44'S 64°29'W, flowing S into head of Mill Inlet, Foyen Coast, was mapped by FIDS from "Hope Bay", 1946-47, and photographed from the air by RARE in 1947; named after Consul Bjarne Aagaard (1873-1956), Norwegian Antarctic bibliographer and historian, in association with similar names in this area (APC, 1955, p. 4; DCS 601 sheet W 66 64). *Aargaard* [sic] *Glacier* (BA chart 3570, 21.ix.1957). *Glaciar Aargaard* (Argentina. MM chart 110, 1957). *Lednik Ogora* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). *Glaciar Alderete*, after Gerónimo de Alderete who was appointed third Governor of the Antarctic Regions by King Charles V of Spain in 1554, and named Governor of "Terra Australis" and Captain-General of the Province of Chile in 1555 (Chile. IHA, 1974, p.22).

*Aagot Gr*: see Expedition Rock.

*Aargaard, Glaciar, Glacier*: see Aagaard Glacier.

**Aaron, Mount** 74°31'S 64°53'W, rising to c. 1 500 m in Latady Mountains, W of Nantucket Inlet, Lassiter Coast, was photographed from the air by USN, 1965-67, and mapped from air photographs by USGS; named after W. T. Aaron, USN, electrician, "South Pole Station", winter 1963 (USGS sketch map Ellsworth Land-Palmer Land, 1969; APC, 1975, p. 3; BAS 500P sheet SS 17-20/SE, 1-DOS 1981).

Abandon Hope 61°16'S 54°03'W, snow slope S of Highton Glacier, Clarence Island, was so called by JSEEIG because of its poor surface for travel (Highton in Furse, 1979, p. 234).

*Abbott, Isla*: see Abbott Island.

**Abbott Island** 64°06'S 62°09'W, near head of Bouquet Bay, between Brabant Island and Liège 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 Maude Abbott (1869-1940), American authority on congenital heart disease (APC, 1960, p. 2; BA chart 3560, 7.iv.1961). *Isla Abbott* (Chile. DNH chart 1400, 1961; IHA, 1974, p. 17).

**Abele Spur** 83°13'S 51°05'W, rising to c. 1 600 m between Mount Lechner and Herring Nunataks, Forrestal Range, Pensacola Mountains, was photographed from the air by USN in 1964 and surveyed from the ground by USGS in 1966; named after Gunars Abele, civil engineer on USACRREL survey of the area, 1973-74 (APC, 1980, p.3).

**Abel Nunatak** 63°33'S 57°41'W, E of two isolated nunataks, rising to c. 200 m on S side of Broad Valley, Trinity Peninsula, was so named following geological survey by FIDS from "Hope Bay", 1960-61, in association with *Cain Nunatak* (q.v.) (APC, 1964, p. 2; BAS 250 sheet SP 21-22/13, 1-DOS 1974).

**Abendroth Peak** 71°06'S 61°58'W, rising to c. 1 200 m S of head of Lehrke 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 Ernst Karl Abendroth, USARP biologist, "Palmer Station", 1968 (BAS, 250 sheet SR 19-20/16, 1-DOS 1976; APC, 1977, p.3).

**Abernethy Flats** 63°52'S 57°54'W, at head of Brandy Bay, James Ross Island, were surveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay", 1952-54; following geological work by BAS, 1981-83, named after Thomas Abernethy, Gunner in HMS *Erebus* of the British naval expedition, 1839-43 (Capt. James Ross, RN); Able Seaman in HMS *Fury* (Capt. W. E. Parry, RN), British North-west Passage expedition, 1821-23; Second Mate in HMS *Victory* (Capt. John Ross, RN), British North-west Pass-

age expedition, 1829-33, who sledged with James Ross to the North Magnetic Pole (Thomson, 1984, map Fig. 1B, p. 309; APC, 1986, p. 3).

*Ablation Bay, Camp*: see Ablation Valley.

**Ablation Lake** 70°49'S 68°26'W, a pro-glacial tidal lake in *Ablation Valley* (q.v.), Alexander Island, with stratified saline and fresh water, and dammed in its upper part by George VI Ice Shelf, was named in association with the valley and following limnological research by BAS from 1973 (APC, 1980, p. 3; Clapperton and Sugden, 1983, map Fig. 2).

**Ablation Point** 70°48'S 68°21'W, E extremity of rock ridge rising to 550 m and forming N entrance point of *Ablation Valley* (q.v.), was surveyed and used as a site for FIDS depots in 1948-49 (Fuchs, 1951b, p. 20-21); named in association with the valley (APC, 1955, p. 4; USHO chart 6638, 1956; DOS 610 sheet W 70 68, 1960). *Mys Ableyshen* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961).

**Ablation Valley** 70°49'S 68°25'W, mainly ice-free W-E valley on E coast of Alexander Island, S of Ablation Point, was photographed from the air by Ellsworth in November 1935 and subsequently mapped by Joerg (1937, map facing p. 444); following survey by BGLE in October 1936, named at its mouth *Ablation Bay* (Rymill, 1938a, p. 511) or *Ablation Camp* (Stephenson and Fleming, 1940, p. 160-61 and photograph p. 162; Stephenson, 1940, p. 173 and map facing p. 232), because of the limited snow and ice cover. *Ablation Valley* (APC, 1955, p. 4; DOS 610 sheet W 70 68, 1960). The valley was remapped by a University of Aberdeen party, supported by BAS, in 1978-79 (Sugden and Clapperton, 1980).

*Ableyshen, Mys*: see Ablation Point.

Abovedada, Punta [= arched point] 64°33'S 61°59'W, SE point of Enterprise Island, Danco Coast, was so called descriptively by AAE (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter A).

**Abrams, Mount** 75°22'S 72°27'W, one of the *Behrendt Mountains* (q.v.), NW of Cape Zumberge, Orville Coast, rising to c. 1 400 m, was named after Talbert Abrams, American photogrammetric engineer and instrument manufacturer, who supported RARE (USBGN, 1969, p. 1; USGS sketch map Ellsworth Land-Palmer Land, 1969; APC, 1975, p. 3; BAS 500P sheet SS 17-20/SE, 1-DOS 1981).

*"Abrazo de Maipo, Refugio"*: see Camel Nunataks.

*Abrigo, Isla(s)*: see Shelter Islands.

**Absalom, Mount** 80°24'S 25°24'W, S-most and highest (1 645 m) of the *Herbert Mountains* (q.v.), Shackleton Range, was named after Henry William Lyon Absalom (1894-1965), member of the Scientific Committee of TAE (APC, 1962, p. 3; DOS 610 sheet W 80 24/26, 1963).

*"A", Cabo*: see Variable, Cabo.

**Academy Glacier** 84°15'S 61°00'W, between Neptune Range and Patuxent Range, Pensacola Mountains, was photographed from the air by USN in 1964; named after the National Academy of Sciences for its important role in USARP (USGS sheet SV 21-30/1, 1968; APC, 1974, p. 3). *Lednik Akademy* (Soviet Union. MMF map V-21-V-30, 1972).

*Acantilado, Islote*: see Cliff Island.

*Acantilados, Isla*: see Beak Island.

**Access Point** 64°49'S 63°47'W, NW of Cape Lancaster, Anvers Island, following survey by FIDS from "Arthur Harbour" in 1955, was so named because it provides a landing place for

- boats with access to the interior of the island (APC, 1958, p. 4; BA chart 3572, 25.vii.1958).
- A. Cerda, Canal*: see Aguirre Passage.
- Acevedo, Monte*: see Tricorn, Mount.
- Achæan Range** 64°30'S 63°38'W, extending 25 km SW from Lapeyrère Bay, Anvers Island, rising to 2 570 m at Mount Agamemnon and including also, from N to S; Mount Nestor, Mount Achilles and Mount Helen, was surveyed by FIDS from "Arthur Harbour" in 1955; photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57, and so named in association with *Trojan Range* (q.v.) and other names from Homer's *Iliad* in this area (APC, 1958, p. 4; BA chart 3566, 16.x.1959). Features in this range are named after individual Achæans.
- Achala, Monte** 62°55'S 60°42'W, rising to 680 m at N end of Telefon Ridge, Deception Island, was so called by AAE after a mountain in Argentina (Olsacher and others, 1956, map facing p. 26). *Mount Achala* (USBGN, 1965, p. 92).
- Achala, Mount*: see Achala, Monte.
- Achilles Heel** 64°30'S 63°38'W, rising to 915 m from the col between Mount Achilles and Mount Helen, Achæan Range, Anvers Island, was surveyed by FIDS from "Arthur Harbour" in 1955; named from its position in relation to *Mount Achilles* (q.v.) (APC, 1958, p. 4; BA chart 3566, 16.x.1959).
- Achilles, Mount** 64°29'S 63°34'W, rising to 1 280 m in *Achæan Range* (q.v.), Anvers Island, was surveyed by FIDS from "Arthur Harbour" in 1955; in association with other Achæans from Homer's *Iliad* in this range, named after Achilles (fl. c. 1200 BC), Prince of the Myrmidons of Phthia in Thesaly (APC, 1958, p. 4; BA chart 3566, 16.x.1959).
- Aciar, Mount*: see Ehrlich, Mount.
- Ackerman Nunatak** 82°41'S 47°45'W, rising to 655 m at N end of Forrestal Range, Pensacola Mountains, was probably a feature sighted by the Argentine Grupo Aeronaval UT 78 on the first Argentine flight to the South Pole in January 1962 (*Butler Rocks*, q.v.) and called *Nunatak U.T.7.8*. (Pierrou, 1970, p. 703); photographed from the air by USN in 1964 and surveyed from the ground on USGS Pensacola Mountains Project, 1965–66; named after Thomas A. Ackerman, USN, aerographer (MCB, Special Detachment "Bravo"), "Ellsworth Station", winter 1957 (USGS sheet SU 21–25/10, 1969; APC, 1974, p. 3).
- "*Aconcagua*": see Aconcagua, Punta.
- Aconcagua, Isla** 66°40'S 67°50'W, the largest of the *Sillard Islands* (q.v.) off NE Adelaide Island, was so called by CAE after the Chilean province (Chile. DNH chart LII, 1947; IHA, 1974, p. 17).
- Aconcagua, Punta** 62°24'S 59°41'W, SW of The Triplets, Robert Island, South Shetland Islands, following CAE, 1949, was so called after the Chilean province (Chile, DNH chart 505, 1958; IHA, 1974, p. 17). "*Aconcagua*", referring to a nearby survey station (Chile. DNH chart 1405, 1961).
- Acosta, Caleta** 64°42'S 62°03'W, E of Sadler Point, Danco Coast, was probably so called after Guillermo Acosta, a sailor in *Uruguay*, 1904–05 (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter A).
- Active Channel, Detroit de l', Estrecho (del)*: see Active Sound.
- Active Reef** 63°24'S 55°52'W, off the N coast of Dundee Island and on S side of Firth of Tay, was charted by DWE and named after the barque *Active* (*Active Sound*, q.v.), which ran aground on the reef during a gale, 10 January 1893 (Donald, 1894, p. 64; APC, 1958, p. 4; BA chart 3205, 23.xi.1961); re-identified and surveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay", 1953–54. *Active S., Seno, Sond*: see Active Sound.
- Active Sound** 63°25'S 56°09'W, between Joinville Island and Dundee Island, running ENE from Antarctic Sound to Firth of Tay, was charted by DWE and named after *Active* (Capt. T. Robertson), one of the four barques of DWE, which passed through the sound, 5–8 January 1893 (*Balæna Valley, Diana Reef, Cape Kinnes, Kinnes Cove*, q.v.) (Robertson, chart, 1893a; BA chart 1238, x.1893; APC, 1955, p. 4; BAS 250 sheet SP 21–22/14, 1–DOS 1973). *Active Channel* (Donald, chart, [1892–93]). *Active Sund* (Friederichsen, 1895, Tafel 7, facing p. 304). *Détroit de l'Active* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904b, Vol. 2, map p. 232–33). *Active Strait* (Balch, 1904, map facing p. 81). *Estrecho del Active* (Riso Patron S., 1908, p. 13). *Seno Active* (Riso Patron S., 1908, end map). *Active S.* (HA chart, 1928). *Paso Activo* (Chile. DNH chart L, 1947). *Estrecho Active* (Argentina. MM chart 103, 1949; Pierrou, 1970, p. 148; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 17). The sound was surveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay", 1952–54. *Active Sond* (Knapp, 1958, p. 567). *Proliv Aktiv* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961).
- Active Sound*: see Larsen Channel or Tay, Firth of.
- Active Strait, Sund*: see Active Sound.
- Activo, Paso*: see Active Sound.
- Acton, Mount** 70°58'S 63°42'W, highest of the Welch Mountains, central Palmer Land, rising to c. 3 015 m, was photographed from the air by USN, 1966–69, and mapped from air photographs by USGS; named after Cdr William Acton, USN, Operations Officer, US Naval Support Force, Antarctica, 1967–68, and Executive Officer, 1968–69 (APC, 1977, p. 3; Singleton, 1979, map Fig. 1; USGS sketch map Palmer Land (North Part), 1979).
- Acuña, Glaciar**, not identified, was listed as a rejected name (Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 17).
- Acuña Island** 60°45'S 44°36'W, off entrance of Scotia Bay, Laurie Island, was charted by SNAE in 1903 and named *Acuña Isle*, after Hugo A. Acuña, pioneer Argentine meteorologist with SNAE on Laurie Island, 1903–04 (Bruce and others, chart, [1903c]). *Delta Island* (Bruce, 1903–04, p. 40). *Delta Islands*, including the island SW of the main island (Brown and others, 1906, map facing p. 145). *Islote Acuña* (Argentina. MM chart 31, 1930; Pierrou, 1970, p. 148). The island was further charted by DI in 1933. *Acuña Island* (BA chart 1775, 17.viii.1934; APC, 1959a, p. 4). *Acuña Islet* (Brown, 1943, p. 61; APC, 1955, p. 4). *Isla Delta* (Díaz Molano and Homet, [1948], map p. 259).
- Acuña Isle, Islet*: see Acuña Island.
- Acuña, Islote*: see Acuña Island or Acuña Rocks.
- Acuña, Roca** 65°04'S 63°58'W, was reported by AAE in Lemaire Channel, between Loubat Point and Booth Island, and so called after Pedro Acuña, a sailor in *Uruguay*, 1904–05 (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter A). The rock is not shown on BA chart 3572, 29.xi.1974.
- Acuña Rocks** 63°18'S 57°56'W, two rocks W of Largo Island, off Cape Legoupil, Trinity Peninsula, were charted as a single feature by CAE, 1947–48, and named *Islote Sub-Teniente Acuña* after a member of the expedition (Chile. DNH chart 503, 1948); recharted correctly, 1950–51, when the name *Islote Acuña* was applied to the larger rock (Chile. DNH chart 501, 1951; IHA, 1974, p. 18). *Acuña Rocks* (USOO chart 6650, 1963; APC, 1986, p. 3).
- Adam Guy, Isla** 65°24'S 65°31'W, N of Sawyer Island, Pitt Islands, Biscoe Islands, was so called by AAE (Argentina. MM chart H–772, 1964).
- Adams, Cabo, Cap*: see Adams, Cape.

**Adams, Cape** 75°00'S 62°34'W, S tip of Bowman Peninsula and E entrance point of Gardner Inlet, dividing Lassiter Coast from Orville Coast, was photographed from the air by RARE, 21 November 1947 (Ronne, 1948b, p. 372 and photograph Fig. 22, p. 379 [wrongly captioned but showing Gardner Inlet with Cape Adams on the extreme right]); sighted from the ground but not precisely located by FIDS from "Stonington Island" in December 1947; named *Cape Charles J. Adams*, after Lieut. Charles J. Adams, USAAF, one of the RARE pilots, and shown in *c.* 75°03'S 61°50'W (AGS map, 1948). *Cape Adams* (Ronne, 1948b, p. 390; APC, 1955, p. 4; BA chart 3176, 30.xi.1956; USGS sketch map Ellsworth Land–Palmer Land, 1969; BAS 500P sheet SS 17–20/SE, 1–DOS 1981). *Cabo Adams* (Argentina. MM chart N–"P"–1, 1952; Chile, IHA, 1974, p. 18). *Cap Adams* (France. SHM chart 5879, 1956). *Mys Adams* (Soviet Union. UNGSVF chart 334, 1958). *Capo Smithy*, in error (*Smith Peninsula*, q.v.) (Zavatti, 1958, Tav. 12–13). *Capo Adams* (Zavatti, 1960a, p. 1420). The cape was photographed from the air by USN, 1965–67, and mapped from air photographs by USGS.

*Adams, Capo, Mys*: see Adams, Cape.

**Adams Nunatak** 71°44'S 68°34'W, S side of *Neptune Glacier* (q.v.), Alexander Island, following surveys by BAS, 1961–73, was named in association with the glacier after John Couch Adams (1819–92), English mathematician of Cambridge University, who deduced the existence of Neptune in 1846 (APC, 1975, p. 3; BAS 250P sheet SR 19–20/4, 2–DOS 1984).

**Adela, Caleta** 64°15'S 57°15'W, between Ekelöf Point and St. Rita Point, James Ross Island, was so called by AAE (Argentina. IAA map, [1959b]).

*Adelade Island*: see Adelaide Island.

*Adelai(i)da, Isla*: see Adelaide Island.

**Adelaide** 67°46'S 68°55'W, BAS station at S point of Adelaide Island, was established on 3 February 1961 and closed on 1 March 1977; originally referred to as "*Base T*" or "*Adelaide Island*" (SPRI, 1962b, p. 54) but later named *Adelaide* (APC, 1962, p. 3; DOS 813, British Antarctic Territory sheet, ix.1963). "*Adelaide Base*" (BA, 1963, p. 30). "*Adeleyd-Ayland*" (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 24). The Chilean station "*Teniente Carvajal*" was established here in January 1985, the former BAS station having been taken over by Chile.

*Adelaide*: see Adelaide Island.

**Adelaide Anchorage** 67°47'S 68°57'W, an area of safe anchorage off Adelaide, was named following charting by an RN Hydrographic Survey Unit from *John Biscoe*, 1962–63 (Dixon, 1964, p. 34–35) (APC, 1964, p. 2; BA chart 3577, 14. viii.1964).

"*Adelaide Base*": see Adelaide.

*Adelaide Eiland, -Fjellene*: see Adelaide Island.

*Adélaïde, Île (d')*: see Adelaide Island.

*Adelaide Insel, Isla*: see Adelaide Island.

**Adelaide Island**, between 66°35' and 67°45'S, off Loubet Coast and Fallières Coast, was discovered and charted as an island 15 km long on 14 February 1832 by Biscoe, whose log records: "the island being the furthest known land to the southward, I have honoured it with the name of H[er] M[ost] G[racious] Majesty Queen Adelaide" [of Sax-Meiningen (1792–1849), Queen Consort of King William IV of England] (Biscoe, 1830–33b; BA chart 1238, 7.ix.1839; APC, 1955, p. 4). *Île Adélaïde* ([Biscoe], 1833c, map facing p. 65). *Île d'Adélaïde* (Biscoe, 1833b, p. 166). *Adelaide's Island* ([Biscoe], 1835, p. 272). *Adelaide* (BA chart [1240, vi.1839]). *Adelaide Insel* (Ross,

1847b, end map). *Adelaide Ön* (Ohlin, 1898, p. 284). *Königin Adelaide-Insel* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904b, Vol. 1, p. 93). *Isla Adelaide* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904–05, Tomo 2, end map). *Adelaide Eiland* (Manen, 1905, Kaart 8 following p. 710). *Queen Adelaide Island* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1905, p. 73). The west coast of the island was sighted on 15 January 1905 by FAE, 1903–05, and called *Terre Loubet*, but (following the rough charting of the whole island in January 1909 by FAE, 1908–10, when its insularity and identity with Biscoe's original discovery were established) the name was later transferred to the mainland coast to the NE (*Loubet Coast*, q.v.) (Charcot, 1906b, p. 301, 477 and map facing p. 333; 1910, p. 85–100). *President Loubet's Promontory*, referring to region in 66°40'S (Charcot, 1905a, map facing p. 592). *Avancée Loubet* (Charcot, 1906b, p. 477). *Koningin Adelaide-Eiland* (Nordenskjöld and others, [1907a], p. 38). *Isla Adelaïda* (Riso Patron S., 1908, p. 15; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 18). *Loubet Land* (BA chart 1238, ix.1908). *Charcot Land* (Balch, 1909b, chart facing p. 38). *Terre Adélaïde* (Charcot, 1910, p. 129). *Adelaide Land* (Charcot, [1911b], p. 133). *Terra Adélaïde* (Rouch, 1911, p. 3). *Queen Adelaide-Insel* (Nordenskjöld, 1911b, map p. 49). *Adelaide-Öya* (HA chart, 1927). *Adelaideöen* (Aagaard, 1930, end map). *Adelaide Ö* (Hansen, atlas, 1936, chart 1). The E coast of the island was remapped by BGLE in 1936–37 (Rymill, 1938a, map facing p. 496). *Adelaide [sic] Island* (USAAF chart [LR-74], 1942). *Adelaide-Öy* (Hansen, chart [no number], 1947). *Adelaiden Saari* (Andersson, 1948, end map). *Isla Adeleida [sic]* (Mann Fisher, 1948, map p. 10). *Isla General Mackenna* (Orrego Vicuña, 1948, p. 197 and end map). *Loubet Island* (James, 1949, p. 56). *Adelaide-Fjellene*, referring to mountain range only (Rønne, 1950b, p. 188). *Ostrov Adileyd* (Soviet Union. BSE, 1950, map following p. 484). *Isola Adelaide* (Zavatti, 1952, p. 507). *Isla Blanco Encalada*, after Alm. M. Blanco Encalada (*Hoseason Island*, q.v.) (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 285). *Ostrov Adeleyd* (Baranov and others, 1954, map p. 283). *Isla Belgrano*, after General Don Manuel Belgrano y Peri (1770–1820), Argentine soldier and patriot (Argentina. MM, 1953, map p. 283; Pierrou, 1970, p. 195–97). *Ostrov Adelaidin* (Bártl, 1958, map facing p. 144). In 1958–59 the coast of the island was surveyed from *John Biscoe* (Capt. W. Johnston), and in 1962–63 a further survey was made of the S coast from HMS *Protector*, and the triangulation of the island and offiers was almost completed by BAS surveyors (BA chart 3571, 14.vii.1961; 3577, 14.viii.1964; BAS, 1964, p. 31; Dixon, 1964, p. 34–35). [For history of occupation see *Adelaide* and *Rothera*.]

"*Adelaide Island*": see Adelaide.

*Adelaide, Isola, Land*: see Adelaide Island.

*Adelaiden Saari*: see Adelaide Island.

*Adelaide Ö, -öen, -Ön, -Öy, Öya*: see Adelaide Island.

*Adelaide's Island*: see Adelaide Island.

*Adélaïde, Terra, Terre*: see Adelaide Island.

*Adelaidin, Ostrov*: see Adelaide Island.

*Adeleida, Isla*: see Adelaide Island.

"*Adeleyd-Ayland*": see Adelaide.

*Adeleyd, Ostrov*: see Adelaide Island.

*A. de Monaco, Cap(e)*: see Monaco, Cape.

**Ader, Mount** 64°11'S 60°31'W, rising to *c.* 1 600 m on S side of Wright Ice Piedmont, Davis Coast, was photographed from the air by FIDASE in 1956–57; in association with the names of pioneers of aviation grouped in this area, named after

- Clément Ader (1841–1925), French pioneer aeronaut, who was probably the first man to leave the ground in a heavier-than-air machine solely as the result of an engine contained in it, 9 October 1890 (APC, 1960, p. 2; BAS 250 sheet SQ 19–20/4, 1–DOS, 1974).
- Adie, Caleta, Ensenada*: see Adie Inlet.
- Adie Inlet** 66°25'S 62°20'W, inlet of Larsen Ice Shelf between Veier Head and Astro Cliffs, Oscar II Coast, was photographed from the air by RARE and surveyed from the ground by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in 1947; named after Dr Raymond John Adie (b. 1925), South African born British geologist; with FIDS, Hope Bay, 1947–48, and "Stonington Island", 1948–50, and subsequently Chief Geologist, FIDS/BAS until 1967; Head, Earth Sciences Division, BAS, 1967–73; Deputy Director, 1973–85; Editor, FIDS/BAS *Scientific Reports*, 1956–80, and *British Antarctic Survey Bulletin*, 1963–80. The name was first applied to the U-shaped feature at the head of the inlet (APC, 1955, p. 4). *Caleta Feijoo*, probably referring to this feature (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 325). *Caleta Adie* (Argentina. MM chart 121, 1954; Pierrou, 1970, p. 148). The name was redefined following further surveys by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in 1953 and 1955, when *Jason Peninsula* (q.v.) was delineated as forming the N side of the inlet (APC, 1958, p. 4; DOS 813, British Antarctic Territory sheet, 1963). *Zaliv Eydi* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). *Ensenada Adie* (Chile. DNH, 1962, p. 227; IHA, 1974, p. 18). *Ledyanoy Zaliv Eydi* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 24.).
- Adileyd, Ostrov*: see Adelaide Island.
- Adit Nunatak** 65°54'S 62°48'W, rising to c. 800 m on N side of Leppard Glacier, Oscar II Coast, was surveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in 1955, and so named because it marked the approach to an unsurveyed area to the NW (APC, 1958, p. 4; BA chart 3570, 29.ix.1961).
- A. Ditte Fj., Massif, Mount*: see Ditte, Mount.
- Adkins, Mount** 73°03'S 62°02'W, rising to c. 1 700 m on NE side of Mosby Glacier, Lassiter Coast, was photographed from the air by USN, 1965–67, and mapped from air photographs by USGS; named after Thomas Adkins, USASA cook, "Palmer Station", winter 1965 (USGS sketch map Ellsworth Land-Palmer Land, 1969; APC, 1975, p. 3).
- Admirala Mordvinova, Ostrov*: see Elephant Island.
- Admiralen Peak** 62°06'S 58°29'W, rising to c. 300 m on W side of Admiralty Bay, King George Island, was probably one of the peaks called *Le Poing* or *The Fist* (*Wegger Peak*, q.v.); following surveys by FIDS from "Admiralty Bay", 1948–60, and air photography by FIDASE in 1956, named *Admiralen Peak* after *Admiralen* (Kapt. Søren Andersen), the first modern floating factory ship, owned by A/S Ørnen and first operated in Admiralty Bay, January 1906 (*Hauken Rock, Ørnen Rocks*, q.v.) (APC, 1960, p. 2; BA chart, 1774, 14.ix.1962). *Admiration Peak*, in error (BA, 1963, p. 20).
- Admiralicji, Zatoki*: see Admiralty Bay.
- Admiralitätsbucht*: see Admiralty Bay or Admiralty Sound.
- Admiralitäts Strasse, -Sund*: see Admiralty Sound.
- Admiralitäts-Strasse*: see Admiralty Sound.
- Admiraliteitsbaai*: see Admiralty Bay.
- Admiraliteits-Sond*: see Admiralty Sound.
- Admiraliteits-Sundet*: see Admiralty Sound.
- Admiralteystva, Bukhta*: see Admiralty Bay.
- Admiralteystva, Proliv*: see Admiralty Sound.
- "Admiralti-Bey"*: see Admiralty Bay.
- Admiralti, Bukhta, Zaliv*: see Admiralty Bay.
- Admiralty B., Bahía*: see Admiralty Bay.
- Admiralty Bai*: see Admiralty Bay or Admiralty Sound.
- Admiralty, Baie*: see Admiralty Bay.
- Admiralty Bay** 62°08'S 58°27'W, S coast of King George Island, between Demay Point and Martins Head, was roughly charted by Powell in 1820–22 and named after the Board of Admiralty (Powell, chart 1822a; BA chart 1238, 1844; APC, 1955, p. 4). *Georges Bay, King Georges Harbour [sic], King Georges Harbor [sic]*, possibly referring to this feature (Pendleton, 1821–23). *Baie Admiralty* (d'Urville, 1838, map following p. 1170). *Bahía Admiralty* (Spain. DH chart 458, 1861). *Admiralty Bai* (Friederichsen, 1895, Tafel 7 facing p. 304). *Baia del Ammiragliato* (Gerlache, 1902a, end map). *Bahía Almirante* (Riso Patron S., 1908, end map). The bay was further charted by FAE, 1908–10, in December 1909 (Charcot, 1910, p. 23–36). *Admiralitätsbucht* (Nordenskjöld, 1911b, p. 93). *Baie de l'Amirauté* (Rouch, 1911, p. 2; Charcot, 1912, Pl. 1). *Admiralty B.* (HA chart, 1928). *Saint George Bay* (USHO chart 1132, 1930). The bay was recharted by DI in 1934–35, when astronomical observations were obtained (Nelson, 1935; BA chart 3205, 25.iii.1937). *Unnamed Bay*, referring to earlier name (Hobbs, 1939a, p. 41). *Bahía Almirantazgo* (Argentina. IGM map, 1946; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 25). A FIDS station ("Base G" or "Admiralty Bay") was established on *Keller Peninsula* (q.v.), 25 January 1947, occupied temporarily until 23 March 1947, re-occupied on 18 January 1948, and maintained continuously until 19 January 1961. A small Argentine hut was erected nearby and occupied for a month early in 1948, but was later demolished (Thomas and Roberts, 1953, p. 660). *Amiralty [sic] Bay* (BA, 1948, p. 145). *Bahía Lasserre [sic]*, after Augusto Lasserre (1826–1906), of the Argentine Navy, first Argentine to raise the national flag in Tierra del Fuego (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 198d). *Admiraltybukten* (Frödin, 1956, end map). *Bahía Lasserre* (Argentina. MM chart 136, 1957; Pierrou, 1970, p. 472). *Admiraliteitsbaai* (Knapp, 1958, p. 567). *Baia Ammiragliato* (Zavatti, 1958, Tav. 9). *Bukhta Admiralteystva* (Nudel'man, 1960, loose map). *"Almirantazgo"* (Orlando, 1964, p. 634), *"Admiralti-Bey"*, referring to the British station (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 24). *Bukhta Admiralti* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 175). *Zaliv Admiralti* (Govorukha and Simonov, 1973, map Fig. 1, p. 9). *Zatoki Admiralicji* (Tokarski, 1981, p. 146). The Brazilian station "*Comandante Ferraz*", sited near the old British station, was inaugurated 6 February 1984 for summer occupation; named after Cmdte Luiz Ferraz (d. 1982) of the Brazilian Navy; occupied continuously from 13 December 1985. The W shore of the bay was designated SSSI No. 8 under the Antarctic Treaty (SPRI, 1986, p. 227).
- Admiralty Bay*: see Admiralty Sound.
- Admiraltybukten*: see Admiralty Bay.
- Admiralty, Canal, Estrecho, Inlet*: see Admiralty Sound.
- Admiralty Island*: see Elephant Island.
- Admiralty S.*: see Admiralty Sound.
- Admiralty Sound** 64°20'S 57°10'W, separating Seymour Island and Snow Hill Island from James Ross Island, was discovered in its N part by Ross, 6 January 1843, and named *Admiralty Inlet*, its full extent being unknown (Ross, 1847a, p. 343; BA chart 1238, 1844). *Canal Admiralty* (Spain. DH chart, 1861). *Admiralty Bai* (Friederichsen, 1895, Tafel 7 facing p. 304). *Fjord dell' Ammiragliato* (Gerlache, 1902a, end map). The feature was charted and proved to be a sound by SwAE, 9–10 March 1902 (Nordenskjöld and others, 1905, p. 137). *Bahía*

- Almirantazgo* ([Irizar], 1903, map facing p. 128). *Admiralitätsbuch* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904*b*, Vol. 1, p. 161). *Admiralitäts-Sund* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904*b*, Vol. 1, p. 118). *Admiralitets-Sundet* (Nordenskjöld, 1904*b*, p. 166). *Admiralty Bay* (Irizar, 1904, p. 587). *Admiralty Sound* (Nordenskjöld, 1904*f*, map facing p. 128; BA chart 3205, 31.x.1921; APC, 1955, p. 4; BAS 250 sheet SQ 21-22/1 (Ext.), 1-DOS 1974). *Admiralty Sund* (Faustini, 1904, p. 6). *Estrecho del Almirantazgo* (Nordenskjöld, 1904*c*, p. 23). *Golfo del Almirantazgo* (Nordenskjöld, 1904*c*, p. 12). *Amiralitets-Sundet*, *Amiralitets-Viken* (Nordenskjöld, 1904*a*, p. 49-50). *Détroit de l'Amirauté* (Nordenskjöld and others, [1904*c*], map p. 232-33). *Admiralität-Strasse* (Nordenskjöld, 1905*a*, map p. 236). *Admiraliteits-Sond* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1907, p. 49). *Stretto dell' Ammiragliato* (Duse, 1907, p. 56). *Seymour-Meer*, probably referring to N part (Nordenskjöld and others, 1907, p. 63). *Admiralitäts Strasse* (Nordenskjöld, 1911*b*, Karte 3). *Admiralty S.* (HA chart, 1928). *Admiralty Strait* (AGS map, sheet 1, [1928]). *Admiraltysundet* (Aagaard, 1930, end map). *Paso Almirantazgo* (Chile. DNH chart LI, 1947; IHA, 1974, p. 25). *Estrecho Almirantazgo* (Argentina. MM chart 103, 1949). The sound was surveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay", 1952-54. *Estrecho Thompson* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 321). *Estrecho Admiralty* (Cordini, 1955, p. 5). *Estrecho Bouchard*, after Tte Coronel de Marina Hipólito Bouchard (1783-1837), of the Argentine Navy, who fought under General San Martín in the War of Independence (Argentina. MM chart 124, 1957; Pierrou, 1970, p. 211). *Estrecho Bouchard* [*sic*] (Argentina. IGM map 3762, 1958). *Proliv Admiralteystva* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961).
- Admiralty Strait, Sund, -sundet*: see Admiralty Sound.
- Admiration Peak*: see Admiralen Peak.
- Adolph Islands** 66°20'S 67°11'W, off NW coast of Watkins Island, Biscoe Islands, Loubet Coast, were photographed from the air by FIDASE in 1956-57; in association with the names of pioneers of cold climate physiology grouped in the area, named after Edward Frederick Adolph (b. 1895), American physiologist specializing in the reactions of the human body to cold; Professor of Physiology, University of Rochester, NY, 1948-60 (APC, 1960, p. 2; BA, 1976, p. 3; BAS 250P sheet SQ 19-20/10, 1-DOS 1979).
- Adriana, Isla* 64°42'S 62°46'W, off Ketley Point, Rongé Island Danco Coast, was so called by CAE (Chile. DNH chart 511, 1951). *Islote Adriana* (Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 18).
- Adriana, Islote*: see Adriana, Isla.
- Adriasola, Cabo, Cap*: see Adriasola, Cape.
- Adriasola, Cape** 67°39'S 69°10'W, SW point of Adelaide Island, was charted by FAE, 1908-10, in January 1909, and named *Cap Adriasola* after M. Adriasola, of Punta Arenas, who assisted the expedition (Charcot, 1910, p. 365). The name *Cape Loubet* (*Loubet Coast*, q.v.) had previously been applied to an indefinite SW point (BA chart 1238, ix.1908). *Adriasola Cape*, with feature poorly defined (BA chart 3175, 9.x.1914). *Kapp Adriasola* (HA chart, 1927). *Cape Andriasola* [*sic*] (USHO, 1943, p. 156). *Cape Adriasola*, with feature poorly defined (BA chart 3196, 12.x.1948; APC, 1955, p. 4). *Cabo Adriasola* (Chile. IGM map, 1947; Pierrou, 1970, p. 149; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 19). *Cabo Adriosola* [*sic*] (Argentina. IGM map 3762, 1958). *Mys Adriasola* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). The feature was recharted by an RN Hydrographic Survey Unit from *John Biscoe* in 1963 and identified as a distinctive ice-cliffed cape (APC, 1964, p. 2; BA chart 3577, 14.viii.1964).
- Adriasola, Kapp, Mys*: see Adriasola, Cape.
- Adriosola, Cabo*: see Adriasola, Cape.
- Advent Island** 64°54'S 63°37'W, in SW entrance of Peltier Channel, Danco Coast. The island and nearby rock were called descriptively *Rocas Bauprés* [= bowsprit rocks] (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 27; Pierrou, 1970, p. 193). *Roca Bauprés* (Argentina. MM chart NU, 1954). Following the work of an RN Hydrographic Survey Unit from HMS *Protector*, 1956-57, the feature was named *Advent Island* because a landing was made to fix its position on Advent Sunday, 1956 (APC, 1959*a*, p. 4; BA chart 3572, 12.viii.1960). *Islote Advent* (Chile. DNH, 1962, p. 167; IHA, 1974, p. 19). *Bauprés Rocks* (USBGN, 1965, p. 93).
- Advent, Islote*: see Advent Island.
- Adventure, Ilôts*, of uncertain location near Mount Bransfield, Trinity Peninsula, were reported to have been discovered and named by Charles Wilkes in 1839 (Gerlache, 1902*b*, p. 25).
- Aeronáutica Argentina, Cerro*: see Shelby, Mount.
- Aetna* (*Ætna*), *Insel, Island, Isola*: see Etna Island.
- Afuera, Isla, Islands*: see Dodge Rocks.
- Afuera, Islote* [= outside islet] 63°45'S 61°50'W, off Cape Possession, Chanticleer Island, was so called by AAE because of its relation to Hoseason Island (Argentina. MM chart ZZ, 1948; Pierrou, 1970, p. 149).
- Afuera, Islotes* (*de*): see Dodge Rocks.
- Agamemnon, Mount** 64°38'S 63°30'W, rising to c. 2 570 m at S end of Achæan Range, Anvers Island, and forming part of the Mount Français massif, was surveyed from the E by FIDS from "Port Lockroy" in 1944; resurveyed, photographed and climbed by FIDS from "Arthur Harbour" in December 1955; in association with other names from Homer's *Iliad* in this range, named after Agamemnon (fl. c. 1200 BC), King of Mycenae, overlord of all Achæa, and Commander-in-Chief of the Achæan forces at Troy (APC, 1958, p. 4; BA chart 3566, 16.ix.1959).
- Agassi(s), Mys*: see Agassiz, Cape.
- Agassiz, Cabo, Cap*: see Agassiz, Cape.
- Agassiz, Cape** 68°28'S 62°57'W, E end of *Kenyon Peninsula* (q.v.) dividing Bowman Coast from Wilkins Coast, following air photography by USAS in December 1940 was called *Cape Joerg*, after W.L.G. Joerg (*Joerg Peninsula*, q.v.) (USAAF chart [LR-74], 1942); named at Joerg's request *Cape Agassiz*, after Jean Louis Rodolphe Agassiz (1807-73), American naturalist and geologist of Swiss origin, who first propounded the theory of continental glaciation in *Études sur les glaciers* (Neuchâtel, 1840) (USBGN, 1947, p. 128; BA chart 3175, 12.xi.1954; [in 68°30'S 62°58'W] APC, 1955, p. 4; [co-ordinates corrected] DOS 610 sheet W 68 62, 1963; APC, 1986, p. 3); surveyed from the ground by FIDS-RARE, 1947-48 (Mason, 1950*a*, p. 150 and map facing p. 151). *Cabo Agassiz* (Argentina. MM chart N-"P"-1, 1952; Pierrou, 1970, p. 149; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 19). *Kap Agassiz* (Kosack, 1955*a*, end map). *Cap Agassiz* (France. SHM chart 5879, 1956). *Mys Agassiz* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). *Mys Agassi* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 24).
- Agassiz, Kap*: see Agassiz, Cape.
- Agat Point*: see Fortuna, Punta.
- Agat, Pryzlgdek*: see Fortuna, Punta.
- A. Gaudry, Sommet, S<sup>t</sup>*: see Gaudry, Mount.
- "*Agirre-Serda*": see Pendulum Cove.
- Agnese, Punta*: see Davey Point.
- Agneta, Punta* 72°55'S 60°40'W, probably a point on S side of



- Clowes Glacier, Black Coast, was so called by AAE after Tte 1° Agneta of the Argentine Navy (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter A).
- Agnew, Mount*: see Irving, Mount.
- Agradable, Punta 65°31'S 64°08'W, S entrance point of Beascochea Bay, Graham Coast, was so called by AAE after Alm. G. Brown's corvette (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter A).
- Agrelo, Cabo 62°14'S 59°04'W, N point of Nelson Island and SW entrance point of Fildes Strait, South Shetland Islands, was so called by AAE after an Argentine patriot of May 1810 (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter A).
- Aguada, Bahía*: Aguda, Bahía.
- Agua Terna, Monte*: see Ternyck Needle.
- Aguda, Bahía [= pointed bay] c. 76°09'S 26°45'W, N of two ephemeral embayments in the ice front of Dawson-Lambton Ice Stream, Caird Coast, was so called by AAE (Argentina. MM chart 121, 1954; Pierrou, 1970, p. 151). *Bahía Glaciar, Glacier Bay* (Capurro, 1955, p. 39, 118). *Bahía Aguada* [sic] (Argentina. MM, 1957a, p. 193). *Bukhta Baiya-Aguda* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961).
- Aguda Point, Punta*: see Eclipse Point.
- Agudo, Cerro, Monte*: see Buddington Peak.
- Agudo, Pico*: see Sharp Peak (Graham Coast) or Sharp Peak (Livingston Island).
- Águila, Caleta*: see Eagle Cove.
- Águila, Isla*: see Eagle Island.
- Águila, Islas [= eagle islands] 63°40'S 57°29'W, group comprising Beak, Corry, Eagle, Egg, Tail and Vortex islands in Prince Gustav Channel, Trinity Peninsula, were so called by AAE after the main island (Argentina. MM chart 124, 1957; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 19). *Islas Andersson*, after J. G. Andersson, of SwAE (*Andersson Island*, q.v.) (Argentina. MM chart 110, 1963; Pierrou, 1970, p. 165).
- Águila, Islas*: see Eagle Island.
- Aguilera*: see Aguilera, Mogotes.
- Aguilera, Caleta 62°05'S 58°29'W, W arm of Mackellar Inlet, Admiralty Bay, King George Island, was so called after an Argentine patriot (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter A).
- Aguilera, Mogotes 62°27'S 59°42'W, near Spark Point, Greenwich Island, was so called by CAE, 1947, after Cabo Aguilera who assisted in hydrographic survey (Chile. DNH chart 500, 1951; IHA, 1974, p. 19). *Aguilera, Mogotes Guardián Aguilera*, as rejected forms (Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 20).
- "*Aguirre Cerda*": see Pendulum Cove.
- Aguirre Cerda, Canal*: see Aguirre Passage.
- Aguirre Channel*: see Aguirre Passage.
- Aguirre, Isla, Islote*: see Capitán Aguirre, Isla.
- Aguirre Passage** 64°49'S 62°51'W, between Lemaire Island and Danco Coast, was called *Paradise Channel* by BAE, 1920-22, in association with *Paradise Harbour* (q.v.) (Lester, 1920-22a, Vol. 2, p. 12), or *The Channel* (Bagshawe, 1939, p. 50); following CAE, 1950-51, named *Canal Aguirre Cerda* after Don Pedro Aguirre Cerda (1879-1941), President of Chile, 1938-41, who on 6 November 1940 decreed the limits of Territorio Chileno Antártico (Chile. DNH chart 511, 1951; IHA, 1974, p. 20). *Pasaje Marinero* [= mariners passage] after the sailors of *Chiriguano* during AAE, 1949-50 (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 250a; Pierrou, 1970, p. 504). *Aguirre Channel* (USOO chart 6650, 1963). *Canal A. Cerda*, as rejected form (Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 20). *Canal P. Aguirre Cerda* (Alarcón and others, 1976, folding map). *Aguirre Passage* (APC, 1980, p. 3). *Aguirre* [sic] *Passage* (Strenger, 1982, p. 9).
- Aguirre Romero, Cabo*: see Lively Point.
- Aguja Astrolabio*: see Astrolabe Needle.
- Aguja Falsa, Pico*: see Helmet Peak.
- Aguja, Morro*: see Needle Peak.
- Aguja, Pico*: see Friesland, Mount or Needle Peak.
- Aguja, Roca(s) de la*: see Pinnacle Rock.
- Aguja Ternyck, Monte*: see Ternyck Needle.
- Aguj, Punta*: see Needle Peak.
- Agurto, Bajo, Banco*: see Contramaestre Agurto, Banco.
- Agurto Island, Islote, Rock*: see Elena Cerda de Bulnes, Isla.
- Agustín, Rocas*: see Austin Rocks.
- Ahab, Mount** 65°26'S 62°11'W, rising to 925 m between Melville Glacier and Mapple Glacier, Oscar II Coast, was roughly surveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in November 1947, and resurveyed in October 1955 and August 1962. The name, after Capt. Ahab of the *Pequod*, in association with names in this area from Herman Melville's *Moby Dick or the whale*, was originally applied in error to a feature between Melville Glacier and Pequod Glacier (APC, 1958, p. 4; BA chart 3570, 29.ix.1961), but was later re-applied to the present feature (APC, 1964, p. 2).
- Ahlmann, Glaciar*: see Ahlmann Glacier.
- Ahlmann Glacier** 67°52'S 65°50'W, flowing E into S part of Seligman Inlet, Bowman Coast, was photographed from the air by USAS in 1940; surveyed from the ground by FIDS from "Hope Bay" and "Stonington Island" in 1947; in association with the names of other glaciologists in this area, named after Hans Wilhelmsson Ahlmann (1889-1974), Swedish glaciologist and geographer; Director and Professor, Geographical Institute, Stockholm University, 1929-50, who initiated the study of world climatology through the behaviour of glaciers; initiator and Swedish member of the board of the Norwegian-British-Swedish Antarctic Expedition, 1949-52 (BA chart 3570, 4.vi.1954; APC, 1955, p. 4). *Glaciar Ahlmann* (Argentina. MM chart 110, 1957; Pierrou, 1970, p. 153). *Lednik Al'mana* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961).
- Aickenhead Glacier*: see Aitkenhead Glacier.
- Aiguille de l'Astrolabe, L'*: see Astrolabe Needle.
- Ailsa Craig*: see Ailsa Craig.
- Ailsa Craig** 60°47'S 44°36'W, small island rising to 170 m off Scotia Bay, Laurie Island, South Orkney Islands, was charted by SNAE on 22 September 1903 and named from its resemblance to the island in the Firth of Clyde (Bruce, 1903-04, p. 25, 70; Bruce and others, chart, [1903a]; Bruce, 1904, p. 62; BA chart 1238, ix.1905; APC, 1955, p. 4). *The Craig* (Bruce, 1903-04, p. 81). *Ailsa Craig Islet* (BA, 1916, p. 411). *Ailsa Craig* [sic] (Brown, 1923a, p. 155). *Isla Ailsa Craig* (Argentina. MM chart 31, 1930; Pierrou, 1970, p. 153). *Isla Craig* (Argentina. MM, 1945, p. 278). *Isla Ailsa* (Argentina. CNA, 1947, map p. 45). *Isla Ailsa* [sic] *Craig* (Argentina. CNA, 1947, map p. 54). *Isola Ailsa Craig* (Zavatti, 1958, Tav. 10).
- Ailsa Craig, Isla, Islet, Isola*: see Ailsa Craig.
- Ailsa, Isla*: see Ailsa Craig.
- Aim Rocks** 62°42'S 61°16'W, in Morton Strait between Snow Island and Livingston Island, were photographed from the air by FIDASE in 1956-57; named descriptively, since the rocks in line are a guide for safe passage through the strait (APC, 1962, p. 3; DOS sheet 610 W 62 60, xi.1968).
- Airy Glacier** 69°13'S 66°01'W, S of Anchor Crag flowing W into Forster Ice Piedmont, Fallières Coast, was roughly surveyed by BGLE in 1936-37 (Stephenson, 1940, map facing p. 232); photographed from the air by RARE, 27 November 1947;

- resurveyed by FIDS from "Stonington Island" in December 1958; in association with the names of pioneers of navigation grouped in this area, named after Sir George Biddell Airy (1801–92), British Astronomer Royal, 1835–81, who in 1839 introduced the method of correcting magnetic compasses for deviation that is still in use (APC, 1962, p. 3; DOS 610 sheet W 69 64, x.1963).
- "A", *Isla*: see Turner, Isla.
- Aitcho Islands** 62°24'S 59°46'W, between Table Island and Dee Island, English Strait, South Shetland Islands, were charted and named by DI in 1935 after the Admiralty Hydrographic Office [HO] (BA chart 1774, 9.vii.1948; APC, 1955, p. 4; BA chart 1774, 19.vii.1968). Other features in this vicinity were named after members of the Hydrographic Office staff. *Rocas Channel*, in error (*Channel Rock*, q.v.) (Argentina. MM chart ZZ, 1948). The islands were recharted by an RN Hydrographic Survey Unit from HMS *Protector* in 1967. *Isloles Turner (Isla Turner, q.v.)* (Argentina. MM chart H-711, 1969).
- Aitken, Caleta*: see Aitken Cove.
- Aitken Cove** 60°44'S 44°31'W, off Fitchie Bay, Laurie Island, was surveyed by SNAE, 22 and 30 September 1903, and named after A. N. G. Aitken, of Aitken and Methuen, solicitors to the expedition (Bruce and others, chart, [1903c]; BA chart 1775, 17.viii.1934; APC, 1955, p. 4). *Apedale Cove* after Mr Apedale, Scottish chartered accountant, assistant to T. B. Whitson (*Cape Whitson, q.v.*) and H. Methuen (*Methuen Cove, q.v.*), financial managers of the expedition (Bruce, 1903–04, p. 70), or *Methuen Cove* (Pirie, 1913, Pl. 1; BA, 1916, p. 410). *Caleta Aitken* (Argentina. MM, 1945, p. 278; Pierrou, 1970, p. 153). *Puerto Aitken* (Argentina, 1953, p. 190).
- Aitken Cove*: see Methuen Cove.
- Aitkenhead Glacier** 63°57'S 58°50'W, flowing SE from Detroit Plateau, Trinity Peninsula, into Prince Gustav Channel, following surveys by FIDS from "Hope Bay", 1960–61, was named after Neil Aitkenhead (b. 1936), FIDS geologist, "Hope Bay", 1959–60, who worked in the area (APC, 1964, p. 2; BAS 250 sheet SP 21–22/13, 1–DOS 1974). *Aickenhead [sic] Glacier* (USDMAAC chart JNC–120, ix.1976).
- Aitken, Puerto*: see Aitken Cove.
- A. Jackson, Monte*: see Jackson, Mount.
- Ajax Icefall** 62°04'S 58°20'W, falling S to Visca Anchorage, Admiralty Bay, King George Island, following surveys by FIDS from "Admiralty Bay" from 1948 and air photography by FIDASE in 1956, was named after HMS *Ajax*, which assisted in the search for a boat crew from *Discovery II*, missing on King George Island in January 1937 (Ommaney, 1938, p. 292–93) (APC, 1960, p. 2; BA chart 1774, 14.ix.1962).
- Akademy, Lednik*: see Academy Glacier.
- Åkerlundh Nunatak** 65°04'S 60°10'W, the smallest of the *Seal Nunataks* (q.v.), Oscar II Coast, was mapped by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in August 1947; named after Gustaf Åkerlundh, the youngest member of SwAE, who wintered at Snow Hill Island in 1902 and 1903 (APC, 1955, p. 4).
- Aktiv, Proliv*: see Active Sound.
- Alagón, Islole** 65°50'S 65°21'W, off NW end of Larrouy Island, Graham Coast, was so called by AAE after an Argentine soldier killed at the battle of Quilmes in 1814 (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter A).
- Alais Fj.*: see Calais, Mount.
- Alamode Island** 68°43'S 67°31'W, largest and SE–most of the *Terra Firma Islands* (q.v.), Marguerite Bay, Fallières Coast, rising to 320 m and snow-capped, was surveyed by BGLE in 1936; called *Terra Firma Island* (Rymill and others, 1938, p. 127); resurveyed by FIDS from "Stonington Island" in 1948; named from its resemblance to some form of confection topped with ice cream (APC, 1955, p. 4; DCS 601 sheet W 68 66, vii.1955).
- A. Lancaster, Cap, Cape, Kapp*: see Lancaster, Cape.
- A Las Argentinas, Cabo*: see Jaraquemada, Punta.
- Al'batros, Ostrov*: see Diomedea Island.
- Al'batros, Ozero*: see Petrel Lake.
- Albatross Island*: see Diomedea Island.
- Albatross, Lake*: see Petrel Lake.
- Alberdi, Isla*: see Epsilon Island.
- Albert de Monaco, Cap, Cape, Kapp*: see Monaco, Cape.
- Alberti, Isla*: see Epsilon Island.
- Albert Lancaster, Cap(o)*: see Lancaster, Cape.
- Alberto de Mónaco, Cabo, Punta*: see Monaco, Cape.
- Alberto, Isla*: see Chaucer Island.
- Alberto Mónaco, Cabo*: see Monaco, Cape.
- Alberto Obrecht, Punta*: see Obrecht Pyramid.
- Alberts Glacier** 66°52'S 64°50'W, flows E into Mill Inlet, Foyn Coast, S of *Balch Glacier* (q.v.), from which it was recognized as a separate feature following air photography by USN, 23 December 1968; in association with the names of Antarctic historians in this area, named after Fred George Alberts (b. 1922), American toponymist; Secretary, ACAN, 1949–80 (APC, 1982, p. 3).
- Albone Glacier** 64°12'S 59°45'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, named after Dan Albone (d. 1906), English designer of the Ivel tractor, the first successful tractor with an internal combustion engine, 1897–1902 (APC, 1964, p. 2; BAS 250 sheet SQ 21–22/1, 1–DOS 1974).
- Albornoz, Punta*: see Deacon, Cape.
- Alcock Island** 64°14'S 61°08'W, Hughes Bay, Danco Coast, was called *Penguin Island* by BAE, 1920–22 (Bagshawe, 1921–22c, p. 56 [sketch]); called *Isla Telegrafista Arriagada* by CAE, 1947, after Cabo 2° Carlos Arriagada Veas, radio telegraphist of the expedition and member of the wintering party at Discovery Bay, 1947 (Chile. DNH chart LI, 1947); following air photography by FIDASE, 1956–57, named *Alcock Island* after Sir John William Alcock (1892–1919), English airman, who with Sir Arthur Whitten-Brown (1886–1948) made the first non-stop trans-Atlantic flight, 14–15 June 1919 (APC, 1960, p. 2; BA chart 3560, 7.iv.1961). *Isla Barros*, after Capt. (N) Ramón Barros González, Commander of CAE, 1958–59 (Chile. DNH chart 1501, 1962; IHA, 1974, p. 40). *Isla Arriagada, Islole Arriagada*, as rejected forms (Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 40).
- Aldea, Isla*: see Aldea Island.
- Aldea Island** 69°13'S 68°30'W, central of the three *Bugge Islands* (q.v.), off Wordie Ice Shelf, Fallières Coast, was named *Isla Aldea* (Chile. DNH chart LIII, 1947) by CAE, 1947, probably after Sgto Juan de Dios Aldea, of the Chilean Navy, one of the heroes of the naval battle of Iquique, 21 May 1879. *Aldea Island* (APC, 1980, p. 3).
- Aldea, Islas*: see Büdel Islands.
- Aldebaran Rock** 70°50'S 66°41'W, head of Bertram Glacier, George VI Sound, following survey by BAS from "Stonington

- Island", 1970–71, was named after Aldebaran, the brightest star in the constellation of Taurus, in association with similar names in this area (APC, 1977, p. 3; BAS 250P sheet SR 19–20/10, 2–DOS 1984).
- Alderete, Cabo** 73°50'S 60°48'W, between Lamb Point and Cape Wheeler, Lassiter Coast, was so called by AAE after a member of the expedition (Argentina.MD, 1978, letter A).
- Alderete, Glaciar**: see Aagaard Glacier.
- Alectoria Island** 63°59'S 58°38'W, off Trinity Peninsula in Prince Gustav Channel, was surveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in August 1945, and named *Alectoria Islet* after the lichen *Alectoria antarctica* which is predominant on the island (APC, 1955, p. 4; BA chart 3205, 23.ix.1949). *Islote Alectoria* (Chile. DNH chart L, 1951; IHA, 1974, p. 22). The island was further surveyed by FIDS, 1959–60. *Alectoria Island* (APC, 1959a, p. 4; BA chart 3205, 23.xi.1962; BAS 250 sheet SP 21–22/13, 1–DOS 1974).
- Alectoria Islet, Islote**: see Alectoria Island.
- Alegría, Islote**: see Alegría, Islotes.
- Alegría, Islotes** [= gaiety islets] 64°18'S 62°53'W, off Eta Island, Melchior Islands, Palmer Archipelago, were mapped by AAE, 1942–43, and so called by AAE, 1946–47, in ironic reference to their sombre aspect (Argentina. IGM map, 1948). *Islote Alegría*, in error as one island (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 277; Pierrou, 1970, p. 154).
- Alejandra, Cabo**: see Alexandra, Cape.
- Alejandro Alvarez, Punta** 67°09'S 66°26'W, S entrance point of Salmon Cove, Lallemand Fjord, Loubet Coast, following CAE, 1947, was so called after Alejandro Alvarez, Counsellor of the Chilean Ministry of External Relations and member of the Chilean Antarctic Commission of 1906 (Chile. DNH chart LII, 1947; IHA, 1974, p. 22).
- Alejandro, Cabo**: see Alexander, Cape or Alexander, Mount.
- Alejandro, Isla**: see Alexander Island.
- Alejandro Primero, Tierra**: see Alexander Island.
- Alejandro Ríos, Islotes** 68°27'S 71°00'W, were reported by CAE to lie c. 30 km NW of Terminal Island, Alexander Island, but their existence is doubtful (Chile. DNH chart 1600, 1963, corrected by IHA, 48A/29.ii.1972).
- Alejandro, Tierra (de)**: see Alexander Island.
- Alejandro I (I°) (F), Isla (de), Islas**: see Alexander Island.
- Alejandro I (F), Tierra (de), Tierras de**: see Alexander Island.
- Aleksander, Mys**: see Alexander, Cape.
- Aleksandra I (Ig°), Berag, Wyspa, Zeml'a, Zemlya, Ziemia**: see Alexander Island.
- Aleksanter I:n Maa**: see Alexander Island.
- Alencar, Mount de**: see Alencar Peak.
- Alencar Peak** 65°24'S 63°53'W, rising to c. 1 550 m N of Beascocha Bay, Graham Coast, was roughly mapped by FAE, 1908–10, in October 1908; named *Sommet de Alencar* after Alente Alexandrino de Alencar, Brazilian Minister of Marine, who assisted the expedition (Charcot, 1910, p. 22; 1912, Pl. 4); re-identified and accurately located by BGLE in August 1935 (Rymill, 1938a, map facing p. 400). *Mount de Alencar* (USHO, 1943, p. 143). *Alencar Peak* (APC, 1955, p. 4; BA chart 3570, 21.ix.1957). *Pico Alencar* (Chile. DNH chart 1502, 1962; IHA, 1974, p. 23).
- Alencar, Pico, Sommet de**: see Alencar Peak.
- Alesandra, Cabo**: see Alexandra, Cape.
- Allessandro, Terra**: see Alexander Island.
- Alessandro I° (I), Isola, Terra**: see Alexander Island.
- Alexander**: see Alexander Island.
- Alexander, Cabo**: see Alexander, Cape or Alexander, Mount.
- Alexander, Cap**: see Alexander, Mount.
- Alexander, Cape** 66°44'S 62°37'W, S tip of Churchill Peninsula dividing Oscar II Coast from Foyn Coast, was photographed from the air by RARE and surveyed from the ground by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in 1947; called *Cape Foyn* (Ronne, 1949, map p. 230); in association with the names of members of the War Cabinet grouped in this area, named after The Rt Hon. Albert Victor Alexander (later 1st Earl Alexander of Hillsborough) (1885–1965), First Lord of the Admiralty, 1940–46, who was particularly concerned with Operation "Tabarin" when it was authorized in 1943 (BA chart 3570, 27.vi.1952; APC, 1955, p. 4; DOS 610 sheet 66 62, 1955). *Cabo Foyn* (Argentina. MM chart N–"P"–1, 1952). *Cabo Alejandro* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 324; Pierrou, 1970, p. 155). *Cabo Alexander* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 331; Chile. IHA 1974, p. 23). *Cap Alexander* (France. SHM chart 5879, 1956). *Capo Foyn* (Zavatti, 1958, Tav. 12–13). *Mys Aleksander* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). *Cabo Suecia* [= cape Sweden], in association with SwAE (Argentina. MM, 18/1.ii.1963).
- Alexander, Cape**: see Alexander, Mount.
- Alexander Den Førstes Øy**: see Alexander Island.
- Alexander Eiland, I., Insel**: see Alexander Island.
- Alexander Island**, between 68°45' and 72°45'S, and 68°00' and 75°30'W, separated from Palmer Land by George VI Sound. The NW coast was roughly mapped by RAE, 17 January 1821; named *Archipel Alexander's des I, Küste Alexander's des I* (Simonoff, 1824, p. 295, 303), *Bereg Aleksandra I* (Bellingshausen, 1831b, Vol. 2, p. 255) or *Bereg Aleksandra I°* (Bellingshausen, atlas, 1831a, sheet 61) after Alexander I (Aleksander Pavlovich) (1777–1825), Tsar of Russia, 1801–25, who despatched RAE in 1819. Bellingshausen recorded: "I call this discovery 'land' because its southern extent disappeared beyond the range of our vision" (Debenham, 1945, p. 420). The N mountains of *I. Alexander* were sighted by Biscoe, 15 February 1832 (Biscoe, 1833d, map facing p. 256). *Île Alexander I°* ([Biscoe], 1833c, map facing p. 65). *Alexander Island* (BA chart 1240, vi.1839; Bartholomew, 1922, Pl. 9; APC, 1960, p. 2; Searle, 1963, end map; BAS sheet Misc.2, 1981). *Île Alexandre I°* (d'Urville, 1842, p. 10). *Alexander Islands* (Wilkes, 1845, Vol. 1, p. 399). *Alexander Insel* (Ross, 1847b, end map). *Alexander Land* (Neumayer, 1872a, Tafel 2; APC, 1955, p. 4). *Alexanders Island* (Richardson and Gray, 1875, end map). *Alexanderland* (Reiter, 1888). *Terre d'Alexandre* (Reclus, 1889, p. 17). *Alexander I Land* (Larsen, 1894b, map facing p. 333; BA, 1916, p. 409; chart 3196, 12.xi.1948). *Alexander's Land* (USHO, 1894, p. 440). *Alexander I Land (Hohes Land)* (Haardt, map, 1895). The N coast of *Terre Alexander* was sighted and roughly sketched by BeAE, 16 February 1898 (Lecointe, map, 1899; Cook, 1900, p. 166). *Alexander I° Island* (Bruce, 1900, map following p. 384; Rymill, 1938a, map p. 298). *Alexander I's Coast* (Cook, 1901, p. 39). *Terra Alessandro I°* (Gerlache, 1902a, end map). *Archipel d'Alexandre I°* (Gerlache, 1902b, p. 19). *Terre Alexandre I°* (Lecointe, 1903, Carte 6). *Terre d'Alexandre I°* (Nordenskjöld, 1904d, p.354). *Tierra Alejandro I°* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904–05, Tomo 2, end map). The N coast of the island was again sighted and roughly sketched by FAE, 1903–05, on 11 January 1905 (Charcot, 1905c, p. 464). *Alexander I° Land* (Pirie and Brown, 1905, map following p. 56; BA chart 3175, 9.x.1914). *Tierra Alejandro* (Delachaux, [1907], p. 148). *Tierra Alejandro I, Tierra de Alejandro, Tierra de Ale-*

*Jandro I, Tierras de Alejandro I* (Riso Patron S., 1908, end map, p. 5, 7, 15). The N part of the island, as far S as lat 69°27'S, was mapped in greater detail by FAE, 1908–10, in January 1909, and shown as an island c. 80 km long (Charcot, 1910, map p. 370). *Alexander I Insel* (Nordenskjöld, 1911b, Karte 1). *Graham-Alexander Land*, presumably referring to Graham Land and Alexander Island (Nordenskjöld, 1911b, p. 65). *Alexander Is Ö* (Palander, 1914, map p. 16). *Alexander Eiland* (Shackleton, [1921], end map). *Alexander I Island* (AGS map, sheet 1, [1928]). *Alexander I. Island* (BA, 1930, p. 87; chart 3175, 1.iii.1940). *Alexander I's Öy* (Risting, 1929, map p. 33). Following ground survey and air photography by BGLE in 1936–37, in which the island was shown to be at least 400 km long, the term “land” rather than “island” was recommended (Rymill, 1938a, p. 433). *Alexander I Ö* (Hansen, atlas, 1936, chart 4). *Alexander I Land or Island* (Joerg, 1937, maps facing p. 444). *Alexander the First Land* (Stephenson, 1940, p. 167, map facing p. 232). *Alexander the First Island* (USAAF chart [LR-74], 1942). *Alexander I. Coast*, referring to N coast between Terminal Island and Cape Vostok (Hobbs, 1940, map p. 710). In November–December 1940 a sledge journey down George VI Sound to Ronne Inlet and photographic flights by USAS established the N–S extent of the island, and resolved any doubt as to its insularity (English, 1941, p. 47–71). *Alexander I Öy* (Aagaard, 1944, p. 32). *Alexander I:s Land* (Liljeqvist, 1944, map facing p. 204). *Alexander* (Black, 1945, p. 8). *Tierra Alejandro Primero* (Argentina. IGM map, 1945). *Isla Alejandro I* (Chile. DNH chart LIII, 1947; IHA, 1974, p. 23). *Alexander I Öy* (Hansen, chart [no number], 1947). *Isla Alejandro* (Chile. DNH chart [no number], 1947; Pierrou, 1970, p. 155). The island was almost completely covered by RARE trimetrogon air photography in 1947–48 (Ronne, 1948b, map p. 356). *Isla de Alejandro I, Tierra de Alejandro I.* (Sgrosso, 1948, p. 182). *Isla Andrés Bello* or *Isla Bello*, after Andrés Bello, first President of the Universidad de Chile (Orrego Vicuña, 1948, p. 198 and end map). *Zemlya Aleksandra I* (Bender, 1948, map p. 47). *Aleksanter I:n Maa* (Andersson, 1948, end map). The E and S coasts of the island were resurveyed from the ground by FIDS from “Stonington Island” in 1948–50 (Fuchs, 1951a). *Isla Alejandro I* (Argentina. MM chart 110, 1949). *Alexander den Forstes Öy* [= Alexander the First island] (Rønne, 1950b, p. 43). *Terra Alessandro, Terra Alessandri I* (Zavatti, 1952, p. 500, 507). *Islas [sic] Alejandro I* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 308a). *Tierra Alexandra* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 9). *Ziemia Aleksandra I* (Machowski, 1953, map p. 4). *Zemlya Alexandra I* (Kosack, 1954, Tafel 46). *Isola Alessandro I* (Zavatti, 1958, Tav. 6). *Ostrov Alexandra I* (Bártl, 1958, map facing p. 144). *Alexander I Eiland* (Knapp, 1958, p. 567). *Zieme Alexandra* (Fuchs and Hillary, 1959f, p. 13). *Terra de Alexandre* (Fuchs and Hillary, 1959b, p. 1). The first detailed reconnaissance map of the whole island, based on FIDS ground control, was compiled from RARE photographs in 1959 (Searle, 1963). *Isola Alessandro I* (Zavatti, 1960, p. 1419). *Země Alexandra I* (Fuchs and Hillary, 1960b, p. 13). *Zem'la Aleksandra I* (Soviet Union. GUGK map 221, 1973). *Isla Alexander I*, as rejected form (Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 23). Photomaps of the whole island, based on FIDS/BAS ground control, were compiled from US LANDSAT imagery and published by DOS in the BAS 250P series in 1974 and 1978; these maps led to considerable alteration of coastline, revelation of new features and adjustment of co-ordinates (Swithinbank, 1974). *Wyspa Aleksandra* I

(Birkenmajer, 1979, p. 2, map Fig. 1). [For history of occupation see *Fossil Bluff*.]

*Alexander Islands*: see Alexander Island.

*Alexander, Kap(p)*: see Alexander, Mount.

*Alexanderland*: see Alexander Island.

*Alexander Land*: see Alexander Island.

**Alexander, Mount** 63°18'S 55°48'W, rising to 600 m above Firth of Tay, S coast of Joinville Island, was sighted by DWE on 8 January 1893, when the promontory of which it forms the N end was named *Cape Alexander* (Robertson, chart, 1893a; BA chart 1238, x.1893). *Kap Alexander* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904b, Vol. 2, first end map). *Cabo Alexander* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904–05, Tomo 1, end map; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 23). *Cabo Alexander* (Riso Patron S., 1908, end map). *Cap Alexander* (Charcot, 1912, Pl. 1). *Kapp Alexander* (HA chart, 1928). *Cabo Alejandro* (Chile. DNH chart L, 1947). From 1948 the name *Cape Alexander* was omitted from BA publications until a reliable survey could be made (BA, 1948). The promontory was re-identified and surveyed by FIDS from “Hope Bay” in 1953–54, and the mountain summit was named *Mount Alexander* (APC, 1958, p. 4; BAS 250 sheet SP 21–22/14, 1–DOS, 1973). *Cabo Teniente Barrios*, referring to SE end of promontory, after Tte Emilio Barrios, one of a naval air detachment of FATA killed on active service (Argentina. MM chart 124, 1957; Pierrou, 1970, p. 681).

*Alexander I (I) (I<sup>r</sup>) (I<sup>s</sup>) (Ist) Coast, Eiland, Île, Insel, Isla(nd), Land, Land or Island, Ö(y), Öy*: see Alexander Island.

*Alexander I('s) Coast, Land, Ö(y)*: see Alexander Island.

*Alexander's des I, Archipel, Küste.*: see Alexander Island.

*Alexander('s) Island, Land*: see Alexander Island.

*Alexander the First, Island, Land*: see Alexander Island.

*Alexander Wetmore Glacier*: see Wetmore Glacier.

*Alexandra, Cabo, Cap*: see Alexandra, Cape.

**Alexandra, Cape** 67°45'S 68°35'W, SE point of Adelaide Island, was charted by FAE, 1908–10, on 14 January 1909 and named *Cap de la Reine Alexandra* (Charcot, 1910, p. 94), *Queen Alexandra's Cape* (Charcot, 1911a, map facing p. 348) or *Cap Alexandra* (Charcot, 1912, Pl. 1), in honour of the English discovery of the island by Biscoe, after Queen Alexandra (1844–1925), Queen Consort of King Edward VII of England, 1901–10. *Cape Alexandra* (BA chart 3175, 9.x.1914; APC, 1955, p. 3; DCS 601 sheet 67 68, 1954). *Cap Alexandre* (Bongrain, 1914, vue 37 following p. 60). *Kapp Alexandra* (HA chart, 1927). *Cape Queen Alexandra* (Charcot, letter, 7 January 1929). *Alexandra Island*, presumably referring to this feature (Carey and Nelson, 1931a). *Cabo Alejandra* (Argentina. IGM map, 1946). *Cabo Alesandra*, referring to a non-existent cape 10 km W of this feature (Chile. DNH chart LIII, 1947). *Punta Yerbas Buena* [= mint point] (Chile. DNH chart LIII, 1947). *Cabo Alexandra* (Argentina. MM chart 109, 1949; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 23). *Cape Alexandria [sic]* (BA, 1952, p. 28). *Cap Alexandria* (France. SHM, 1954, p. 49). *Kaap Alexandra* (Knapp, 1958, p. 567). *Cabo Teniente Modolo*, after Tte Carlos Marcos Modolo, a member of FATA who died on active service (Argentina. MM chart 132, 1957; Pierrou, 1970, p. 685).

*Alexandra Island, Kaap, Kapp*: see Alexandra, Cape.

*Alexandra, Tierra, Zieme*: see Alexander Island.

*Alexandra I, Ostrov, Země, Zemlya*: see Alexander Island.

*Alexandre, Cabo*: see Alexander, Mount.

*Alexandre, Cap*: see Alexandra, Cape.

*Alexandre, Terra de, Terre (d')*: see Alexander Island.

*Alexandre I<sup>er</sup>, Archipel d', Île, Terre (d')*: see Alexander Island.  
*Alexandria, Cap(e)*: see Alexandra, Cape.

*Alfa, Isla*: see Alpha Island.

*Alfaro, Paso* 64°12'S 60°59'W, strait between Sterneck Island and main Danco Coast, was so called by CAE, 1960–61, after Capt. (C) Mario Alfaro Cabrera who commanded *Yelcho* during a survey of this strait (Chile. DNH chart 1501, 1962; IHA, 1974, p. 24).

*Alfaro, Punta*: see Hospital Point.

*Alférez Maveroff, Isla*: see Pickwick Island.

*Alfiler, Punta*: see Renier Point.

*Alfiler, Roca(s)*: see Pin Rock.

*Alfonso Campos, Punta*: see Diputado Alfonso Campos, Punta.

*Alfred, Gora*: see Alfred, Mount.

**Alfred, Mount** 70°20'S 69°17'W, rising to c. 2 250 m in Douglas Range, Alexander Island, was roughly surveyed from the E by BGLE in October 1936 (Stephenson, 1940, map facing p. 232); resurveyed from the E by FIDS from "Stonington Island" in 1948–49; named after Alfred (847–899), King of England (871–899), in association with the names of other Saxon Kings of England in this area (APC, 1955, p. 3; BA chart 3175, 5.vii.1957; DOS 610 sheet 70 68, 1960). *Gora Alfred* (Soviet Union. MMF, 1961).

*Alfredo Cerda, Punta*: see Senador Alfredo Cerda Jaraquemada, Punta.

*Algot P.*: see Angot Point.

**Alibi, Mount** 65°55'S 62°41'W, rising to 925 m on N side of Leopard Glacier, Oscar II Coast, was photographed from the air on 20 December 1928 by Wilkins, who named it *Mount Napier Birks* after Napier Birks, of Adelaide, Australia (Wilkins, 1929, Fig. 25, p. 265 and p. 366, 376). Following survey by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in 1947, Wilkins' Fig. 25 with caption "Mount Napier Birks" could not be recognized, but his Fig. 26, p. 365, with caption "Crane Channel and Foyn Island", was identified. *Crane Glacier* (q.v.) was accepted for the glacier shown on the latter photograph, and *Mount Birks* (q.v.) was placed on its N side, this being the relationship of the two features reported by Wilkins. Following survey by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in 1955, Wilkins' Fig. 25 was identified as the present feature, and it became clear that, on the photographic evidence of his outward flight, Wilkins applied the name *Crane Channel* to *Leppard Glacier* (q.v.) and, on the photographic evidence of his return flight, applied this name to what is now accepted as *Crane Glacier* (q.v.). In reference to this confusion in original naming, the present feature was renamed *Mount Alibi*, as being present "elsewhere" (APC, 1958, p. 4; BA chart 3570, 29.ix.1961).

*Alice, Caleta*: see Alice Creek.

**Alice Creek** 64°50'S 63°30'W, between Jougla Point and Besnard Point, Port Lockroy, Wiencke Island, Danco Coast, was charted by FAE, 1903–05, and named *Crique Alice* after Mme Alice Lockroy, wife of Edouard Lockroy (*Port Lockroy*, q.v.) (Charcot, 1906b, p. 471). *Alice Vika* (HA chart, 1927). *Alice Creek* (BA chart 3213, 14.i.1929; APC, 1955, p. 3). *Havre Alice* (France. SHM, 1937, p. 406). *Caleta Alicia* (Chile. DNH chart 510, 1947; Pierrou, 1970, p. 157; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 24). *Caleta Alice* (Argentina. MM chart 106, 1949).

*Alice, Crique*: see Alice Creek.

*Alice, Ensenada* 63°19'S 57°55'W, between two small islands off Cape Legoupil, Trinity Peninsula, was charted by CAE, 1948, and named after Señora Alice Ingeborg Wilson, wife of

Capt. (F) Ernesto González Navarete, Commander of the expedition (Chile. DNH chart 503, 1948; IHA, 1974, p. 24).

*Alice, Havre*: see Alice Creek.

*Alice, Isla*: see Lecointe Island.

*Alice Vika*: see Alice Creek.

*Alicia, Caleta*: see Alice Creek.

*Ali, Monte*: see Christensen Nunatak.

*Alla, Mt.*: see Allo, Mount.

**Allan Glacier** 60°45'S 44°44'W, flowing NE into Uruguay Cove, Laurie Island, was roughly mapped by SNAE in 1903, and named after Allan George Ramsay (*Mount Ramsay*, q.v.) (Bruce, 1903–04, p. 21, 24; Pirie, 1913, p. 857 and Pl.7). *Glaciar Ramsay*, probably referring to this feature (Moneta, 1951, photograph p. 72).

*Allan M(a)cDonald, Glaciar, Glacier, Gletscher*: see McDonald Ice Rumples.

*Allan Mak Donal'da, Lednik*: see McDonald Ice Rumples.

*Allan-Makdonald, Lednik*: see McDonald Ice Rumples.

**Allan, Mount** 69°59'S 67°45'W, rising to c. 1 600 m in Traverse Mountains, George VI Sound, following surveys by BAS from "Stonington Island", 1970–73, was named after Thomas John Allan (1940–66), BAS radio operator, Stonington Island, 1965–66, who lost his life while sledging with J. F. Noel (*Mount Noel*, q.v.) near *Tragic Corner* (q.v.), Marguerite Bay, May 1966 (SPRI, 1967, p. 805) (BAS, 250P sheet SR 19–20/6, 1–DOS, 1978; APC, 1980, p. 3).

*Allardyce Öyane*: see Governor Islands.

**Allen Knoll** 63°40'S 58°37'W, rising to 860 m, SW of Louis Philippe Plateau, Trinity Peninsula, following survey by FIDS from "Hope Bay", 1960–61, was named after Keith Allen (b. 1932), FIDS radio operator and Diesel mechanic, "Hope Bay", 1959–60 (APC, 1964, p. 2; BAS 250 sheet SP 21–22/13, 1–DOS, 1974).

*Allen McDonald Glacier*: see McDonald Ice Rumples.

**Alley Spur** 82°32'S 51°47'W, rising to c. 870 m in Dufek Massif, Pensacola Mountains, following air photography by USN in 1964 and mapping on USGS Pensacola Mountains Project, 1965–66, was named after Capt. Dalton E. Alley, USAF, navigator and a member of USAF Electronic Test Unit, Pensacola Mountains, 1957–58 (USGS sheet SU 21–25/10, 1969; APC, 1974, p. 3).

*Allipén, Punta*: see Shmidt Point.

*Allo, Mont(e)*: see Allo, Mount.

**Allo, Mount** 63°58'S 61°48'W, rising to c. 300 m in NE Liège Island, Palmer Archipelago, was discovered by BeAE and named *Mont Allo*, after M. Allo, Directeur Général de la Marine at Anvers (Antwerp) (Lecointe, map, 1899; 1900b, photograph p. 65; BA, 1916, p. 403). *Mount Allo* (Cook, 1900, map p. xx, p. 130; BA 1930, p. 81; APC, 1955, p. 4). *Mt. Alla* [sic] (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904b, Vol. 1, p. 56). *Monte Alto* [sic] (Patron S., 1908, end map; [referring to mountain 1 km SW of present feature] Argentina. MM chart OO, 1954). *Monte Allo* (Argentina. MM chart 106, 1949; Pierrou, 1970, p. 158; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 25). *Monte Oréja Izquierda* [= mount left ear] (Argentina. MM chart OO, 1954). *Mount Alto* [sic] (BA, 1961, p. 157).

*Allsa Craig, Isla*: see Ailsa Craig.

*Al'mana, Lednik*: see Ahlmann Glacier.

**Almenado, Islote** [= turreted islet] 64°18'S 62°53'W, E of Eta Island, Melchior Islands, Palmer Archipelago, was charted and so called descriptively by AAE, 1946–47 (Argentina. MM chart 101, 1949; Pierrou, 1970, p. 159).

- Almena, Promontorio*: see Turret, The.  
*"Almirantazgo"*: see Admiralty Bay.  
*Almirantazgo, Bahía*: see Admiralty Bay or Admiralty Sound.  
*Almirantazgo, Estrecho (del), Golfo del, Paso*: see Admiralty Sound.  
*Almirante, Bahía*: see Admiralty Bay.  
*Almirante Blanco Encalada, Isla*: see Hoseason Island.  
*"Almirante-Brown"*: see Coughtrey Peninsula.  
*"Almirante Brown", "Base", "Destacamento Naval", "Station"*: see Coughtrey Peninsula.  
*Almirante Daroch, Paso* 63°19'S 57°56'W, channel leading NW from Cape Legoupil, Trinity Peninsula, was charted and so called by CAE, 1947-48 (Chile. DNH chart 503, 1948). *Paso Daroch*, as rejected name (Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 93).  
*Almirante Fliess, Bahía, Caleta*: see Fliess Bay.  
*Almirante Seguí, Paso*: see Gómez, Paso.  
*Almirante Señoret, Islas* 64°26'S 63°53'W, three small islands off NW Anvers Island, were charted by CAE, 1947, and so called after the Chilean whaling ship *Almirante Señoret* owned by the Sociedad Ballenera de Magallanes, which from 1906 operated a whaling base on Deception Island (Chile. DNH chart LI, 1947). *Islotes Señoret* (Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 257).  
*Almirante Solier, Punta*: see Andreas, Cape.  
*Almirante Torres Hevia, Paso* 63°18'S 57°54'W, channel leading NW from Cape Legoupil, Trinity Peninsula, was charted and so called by CAE, 1947-48 (Chile. DNH chart 503, 1948). *Paso Almirante Torres* (Chile. DNH chart 503, 1951).  
*Almirante Torres, Paso*: see Almirante Torres Hevia, Paso.  
*Almirante Uribe, Isla*: see Nelson Island.  
*Almonacid, Punta*: see Flagon Point.  
**Almond Point** 63°53'S 59°30'W, head of Charcot Bay, Davis Coast, following survey by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in 1948 was named descriptively from its shape (APC, 1955, p. 4; BA chart 3205, 23.xi.1962).  
*Alonso de Ercilla, Isla*: see Vega Island.  
*Alpha, Isla*: see Alpha Island.  
**Alpha Island** 64°19'S 63°00'W, one of the *Melchior Islands* (q.v.), Palmer Archipelago, was charted by DI in 1927 and named after the first letter in the Greek alphabet, in association with the names of other islands in this group (BA chart 3213, 14.i.1929; APC, 1955, p. 4; BA chart 3213, 12.viii.1960); recharted by AAE, 1942-43. *Isla Alfa* (Chile. DNH chart 510, 1947). *Isla Alpha* (Vila Labra, 1947, p. 120; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 26). *Isla Huidobro*, after Ruiz Pascual Huidobro (d. 1813), an officer in the Spanish Army, who supported the liberation movement in Argentina (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 278; Pierrou, 1970, p. 433-34). *Isla Huidodro* [sic] (Argentina. MM, 1957a, p. 131).  
**Alpheratz, Mount** 70°59'S 66°41'W, rising to c. 1 300 m in Pegasus Mountains, Rymill Coast, following survey by BAS from "Stonington Island" in 1970-72, was named after the star Alpheratz in the Great Square of Pegasus, in association with similarly named features in the area (APC, 1977, p. 3; BAS 250P sheet SR 19-20/10, 2-DOS 1984).  
*Altamirano, Cabo* 64°23'S 61°21'W, N point of Kármán Island, Danco Coast, was so called by AAE after a sailor lost in *Fournier* (*Ryswyck Island*, q.v.) (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter A).  
*Alta, Punta*: see Edinburgh Hill or Sonia Point.  
*Alto, Monte, Mount*: see Allo, Mount.  
*Alto, Pico*: see Camber, Mount.  
*Alum Rock* 62°59'S 60°41'W, was reported by Kendall to lie NW of the lagoon on the SW side of Port Foster, Deception Island, and was named from "some specimens of allum" [sic] that he collected there (Foster, [1829]) (Kendall, chart, 1829a), but the feature could not be identified on a FIDS survey in 1954.  
*Alvarez, Punta* 65°38'S 64°29'W, between Leroux Bay and Bigo Bay, Graham Coast, was so called by AAE after Cor. Alvarez Thomas (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter A).  
*Alvaro, Caleta*: see Alvaro Cove.  
**Alvaro Cove** 64°51'S 63°01'W, N coast of Bryde Island, Danco Coast, was named *Caleta Alvaro*, after a military staff officer with the relief ship of AAE, 1950-51 (Argentina. MM chart 106, 1954; Pierrou, 1970, p. 162). *Alvaro Cove* (BAS 250P sheet SQ 19-20/3, 1-DOS 1979; APC, 1980, p. 3).  
*Alvear, Punta* 66°20'S 65°54'W, S of Cape Bellue, Loubet Coast, was so called by AAE after Gen. Carlos M. de Alvear (1789-1853), Argentine soldier and politician who took part in the Revolution of 1812 (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter A).  
*Alzogaray, Islas, Islotes*: see Theta Islands.  
*Amarillo, Pico*: see Bolinder Bluff or Brimstone Peak.  
*Amaril'o, Pik*: see Brimstone Peak.  
*Amarra, Islote(s)*: see Anchorage Island (Melchior Islands).  
*Ambas Piedras, Cabo* 66°49'S 67°15'W, E point of Liard Island, Loubet Coast, was so called by AAE after battles cited in the Argentine national hymn (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter A).  
*Ambe(r)es, Isla*: see Anvers Island.  
*Ambona [= pulpit]* 62°10'S 58°29'W, rock ledge at 85 m W of "Arctowski Station", Admiralty Bay, King George Island, was so called descriptively by PAE (Birkenmajer, 1980b, p. 67 and map Fig. 5, p. 72).  
**Ambrose Rocks** 65°17'S 64°22'W, SW side of Argentine Islands, Graham Coast, following survey by an RN Hydrographic Survey Unit from HMS *Endurance* in February 1969, were named after David Anthony Ambrose (b. 1946), survey assistant with the unit (APC, 1974, p. 3; BA chart 3572, 29.xi.1974).  
**Ambush Bay** 63°11'S 55°27'W, N coast of Joinville Island, was called *Bahía Carminatti* after Gualterio Carminatti, naval engineer of Swiss birth, who served 38 years in the Argentine Navy and who in 1903 was Chief Engineer in *Uruguay*, which rescued members of SwAE (Argentina. MM, 1956, p. 115; Pierrou, 1970, p. 242); following survey by FIDS from "Hope Bay", 1953-54, named *Ambush Bay*, because the bay may trap the unwary mariner if its dangers are not known (APC, 1958, p. 4; BA chart 3205, 23.xi.1962).  
*Ameghino Península*: see Churchill Peninsula.  
*"Ameghino, Refugio"*: see Longing Gap.  
*América Austral*: see Antártida Americana.  
*América, Cabo* 68°08'S 67°09'W, NE point of Millerand Island, Marguerite Bay, Fallières Coast, was so called by AAE after an Argentine naval ship (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter A).  
*American Antarctic*: see Antártida Americana.  
*American Geographical Society Bay*: see Gardner Inlet.  
*Americanischer Quadrant*: see Atlantiskekvadranten.  
*Americano, Cuadrante, Sector*: see Atlantiskekvadranten.  
*American Quadrant, Sector*: see Atlantiskekvadranten.  
*Amiot, Arrecifes, Îles*: see Amiot Islands.  
**Amiot Islands** 67°36'S 69°37'W, off SW coast of Adelaide Island, comprising Cumbers Reef and Ward Islands, were roughly charted by FAE, 1908-10, and named *Îles Amiot* after A. Amiot (d. 1910), Engineering Director of L'Entreprise Française, Montevideo, which refitted *Pourquoi-Pas?* in 1910

- (Charcot, 1910, p. 365–66; 1912, Pl. 1). *Amiot Islands* (BA chart 3175, 9.x.1914; APC, 1955, p. 4). *Amiot Öyane* (HA chart, 1927). The islands were recharted by DI in 1930–31 (Carey and Nelson, 1931a; BA chart 3175, 1.iii.1940). *Amiot Reef*, following survey by BGLE in 1935–36 (Rymill and others, 1938, p. 267). *Islas Amiot* (Argentina. IGM map, 1946; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 26). *Islotes Amiot* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 303). *Arrecifes Amiot* (Argentina. MM, 1958c, p. 227; Pierrou, 1970, p. 163). Following survey by an RN Hydrographic Survey Unit from *John Biscoe* in 1963, the islands were redefined with amended position (APC, 1964, p. 2; BA chart 3577, 14.viii.1964). *Ostrova Am'yo* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). *Ostrova Am'yo* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 24).
- Amiot, Islas, Islotes, Öyane, Reef*: see Amiot Islands.
- Amiragliato, Baia*: see Admiralty Bay.
- Amiral Fournier, Baie de l'*: see Fournier Bay.
- Amiralitets-Sundet, -Viken*: see Admiralty Sound.
- Amiralty Bay*: see Admiralty Bay.
- Amirauté Baie de l', Détroit de l'*: see Admiralty Bay.
- Ammiragliato, Baia del*: see Admiralty Bay.
- Ammiragliato, Fjord dell', Stretto dell'*: see Admiralty Sound.
- Am'yo, Ostrova*: see Amiot Islands.
- Amoroso, Punta** 70°38'S 61°24'W, SW of Cape Boggs, Black Coast, was so called by AAE after an Argentine sailor (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter A).
- Amos Lake** 60°42'S 45°39'W, S of Thulla Point, Signy Island, following biological work by BAS up to 1973 was named after Christopher Amos (b. 1946), BAS limnologist, Signy, 1972–73, who studied this lake (APC, 1977, p. 3; DOS 210 Signy Island sheet, 2–DOS, 1975).
- Amphibolite Point** 60°41'S 45°21'W, S coast of Coronation Island, following survey by FIDS from Signy, 1948–49, was named from the large exposure of amphibolite on the point (APC, 1955, p. 4; DOS 510 South Orkney Islands, West Sheet, 1963).
- Amphitheatre, The** 68°05'S 66°33'W, cirque at head of Northeast Glacier, Fallières Coast, following survey by FIDS in 1946 was named from its shape (APC, 1955, p. 4; DOS 601 sheet 68 66, 1955). "*Refugio Chacabuco*", Argentine refuge established 21 November 1956 on S side of this feature and so called after the battle against the Spaniards in 1817 (Pierrou, 1970, p. 281).
- "*Amundsen-Scott Station*": see South Pole.
- Am'yo, Ostrova*: see Amiot Islands.
- Ana, Cabo*: see Anna, Cape.
- Ana, Caleta*: see Anna Cove.
- Anagrama, Islotes*: see Anagram Islands.
- Anagram Islands** 65°12'S 64°21'W, SW of French Passage, Graham Coast, including Maranga Island and Nob Island, were first sighted by BeAE in 1898; roughly surveyed by FAE, 1903–05 and 1908–10; called in error *Île Roca* (Gourdon, 1908, end map), *Îles Roca* (Gourdon, 1908, p. 29), *Roca Islands* (BA chart 1238, ix.1908) (*Roca Islands*, q.v.), *Île Crulls* (Charcot, 1912, Pl. 4), *Îles Crulls* (Charcot, 1912, Pl. 3; Bongrain, 1914, vue 17 following p. 60) (*Cruls Islands*, q.v.). The islands were resurveyed by BGLE and called in error *Rocca Islands* (Rymill, 1938a, map facing p. 400; [together with Roca Islands] USAAF chart, 1762, 1946). *Crulls Islands* (USHO, 1943, p. 293). *Islas Roca* (Argentina. IGM map, 1946). *Islas Rocca* (Chile. DNH chart LII, 1947; Pierrou, 1970, p. 628). *Roca Islets* (BA, 1948, p. 203; APC, 1955, p. 18). *Islotes Cruls* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 290). *Cruls Islands* (USHO, 1956, p. 31). *Islotes Roca* (Argentina. MM chart 130, 1957; Pierrou, 1970, p. 628). Following survey by an RN Hydrographic Survey Unit *John Biscoe*, 1957–58, the feature was renamed *Anagram Islands*, in reference to the previous transposition of names (APC, 1959a, p. 4; BA chart 3572, 12.viii.1960). *Islotes Anagrama* (Chile. DNH chart 1502, 1962; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 26).
- Ana, Islote*: see Ann Island.
- Ana, Kap*: see Anna, Cape.
- Anca de León, Cabo*: see Lions Rump.
- Anchorage Island** 67°36'S 68°14'W, one of the *Léonie Islands* (q.v.), SW of Rothera, Adelaide Island, was reported by FAE, 1908–10, as possibly providing anchorage for a small ship (Rymill, 1938a, p. 306); charted by BGLE in February 1936 and named *Anchor Island* (Rymill, 1938b). *Anchorage Islet* (DOS 601 sheet 67 68, 1954; APC, 1955, p. 4). *Islote Laguna* [= lagoon islet] (Argentina. MM chart 132, 1957). *Anchorage Island* (APC, 1959a, p. 4; BA chart 3571, 14.vii.1961). *Anchorage Islands*, in error (BA, 1961, p. 197).
- Anchorage Island** 64°19'S 62°56'W, in Andersen Harbour, Eta Island, Melchior Islands, was charted by USAS in February–March 1941 and so called possibly from earlier usage (Berlin and Shirley, chart, [1941]). *Isla Anchora* (Argentina. MM chart 101, 1949). *Isla Angla* [= cape island] (Cordini, 1955, lámina 55). *Isla Fondateiro* [= anchorage island] (Chile. DNH chart 510, 1955; IHA, 1974, p. 126). *Anchorage Islet* (USHO, 1956, p. 25). *Islote Amarra* [= mooring line islet] (Argentina. MM chart 101, 1957; Pierrou, 1970, p. 162). *Islotes Amarra, Islotes Anchora*, as rejected forms (Argentina. MM, 1957b, p. 1).
- Anchorage Islands*: see Anchorage Island (Adelaide Island).
- Anchorage Islet*: see Anchorage Island (Adelaide Island or Melchior Islands).
- Anchora, Isla, Islotes*: see Anchorage Island (Melchior Islands).
- Anchor Crag** 69°12'S 66°12'W, rising to 1 210 m, E of Wordie Ice Shelf, Fallières Coast, were photographed from the air by RARE in November 1947; surveyed from the ground by FIDS from "Stonington Island" in December 1958 and named from the resemblance of a snow patch on the rock face to a ship's anchor (APC, 1962, p. 4; DOS 610 sheet W 69 66, 1963).
- Anchor Island*: see Anchorage Island.
- Anckorn Nunataks** 70°14'S 63°12'W, rising to c. 800 m NW of Smith Inlet, Wilkins Coast, were photographed from the air by USN in 1966 and surveyed from the ground by BAS from "Stonington Island", 1972–73; named after John Fergus Anckorn (b. 1949), BAS geologist, "Stonington Island", 1972–74, who worked in the area (BAS 250 sheet SR 19–20/12, 1–DOS 1976; APC, 1977, p. 3).
- Ancla, Monte, Mount*: see Hindson, Mount.
- Andbort, Bahía*: see Andvord Bay.
- Anddes Antárticos*: see Antarctandes.
- Andean Province*: see Lesser Antarctica.
- Ande Antartiche*: see Antarctandes.
- Andersen Anchorage** 60°44'S 45°41'W, off N coast of Moe Island, South Orkney Islands, was so called in a sketch survey of Signy Island and Moe Island by Capt. M. T. Moe, of *Tioga*, January 1913 (Moe, chart, 1913a). *Andersen Ancorage* [sic] (Moe, chart, 1913b).
- Andersen Anchorage*: see Andersen Anchorage.
- Andersen Harbor*: see Andersen Harbour.
- Andersen Harbour** 64°19'S 62°56'W, between Eta Island and

- Omega Island, Melchior Islands, Palmer Archipelago, was charted by DI in 1927 and probably named after Kapt. Ola Andersen of the factory ship *Svend Foyn*, following the usage of Norwegian whalers that had operated in the area (BA chart 3213, 14.i.1929; APC, 1955, p. 4); recharted by USAS in 1941 (Berlin and Shirley, chart, [1941]) and by AAE, 1942–43. *Andersen Harbor* (USHO, 1943, p. 126; USBGN, 1956, p. 43). *Puerto Andersen* (Argentina. MM chart 101, 1946; Pierrou, 1970, p. 165; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 27). *Puerto Andersen* [sic] (Ihl C. and Ayala A., 1947, p. 72). *Puerto Anderson* [sic] (Sgrosso, 1948, p. 185).
- Andersen, Puerto*: see Andersen Harbour.
- Andersens Kyst*: see Foyn Coast.
- Anders Hills*: see Anderson Hills.
- Andersona, Lednik*: see Anderson Glacier.
- Anderson, Cabo*: see Anderson, Cape.
- Anderson, Cape** 60°45'S 44°34'W, S coast of Laurie Island, was mapped by SNAE in 1903 and named after Miss Nan Anderson, Secretary to Dr W. S. Bruce in Edinburgh (Bruce and others, chart [1903a]; BA chart 1775, 17.viii.1934; APC, 1955, p. 4). *Cape Nan Anderson* (Bruce and others, chart, [1903b]; Bruce, 1905b, map facing p. 322). *Anderson Point* (BA, 1930, p. 50). *Punta Anderson* (Argentina. MM chart 31, 1930; Pierrou, 1970, p. 165). The cape was recharted by DI in 1933. *Cabo Anderson* (Argentina. CNA, 1947, map p. 54).
- Anderson, Glacier*: see Anderson Glacier.
- Anderson Glacier** 66°22'S 64°06'W, flowing ESE into Cabinet Inlet, Foyn Coast, following air photography by RARE and ground survey by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in 1947 was named, in association with similarly named features in the area, after Sir John Anderson (later 1st Viscount Waverley) (1882–1958), Lord President of the Council, 1940–43, and a member of the War Cabinet which authorized Operation "Tabarin" in 1943; Chancellor of the Exchequer, 1943–45 (BA chart 3570, 4.vi.1954; APC, 1955, p. 4; DCS 601 sheet 66 62, 1955). *Glaciar Andersona* (Argentina. MM chart 110, 1957. *Lednik Andersona* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961).
- Anderson Hills** 84°30'S 64°00'W, rising to 1 210 m at O'Connell Nunatak, N *Patuxent Range* (q.v.), Pensacola Mountains. Following air reconnaissance by USN from "Ellsworth Station", 1957–58, the name *Anderson Mountains* was applied to a feature shown between 83° and 84°S, and 56° and 64°W, after Robert Bernard Anderson (b.1910), US Deputy Secretary of Defence, 1954–55 (later Secretary of the Treasury), who was directly responsible for US operations in Antarctica in the IGY (Ronne, 1961, map frontispiece). Following survey by USGS, 1961–62, and air photography by USN in 1864, the feature was repositioned and named *Anderson Hills* (USGS sheet SV 11–20/4, 1969; AGS, 1974, p. 3). *Anders* [sic] *Hills* (Schmidt and Ford in AGS, 1969, Pl. V).
- Anderson, Isla, Island*: see Andersson Island
- Anderson Mountains*: see Anderson Hills.
- Anderson Nunatak*: see Andersson Nunatak.
- Anderson Nunataks** 75°06'S 68°18'W, rising to 1 635 m, E end of Sweeney Mountains, following surveys by USGS, 1961–62, and by the University of Wisconsin, 1965–66, were named after Richard E. Anderson, aviation electronics technician, USN, on R4D aircraft flights from "Byrd Station", Marie Byrd Land, in 1961 (USGS sketch map Ellsworth Land–Palmer Land, 1969; APC, 1975, p. 3; BAS 500P sheet SS 17–20/SE, 1–DOS 1981).
- Anderson, Ostrov*: see Andersson Island.
- Anderson, Point*: see Anderson, Cape.
- Anderson, Puerto*: see Andersen Harbour.
- Anderson, Punta*: see Anderson, Cape.
- Andersson, Île, Isla*: see Andersson Island.
- Andersson Island** 63°35'S 56°35'W, off E end of Tabarin Peninsula, Trinity Peninsula, was roughly mapped from a distance by FAE, 1837–40, on 27 February 1838 and called (collectively with Jonassen Island) *Île Rosamel* (*Rosamel Island*, q.v.) (Vincendon-Dumoulin, atlas, 1847, Pl. 8); remapped by SwAE on 15 January 1902 and later named *Île de l'Uruguay* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904c, map p. 232–33), *Uruguay-Insel* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904b, Vol. 2, p. 127), *Uruguay Ön* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904a, Del.1, end map), *Isla Uruguay* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904–05, Tomo 1, end map; Pierrou, 1970, p. 702) or *Uruguay Island* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1905, p. 46; BA chart 3205, 31.x.1921), after the Argentine sloop-of-war *Uruguay* (Capt. (F) J. Irizar) which rescued the SwAE party from Snow Hill Island, 8 November 1903. *Isla Argentina*, *Isla Uruguai* (Riso Patron S., 1908, end map). *Île Uruguay* (Charcot, 1912, Pl. 1). *Rosamel Island* or *Christmas Island*, referring collectively to this island and Jonassen Island (Lester, 1920–22a, Vol. 1, p. 52). *Uruguay Ö* (HA chart, 1928). Following resurvey by FIDS from "Hope Bay", 1945–47, to avoid confusion with *Uruguay Island* (q.v.), Graham Coast, referred to frequently in BA, BGLE and FIDS publications, and despite its undoubted priority of naming, the present feature was renamed *Andersson Island*, after Dr Johan Gunnar Andersson (1874–1960), Swedish geologist and Second-in-command, SwAE, who wintered at Hope Bay in 1903; Director, Swedish Geological Institute, from 1909 (BA chart 3205, 23.ix.1949; APC, 1955, p. 4). *Île Andersson* (France. SHM, 1954, p. 47). *Anderson* [sic] *Island* (USHO chart 6639, 1955). *Isla Andersson* (Chile. DNH chart 1400, 1961; IHA, 1974, p. 27). *Ostrov Anderson* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). *Isla Anderson* (Chile. IGM map 5, 1966).
- Andersson, Islas*: see Aguila, Islas.
- Andersson Nunatak** 63°23'S 57°00'W, rising to 185 m, N side of Hope Bay, Trinity Peninsula, was discovered in 1903 by J. G. Andersson, of SwAE (*Andersson Island*, q.v.), and, following survey by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in 1945, named after him (APC, 1955, p. 4; BA chart 3213, 23.iii.1956). *Anderson* [sic] *Nunatak* (BA, 1974, p. 176).
- Andersson Peak** 64°50'S 61°01'W, rising to c. 1 600 m, N of Cape Fairweather, Nordenskjöld Coast, was mapped by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in 1947 and named after Karl Andreas Andersson (b. 1875), SwAE zoologist, who explored this coast in 1902 (APC, 1955, p. 4; BAS 250 sheet SQ 19–20/4, 1–DOS 1974).
- Andes Antártico(s)*: see Antarctandes.
- Andes del Antártico*: see Antarctandes.
- Andina Antártica, Meseta*: see Antarctandes.
- Andrada, Cabo*: see Eddy Point.
- Andreas, Cape** 64°00'S 60°44'W, E entrance point of Curtiss Bay, Davis Coast, was charted by SwAE in 1902 and named *Cape Karl Andreas* (Andersson, 1904c, p. 216), *Kap Karl Andreas* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904b, Vol. 2, first end map) or *Cabo Karl Andreas* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904–05, Tomo 1, end map; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 169), after K. A. Andersson (*Andersson Peak*, q.v.). *Cape Beatrice*, *Beatrice Point* (Skottsberg, 1912, map p. 4). *Cap Karl Andreas* (Charcot, 1912, Pl. 11). *Cabo Comandante Byers* (*Cape Page*, q.v.) (Chile. DNH chart LI, 1947). The cape was photo-



- graphed from the air by FIDASE in 1956–57. *Cabo Karl Andrea* (Argentina. MM chart OO, 1954). *Punta Beatriz*, as rejected form presumably referring to this feature (Argentina. MM, 1957b, p. 1). *Punta Almirante Solier*, presumably referring to this feature (Argentina. MM, 1957b, p. 1). *Cape Andreas* (APC, 1960, p. 2; BA chart 3560, 7.iv.1961).
- Andreassen Point** 63°54'S 57°46'W, W entrance point of Croft Bay, James Ross Island, was probably first sighted by SwAE in October 1903; surveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in 1945 and named after F. L. Andreassen (b. 1858), First Mate in the SwAE ship *Antarctic* (APC, 1958, p. 4; BAS 250 sheet SP 21–22/13, 1–DOS 1974).
- Andrée Island** 64°31'S 61°30'W, in Recess Cove, Danco Coast, following air photography by FIDASE and ground surveys by FIDS from "Portal Point" 1956–59, was named, in association with the names of aviation pioneers grouped in this area, after Salomon August Andrée (1854–97), Swedish engineer, who died on Kvitøya, Svalbard, after an attempt to fly over the North Pole by balloon (APC, 1960, p. 2; BA chart 3566, 25.viii.1961).
- Andrés Bello, Isla:* see Alexander Island.  
*Andresen, Île, Isla:* see Andresen Island.
- Andresen Island** 66°53'S 66°41'W, in Lallemand Fjord, Loubet Coast, was charted by FAE, 1908–10, on 1 February 1909, and named *Île Andresen* after Capt. Adolf Amandus Andresen (d. 1940), naturalized Chilean born in Norway; first Manager of the Chilean whale factory ship *Gobernador Bories*, of the Sociedad Ballenera de Magallanes, at Deception Island from 1906, who gave much assistance to FAE (Charcot, 1910, p. 238 and Pl. 1). *Île Andrezen [sic]* (Bongrain, 1914, vues 28 and 30 following p. 60). *Andresen Oya* (HA chart, 1927). *Andresen Island* (USAAF chart 1762, 1946; BA chart 3196, 12.xi.1948; [in 66°56'S 66°36'W] APC, 1955, p. 4; [co-ordinates corrected] APC, 1958, p. 4). *Isla Curanilahue* after the Chilean municipality (Chile. DNH chart LII, 1947). *Andreson [sic] Island* (BA, 1948, view facing p. 208). *Isla Andresen* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 286; Pierrou, 1970, p. 166; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 27). The island was surveyed by FIDS from "Detaille Island", 1957–59. *Ostrov Andresen* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). *Andressen [sic] Island, Andressen Islands [sic]* (BA, 1961, p. 183–84).
- Andresen Oya, Ostrov:* see Andresen Island.  
*Andresen, Puerto:* see Andersen Harbour.  
*Andrés Jackson, Monte:* see Jackson, Mount.  
*Andreson Island:* see Andresen Island.  
*Andrés, Punta:* see Andrews Point.  
*Andressen Island(s):* see Andresen Island.
- Andressen [sic], Punta** 62°56'S 60°37'W, S entrance point of Pendulum Cove, Deception Island, was so called by CAE, 1954–55, after Capt. A. A. Andresen (*Andresen Island*, q.v.) (Chile. DNH chart 505, 1958; IHA, 1974, p. 27–28).
- Andreu, Caleta:* see Bruix, Caleta.
- Andrew Glacier** 63°53'S 59°40'W, flowing NNE into Charcot Bay, Davis Coast, was surveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in 1948 and named after Dr James Darby Andrew (b. 1919), FIDS medical officer, "Hope Bay", 1946–47 (APC, 1955, p. 4; BAS 250 sheet SP 21–22/13, 1–DOS 1974).
- Andrew Island:* see Sterneck Island.  
*Andrew Jackson Massifs, Monte, Mount:* see Jackson, Mount.
- Andrews Point** 64°31'S 62°55'W, N point of Parker Peninsula, Anvers Island, was charted by DI in 1927 and named probably after Andrew Nicol Porteous (decd), Second Engineer, *Discovery*, 1925–27, and *Discovery II*, 1929–37; Chief Engineer, *Discovery II*, 1937–39 (BA chart 3213, 14.i.1929; APC, 1955, p. 4). *Punta Andrés* (Chile. DNH chart 510, 1947). *Punta Andrews* (Argentina. MM chart 106, 1949; Pierrou, 1970, p. 166; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 28). [Andrews Rocks, South Georgia, are also named after A. N. Porteous (Hattersley-Smith, 1980b, p. 17).]
- Andrews, Punta:* see Andrews Point.  
*Andrezen, Île:* see Andresen Island.  
*Andriasola, Cape:* see Adriasola, Cape.  
*Andru-Dzhekson, Gora:* see Jackson, Mount.  
*Andrzej(a) Grań, Ridge:* see Rose Peak.  
*Andvord B., Baai, Baia, Bahía, Baie (d'):* see Andvord Bay.
- Andvord Bay** 64°50'S 62°37'W, SW side of Arctowski Peninsula, Danco Coast, was roughly charted by BeAE, 4–6 February 1898, and named *Baie Andvord* or *Baie d'Andvord*, after Rolf Andvord, Belgian Consul in Christiania at that time (Lecointe, map, 1899; 1900a, map facing p. 132). *Andvord Bay* (Cook, 1900, map p. xx; BA chart 1238, viii.1900; APC, 1955, p. 4; USBGN, 1956, p. 44). *Baia Andvord* (Gerlache, 1902a). *Bahía Andbort [sic]* (Irizar, 1903, map facing p. 4). *Andvord Bucht* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904b, Vol. 2, first end map). *Andvords Vik* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904a, Del. 1, end map). *Baie d'Andvord [sic]* (Lecointe, 1905, p. 75). *Bahía Andvord* (Riso Patron S., 1908, end map; Pierrou, 1970, p. 166; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 28). *Anvord [sic] Bay* (Lester, 1920–22a, Vol. 1, p. 102). *Andvord B.* (HA chart, 1928). *Andvordbukten* (Aagaard, 1947, p. 855). *Andvord [sic] Bay* (USBGN, 1949, p. 3). The bay was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57. *Andvord Baai* (Knapp, 1958, p. 567). *Bukhta Andvord* (Soviet Union, MMF chart, 1961).
- Andvord Bucht, Bukhta, -bukten:* see Andvord Bay.  
*Andvords Vik:* see Andvord Bay.  
*Andword, Baie d', Bay:* see Andvord Bay.
- Anemometer Hill** 68°11'S 67°00'W, rising to 25 m on Stonington Island, Fallières Coast, was named following BAS geological surveys in 1960–61, when the hill was the site for an anemometer (APC, 1964, p. 2).
- Anemometer-Niveau:* see Anemometerplateau.  
**Anemometerplateau** 64°22'S 56°59'W, close to the SwAE hut on Snow Hill Island, Trinity Peninsula, was so called as the site of an anemometer (Nordenskjöld, 1911b, p. 96). *Anemometer-Niveau, Anemometer Terrasse* (Nordenskjöld, 1911b, p. 97 and Karte 2).
- Anemometer Terrasse:* see Anemometerplateau.  
*Angamos, Bahía:* see Angamos, Puerto.  
*Angamos, Cerro:* see Angamos, Promontorio.  
*Angamos, Monte:* see Jabet Peak.
- Angamos, Promontorio** 62°29'S 59°37'W, E side of Discovery Bay, Greenwich Island, was so called by CAE, 1947, after the Chilean transport ship *Angamos* (Chile. DNH chart 500, 1951). *Angamos Promontory* (Fuenzalida, 1964, map Fig. 1, p. 48). *Promontorio Transporte Angamos*, as rejected form (Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 28). *Cerro Angamos* (Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 28).
- Angamos Promontory:* see Angamos, Promontorio.  
**Angamos, Puerto** 64°49'S 63°30'W, NW coast of Wiencke Island, including *Dorian Bay* (q.v.), was so called by CAE, 1947, after the Chilean transport ship *Angamos* (Chile. DNH chart 510, 1947; IHA, 1974, p. 28–29). *Bahía Angamos* (Chile. IGM map, 1947).

*Angamos, Puerto*: see Dorian Bay.

*Anglais, Détroit*: see English Strait.

*Angla, Isla*: see Anchorage Island (Melchior Islands).

**Angle Peak** 71°44'S 62°00'W, rising to c. 800 m, S 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 J. Phillip Angle, of the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, DC, ornithologist aboard *Croatan* in Drake Passage, 1965, and aboard *Eastwind* in Drake Passage, Weddell Sea and off the Antarctic Peninsula, 1966; joint author (with George E. Watson) of *Birds of the Antarctic and sub-Antarctic* (American Geophysical Union, Washington DC, 1975) (BAS 250 sheet SR 19–20/16, 1–DOS 1976; APC, 1977, p. 3).

*Anglické Pobřeží*: see English Coast.

*Angosto, Islote*: see Furse Peninsula.

*Angostura(s), La(s), Paso La(s)*: see Narrows, The (Loubet Coast).

**Angot, Monte** 63°43'S 61°45'W, rising to c. 200 m in N Hoseason Island, Palmer Archipelago, was so called by AAE in association with *Angot Point* (q.v.) (Argentina. MM chart 00, 1954).

**Angot Point** 63°49'S 61°41'W, S point of Hoseason Island, Palmer Archipelago, was charted by FAE, 1903–05, and named *Pointe Angot* after Charles-Alfred Angot (1848–1924), French physician and meteorologist; Vice-President of the Bureau Central Météorologique, Paris, 1908–14, and member of the Commission appointed by the Ministre de la Marine to publish the scientific results of FAE, 1903–05 (Charcot, 1906b, p. ii, 69). *Angot Point* (BA chart 1238, ix.1908; 3205, ii.ix.1938; APC, 1955, p. 4). *Cabo Barrow*, in error (*Cape Barrow*, q.v.) (Riso Patron S., 1908, end map). *Cap Barrow*, in error (Matha and Rey, 1911, p. 55). *Barrow Point*, in error (BA, 1916, view facing p. 402). *Algot [sic] P.* (HA chart, 1928). *Punta Angot* (Chile. DNH chart LI, 1947; Pierrou, 1970, p. 167; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 29. The point was photographed from the air by FIDASE in 1956. *Cape Barrow*, in error (USHO, 1960, p. 351, 4th view.)

*Angot, Pointe, Punta*: see Angot Point.

*Angus, Mount*: see Argus, Mount.

*Angustia, Cordón*: see Louis Philippe Plateau.

**Animas, Isla** [= sunset island] 65°25'S 65°25'W, one of the Pitt Islands, Biscoe Islands, was so called by AAE (Argentina. MM chart H-772, 1964).

*Aniversario, Punta*: see Lynch, Cabo.

*Ann*: see Ann Island.

*Anna, Cabo, Cap*: see Anna, Cape.

**Anna, Cape** 64°35'S 62°26'W, N point of Arctowski Peninsula, Danco Coast, was charted by BeAE in February 1898, when a landing was made; named *Cap Anna* (Lecointe, map, 1899) or *Cap Anna Osterrieth* (Lecointe, 1900a, p. 31 and map facing p. 132), after Mme Ernest (Anna) Osterrieth, of Antwerp, who gave financial help to the expedition (*Osterrieth Range*, q.v.). *Capo Anna, Capo Anna Osterrieth [sic]* (Gerlache, 1902a). *Cape Anna* (BA chart 3205, 1.vi.1901; APC, 1955, p. 4; BA chart 3570, 29.ix.1961). *Kap Anna* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904b, Vol. 1, p. 57). *Cabo Anna* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904–05, Tomo 1, end map; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 29). *Kaap Anna* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1907, p. 22). *Cabo Gunnar*, after J. G. Andersson (*Andersson Island*, q.v.) (Riso Patron S., 1908, end map). *Cape Anna Osterrieth* (Tyrell, 1921, p. 61). *Kapp Anna* (HA chart, 1928). *Cape Anna*

*Peninsula*, referring to peninsula behind cape (Holtedahl, 1929, p. 13). *Cabo Ana* (Chile. DNH chart LI, 1947; Pierrou, 1970, p. 164). *Kap Ana* (Frödin, 1956, end map). The cape was photographed from the air by FIDASE in 1956–57. *Mys Anna* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961).

*Anna, Capo*: see Anna, Cape.

**Anna Cove** 64°35'S 62°26'W, at NW end of Arctowski Peninsula, Danco Coast, was charted by BeAE in 1898 and named *Crique Anna* (Lecointe, map, 1899) or *Crique Anna Osterrieth* (Lecointe, 1900a, map facing p. 132), in association with *Cape Anna* (q.v.). *Anna Cove* (APC, 1960, p. 2; BA chart 3566, 25.viii.1961). *Caleta Ana* (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter L).

*Anna, Crique*: see Anna Cove.

**Anna Glacier** 62°02'S 58°12'W, flowing SE into Polonia Glacier, King George Bay, King George Island, was so called by PAE after Anna Tokarska, assistant geologist with PAE, 1979–80, and wife of A. K. Tokarski (*Tokarski Peak*, q.v.) (Tokarski, 1981, p.141 and map Fig. 2, p. 143). *Lodowiec Anny* (Tokarski, 1981, p. 141).

*Anna, Kaap, Kap(p), Mys*: see Anna, Cape.

*Anna Osterrieth, Capo*: see Anna, Cape.

*Anna Osterrieth Cap(e)*: see Anna, Cape.

*Anna Osterrieth, Crique*: see Anna Cove.

*Ann(e)*: see Ann Island.

**Ann Island** 68°08'S 67°06'W, one of the Debenham Islands, Fallières Coast, was charted by BGLE in 1936, and named *Ann* or *Anne* after Ann Debenham (Mrs Buxton) (b. 1927), fourth daughter of Frank Debenham (*Debenham Islands*, q.v.) (BA chart 3213, 7.ii.1947; 18.vii.1947). *Ann Island* (BA chart 3213, 6.x.1950; APC, 1955, p. 4). *Islote Ana* (Argentina. MM chart 116, 1952). By 1969 the island had been overrun by Northeast Glacier (BA chart 3213, 10.viii.1973).

*Anny, Lodowiec*: see Anna Glacier.

Antarctandes was the name proposed for the mountain ranges of the Antarctic Peninsula by Arctowski (1900, p. 132), who wished to emphasize their tectonic connection with the Andes of South America. *Antarctic Andes* (Arctowski, 1901b, p. 370; [extending from Trinity Peninsula to Edward VII Peninsula, Ross Dependency] Mawson, 1911, map p. 613). *Copernicus Range*, after Nicholas Copernicus (1473–1543), Polish astronomer (Arctowski, 1901b, p. 370). *Andes Antárticos*, extending from the Antarctic Peninsula across the continent (Delachaux, [1907], p. 151). *Antarktischen Kordilleren* (Nordenskjöld, 1911b, p. 70). *Graham Land Andes* (Brown, 1927, p. 90). *Antarktanden* (Drygalski, 1930, p. 334). *Andes Antártico* (Cordovez Madariaga, 1945, p. 27). *Meseta Andina Antártica* (Chile. DNH chart LI, 1947). *Antartandes* (Alazraqui, 1947). *Anddes [sic] Antárticos* (Cañas Montalva, 1950, p. 26). *Palmer Land-Fjellkden* (Rønne, 1950b, p. 137). *Andes del Antártico* (Martinez Moreno, 1951, p. 13). *Ande [sic] Antartiche* (Zavatti, 1952, p. 500).

*Antarctic*: see Antarctic Sound.

**Antarctica**, the continental block lying almost entirely S of the Antarctic Circle and including the offshore islands within the margin of the continental shelf, but excluding the Scotia Ridge E of long. c. 50°W, i.e. South Orkney Islands, South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands (cf. *The Antarctic*). The term *Antarctica* dates back to antiquity, deriving from the Greek words, *anti* and *arktos*, meaning "opposite the bear" [the constellation Great Bear] or as opposed to the Arctic regions. The term *Antarctic Pole* was used by fifteenth-century astronomers to signify the whole Southern Hemisphere lying under that

pole. The existence of a hypothetical southern continent, *Terra Australis*, was postulated long before any part of it was seen by man (e.g. Hipparchus; Marinus; Ptolemy). One of the letters of Amerigo Vespucci was published at Strasburg in 1505 under the title *Be [De] Ora Antarctica*. The earliest map naming the continent appears to be that of Oronce Finé (1531), which charts "*Terra Australis recenter inventa, sed nondum plenè cognita*". From the beginning of the sixteenth century until the middle of the eighteenth century maps and globes commonly showed a great *Southern Continent*, *Terra Australis* or *Terra Australis Incognita*. The belief that Tierra del Fuego extended without interruption to the South Pole arose after Magellan's discovery in 1520 of the strait that bears his name; it was not finally disproved until Le Maire and Schouten rounded Cabo de Hornos in 1616. Speculation gradually gave way to exploration, but the idea of a *Southern Continent* extending N into temperate latitudes was not finally dispelled until Cook's second voyage, 1772–75. The first part of mainland *Antarctica* to be charted was the north coast of *Trinity Peninsula* (q.v.), discovered by Edward Bransfield on 30 January 1820. Following the explorations of d'Urville, Wilkes and Ross, 1837–43, the true limits were roughly outlined and the existence of a continent was again recognized by geographers. The names *Austral-Continent* and *Süd-Polar-Continent* were used by Neumayer (1872a, p. 126, 159) and *Antarctide* by Reclus (1889, p. 20). The consistent use of *Antarctica* as a place-name was first advocated by Murray (1886), was supported by Balch (1902, p. 11–12), gained increasing support, and is now generally accepted (Nordenskjöld and others, 1905, p. 68; Bruce, 1911, p. 8; Mecking, 1914; Hayes, 1928, p. 4–5; BA, 1930, p. 1; Mawson, 1935; Aagaard, 1944, p. 11; USBGN, 1956, p. 45; APC, 1982, p. 3). *L'Antarctide* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904c). *Antarktika* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904b, Vol. 1, p. 86). *Antarktika* (Penck, 1904, p. 3). *Antarktis* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904b, Vol. 1, p. 86). *Continente Antártico* (Riso Patron S., 1908, p. 5). *Südpolarland, Südpolkontinent* (Nordenskjöld, 1911b, p. 50, 229). *Antarctic Continent* (Burrill, 1964, p. 3 [citing USBGN approval of this form in 1912]; BA, 1948, p. 8). *Antarktischer Continent* (Mecking, 1914). *Antarktischer Kontinent* (Penck, 1914, p. 50). *Antartica [sic]* (Ferguson, chart, 1918). *South Polar Continent* (Hayes, 1928, p. 4). *Sydpol-landet* (Risting, 1929, p. 109). *Continent Antarctique* (Zimmermann, 1930, p. 332). *South Continent, Terres Australes* (Hobbs, 1939a, p. 26, 59). *Antarktisches Festland* (Stocks, chart, 1941). *Antártida* (Pinochet de la Barra, 1944, p. 3). *La Antártida* (Cordovez Madariaga, 1945). *Antártica* (Pinochet de la Barra, 1948; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 29). *Antarktida* (Soviet Union. BSE, 1950a, p. 482). *Antartide* (Zavatti, 1952, p. 499). *Antarktyda* (Machowski, 1953). *Antarktischen Continent* (Capurro, 1955, p. 143). *Tera [sic] Australis, Tierras Australes* (Beltramino, 1958, p. 449, 452). In December 1959 Article VI of the Antarctic Treaty applied the provisions of the Treaty to the area S of lat. 60°S. The Treaty refers frequently to *Antarctica*, but does not define the name. The Australian Antarctica Act, 1960; the New Zealand Antarctic Treaty Act, 1960; and the United Kingdom Antarctic Treaty Order in Council, 1961, define *Antarctica*, for the purposes of the Acts and the Order respectively, as the area S of lat. 60°S, including all ice shelves, but not including the high seas within that area. These instruments made provision for the implementation of certain clauses of the Treaty; they followed the language of the

Treaty and it was not intended to alter the definition of *Antarctica* that had long been accepted in British official publications (APC, 1982, p. 3). *Terres Antarctiques* (Soviet Union. AA, 1967, p. 312). *Antarktike* (Silva, 1972, p. 103). *Casquete Antártico* [= Antarctic cap], as rejected form (Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 30).

*Antarctic Andes*: see *Antarctandes*.

*Antarctica Peninsula*: see *Antarctic Peninsula*.

*Antarctic Archipelago*, broad name applied tentatively by Wilkins to the islands into which he thought Graham Land was divided by *Crane Channel*, *Casey Channel*, *Lurabee Channel* and *Stefansson Strait* (*Crane Glacier*, *Casey Glacier*, *Lurabee Glacier*, *Stefansson Sound*, q.v.), including the South Shetland Islands, Joinville Island and its neighbours, Palmer Archipelago, Biscoe Islands, Adelaide Island, etc. (AGS, map, [1929c]; Joerg, 1930, p. 6; Wilkins, 1930, map facing p. 388; [extending S to Charcot Island] Mawson, 1935, map following p. 30). *Archipel Antarctique Américain* (Zimmermann, 1930, p. 345). *Vestantarktiske Ögrube* (Aagaard, 1930, end map). *West Antarctic Archipelago*, extending S to Charcot Island (Mawson, 1935, p. 30). The name survived in various forms applied to the South Shetland Islands with Graham Land and its off-lying islands, even after BGLE had proved that Wilkins' channels do not exist, and that consequently Graham Land is part of Antarctica. *Antarktiske Arkipel* (Hansen, atlas, 1936). *Vestantarktiske Arkipel* (Aagaard, 1944, p. 32). *Archipiélago Antártico* (Otero Espasandin, 1943, p. 15). *Antarkiticheskiy Arkhipelag* (Bender, 1948, map p. 47). *Archipelago Antartico* (Zavatti, 1952, p. 500). *Antarktische Archipel* (Knapp, 1958, p. 568). [See also under *Antarctic Peninsula*, *Antártida Americana*, *Gherritz Land*].

*Antarctic Archipelago*: see *Palmer Archipelago*.

*Antarctica Strait*: see *Antarctic Sound*.

*Antarctic Channel*: see *Antarctic Sound*.

*Antarctic Continent*: see *Antarctica*.

*Antarctic, Détroit de l', Estrecho, Paso*: see *Antarctic Sound*.

*Antarctic Peninsula*, mainland peninsula N of a line joining Cape Adams and a point 73°24'S 72°00'W on English Coast, comprising *Graham Land* (q.v.) and *Palmer Land* (q.v.). *Syd Graham Land*, referring to the part S of *Casey Glacier* (q.v.) (Aagaard, 1930, p. 162). From 1938, following BGLE, until 1964 the name *Graham Land* was used in British publications for the whole peninsula, with S limit undefined (Rymill, 1938a; BA, 1948, p. 168; APC, 1955, p. 11), while other forms of this name or other names were used elsewhere. *Graham Peninsula* (Ellsworth, 1938, p. 236). *Palmer Peninsula* (Martin, 1938a, p. 217; USHO chart 5411, 1940). *Graham Archipel* (Stocks, chart, 1941). *Graham-Land* (Holtedahl, 1942, p. 74). *Tierra de Graham* (Rymill and others, 1943, map facing p. 272). *Palmer Peninsula (Graham Land)* (USHO, 1943, p. 109). *Tierra de Palmer* (Cordovez Madariaga, 1945, p. 88). *Península de la Tierra de Graham* (Cordovez Madariaga, 1945, p. 18). *Tierra de O'Higgins*, after Gen. Bernardo O'Higgins Riquelme (1778–1842), Leader of the Independence and first President of Chile, 1817–23 (Chile. IGM map, 1947; IHA, 1974, p. 99). *Tierra de Graham (de O'Higgins)*, *Península O'Higgins* (Ihl C. and Ayala A., 1947, p. 53, 81). *Tierras de O'Higgins* (Chile. DNH chart [no number], 1947). *Tierras de OHiggins*, as rejected form (Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 99). *Palmerhalbinsel* (Sauer, 1947, p. 164). *Península Antártica, Península Antártida* (Sgrosso, 1948, p. 181, 193). *Tierra de Carlos V*, referring to the area N of lat. 67°S, after Charles V (1500–58),

King of Spain and Holy Roman Emperor, 1519–58 (Orrego Vicuña, 1948, p. 197 and end map). *Grahamin Maa* (Anderson, 1948, end map). *Península de Graham* (Chile. MRE, 1948, p. 157). *Territorio de Graham, Tierra de Graham (Graham Land)* (Lagomarsino, 1948, p. 13, 17). *Terra [sic] de O'Higgins* (Muñoz Christi, 1948, p. 81). *Península de Palmer* (Lagomarsino, 1948, p. 11). *Tierra de Vicuña Mackenna*, referring to area between lat. 67° and 72°S, after Benjamin Vicuña Mackenna, Chilean administrator (Orrego Vicuña, 1948, p. 197 and end map). *Grahamland* (Walton, 1949, p. 66). *Tierra de Graham (O'Higgins)* (CACA, 1949c, p. 45). *Zemlya Greema* (Aleyner, 1949, map p. 343). *Zemlya Grekhama* (Aleksandrov, 1949, map p. 26). *Palmer Land, Palmer Land Peninsula* (Ronne, 1949, p. 18, map p. 230). *Archipiélago de Tierra Graham* ([Chile. IGM], 1949, p. 94). *Tierra Palmer* (Ramos Giménez, 1949, p. 52). *Grahamova Zemlja* (Rubić, 1950, p. 240). *Graham (Palmer) Land* (Skottsberg, 1950, p. 373). *Zemlja Greenna* (Kalmeta, 1950, p. 240). *Zemlya Greyama* (Soviet Union. BSE, 1950b, map following p. 484). *Palmerhalvön* (Skottsberg, 1950, p. 367). *Palmer-halvöya* (Rønne, 1950b, map p. 191). *Grahams Land* (Frödin, 1951, p. 368). *Tierra de O'Higgins (o de Graham)* (CACA, 1951a, p. 65). *Palmerland* (Georgi, 1951, p. 81). *Graham Land Peninsula* (Fuchs, 1952, map p. 194). *Península O'Higgins (Península de Graham)* (CACA, 1952b, p. 32). *Terra di Graham, Tierra di O'Higgins* (Zavatti, 1952, p. 499). *Ziemia Grahama* (Machowski, 1953, map p. 4). *Zemlya Grekhema* (Kirpichnikov, 1953, p. 67). *Tierra de San Martín*, after Gen. Don José de San Martín (1778–1850), Argentine Leader in the War of Independence (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 133; Pierrou, 1970, p. 650–52). *Antarctic Peninsula* (Stackpole, 1955). *Graham-halbinsel* (Kosack, 1955a, p. 227). *San Martín Land* (Capurro, 1955, p. 142). *Bereg Palmera, Poluostrov Palmera* (Aleyner, 1955, p. 84). *Zemlya Greyema* (Agranat, 1955, map p. 4). *O'Higgins Land* (Pinochet de la Barra, 1955, p. 53). *Tierra O'Higgins (T. de Graham)* (Lliboutry, 1956, map p. 432). *Tierra San Martín* (Lliboutry, 1956, p. 431). *San Martín* (Argentina. MM, 1957a, p. 159). *Tierras de San Martín* (Argentina. MM, 1957a, p. 153). *Grahamova Země* (Bártl, 1958, map facing p. 144). *Erez Grehem* (Fuchs and Hillary, 1958a, map p. 12). *Palmer Schiereiland* (Knapp, 1958, p. 574). *Graham-Palmer Peninsula* (Siple, 1959, p. 28). *Terra de Graham* (Fuchs and Hillary, 1959b, p. 7). *Ziemi Grahama* (Fuchs and Hillary, 1959f, p. 21). *Gureamu Rando* [= Graham land] (Fuchs and Hillary, 1959c, Vol. 1, map p. 136). *British Antarctica* (Wynne-Edwards, 1960). *Penisola di Palmer* (Zavatti, 1960a, p. 1419). *Palmer-Graham Land* (Euller, 1960, p. 42). *Graham-Föld* (Fuchs and Hillary, 1962, map p. 25). *Península Antartique* (Cailleux, 1963, p. 2). In 1964 the name *Antarctic Peninsula* was adopted for use in British official publications, with S limit defined as above (APC, 1964, p. 2; USBGN, 1964, p. 10; SPRI, 1965a, p. 471; DOS (Misc.) 233, x.1968). *Antarctica Peninsula* (USOO chart 6691, 1965). *Antarkticheskiy Poluostrov* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 24). *Péninsule Palmer* (France. SHM chart 5879, 1966). *Península Antártica Black [sic]* (Sullivan, 1972, map p. 38). *Antarctic Pens Range*, referring to the mountains of the peninsula (González-Ferrán, 1972, map p. 174). *Tierra O'Higgins*, in reference to Chilean name (BA, 1974, p. 175). *Península Palmer*, as rejected name (Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 99). *Półwysep Antarktyczny* (Birkenmajer, 1979b, map p. 2). There is a strong case for redefining the peninsula as extending SW to a line

joining Evans Ice Stream with Rydberg Peninsula. [See also under *Antarctic Archipelago, Antártida Americana, Gherritz Land, Lesser Antarctica.*]

*Antarctic Pens Range*: see Antarctic Peninsula.

*Antarctic Pole*: see Antarctica.

*Antarctic Regions*: see Antarctic, The.

*Antarctic-Sond*: see Antarctic Sound.

**Antarctic Sound** 63°26'S 56°39'W, separating d'Urville Island, Joinville Island and Dundee Island from Trinity Peninsula and bounded, to N, by a line joining Cape Dubouzet and Turnbull Point and, to S, by a line joining Cape Scrymgeour and Cape Purvis, was first sighted (at its N end) by FAE, 1837–40 (d'Urville, 1842, p. 148); navigated and charted by SwAE on 15 January 1902, and named *Antarctic-Sund*, after the expedition ship *Antarctic*, lost in Erebus and Terror Gulf, 13 February 1903 (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904b, Vol. 1, p. 65). *Antarctics Sund* (Nordenskjöld, 1904b, p. 165). *Détroit de l'Antarctic* (Nordenskjöld and others, [1904c], map p. 72–73). *Antarctic Channel* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1905, p. 416). *Antarctic Strasse* (Nordenskjöld, 1905a, map p. 236). *Antarctic-Sond* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1907, p. 124). *Estrecho de Joinville* (Sobral, [1907], p. 139). *Estrecho del Antártico, Seno Antártico* (Riso Patron S., 1908, p. 13, end map). *Stretto dell' Antarctic* (Nordenskjöld, 1910, p. 554). *Antarctic-Sund [sic]* (Nordenskjöld, 1911b, Pl. 3 facing p. 114). *Antarctic Strait* (Balch, 1912, map facing p. 570). *Antarktik-Sund* (Nordenskjöld, 1913, p. 5). *Antarctic Straight* (Lester, 1920–22a, Vol. 1, p. 23). *Antarctic Sundet* (Palander, 1914, map p. 16). *Antarctic Sound* (BA chart 3175, 31.x.1921; APC, 1955, p. 4; BAS 250 sheet SP 21–22/14 (Ext.), 1–DOS 1973). *Antarctica Strait* (Ellsworth, 1938, p. 263). *Estrecho de Antártico* (Argentina. IGM map, 1946). *Estrecho Antártico* (Vila Labra, 1947, map facing p. 200). *Paso Antártico* (Chile. DNH chart L, 1947). *Estrecho Antarctic* (Argentina. MM chart 103, 1949; Pierrou, 1970, p. 168). *Proliv Antarktika* (Soviet Union. BSE, 1950b, map following p. 484). *Antarctic* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 312). *Estrecho Antartic [sic]* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 311). *Antarctische Sond* (Knapp, 1958, p. 568). *Prâliv Antarktic* (Bártl, 1958, map facing p. 144). In 1958–59 the sound was recharted by an RN Hydrographic Survey unit from *John Biscoe* (BA chart 3205, 23.xi.1962). *Paso Antarctic* (Chile. DNH chart 1400, 1961; IHA, 1974, p. 29). *Proliv Antarkticheskiy* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). *Proliv Antarktik* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 24). *Paso Antartic* (Chile. IGM map 5, 1966).

*Antarctics Sund*: see Antarctic Sound.

*Antarctic Straight*: see Antarctic Sound.

*Antarctic Strait*: see Drake Passage or Antarctic Sound.

*Antarctic Strasse, Stretto dell', Sund(et)*: see Antarctic Sound.

*Antarctic Tetons*: see Lyttelton Ridge.

**Antarctic, The**, broad name for the whole area S of the Antarctic Convergence, comprising *Antarctica* (q.v.), together with its off-lying and oceanic islands, ice shelves, sea ice and ocean, including South Orkney Islands, South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands. In earlier usage the term and its equivalents variously referred to the area S of the Antarctic Circle, the lat. 60°S, the average ice limit, the mean isotherm of 10°C in the warmest month of the year, etc., all of which definitions have been found untenable. *Süd-Polar Gebiet, Süd-Polar-Gebietes, Süd-PolarRegionen* (Neumayer, 1872a, p. 120, 123). *Antarktis* (Reiter, 1888, Tafel 1 facing p. 30). *The Antarctic* (Balch, 1902, p. 12; BA, 1948, p. 1; APC, 1982, p. 3). *Terres*

- Antarctiques* (Arctowski, 1908, p. 27). *South Polar Regions* (Mawson, 1911). *Südpolarwelt* (Mecking, 1914). *Antarctic Regions* (Hayes, 1928, p. 5; USHO chart 5411, 1940; BA, 1948, p. 5). *Sydpolområdet* (Risting, 1929, p. 109). *Régions Polaires Australes* (Zimmermann, 1930). *L'Antarctique* (France. SHM, 1937, p. 40). *Región Antártica* (Rodríguez, 1941, map p. 10). *La Antártida* (Pinochet de la Barra, 1944). *Sudpolsområdene* (Aagaard, 1944, p. 14). *Antártida* (Alazraqui, 1947). *La Antártica* (Pinochet de la Barra, 1948). *Antarktika* (Soviet Union. BSE, 1950a, p. 484). *Antártico* [adjectival form wrongly used as a substantive or place-name] (Martinez Moreno, 1951, p. 8). *Zona Antártica* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 46). *Antarktyka* (Machowski, 1953). *El Antártico* (Beltramino, 1958, p. 447). *Antarctis* (Knapp, 1958, p. 550). *South Polar Region* (Soviet Union. AA, 1967, p. 313).
- Antarctide*: see Antarctica.
- Antarctide Américaine*: see Antártida Americana.
- Antarctide de l'Est*: see Greater Antarctica.
- Antarctide de l'Ouest*: see Lesser Antarctica.
- Antarctide, L'*: see Antarctica.
- Antarctide Sud-Américaine*: see Antártida Americana.
- Antarctique Américain, Archipel*: see Antarctic Peninsula.
- Antarctique, Canal*: see Drake Passage.
- Antarctique, Continent*: see Antarctica.
- Antarctique, L'*: see Antarctic, The.
- Antarctique Occidentale*: see Lesser Antarctica.
- Antarctique Orientale*: see Greater Antarctica.
- Antarctique, Péninsule*: see Antarctic Peninsula.
- Antarctiques Américaines, Terres*: see Antártida Americana.
- Antarctiques, Terres*: see Antarctica or Antarctic, The.
- Antarctique Sud-Américain(e)*: see Antártida Americana.
- Antarctis*: see Antarctic, The.
- Antarctische Archipel*: see Antarctic Archipelago.
- Antarctische Sond*: see Antarctic Sound.
- Antarctis de l'Ouest*: see Lesser Antarctica.
- Antarktanden*: see Antarctandes.
- Antarktica*: see Antarctica.
- Antarktieskiy Arkhipelag*: see Antarctic Archipelago.
- Antarktieskiy Poluostrov*: see Antarctic Peninsula.
- Antarktieskiy, Proliv*: see Antarctic Sound.
- Antarktic, Prüliv*: see Antarctic Sound.
- Antarktida*: see Antarctica.
- Antarktika*: see Antarctica or Antarctic, The.
- Antarktika, Proliv*: see Antarctic Sound.
- Antarktiike*: see Antarctica.
- Antarktik, Proliv, -Sund*: see Antarctic Sound.
- Antarktis*: see Antarctica or Antarctic, The.
- Antarktischen Continent*: see Antarctica.
- Antarktischen Depression*, referring to the region between the Weddell Sea and the Ross Sea (Kosack, 1955a, p. 236).
- Antarktischen Kordilleren*: see Antarctandes.
- Antarktischer Continent, Kontinent*: see Antarctica.
- Antarktisches Festland*: see Antarctica.
- Antarktiske Arkipel*: see Antarctic Archipelago or Palmer Archipelago.
- Antarktyczny, Półwysep*: see Antarctic Peninsula.
- Antarktyda*: see Antarctica.
- Antarktyka*: see Antarctic, The.
- Antarktyka Zachodnia*: see Lesser Antarctica.
- Antartandes*: see Antarctandes.
- Antártica*: see Antarctica.
- Antártica Americana*: see Antártida Americana.
- Antártica Argentina, Región*: see Antártida Argentina.
- Antártica Black, Península*: see Antarctic Peninsula.
- Antártica Chilena*: see Chileno Antártico, Territorio.
- Antártica, La*: see Antarctic, The.
- Antártica Occidental*: see Lesser Antarctica.
- Antártica Oeste, Península*: see Lesser Antarctica.
- Antártica, Península*: see Antarctic Peninsula.
- Antártica, Región, Zona*: see Antarctic, The.
- Antartic, Estrecho*: see Antarctic Sound.
- Antártico*: see Antarctic, The.
- Antártico, Archipiélago, Arcipelago*: see Antarctic Archipelago.
- Antártico Argentino, Sector, Territorio*: see Antártida Argentina.
- Antártico, Casquete*: see Antarctica.
- Antártico Chileno, Sector*: see Chileno Antártico, Territorio.
- Antártico, Continente*: see Antarctica.
- Antártico, El*: see Antarctic, The.
- Antártico, Estrecho (de) (del), Paso, Seno*: see Antarctic Sound.
- Antártico, Territorio*: see Chileno Antártico, Territorio.
- Antartic, Paso, -Sund*: see Antarctic Sound.
- Antártida*: see Antarctica or Antarctic, The.
- Antártida Americana*, a broad and imprecise term for the part of Antarctica S of South America (*Antarctic Archipelago, Antarctic Peninsula, Gherritz Land*, q.v.) (Riso-Patron S., 1908). *Antarctique Sud-Américaine* (Charcot, 1910, map facing p. 370). *Antarctide Sud Américaine* (Charcot, 1912, Pl. 1; CSM chart B'1, 1921). *Antarctique Sud-Américain, Terres Antarctiques Américaines* (Zimmermann, 1930, p. 287, 314). *Antarctide Américaine*, referring to the mainland only (Zimmermann, 1930, p. 286). *Antártica Americana* (Pinochet de la Barra, 1944, p. 23). *Antártida Sudamericana* (Cordovez Madariaga, 1945). *American Antarctic* (Rouch, 1928). *South American Antarctica* (Pinochet de la Barra, 1955, p. 57). *América Austral, Magallánica, Magallánica, Patagonia Austral* (Beltramino, 1958, p. 448, 452).
- Antártida Argentina*, the sector of Antarctica and its off-lying islands between 25°W and 74°W, S of lat. 60°S, claimed by the Argentine Government. The area of the Argentine claim was gradually extended from assertion over the *South Orkney Islands* (q.v.) in 1925. In 1939 the claim was first explicitly, but not officially, defined as the whole sector between long. 20° and 68°W (*Buenos Aires Herald*, 25 July 1939). An unpublished official document was deposited by the Argentine Navy from *Primero de Mayo* at Deception Island in February 1942 "re-affirming" Argentine "rights over the Antarctic lands contained between the meridians 25° and 68°34'W, and to the south of parallel 60°S." These boundaries were confirmed in a memorandum from the Argentine Government to the United Kingdom Government, dated 15 February 1943. An Argentine Government Decree of 23 March 1946 extended the W boundary from 68°34' to 74°W, and these limits have since been maintained. The positioning of the name *Antártida Argentina* on charts and maps reflects these changes (Argentina. MM chart 100, 1944; IGM map, 1946; MRE, 1949, map following p. 8). *Antártida Occidental* (Schulz, 1947, p. 11). *Tierras Australes Argentinas* (Argentina. CNA, 1947, p. 56). *Antártica Argentina* (Argentina. MRE, [1948c]). *Región Antártica Argentina* (Argentina. IGM map, 1948). *Sector Antártico Argentino* (Argentina. MRE, 1948b; Pierrou, 1970, p. 5). *Argentine Antarctic* (Argentina. MRE, 1948a). *Territorio Antártico Argentino* (CACA, 1950b, p. 37). *Argentijns Sector* (Knapp, 1958, p. 568).
- Antártida Chilena*: see Chileno Antártico, Territorio.

*Antártida del Este*: see Greater Antarctica.

*Antártida del Oeste*: see Lesser Antarctica.

*Antártida, La*: see Antarctica or Antarctic, The.

*Antártida Occidental*: see Antártida Argentina or Lesser Antarctica.

*Antártida Oeste*: see Lesser Antarctica.

*Antártida Oriental*: see Greater Antarctica.

*Antártida, Península*: see Antarctic Peninsula.

*Antártida Sudamericana*: see Antártida Americana.

*Antártida Sudamericana Occidental*: see Lesser Antarctica.

*Antartide*: see Antarctica.

*Antartide Occidentale*: see Lesser Antarctica.

*Anteus Glacier*: see Antevs Glacier.

**Antevs Glacier** 67°20'S 66°49'W, on Arrowsmith Peninsula flowing N into *Müller Ice Shelf* (q.v.), was surveyed by FIDS from "Detaille Island" and "Horseshoe Island", 1955–57, and named *North Heim Glacier* (*Heim Glacier*, q.v.) (APC, 1959a, p. 9; BA, 1961, p. 189). *Heim Glacier, North* (BA, 1961, p. 433). Following air photography by FIDASE in 1956–57, the feature was renamed *Antevs Glacier*, after Ernst Valdemar Antevs (b. 1888), American glacial geologist, in association with the names of glaciologists grouped in this area ([as including the ice shelf] APC, 1960, p. 2; BA chart 3571, 14.vii.1961; [as a separate feature] BAS 250P sheet SQ 19–20/14 (Ext.), 1–DOS 1978; APC, 1986, p. 3). *Anteus* [sic] *Glacier* (BA, 1974, p. 200).

**Anthony Glacier** 69°45'S 62°54'W, flowing SE into Larsen Ice Shelf, S of Stefansson Sound, Wilkins Coast, was surveyed from the ground in its upper part by BGLE in December 1936, but not named (Stephenson, 1940, map facing p. 232); surveyed from the ground by USAS in November 1940 and photographed from the air by RARE in 1947; following further survey by FIDS from "Stonington Island" in November 1947, identified as the feature first seen in 1936 and named after Alexander Anthony of J. P. Stevens Co., New York, who supplied clothing to RARE (Ronne, 1949, map p. 230; APC, 1955, p. 4; DCS 601 sheet 69 62, 1955). *Lednik Antoni* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961).

*Antifaz*: see Antifaz, El.

*Antifaz, El* [= the face veil] 64°54'S 62°33'W, landmark near Forbes Point, Andvord Bay, Danco Coast, was so called by AAE (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 258a). *Antifaz* (Argentina. MM chart CC, 1954).

*Antoni, Lednik*: see Anthony Glacier.

"*Antonio Moro, (Refugio)*": see Summit Pass or Summit Ridge.

*Antwerpen, Ostrov*: see Anvers Island.

*Antverpský Ostrov*: see Anvers Island.

*Antwerpen Eiland, -Insel, Island, -Øen, Ön, -Øya*: see Anvers Island.

*Antwerp Island, -øen, -Øen, øya*: see Anvers Island.

*Anversa, Isola*: see Anvers Island.

"*Anvers-Ayland*": see Arthur Harbour.

*Anvers, Île, -insel, Isla (de)*: see Anvers Island.

**Anvers Island**, between 64°15' and 64°50'S, and 62°45' and 64°20'W, off Danco Coast, was discovered by Biscoe who made a landing on *Biscoe Bay* (q.v.) on 21 February 1832 (Biscoe, 1830–33b); on its W and S coasts roughly charted by Dallmann in January 1874 (Dallmann, 1873–74; [Petermann], 1875a, end map); on its E coast roughly charted by BeAE, 1–9 February 1898, when its insularity was proved; named *Île Anvers* after Anvers (or Antwerp), Belgium, which contributed towards the cost of BeAE (Lecointe, map, 1899; Ger-

lache, 1900b, p. 475). *Anvers Island* (BA chart 1238, viii.1900; 3570, 4.vi.1954; APC, 1955, p. 4; BA chart 3570, 29.ix.1961). *Antwerp Island* (Arctowski, 1901b, p. 373; Kemp, 1932, map following p. 256). *Isla Amberes* [= Anvers island] (Irizar, 1903, map facing p. 128; Pierrou, 1970, p. 163). *Antwerpen-Insel* (Cook, 1903, map following p. x). *Antwerpen Ön* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904a, Del. 1, end map). The W coast was recharted by FAE, 1903–05 (Matha and Rey, 1911, p. 56–62). *Antwerpen Eiland* (Ruys, 1905, map following p. 88). *Anversinsel* (Nordenskjöld, 1911b, p. 74). *Anvers Øya* (HA chart, 1927). *Antwerpen-Øen* (Holtedahl and Mosby, 1928, p. 228). *Antwerpen-Øya* (Risting, 1929, map p. 33). *Antwerp-Øen* (Aagaard, 1930, end map). *Antwerpøen* (Aagaard, 1931). *Anversøia* (Isachsen, 1934, p. 134). *Anvers Ö* (Hansen, atlas, 1936, chart 1). *Antwerpøya* (Aagaard, 1944, p. 32). *Antwerpen Island*, as rejected form (USBGN, 1947, p. 132). *Isla Anvers* (Chile. DNH chart 510, 1947; IHA, 1974, p. 30). *Isla Yelcho*, after the Chilean steam-tug *Yelcho* (*Cape Yelcho*, q.v.) (Chile. IGM map, 1947). *Isla Yelcho* (*Isla Amberes*) (Ihl C. and Ayala A., 1947, map facing p. 64). *Isla de Anvers* (Sgrosso, 1948, p. 185). *Anvers Saari* (Andersson, 1948, map p. 329). *Isla Arzobispo Vicuña*, after the first Pastor of Santiago, Chile (Orrego Vicuña, 1948, p. 201 and end map). *Ostrov Antwerpen* ([Soviet Union. BSE], 1950b, map following p. 484). *Isola Anversa* (Zavatti, 1952, p. 510). *Anversön* (Frödin, 1956, end map). The island was photographed from the air by FIDASE and surveyed from the ground on its E side by FIDS from "Arthur Harbour", 1956–58. *Anvers* (Anderson, 1957, p. 111). *Isla Ambe es* [sic] (Argentina. IGM map 3762, 1958). *Antverpský Ostrov* (Bártl, 1958, map facing p. 144). *Isola Yelcho* (Zavatti, 1958, Tav. 7). *Ostrov Anvers* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). *Anvers Islands*, in error (USAF chart ASC–6, 1962). [For history of occupation see *Arthur Harbour*.]

*Anvers Island*: see Wiencke Island.

"*Anvers Island*": see Arthur Harbour.

*Anvers Islands, Ö, -ön, -øia, Ostrov, Øya, Saari*: see Anvers Island.

**Anvil Crag** 62°12'S 58°29'W, rising to c. 300 m on W side of entrance to Admiralty Bay, King George Island, was named descriptively following geological work by BAS in 1975–76 (APC, 1980, p. 3); called descriptively *Zamek* [= keep] by PAE, 1977–78, after the castle of the Polish kings in Warsaw (Birkenmajer, 1979b, map p. 3)

*Anvil, Roca (de)*: see Anvil Rock.

**Anvil Rock** 65°14'S 64°17'W, low off-shore rock N of Faraday, Argentine Islands, Graham Coast, was charted and named descriptively by BGLE in 1935 (Rymill, 1938b; BA chart 3213, 7.ii.1947; APC, 1955, p. 4). *Roca de Anvil* (Rymill and others, 1943, map facing p. 72). *Roca Anvil* (Argentina. MM, 1958b, p. 151; Pierrou, 1970, p. 169; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 30). *Roca Yunque* [translation of English name] (Argentina. MM, 1960a, p. 10).

*Anvord Bay*: see Andvord Bay.

*Anyus, Zaliv*: see Hanusse Bay.

*Apedale Cove*: see Aitken Cove.

*Apéndice, Isla, Island, Islote*: see Sterneck Island.

*Apéndice, Monte* 64°11'S 61°00'W, the summit (c. 350 m) of *Sterneck Island* (q.v.), Danco Coast, was so called by AAE (Argentina. MM chart OO(b), 1954).

**Aphrodite Glacier** 68°54'S 64°32'W, flowing N into Bowman Inlet, Bowman Coast, was photographed from the air by Wil-

- kins, 20 December 1928 (Joerg, 1937, p. 434, Fig. 1), by Ellsworth, 23 November 1935 (Joerg, 1937, p. 434, Fig. 2), by FIDS, 14 August 1947, and by RARE, 22 December 1947; surveyed from the ground by FIDS from "Stonington Island" in December 1958 and November 1960; named after Aphrodite, the goddess of love, in association with other names in this area taken from Greek mythology (APC, 1962, p. 4; DOS 610 sheet W 68 64, 1963).
- Apland Island:** see Aspland Island.
- Apollo Glacier** 68°51'S 64°46'W, flowing NE into Bowman Inlet, Bowman Coast, was photographed from the air by RARE, 22 December 1947; roughly surveyed from the ground by FIDS in November 1960; named after the god Apollo, in association with other names in this area taken from Greek mythology (APC, 1962, p. 4; DOS 610 sheet W 68 64, 1963).
- Appalachia Nunataks** 69°44'S 71°04'W, rising to c. 600 m on W side of Elgar Uplands, Alexander Island, following surveys by BAS, 1973–77, were named after the Delius composition *Appalachia – variations on an old slave melody* (1902), in association with *Delius Glacier* (q.v.) and the names of composers in this area (BAS 250P sheet SR 19–20/5 (Ext.), 1–DOS 1978; APC, 1980, p. 3).
- Aprilthal** [= April valley] 64°19'S 56°51'W, S coast of Seymour Island, was surveyed and so called by SwAE in December 1902 (Nordenskjöld, 1911b, Karte 3).
- Aquila, Caleta:** see Eagle Cove.
- Aquirre Passage:** see Aguirre Passage.
- Aragay, Isla:** see Gulch Island.
- Arago Glacier** 64°50'S 62°22'W, Arctowski Peninsula, Danco Coast, flowing S into Andvord Bay, was photographed from the air by FIDASE and surveyed from the ground by FIDS from "Danco Island" in 1956–57; named after Dominique-François-Jean Arago (1786–1853), French geodesist, who first demonstrated the application of photography to mapping in 1839, in association with the names of pioneers of photogrammetry grouped in this area (APC, 1960, p. 2; BA chart 3566, 25.viii.1961).
- Araos, Punta:** see North Point (Danco Coast).
- Arauco, Cabo:** see Russian Cape.
- Aravena, Isla** 62°30'S 59°42'W, off Ferrer Point, Discovery Bay, Greenwich Island, was so called by CAE, 1947, after a member of the hydrographic survey party (Chile. DNH chart 500, 1951). *Islote Aravena* (Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 31).
- Aravena, Islote:** see Aravena, Isla.
- Arc de Piston, Morne de l':** see Ram Bow Bluff.
- Archer Glacier** 65°12'S 63°02'W, flowing W into Flandres Bay, Danco Coast, was photographed from the air by FIDASE in 1956–57; in association with the names of pioneers of photography grouped in this area, named after Frederick Scott Archer (1813–57), English architect and inventor of the wet collodion process of photography in 1849; this was the first practical process on glass and displaced calotype and daguerrotype in 1851 (APC, 1960, p. 2).
- Archibald Point** 63°13'S 56°41'W, SW point of Bransfield Island, Trinity Peninsula, following surveys by FIDS from "Hope Bay", 1958–61, was named after George Kenneth Archibald (b. 1933), First Officer in RRS *Shackleton* in this period (APC, 1964, p. 2; BAS 250 sheet SP 21–22/14 (Ext.), 1–DOS 1973).
- Arcondo, Glaciar:** see Russell West Glacier.
- Arcondo Nunatak** 82°08'S 41°37'W, rising to 780 m in Panzarini Hills, Argentina Range, following survey on US Pensacola Mountains Project (Huffman and Schmidt, 1966), was named after Mayor Pedro Arcondo, Officer-in-charge, Argentine station "General Belgrano", 1959–61 (USGS sheet SU 21–25/11, 1968; APC, 1974, p. 3). The following names may refer to this or a nearby feature. *Nunatak Mendoza*, after the Argentine province (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter M). *Nunatak San Fernando* (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter S).
- "Arcondo, Refugio":** see Jason Peninsula.
- "Arctowski":** see Thomas, Point.
- Arctowski Cove** 62°09'S 58°29'W, SE of *Point Thomas* (q.v.), Admiralty Bay, King George Island, was named by PAE after H. Arctowski (*Arctowski Nunatak*, q.v.) and in association with the nearby Polish station "Arctowski" (Birkenmajer, 1979b, map Fig. 3, p. 3; APC, 1986, p. 3). *Zatoka Arctowskiego* (Birkenmajer, 1980b, p. 67).
- Arctowskiego, Góry:** see 8 Marta, Gory.
- Arctowskiego, Kopuła:** see Arctowski Icefield.
- "Arctowskiego, Stacje":** see Thomas, Point.
- Arctowskiego, Zatoka:** see Arctowski Cove.
- Arctowski Icefield** 62°02'S 58°18'W, the ice cap on the N side of King George Island, extending from Fildes Peninsula to Sherratt Bay, was so called by PAE after H. Arctowski (*Arctowski Nunatak*, q.v.) (Birkenmajer, 1979b, map Fig. 3, p. 3). *Arctowski Icefield (Dome)* (Birkenmajer, 1980b, p. 67 and map Fig. 2, p. 69). *Kopuła Arctowskiego* (Birkenmajer, 1980b, p. 67).
- Arctowski Icefield (Dome):** see Arctowski Icefield.
- Arctowski Mountains:** see 8 Marta, Gory.
- Arctowski Nunatak** 65°06'S 60°00'W, one of the Seal Nunataks, SE of Nordenskjöld Coast, rising to 235 m above Larsen Ice Shelf, was called *Île Larsen* (Gerlache, 1902b, p. 30) following the discovery of *Seal Nunataks* (q.v.) by Larsen, 11 December 1893 (Larsen, 1894b, p. 342); surveyed by SwAE, 8 October 1902, and named *Nunatak Arctowski* after Henryk Arctowski (1871–1958), American meteorologist of Polish birth on BeAE; author of many publications on Antarctic meteorology (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904c, map p. 232–33; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 31). *Arctowskis Nunatak* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904a, Del. 1, end map). *Gray*, referring collectively to this feature and *Gray Nunatak* (q.v.) (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904–05, Tomo 1, end map). *Arctowski Nunatak* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1905, map facing p. 316; BA chart 3205, 31.x.1921; APC, 1955, p. 4; DOS 610 sheet W 65 58, 1961). The nunatak was resurveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in August 1947. *Roca Arctowski* (Chile. DNH chart LI, 1947).
- Arctowski Peak** 73°44'S 61°25'W, rising to c. 1 400 m at head of Howkins Inlet, Lassiter Coast, was probably seen from the air by USAS, 30 December 1940; photographed from the air by RARE and surveyed from the ground by FIDS from "Stonington Island" in December 1947; named after H. Arctowski (*Arctowski Nunatak*, q.v.) (BA chart 3175, 12.xi.1954; APC, 1955, p. 4; USGS sketch map Ellsworth Land–Palmer Land, 1969). *Pico Arctowski* (Argentina. MM chart 121, 1957). *Gora Arktoovski Pik* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). *Pik Artstovskogo* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 24).
- Arctowski Peninsula** 64°44'S 62°26'W, extending NW from Andvord Bay to Cape Anna, Danco Coast, was mapped by BeAE; named after H. Arctowski (*Arctowski Nunatak*, q.v.) (USBGN, 1951, p. 5; APC, 1960, p. 2; BA chart 3566, 25.viii.1961); photographed from the air by FIDASE in 1956–57. *Peninsula Arctowski* (Argentina. MM chart 129, 1957; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 31). *Península Arctowsky*, as rejected form

- (Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 32). *Península de Arctowski* (Alarcón and others, 1976, p. 18).
- Arctowski, Península (de)*: see Arctowski Peninsula.
- Arctowski, Pico*: see Arctowski Peak.
- Arctowski, Roca*: see Arctowski Nunatak.
- Arctowskis Nunatak*: see Arctowski Nunatak.
- Arctowsky, Península*: see Arctowski Peninsula.
- "*Ardley*": see Ardley Island.
- Ardley, Caleta*: see Ardley Cove.
- Ardley Cove** 62°12'S 58°57'W, W side of Maxwell Bay, King George Island, was named *Caleta Ardley* by AAE in association with nearby *Ardley Island* (q.v.) (Argentina. MM chart 137, 1957; Pierrou, 1970, p. 170; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 32). *Bukhta Ardli* (Grikurov and Polyakov, 1968, map p. 18). *Ardley Inlet* (Grikurov and Polyakov, 1971, map p. 190). *Ardley Cove* (APC, 1980, p. 3). The stations "*Bellingshausen*" (USSR) and "*Teniente Rodolfo Marsh Martin*" (Arg.) (*Fildes Peninsula*, q.v.) are situated at the head of this cove.
- Ardley Inlet*: see Ardley Cove.
- Ardley Island** 62°13'S 58°56'W, W side of Maxwell Bay, King George Island, South Shetland Islands, was charted by DI in 1935 and named *Ardley Peninsula* after Lieut. Richard Arthur Blyth Ardley, RNR (1906–42), of *Discovery II* (Third Officer, 1929–31; Second Officer, 1931–33; Chief Officer, 1933–35) (Nelson and others, chart 1935c; BA, 1942, p. 41; BA chart 1774, 9.vii.1948; APC, 1955, p. 4). *Península Ardley* (Argentina. MM chart 104, 1949; Pierrou, 1970, p. 170; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 32). An Argentine refuge, called "*Ardley*", was established here, 6 December 1953 (Thomas, 1956a, p. 167). *Península Hardley* [sic] (Argentina. MM chart MU-I, 1954). "*Refugio Ballve*", referring to the Argentine refuge renamed after Capt. (N) D. Horacio Ballvé, of the Argentine Navy, who in 1902 established a geomagnetic observatory on Isla Año Nuevo, Tierra del Fuego, to work with Antarctic expeditions at that time (Argentina. MM, 1957a, p. 44; Pierrou, 1970, p. 189). Air photographs by FIDASE in December 1956 showed the feature to be an island, and it was renamed *Ardley Island* (APC, 1960, p. 2; BA chart 1774, 14.ix.1962). *Ostrov Ardli* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 175). "*Bal've*", referring to the refuge (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 24). *Poluostrov Ardli* (Grikurov and Polyakov, 1968, p. 17).
- Ardley, Lake*: see Ardli, Ozero.
- Ardley Peninsula, Península*: see Ardley Island.
- Ardli, Bukhta*: see Ardley Cove.
- Ardli, Ozero* 62°13'S 58°55'W, pond on Ardley Island, King George Island, was so called by SAE, 1969–70 (Simonov, 1973a, map p. 18). *Lake Ardley* (Simonov, 1973b, map p. 374).
- Ardli, Ostrov, Poluostrov*: see Ardley Island.
- "*Ardzhentayn-Aylands*": see Faraday.
- Arena Corner** 69°51'S 68°02'W, N end of Traverse Mountains, George VI Sound, was named descriptively following surveys by BAS, 1970–73 (BAS 250P sheet SR 19–20/6, 1–DOS 1978; APC, 1980, p. 3).
- Arena Glacier** 63°24'S 57°04'W, flowing NE into Hope Bay, Trinity Peninsula, was named descriptively following survey by FIDS in February 1955 (APC, 1958, p. 4; BA chart 3213, 12.viii.1960; BAS 250 sheet SP 21–22/13, 1–DOS 1974).
- Arenales, Canal*: see Lewis Sound.
- Arenite Ridge** 69°41'S 69°32'W, E side of Toynbee Glacier, Alexander Island, was named from the general composition of its rocks following surveys by BAS, 1973–77 (BAS 250P sheet SR 19–20/5 (Ext.), 1–DOS 1978; APC, 1980, p. 3).
- Ares Cliff** 71°49'S 68°34'W, E of Mars Glacier Alexander Island, rising c. 500 m above George VI Sound, following surveys by BAS, 1961–73, was named in association with the glacier after Ares, the Greek as opposed to the Roman god of war (APC, 1975, p. 3; BAS 250P sheet SR 19–20/14, 2-DOS 1984).
- Areta Rock** 82°06'S 41°05'W, rising to 785 m in Panzarini Hills, Argentina Range, was possibly the feature seen from the air on the first Argentine flight to the South Pole in January 1962 and called *Nunatak Puerto Belgrano* after the Argentine naval base (Argentina. MM, NM 20/i.xi.1964; Pierrou, 1970, 607); following survey on US Pensacola Mountains Project (Huffman and Schmidt, 1966), named *Areta Rock* after Tte (C) Eduardo Ferrin Areta, Argentine Officer-in-charge, "Ellsworth Station", winter 1961 (USGS sheet SU 21–25/11, 1968; APC, 1974, p. 3).
- Argentina, Îles*: see Argentine Islands.
- Argentijnse Eilanden*: see Argentine Islands.
- Argentijnsne Sector*: see Antártida Argentina.
- Argentina I.*: see Argentinische Inseln.
- Argentina, Îles, Ilhas da*: see Argentine Islands.
- Argentina-Inseln*: see Argentinische Inseln.
- Argentina, Isla*: see Andersson Island.
- Argentina, Islas*: see Argentine Islands.
- Argentinaoëne, Ostrov*: see Argentinische Inseln.
- Argentina Öyane*: see Argentine Islands.
- Argentinaøylene*: see Argentinische Inseln.
- Argentina Range** 82°20'S 42°00'W, rising to 925 m at *Mount Spann* (q.v.), E of Support Force Glacier, Pensacola Mountains, following survey on US Pensacola Mountains Project, 1965–66 (Huffman and Schmidt, 1966) and air photography by USN in 1967, was named after the Republic of Argentina which has maintained a "General Belgrano Station" on *Filchner Ice Shelf* (q.v.) since 1955 (USGS sheet SU 21–25/11, 1968; APC, 1974, p. 3).
- Argentin, Archipelago*: see Argentinische Inseln.
- Argentina Saari*: see Argentine Islands.
- Argentinas, Cabo a Las*: see Jaraquemada, Punta.
- Argentinas, Islas, Islotes*: see Argentine Islands.
- Argentine Antarctic*: see Antártida Argentina.
- Argentine, Îles, Îlots, Island*: see Argentine Islands.
- "*Argentine Island*": see Argentine Islands or Faraday.
- Argentine Islands** 65°15'S 64°17'W, separated from Graham Coast by Penola Strait and including, from NE to SW, Fanfare, Irizar, Uruguay, Forge, Grotto, Corner, Galindez, Winter, Shelter, Skua, Leopard and Black islands and The Barchans, were roughly charted by FAE, 1903–05; named *Îles Argentines* after the Republic of Argentina (Charcot, 1906b, p. 474; 1906a, map facing p. 316). *Îles Argentina* (Gourdon, 1908, p. 28). The islands were further charted in 1909 by FAE, 1908–10, and shown as *Îles Argentine* or *Îles Argentines* to include the present Anagram, Cruis and Roca islands (Charcot, 1910, p. 158 and map p. 267; 1912, Pl. 3). *Argentine Islands* (BA chart 3175, 9.x.1914; 3213, 7.ii.1947; APC, 1955, p. 4; DOS 210 Argentine Islands sheet, 1964). *Argentine Islets* (BA, 1916, p. 406). *Argentina Öyane* (HA chart, 1927). The islands were recharted by BGLE in 1935–36 and shown in accordance with their present definition (Fleming and others, 1938, map facing p. 576). *Îlots Argentine* (France. SHM, 1937, p. 407). *Islas Argentinas* (Rymill and others, 1943, map facing p. 72; Pierrou, 1970, p. 170). *Islas Argentina* (Chile. DNH chart LII, 1947). *Argentina Saari* (Andersson, 1948, map



- p. 329). *Islas República Argentina* (Moreno, 1948, p. 6). *Isole Argentine* (Zavatti, 1952, p. 507). *Islotes Argentinas* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 286). *Îles Argentia [sic]* (France. SHM, 1954, p. 49). *Argentinische-Inseln* (Kosack, 1955a, end map). *Argentijnse Eilanden* (Knapp, 1958, p. 568). The islands were surveyed by FIDS, 1958–61. *Ilhas da Argentina* (Fuchs and Hillary, [1959b], p. 8). *Argentinskiye Ostrova* (Nudel'man, 1960, loose map). *Argentine Island*, in error (USAF chart GNC 26, 1961). *Islas Argentine* (Chile. DNH chart 1502, 1962; IHA, 1974, p. 32). *Islas Argentines* (Argentina. MM chart 110, 1963). The islands were further charted by an RN Hydrographic Survey Unit from HMS *Protector* in 1964–65 (BA chart 3213, 23.ix.1967). [For the history of occupation of the islands see *Faraday*, *Marina Point* and *Winter Island*.]
- Argentine Islands*: see *Argentinische Inseln*.
- "Argentine Islands"*: see *Faraday* or *Marina Point* or *Winter Island*.
- Argentine, Islas, Islets, Isole*: see *Argentine Islands*.
- Argentines, Îles, Islas*: see *Argentine Islands*.
- Argentina-Inseln*: see *Argentinische Inseln*.
- Argentinien Inseln*: see *Argentinische Inseln*.
- Argentinische Inseln* 63°35'S 56°35'W, comprising Andersson Island and Jonassen Island, Trinity Peninsula, discovered on 15 January 1902, were so called in November 1903 by SwAE in honour of their Argentine rescuers (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904b, Vol. 2, first end map). *Argentinischen Inseln* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904b, Vol. 2, p. 128). *Archipelago Argentina* (Nordenskjöld, [1904c], map p. 232–33). *Argentina-Inseln* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904b, Vol. 1, p. 65). *Argentinia-Inseln* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904b, Vol. 2, p. 234). *Argentinska Öarna* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904a, Del. 1, end map). *Argentine Islands* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1905, p. 45; BA, 1916, p. 402). *Argentinien Inseln* (Andersson, 1905, Karte 1, following p. 58). *Isla Arjentina* (Riso Patron S., 1908, end map). *Argentina I.* (Nordenskjöld, 1911b, Karte 1). *Argentinaöene* (Aagaard, 1930, end map). *Groupe Uruguay*, after the Argentine sloop-of-war *Uruguay* (*Andersson Islands*, q.v.) (France. SHM, 1937, p. 402). *Argentinaøyene* (Aagaard, 1944, p. 32). *Archipiélago Argentino* (Argentina. CNA, 1947, p. 57). *Ostrov Argentina* (Soviet Union. BSE, 1950b, map following p. 484). *Grupo Rosamel, Grupo de Islas Rosamel*, referring also to *Rosamel Island* (q.v.) (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 310, 313).
- Argentinische-Inseln*: see *Argentine Islands*.
- Argentinischen Inseln*: see *Argentinische Inseln*.
- Argentino, Archipiélago*: see *Argentinische Inseln*.
- Argentino (Brazo Norte), Canal*: see *Bryde Channel*.
- Argentino (Brazo Sur), Canal*: see *Ferguson Channel*.
- Argentino, Canal*: see *Bryde Channel* or *Ferguson Channel* or *South Channel*.
- Argentino, Cerro [= Argentine hill]* 63°29'S 58°03'W, SW of *Misty Pass*, Trinity Peninsula, was so called by AAE (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter A).
- Argentino Channel*: see *Ferguson Channel*.
- Argentinska Öarna*: see *Argentinische Inseln*.
- Argento, Monte* 63°36'S 56°40'W, presumably a feature above *Cape Betbeder*, Andersson Island, Trinity Peninsula, was so called by AAE after a sailor in *Uruguay* in 1903 (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter A).
- Argentinskiye Ostrova*: see *Argentine Islands*.
- Argo Point** 66°15'S 60°55'W, SE side of *Jason Peninsula*, *Oscar II Coast*, rising to 260 m above *Larsen Ice Shelf*, was probably first seen by *Larsen* in November–December 1893; surveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in May 1953; named in association with the peninsula after *Jason's ship Argo* (APC, 1958, p. 4).
- Arguindeguy, Estrecho, Strait*: see *Picnic Passage*.
- Argus Mount** 68°53'S 63°52'W, rising to 1 220 m, N of *Casey Inlet*, *Wilkins Coast*, following geological work in the area by BAS from "Stonington Island", 1958–61, was named after *Argus*, son of the god *Zeus*, in association with other names in this area taken from Greek mythology (APC, 1964, p. 2). *Mount Angus [sic]* (DOS 610 sheet W 68 62, 1963).
- Ariel, Mount** 71°21'S 68°33'W, rising to c. 1 300 m on N side of *Uranus Glacier*, *Alexander Island*, after map compilation by FIDS in 1959 from air photographs taken by RARE in 1947, was named in association with the glacier after *Ariel*, a satellite of *Uranus* (APC, 1961, p. 2; DOS 710 sheet 14, 1963; BAS 250P sheet SR 19–20/14, 1–DOS 1974).
- Ariete, Escarpa de*: see *Ram Bow Bluff*.
- Arjentina, Isla*: see *Argentinische Inseln*.
- Arkell Cirque** 80°42'S 24°08'W, S side of *Read Mountains*, *Shackleton Range*, *Coats Land*, 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 Dr *William Jocelyn Arkell* (1904–58), English geologist; Fellow of New College, Oxford, 1933–40, and later of Trinity College, Cambridge; Jurassic specialist and author of *Jurassic geology of the world* (London, 1956) (APC, 1974, p. 3; BAS 250P sheet SU 26–30/1, 1–DOS 1978).
- Ark, The** 80°43'S 24°27'W, rising to 1 790 m in *Read Mountains*, *Shackleton Range*, *Coats Land*, was named descriptively following ground survey by TAE, October–December 1957 (APC, 1962, p. 4; DOS 610 sheet W 80 24/26, 1963; BAS 250P sheet SU 26–30/1, 1–DOS 1978).
- Arktovski Pik, Gora*: see *Arctowski Peak*.
- Armada Argentina, Macizo*: see *Patuxent Range*.
- Armadillo Hill** 68°07'S 66°23'W, rising to 1 760 m, ENE of *Stonington Island*, *Fallières Coast*, was roughly surveyed by BGLE in 1936 (Rymill, 1938a, map facing p. 432) and by USAS; re-surveyed by FIDS from "Stonington Island" in 1946–47 and so named from its shape (APC, 1955, p. 4; DCS 601 sheet 68 66, 1955). *Sawtooth*, as rejected name (USBGN, 1956, p. 46).
- Armonía, Caleta*: see *Harmony Cove*.
- Armonía, Península* 62°17'S 59°13'W, NW of *Harmony Cove* (q.v.), *Nelson Island* was so called in association with the cove (*Araya* and *Hervé*, 1966, p. 32).
- Armonía, Punta*: see *Harmony Point*.
- Armstrong Glacier** 71°29'S 67°23'W, flowing SW from *Batterbee Mountains* to *George VI Sound*, following surveys by BAS from "Stonington Island" and "Fossil Bluff", 1962–72, was named after *Edward Barry Armstrong* (b. 1937), BAS surveyor, *Adelaide Island* and *Fossil Bluff*, 1964–65 (APC, 1977, p. 4; BAS 250P sheet SR 19–20/14, 2–DOS 1984). *Otter Glacier*, following local usage after *de Havilland Otter* aircraft (*Gurling*, 1979, map p. 614).
- Armstrong Reef** 65°53'S 66°16'W, off SW *Renaud Island*, *Biscoe Islands*, following air photography by FIDASE, 1955–57, and work by an RN Hydrographic Survey Unit, 1957–58, was named after Dr *Terence Edward Armstrong* (b. 1920), English sea-ice specialist; Reader in Arctic Studies, Cambridge University, 1977–83, and Acting Director, SPRI, 1982–83; author of *Sea ice north of the USSR* (London, 1958) (APC, 1959a, p. 4; BA chart 3573, 26.viii.1960). The names of

- other sea-ice specialists are grouped in this area. *Arrecife Espinosa*, applied by the CAE after Capt. (F) Mario Espinosa Gazitúa, commanding *Maipo* (Chile. DNH chart 1502, 1962; IHA, 1974, p. 117). *Arrecife Espinoza* (Chile. DNH chart 1500, 1963).
- Army Range*: see LeMay Range.
- "A", *Rocas*: see Emm Rock.
- Aronson Corner** 80°29'S 20°56'W, rising to 1 260 m at E end of Pioneers Escarpment, Shackleton Range, Coats Land, was photographed from the air by USN in 1967 and surveyed on the ground by BAS from Halley, 1968–71; in association with the names of pioneers of polar life and travel grouped in the area, named after Louis V. Aronson (1870–1940), American founder of the Ronson Corporation, who in about 1910 developed the first practical petrol lighter (using serrocium), known originally as the "trench match" and in 1927 modified to become the "one-motion" lighter (APC, 1974, p. 3; BAS 250P sheet SU 26–30/1, 1–DOS 1978).
- Arpón, Roca*: see Harpun Rocks.
- Arpun, Roca*: see Harpun Rocks.
- Arquitecto Ripamonti, Cono 63°25'S 57°48'W, rising to c. 750 m, N of Laclaverère Plateau, Trinity Peninsula, was so called by CAE (*Punta Ripamonti*, q.v.) (Chile. IGM, 1948a, sketch panorama following p. 56).
- Arquitecto Ripamonti, Glaciar*: see Fuerza Aérea, Glaciar.
- Arriagada, Isla, Islote*: see Alcock Island.
- Arrol Icefall** 64°35'S 60°35'W, at S end of Detroit Plateau, Nordenskjöld Coast, following survey by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in 1960–61 and in association with the names of over-snow vehicles grouped in this area, was named after the Arrol-Johnston car, which was adapted for experimental use by BAE, 1907–09 (Sir Ernest Shackleton), and was the first mechanical transport used in the Antarctic (APC, 1964, p. 2; BAS 250 sheet SQ 19–20/4, 1–DOS 1974).
- Arronax, Mount** 67°40'S 67°23'W, second highest peak (1 540 m) on Pourquoi Pas Island, Fallières Coast, was surveyed by BGLE, July–August 1936 (Rymill, 1938a, map facing p. 22); 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 Prof. Pierre Arronax, narrator and central figure in the book (APC, 1955, p. 4; BA, 1956, p. 78; BA chart 3570, 21.ix.1957).
- Arrousmít, Poluostrov*: see Arrowsmith Peninsula.
- Arrowsmith Peninsula** 67°17'S 67°02'W, W of Forel Glacier and Sharp Glacier, Loubet Coast, and facing Adelaide Island, was discovered by FAE, 1908–10, and then thought to be an island; mapped as a peninsula by BGLE (Rymill, 1938a, map facing p. 496); surveyed by FIDS from "Stonington Island" in 1948 and from "Detaillé Island" and "Horseshoe Island", 1955–57, and confirmed as a peninsula; named after Sir Edwin Porter Arrowsmith (b. 1909), Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Falkland Islands and Dependencies, 1957–64, and High Commissioner for the British Antarctic Territory, 1962–64 (APC, 1959a, p. 4; BA chart 3571, 14.vii.1961). *Poluostrov Arrousmít* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961).
- Arroyo, Cabo 62°33'S 60°42'W, W side of Hero Bay, Livingston Island, was so called by AAE after a sailor who died on the island (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter A).
- Arthur, Bahía, Harbor*: see Arthur Harbour.
- Arthur Harbour** 64°46'S 64°05'W, between Bonaparte Point and Norsel Point, Anvers Island, was first entered by Norsel on FIDS charter, 28 February 1955, when the station called "Base N" or "Anvers Island" was established near the head of the harbour; charted by FIDS in 1955 and named after Sir (Oswald) Raynor Arthur (1905–73), Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Falkland Islands and Dependencies, 1954–57 (APC, 1958, p. 4; BA chart 3572, 25.vii.1958). The FIDS station was closed down on 10 January 1958. *Bahía Arthur* (Chile. DNH chart 1502, 1962; IHA, 1974, p. 33). *Arthur Harbor* (USOO chart 6945, 1963; USBGN, 1964, p. 10). In February 1964 a party from USCGC *Eastwind* erected a temporary hut on the E side of the harbour, and later in the year "Palmer Station" was built and inaugurated on 12 January 1965, with the British station converted to the biological laboratory of this station (BA chart 3213, 10.viii.1973). "Anvers-Ayland", referring to British station (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 24). "Palmer", referring to US station (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 24; BAS sheet Misc. 2, 1981). The former British station was destroyed by fire, 28 December 1971.
- Arthur Owen, Mount*: see Owen, Mount.
- Articuladas, Islas*: see Wednesday Island.
- "Artigas": see Fildes Peninsula or Profound Lake.
- Artstovskogo, Pik*: see Arctowski Peak.
- "Arturo Prat": see Guesalaga Peninsula.
- Arturo Prat, Archipiélago*: see South Shetland Islands.
- "Arturo Prat, Base (Antártica) (Militar) (Naval)": see Guesalaga Peninsula.
- Arzobispo Vicuña, Isla*: see Anvers Island.
- Ashera, Lednik*: see Usher Glacier.
- Ashley, Picos Ne(o)vados*: see Snow Nunataks.
- Ashley Snow, Cape, Island*: see Smyley Island.
- Ashley Snow Nunatak(ene), Nunataks, Nunaticks*: see Snow Nunataks.
- Ashli-Snou, Nunataki*: see Snow Nunataks.
- Ash Point** 62°28'S 59°39'W, SE entrance point of Discovery Bay, Greenwich Island, was charted and named descriptively by DI in 1934–35 (Nelson and others, chart 1935b; BA 1942, p. 42; BA chart 1774, 9.vii.1948; APC, 1955, p. 4). *Punta Ash* (Ihl C. and Ayala A., 1947, p. 70). *Punta Bascopé*, applied by CAE, 1947, which surveyed the area, after Tte 1° Juan Bascopé Guzmán, meteorologist of the expedition (Chile. DNH chart 500, 1951; IHA, 1974, p. 41). *Punta Ceniza* [translation of English name] (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 213; Pierrou, 1970, p. 245). *Pointe Ash* (France. SHM, 1954, p. 46). *Punta Teniente Bascopé* (Chile. DNH chart 1405, 1961). *Bascopé Point* (Fuenzalida, 1964, p. 48, map Fig. 1). *Punta Cenizas* (Araya and Hervé, 1966, p. 42). *Bascopé Peninsula* (Araya and Hervé, 1972, p. 111).
- Ash, Pointe, Punta*: see Ash Point.
- Ashton Glacier** 70°43'S 62°11'W, flowing SE into Lehrke Inlet, Black Coast, was photographed from the air by USAS, 30 December 1940 (USHO, 1943, photograph p. 273); surveyed from the ground by FIDS from "Stonington Island" in November 1947; named after Lewis Ashton (c. 1898–1956), Falkland Islander; Operation "Tabarin" carpenter, "Port Lockroy", 1943–44, and "Hope Bay", 1944–45 (APC, 1955, p. 4; DCS 601 sheets 70 60 and 70 62, 1955; BAS 250 sheet SR 19–20/12, 1–DOS 1976).
- Aspland, Cap, Eiland*: see Aspland Island.
- Aspland Group*: see O'Briens Islands.
- Aspland, Île, Insel, Isla*: see Aspland Island.
- Aspland Island** 61°28'S 55°55'W, rising to 735 m, 40 km SW of

- Elephant Island, South Shetland Islands, was roughly charted by Bransfield in February–March 1820 (*O'Briens Islands*, q.v.) (Bransfield, chart, [1820b]); named *Aspland's Island* by Powell in December 1821, probably after Robert Aspland (1772–1845), English Unitarian divine (Powell, 1822*b*, p. 11; chart, 1822*a*). *Cap Aspland* (Eyriès and Malte-Brun, 1823, map facing p. 237). *Île Aspland* (Powell, 1824*b*, p. 109). *Île Aspland's* (Powell, 1824*a*, map facing p. 5). *Aspland Island* (BA chart 1238, 7.ix.1839; APC, 1955, p. 4; DOS 610 sheet W 61 54 (Ext.), 1–GSGS 1972). *Aspland Insel* (Friederichsen, 1895, Tafel 7 facing p. 304). *Isola Asplands* (Gerlache, 1902*a*, end map). *Asplands Insel* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904*b*, Vol. 2, second end map). *Asplands Ön* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904*a*, Del. 2, end map). *Isla Aspland* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904–05, Tomo 2, end map; Pierrou, 1970, p. 173; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 33). *Asplands Island* (AGS, 1905, map facing p. 702). *Aspland Ö* (HA chart, 1928). *Aspland-Öen* (Aagaard, 1930, end map). *Apland* [*sic*] *Island* (France. SHM, 1937, p. 392). The island was recharted by DI in January–February 1937 (Hill, 1937). *Aspland('s) Island* (Hobbs, 1939*a*, p. 24, 42). *Obriens Island*, as rejected name (USBGN, 1947, p. 132). *Ostrov Aspland* (Aleyner, 1955, p. 85). The island was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57. *Aspland Eiland* (Knapp, 1958, p. 568). *Ostrov Asplend* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). *Aspland* (Araya and Hervé, 1966, p. 9). The island was visited by JSEEIG in January 1977 (Furse, 1979, p. 76–80).
- Aspland Ö, -Öen, Ostrov*: see Aspland Island.  
*Aspland('s), Île, Insel, Island, Isola, Ön*: see Aspland Island.  
*Aspland('s) Island*: see Aspland Island.  
*Asplend, Ostrov*: see Aspland Island.
- Asses Ears** 62°19'S 59°46'W, three small islands off NW Robert Island, forming part of *Potmess Rocks* (q.v.) and probably known to the early sealers, were charted and named descriptively by DI in 1934–35 (Nelson and others, chart, 1935*b*; APC, 1960, p. 2; BA chart 1774, 14.ix.1962). *The Asses(') Ears* (Nelson, 1935; BA, 1942, p. 42; BA chart 1774, 9.vii.1948; APC, 1955, p. 4). *Islas Asses Ears* (Argentina. MM chart ZZ, 1948). *Roca Orejas de Burro* [translation of English name] (Chile. IGM, 1948*a*, p. 99). *Islas Orejas de Burro* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 211; Pierrou, 1970, p. 567; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 216). *Orejas de Burro* (Argentina. MM, 1958*b*, p. 75). *Isla Orejas de Burro*, as rejected form (Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 216).
- Asses(') Ears, Islas, The*: see Asses Ears.
- Astarte Horn** 71°40'S 68°52'W, rising to c. 1 400 m WSW of *Venus Glacier* (q.v.), Alexander Island, following surveys by BAS, 1961–73, was named in association with the glacier, Astarte being identified with Venus in mythology (APC, 1975, p. 3; BAS 250P sheet SR 19–20/14, 2–DOS 1984).
- Aster Peak** 61°29'S 55°56'W, rising to 450 m and forming summit of Eadie Island, was so called by JSEEIG because the summit snow formations resemble aster flowers (Croxall and Kirkwood, 1979, Map 17.1).
- Astor Island** 62°38'S 61°11'W, off W side of Byers Peninsula, Livingston Island, following air photography by FIDASE, 1955–57, and ground survey by FIDS, 1957–58, was named, in association with names of early sealers in this area, after B. Astor, of the American sealer *Jane Maria* from New York, who in 1820–21 collected rock specimens in the area for the New York Lyceum of Natural History (now American Museum of Natural History) (APC, 1959*a*, p. 4; DOS 610 sheet W 62 60, 1968).
- Astraea Nunatak** 71°59'S 70°24'W, rising to c. 620 m, E of Williams Inlet, Alexander Island, following surveys by BAS, 1962–73, was named after Astraea, one of the asteroids lying between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter, in association with the names of planets and their satellites in this area (APC, 1975, p. 3; BAS 250 P sheet SR 19–20/13, 2–DOS 1984).
- Astro Cliffs** 66°40'S 62°25'W, rising c. 60 m above Larsen Ice Shelf at SE end of Churchill Peninsula, Oscar II Coast, were surveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in September 1955; so named because the astronomical fix obtained near the summit of the cliffs was essential for the control of the survey traverse (APC, 1958, p. 4; BA chart 3570, 29.ix.1961). *Cabo Suecia* [= cape Sweden], presumably in reference to SwAE (Argentina. MM chart 121, 1969).
- Astrolabe, Aiguille de l'*: see Astrolabe Needle.  
*Astrolabe Eiland, Île (de l'), Insel, Isla (de)*: see Astrolabe Island.
- Astrolabe Island** 63°19'S 58°41'W, rising to 560 m in Bransfield Strait, off Trinity Peninsula, was charted and named *Île de l'Astrolabe* by FAE, 1837–40, after the expedition ship *Astrolabe* (d'Urville, 1838, map following p. 1170). *Astrolabe Island* (BA chart 1238, 7.ix.1839; APC, 1955, p. 4; BAS 250 sheet SP 21–22/13, 1–DOS 1974). *Île Astrolabe* (d'Urville, 1842, p. 154). *Isla de la Astrolabio* (Spain. DH chart 458, 1861). *Astrolabe Insel* (Friederichsen, 1895, Tafel 7 facing p. 304). *Astrolab* [*sic*]-*Ön* (Andersson, 1903, p. 409). *Astrolabe-Ön* (Andersson, 1904*b*, p. 70). *Isla de Astrolabe* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904*b*, Tomo 1, end map). *Astrolabe Eiland* (Ruys, 1905, map following p. 88). *Isola Astrolabio* (Duse, 1907, p. 134). *Isla Astrolabe* (Riso Patron S., 1908, end map). *Astrolabe Ö* (HA chart, 1928). *Astrolabe-Öen* (Risting, 1929, p. 57). *Astrolabe-Öya* (Risting, 1929, map p. 51). *Astrolabeöen* (Aagaard, 1930, end map). The island was recharted by DI in 1930–31 (Carey and Nelson, 1931*b*). *Astrolabe Islands* [*sic*] (USAAF chart [LR–] 74, 1943). *Isla Astrolabio* (Chile. DNH chart L, 1947; Pierrou, 1970, p. 173; IHA, 1974, p. 34). *Astrolabio* (Chile. DNH chart 503, 1951). The island was photographed from the air and triangulated by FIDASE, 1956–57. *Islote Astrolabio* (Argentina. MM chart 124, 1957). *Astrolabel* [*sic*] *Eiland* (Knapp, 1958, p. 568). *Ostrov Astrolab* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961).
- Astrolabe Island*: see Dobrowolski Island.  
*Astrolabe Islands*: see Astrolabe Island.  
*Astrolabe Islet, Islote*: see Dobrowolski Island.  
*Astrolabe, L'Aiguille de l'*: see Astrolabe Needle.  
*Astrolabel Eiland*: see Astrolabe Island.
- Astrolabe Needle** 64°07'S 62°38'W, monolith rising c. 50 m above sea level off Claude Point, Brabant Island, was discovered by FAE, 1903–05, and named *Aiguille de l'Astrolabe* after *Astrolabe*, one of the ships of FAE, 1837–40 (Matha and Rey, 1911, Pl. 3; BA, 1916, p. 403). *L'Aiguille de l'Astrolabe* (BA 1948, p. 189; BA chart 3205, 23.ix.1949). *Astrolabe Needle (L'Aiguille de l'Astrolabe)* (BA, 1952, p. 22). *Aguja del Astrolabio* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 262; Pierrou, 1970, p. 152). *Aguja Astrolabio* (Argentina. MM chart OO, 1954; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 33). *Astrolabe Needle* (BA chart 3205, 12.ii.1954; APC, 1955, p. 4; BAS 250 sheet SQ 19–20/4, 1–DOS 1974). The feature was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57. *Monolito Astrolabio* (Pierrou, 1970, p. 174). *L'Aiguille de l'Astrolabe Needle* (USHO, 1961, p. 148).
- Astrolabe Ö, -öen, -Öen, Ön, -Öya*: see Astrolabe Island.  
*Astrolabio*: see Astrolabe Island.

*Astrolabio, Aguja (del)*: see Astrolabe Needle.

*Astrolabio, Isla*: see Astrolabe Island or Dobrowolski Island.

*Astrolabio, Isla de la, Islote, Isola*: see Astrolabe Island.

*Astrolabio, Monolito*: see Astrolabe Needle.

*Astrolab-Ön, Ostrov*: see Astrolabe Island.

"*Astronomo Cruls*": see Harmony Cove.

**Astrónomo G. Romero, Portezuela** 63°29'S 58°02'W, running N-S at c. 1 000 m W of Misty Pass, Trinity Peninsula, was so called by CAE, 1947-48, after G. Romero G. (*Islote Astrónomo Romero*, q.v.) (Chile. IGM, 1948a, sketch panorama following p. 56).

**Astrónomo Romero, Islote** 63°19'S 57°57'W, SW side of Duroch Islands, Trinity Peninsula, was so called by CAE, 1947-48, after Guillermo Romero González, Chilean Army astronomer with the expedition (Chile. DNH chart 503, 1948). *Islote Romero* (Chile. DNH chart 503, 1951). *Romero Rock* (USOO chart 6650, 1963; USBGN, 1964, p. 16). *Romero Island* (Halpern, 1964, map p. 335). *Roca Romero* (Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 246).

**Astro Peak** 83°29'S 57°00'W, rising to 835 m in Neptune Range, Pensacola Mountains, was photographed from the air by USN in 1964 and so named because an astronomical station was established there by USGS in 1965-66 (Huffman and Schmidt, 1966) (USGS sheet SU 21-25/13, 1969; APC, 1974, p. 3).

*Astrup, Cabo, Cap*: see Astrup, Cape.

**Astrup, Cape** 64°42'S 63°11'W, NE point of *Wiencke Island* (q.v.), Danco Coast, was roughly charted by BeAE, 7 February 1898; named *Cap Edvind Astrup* (Lecointe, map 1899), *Cap Edwinde Astrup* (Gerlache, 1900b), *Cape Eivind Astrup* (Cook, 1900, map p. xx), *Cape Edwin Astrup* (Arctowski, 1901b, map facing p. 464) or *Cap Astrup* (Lecointe, 1903, Carte 5), after Eivind Astrup (1871-95), Norwegian member of R. E. Peary's Arctic expeditions, 1891-92 and 1893-94, and personal friend of Roald Amundsen and F. A. Cook of BeAE. *Kap Astrup* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904b, Vol. 2, first end map). *Cape Astrup* (BA chart 3205, vii.1909; 3570, 5.i.1951; APC, 1955, p. 4; BA chart 3213, 23.iii.1956). *Kapp Astrup* (HA chart, 1928). *Cabo Astrup* (Chile. DNH chart LI, 1947; Pierrou, 1970, p. 174; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 34).

*Astrup, Kap(p)*: see Astrup, Cape.

**Astudillo Glacier** 64°53'S 62°48'W, flowing NW into Leith Cove, Paradise Harbour, Danco Coast, was named *Ventisquero Astudillo* probably after a member of CAE, 1950-51, which surveyed the area (Chile. DNH chart 511, 1951; IHA, 1974, p. 34); photographed from the air by FIDASE in 1956-57. *Astudillo Glacier* (APC, 1980, p. 3).

*Astudillo, Ventisquero*: see Astudillo Glacier.

**Atalaya, Islote** [= watch-tower islet] 64°19'S 62°52'W, off E end of Eta Island, Melchior Islands, was so called by AAE from the excellent view of the coast of Brabant Island obtained from there (Argentina. MM chart 101, 1949; Pierrou, 1970, p. 174).

*Atención, Punta*: see Caution Point.

*Aterton, Ostrova*: see Atherton Islands.

**Athelstan, Mount** 70°09'S 69°20'W, rising to c. 1 600 m, N of Trench Glacier, Alexander Island, was photographed from the air by Ellsworth, 23 November 1935 (Joerg, 1936); roughly surveyed by BGLE in 1936 (Stephenson and Fleming, 1940); resurveyed by FIDS from "Stonington Island", 1948-49, and named after Athelstan (895-940), Saxon King of England (925-940), in association with the names of other Saxon Kings of England in this area (APC, 1955, p. 4; DOS 610 sheet W 70 68, 1960; BAS 250P sheet SR 19-20/9, 1-DOS 1978).

**Athene Glacier** 68°56'S 64°12'W, flowing SE into Casey Inlet, Wilkins Coast, was photographed from the air by FIDS on 14 August 1947 and by RARE on 22 December 1947; surveyed from the ground by FIDS from "Stonington Island" in November 1960 and named after Athene, daughter of Zeus and goddess of the city of Athens, in association with other names in this area taken from Greek mythology (APC, 1962, p. 4; DOS 610 sheet W 68 64, 1963).

*Atherton, Îles, Islas, Isole*: see Atherton Islands.

**Atherton Islands** 62°05'S 58°58'W, two small islands off Bell Point, King George Island, were charted by DI in 1934-35 and named after Noel Atherton, cartographer in the Admiralty Hydrographic Office at the time; Chief Civil Hydrographic Officer, 1951-62 (Nelson and others, chart, 1935c; BA chart 3205, 25.iii.1937; APC, 1955, p. 4; DOS 610 sheet W 62 58, 1968). *Islas Atherton* (Argentina. IGM map, 1946; Pierrou, 1970, p. 175; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 34). *Îles Atherton* (France. SHM, 1954, p. 44). The islands were photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956-57. *Isole Atherton* (Zavatti, 1958, Tav. 9). *Ostrova Aterton* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl 175).

*Atlantic Ocean*: see Weddell Sea.

*Atlantic Quadrant*: see Atlantiskekvadranten.

Atlantiskekvadranten was the name applied to that part of the Antarctic S of the Atlantic Ocean, between 0° and 90°W., in association with similar names for the quadrants S of India, Australia and the Pacific Ocean (Cannabich, 1819-27; Aagaard, 1944, p. 24-25); later called *Weddell Quadrant* in association with the *Weddell Sea* (q.v.) and with new names applied to the other three quadrants (Markham, 1899, p. 474; Stanford, chart, 1901; AGS, chart, 1905; Bartholomew, 1922, Pl. 9). The division into quadrants was seen by Mill (1903a, p. 526) as a device to assist contemporary exploration, but was criticized by Balch (1905, p. 718), and later by Hayes (1928, p. 10-11), as cutting across natural features. *American Quadrant* (AGS, map, 1928; Priestley and Tilley, 1928, p. 315). *Atlantic Quadrant* (Mecking, 1928, p. 286). *Americanischer Quadrant* (Drygalski, 1930, Tafel 21). Gould (1940a, p. 671) proposed dividing the Antarctic into sectors, but included the Antarctic Peninsula S-wards in his *Pacific Sector*, with the remainder of British Antarctic Territory in his *American Sector* (Gould, 1940a, p. 674). *Cuadrante Sudamericano* (Pinochet de la Barra, 1944, p. 23). *Cuadrante Americano*, *Cuadrante Weddell* (Alazraqui, 1947). *Sector Americano* (Martinez Moreno, 1951, p. 9). [See also under *Antártida Americana* and *Lesser Antarctica*.]

**Atlas, Fondeadero** 66°28'S 67°12'W, W side of Barcroft Islands, Biscoe Islands, was so called by CAE, 1955-56, when the tugboat *Chiriguano* anchored there (Argentina. MM, 1957a, p. 154; Pierrou, 1970, p. 175).

*Atli, Lednik*: see Attlee Glacier.

*Ätna-Insel*: see Etna Island.

**Atoll Nunataks** 71°21'S 68°47'W, rising to c. 900 m on N side of Uranus Glacier, Alexander Island, following surveys by BAS, 1961-73, were named descriptively from the arrangement of the nunataks in a ring (APC, 1974, p. 4; BAS 250P sheet SR 19-20/14, 2-DOS 1984).

**Atom Rock** 66°28'S 66°26'W, off-shore rock in *Bragg Islands* (q.v.), Crystal Sound, Loubet Coast, following surveys by FIDS from "Detaille Island", 1956-59, was so named in association with the islands (APC, 1960, p. 2; BA, 1961, p. 193).

**Atriceps Island** 60°47'S 45°09'W, S-most of the Robertson

- Islands, off SE Coronation Island, following survey by FIDS from Signy, 1948–49, was named *Atriceps Islet* after the colony of blue-eyed shags (*Phalacrocorax atriceps*) nesting there (APC, 1955, p. 4). *Atriceps Island* (APC, 1959a, p. 4; DOS 510 South Orkney Islands, West Sheet, 1963).
- Atriceps Islet*: see *Atriceps Island*.
- Attente, Pointe de l'*: see Longing, Cape.
- Attlee, Glaciar*: see *Attlee Glacier*.
- Attlee Glacier** 66°12'S 63°51'W, flowing SE into Cabinet Inlet, Foyn Coast, was photographed from the air by RARE in 1947 and surveyed from the ground by FIDS in 1947–48; named after The Rt Hon. Clement Richard Attlee (later 1st Earl Attlee) (1883–1967), British statesman; Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs, 1942–43; Deputy Prime Minister and member of the War Cabinet (which authorized Operation "Tabarin" in 1943), 1942–45; Prime Minister, 1945–51 (BA chart 3570, 4.vi.1954; APC, 1955, p. 4; DCS 601 sheet 66 62, 1955). The names of other members of the War Cabinet are grouped in this area. *Glaciar Attlee* (Argentina. MM chart 110, 1957). *Lednik Atli* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961).
- Atwater Hill** 66°12'S 66°37'W, rising to c. 125 m on E side of Lavoisier Island, Biscoe Islands, was surveyed by FIDS from "Detaille Island", 1956–59; in association with names of other pioneers of cold-climate physiology grouped in this area, named after Wilbur Olin Atwater (1844–1907), who with F. G. Benedict (*Benedict Point*, q.v.) perfected the technique for calorimetric measurement of metabolism (APC, 1960, p. 2; BA, 1961, p. 191; BAS 250P sheet SQ 19–20/10, 1–DOS 1979).
- Audrey, Isla*: see *Audrey Island*.
- Audrey Island** 68°08'S 67°07'W, S-most of the Debenham Islands, Fallières Coast, was charted by BGLE in February 1936 (Rymill, 1938a, p. 12); named *Audrey* after Audrey Margaret Debenham (Mrs C. H. Kinder) (b. 1922), second daughter of Prof. Frank Debenham (*Debenham Islands*, q.v.) (BA chart 3213, 7.ii.1947). *Audrey Island* (USHO chart 6651, 1946; BA chart 3213, 6.x.1950; APC, 1955, p. 4). *Islote Audrey* (Argentina. MM chart 116, 1952; Pierrou, 1970, p. 175). *Isla Audrey* (Chile. DNH, 1962, p. 199; IHA, 1974, p. 34).
- Audrey, Islote*: see *Audrey Island*.
- Aughenbaugh Peak** 82°37'S 52°49'W, rising to c. 1 800 m in Dufek Massif, Pensacola Mountains, following air photography by USN in 1964 and mapping on USGS Pensacola Mountains Project, 1965–66, was named after Nolan B. Aughenbaugh, USARP glaciologist, "Ellsworth Station", winter 1957 (USGS sheet SU 21–25/9, 1969; APC, 1974, p. 3).
- Augusta Island*: see *Auguste Island*.
- Auguste, Île, Îlot, Isla*: see *Auguste Island*.
- Auguste Island** 64°03'S 61°37'W, E of Liège Island, Palmer Archipelago, was charted by BeAE, 23 January 1898, when a landing was made; named *Île Auguste* after Col. Théophile Adrien Auguste de Gerlache de Gomery (1832–1901), of the Belgian Army, father of the Commander of BeAE (Lecoinge, map, 1899). *Île August [sic]* (Lecoinge, 1900b, map facing p. 132). *August Insel* (Stefan, 1900, map facing p. 532). *Auguste Island* (Cook, 1900, map p. xx; BA chart 3205, 1.vi.1901; APC, 1960, p. 2; BA chart 3560, 7.iv.1961). The island was erroneously deleted as non-existent by Birch (chart, 1911). *Îlot Auguste* (Gerlache, 1902b, p. 114). *Isla Moreno* [= brown island] (Riso Patron S., 1908, end map). *August Island* (Marr, 1935, p. 379). *Isla M. Rodríguez* (Chile. DNH chart LI, 1947). *Isla Auguste* (Argentina. MM chart 106, 1949). *Isla Augusto* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 248a). *Islote Augusto* (Argentina. MM chart OO, 1954; Pierrou, 1970, p. 176; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 34). The island was photographed from the air by FIDASE in December 1956. *Augusta [sic] Island* (USOO chart 6944, 1963). *Isla Manuel Rodríguez*, as rejected name (Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 35).
- August, Île, Insel, Island*: see *Auguste Island*.
- Augusto, Isla, Islote*: see *Auguste Island*.
- Aurelio Celedón, Isla*: see General Aurelio Celedón, Isla.
- Aureole Hills** 63°46'S 58°55'W, two hills rising to 1 015 and 1 080 m on NW side of Detroit Plateau, Trinity Peninsula, following survey by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in November 1948, were named descriptively (APC, 1955, p. 4; BAS 250 sheet SP 21–22/13, 1–DOS 1974).
- Auriga Nunataks** 70°43'S 66°39'W, rising to c. 1 500 m at head of Bertram Glacier, George VI Sound, following surveys by BAS, 1962–72, were named after the constellation of Auriga, in association with the names of other constellations and stars in this area (APC, 1977, p. 4; BAS 250P sheet SR 19–20/10, 2–DOS 1984). *Cerro Camello* [= camel hill] (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter C).
- Austen ? Rok*: see *Austin Rocks*.
- Auster Point** 63°49'S 59°27'W, E side of Charcot Bay, Davis Coast, following air photography by FIDASE in 1956–57, was named after the Auster aircraft, among a group of names in this area after aircraft used by British expeditions in BAT; Auster aircraft were based at "Stonington Island" in 1947, used for the relief of this station in 1950, and used by TAE (APC, 1960, p. 2; BA chart 3205, 23.xi.1962).
- Austin Felsen, Group, Islands, Islas Rocosas de, Klippen, Klipporna*: see *Austin Rocks*.
- Austin, Monte*: see *Austin, Mount*.
- Austin, Mount** 74°53'S 63°11'W, rising to 955 m at head of Gardner Inlet, Orville Coast, was photographed from the air and from the ground by RARE on 21 November 1947 (Ronne, 1948b, photograph Fig. 16, p. 371); surveyed by FIDS–RARE from "Stonington Island" in 1947–48; named *Mount Stephen Austin* after Stephen Fuller Austin (1793–1836), American colonizer in Texas and one of the founders of the Republic of Texas in 1821 (AGS, map 1948; Ronne, 1948b, p. 390). *Mount Austin* (Ronne, 1948b, p. 371; APC, 1955, p. 4; DOS 601 sheet W 74 62, 1958; USGS sketch map Ellsworth Land–Palmer Land, 1969). *Gora Ostin* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). *Monte Austin* (Chile. IGM map 28, 1966).
- Austin Öyane, Rocas, Roccie, Rochers, Roches, Rock*: see *Austin Rocks*.
- Austin Rocks** 63°26'S 61°03'W, rising 32 m above sea level, in Bransfield Strait, NW of Trinity Island, were roughly charted by Foster in January–March 1829; named *Austin Group* (Foster and Kendall, chart, 1829a) or *Austin's Group* (Foster, [1829]), after Lieut. Horatio Thomas Austin, RN (1801–65), First Lieutenant in HMS *Chanticleer*, who first sighted them. *Austin Islands* (SDUK, map, 1838). *Austin Rocks* (BA chart 1238, 7.ix.1839; 3205, 1.iii.1929; APC, 1955, p. 4; BA chart 3205, 23.xi.1962). *Austin Felsen* (Friederichsen, 1895, Tafel 7 facing p. 304). *Roccie Austin* (Gerlache, 1902a, end map). *Roches Austin* (Gerlache, 1902b, p. 141). *Austin Klippen* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904b, Vol. 2, first end map). *Austin Klipporna* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904a, Del. 1, end map). *Islas Rocosas de Austin* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904–05, Tomo 1, end map). *Rocas Agustín [sic]* (Riso Patron

- S., 1908, end map). *Rochers Austin* (Charcot, 1912, Pl. 1). *Austen? Rok* (Kristinasen, chart, [?1916–17]). The rocks were recharted and their position fixed by DI in February 1927 (Chaplin, 1932, p. 301). *Austin Öyane* (HA chart, 1928). *Austin Rock* [sic] (Germany. OK chart 1061, 1938). *Austin Skjne*. (Hansen, chart [no number], 1947). *Rocas Austin* (Argentina. MM chart 105, 1949; Pierrou, 1970, p. 176; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 21). *Austins* (Hardy, 1967, p. 397).
- Austin(')s, Group*: see Austin Rocks.
- Austin Skjne.*: see Austin Rocks.
- Austral, Bahía*: see Gould Bay.
- Austral-Continent*: see Antarctica.
- Australes Argentinas, Tierras*: see Antartida Argentina.
- Australes, Régions Polaires*: see Antarctic, The.
- Australes, Terres*: see Antarctic Peninsula.
- Australes, Tierras*: see Antarctica.
- Australis (Incognita), Ter(r)a*: see Antarctica.
- Austral, Manchón* [= *Austral* mark] 60°45'S 44°44'W, W entrance point of Uruguay Cove, Laurie Island, South Orkney Islands, was probably so called after the polar ship *Austral* (ex *Français* of FAE, 1903–05), used for the relief of the Argentine station "Orcadas" (Argentina. MM chart 31, 1930; Pierrou, 1970, p. 177).
- Auvert B., Bahía (de), Bai(e)*: see Auvert Bay.
- Auvert Bay** [= bay far from anywhere] 66°14'S 65°45'W, between Cape Evensen and Cape Bellue, Graham Coast, was roughly charted by FAE, 1908–10, and named descriptively *Baie Auvert* (Charcot, 1912, Pl. 1). *Auvert Bay* (BA chart 3175, 9.x.1914; Rymill and others, 1938a, map facing p. 86; APC, 1955, p. 4; DCS 601 sheet 66 64, 1955; BA chart 3570, 29.ix.1961). *Auvert B.* (HA chart, 1927). *Auvert Fjord* (Wilkins, 1929, map facing p. 374). *Auvert Bai* (Drygalski, 1930, p. 327). *Auvert-Fjorden* (Aagaard, 1930, end map). *Auvert Fiord* (NGS map, [1932]). *Evensen Bay* (q.v.), in error (Rymill, 1938a, map facing p. 400). *Bahía de Auvert* (Rymill and others, 1943, map facing p. 96). *Bahía Auvert* (Argentina. MM chart 107, 1949; Pierrou, 1970, p. 177; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 35). The bay was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57. *Bukhta Over* (Soviet Union. MM chart, 1961).
- Auvert Fi(j)ord, -Fjorden*: see Auvert Bay.
- Avalanche Col*: see Pardo Ridge.
- Avalanche Corrie** 60°40'S 45°21'W, S coast of Coronation Island, N of Amphibolite Point, following survey by FIDS from Signy, 1948–49, was so named because of the frequent avalanches from the hanging glaciers above the corrie (APC, 1955, p. 4; DOS 510 South Orkney Islands, West Sheet, 1963).
- Avellaneda, Islas*: see Pitt Islands.
- Avery Plateau** 66°53'S 65°26'W, ice-covered plateau rising to c. 2 000 m between Loubet Coast and Foyn Coast, and extending from the heads of Erskine and Gould glaciers in the NE to the heads of Finsterwalder and Demorest glaciers in the SW, was probably sighted by Biscoe in the brig *Thula* in February 1832, and again by FAE, 1908–10, in 1909; following survey by FIDS from "Stonington Island", 1946–47, named after Capt. George Avery, Master of the cutter *Lively* (*Lively Point*, q.v.) in company with *Thula*, the name referring only to the central part of the feature as now defined (APC, 1955, p. 4; DCS 601 sheet 66 64, 1955; BA chart 3570, 21.ix.1957); following re-survey by FIDS from "Detaille Island" in 1957, redefined as above (APC, 1959a, p. 4; BAS sheet Misc. 2, 1981). *Plato Eyveri* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 24).
- Aviador Tenorio, Islote*: see Tenorio Rock.
- Avian Island** 67°46'S 68°54'W, off Adelaide, Adelaide Island, following survey by FIDS in October 1948 was named *Avian Islet* because of the large number and variety of birds found there (APC, 1955, p. 4). The Argentina refuge hut "Paso de los Andes" was established on the island, 26 October 1957, and so called in reference to the crossing of the Andes by Gen. J. de San Martín's army in January 1817. *Avian Island* (APC, 1959a, p. 4; BA chart 3571, 14.vii.1961; 3577, 14.viii.1964). A camp was established on the island for the joint BAS–RN survey of the S coast of Adelaide Island in 1962–63 (Dixon, 1964). The Chilean refuge hut "Comodoro Guesalaga" was established on the island, 28 February 1963 (USHO, 1963, p. 187). *Islote Bories*, after the Chilean ship *Gobernador Bories*, of the Sociedad Ballenera de Magallanes, which operated in the Graham Land area from 1906 (Chile. DNH chart 1600, 1963; IHA, 1974, p. 51). "Refugio Paso de los Andes" (Pierrou, 1970, p. 577). "Comorado [sic] Guesalaga" (Soviet Union. GUGK map 221, 1973).
- Avian Islet*: see Avian Island.
- Avicenna Bay** 64°26'S 62°21'W, SE coast of Brabant Island, was photographed from the air by FIDASE in 1956–57; named after Avicenna (Abu Ali al Hussein abu Abdullah ibn Sina) (980–1037), greatest of the Arabian school of physicians, in association with the names of other physicians grouped in this area (APC, 1960, p. 2; BA chart 3566, 25.viii.1961). *Avicenna [sic] Bay* (USOO chart 6944, 1963).
- Avicenna Bay*: see Avicenna Bay.
- Avión Cruz del Sur, Montañas, Montes*: see Batterbee Mountains.
- Avión, Islotes*: see Sigma Islands.
- Avión V Sikorski(y) (308), Grupo*: see Lajarte Islands.
- Aviza Black Glacier*: see Gruening Glacier.
- Avr, Gory*: see Havre Mountains.
- Avsyuk Glacier** 67°09'S 67°12'W, flowing NW into Hanusse Bay, Loubet Coast, was surveyed by FIDS from "Horseshoe Island" in 1956–57 and photographed from the air by FIDASE in 1957; named after Gregori Aleksandrovich Avsyuk (1906–86), Russian glaciologist and specialist on the glaciers of central Asia, in association with the names of other glaciologists grouped in this area (APC, 1960, p. 2; BA, 1961, p. 190; BAS 250P sheet SQ 19–20/14 (Ext.), 1–DOS 1978).
- Awl Point** 63°51'S 60°38'W, SE coast of Trinity Island, was called in error *Cabo Wallaston* [sic] (*Cape Wollaston*, q.v.) (Argentina. MM chart OO, 1954); photographed from the air by FIDASE in 1956 and named *Awl Point* in reference to its shape in plan (APC, 1960, p. 2; BA chart 3560, 7.iv.1961). *Punta Awl* (Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 35).
- Awl, Punta*: see Awl Point.
- Axworthy, Mount** 73°06'S 62°44'W, rising to 1 640 m in *Dana Mountains* (q.v.), Lassiter Coast, was named after Charles S. Axworthy, USASA, Officer-in-charge, "Palmer Station", winter 1965 (USGS sketch map, Ellsworth Land–Palmer Land, 1969; APC, 1975, p. 3; BAS sheet Misc. 2, 1981).
- Ayala, Islote* 68°12'S 66°57'W, in Neny Bay, Fallières Coast, was so called by CAE after Capt. Ayala of the expedition (Chile. IH chart 1604, 1969).
- Ayelson, Poluostrov*: see Eielson Peninsula.
- Azar, Roca*: see Hazard Rock.
- Azcúenaga, Punta** 64°38'S 62°21'W, E entrance point of Hugershoff Cove, Arctowski Peninsula, Danco Coast, was so called by AAE after Miguel de Azcúenaga (1754–1833), Argentine soldier who took part in the Revolution of 1810 (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter A).

Azurra, Punta 64°23'S 61°30'W, E side of Graham Passage, Danco Coast, was so called by AAE after a sailor in Uruguay, 1904–05 (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter A).

**Azimuth Hill** 63°45'S 58°16'W, rising to 85 m on Prince Gustav Channel, S of Russell East Glacier, Trinity Peninsula, following survey by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in July 1946 was so named because a sun azimuth was obtained there (APC, 1955, p. 4; BA chart 3205, 23.xi.1962).

*Azopardo, Estrecho*: see Herbert Sound.

*Azufre Point, Punta*: see Wedgwood Point.

*Azur, Bahía d'*: see Azure, Bahía.

*Azur, Baie d', Bay*: see Azure Cove.

*Azurduy, Punta*: see Clapp Point.

**Azure, Bahía** 65°03'S 63°41'W, between Eclipse Point and Wedgwood Point, Flandres Bay, Graham Coast, was wrongly identified with *Azure Cove* (q.v.) and called *Bahía Azure* by AAE (Argentina. MM chart 129, 1957); later called *Bahía González Pacheco* by CAE, after Pedro González Pacheco, an officer of the marine infantry (Chile. DNH chart 1502, 1962; IHA, 1974, p. 139). *Bahía d'Azur* (Argentina. MM chart 110, 1963). *Bahía Chavarría*, after Subtite Félix Chavarría, of the Argentine Navy (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter C).

*Azure, Bahía, Bay*: see Azure Cove.

**Azure Cove** 65°05'S 63°35'W, S side of Flandres Bay, Danco Coast, was charted by BeAE on 11 February 1898 and named descriptively *Baie d'Azur* (Lecointe, map, 1899; 1903, Carte 5). *Azur Bay* (BA chart 1238, viii.1900). *Azure Bay* (Cook, 1900, map p. xx). *Baia dell' Azzurro* (Gerlache, 1902a). *Bahía Azure* (Argentina. MM chart 106, 1949; Pierrou, 1970, p. 180). The cove was photographed from the air by FIDASE in 1956–57. *Azure Cove* (APC, 1960, p. 2; BA chart 3572, 29.xi.1974). *Bahía Zapiola*, so called by AAE after the Argentine patriot (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter Z).

*Azzurro, Baia dell'*: see Azure Cove.

**Babel Point** 61°29'S 55°54'W, S point of Aspland Island, was so called by JSEEIG from the noise made by chinstrap penguins nesting there (Croxall and Kirkwood, 1979, Map 17.1).

**Babel Rock** 63°53'S 61°24'W, rising 60 m above sea level off N tip of Intercurrence Island, Palmer Archipelago, is the largest and most conspicuous of two rocks first charted and called *Penguin Islands* by Hoseason in 1824 (Powell, chart, 1828). *Islas Penguin* (Spain. DH chart 458, 1861). Following air photography by FIDASE in 1956, the feature was named *Babel Rock* in reference to the ceaseless noise from a penguin rookery on this site (APC, 1960, p. 2; BA chart 3560, 7.iv.1961).

*Bab Island*: see Bob Island.

*Baby Bear Ridge*: see Bear Ridge.

**Babylon** 64°33'S 62°01'W, point on NE coast of Nansen Island, Danco Coast, where whaling ships watered (Lester and others, chart, [1921–22]). *Water Point* (Lester, 1921–22).

**Babylon Glacier** 62°04'S 58°24'W, flowing E into Visca Anchorage, Martel Inlet, King George Island, was so called by PAE (Birkenmajer, 1982a, map Fig. 4, p. 113)

*Babylon Peak*: see Birkenmajer, Mount.

**Bacacay, Punta** 66°00'S 65°46'W, S point of Dodman Island, Biscoe Islands, was so called by AAE after the battle in the

war between Argentina and Brazil, 1825–28 (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter B).

*Bacha, Kwartet*: see Bach Quartet.

*Bachans, The*: see Barchans, The.

**Bacharach Nunatak** 66°41'S 65°10'W, rising to c. 2 000 m, E of Darbel Bay, Loubet Coast, following surveys by FIDS from "Detaille Island" in 1957 was named after Alfred Louis Bacharach (1891–1966), British food chemist, of Glaxo Laboratories Ltd, 1920–56 (President of the Nutrition Society, 1959), whose work on nutrition solved many problems of sledging rations, in association with the names of other biochemists and nutritionists grouped in this area (APC, 1959a, p. 4).

**Bach Ice Front** 72°12'S 73°15'W (January, 1973), seaward face of *Bach Ice Shelf* (q.v.), SW Alexander Island (APC, 1961, p. 2; Searle, 1963, map Fig. 3).

**Bach Ice Shelf** 72°02'S 72°20'W, NE of Ronne Entrance, SW Alexander Island, after map compilation by FIDS in 1959 from air photographs taken by RARE in 1947, was named after Johann Sebastian Bach (1685–1750), German composer, in association with the names of other composers grouped in this area (APC, 1961, p. 2; USHO chart 6638, 1962; DOS 710 sheet 14, 1963; Searle, 1963, map Fig. 3; BAS 250P sheets SR 17–18/15, 16 and SS 16–18/4, 1–DOS 1974). *Shel'fovyy Lednik Bakka* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 24). *Back [sic] Ice Shelf* (US DMAAC chart JNC–120, 1976).

**Bach Inlet** 72°02'S 72°20'W, between Berlioz Point and Rossini Point, SW Alexander Island, was so named in association with *Bach Ice Shelf* (q.v.), by which it is mainly covered ([in 72°17'S 73°25'W in error] APC, 1980, p. 3).

**Bach Quartet** 61°55'S 58°03'W, comprising four off-shore stacks WSW of False Round Point, King George Island, was so called by PAE after J. S. Bach (*Bach Ice Shelf*, q.v.) (Birkenmajer, 1984, p. 163 and map Fig. 8, p. 171). *Kwartet Bacha* (Birkenmajer, 1984, p. 163).

**Bachstrom Point** 65°29'S 63°51'W, NE side of Beascochea Bay, Graham Coast, was photographed from the air by FIDASE in 1956–57 and surveyed from the ground by FIDS from "Prospect Point" in 1957; in association with the names of pioneers of vitamin research in this area, named after Johann Friedrich Bachstrom (1686–1742), Dutch physician and author of *Observationes circa scorbutum; ejusque indolem, causas, signa et curam* (Leyden, 1734), which recognized scurvy as a nutritional disease and prescribed the necessary measures for its prevention and cure (APC, 1959a, p. 4; BA chart 3573, 26.viii.1960). *Backstrom [sic] Point* (BA, 1974, p. 195).

*Back, Bahía*: see Back Bay.

**Back Bay** 68°11'S 66°59'W, E side of Stonington Island, between Boulder Point and Fitzroy Island, Fallières Coast, was surveyed by USAS in 1940–41 and so named because it lay on the landward side of the island (Dyer, map, c. 1941; Ronne, 1948b, p. 362; APC, 1955, p. 4; BA chart 3213, 23.iii.1956); resurveyed by FIDS in 1946–47. *Back Bay Cove* (Ronne, 1949, p. 71). *Bahía Back* (Chile. IH chart 1604, 1969).

*Back Bay*: see Neny Bay.

*Back Bay Cove*: see Back Bay.

**Back Cirque** 67°39'S 68°28'W, NE of Sloman Glacier, NE Adelaide Island, following survey by FIDS from Adelaide, 1961–62, and geological work by BAS, 1980–81, was named after Eric Kenneth Prentice Back (b. 1942), BAS meteorological observer, Adelaide, 1964–65, 1970–71, Grytviken, 1965–66, Rothera, 1976–77; Base Commander, Signy, 1974–75, Halley, 1975–76, Faraday, 1977–78, Rothera, 1978–79 (APC, 1986, p. 3).

*Back Ice Shelf*: see Bach Ice Shelf.

*Backstrom Point*: see Bachstrom Point.

**Bader Glacier** 67°37'S 66°45'W, flowing WSW into Bourgeois Fjord, Fallières Coast, was surveyed by FIDS from "Stonington Island" in 1948; in association with the names of glaciologists grouped in this area, named after Henri Bader (b. 1907), American glaciologist of Swiss birth and research worker in Switzerland, Alaska, and Greenland; Chief Scientist, US Army Snow Ice and Permafrost Research Establishment, Wilmette, Ill. (now USACRREL, Hanover, NH), 1952–60 (APC, 1959a, p. 4; BAS 250P sheet SQ 19–20/14 (Ext), 1–DOS 1978).

*Baeza, Arrecife*: see Herald Reef.

*Baffle, Roca*: see Baffle Rock.

**Baffle Rock** 68°12'S 67°05'W, almost awash W of Stonington Island, Marguerite Bay, Fallières Coast, following survey by FIDS in 1947 was so named because it is difficult to see and hinders approaching ships (APC, 1955, p. 4; BA chart 3213, 23.iii.1956). *Roca Baffle* (Chile. IH chart 1604, 1969).

*Bagge, Ostrova*: see Bugge Islands.

**Bagnold Point** 67°02'S 67°29'W, S side of Hanusse Bay, Loubet Coast, was surveyed by FIDS from "Horseshoe Island" in 1956–57 and photographed from the air by FIDASE in 1957; in association with the names of glaciologists grouped in this area, named after Brig. Ralph Alger Bagnold, RE (1896–1990), author of *The physics of blown sand and desert dunes* (London, 1941), which stimulated similar studies on snow (APC, 1960, p. 2; BA chart 3571, 14.vii.1961).

**Bagshawe Glacier** 64°57'S 62°34'W, flowing N into Andvord Bay, Danco Coast, was sketched by BeAE in February 1898 (Lecoite, 1903, Carte 5); roughly surveyed by FIDS from *Norsel* in April 1955 and photographed from the air by FIDASE in 1956–57; named after Thomas Wyatt Bagshawe (1901–76), who with M. C. Lester (*Lester Cove*, q.v.) wintered near Andvord Bay on BAE, 1920–22 (APC, 1958, p. 4; BA chart 3566, 16.x.1959).

**Bagshawe, Mount** 71°25'S 67°14'W, highest (c. 2 200 m) of the Batterbee Mountains, George VI Sound, was first seen and 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); named after Sir Arthur William Garrard Bagshawe (1871–1950), British authority on tropical medicine and Director, Bureau of Hygiene and Tropical Diseases, London, 1912–35, who raised a special fund at Woking to defray the expenses of biological equipment for BGLE (APC, 1955, p. 4; DCS 601 sheet W 71 66, 1956; USGS sketch map Palmer Land (North Part), 1979). *Gora Bagsho* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961).

*Bagsho, Gora*: see Bagshawe, Mount.

**Bahamonde Point** 63°19'S 57°55'W, W point of Schmidt Peninsula, Cape Legoupil, Trinity Peninsula, was charted by CAE, 1947–48, and named *Punta Teniente Bahamondes* [sic] after Tte Arturo Bahamonde Calderón, engineer on the expedition (Chile. DNH chart 503, 1948). *Punta Bahamondes* [sic] (Chile. DNH chart 503, 1951). *Bahamondes* [sic] Point (USOO chart 6650, 1963). *Punta Bahamonde* (Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 37). *Bahamonde Point* (USBGN, 1981, p. 44; APC, 1986, p. 3).

*Bahamonde(s) Point, Punta*: see Bahamonde Point.

*Bahía Aguirre, Ensenada*: see Bahía Aguirre, Entrada.

*Bahía Aguirre, Entrada* 82°50'S 42°00'W, presumably the

upper part of Support Force Glacier, SW of Argentina Range, was seen from the air by the Grupo Aeronaval UT 78 on the first Argentine flight to the South Pole in January 1962, and named after the transport ship *Bahía Aguirre* (Argentina. AA, NM 21/1.xi.1964; Pierrou, 1970, p. 181). *Ensenada Bahía Aguirre* (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter S).

*Bahía Aguirre, Islotes* 68°08'S 67°06'W, were reported by AAE on E side of Debenham Islands, Fallières Coast, and so called after the transport ship *Bahía Aguirre* (Argentina. MM chart 116, 1952; Pierrou, 1970, p. 182). It is likely that the report referred to icebergs, as the islands are not shown on BA chart 3213, 10.viii.1973.

*Bahía Buen Suceso, Glaciar*: see Foundation Ice Stream or Support Force Glacier.

*Bahía Neny, Fondeadero*: see Neny Bay.

*Bahía, Punta*: see Bay Point.

*Bahía Teléfono, Monte de* 62°57'S 60°43'W, rising to 265 m at S end of Telefon Ridge, Deception Island, was so called in association with *Telefon Bay* (q.v.) (Cordini, 1955, p. 215). *Monte Uritorco*, after the Argentine mountain (Olsacher and others, 1956, map facing p. 26). *Mount Uritorco* (USBGN, 1965, p. 107).

*Baie, La*: see Sound, The (Melchior Islands).

*Bailey Glacier*: see Friederichsen Glacier.

**Bailey Ice Stream** 79°00'S 30°00'W, flowing WSW into Filchner Ice Shelf, S of Touchdown Hills, Coats Land, was mapped from the air on radio echo-sounding flights conducted by SPRI in co-operation with USNSF and the Technical University of Denmark, 1967–79; called *Main Glacier* (Brook, 1972); named *Bailey Ice Stream* after Jeremy Thomas Bailey (1941–65), BAS glaciologist, Halley, 1965, who with two companions, D. P. Wild and Dr J. K. Wilson, died in a crevasse accident in the course of an oversnow radio echo-sounding traverse from Halley to W Dronning Maud Land, 12 October 1965 (Drewry, 1983, sheet 2; APC, 1986, p. 3). On another traverse from Halley in April 1965, Bailey had sounded the upper part of the present feature (Bailey and Evans, 1968, map Fig. 4, p. 5) and had taken part in field trials in NW Greenland in 1964. [Baileyranten, Wildskorvene and Wilsonbergen in Mannefallknausane, Heimefrontjella, Dronning Maud Land, are named after the three men.]

*Bailey, Isla*: see Bob Island.

**Bailey, Mount** 70°00'S 63°13'W, rising to c. 1 450 m SW 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 and by RARE; resurveyed from the ground by FIDS–RARE from "Stonington Island" in 1947; named after Cdr Clay Bailey, USN, member of the Second Byrd Antarctic Expedition, 1933–35, and of the USAS West Base party, who acted as radio adviser to RARE (APC, 1955, p. 4; DCS 601 sheet 70 62; USGS sketch map Palmer Land (North Part), 1979). The name of Bailey was originally applied to *Friederichsen Glacier* (q.v.). *Bailey Mount*, in error (USBGN, 1956, p. 50). *Gora Beyli* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961).

**Baily Head** 62°58'S 60°30'W, E-most point of Deception Island, was charted by Kendall in January–March 1829 (Kendall, 1831, map facing p. 64); called *Punta Rancho* [= camp point] by AAE 1947, because the feature resembles a camp (Argentina. IGM map, 1948); following survey by FIDS in 1953–54, named *Baily Head* after Francis Baily (1774–1844), English astronomer, who reported on Foster's pendulum observations



made at Deception Island in 1829 (*Memoirs of the Royal Astronomical Society*, Vol. 7, 1834) (APC, 1958, p. 4; DOS 310 Deception Island sheet, viii.1960). The name of Baily was originally applied to *Ohlin Island* (q.v.). *Rancho Point* (USBGN, 1965, p. 104). *Punta Este* [= east point] (González-Ferrán and Katsui, 1970, map p. 155). *Cráter Punta Este*, referring to the volcanic crater of which the present feature forms a part (González-Ferrán and Katsui, 1970, Fig. 26 after p. 158).

*Baily, Île, Island*: see Ohlin Island.

*Baily('s), Île, Island*: see Ohlin Island.

**Baines Nunatak** 80°19'S 23°58'W, rising to 1 020 m E of Herbert Mountains, Shackleton Range, was photographed from the air by USN in 1967 and surveyed on 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 Thomas Baines (1822–75), English explorer and joint author, with W. B. Lord (*Lord Nuntak*, q.v.), of *Shifts and expedients of camp life, travel and exploration* (London, 1871) (APC, 1974, p. 3; BAS 250P sheet SU 26–30/1, 1–DOS 1978).

**Bain, Mount** 66°33'S 65°26'W, rising to c. 1 550 m E of Darbel Bay, Loubet Coast, was called *Monte Villarrica*, after the Chilean volcano (Chile. DNH chart LII, 1947; [as rejected name] IHA, 1974, p. 294); following surveys by FIDS from "Detalle Island" in 1957, named after James Stuart Bain (b. 1923), English nutritionist, who specialized in the development of polar and high-altitude rations (with emphasis on plastic vacuum packaging) between 1958 and 1965, in association with the names of other biochemists and nutritionists grouped in this area (APC, 1959a, p. 4; BA chart 3570, 29.ix.1961). *Cape Evensen* (q.v.), in error (USHO, 1960, p. 371, first view).

*Baiya-Aguda, Bukhta*: see Aguda, Bahía.

*Baiya-Chica, Bukhta*: see Chica, Bahía.

*Baiya-Redonda, Bukhta*: see Redonda, Bahía.

**Bajada, Punta** 66°43'S 67°26'W, N point of Liard Island, Loubet Coast, was so called by AAE after an encampment of Gen. M. Belgrano in Entre Rios (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter B).

*Baja, Isla*: see Low Island.

*Baja, Punta*: see Humble Point or Penfold Point.

*Baja, Roca*: see Low Rock.

*Bajas, Rocas*: see Low Rock.

*Bajo, Isla*: see Low Island.

*Bajo, Nuna Tack*: see Bajo, Nunatak.

**Bajo, Nunatak** [= low nunatak] 62°27'S 59°32'W, rising to c. 120 m in SW Robert Island, was so called by CAE, 1948–49, which mapped the area (Chile. DNH chart 1405, 1963; IHA, 1974, p. 37). *Nuna Tack Bajo*, as rejected form (Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 37).

*Bajos, Punta*: see Welchness.

**Baker Ridge** 83°20'S 55°40'W, rising to c. 1 150 m in Neptune Range, Pensacola Mountains, was photographed from the air by USN in 1964 and surveyed from the ground by USGS, 1965–66; named after Clifford E. Baker, USN, aviation electronics mechanic, "Ellsworth Station", winter 1958 (USGS sheet SU 21–25/13, 1969; APC, 1974, p. 3).

*Bakka, Shel'fovyy Lednik*: see Bach Ice Shelf.

**Balæna Valley** 63°20'S 56°24'W, head of Kinnes Cove, W Joinville Island, following survey by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in 1953–54 was named after *Balæna* (ex *Mjolnar*), built at Drammen, Norway, in 1872 and one of the barques of DWE (*Active Sound, Diana Reef, Cape Kinnes*, q.v.) (APC, 1958, p. 4; BAS 250 sheet SP 21–22/14 (Ext.), 1–DOS 1973).

*Balcarce, Cabo*: see Freeman, Cape.

*Balcarce, Punta*: see Fildes Point.

**Balch Glacier** 66°49'S 64°55'W, flowing SE into Mill Inlet, Foyn coast, was surveyed from the ground by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in 1946–47 and photographed from the air by RARE in 1947; named *East Balch Glacier* after Edwin Swift Balch (1856–1927), American geographer and Antarctic historian, author of numerous publications including *Antarctica* (Philadelphia, 1902) (BA chart 3570, 4.vi.1954; APC, 1955, p. 9; DCS 601 sheet 66 64, 1955), the name *West Balch Glacier* being applied to *Drummond Glacier* (q.v.). *Martin Glacier*, as rejected name (*Gould Glacier*, q.v.) (USBGN, 1956, p. 115). *Glaciar East Balch* (Argentina. MM chart 110, 1957). Following resurvey by FIDS from "Detalle Island" in 1957, the name was altered to *Balch Glacier* (APC, 1958, p. 4). *Glaciar de Hoz*, after the Spanish conquistador, Don Pedro Sancho de Hoz, to whom Charles V, King of Spain (*Antarctic Peninsula*, q.v.) conceded the governorship of lands south of Estrecho de Magallanes (Chile. DNH chart 110, 1963; IHA, 1974, p. 96).

*Balch, Monte*: see Balch, Mount.

**Balch, Mount** 65°15'S 63°59'W, rising to c. 1 105 m, NE of Waddington Bay, Graham Coast, was sighted by FAE, 1908–10, and named *Sommet Swift Balch* after E. S. Balch (*Balch Glacier*, q.v.) (Charcot, 1912, Pl. 4). *Mount Swift Balch* (USHO, 1943, p. 139). *Mount Balch* (USBGN, 1956, p. 51; APC, 1959a, p. 4; BA chart 3572, 12.viii.1960). The mountain was photographed from the air by FIDASE in 1956–57. *Monte Balch* (Chile. DNH chart 1502, 1962; IHA, 1974, p. 38).

**Balcón, Punta** [= balcony point] 64°21'S 62°57'W, S point of Omega Island, Melchior Islands, Palmer Archipelago, was so called descriptively by AAE, 1946–47 (Argentina. MM chart 101, 1949; Pierrou, 1970, p. 186).

*Bald, Cabo*: see Bald Head.

*Balder, Mys*: see Balder Point.

**Balder Point** 66°27'S 63°45'W, W side of Cabinet Inlet, Foyn Coast, was photographed from the air by RARE and surveyed from the ground by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in 1947; named in association with *Frigga Peak* and *Mount Odin* (q.v.) after Balder, the son of Frigga and Odin in Norse mythology (BA chart 3570, 27.vi.1952; APC, 1955, p. 4; DCS 601 sheet 66 62, 1955). *Punta Balder* (Argentina. MM chart 110, 1957; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 38). *Mys Balder* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961).

*Balder, Punta*: see Balder Point.

**Bald Head** 63°38'S 57°36'W, N side of Prince Gustav Channel, Trinity Peninsula, was probably sighted by SwAE in 1902–03; following survey by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in November 1945, named descriptively (BA chart 3205, 12.ii.1954; APC, 1955, p. 4; BAS 250 sheet SP 21–22/13, 1–DOS 1974). *Cabo Circular* [= circular cape] (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 323; Pierrou, 1970, p. 248). *Cabo Bald* (Chile. DNH, 1962, p. 218; IHA, 1974, p. 38).

**Baldred Rock** 60°43'S 44°25'W, off Ferrier Peninsula, Laurie Island, was mapped by SNAE in 1903 and called *Bass Rock* from its resemblance to the Scottish feature (Pirie, 1913, Pl. 1); following surveys by FIDS from Signy, 1947–52, named *Baldred Rock* after Saint Baldred (d. 606), the hermit known to have lived on the Scottish Bass Rock (APC, 1955, p. 4).

**Baldwin Peak** 64°22'S 60°44'W, rising to c. 2 100 m SE of Brialmont Cove, Danco Coast, was photographed from the air by FIDASE in 1956–57 and surveyed from the ground by FIDS from "Portal Point", 1957–59; in association with the names of aviation pioneers grouped in this area, named after Thomas

- Scott Baldwin (1860–1923), American inventor in *c.* 1880 of the vent opening that gives control and stability to parachutes (APC, 1960, p. 2; BAS 250 sheet SQ 19–20/4, 1–DOS 1974).
- Baleen, Mount** 65°36'S 62°12'W, rising to 910 m, NW of Scar Inlet, Oscar II Coast, following surveys by BAS from "Hope Bay", 1961–65, was named after the baleen whales (*Mysticeti*), in association with other whaling names in this area (APC, 1977, p. 4).
- Baleines, Anse aux [= cove of the whales] 65°11'S 64°10'W, off *Baie des Baleines* (q.v.), was charted and so called by FAE, 1908–10 (Charcot, 1910, map facing p. 152).
- Baleines, Baie des [= bay of the whales] 65°11'S 64°10'W, SW Petermann Island, Graham Coast, was charted and so called by FAE, 1908–10 (Charcot, 1912, Pl. 5). *Bay of Baleines* (USHO, 1943, p. 138). *Bahía Ballenas* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 290; Pierrou, 1970, p. 186).
- Baleines, Bay of*: see Baleines, Baie des.
- Baleinière, Point de la [= whaleboat point] 65°04'S 64°03'W, between Français Cove and Vanssay Point, Booth Island, Graham Coast, was so called by FAE, 1903–05, because it provided a landing place (Charcot, 1910, p. 160). *Whaleboat Point* (Charcot, [1911b], p. 149).
- Baleiniers, (L')Anse des*: see Whalers Bay.
- Balenieri, Rada di*: see Whalers Bay.
- Balfour, Mount** 69°19'S 67°13'W, rising to 1 010 m on SE side of Wordie Ice Shelf, Fallières Coast, was roughly surveyed by BGLE in September 1936 (Stephenson, 1940, map facing p. 232) and resurveyed by FIDS from "Stonington Island" in 1948; named after Prof. Henry Balfour (1863–1939), Curator, Pitt Rivers Museum, Oxford, 1891–1939; President of the RGS, 1936–38, at the time of BGLE (APC, 1955, p. 4; DCS 601 sheet 69 66, 1955; DOS 610 sheet W 69 66, 1963). *Gora Balfur* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961).
- Balfur, Gora*: see Balfour, Mount.
- Balija, Punta 64°03'S 61°55'W, SE coast of Liège Island, Palmer Archipelago, was so called by AAE after a soldier in the War of Independence (Argentina. MD 1978, letter B).
- Balin Point** 60°42'S 45°36'W, N entrance point of Borge Bay, Signy Island, was charted by DI in 1933 and so named in association with *Balin Rocks* (q.v.) (Nelson and others, chart, 1933; BA chart 1775, 17.viii.1934; APC, 1955, p. 4). *Pointe Balin* (France. SHM, 1937, p. 390). *Punta Balin* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 184; Pierrou, 1970, p. 186).
- Balin, Pointe, Punta*: see Balin Point.
- Balin, Rocas*: see Balin Rocks.
- Balin Rocks** [= ? whale rocks] 60°42'S 45°36'W, S of Balin Point, Signy Island, were charted and named by Borge and Sørllé in 1912–13 (Sørllé and Borge, chart, 1913; Nelson and others, chart, 1933; BA chart 1775, 17.viii.1934; APC, 1955, p. 4). *Barbin [sic] Rocks* (Sørllé, chart, 1913; BA, 1930, p. 54). The rocks were recharted by DI in 1933. *Rocas Balin* (Argentina. MM, 1945, p. 274).
- Baliza, Punta*: see Mirounga Point.
- Ballard, Mount** 75°12'S 70°05'W, rising to *c.* 1 600 m in Sweeney Mountains, was surveyed from the ground on USGS Antarctic Peninsula Traverse, 1961–62, photographed from the air by USN, 1965–67, and mapped from air photographs by USGS; named after G. E. Ballard, USARP equipment operator, "South Pole Station", winter 1963 (USGS sketch map Ellsworth Land–Palmer Land, 1969; APC, 1975, p. 3; BAS 500P sheet SS 17–20/SE, 1–DOS 1981).
- Ballena, Islote [= whale islet] 64°19'S 62°53'W, N-most of Pi Islands, Melchior Islands, Palmer Archipelago, was so called by AAE from its shape (Argentina. MM chart 101, 1949; Pierrou, 1970, p. 186).
- Ballena, Roca(s), Roche, Rock*: see Whale Rock.
- Ballenas, Bahía*: see Baleines, Baie des.
- Ballenera, Caleta*: see Whalers Bay.
- Ballenero, Anse, Caleta*: see Whalers Bay.
- Balleneros, Bahía*: see Whalers Bay.
- Balleneros, Caleta*: see Neptunes Bellows or Whalers Bay.
- Balleneros, Ensenada de los*: see Whalers Bay.
- Ballesteros, Islotes*: see Psi Islands.
- Ballvé, Peninsula 64°23'S 61°26'W, NW side of Salvesen Cove, Hughes Bay, Danco Coast, was so called by AAE after Capt. (N) D. H. Ballvé, of the Argentine Navy (*Ardley Island*, q.v.) (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter B).
- "*Ballvé, Refugio*": see Ardley Island.
- "*Bal've*": see Ardley Island.
- Banck, Île*: see Banck, Mount.
- Banck, Isla*: see Bruce Island.
- Banck Island*: see Bank, Mount or Bruce Island.
- Banck, Islote*: see Bruce Island.
- Banck, Mount** 64°55'S 63°03'W, rising to 675 m, S of Ferguson Channel, Danco Coast, was charted as an island (separated from the mainland by a narrow channel) by BeAE on 10 February 1898, when a landing was made in the vicinity; named *Île Banck* probably after a supporter of the expedition (Lecoq, map, 1899; Arctowski, 1900, p. 129) or *Banck Island* (Cook, 1900, map p. xx). The feature was misidentified as *Mount William* (q.v.) (BA chart 1238, viii.1900). *Monte Williams [sic]* ([Irizar], 1903, map facing p. 4). *Île Bank [sic]* (Gourdon, 1908, p. 89). *Monte Guillermo* [= mount William] (Riso Patron S., 1908, end map; [as rejected name] Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 145). *Bank Island* (Ferguson, 1921, p. 34). *Monte William* (Argentina. MM chart 106, 1949). *Monte Contreras*, probably after an Argentine sailor (*Islote Contreras*, q.v.) (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 333). *Monte Laprida*, so called by AAE after Francisco Marciso Laprida (1780–1829), Argentine statesman (Argentina. MM chart 129, 1957; Pierrou, 1970, p. 467). Following air photography by FIDASE in 1956–57, the mountain was shown to be the main feature of a small peninsula and named *Mount Banck* (APC, 1960, p. 2; BA chart 3566, 25.viii.1961).
- Banco, Punta*: see Spit Point.
- Banco, Terre de*: see Danco Coast.
- Bancroft Bay** 64°33'S 61°51'W, SW side of Reclus Peninsula, Danco Coast, was photographed from the air by FIDASE in 1956–57 and surveyed from the ground by FIDS from "Portal Point" in 1957–59; named after Anthony David Bancroft (b. 1927), senior surveyor of FIDASE (APC, 1960, p. 2; BA chart 3566, 25.viii.1961).
- Banda Blanca, Cabo [= cape white bank] 63°52'S 59°45'W, SW side of Charcot Bay, Davis Coast, was so called descriptively by AAE (Argentina. MM chart OMEGA, 1954).
- Bandera, Bahía [= flag bay] 67°11'S 67°57'W, N of Mothes Point, Adelaide Island, was so called by AAE after the Argentine national flag (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter B).
- Bandstone Block** 71°39'S 68°14'W, S side of Venus Glacier, E Alexander Island, following survey by FIDS from "Stonington Island", 1948–49, was named in reference to its display of conspicuous sedimentary bands (APC, 1955, p. 5; DOS 610 sheet W 71 68, 1960).
- Bank, Île*: see Banck, Mount.

*Bank, Isla*: see Bruce Island.

*Bank Island*: see Banck, Mount.

*Baquiano Vargas*: see Bills Gulch.

*Baranowskiego, Lodowiec*: see Baranowski Glacier.

**Baranowski Glacier** 62°12'S 58°27'W, flowing E into Admiralty Bay, King George Island, NW of Demay Point, was named by PAE after Dr Stanisław Baranowski (1935–78), Polish glaciologist who had worked in Svalbard and who died as a result of accidental gassing at "Arctowski Station" while a member of PAE, 1977–78 (Birkenmajer, 1979*b*, map Fig. 3, p. 3; 1980*b*, p. 68; APC, 1986, p. 3). *Lodowiec Baranowskiego* (Birkenmajer, 1980*b*, p. 68).

*Barbakan, Góra*: see Barbakan, Mount.

**Barbakan, Mount** 62°09'S 58°10'W, ice-covered and rising to c. 300 m between Legru Bay and King George Bay, King George Island, was so called by PAE in reference to the medieval barbican of Kraków (Birkenmajer, 1980*b*, map Fig. 8, p. 74 and 80). *Góra Barbakan* (Birkenmajer, 1980*b*, p. 80).

*Barbara*: see Barbara Island.

*Bárbara, Isla*: see Barbara Island.

**Barbara Island** 68°08'S 67°06'W, largest of the Debenham Islands, Fallières Coast, was charted by BGLE in February 1936 (Rymill, 1938*b*, p. 12); named *Barbara* after Barbara Lempiere Debenham (b. 1917), eldest daughter of Prof. Frank Debenham (*Debenham Islands*, q.v.) (BA chart 3213, 7.ii.1947). *Barbara Island* (USHO chart 6651, 1946; BA chart 3213, 7.ii.1947; APC, 1955, p. 5). *Islote Bárbara* (Argentina. MM chart 116, 1952; Pierrou, 1970, p. 189). *Isla Bárbara* (Argentina. MM, 1959*a*, p. 263; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 38). By 1969 Northeast Glacier had advanced to cover half the island, and in 1972 it was noted from HMS *Endurance* that the glacier had advanced over most of the island, thus destroying its insularity (BA chart 3213, 10.viii.1973).

*Bárbara, Islote*: see Barbara Island.

**Barbaro Point** 64°54'S 63°05'W, SE entrance point of Ferguson Channel, Danco Coast, was charted by BeAE, 10 February 1898, when a landing was made (Lecointe, 1903, Carte 5); called *Punta Leniz* by CAE, after Cabo 1° Fogonero [= stoker] Clorindo Leniz Gallejo, of the Chilean cutter *Yelcho* in 1916 (Chile. DNH chart 511, 1951; IHA, 1974, p. 182); surveyed by FIDS from "Danco Island" and photographed from the air by FIDASE in 1956–57; in association with the names of pioneers of photography grouped in this area, named *Barbaro Point* after Daniello Barbaro, Venetian noble who first used a lens and diaphragm in a *camera obscura* in 1568 (APC, 1960, p. 2; BAS 250P sheet SQ 19–20/3, 1–DOS 1979). *Leniz Point* (USBGN, 1965, p. 100). *Punta Jorobada* [= crooked point] (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter J).

*Barbière, Île*: see Barbière Island.

**Barbière Island** 65°11'S 64°10'W, S of Petermann Island, Graham Coast, was charted by FAE, 1908–10, and named *Île Barbière* after M. Barbière, one of the port engineers at Recife (Pernambuco), who assisted the expedition in 1910 (Charcot, 1910, p. 366; 1912, Pl. 4). *Barbière [sic] Islet* (USHO, 1943, p. 138). *Islote Barbière* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 290). The island was photographed from the air by FIDASE in 1956–57. *Barbière Island* (APC, 1959*a*, p. 4). *Islote Barbieri* (Pierrou, 1970, p. 190).

*Barbière Islet*: see Barbière Island.

*Barbière, Islote*: see Barbière Island.

*Barbieri, Islote*: see Barbière Island.

*Barbin Rocks*: see Balin Rocks.

**Barchans, The** 65°14'S 64°20'W, W-most group of Argentine Islands, Graham Coast, were charted by BGLE in 1935 (Rymill and others, 1938, p. 91; APC, 1955, p. 5; BA chart 3213, 23.iii.1956; DOS 610 sheet W 65 64, 1959). *The Bachans [sic]* (BA, 1956, p. 108).

*Barclay B., Bahía (de), Baie de*: see Barclay Bay.

**Barclay Bay** 62°34'S 60°58'W, between Essex Point and Cape Shirreff, NW coast of Livingston Island, was roughly charted by Bransfield on 17 January 1820 (Bransfield, chart, [1820*b*]; Goddard, chart, 1821); named *Barclay's Bay*, possibly after the Scottish writer Alexander Barclay (1475?–1552) (Weddell, 1825*a*, map facing p. 132). *Bahía de Barclay* (Spain. DH chart 458, 1861). *Barclay Bay* (BA chart 3205, 1.vi.1901; 2.ix.1938; APC, 1955, p. 5). *Baie de Barclay* (Charcot, 1912, Pl. 1). *Barclay B.* (HA chart, 1928). The bay was recharted by DI in 1935–37. *Bahía Barclay* (Argentina. IGM map, 1946; Pierrou, 1970, p. 190; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 39). *Zaliv Barkli* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961).

*Barclay's Bay*: see Barclay Bay.

**Barcroft Islands** 66°27'S 67°09'W, S-most group of Biscoe Islands, including Bedford Island and Irving Island, 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 Sir Joseph Barcroft (1872–1947), Irish physiologist; Professor of Physiology, Cambridge University, 1925–47, who carried out research into the effects of high altitude and cold (APC, 1960, p. 2; BA chart 3571, 14.vii.1961).

**Barcus Glacier** 74°15'S 62°00'W, flowing SE into Keller Inlet, Lassiter Coast, was photographed from the air by USN, 1965–67, and mapped from air photographs by USGS; named after James R. Barcus, USARP auroral scientist, "Byrd Station", summer 1966–67 (USGS sketch map Ellsworth Land–Palmer Land, 1969; APC, 1975, p. 3; BAS 500P sheet SS 17–20/SE, 1–DOS 1981). *Glaciar Reconquista* [= reconquest glacier], so called in reference to events in Argentina, 1806–07 (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter R).

*Bardas Coloradas, Cerro*: see Brown Bluff.

**Bardell Rock** 65°20'S 65°25'W, awash off N Pitt Islands, Biscoe Islands, was charted by an RN Hydrographic Survey Unit from HMS *Endurance* in 1969; in association with names from *Pickwick papers* in this area, named after Mrs Bardell (BA, 1972, p. 32; APC, 1974, p. 3; BA chart 3572, 29.xi.1974).

**Bardsdell Nunatak** 70°16'S 63°54'W, rising to c. 2 000 m E of Dyer Plateau, central Palmer Land, was photographed from the air by USN, 1966–69, and mapped from air photographs by USGS; named after Mark Bardsdell, US geologist of Columbia University, who studied the structure of the Scotia Ridge area, 1970–71 (APC, 1977, p. 4; USGS sketch map Palmer Land (North Part), 1979).

**Bare Rock** 60°42'S 45°35'W, rising 6 m above sea level in Borge Bay, Signy Island, was charted and named descriptively by DI in 1927 (BA chart 3213, 14.i.1929; 1775, 17.viii.1934; APC, 1955, p. 5).

*Barilar Bay*: see Barilari Bay.

*Barilari, Bahía (de), Baie*: see Barilari Bay.

**Barilari Bay** 65°55'S 64°42'W, between Cape Garcia and Loqui Point, Graham Coast, was charted by FAE, 1903–05, and named *Baie Barilari* after Almte Atilio S. Barilari (1857–1928), Argentine War Minister, who assisted the expedition in 1904 (Charcot, 1906*b*, p. xxxvi, 475; 1906*a*, map facing p. 316). *Barilari Bay* (BA chart 1238, ix.1908; APC, 1955, p. 5; DOS

- 610 sheet W 65 64, 1959). *Barilar* [sic] Bay (USAAF chart [LR-74], 1942). *Bahía de Barilari* (Rymill and others, 1943, map facing p. 96). *Bahía Barilari* (Argentina. IGM map, 1946; Pierrou, 1970, p. 190; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 39). The bay was photographed from the air by FIDASE in 1956–57. *Bukhta Barilari* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961).
- Barilari, Bukhta*: see Barilari Bay.
- Bar Island** 68°17'S 67°12'W, off Red Rock Ridge, Marguerite Bay, Fallières Coast, was roughly surveyed by BGLE in 1936 (Stephenson, 1940, map facing p. 232); resurveyed by FIDS from "Stonington Island", 1948–49, and named *Bar Islet* from its shape (APC, 1955, p. 5; DCS 601 sheet 68 66). *Bar Island* (APC, 1959a, p. 4; BA chart 3571, 14.vii.1961).
- Bar Islet*: see Bar Island.
- Barker Bank** 64°01'S 57°01'W, extending NE from Ula Point, James Ross Island, with least depth of c. 20 m but precise limits undefined, was charted from HMS *Endurance*, 1981–82, and named after Capt. Nicholas John Barker, RN (b. 1933), who was in command of the ship, 1980–82, including the period of the Falklands War (APC, 1986, p. 3).
- Barkli, Zaliv*: see Barclay Bay.
- Barkov, Gora*: see Barkow, Mount.
- Barkow, Monte*: see Barkow, Mount.
- Barkow, Mount** 73°22'S 63°00'W, rising to 1 395 m W of New Bedford Inlet, Lassiter Coast, was photographed from the air by USAS on 30 December 1940 and by RARE in 1947; 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 Dr Erich Barkow (1883–1923), German meteorologist and member of GAE, 1911–12 (BA chart 3175, 12.xi.1954; APC, 1955, p. 5; USGS sketch map Palmer Land (North Part), 1979). *Mount Barrow* [sic] (USHO chart 6639, 1955). *Monte Barkow* (Argentina. MM chart 121, 1957). *Gora Barkov* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961).
- Barlas, Cabo*: see Barlas, Cape.
- Barlas, Canal*: see Barlas Channel.
- Barlas, Cap*: see Barlas, Cape.
- Barlas, Cape** 60°43'S 45°00'W, N point of Fredriksen Island, was charted by Sørllle in 1912–13 (Sørllle, chart, 1912); re-charted by DI in January 1933 and named after William Barlas (1888–1941), British Magistrate, Deception Island, 1914–15, and South Georgia, 1928–41 for various periods, who gave DI much help and who was killed near Grytviken, South Georgia, by an avalanche, 2 September 1941 (Nelson, 1933, p. 26; BA chart 1775, 1935; APC, 1955, p. 5). *Cape Barles* [sic] (BA chart 1775, 17.viii.1934). *Cap Barlas* (France. SHM, 1937, p. 388). *Cabo Barlas* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 176b). [Barlas Bank, South Georgia, is also named after W. Barlas (Hattersley-Smith, 1980b, p. 20).]
- Barlas Channel** 67°14'S 67°47'W, in Laubeuf Fjord, Loubet Coast, between Adelaide Island and Day Island, was roughly surveyed by BGLE in July 1936 (Rymill, 1938a, map facing p. 496); resurveyed by FIDS from "Stonington Island" in September 1948; named after W. Barlas (*Cape Barlas*, q.v.), who gave much help to BGLE (APC, 1955, p. 5; BA chart 3570, 21.xi.1957). *Canal Barlas* (Chile. DNH, 1962, p. 185; IHA, 1974, p. 39).
- Barles, Cape*: see Barlas, Cape.
- Barlow, Cabo, Cap(e)*: see Barlow Island.
- Barlow, Cape*: see James, Cape or Smith, Cape.
- Barlow, Capo*: see Smith, Cape.
- Barlow Island** 62°52'S 62°21'W, off Cape Smith, Smith Island. The name *Cape Barlow* was applied by Foster in 1829 to a fictitious cape off the E coast of Smith Island, produced by an error in plotting (Foster and Kendall, chart, 1829a); the name was probably after Peter Barlow (1776–1827), British physicist and mathematician, whose investigations on magnetism led to the discovery of a means of rectifying or compensating compass errors in ships. *Cape Barlow* (BA chart 1238, 7.ix.1839; 3205, 23.ix.1949), *Cap Barlow* (Friederichsen, 1895, Tafel 7 facing p. 304), *Cabo Barlow* (Riso Patron S., 1908, end map; Pierrou, 1970, p. 191; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 39), *Kapp Barlow* (HA chart, 1928), all referring to an inconspicuous cape near the NE end of the island. Following the work of an RN Hydrographic Survey Unit in 1951–52, it was found that no such cape exists anywhere on the E side of the island, and the name *Barlow Islet* was applied to the present feature ([Hunt], chart, 1951–52a; APC, 1955, p. 5; BA chart 3205, 15.iii.1957). *Capo Smith* (Zavatti, 1958, Tav. 9). *Barlow Island* (APC, 1959a, p. 4; BA, 1961, p. 143; chart 3205, 23.xi.1962). *Roca Barlow* (Chile. DNH, 1962, p. 120; [as rejected form] IHA, 1974, p. 39).
- Barlow Islet, Kapp, Roca*: see Barlow Island.
- Barnard Berg*: see Needle Peak.
- Barnard, Gora*: see Bowles, Mount.
- Barnard, Mont*: see Friesland, Mount.
- Barnard, Monte*: see Bowles, Mount or Friesland, Mount.
- Barnard, Mount*: see Friesland, Mount.
- Barnard, Mys*: see Barnard Point.
- Barnard Peak*: see Friesland, Mount.
- Barnard, Pic*: see Friesland, Mount or Needle Peak.
- Barnard, Pico*: see Needle Peak.
- Barnard Point** 62°45'S 60°21'W, S-most point of Livingston Island, was called *Freesland Point* (Palmer, 1820–21, 21 November 1820), *Point of Freesland* (Palmer, 1820–21, 26 November 1820) or [if referring to this feature] *Penguin Point* (Davis, 1821–22, 15 November 1821); charted by DI in 1934–35 and named *Barnard Point* after Capt. C. H. Barnard, in association with the former *Mount Barnard* (now *Mount Friesland*, q.v.) (Nelson and others, chart, 1935a; BA chart 3205, 1945; APC, 1955, p. 5; DOS 610 sheet W 62 60, 1968). *Punta Barnard* (Argentina. IGM map, 1946; Pierrou, 1970, p. 192; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 39). *Pointe Bernard* [sic] (France. SHM chart 5452, 1951). The point was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57. *Mys Barnard* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961).
- Barnard, Punta*: see Barnard Point.
- Barnard('s) Peak*: see Friesland, Mount or Needle Peak.
- Barnards Pik*: see Needle Peak.
- Barnard T.*: see Friesland, Mount.
- Barnes Glacier** 67°32'S 66°19'W, flowing W into Bourgeois Fjord, Fallières Coast, was surveyed by FIDS from "Stonington Island" in 1948; in association with the names of glaciologists grouped in this area, named after Howard Turner Barnes (1873–1950), Canadian ice physicist; Macdonald Professor of Physics, McGill University, Montreal, 1908–33; author of *Ice formation with special reference to anchor ice and frazil* (New York, 1906) and *Ice engineering* (Montreal, 1928) (APC, 1959a, p. 4; BA chart 3571, 14.vii.1961).
- Barnes Icefalls** 83°49'S 55°53'W, on Washington Escarpment, Neptune Range, Pensacola Mountains, were photographed from the air by USN in 1964 and surveyed from the ground by USGS in 1965–66; named after James C. Barnes, US meteo-

- rologist and Officer-in-charge, "Ellsworth Station", winter 1962 (USBGN, 1965, p. 93; USGS sheet SU 21-25/13, 1969; APC, 1974, p. 3).
- Barn Rock** 68°42'S 67°32'W, rising c.100 m above sea level in Terra Firma Islands, Marguerite Bay, Fallières Coast, was surveyed by BGLE in 1936 (Stephenson, 1940, map facing p. 232); resurveyed by FIDS from "Stonington Island" in 1948 and named from its appearance as seen from the W (APC, 1955, p. 5; DOS 610 sheet W 68 66, 1963).
- Barnsfield Rocks*: see Bransfield Rocks.
- Baron de Teille(s) Insel, Ø*: see Deception Island.
- Baron, The*: see Triumvirate, The.
- Barracas, Cabo*: see Bongrain Point.
- Barraz, Bahía*: see Berraz, Bahía.
- Barrel Point*: see Rhyolite Head.
- Barré, Mount** 67°30'S 68°33'W, rising to c. 2 200 m in SE Adelaide Island, was roughly surveyed in January 1909 by FAE, 1908-10 (Charcot, 1912, Pl. 2); resurveyed by FIDS from "Stonington Island" in 1948 and named after Michel Barré (b. 1919), French engineer and Leader of the French Antarctic Expedition to Terre Adélie, 1950-52 (APC, 1955, p. 5; BA, 1956, p. 76; chart 3571, 14.vii.1961; BAS 250P sheet SQ 19-20/14 (Ext.), 1-DOS, 1978); first climbed by a BAS party, 9 February 1963.
- Barrera, Islote*: see Surf Rock.
- Barrera, Monte** [= barrier mountain] 64°08'S 60°53'W, rising to c. 200 m at N entrance point of Cierva Cove, Hughes Bay, Danco Coast, was so called by CAE (Chile. DNH, 1962, p. 138; [as rejected name] IHA, 1974, p. 40).
- Barrett Buttress** 72°13'S 65°36'W, rising to c. 1 600 m, SE of Goodenough Glacier, George VI Sound, was photographed from the air by USN, 1966-69, and surveyed from the ground by BAS from "Stonington Island", 1974-75; named after Richard Giles Barrett (b. 1950), BAS surveyor, "Stonington Island" and Adelaide, 1974-76, who worked in this area (APC, 1980, p. 3; USGS sketch map Palmer Land (North Part), 1979).
- Barriente(s), Isla*: see Turner, Isla.
- Barrios, Islote, Rock*: see Barrios Rocks.
- Barrios Rocks** 63°19'S 57°58'W, three off-shore rocks in the *Duroch Islands* (q.v.), W of Cape Legoupil, Trinity Peninsula, were charted as a single feature by CAE, 1947-48, and named *Islote Ministro General Barrios Tirado* after Gen. G. Barrios T. (*Laclavère Plateau*, q.v.) (Chile. DNH chart 503, 1948). *Islote Barrios Tirado* (Chile. DNH chart 503, 1951). *Islote Barrios* (Chile. DNH chart 503, 1959; IHA, 1974, p. 40). Air photography by FIDASE, 1956-57, showed the feature to consist of three rocks. *Barrios Rock* [sic] (USOO chart 6650, 1963). *Barrios Rocks* (USBGN, 1964a, p. 10; APC, 1986, p. 3).
- Barrios Tirado, Islote*: see Barrios Rocks.
- Barros, Îles de*: see Barros Rocks.
- Barros, Isla*: see Alcock Island.
- Barros, Portezuelo** 63°34'S 58°31'W, N-S pass at c. 800 m on NW side of Louis-Philippe Plateau, Trinity Peninsula, was so called by CAE probably after a member of the expedition (Chile. IGM, 1948a, sketch panorama following p. 56).
- Barros, Punta** 62°56'S 60°36'W, N side of Pendulum Cove, Deception Island, following a hydrographic survey of the area from *Maipo*, a ship of CAE, 1958-59, was so called after Capt. (N) Ramón Barros González, Commander of the expedition (Chile. DNH, 1962, p. 117; IHA, 1974, p. 40).
- Barros, Rocas*: see Barros Rocks.
- Barros Rocks** 65°17'S 64°14'W, SE of Argentine Islands, Graham Coast, were charted by FAE, 1908-10, and named *Îles de Barros* after Capt. Barros Cobra, Brazilian naval officer at Rio de Janeiro, who assisted the expedition (Charcot, 1910, p. 22, 366; 1912, Pl. 3). *Barros Rocks* (Rymill, 1938a, map facing p. 400; BA chart 3196, 12.xi.1958; APC, 1955, p. 5; BA chart 3572, 12.viii.1960). *Rocas Barros* (Argentina. IGM map, 1946; Pierrou, 1970, p. 192; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 41). The rocks were further charted by FIDS-RN, 1956-58.
- Barrow, Cabo*: see Angot Point or Barrow, Cape or Stopford Peak.
- Barrow, Cap*: see Angot Point or Barrow, Cape.
- Barrow, Cape** 63°42'S 61°43'W, N point of Hoseason Island, Palmer Archipelago, was presumably discovered by Hoseason in 1824 (Powell, chart, 1828); roughly charted by Foster in 1829 and named either after Sir John Barrow (1764-1848), Second Secretary of the Admiralty, 1804-45, and a founder of the RGS, or after Lieut. Col. John Barrow (1808-98), son of the above, who served in the Admiralty, 1825-57, for many years as Keeper of the Records (Foster and Kendall, chart, 1829a; BA chart 1238, 7.ix.1839; 3205, 2.ix.1938; APC, 1955, p. 5; BA chart 3205, 23.xi.1962). *Cap Barrow* (Gerlache, 1902b, p. 140; Charcot, 1906a, map facing p. 316). The cape was recharted by FAE, 1903-05. *Cabo Posesión*, in error (*Cape Possession*, q.v.) (Riso Patron S., 1908, end map). *Barrow Point*, referring to feature 4 km to ESE (BA, 1916, p. 403). *Kapp Barrow* (HA chart, 1928). *Cabo Barrow* (Chile. DNH chart LI, 1947; [referring to feature 4 km to ESE] Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 259; Pierrou, 1970, p. 192; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 41). *Cabo Soler*, probably after a member of AAE (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 336). The cape was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956-57. *Cabo Capitán Lafalce* (Argentina. MM, 1957b, p. 2).
- Barrow, Cape*: see Angot Point.
- Barrow, Kapp*: see Barrow, Cape.
- Barrow, Mount*: see Barkow, Mount.
- Barrow Point*: see Angot Point or Barrow, Cape.
- Barrows I., Insel, Isle*: see Elephant Island.
- Barry*: see Barry Island.
- Barry Eiland, Isla*: see Barry Island.
- Barry Island** 68°08'S 67°07'W, one of the *Debenham Islands* (q.v.), Fallières Coast, was charted by BGLE in February 1936 (Rymill, 1938a, p. 12); used as site for BGLE southern base, occupied 29 February 1936-12 March 1937; named *Barry* after Kenneth Barry Lempriere Debenham (1920-43), eldest son of Prof. Frank Debenham (BA chart 3213, 7.ii.1947). *Barry Islet* (USHO, 1943, p. 161). *Barry Island* (USHO chart 6651, 1946; BA chart 3213, 6.x.1950; APC, 1955, p. 5). *Islote Barry* (Argentina. MM chart 109, 1949; Pierrou, 1970, p. 192). The BGLE hut, repaired by FIDS in 1946 but not re-occupied, was dismantled by AAE and the Argentine station "*General San Martín*" was established on the site, 21 March 1951. This station, named after General Don José de San Martín (1778-1850), Argentine patriot and liberator, continued in operation until 28 February 1960, when it was evacuated following a fire in February 1959 (Thomas, 1954, 1956a; SPRI, 1961a). "*Station General San Martín*" (Capurro, 1955, p. 173). "*Base Militar General San Martín*" (Argentina. MM, 1957a, p. 2). *Barry Eiland* (Knapp, 1958, p. 568). *Isla Barry* (Chile. DNH, 1962, p. 199; IHA, 1974, p. 41). "*Kheneral'-San-Martin*" (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 24). "*Base General San Martín*" (Pierrou, 1970, p. 390). The Argentine station was re-opened

- in 1973. "San Martin Station" (BAS, 1977a, p. 8). "San Martín" (BAS 250P sheet SR 19-20/2, 1-DOS 1978).
- Barry Islet, Islote:** see Barry Island.
- Bart Bank(a)(en):** see Barth Bank.
- Barth, Banc:** see Barth Bank.
- Barth Bank** 62°52'S 41°23'W, submarine bank with least depth of 130 m, 285 km SE of Laurie Island, was named *Bart* [sic] *Bank* after Einar Barth, the Norwegian whale gunner who reported it in 1937 ([shown in 62°58'S 41°15'W] BA chart 3175, 1.iii.1940). *Bart Banken* (Hansen, chart 5, 1947). As a result of soundings taken by the floating factory ship *Walter Rau* in 1938-39, the existence of the bank is considered doubtful (BA, 1948, p. 142). *Barth Bank* [existence doubtful] (BA, 1952, p. 9; [shown in 62°55'S 41°30'W] BA chart 3175, 12.xi.1954; [given in 62°04'S 40°44'W] BA, 1974, p. 152; [shown in 62°52'S 41°23'W] BA chart 3175, 9.vii.1976). *Banka Bart* (Baranov and others, 1954, map p. 283). *Banc Barth* (France. SHM chart 5879, 1956). *Bart (Barth) Bank* (USHO, 1956, p. 81). *Barth, Barth Seamount* (AGS, 1972, Folio 16, Pl. 1 and 4). *Gora Barth* (Soviet Union. GUGK map 221, 1973).
- Barth, Gora:** see Barth Bank.
- Bartholin Peak** 67°17'S 66°42'W, rising to c. 2 100 m on E side of Arrowsmith Peninsula, Loubet Coast, was surveyed by FIDS from "Detaille Island" in 1957; in association with the names of glaciologists grouped in this area, named after Erasmus Bartholin (1625-98), Danish physician, mathematician and physicist; Professor of Medicine, University of Copenhagen, 1657-98; author of *De figura nivis dissertatio* (Hafniae, 1661), which includes the earliest known description of ice crystals (APC, 1959a, p. 4; BA chart 3571, 14.vii.1961). *Liard Island* (q.v.), in error (USHO, 1960, p. 370, 1st view).
- Barth Seamount:** see Barth Bank.
- Bartók Glacier** 69°45'S 71°04'W, flowing SW into Gilbert Glacier, N Alexander Island, was seen from the air and roughly mapped by BGLE, 1 February 1937 (Stephenson, 1940, map facing p. 232); following map compilation by FIDS in 1959 from air photographs taken by RARE in 1947, named after Béla Bartók (1881-1945), Hungarian composer, in association with the names of other composers in this area (APC, 1961, p. 2; BA chart 3571, 14.vii.1961; BAS 250P sheet SR 19-20/5 (Ext.), 1-DOS 1978).
- Bartona, Filer:** see Barton Buttress.
- Barton Buttress** 62°04'S 58°24'W, on E side of Keller Peninsula, Admiralty Bay, King George Island, was so called by PAE after C. M. Barton (*Barton Peninsula*, q.v.) (Birkenmajer, 1980b, p. 68 and map Fig. 7, p. 75). *Filar Bartona* (Birkenmajer, 1980b, p. 68).
- Barton Peninsula** 62°14'S 58°44'W, NE side of Maxwell Bay, King George Island, was photographed from the air by FIDASE in 1956-57; named after Colin Munroe Barton (b. 1934), FIDS geologist, "Admiralty Bay", 1959-61, who worked in the area (APC, 1964, p. 2; DOS 610 sheet W 62 58, 1968).
- Basalt Peak:** see Haslum Crag.
- Basalt Point:** see Hennequin, Point.
- Basaltspitze, Die:** see Haslum Crag.
- Biscopé, Isla:** see González Island.
- Biscopé Peninsula, Point, Punta:** see Ash Point.
- "Base A":** see Goudier Island or Lockroy, Port.
- "Base B":** see Whalers Bay.
- "Base C":** see Geddes, Cape.
- "Base D":** see Hope Bay.
- "Base E":** see Stonington Island.
- "Base F":** see Faraday or Winter Island.
- "Base G":** see Admiralty Bay.
- "Base GGV":** see Waterboat Point.
- "Base H":** see Signy.
- Base Island** 64°33'S 62°01'W, W side of Foyn Harbour, Nansen Island, Danco Coast, was so called by BAE, 1920-22 (Lester, 1920-22a, Vol. 6, p. 133; Lester and others, chart, [1921-22]); photographed from the air by FIDASE in 1956-57.
- "Base J":** see Prospect Point.
- "Base KG":** see Fossil Bluff.
- "Base N":** see Arthur Harbour.
- "Base O":** see Danco Island.
- "Base P":** see Sandefjord Bay.
- "Base PAC":** see Pendulum Cove.
- "Base R":** see Rothera.
- Base Rock** 64°33'S 62°01'W, W side of Foyn Harbour, Nansen Island, Danco Coast, was so called by BAE, 1920-22 (Lester, 1921-22); photographed from the air by FIDASE in 1956-57.
- "Base T":** see Adelaide.
- "Base V":** see View Point.
- "Base W":** see Detaille Island.
- "Base Y":** see Sally Cove.
- "Base Z":** see Halley.
- Basil Hall Island:** see Snow Island.
- Basil Hall('s) Insel, Island:** see Snow Island.
- Basil Hall's or Snow Isle:** see Snow Island.
- Basse, Île:** see Low Island.
- Basso, Arrecifes:** see Basso Island.
- Basso Island** 62°30'S 59°44'W, SW side of Discovery Bay, Greenwich Island, joined to shore by a spit, was called *Islote Crucero* [= cross islet] and the spit was called *Arrecifes Basso* by CAE, 1946-47, after Cabo 1° Juan Basso C., steward of the frigate *Iquique* on the expedition (Vila Labra, 1947, map p. 201). *Islote Basso* (Chile. DNH chart 500, 1951). *Islote Cabo Basso* (Chile. DNH chart 1405, 1961). The island was charted by an RN Hydrographic Survey Unit in January-February 1964. *Basso Island* (BA chart 1774, 19.vii.1968; APC, 1974, p. 3).
- Basso, Islote:** see Basso Island.
- Bass Rock:** see Baldred Rock or Eden Rocks.
- Bastion** 62°13'S 58°28'W, rising to c. 300 m, SE of The Tower, King George Island, was so called descriptively by PAE (Birkenmajer, 1979b, p. 3, map Fig. 3).
- Bastion Peak** 66°10'S 63°35'W, rising to 1 005 m at head of Cabinet Inlet, Foyn Coast, was photographed from the air by RARE in 1947; surveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in December 1947 and named descriptively (BA chart 3570, 4.vi.1954; APC, 1955, p. 5; DCS 601 sheet 66 62, 1955). *Pico Bastión* (Argentina. MM chart 110, 1957).
- Bastión, Pico:** see Bastion Peak.
- Basullo, Ensenada** 62°30'S 59°44'W, SW side of Discovery Bay, Greenwich Island, was so called by CAE after Abraham Basulto [sic], mechanic in the Chilean ship *Iquique* (Chile. DNH chart 500, 1951; IHA, 1974, p. 41). *Ensenada Mecánico Basullo*, as rejected form (Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 42).
- Bates Island** 65°49'S 65°38'W, E of Renaud Island, Biscoe Islands, was photographed from the air by FIDASE in 1956; in association with the names of sea-ice specialists grouped in this area, named after Charles Carpenter Bates (b. 1918), American oceanographer specializing in sea-ice studies; Chief

- Scientist, USCG, 1968–79 (APC, 1959a, p. 4; BA chart 3573, 26.viii.1960). *Isla Videla*, after a member of CAE who worked in the area (Chile. DNH chart 1502, 1962; IHA, 1974, p. 294).
- Bates Peak** 79°35'S 72°48'W, W-most peak of Rothschild Island, rising to c. 600 m, was photographed from the air by USN in 1946–47 and by RARE in 1947; roughly mapped from air photographs by FIDS in 1959 (Searle, 1963, end map); surveyed from the ground by BAS from "Fossil Bluff" in 1970–71; named after Cdr Lawrence O. Bates, USCG, Executive Officer, USCGC *Edisto*, ODF, 1969 (APC, 1980, p. 3).
- Batherbee, Montañas de*: see Batterbee Mountains.
- Batler, Ostrov*: see Butler Island.
- Batress, Nunataki*: see Buttress Nunataks.
- Batterbee, Cordillera, -Gebirge, Montañas, Montes, Monti*: see Batterbee Mountains.
- Batterbee Mountains** 71°24'S 67°15'W, rising to c. 2 200 m between Ryder Glacier and Conchie Glacier, George VI Sound, were probably first seen from the air by Ellsworth on 23 November 1935 (Joerg, 1937, map facing p. 444); roughly mapped by BGLE in October 1936 and named after Sir Harry Fagg Batterbee (1880–1976), Assistant Under-Secretary of State, Dominions Office, 1930–38, and Chairman of the Polar Committee in 1934, who gave much help to the expedition (Rymill, 1938b; Stephenson, 1940, map facing p. 232; BA chart 3175, 1.iii.1940; APC, 1955, p. 5; DCS 601 sheet W 71 66, 1956; BAS 250P sheet SR 19–20/14, 1–DOS 1974). *Montes Batterbee* (Rymill and others, 1943, map facing p. 272; [as rejected name] Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 42). *Batterby Bergen* (Liljeqvist, 1944, map facing p. 204). *Montañas de Batherbee* [sic] (Muñoz Christi, 1948, p. 85). *Batterbyn Vuoret* (Andersson, 1948, end map). *Batterbee Range*, extending from Eureka Glacier to Goodenough Glacier (Kosack, 1954, Tafel 46). *Batterbee-Gebirge* (Kosack, 1956, end map). *Cordillera Batterbee* (Lliboutry, 1956, map p. 440). *Montañas Avión Cruz del Sur* [= *Southern Cross* aeroplane mountains] (Argentina. MM, 1957b, p. 1). *Montes Avión Cruz del Sur* (Argentina. MM chart 110, 1957). *Montañas Batterbee*, as rejected form (Argentina. MM, 1957b, p. 1). *Monti Batterbee* (Zavatti, 1958, Tav. 9). *Pohöri Batterbee* (Bártl, 1958, map facing p. 144). *Gory Batterbi* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). The mountains were surveyed by BAS from "Stonington Island", 1962–72.
- Batterbee, Pohöri, Range*: see Batterbee Mountains.
- Batterbi, Gory*: see Batterbee Mountains.
- Batterby Bergen*: see Batterbee Mountains.
- Batterbyn Vuoret*: see Batterbee Mountains.
- Battle Point** 67°10'S 64°44'W, S of Monnier Point, Foyn Coast, was surveyed by BAS from "Stonington Island" in 1963–64; in association with the names of glaciologists grouped in this area, named after Walter Ravenhill Brown ("Ben") Battle, (1919–53), British glaciologist, who worked on problems of cirque erosion in Norway, Greenland and Arctic Canada, and who lost his life in Baffin Island, 13 July 1953 (APC, 1975, p. 3; BA, 1976, p. 4).
- Battress, Nunataki*: see Buttress Nunataks.
- Baudin Peaks** 68°50'S 67°01'W, rising to c. 800 m on S side of Mikkelsen Bay, Fallières Coast, were roughly mapped by FAE, 1908–10, in January 1909 and named *Cap Pierre Baudin* after Pierre Baudin, a port engineer at Pernambuco (Recife), who assisted the expedition in 1910 (Charcot, 1910, p. 366; 1912, Pl. 1 and 2; BA, 1916, p. 409). *Cap P. Baudin* (Bongrain, 1914, vue 36 following p. 60). *Cape Pierre Baudin* (BA chart 3175, 9.x.1914). *Kapp Pierre Baudin* (HA chart, 1927). The area was surveyed by BGLE in 1936 (Rymill, 1938a, map facing p. 496). The peaks were called in error *Cape Berteaux* (q.v.) (USHO, 1945, photograph facing p. 162); resurveyed by FIDS from "Stonington Island" in 1948–49 and named *Baudin Peaks* (APC, 1955, p. 5; DCS sheet 68 66, 1955). *Gory Boden* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961).
- Bauer Buttress** 67°25'S 66°58'W, on NE side of Mount Rendu near head of Heim Glacier, Arrowsmith Peninsula, following geological work in the area by BAS from Rothera, 1980–81, and in association with the names of glaciologists grouped in this area, was named after Albert Bauer (b. 1916), French engineer and glaciologist who conducted research on glaciers in Greenland, Iceland, Îles Kerguelen and Terre Adélie; formerly with Expéditions Polaires Françaises (Moyes and Hamer, 1984, map Fig. 1, p. 42; APC, 1986, p. 3).
- Bauprés, Roca(s), Rocks*: see Advent Island.
- Bautismo, Islote*: see Bearing Island.
- Bawden Ice Rise** 66°59'S 60°50'W, near Larsen Ice Front c. 75 km SSE of Cape Alexander, Oscar II Coast. The feature, which is c. 15 km long and c. 4 km wide and may consist of more than one ice rise, was discovered and mapped on a radio echo-sounding flight by BAS from Adelaide in February 1975 (BAS sheet Misc. 2, 1981; BA chart 3175, 7.xii.1984); named after John Bawden (b. 1931), with BAS from 1971, Finance Officer, 1973–78, and Institute Secretary from 1978 (APC, 1986, p. 3).
- Baxter, Punta*: see Monnier Point.
- Bayard Islands** 64°56'S 63°14'W, N of Cape Willems, Danco Coast, were photographed from the air by FIDASE and surveyed from the ground by FIDS from "Danco Island" in 1956–57; in association with the names of pioneer photographers grouped in this area, named after Hippolyte Bayard (1801–87), French civil servant, who in 1839 independently invented a photographic process for obtaining direct positives on paper (APC, 1960, p. 3; BA chart 3566, 25.viii.1961).
- Bayet Peak** 65°03'S 63°00'W, rising to 1 400 m on SE side of Briand Fjord, Flandres Bay, Danco Coast. The SE entrance point of Briand Fjord was charted by FAE, 1903–05, and named *Pointe Bayet* after Charles Bayet (1849–1918), Directeur de l'Enseignement and member of the Commission des Travaux Scientifiques of FAE, 1908–10 (Charcot, 1906b, p. 472; Matha and Rey, 1911, Pl. 3 following p. 615). *Bayet Point* (USHO, 1943, p. 135). *Punta Bayet* (Argentina. MM chart 106, 1949; Pierrou, 1970, p. 193; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 42). Following air photography by FIDASE in 1956–57, the name *Bayet Peak* was applied to the present feature (APC, 1960, p. 3; BA chart 3566, 25.viii.1961).
- Bayet Point(e)*: see Bayet Peak.
- Bayet, Punta*: see Bayet Peak or Pelletan Point.
- Bayle, Cabo*: see Bayle, Cape.
- Bayle, Cape** 64°17'S 63°12'W, NE point of Anvers Island, Palmer Archipelago, was roughly charted by FAE, 1903–05, and named *Pointe Bayle* after Vice-Am. Charles-Jessé Bayle (1842–1918), of the French Navy (Charcot, 1906b, p. 470; Gourdon, 1908, end map; Matha and Rey, 1911, Pl. 3). *Point Bayle* (USHO, 1943, p. 128). *Punta Bayle* (Argentina. MM chart 106, 1949; Pierrou, 1970, p. 193; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 42). *Cape Bayle*, following air photography by FIDASE in 1956–57 (APC, 1959a, p. 4; BA chart 3566, 16.x.1959). *Cabo Bayle* (Chile. IH chart 58, 1971).
- Bayle Point(e), Punta*: see Bayle, Cape.

*Bayley, Isla:* see Bob Island.

**Bayly Glacier** 64°38'S 61°48'W, flowing N into Bancroft Bay, Danco Coast, was photographed from the air by FIDASE in 1956–57 and named after Maurice Brian Bayly (b. 1929), FIDS geologist, "Danco Island", 1956–57, who with L. Harris (*Harris Peak*, q.v.) pioneered the route from Portal Point to Forbidden Plateau in February 1957 (APC, 1960, p. 3; BA chart 3566, 25.viii. 1961).

*Baylys Island:* see Ohlin Island.

*Bayone, Monte:* see Bayonne, Mount.

*Bayon Fj.:* see Bayonne, Mount.

*Bayonne Berg, -fjellet, Massif, Monte(s):* see Bayonne, Mount.

**Bayonne, Mount** 68°55'S 71°03'W, rising to c. 1 600 m at N end of Rouen Mountains, N Alexander Island, was sighted by FAE, 1903–05, in January 1905, and named *Massif Bayonne* after the city in S France (Charcot, 1912, Pl. 1; Bongrain, 1914, vues 39 and 42 following p. 60). *Bayonne Mount* (BA chart 3175, 9.x.1914). *Mount Bayonne* (BA, 1916, photograph facing p. 409; BA chart 3196, 12.xi.1948; [in 68°56'S 70°58'W] APC, 1955, p. 5; DOS 610 sheet W 68 70; [co-ordinates corrected] APC, 1977, p. 5; BAS 250P sheet SR 19–20/5 (Ext.), 1–DOS 1978). *Bayon Fj.* (HA chart, 1927). *Bayonnefjellet* (Aagaard, 1930, end map). The mountain was photographed from the air by BGLE in 1936–37. *Montes Bayonne* (Rymill and others, 1943, map facing p. 272). *Monte Bayone* (Ihl C. and Ayala A., 1947, map facing p. 64). *Monte Bayonne* (Chile. DNH chart LIII, 1947; Pierrou, 1970, p. 193; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 42). *Monte Boyone* [sic] (Vila Labra, 1947, map p. 203). *Bayonne Berg* (Knapp, 1958, p. 568). The mountain was rephotographed from the air by RARE in 1947 and mapped from air photographs by FIDS in 1959 (Searle, 1963, end map).

**Bay Point** 64°46'S 63°26'W, E entrance point of Børgen Bay, Anvers Island, Palmer Archipelago, was discovered by BeAE; charted by DI in 1927 and named probably after the usage of whalers (BA chart 3213, 14.i.1929; APC, 1955, p. 5; BA chart 3572, 12.viii.1960). *Punta Bay* (Argentina. MM chart 106, 1949; Chile IHA, 1974, p. 42). *Punta Bahía* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 268; Pierrou, 1970, p. 181). The point was resurveyed by FIDS from "Arthur Harbour" in 1955.

*Bay, Punta:* see Bay Point.

*Bay, The:* see Life-boat Bay.

**Bazett Island** 66°18'S 67°06'W, in Lewis Sound, Biscoe Islands, was photographed from the air by FIDASE in 1956–57; in association with the names of cold-climate physiologists grouped in this area, named after Henry Cuthbert Bazett (1885–1950), US physiologist, pioneer of studies of temperature sensation and the physiology of temperature regulation of the human body (APC, 1960, p. 3; BAS 250P sheet SQ 19–20/10, 1–DOS 1979).

*Bazzano, Île:* see Bazzano Island.

**Bazzano Island** 65°11'S 64°10'W, SW of Petermann Island, Graham Coast, was charted by FAE, 1908–10, and named *Île Bazzano*, probably after a supporter of the expedition (Charcot, 1912, Pl. 5). *Bazzano Islet* (USHO, 1943, p. 138). *Islote Bazzano* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 290; Pierrou, 1970, p. 194). *Bazzano Island*, following air photography by FIDASE in 1956–57 (APC, 1959a, p. 4).

*Bazzano Islet, Islote:* see Bazzano Island.

*Beascocha Bay:* see Beascocha Bay.

**Beacon Head** 67°49'S 67°21'W, W-most point of Horseshoe Island, Marguerite Bay, Fallières Coast, following survey of

the island by FIDS from "Sally Cove", 1955–57, was so named from the Argentine wooden beacon sited there and used as a reference point (APC, 1959a, p. 4; BA chart 3213, 12.viii.1960).

**Beacon Hill** 68°04'S 66°23'W, rising to 1 810 m, E of Northeast Glacier, Marguerite Bay, Fallières Coast, was roughly surveyed by BGLE in 1936 (Rymill, 1938a, map facing p. 432); resurveyed by USAS and so named probably because it was the site of a survey beacon (Ronne, 1943, map; APC, 1955, p. 5; DCS 601 sheet 68 66, 1955). The hill was further surveyed by FIDS from "Stonington Island", 1946–50.

**Beaglehole Glacier** 66°35'S 64°03'W, flowing SE into Cabinet Inlet, Foyn Coast, following surveys by BAS from "Stonington Island", 1963–65, was named after John Cawte Beaglehole (1901–71), New Zealand historian and biographer of Capt. James Cook, RN, in association with the names of Antarctic historians grouped in this area (APC, 1977, p. 5).

**Beagle Island** 63°25'S 54°40'W, one of the *Danger Islands* (q.v.), SE of Joinville Island, following surveys by FIDS from "Hope Bay", 1953–54 and 1958–61, was named, in association with *Darwin Island* (q.v.), after HMS *Beagle* (Capt. R. Fitzroy, RN), in which Darwin sailed around the world, 1831–36 (APC, 1964, p. 2; BAS 250 sheet SP 21–22/14 (Ext.), 1–DOS 1973). *Islote Sarandi*, after the frigate of AAE, 1948–49 (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter S).

**Beagle Peak** 69°36'S 71°38'W, rising to c. 700 m in Lassus Mountains, Alexander Island, following survey by BAS from "Fossil Bluff", 1970–71, was named after Lieut. Cdr Clyde A. Beagle, USN, LC-130 (Hercules) aircraft commander, Squadron VXE-6, ODF, 1969 and 1970 (APC, 1980, p. 3).

*Beaker Rocks:* see Beaver Rocks.

*Beak, Isla:* see Beak Island.

**Beak Island** 63°37'S 57°18'W, N side of Prince Gustav Channel, Trinity Peninsula, was sighted by SwAE in 1902–03; following survey by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in 1945, named from its position grouped with *Eagle Island*, *Tail Island* and *Egg Island* (q.v.) (APC, 1955, p. 5; BA chart 3205, 23.ix.1949; BAS 250 sheet SP 21–22/13, 1–DOS 1974). *Isla Beak* (Chile. DNH chart L, 1951; IHA, 1974, p. 42). *Beak* (Anderson, 1957, p. 123). *Isla Pico* [= peak island] (Argentina. MM chart 124, 1957; Pierrou, 1970, p. 590). *Isla Acantilados* [= accessible island] (Argentina. IAA map, [1959b]). *Ostrov Bik* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961).

*Beaumont Island:* see Beaumont Island.

**Bean Peaks** 75°58'S 70°00'W, in Hauberg Mountains, Orville Coast, rising to 1 305 m and including Carlson Peak and Novocin Peak, were photographed from the air by USN, 1965–67, and mapped from air photographs by USGS; named after Lawrence D. Bean, construction electrician, USASA, "South Pole Station", winter 1967 (USGS sketch map Ellsworth Land–Palmer Land, 1969; APC, 1975, p. 3; BAS 500P sheet SS 17–20/SE, 1–DOS 1981).

**Bearing Island** 64°33'S 62°01'W, between Nansen Island and Enterprise Island, Danco Coast, was charted by BAE, 1920–22, and so named after the usage of whalers who used this island and a rock patch on Nansen Island as leading marks for entering Foyn Harbour (Lester, 1921–22; APC, 1960, p. 3; BA, 1961, p. 164; BAS 250 sheet SQ 19–20/4, 1–DOS 1974). *Direction Island* (Lester and others, chart, [1921–22]). The island was photographed from the air by FIDASE in 1956–57. *Islote Bautismo* [= ducking island], probably referring to this feature (Argentina. MM, 1957a, p. 102).



**Bear Island** 68°11'S 67°03'W, W of Stonington Island, Marguerite Bay, Fallières Coast, was surveyed by FIDS in 1947; named *Bear Islet* after USS *Bear*, of USAS, which visited the area in March 1940 (APC, 1955, p. 5; BA chart 3213, 23.iii.1956). *Bear Island* (APC, 1959a, p. 4; BA chart 3213, 12.viii.1960). *Islote Bear* (Chile. DNH, 1962, p. 199; IHA, 1974, p. 42). *Islotes Bear*, including offlying islands (Chile. IH chart 1604, 1969). *Bear Islands*, including offlying islands (BA chart 3213, 10.viii.1973). *Beer* [sic] *Island* (BA, 1974, p. 207). *Isla Teniente González*, as rejected name after Tte Jorge González Baeza, of CAE, 1947 (Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 43).

*Bear Islands, Islet, Islote(s)*: see Bear Island.

**Bear Ridge** 61°15'S 54°11'W, running SE from Chinstrap Cove, Clarence Island, was so called by JSEEIG (Furse, 1979, map p. 130). *Mummy Bear, Daddy Bear, Baby Bear Ridge*, referring to subsidiary features (Highton in Furse, 1979, p. 136, 139, 143).

*Beascochea B., Baai, Bahía, Baie(s)*: see Beascochea Bay.

**Beascochea Bay** 65°30'S 63°56'W, off Grandidier Channel, Graham Coast, was sighted by BeAE in 1898, but wrongly identified with *Bismarck Strait* (q.v.) and called *Canale Bismarck* (Gerlache, 1902a, end map) or *Détroit de Bismarck (?)* [sic] (Lecoite, 1903, Carte 5). *Bismarck* [sic] *Bucht (Sund?)* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904b, Vol. 2, first end map). *Baie de Bismarck* (Nordenskjöld and others, [1904]c, map p. 232–33). *Bismarck Bay* (Balch, 1904, map facing p. 81). *Bismarcks Bukt* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904a, Del. 1, end map). *Bismarck Bay or Channel* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1905, map facing p. 316). The bay was roughly charted by FAE, 1903–05, and named *Baie Beascochea* after Capt. (F) Mariano Beascochea [sic] (1869–1943), of the Argentine Navy, who assisted the expedition at Ushuaia in January 1904 (Charcot, 1906b, p. 474). *Baies* [sic] *Beascochea* (Charcot, 1906a, map facing p. 316). *Bahía Bismarck* (Riso Patron S., 1908, end map). *Beascochea Bay* (BA chart 1238, ix.1908; APC, 1955, p. 5; BA chart 3573, 26.viii.1960). The bay was further charted by FAE, 1908–10, on 4 January 1909. *Bahía Beascochea* (Gourdon, [1910], p. 133; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 43). *Beascocheia* [sic] *Bay* (Charcot, [1911], p. 161). *Bismarck Bucht* (Nordenskjöld, 1917, map facing p. 68). *Beascochea B.* (HA chart, 1927). The bay was surveyed by BGLE in August 1935 and photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57. *Baie Beascochea* [sic] (France. SHM, 1937, p. 408). *Bahía Beascochea* [sic] (Argentina. MM chart 130, 1957; Pierrou, 1970, p. 194). *Beascochea Baai* (Knapp, 1958, p. 568). *Beascochea* [sic] *Bay* (USHO, 1960, p. 366, 2nd view). *Bukhta Biskochi* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961).

*Beascocheia Bay*: see Beascochea Bay.

*Beascochea, Bahía*: see Beascochea Bay.

*Beascochea, Baie*: see Beascochea Bay.

*Beatrice, Cape, Point*: see Andreas, Cape.

**Beatriz, Islote** 64°54'S 62°58'W, E end of Ferguson Channel, Danco Coast, was so called after the wife of Capt. Laerte Santucci, commanding the *Sanavirón*, of AAE, 1950–51 (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 256); later called *Islote Comandante González* after Cmdte Eduardo Manuel González, commanding aircraft collaborating with FATA, who died on active service (Argentina. MM, 1957b, p. 3; Pierrou, 1970, p. 255).

*Beatriz, Punta*: see Andreas, Cape.

*Beaufort*: see Pisgah, Mount.

*Beaufort, Mount*: see Foster, Mount or Pisgah, Mount.

**Beaufort Ridge** 60°38'S 45°32'W, rising to 655 m at head of Ice-

berg Bay, Coronation Island, following survey by FIDS from Signy, 1948–49, was named after the cutter *Beaufoy* (Capt. M. McLeod) (*McLeod Glacier*, q.v.) (APC, 1955, p. 5; DOS 510 South Orkney Islands, West Sheet, 1963).

*Beaufort, Mount*: see Foster, Mount.

*Beaumont, Glaciär*: see Beaumont Glacier.

**Beaumont Glacier** 72°11'S 63°00'W, flowing NE into Hilton Inlet, Black Coast, was photographed from the air by USAS in December 1940, and either this glacier or *Gruening Glacier* (q.v.) was roughly mapped (USAAF chart [LR-]74, 1942; USHO, 1943, upper photograph p. 275); seen from the air by RARE in November 1947 and called *Tejas Glacier*, after the Tejas Chapter of the Daughters of the Republic of Texas, Beaumont, Texas (Ronne, 1948b, map p. 357, p. 391); later named *Beaumont Glacier* (Ronne, 1949, map p. 249, p. 290; APC, 1955, p. 5; DCS 601 sheet W 72 62, 1956; USGS sketch map Palmer Land (North Part), 1979); roughly located by FIDS–RARE in November 1947. *Lednik Bomont* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). *Glaciär Beaumont* (Chile. IGM map 20, 1966). The glacier was photographed from the air by USN, 1966–69.

**Beaumont Hill** 64°01'S 62°00'W, rising to c. 350 m on NW coast of Liège Island, Palmer Archipelago, was photographed from the air by FIDASE in 1956–57; in association with the names of pioneers of medicine grouped in this area, named after William Beaumont (1785–1853), American surgeon who made important researches on gastric function (APC, 1960, p. 3; BAS 250 sheet SQ 19–20/4, 1–DOS 1974).

**Beaumont Island** 68°12'S 66°57'W, in Neny Bay, Marguerite Bay, Fallières Coast, was roughly mapped by BGLE in 1936 and by USAS in 1940–41; surveyed by FIDS from “Stonington Island” in 1947 and named *Beaumont Islet* after *The Port of Beaumont, Texas*, the ship of RARE, which wintered in Back Bay from April 1947 to February 1948 (APC, 1955, p. 5; BA chart 3213, 23.iii.1956). *Beaumont Island* (APC, 1959a, p. 4; BA chart 3213, 12.viii.1960). *Beaumont* [sic] *Island* (USHO chart 6650, 1963). *Islote Beaumont* (Chile. IH chart 1604, 1969).

*Beaumont Islet, Islote*: see Beaumont Island.

**Beaumont Skerries** 64°46'S 64°19'W, E of Joubin Islands, off SW Anvers Island, Palmer Archipelago, were charted by an RN Hydrographic Survey Unit, 1956–58 (BA chart 3572, 29.xi.1974); following USARP field work from “Palmer Station” from 1965, named after Malcolm J. Beaumont, electronic technician in US RV *Hero*, 1968–69 (*Hero Inlet*, q.v.) (APC, 1975, p. 3; BA, 1976, p. 2).

**Beaupré Cove** 64°42'S 62°21'W, SW side of Wilhelmina Bay, Danco Coast, was photographed from the air by FIDASE and surveyed from the ground by FIDS from “Danco Island” in 1956–57; in association with the names of pioneers of photography grouped in this area, named after Charles François Beautemps-Beaupré (1766–1854), French hydrographer, who in 1825 prepared survey instructions for the officers of *Astrolabe* and *Zelée*, of FAE, 1837–40, laying down for the first time principles for making measurements for landscape drawings (APC, 1960, p. 3; BA chart 3566, 25.viii.1916).

**Beaver Rocks** 63°41'S 59°21'W, rising 29 m above sea level, NE of Cape Kjellman, Trinity Peninsula, following survey by FIDS from “Hope Bay”, 1960–61, were named after the BAS de Havilland DHC-2 Beaver aircraft, among a group of names in this area after aircraft used by British expeditions in BAT (APC, 1964, p. 2; BAS 250 sheet SP 21–22/13, 1–DOS 1974). *Beaker Rocks*, in error (BA, 1974, p. 178).

*Beazley, Monte*: see Stonethrow Ridge.

**Becco, Punta** 62°11'S 58°49'W, forming E entrance point of Collins Harbour, Maxwell Bay, King George Island, was so called by AAE after the boatswain in the Argentine sloop-of-war *Uruguay*, 1904–05 (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter B). *Przyłdek Błękitny* [= blue point], so called by PAE from the blue-weathering lava of which it is formed (Birkenmajer, 1984, p. 164 and map Fig. 5, p. 168). *Blue Point* (Birkenmajer, 1984, p. 164).

**Beche Blade** 80°43'S 24°19'W, rising to 1 545 m, S side of 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 eminent geologists in this area, named after Sir Henry Thomas de la Beche (1796–1855), first Director-General, Geological Survey of Great Britain (now Institute of Geological Sciences), 1835–55, and founder of the Museum of Practical Geology (now Geological Museum), London (APC, 1974, p. 3; BAS 250P sheet SU 26–30/1, 1–DOS 1978).

**Becker, Mount** 75°05'S 71°58'W, rising to 1 540 m in Merrick Mountains, between English Coast and Orville Coast, was surveyed on USGS Antarctic Peninsula Traverse, 1961–62, and photographed from the air by USN, 1965–66; named after Ralph A. Becker, legal counsel, who assisted in the formation of RARE and in obtaining financial support for the expedition (USGS sketch map Ellsworth Land–Palmer Land, 1969; APC, 1975, p. 3; BAS 500P sheet SS 17–20/SE, 1–DOS 1981).

*Becker Peaks*: see Spanley Rocks.

*Beckmann og Mathisens Stredet*: see Stefansson Sound.

*Beddie, Monte*: see Beddie, Mount.

**Beddie, Mount** 64°29'S 62°43'W, rising to 435 m on *Hulot Peninsula* (q.v.), Brabant Island, Palmer Archipelago, was named *Monte Beddie* by AAE following an earlier naming, probably by FAE, 1903–05 (Argentina. MM chart 106, 1949; Pierrou, 1970, p. 195; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 43). *Mount Beddie* (APC, 1986, p. 3).

*Bedford, Ensenada*: see New Bedford Inlet.

**Bedford Island** 66°28'S 67°10'W, one of the Barcroft Islands, Biscoe Islands, was surveyed by FIDS from "Detaillé Island", 1956–59, and 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 Thomas George Bedford (b. 1875), English physicist, specializing in the measurement of the physical environment of man (APC, 1960, p. 3; BA, 1961, p. 191; BAS 250P sheet SQ 19–20/10, 1–DOS 1979).

**Beehive Hill** 68°16'S 66°11'W, ice-covered and rising to 620 m, E of Neny Glacier, Fallières Coast, was roughly surveyed by USAS in 1940 and called *Sphinx* ([as rejected name] USBGN, 1956, p. 56); resurveyed by FIDS from "Stonington Island" in 1946 and named *Beehive Hill* from its resemblance to a wicker beehive (APC, 1955, p. 5; DCS 601 sheet 68 66). *Cerro Lanudo* [= woolly hill] (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter L).

*Beer, Isla*: see Beer Island.

**Beer Island** 66°00'S 65°41'W, SE of Renaud Island, Biscoe Islands, was roughly charted and named by BGLE in February 1936 (Rymill, 1938b; BA chart 3213, 6.x.1950; APC, 1955, p. 5; DCS 601 sheet 66 64, 1955; DOS 610 sheet W 65 64, 1959). *Mutton Cove Island*, in association with nearby *Mutton Cove* (q.v.) (USHO, 1943, p. 149). *Isla Caleta Carnero* [= mutton cove island] (Chile. DNH chart LII, 1947; [as rejected name] IHA, 1974, p. 43). *Isla Mutton Cove* (Argen-

tina. MM chart 107, 1949). *Isla Caleta Cordero* [= lamb cove island] (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 295; Pierrou, 1970, p. 231). The island was photographed from the air by FIDASE in 1956–57. *Isla Beer* (Chile. DNH chart 1502, 1962; IHA, 1974, p. 43).

*Beer Island*: see Bear Island.

**Beethoven Peninsula** 71°44'S 73°41'W, SW Alexander Island, was photographed from the air by USAS in 1940 (Ronne, 1945, map p. 14) and by RARE in December 1947 (Ronne, 1948b, map p. 356); following map compilation from these photographs by FIDS in 1959, named after Ludwig van Beethoven (1770–1827), German composer, in association with the names of other composers in this area (APC, 1961, p. 2; USHO chart V30–SP6, 1962; DOS 710 sheet 14, 1963; Searle, 1963, end map). *Península Beethoven* (Argentina. IGM map, 1966). *Poluostrov Betkhovena* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 24). The peninsula was remapped from US LANDSAT imagery of January 1973 and its position adjusted (BAS 250P sheets SR 17–18/15, 16 and SS 16–18/4, 1–DOS 1974).

*Beethoven, Peninsula*: see Beethoven Peninsula.

**Behaim Peak** 68°47'S 66°43'W, rising to c. 800 m, E of Mikelsen Bay, Fallières Coast, was photographed from the air by RARE in 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 Martin Behaim (1459–1506), German cosmographer and navigator who is credited with the first adoption of the astronomer's astrolabe for navigation at sea in 1480 (APC, 1962, p. 4; DOS 610 sheet W 68 66, 1963).

**Behrendt Mountains** 75°20'S 72°30'W, rising to c. 1 550 m, NW of Cape Zumberge, Orville Coast, were surveyed on USGS Antarctic Peninsula Traverse, 1961–62, and photographed from the air by USN, 1965–67; named after John Charles Behrendt (b. 1932), USGS seismologist, "Ellsworth Station", 1957; Leader of the 1961–62 traverse, and of investigations in Marie Byrd Land, 1963–64, and in Pensacola Mountains, 1965–66 (USGS sketch map Ellsworth Land–Palmer Land, 1969; APC, 1975 p. 3; BAS 500P sheet SS 17–20/SE, 1–DOS 1981).

**Beiszer Nunatak** 83°29'S 51°57'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 (Huffman and Schmidt, 1966); named after John E. Beiszer, aviation structural mechanic, Squadron VX–6, USN, "Ellsworth Station", winter 1957 (USGS sheet SU 21–25/14, 1969; APC, 1974, p. 3).

**Bekker Nunataks** 64°42'S 60°49'W, rising to c. 700 m, SSW of Cape Worsley, Nordenskjöld Coast, were 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 Lieut. Col. Mieczyslaw Gregory Bekker, RCE, Polish born Canadian engineer; author of *Theory of land locomotion* (Ann Arbor, 1956), a comprehensive source of information on the physical relationship between snow mechanics and track-laying vehicles, skis and sledges (APC, 1964, p. 2; BAS 250 sheet SQ 19–20/4, 1–DOS 1974).

**Belding Island** 66°24'S 67°14'W, W of Watkins Island, Biscoe Islands, was photographed from the air by FIDASE in 1956–57; called *Isla Helicóptero* by AAE (Argentina. MM, 1959a, p. 247); in association with the names of pioneers of cold-climate physiology grouped in this area, named after Harwood Seymour Belding (b. 1909), American physiologist,

- formerly Director, Quartermaster Climatic Research Laboratory, Lawrence, Mass., who initiated research on cold-climate clothing (APC, 1960, p. 3; BA chart 3571, 14.vii.1961).
- Belemnite Point** 70°39'S 68°32'W, E end of ridge near E coast of Alexander Island, N of Grotto Glacier, was photographed from the air by Ellsworth on 23 November 1935 (Joerg, 1937, map facing p. 444); further photographed from the air and roughly surveyed from the ground by BGLE in October 1936 (Stephenson, 1940, map facing p. 232); visited by FIDS from "Stonington Island" on 10 December 1948, when the rocks in the area were found to be rich in belemnites; resurveyed by FIDS in 1949 and named from the fossil occurrence (APC, 1955, p. 5; DOS sheet W 70 28, 1960; [referring incorrectly to a feature on the coast] BAS 250P sheet SR 19-20/10, 1-DOS 1974).
- Belgica-Archipel(ago)*: see Palmer Archipelago.
- Belgica, Canal (de) (la), Détroit de (la), Estrecho de*: see Gerlache Strait.
- Belgica Glacier** 65°22'S 63°46'W, flowing NW into Trooz Glacier, E of Collins Bay, Graham Coast, was photographed from the air by FIDASE in 1956-57; named after the BeAE ship *Belgica* (ex-*Patria*), a Norwegian built barque-rigged sealer (APC, 1959a, p. 4).
- Belgica Inseln*: see Palmer Archipelago.
- Belgica, Isla*: see Hugo Island.
- Belgica Islands*: see Palmer Archipelago.
- Belgica Kanal*: see Gerlache Strait.
- Belgica, Mare, Meer, Mer (de la), Sea*: see Bellingshausen Sea.
- Belgica Straat, -strædet, Straights (of), Strait(s), -Strasse, -Sund*: see Gerlache Strait.
- "Belgrano"*: see Filchner Ice Shelf.
- Belgrano, Arrecife*: see Bergel Rock.
- "Belgrano Base"*: see Filchner Ice Shelf.
- Belgrano, Isla*: see Adelaide Island.
- "Belgrano Station"*: see Filchner Ice Shelf.
- Bella, Wyspa*: see Bell Island.
- Belleue, Cabo*: see Bellue, Cape.
- Bellighausen, Mar de*: see Bellingshausen Sea.
- Bellinghausen Sea, -See*: see Bellingshausen Sea.
- Bellinghaussen, Mar de*: see Bellingshausen Sea.
- Bellingshajen Sea*: see Bellingshausen Sea.
- "Bellingshausen"*: see Fildes Peninsula.
- Bellingshausena, Kopula*: see Malyy Kupol.
- Bellingshausena, Morze, Morzu*: see Bellingshausen Sea.
- "Bellingshausen, Base"*: see Fildes Peninsula.
- Bellingshausen Dome*: see Malyy Kupol.
- Bellingshausen Hav, -havet*: see Bellingshausen Sea.
- Bellingshausenin Meri*: see Bellingshausen Sea.
- Bellingshausen, Mar (de), Mare di, Mer (de)*: see Bellingshausen Sea.
- Bellingshausenovo, Möre*: see Bellingshausen Sea.
- "Bellingshausen, Refugio"*: see Fildes Peninsula.
- Bellingshausen Sea**, between Alexander Island and Thurston Island, S of Peter I Øy, was discovered by RAE in January 1821. FAE, 1908-10, applied the name *Mer de Bellingshausen* to the sea area centred in 67°S, between 85°W and 100°W, after Adm. Thaddeus Thaddevich Bellingshausen (1779-1852), of the Imperial Russian Navy, Commander of RAE (Rouch, 1911, p. 1; Charcot, 1912, Pl. 8), and the name *Mer de la Belgica* to the sea area centred in 70°30'S, between 85°W and 100°W, after *Belgica*, expedition ship of BeAE (Charcot, 1912, Pl. 8). *Bellingshausen Sea*, loosely for the sea area N, NW and W of Alexander Island, or between SW Graham Land and 98°W, with S limit the Antarctic mainland (Mill, 1912, map following p. 420; BA chart 3175, 1.iii.1940; APC, 1955, p. 5; DCS 960 Falkland Islands and Dependencies sheet, 1955). *Mar de Bellingshausen* (Hoxmark, 1924; Pierrou, 1970, p. 198; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 94). *Belgica Sea (Bellingshausen Sea)* (AGS map, [1929c]). *von Bellingshausens Hav* (Aagaard, 1930, end map). *Bellingshausen See* (Germany. OK chart 1064, 1938). *Mar Bellingshausen* (Argentina. MM chart 65, 1940). *Bellinghausen [sic]-See* (Breitfuss, 1943, Tafel 38). *Bellingshausen Hav* (Hansen, chart [no number], 1947). *Bellingshausenin Meri* (Andersson, 1948, end map). *More Bellingsgauzena* (Bender, 1948, map p. 47). *Mar de O'Higgins*, after Bernardo O'Higgins Riquelme (*Antarctic Peninsula*, q.v.) (Orrego Vicuña, 1948, p. 197 and end map). *Mar de Bellingshausen [sic]* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 55). *Mer Belgica*, extending N to c. 64°S (Kosack, 1954, Tafel 46). *More Bel'zhika* (Guretskiy, 1954, p. 458). In 1954 the name *Bellingshausen Sea* was restricted to the sea area between Alexander Island and Thurston Island, S of Peter I Øy (BA chart 3175, 12.xi.1954; APC, 1977, p. 5). *Belgica Meer* (Kosack, 1955a, p. 223). *Bellingshaus-See* (Capurro, 1955, p. 139). *Mar de Bellingshausen [sic]* (Capurro, 1955, p. 1). *Mer Bellingshausen* (France. SHM chart 5879, 1956). *Bellingshausenhavet* (Frödin, 1956, Front.). *Bellinghausen [sic] Sea* (Anderson, 1957, p. 145). *Bellingshausen [sic]* (Argentina. MM, 1957a, p. 152). *Bellingshausen Zee* (Knapp, 1958, p. 569). *Mare Belgica* (Zavatti, 1958, Tav. 12-13). *Mare di Bellingshausen* (Zavatti, 1958, Tav. 6, 9). *Möre Bellingshausenovo* (Bártl, 1958, map facing p. 144). *Morzu Bellingshausena* (Fuchs and Hillary, 1959f, p. 41). *Mar de Bellighausen [sic]* (del Valle and others, 1974, Fig. 3, p. 22). *Bellingshajen Sea [sic]* (USDMAAC chart JNC-116N, 1975). *Morze Bellingshausena* (Birkenmajer, 1979b, map Fig. 1, p. 2). [Bellingshausen Island, South Sandwich Islands, and Bellingshausen Point, South Georgia, are also named after Adm. T. T. Bellingshausen (Hattersley-Smith, 1980b, p. 21).]
- Bellingshausen See*: see Bellingshausen Sea.
- "Bellingshausen Station"*: see Fildes Peninsula.
- Bellingshausen Zee*: see Bellingshausen Sea.
- Bellingshaus-See*: see Bellingshausen Sea.
- "Bellingshausen", "Bellingsgauzen"*: see Fildes Peninsula.
- Bellingsgauzena, More*: see Bellingshausen Sea.
- Bellingshausen*: see Bellingshausen Sea.
- Bell Island** 64°16'S 61°58'W, E of Lecoite Island, Palmer Archipelago. The name *Islotes Sigrid* (q.v.) was applied to this island and the island to the SW by CAE, 1947 (Chile. DNH chart LI, 1947; IHA, 1974, p. 260). The present feature was photographed from the air by FIDASE in 1956-57; named *Bell Island* after Sir Charles Bell (1774-1842), British anatomist, surgeon and specialist on the nervous system, in association with the names of other pioneers of medicine grouped in this area (APC, 1960, p. 3; BA chart 3560, 7.iv.1961). *Isolate Guesolaga [sic]* (USHO, 1961, p. 148). *Islote Guesalaga*, after Comodoro Federico Guesalaga Toro, Commander of CAE, 1947 (BA, 1958, p. 139; Chile. DNH chart 1501, 1962; IHA, 1974, p. 144). *Guesalaga Island* (USBGN, 1965, p. 98).
- Bell Island*: see Bell Point.
- Bello, Isla*: see Alexander Island.
- Bellows, (The)*: see Neptunes Bellows.
- Bell Point** 62°06'S 58°51'W, NW coast of King George Island,

- was charted by DI in 1935 and named descriptively *Rocky Point* (Nelson and others, chart, 1935c; BA chart 3205, 25.iii.1937; APC, 1955, p. 5). *Punta Rocky* (Argentina. IGM map, 1946). *Punta Rocosó* (Chile. DNH chart L, 1947). Following air photography by FIDASE, 1956–57, the feature was renamed *Bell Point* after Dennis Ronald Bell (1934–59), FIDS meteorological assistant, “Admiralty Bay”, 1958–59, who lost his life in a crevasse accident on Stenhouse Glacier, 26 July 1959 (APC, 1960, p. 3; BA chart 1774, 14.ix.1962). The feature was reported by PAE as an island, following glacial recession. *Bell Island* (Birkenmajer, 1982c, p. 1984, map Fig. 5, p. 168). *Wyspa Bella* (Birkenmajer, 1984, p. 163).
- Bell Rock** 71°35'S 66°26'W, rising to c. 1 200 m on N side of Goodenough Glacier, George VI Sound, following surveys by BAS from “Stonington Island” and “Fossil Bluff”, 1962–72, was named after Charles Michael Bell (b. 1942), BAS geologist; “Fossil Bluff” and Adelaide, 1968–71 and summer 1972–73; South Georgia, 1974–75 (APC, 1977, p. 5; USGS sketch map Palmer Land (North Part), 1979; BAS 250P sheet SR 19–20/14, 2–DOS 1984).
- Bellu, Cap:* see Rey, Cape.
- Bellue, Cabo:* see Bellue, Cape or Phantom Point.
- Bellue, Cap:* see Bellue, Cape.
- Bellue, Cape** 66°18'S 65°53'W, N entrance point of Darbel Bay, dividing Graham Coast from Loubet Coast, was charted by FAE, 1908–10, and named *Cap Bellue* after Vice-Am. Jean Bellue (1848–1924) of the French Navy, Superintendent of the Dockyard, Cherbourg, France (Charcot, 1912, Pl. 1). *Cape Bellu* (BA chart 3175, 9.x.1914; APC, 1955, p. 5; BA chart 3570, 29.ix.1961). *Kapp Bellue*, apparently referring to the NW point of the largest of the *Darbel Islands* (q.v.) (HA chart, 1927). The cape was roughly mapped by BGLE in August–September 1935 and called in error *Cape Evensen* (q.v.) (Rymill, 1938a, map facing p. 400) or *Cape Evensen South* (Rymill and others, 1938, p. 250). *Cabo Evenson* [sic] (Chile. DNH chart LII, 1947). *Cabo Bellue* (Argentina. MM chart 108, 1949; Pierrou, 1970, p. 198; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 43). The cape was photographed from the air by FIDASE and surveyed from the ground by FIDS from “Detaile Island”, 1956–57. *Bellue Massive* (BA, 1961, p. 187). *Mys Bellyu* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). *Cabo Belleue* [sic] (Chile. IGM map 12, 1966).
- Bellue, Cape:* see Phantom Point or Zilva Peaks.
- Bellue, Kapp:* see Bellue, Cape or Darbel Islands.
- Bellue Massive:* see Bellue, Cape.
- Bellyu, Mys:* see Bellue, Cape.
- Bell Zygmunt** 62°07'S 58°22'W, rising to c. 300 m E of Point Hennequin, Admiralty Bay, King George Island, was so called by PAE after the Renaissance bell of Wawel Cathedral, Kraków, founded by King Zygmunt I (Birkenmajer, 1980b, p. 68 and map Fig. 4, p. 71). *Dzwon Zygmunt* [translation of English name] (Birkenmajer, 1980b, p. 68).
- Belsham, Cabo, Cap:* see Belsham Cape.
- Belsham, Cape** 61°06'S 54°53'W, W of Wild Point, Elephant Island, is probably the prominent feature so named by the early sealers and whalers (Powell, chart, 1822a; Wordie, 1921b, p. 21; BA chart 3175, 3.vi.1927; APC, 1955, p. 5; DOS 610 sheet W 61 54 (Ext.), 1–GSGS 1972). *Cap Belsham* (Powell, 1824a, map facing p. 5). *Cape Belsham*, referring to E point of Elephant Island (*Cape Valentine*, q.v.) (Wilkes, 1845, Vol. 1, p. 139). The cape was roughly charted by DI in 1925–27. *Kapp Belsham* (HA chart, 1928). *Cabo Belsham* (Argentina. MM chart 64, 1939; Pierrou, 1970, p. 199; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 43). *Cape Wild*, in error (*Point Wild*, q.v.) (USAAF chart 1737, 1946). *Île Belsham* (France. SHM chart 5504, 1951). *Mys Belshem*, referring to this feature or Point Wild (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). The cape was mapped by JSEEI (Burley, 1972, end map). *Point Belsham* (Agnew, 1972, map p. 207).
- Belsham, Cape:* see Valentine, Cape or Wild, Point.
- Belsham, Île:* see Belsham, Cape or Elephant Island.
- Belsham Island** 61°05'S 54°53'W, rock off Cape Belsham, Elephant Island, was so called by BAS (Croxall and Kirkwood, 1979, Map 29.1).
- Belsham, Kapp, Point:* see Belsham, Cape.
- Belshem, Mys:* see Belsham, Cape or Wild, Point.
- Beltrab, Nunatak:* see Bertrab Nunatak.
- Beltrán, Cabo** 66°07'S 65°29'W, SW side of Holtedah Bay, Graham Coast, was so called by AAE after Luis Beltrán, *padre* in the Argentine Army (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter B).
- Beltrán, Isla:* see Beltrán, Isote.
- Beltrán, Isote** 63°55'S 60°45'W, in Orléans Strait, SE of Trinity Island, was reported and so called by CAE, following survey of Mikkelsen Harbour from the patrol ship *Leucotón* in February 1952 (Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 44). *Isla Beltrán*, as rejected form (Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 44). BA charts show no such feature in this position, but show a rock awash in 63°55'S 60°31'W (BA chart 3205, 16.vii.1976).
- Belweder** [= belvedere] 62°11'S 58°38'W, ridge at SW end of Ezcurra Inlet, King George Island, was so called by PAE after the residence of the Polish President in Warsaw (Birkenmajer, 1979b, map Fig. 3, p. 3).
- Bel'zhika, More:* see Bellingshausen Sea.
- Benard, Monte:* see Friesland, Mount.
- Beneden, Cabo:* see Beneden Head.
- Beneden Head** 64°46'S 62°42'W, NE entrance point of Andvord Bay, Danco Coast, was charted by BeAE in February 1898 and named *Cap Van Beneden*, after Prof. Édouard Joseph-Louis-Marie Van Beneden (1846–1910), of the Université de Liège; member of the Académie Royale de Belgique and of the Commission de la *Belgica*, appointed in December 1899; author of several zoological reports of the expedition (Lecointe, map, 1899; 1903, Carte 5; Gerlache, 1902b, p. 296). *Cape Van Beneden* (BA chart 1238, viii.1900). *Capo Van Beneden* (Gerlache, 1902a). *Cabo Beneden* (Riso Patron S., 1908, end map). *Punta Copihue*, probably after a climbing plant of the lily family (Chile. DNH chart LII, 1947). *Cabo Van Beneden* (Argentina. MM chart 106, 1949; Pierrou, 1970, p. 706; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 290). Following survey by FIDS from *Norsel* in April 1955, the feature was renamed *Beneden Head* (APC, 1958, p. 4; BA chart 3566, 16.x.1959). *Cape Benedin* [sic] (Smith, 1981, p. 572).
- Benedict Point** 66°09'S 66°36'W, E coast of Lavoisier Island, Biscoe Islands, was photographed from the air by FIDASE in 1956–57; in association with the names of pioneers of cold-climate physiology grouped in this area, named after Francis Gano Benedict (1870–1957), American physiologist, who with W. O. Atwater (*Atwater Hill*, q.v.) perfected the technique for calorimetric measurement of metabolism (APC, 1960, p. 3; BA chart 3571, 14.vii.1961).
- Benedin, Cape:* see Beneden Head.
- Benek(k)e, Lednik:* see Böhnecke Glacier.
- Benev Nunataks:* see La Grange Nunataks.

- Beney, Mount** 80°16'S 27°45'W, one of the La Grange Nunataks, Shackleton Range, rising to c. 1 000 m, was roughly mapped by TAE in 1957; photographed from the air by USN in 1967 and surveyed from the ground by BAS from Halley, 1968–71; named after Sgt. Ivor Christopher Beney, RE (b. 1932), member of RSIGYE in 1957, who spent several weeks at "Shackleton" assisting TAE (APC, 1974, p. 3; BAS 250P sheet SU 26–30/1, 1–DOS 1978).
- Benguela Rocks** 64°33'S 62°00'W, off NE Nansen Island, Danco Coast, were so called by BeAE, 1920–22, probably after the usage of whalers (Lester and others, chart, [1921–22]); photographed from the air by FIDASE in 1956–57.
- Benítez, Cabo** 64°23'S 61°34'W, S point of Bluff Island, Danco Coast, was so called by AAE after the Gunner in *Uruguay*, 1904–05 (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter B).
- Benjamin Matienzo*: see Three Slice Nunatak.
- "Benjamin Matienzo, Base de Aeronáutica"*: see Larsen Nunatak.
- Benkert, Mount** 73°38'S 76°40'W, one of the *Snow Nunataks* (q.v.) rising to c. 700 m, SE of Carroll Inlet, English Coast, was photographed from the air by USN, 1965–66; named after Capt. W. M. Benkert, USCG, commanding USCGC *Eastwind*, ODF, 1966 (USGS sketch map Bryan Coast–Ellsworth Land, 1968; [in 75°38'S 76°40'W, in error] APC, 1975, p. 3).
- Bennet, Cabo, Cape*: see Bennett, Cape.
- Bennet, Islotes*: see Bennett Islands.
- Bennet, Kap(p)*: see Bennett, Cape.
- Bennett, Cabo, Cap*: see Bennett, Cape.
- Bennett, Cape** 60°37'S 45°13'W, NE coast of Coronation Island, was charted by Powell on 11 December 1821, and named after Daniel Bennett of Wapping, London, his employer (Powell, 1822*b*, p. 10; chart, 1822*a*; BA chart 3175, 25.ix.1925; APC, 1955, p. 5; DOS 510 South Orkney Islands, West Sheet, 1963). *Cap Bennett* (Powell, 1824*a*, map facing p. 5). *Cape Bennet* [sic] (BA chart 1238, 7.ix.1839). *Kap Bennet* (Fricker, 1898, map p. 119). *Cabo Bennet* (Riso Patron S., 1908, end map). *Kapp Bennet* (Sørille, chart, [1930]). The cape was recharted by DI in 1933. *Cabo Bennett* (Argentina. MM, 1945, p. 273; Pierrou, 1970, p. 199).
- Bennett Islands** 66°56'S 67°42'W, in Hanusse Bay off NE Adelaide Island, comprising from N to S Gränicher Island, Pfaff Island, Mügge Island, Megaw Island and Weertman Island, were sketched from the air by BGLE on 13 February 1937 (Stephenson, 1934–37; Rymill, 1938*a*, map facing p. 496); photographed from the air by RARE in 1947; named *Bennett Islets* after Arthur George Bennett (1880–1954), British whaling magistrate in the South Shetland Islands and South Orkney Islands for many seasons, 1913–27; acting Government Naturalist, Falkland Islands, 1924–38 (APC, 1955, p. 5; DCS 601 sheet 67 66, 1954; sheet 66 66, 1955); surveyed from the ground by FIDS from "Detaille Island", 1956–59. *Bennett Islands* (APC, 1959*a*, p. 4; BA chart 3571, 14.vii.1961). *Islotes Bennet* [sic] (Chile. DNH, 1962, p. 185). *Islotes Bennett* (Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 44).
- Bennett Islets, Islotes*: see Bennett Islands.
- Bennett Spires** 83°51'S 56°10'W, rising to 1 395 m near S end of Washington Escarpment, Pensacola Mountains, were photographed from the air by USN, 1964–65, and surveyed from the ground on USGS Pensacola Mountains Project, 1965–66; named after Staff Sgt. Robert E. Bennett, USAF, radio operator of the Electronic Test Unit in the Pensacola Mountains, 1957–58 (USGS sheet SU 21–25/13, 1969; APC, 1974, p. 3).
- Bennett Spur** 82°26'S 50°38'W, rising to c. 800 m on Boyd Escarpment, Dufek Massif, was photographed from the air by USN in 1964; following field work by USGS from 1965, named after David W. Bennett, of USGS, who with R. Worcester (*Worcester Summit*, q.v.) formed the first doppler research team at the "South Pole Station" in 1973 (APC, 1980, p. 3).
- Benson Hills** 70°27'S 62°13'W, rising to 595 m, SW side of Smith Inlet, Wilkins Coast, were photographed from the air by USN in 1966 and surveyed from the ground by BAS from "Stonington Island", 1972–73; named after Lieut. Arthur K. Benson, USN, Medical Officer, "Palmer Station", 1969 (BAS 250 sheet SR 19–20/12, 1–DOS 1976; APC, 1977, p. 5).
- Benson Point** 62°39'S 61°17'W, SW point of Rugged Island, off Livingston Island, was called *Cabo Hooker* presumably in error for *Cape Hooker* (q.v.) (Riso Patron S., 1908, end map); 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 Elof Benson, First Mate and keeper of the log-book (made available by his descendants) in the American brig *Hersilia* from Stonington, Mass., who visited the South Shetland Islands in 1819–20 and 1820–21 (APC, 1959*a*, p. 4; DOS 610 sheet W 62 60, 1968).
- Bentley Crag** 67°17'S 66°53'W, rising to c. 1000 m on Arrow-smith Peninsula, Loubet Coast, was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57, 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 Wilson Alwyn Bentley (1865–1931), American meteorologist and specialist in microphotography of snow and ice crystals; joint author with W. J. Humphreys (*Humphreys Ice Rise*, q.v.) of *Snow crystals* (New York, 1931) (APC, 1960, p. 3; BAS 250P sheet SQ 19–20/14 (Ext.), 1–DOS 1978).
- Benz Pass** 63°41'S 58°24'W, at c. 750 m between Russell West Glacier and Cugnot Ice Piedmont, 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 the names of pioneers of overland mechanical transport in this area, named after Karl Friedrich Benz (1844–1929), German engineer who constructed the first practical petrol motor-car in 1885 (APC, 1964, p. 2; BAS sheet SP 21–22/13, 1–DOS 1974). *Paso Farrel*, so called by AAE after a captain in the Argentine Army (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter F).
- Berani Hlava*: see Ram Bow Bluff.
- Berden, Proliv*: see Burden Passage.
- Berd, Mys*: see Byrd, Cape.
- Beresina Island*: see Greenwich Island.
- Beresino, -Insel, Island, -Øen*: see Greenwich Island.
- Berezina (Grinvich), Ostrov, Wyspa*: see Greenwich Island.
- Berezino, Ostrov*: see Greenwich Island.
- Berezoski(y), Monte*: see Neilson Peak.
- Bergan Castle** 80°36'S 21°22'W, rising to 1 590 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 Ole Ferdinand Bergan (1876–1956), Norwegian inventor who designed Bergan's *meis* (carrying-frames) and *ruck-sacks*, patented in Norway in 1909 (APC, 1974, p. 3; BAS 250P sheet SU 26–30/1, 1–DOS 1978).
- Berge Bay*: see Borge Bay.

- Bergel Rock** 65°10'S 64°59'W, rising 6 m above sea level at SW end of Wilhelm Archipelago, Graham Coast, was charted by an RN Hydrographic Survey Unit from HMS *Endurance*, January–March 1969; named after the Hon. Mrs Richard Bergel (*née* Alexandra Mary Swinford Shackleton) (b. 1940), granddaughter of Sir Ernest Shackleton (*Mount Shackleton*, q.v.) and sponsor for HMS *Endurance* (*Endurance Glacier*, q.v.) at her commissioning in 1968 (BA, 1972, p. 32; APC, 1974, p. 3; BA chart 3572, 29.xi.1974). *Arrecife Belgrano*, presumably referring to this feature and another rock to the NNW, after a sailor who died in the Argentine Navy ship *Congreso* (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter B).
- Bergen Nunataks** 72°25'S 64°53'W, rising to 1 660 m E 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 Michael Bergen, USARP engineer, “Palmer Station”, 1970 (USGS sketch map, Palmer Land (North Part), 1979; APC, 1980, p. 3).
- Berger, Mount** 75°03'S 71°51'W, rising to c. 1 500 m in Merrick Mountains, was surveyed on USGS Antarctic Peninsula Traverse, 1961–62, and photographed from the air by USN, 1965–66; named after Lt. Cdr. Raymond E. Berger, USN, aircraft pilot who flew the University of Wisconsin traverse party to this area in the 1965–66 season (USGS sketch map Ellsworth Land–Palmer Land, 1969; APC, 1975, p. 3; BAS 500P sheet SS 17–20/SE, 1–DOS 1981).
- Berg Ice Stream** 75°38'S 78°20'W, flowing N into Carroll Inlet, English Coast, was photographed from the air by USN, 1965–66; named after Capt. Harold Berg, USN, commanding USS *Eltanin* on Antarctic cruises, July 1964–September 1965 (USGS sketch map Bryan Coast–Ellsworth Land, 1969; APC, 1975, p. 3; BAS sheet Misc. 2, 1981).
- Berkner Bank*: see Berkner Island or Henry Ice Rise.
- Berkner, Isla*: see Berkner Island.
- Berkner Island** 79°30'S 49°30'W, properly an ice rise reaching a height of 975 m and dividing Ronne Ice Shelf from Filchner Ice Shelf, was first seen from the air by RARE, 12 December 1947, but was not distinguished from ice shelf (Ronne, 1949, p. 227); reported to be an island, following a US reconnaissance flight from “Ellsworth Station” in October 1957; roughly mapped from the ground by a field party from that station in 1957–58 and called *Hublely Island*, after Dr. Richard Charles Hubley (1930–57), US glaciologist and Co-ordinator of Glaciological Activities in the Northern Hemisphere for the IGY, who died on McCall Glacier, Brooks Range, Alaska (Thiel and others, 1958, p. 10 and Fig. 9); named *Berkner Island* after Dr. Lloyd Viel Berkner (Rear-Adm., USNR) (1905–1967); American physicist, university administrator and US Government adviser; radio engineer, First Byrd Antarctic Expedition, 1928–30; President, International Council of Scientific Unions, 1955–58; joint initiator with S. Chapman (*Chapman Point*, q.v.) of the IGY (USBGN, 1960, p. 1; Ronne, 1961, map Front.; APC, 1962, p. 5; DOS (Misc.) 135 Antarctica sheet, 1963). *Berkner Bank*, referring to the submarine feature on which *Berkner Island* and *Henry Ice Rise* (q.v.) are grounded ice features (Behrendt, 1962b, p. 19). *Ostrov Berkner* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). *Vozvyshennost' Berkner* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 24). *Isla Berkner* (Pierrou, 1970, p. 199). The island was further delineated from US LANDSAT imagery of January 1973 (BAS sheet Misc. 2, 1981).
- Berkner, Ostrov, Vozvyshennost'*: see Berkner Island.
- Berli, Lednik*: see Birley Glacier.
- Berliotz, Punta*: see Berlioz Point.
- Berlioza, Mys*: see Berlioz Point.
- Berlioz Point** 72°12'S 74°06'W, NW 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 Hector Berlioz (1803–69), French composer, in association with the names of other composers in this area ([in 72°10'S 73°36'W] APC, 1961, p. 2; Searle, 1963, end map; [co-ordinates corrected from US LANDSAT imagery of January 1973] BAS 250P sheet SS 16–18/4, 1–DOS, 1974; APC, 1977, p. 5). *Punta Berliotz [sic]* (Argentina. IGM map, 1966). *Mys Berlioza* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 24). *Berloiz [sic] Point* (USDMAAC chart JNC–117N, 1975).
- Berloiz Point*: see Berlioz Point.
- Bermúdez, Arroyo** 64°22'S 56°57'W, NE end of Snow Hill Island, was so called by AAE, 1953–54, after Coronel Francisco Bermúdez, an officer under Gen. J. de San Martín in the Argentine War of Independence (Argentina. MM, 1957a, p. 184; Pierrou, 1970, p. 199).
- Bernal Islands** 66°22'S 66°28'W, group of four islands and a number of rocks in Crystal Sound, Loubet Coast, were photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57, 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 John Desmond Bernal (1901–71), British physicist; Professor of Physics, 1937–63, of Crystallography, 1963–68, Birkbeck College, University of London; joint author in 1933 with Sir R. Fowler (*Fowler Islands*, q.v.) of a classic paper on the structure of ice, which suggested the location of the hydrogen atoms (APC, 1960, p. 3; BA chart 3571, 14.vii.1961).
- Bernard Horne, Mount*: see Horne, Mount.
- Bernard, Monte*: see Friesland, Mount.
- “Bernardo O'Higgins, Base (Antártica) (Militar)”*: see Legoupil, Cape.
- Bernard, Pic*: see Friesland, Mount.
- Bernard, Pointe*: see Barnard Point.
- Bernard Rocks** 64°07'S, 62°01'W, two rocks off NE Brabant Island, were photographed from the air by FIDASE in 1956–57. In association with the names of pioneers of medicine grouped in this area, the name was first applied in error to non-existent rocks NE of Harry Island, after Claude Bernard (1813–78), French physiologist noted for his work on digestion and the function of the liver (APC, 1960, p. 3); re-applied to the present feature situated SW of Harry Island (APC, 1961, p. 2; BA chart 3560, 7.iv.1961).
- Berne, Monte*: see Verne, Mount.
- Bernhardi Heights** 80°20'S 25°00'W, rising to c. 1 220 m on E 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 Reinhard Bernhardi, German geologist, who in 1832 first recognized the moraines and erratics of north Germany as evidence of a former S extension of the Arctic ice sheet (APC, 1974, p. 3; BAS 250P sheet SU 26–30/1, 1–DOS 1978).
- Bernste(i)n Point*: see Berntsen Point.
- Berntsen Point** 60°42'S 45°35'W, S entrance point of Borge Bay, Signy Island, was charted by DI in 1927 and named after Kapt.

- Søren Berntsen (1880–1940), Norwegian Master of SS *Orwell* (*Orwell Glacier*, q.v.), who assisted the DI survey party the following year and who also made the first known collection of rocks from Signy Island, 1927–28 (Chaplin, 1932, p. 304; Marr, 1935, p. 333) (BA chart 1775, 17.viii.1934; APC, 1955, p. 5). *Bernsten* [sic] *Point*, *Bernstein* [sic] *Point* (France. SHM, 1937, p. 390).
- Berón, Punta 62°35'S 59°53'W, presumably a point on Half Moon Island, Livingston Island, was so called by AAE after a midshipman in *Austral* (*Manchón Austral*, q.v.) (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter B).
- Berquist Ridge** 83°31'S 56°30'W, rising to 1 055 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 Robert M. Berquist, USN, photographer, “Ellsworth Station”, winter 1958 (USGS sheet SU 21–25/13, 1969; APC, 1974, p. 3).
- Berraz, Bahía 63°15'S 62°08'W, N coast of Low Island, was so called by AAE after Tte Berraz, of the Argentine Navy, who was killed in the Antarctic in a Neptune aircraft crash (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter B). *Bahía Berraz* [sic] (Argentina. AA, 11/1.vi.1979).
- Berry Head** 60°41'S 45°36'W, E entrance point of *Stygian Cove* (q.v.), Signy Island, was charted by DI in January 1933 and named after Alfred Thomas Berry (b. 1896), Chief Steward, *Discovery II*, 1929–39; in charge of stores on Operation “Tabarin” at “Port Lockroy”, 1943–44, and “Hope Bay”, 1944–45 (Nelson and others, chart, 1933; BA chart 1775, 17.viii.1934; APC, 1955, p. 5).
- Berry Massif** 70°26'S 62°25'W, rising to c. 850 m at head 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 Dale L. Berry, USARP biologist and Scientific Leader, “Palmer Station”, 1971 (APC, 1977, p. 5; BAS 250 sheet SR 19–20/12, 1–DOS 1976).
- Berry, Mount** 64°25'S 60°44'W, rising to c. 1 650 m, SE of Brialmont Cove, 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 aviation pioneers grouped in this area, named after Albert Berry, American aviator who made the first parachute descent from an aeroplane, using a neck-type parachute, at St Louis, Miss., on March 1, 1912 (APC, 1960, p. 3; BAS 250 sheet SQ 19–20/4, 1–DOS 1974).
- Berteaux, Cabo, Cap*: see Berteaux, Cape.
- Berteaux, Cape** 68°51'S 67°27'S, W end of Rasmussen Peninsula, Fallières Coast, was charted incorrectly as an island by FAE, 1908–10, and named *Île Berteaux* after Maurice Berteaux, who helped to obtain funds for the expedition (Charcot, 1912, Pl. 1). *Berteaux Island* (BA chart 3175, 9.x.1914). *Berteaux Oya* (HA chart, 1927). *Kapp Pierre Baudin*, in error (*Baudin Peaks*, q.v.) (Aagaard, 1930, end map). *Cap Pierre Baudin* (France. SHM, 1937, p. 408). *Cape Berteaux*, following survey by BGLE in 1936 (Rymill, 1938a, map facing p. 496; BA chart 3196, 12.xi.1948; APC, 1955, p. 5; DCS 601 sheet 68 66, 1955). *Cape Berteaux* (*Pierre Baudin*) (USHO, 1943, p. 164). *Cabo Berteaux* (Argentina. IGM map, 1946; Pierrou, 1970, p. 200; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 44). *Cape Pierre Baudin*, as rejected name (USBGN, 1947, p. 136). The cape was resurveyed by FIDS from “Stonington Island”, 1948–49. *Cap Berteaux* (France. SHM, 1954, p. 49). *Kapp Berteaux* (Knapp, 1958, p. 569). *Mys Berto* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). *Cabo Besteaux* [sic], as rejected form (Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 44).
- Berteaux, Cape*: see Baudin Peaks.
- Berteaux, Île, Island, Kapp, Oya*: see Berteaux, Cape.
- Berteaux* (*Pierre Baudin*), *Cape*: see Berteaux, Cape.
- Bertheloi, Isole*: see Berthelot Islands.
- Berthelot Eiland*: see Berthelot Islands.
- Berthelot Glacier*: see Trooz Glacier.
- Berthelot, Île(s), Isla, Island*, see Berthelot Islands.
- Berthelot Islands** 65°20'S 64°10'W, five main islands (including *Green Island*, q.v.) and a number of rocks off Collins Bay, Graham Coast, were roughly charted by FAE, 1903–05, as one island and named *Île Berthelot*, after Marcelin Pierre Eugène Berthelot (1827–1907), French chemist and politician (Charcot, 1906b, p. 474; 1906a, map facing p. 316); following survey by FAE, 1908–10, on 4 January 1909, renamed *Îles Berthelot* (Charcot, 1910, p. 70). *Isla Berthelot* (Gourdon, [1910], p. 129). *Berthelot Island*, presumably referring to the largest island (Charcot, [1911b], p. 159; BA, 1916, p. 407). *Berthelot Islands* (Charcot, [1911b], p. 69; Rymill, 1938a, map facing p. 400; APC, 1959a, p. 4; DOS 610 sheet W 65 64, 1959). *Islas Berthelot* (Rymill and others, 1943, map facing p. 96). *Berthelot Islets* (BA chart 3196, 12.xi.1948; APC, 1955, p. 5). *Islotes Berthelot* (Argentina. MM chart 107, 1949; Pierrou, 1970, p. 200; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 45). The islands were photographed from the air by FIDASE in 1956–57. *Islote Berthelot*, presumably referring to the largest island (Argentina. MM, 1958a, p. 344). *Isole Bertheloi* [sic] (Zavatti, 1958, Tav. 7). *Berthelot Eiland* (Knapp, 1958, p. 569).
- Berthelot, Islas, Islets, Islote(s)*: see Berthelot Islands.
- Bertil Frödin, Monte, Mount*: see Frödin, Mount.
- Bertodano, Bahía, Bay*: see López de Bertodano, Bahía.
- Berto, Mys*: see Berteaux, Cape.
- Bertrab Nunatak** 77°53'S 34°38'W, rising to c. 500 m SE of Vahsel Bay, Luitpold Coast, was roughly mapped by GAE, 1911–12, in January–February 1912 and named after Gen. von Bertrab, Chairman of the expedition; Chief Quartermaster, German General Staff, and Chief of the Land Survey (Wordie, 1921b, p. 17; Filchner, 1922, map p. 198; USBGN, 1947, p. 136; AGS map, 1962b; APC, 1982, p. 3; Marsh and Thomson, 1984, map Fig. 1B, p. 33). *Bertrab Nunataks* (Filchner, 1922, map p. 198; USAAF chart [LR]-75, 1943). *von Bertrab Nunatak* (Filchner, 1930, map p. 112). *Nunatak Bertrab* [sic] (Argentina. MM chart N-“P”-1, 1952). *Nunatak Bertrab* ([shown on S shore of Vahsel Bay] Argentina. MM chart 121, 1954; [in 77°54'S 35°20'W] Pierrou, 1970, p. 200). The Argentine seasonal station “*Label*” was established near the nunatak in January 1970. The nunatak was delineated from US LANDSAT imagery of January 1973. In February 1979 “*Label*” was expanded into the Argentine station “*General Belgrano II*”, named after Gen. M. Belgrano (*Filchner Ice Shelf*, q.v.) (BAS sheet Misc. 2, 1981). [Bertrab Glacier, South Georgia, is also named after Gen. von Bertrab (Hattersely-Smith, 1980b, p. 21).]
- Bertrab Nunataks*: see Bertrab Nunatak.
- Bertrama, Lednik*: see Bertram Glacier.
- Bertram Glacier** 70°48'S 67°17'W, flowing SW into George VI Sound, was surveyed by BGLE in October 1936 (Stephenson, 1940, map facing p. 232); following further survey by FIDS from “Stonington Island”, 1948–49, named after Dr. George Colin Lawder Bertram (b. 1911), BGLE biologist and a mem-

- ber of the sledge party that was the first to travel down George VI Sound; Director, SPRI, 1949–58 (APC, 1955, p. 5; DCS 601 sheet W 70 66, 1956). *Lednik Bertrama* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961).
- Bertrand Ice Piedmont** 68°30'S 67°00'W, SE side of 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; named after Kenneth J. Bertrand (1910–78), Professor of Geography, Catholic University of America, Washington, DC; Chairman, USACAN, 1962–73; author of *Americans in Antarctica, 1775–1948* (New York, AGS, 1971) (APC, 1955, p. 5; DCS 601 sheet 68 66, 1955).
- Bertrand Island, Isola*: see Stanley Island.
- Berutti, Glacier 75°56'S 62°15'W, apparently referring to a feature on Ronne Ice Shelf, off Orville Coast, was so called by AAE after Cor. Luis Berutti, of the Argentine Artillery (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter B).
- Berutti, Punta 64°50'S 63°06'W, presumably S point of Lautaro Island, Danco Coast, was so called by AAE after Cor. L. Berutti (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter B).
- Besnard Point** 64°50'S 63°30'W, SE side of *Port Lockroy* (q.v.), Wiencke Island, Danco Coast, was charted by FAE, 1903–05, and named *Pointe Besnard* after A. Besnard, a seaman in the expedition ship *Français* (Charcot, 1906b, p. 471; 1912, Pl. 1). *Besnard Pynten* (HA chart, 1927). The point was recharted by DI in 1927. *Besnard Point* (BA chart 3213, 14.i.1929; APC, 1955, p. 5; BA chart 3213, 25.iv.1952). *Point Besnard* (BA, 1930, p. 83). *Punta Besnard* (Chile. DNH chart 510, 1947; IHA, 1974, p. 45).
- Besnard, Point(e), Punta, Pynten*: see Besnard Point.
- Bessinger Nunatak** 85°05'S 64°38'W, rising to 1 640 m, S end of Patuxent Range, Pensacola Mountains, was surveyed from the ground by USGS in 1961–62, and photographed from the air by USN in 1964; named after Lieut. C. D. Bessinger, Jr, USN (MC), Officer-in-charge, "South Pole Station", 1963 (USGS sheet SV 11–20/8\*, 1968; APC, 1974, p. 3).
- Besteaux, Cabo*: see Berteaux, Cape.
- Besvikelsen, Promontorio*: see Disappointment, Cape.
- Besvikelsens Kap, Udde*: see Disappointment, Cape.
- Beta, Isla*: see Beta Island.
- Beta Island** 64°19'S 63°00'W, one of the *Melchior Islands* (q.v.), Dallmann Bay, was charted by DI in 1927 and named after the second letter in the Greek alphabet, in association with the names of other islands in this group (BA chart 3213, 14.i.1929; APC, 1955, p. 5); recharted by AAE in 1942, 1943 and 1948. *Isla Beta* (Chile. DNH chart 510, 1947; IHA, 1974, p. 45). *Isla Rodeada* [= island surrounded (by other islands)] (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 278; Pierrou, 1970, p. 630).
- "*Betbeder*": see Picnic Passage or Snow Hill Island.
- Betbeder, Cabo 63°37'S 56°33'W, SE point of Andersson Island, off Trinity Peninsula, was misapplied to this feature by AAE (*Cape Betbeder*, q.v.) (Argentina. MM chart 124, 1961).
- Betbeder, Cabo, Cap*: see Betbeder, Cape.
- Betbeder, Cape** 63°37'S 56°41'W, SW point of Andersson Island, off Trinity Peninsula, was probably first sighted by SwAE on 15 January 1902; charted and named *Kap Betbeder* after Capt. (N) (later Contra-almte) Onofre Betbeder (1860–1914), of the Argentine Navy; Minister of Marine in 1903 on whose orders the Argentine ship *Uruguay* was sent to relieve SwAE on Snow Hill Island (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904b, Vol. 2, first end map). *Cabo Betbeder* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904–05, Tomo 1, end map; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 45).
- Cap Betbeder* (Charcot, 1912, Pl. 1). *Cape Betbeder* (BA chart 3205, 31.x.1921; APC, 1955, p. 5; BAS 250 sheet SP 21–22/14, 1–DOS 1973). *Kapp Betbeder* (HA chart, 1928). The cape was resurveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay", 1945–47. *Punta Castro*, so called by AAE after a sailor in *Uruguay*, 1904–05. (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter C).
- Betbeder, Île, Îlots, Isla, Island*: see Betbeder Islands.
- Betbeder Islands** 65°16'S 65°01'W, SW end of Wilhelm Archipelago, Graham Coast, may have been sighted by BeAE in February 1898 (Lecointe, 1903, p. 93–95); were roughly charted by FAE, 1903–05, as one island and named *Île Betbeder* after Contra-almte O. Betbeder (*Cape Betbeder*, q.v.), who facilitated the refit of the expedition ship *Français* at Buenos Aires in December 1903 (Charcot, 1906b, p. xxxv, 476; 1906a, map facing p. 316); following FAE 1908–10, renamed *Îlots Betbeder* (Charcot, 1910, p. 81). *Betbeder Öya* (HA chart, 1927). *Betbeder Islands* (BA chart 3175, 1.iii.1940; APC, 1959a, p. 4; DOS 610 sheet W 65 64, 1959). *Betbeder Island* (USAAF chart [LR-74], 1942). *Isla Betbeder* (Rymill and others, 1943, map facing p. 96). *Islas Betbeder* (Argentina. IGM map, 1946). *Betbeder Islets* (BA chart 3196, 12.xi.1948; APC, 1955, p. 5). *Islotes Betbeder* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 286; Pierrou, 1970, p. 201; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 46). The islands were photographed from the air by FIDASE in 1956–57. *Isla Tucapel*, as rejected name (*Sooty Rock*, q.v.) (Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 46).
- Betbeder, Islas, Islets, Islotes*: see Betbeder Islands.
- Betbeder, Kap(p)*: see Betbeder, Cape.
- Betbeder Öya*: see Betbeder Islands.
- "*Betbeder, Refugio*": see Picnic Passage.
- Bethkovena, Poluostrov*: see Beethoven Peninsula.
- Bevina, Lednik*: see Bevin Glacier.
- Bevin, Glaciar*: see Bevin Glacier.
- Bevin Glacier** 66°17'S 63°54'W, flowing E 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 December 1947; in association with the names in this area of other members of the War Cabinet (which authorized Operation "Tabarin" in 1943), named after the Rt. Hon. Ernest Bevin (1881–1951), English Statesman; Minister of Labour and National Service and member of the War Cabinet, 1940–45; Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, 1945–51 (BA chart 3570, 4.vi.1954; APC, 1955, p. 5; DCS 601 sheet 66 62, 1955). *Glaciar Bevin* (Argentina. MM chart, 110, 1957). *Lednik Bevina* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961).
- Beyli, Gora*: see Bailey, Mount.
- Bianchi, Caleta 63°21'S 55°30'W, E of Tay Head, Joinville Island, was so called by AAE, after a subordinate officer in the Argentine Air Force (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter B).
- Bibby Point** 63°49'S 57°58'W, NE entrance point of Brandy Bay, James Ross Island, following surveys by FIDS from "Hope Bay", 1958–61, was named after John Selwyn Bibby (b. 1935), FIDS geologist, "Hope Bay", 1958–59 (APC, 1964, p. 2; BAS 250 sheet SP 21–22/13, 1–DOS 1974).
- Biedma, Monte 64°10'S 59°24'W, apparently a feature rising to c. 1 500 m near head of Sjögren Glacier, Trinity Peninsula, was so called by AAE after a member of the Argentine Air Force (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter B).
- Biegun Potudniowy*: see South Pole.
- Bielecki Island** 64°46'S 64°29'W, one of the *Joubin Islands* (q.v.), off SW Anvers Island, following USARP field work from "Palmer Station" from 1965, was named after Johannes



- N. Bielecki, assistant engineer in US RV *Hero*, 1968–69 (APC, 1975, p. 3).
- Bieniaszewicza, Zatoka*: see Bieniaszewicz Bay.
- Bieniaszewicz Bay 61°58'S 58°28'W, between Davey Point and Tartar Island, N King George Island, was so called by PAE after Eugeniusz Bieniaszewicz, helicopter pilot with PAE, 1980–81 (Birkenmajer, 1984, p. 164 and map Fig. 7, p. 170). *Zatoka Bieniaszewicza* (Birkenmajer, 1984, p. 164).
- Big Di(a)monen Island*: see Diamonen Island.
- Biggs, Île*: see Gibbs Island.
- Biggs Island** 67°48'S 68°53'W, E-most of the Henkes Islands, S of Adelaide, was charted by an RN Hydrographic Survey Unit in January–March 1963, and named after Thomas Biggs, of the Falkland Islands, coxswain of *John Biscoe's* launch used on the survey (BA, 1963, p. 13; chart 3577, 14.viii.1964; APC, 1964, p. 2).
- Big Mountain*: see Menelaus Ridge.
- Bigo, Bahía (de)*: see Bigo Bay.
- Bigo Bay** 65°44'S 64°28'W, off Grandidier Channel, Graham Coast, was sighted by FAE, 1903–05, and together with *Leroux Bay* (q.v.) named *Baie Leroux* (Charcot, 1906b, p. 475; 1906a, map facing p. 316); roughly charted by FAE, 1908–10 (Charcot, 1912, Pl. 3); following survey by BGLE, 1935–36, separately named *Bigo Bay* in association with *Mount Bigo* (q.v.) (Rymill, 1938a, map facing p. 400; BA chart 3175, 1.iii.1940; APC, 1955, p. 5; DOS sheet W 65 64, 1959). *Bahía de Bigo* (Rymill and others, 1943, map facing p. 96). *Bahía Bigo* (Argentina. IGM map, 1946; Pierrou, 1970, p. 202; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 46). The bay was photographed from the air by FIDASE in 1956–57. *Bukhta Bigo* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961).
- Bigo Bay*: see Larvik Harbour.
- Bigo, Bukhta*: see Bigo Bay.
- Bigo, Mont(e)*: see Bigo, Mount.
- Bigo, Mount** 65°47'S 64°17'W, rising to c. 1 700 m at head of Bigo Bay, Graham Coast, was sighted by FAE, 1908–10, and named *Mont Bigo* after Robert Bigo, of the French Maritime League (Charcot, 1912, Pl. 3). *Mount Bigo* (BA, 1916, photograph facing p. 407; Rymill, 1938a, map facing p. 400; BA chart 3196, 12.xi.1948; APC, 1955, p. 5; DOS 610 sheet W 65 64, 1959). *Monte Bigo* (Chile. DNH chart LII, 1947; Pierrou, 1970, p. 202; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 46). The mountain was photographed from the air by FIDASE in 1956–57.
- Bigourdan, Fd., Fiord(o)*: see Bigourdan Fjord.
- Bigourdan Fjord** 67°33'S 67°23'W, between Arrowsmith Peninsula to N and Pourquoi Pas Island and Blaiklock Island to S, Loubet Coast, was roughly charted by FAE, 1908–10, and named *Fiord Bigourdan* after Guillaume Bigourdan (1851–1932), French astronomer and member of the Commission des Travaux Scientifiques of FAE, 1908–10 (Charcot, 1912, Pl. 1). *Bigourdan Fd.* (BA chart 3175, 9.x.1914; HA chart, 1927). The fjord was recharted by BGLE in 1936 (Rymill, 1938a, map facing p. 496). *Bigourdan Fiord* (USHO, 1943, p. 158). *Fiordo Bigourdan* (Chile. DNH chart LIII, 1947; Pierrou, 1970, p. 202). The fjord was further surveyed by FIDS from “Stonington Island” in November 1948. *Bigourdan Fjord* (BA chart 3570, 5.i.1951; DCS 601 sheet 67 66, 1954; APC, 1955, p. 5). *Bigourdan-F'ord* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). *Seno Bigourdan* (Chile. DNH, 1962, p. 196; IHA, 1974, p. 46).
- Bigourdan, Seno*: see Bigourdan Fjord.
- Bigourdan-F'ord*: see Bigourdan Fjord.
- Big Wave Glacier 61°07'S 54°57'W, flowing N into the sea W of Cape Belsham, Elephant Island, was so called by JSEEIG (Simkins in Furse, 1979, p. 195).
- Bik, Ostrov*: see Beak Island.
- Bildad Peak** 65°49'S 62°36'W, rising to c. 800 m at head of Scar Inlet, Oscar II Coast, was surveyed by FIDS from “Hope Bay” in September 1955; named after the fictional Capt. Bildad, part-owner of the whaling ship *Pequod* (*Pequod Glacier*, q.v.), in association with other names from *Moby Dick* in this area (APC, 1958, p. 4; BA chart 3570, 29.ix.1961).
- Bilgeri Glacier** 66°01'S 64°49'W, flowing E into Barilari Bay, Graham Coast, was photographed from the air by FIDASE and surveyed from the ground with FIDS from “Prospect Point” in 1956–57; in association with the names of pioneer ski-mountaineers grouped in this area, named after Col. Georg Bilgeri (1873–1934), Austrian skier and inventor of the first spring ski-binding; author of *Der Alpine skilauf* (München, 1911), one of the earliest skiing manuals (APC, 1959a, p. 4; BA chart 3573, 26.viii.1960).
- Billie, Islotes*: see Billie Rocks.
- Billie Peak** 64°45'S 63°23'W, rising to 725 m at SW end of Osterrieth Range, Anvers Island, was charted by DI in 1927 and named probably after the usage of whalers (BA chart 3213, 14.i.1929; APC, 1955, p. 5; BAS 250P sheet SQ 19–20/2, 1–DOS 1979). *Pico Billie* (Argentina. MM chart 106, 1949; Pierrou, 1970, p. 203; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 46). *Pico Copper*, in error (*Copper Peak*, q.v.) (Kosack, 1955b, map facing p. 88). The peak was resurveyed by FIDS from “Arthur Harbour” in 1955.
- Billie, Pico*: see Billie Peak.
- Billie Rock*: see Billie Rocks.
- Billie Rocks** 60°42'S 45°36'W, group of six rocks in *Borge Bay* (q.v.), Signy Island, were charted by DI in 1927. The name *Billie Rock* was applied to the E-most rock (BA chart 3213, 14.i.1929) and *Point Rock* to the W-most rock (BA chart 3213, 14.i.1929; [deleted] BA, 1942, p. 37). *Billie Rocks*, referring to the whole group (BA chart 1775, 17.viii.1934; APC, 1955, p. 5; DOS 210 Signy Island sheet, 1–DOS 1973). *Islotes Billie* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 184).
- Billingshausen, Mar de*: see Bellingshausen Sea.
- Billis Islet*: see Bills Island.
- Billsbukten*: see Trail Inlet.
- Bills Gulch** 68°04'S 65°58'W, glacier flowing SE into Trail Inlet, Bowman Coast, was probably seen from the air by Wilkins on 20 December 1928, and again by Ellsworth in November 1935; surveyed by USAS in September–October 1940 (Black, 1945, p. 7); traversed by USAS east coast sledge party and named *Bill's Gulch*, after a lead dog that died there (USHO, 1943, p. 270); resurveyed by FIDS in December 1947 and used as a sledging route by FIDS and RARE from “Stonington Island”, 1947–48. *Bills Gulch* (USBGN, 1947, p. 136–37; APC, 1955, p. 5; DCS 601 sheet 68 64, 1955). *Baquiano Vargas* [= pilot Vargas], following AAE sledge journey from “General San Martín Station” to Mobiloil Inlet via this glacier (Argentina. MRE, 1952). Refuge huts were established on the plateau near the head of this glacier and near its terminus by AAE from “General San Martín Station” in December 1956, the former being called “*Maipú*” after the battle of Maipú, 5 April 1818 (Thomas, 1957c, p. 525). “*Refugio Maipo*” [sic] (Pierrou, 1970, p. 500).
- Bill's Gulch*: see Bills Gulch.
- Bills, Isla*: see Bills Island.
- Bills Island** 64°50'S 63°30'W, in Port Lockroy, Wiencke Island,

- Danco Coast, was roughly charted by FAE, 1903–05; re-charted by DI in 1927 and named *Bills Islet* probably after the usage of whalers (BA chart 3213, 14.i.1929; APC, 1955, p. 5). *Billis* [sic] *Islet* (USHO chart 6653, 1946). *Islote Bills* (Chile. DNH chart 510, 1947; IHA, 1974, p. 46). *Islita Bills* (Flores Silva, 1947, p. 252). *Isla Bills* (Argentina. MM chart 106, 1949). *Bill's Island* (FIG, 1956, p. 61). *Bills Island* (APC, 1959a, p. 4; BA chart 3213, 12.viii.1960). *Islotes Bill* [sic] (Pierrou, 1970, p. 203).
- Bill's Island*: see Bills Island.
- Bills Islet, Islita, Islote(s)*: see Bills Island.
- Bills Point** 64°19'S 62°59'W, S tip of *Delta Island* (q.v.), Melchior Islands, Dallmann Bay, was roughly charted by DI in 1927; recharted by AAE in 1942, 1943 and 1948, and named *Punta Bills*, probably after the usage of whalers (Argentina. IGM map, 1946; Pierrou, 1970, p. 203; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 47). *Bills Point* (BA chart 3213, 18.vii.1947; APC, 1955, p. 5).
- Bills, Punta*: see Bills Point.
- Billycock Hill** 68°10'S 66°33'W, rising to 1 630 m at head of Neny Fjord, Fallières Coast, was surveyed by USAS (Ronne, 1943, map); resurveyed by FIDS from "Stonington Island" in December 1946; named from its resemblance in shape to a billycock hat (APC, 1955, p. 5; DCS 601 sheet 68 66, 1955).
- Bingema, Lednik*: see Bingham Glacier.
- Bingham Col*: see Safety Col.
- Bingham, Glaciar*: see Bingham Glacier.
- Bingham Glacier** 69°24'S 63°24'W, flowing E into Larsen Ice Shelf, Wilkins Coast, was photographed from the air by Wilkins in 1928 and by Ellsworth in 1935; called *Casey Strait* in error (*Casey Glacier*, q.v.) (USHO chart 5411, xi.1939); surveyed from the ground by BGLE in November–December 1936 (Stephenson, 1940, map facing p. 232; BA chart 3175, 1.iii.1940); photographed from the air (USHO, 1943, photograph facing p. 272) and further surveyed from the ground by USAS in 1940; named *Bingham Glacier* after Surg. Capt. Edward William Bingham, RN (b. 1901), British polar explorer; BGLE medical officer and in charge of dogs, who took part in the 1936 survey; formerly a member of BAARE and subsequently Base Leader, "Stonington Island", and in command of FIDS, 1945–46 (USBGN, 1947, p. 137; APC, 1955, p. 5; DCS 601 sheets 69 62 and 69 64, 1955). The glacier was resurveyed by FIDS from "Stonington Island" in 1947. *Lednik Bingema* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). *Glaciar Bingham* (Chile. DNH, 1962, p. 229; IHA, 1974, p. 47).
- Binnie Öyane*: see Bruce Islands.
- Binon Hill*: see Goddard Hill.
- Bio Bio, Isla*: see Rambler Island.
- Birdsend Bluff** 64°44'S 62°33'W, SE side of Errera Channel, Danco Coast, was roughly charted by BeAE in February 1898; photographed from the air by FIDASE and surveyed from the ground by FIDS from "Danco Island", 1956–57; so named because a rock fall from the bluff flattened a bird outside the tent of a FIDS party in May 1956 (APC, 1960, p. 3; BAS 250 sheet SQ 19–20/4, 1–DOS 1974). *Mesa Negra* [= black mesa] (Argentina. MM chart 106, 1954).
- Birkenmajera, Góra*: see Birkenmajer, Mount.
- Birkenmajer, Mount** 62°03'S 58°25'W, rising to c. 360 m at N end of Keller Peninsula, Admiralty Bay, King George Island, was so called by PAE in 1978 after Krzysztof Birkenmajer (b. 1929), Chief Geologist, PAE, 1978–79, and in subsequent years; Professor of Geology, Polish Academy of Sciences, Kraków, from 1967 (Birkenmajer, 1980b, map Fig. 7, p. 80). *Babylon Peak*, referring to an unofficial FIDS name (Birkenmajer, 1980b, p. 80). *Góra Birkenmajera* (Birkenmajer, 1980b, p. 171).
- Birks, Mount** 65°18'S 62°11'W, rising to c. 1 035 m at head of Exasperation Inlet, Oscar II Coast, was probably the feature seen from the air by Wilkins on 20 December 1928, just N of *Crane Glacier* (q.v.), and named *Mount Napier Birks*, after Napier Birks of Adelaide, Australia, although reported in 66°30'S 64°15'W (Wilkins, 1929, Fig. 25, p. 365, p. 366, 376; USHO, 1943, p. 269; [in 66°28'S 64°30'W] USBGN, 1947, p. 204; [co-ordinates corrected] BA chart 3570, 4.vi.1954; APC, 1955, p. 15). *Napier Birksfjellet* (Aagaard, 1930, end map). The area was surveyed by FIDS from "Stonington Island" in 1947, but without positive identification of the feature photographed by Wilkins. *Monte Napier Birks* (Chile. DNH chart LII, 1947; [as rejected name] IHA, 1974, p. 207). *Napier-Birks-Berg* (Kosack, 1955a, p. 221). *Mount Birks* (APC, 1960, p. 3; BA chart 3570, 29.ix.1961).
- Birley, Glaciar*: see Birley Glacier.
- Birley Glacier** 65°58'S 64°02'W, flowing W into Barilari Bay, Graham Coast, was roughly surveyed by FAE, 1908–10 (Charcot, 1912, Pl. 3); resurveyed by BGLE in 1935–36 (Rymill, 1938a, map facing p. 400); named after Kenneth Peel Birley (1868–1941), who contributed towards the cost of BGLE (APC, 1955, p. 5; DOS 610 sheet W 65 64, 1959). The glacier was photographed from the air by FIDASE in 1957. *Glaciar Birley* (Chile. DNH chart 1502, 1962; IHA, 1974, p. 47). *Lednik Berli* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961).
- Birrete** [= cap] c. 64°56'S 63°27'W, hill rising to c. 300 m in SE Wiencke Island, was so called descriptively by AAE (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 250b). *Monte Birrete* (Argentina. MM chart 106a, 1954).
- Birrete, Monte*: see Birrete.
- Bisco, Archipiélago*: see Biscoe Islands.
- Bisco Bay*: see Biscoe Bay.
- Biscoe(é), Arch., Archipelago, Archipiélago (de):* see Biscoe Islands.
- Biscoe(ë) B., Baai, Bahía (de), Baie de:* see Biscoe Bay.
- Biscoe Bay** 64°48'S 63°49'W, N of Biscoe Point, S Anvers Island, was the probable landing site of John Biscoe, Master, RN (1794–1843), when on 21 February 1832 he took formal possession of what he believed to be part of the mainland of Antarctica (Biscoe, 1830–33b); roughly charted on 8 February 1898 by BeAE, which related the bay to Biscoe's description and named it *Baie de Biscoe* (Lecointe, map, 1899; Gerlache, 1900a, p. 400). *Baie de Biscoë* (Lecointe, 1900, map facing p. 132). *Biscoe Bay* (BA chart 1238, vii.1900; APC, 1955, p. 5; BA chart 3572, 29.xi.1974). *Bay of Biscoe* (Cook, 1900, map p. xx). *Biscoe Bucht* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904b, Vol. 2, first end map). *Golfe Biscoe* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904c, map p. 232–33). *Biscoes Bukt* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904a, Del. 1, end map). *Bahía Biscoe* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904–05, Tomo 2, end map; Pierrou, 1970, p. 205; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 47). *Bahía de Biscoe* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904–05, Tomo 1, end map). *Biscoe B.* (HA chart, 1928). *Bisco* [sic] *Bay* (USAAF chart 1762, 1946). The bay was surveyed by FIDS from "Arthur Harbour" in 1955. *Biscoe Baai* (Knapp, 1958, p. 569).
- Biscoe Bay*: see Bismarck Strait.
- Biscoe, Bay of, Bucht*: see Biscoe Bay.
- Biscoe, Chaîne de*: see Biscoe Islands.

*Biscoe du Nord, Île*: see Biscoe Islands.

*Biscoe du Sud, Île*: see Biscoe Islands.

*Biscoe Eilanden*: see Biscoe Islands.

*Biscoe, Golfe*: see Biscoe Bay.

*Biscoe(ë), Grupo, Île(s), Inseln, Island*: see Biscoe Islands.

**Biscoe Islands**, extending NE–SW from Pitt Islands to Barcroft Islands and including Renaud Island, Rabot Island, Lavoisier Island, Krogh Island, Watkins Island and Belding Island, were discovered by John Biscoe, Master, RN (1794–1843) on 17–18 February 1832, following his discovery of Enderby Land, AAT, the previous year (Biscoe, 1830–33*b*); named, probably by Messrs Enderby, *Biscoe's Range* after the discoverer ([Biscoe], 1833*d*, p. 110). *Chaîne de Biscoe* ([Biscoe], 1833*c*, p. 74). *Biscoe Islands* (BA chart 1238, 7.ix.1839; 3175, 1.iii.1940; [extending from Pitt Islands to Decazes Island] APC, 1955, p. 5; DOS 610 sheet W 65 64, 1959; [with present definition] APC, 1961, p. 2; BAS 250P sheet SQ 19–20/10, 1–DOS 1979). *Biscoe Inseln* (Petermann, map, 1867). *Biscoe Öarne* (Ohlin, 1898, p. 285). *Îles Biscoe* (Lecointe, map, 1899). *Isole di Biscœ* (Gerlache, 1902*a*, end map). *Archipiélago Bisco* [*sic*] (Irizar, 1903, map facing p. 128). *Îles Biscoë* (Lecointe, 1903, Carte 6). *Biscoe Öarna* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904*a*, Del. 2, end map). *Islas Biscoe* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904–05, Tomo 2, end map; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 47). *Biscoe Eilanden* (Manen, 1905, Kaart 8 following p. 710). The islands were roughly charted by FAE, 1903–05, in January 1905 (Charcot, 1905*c*, p. 464). *Archipiélago Biscoe* (Riso Patron S., 1908, end map; Pierrou, 1970, p. 204). *Archipiélago de Biscoe* (Riso Patron S., 1908, p. 10). The W side of the islands was roughly delineated by FAE, 1908–10, on 1–2 February 1909 (Charcot, 1910, p. 83). *Île* [*sic*] *Biscoe* (Bongrain, 1914, vue 29 following p. 60). *Île Biscoe du Nord* and *Île Biscoe du Sud*, referring to the groups respectively N and S of Pendleton Strait (Bongrain, 1914, vues 24 and 25 following p. 60). *Biscoe Öyane* (HA chart, 1927). *Biscoe Öene* (Aagaard, 1930, end map). *Biscoeøene* (Aagaard, 1931). *Biscoe Archipelago* (Kemp and Bennett, 1932, p. 187). *Biscoes* (Rymill, 1938*a*, p. 306). *Biscoeøyene* (Aagaard, 1944, p. 32). *Biscoe Saaret* (Andersson, 1948, map p. 329). *Ostrova Bisko* (Soviet Union. BSE, 1950, map following p. 484). *Grupo Biscoe* (Flores Silva, 1952, p. 85). *Wyspy Biscoe* (Machowski, 1953, p. 154). *Biscoe Island* [*sic*] (FID, 1956, p. 63). The islands were photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57. *Archipiélago Biscoé* (Argentina. MM chart 131, 1957). *Isole Biscoe* (Zavatti, 1958, Tav. 9). *Biscoeovy Ostrov* (Bártl, 1958, map facing p. 144). *Arch. Biscoe* (Birkenmajer, 1979*b*, map Fig. 1, p. 2).

*Biscoe, Islas, Isole*: see Biscoe Islands.

*Biscœ, Isole di*: see Biscoe Islands.

*Biscoe Öarna, Öarne, -øene, Öene*: see Biscoe Islands.

*Biscoeovy Ostrov*: see Biscoe Islands.

*Biscoe Öyane, -øyene*: see Biscoe Islands.

*Biscoe Passage*: see Fournier, Paso.

**Biscoe Point** 64°49'S 63°49'W, SE entrance point of Biscoe Bay, Anvers Island, was roughly charted by FAE, 1903–05, and called *Presqu'île de Biscoe* (Gourdon, 1908, end map); following survey by FIDS from "Arthur Harbour" in 1955, named *Biscoe Point* (APC, 1958, p. 4; BA chart 3572, 25.vii.1958). *Punta Biscoe* (Chile. DNH chart 1501, 1962; IHA, 1974, p. 47). The point was designated SSS1 No. 20 under the Antarctic Treaty (SPRI, 1986, p. 242–43).

*Biscoe, Presqu'île de, Punta*: see Biscoe Point.

**Biscoe Ridge** 61°08'S 54°45'W, running E and SE from The

Cornet towards Walker Point, Elephant Island, was so called by JSEEI because *John Biscoe* was sighted from there in February 1971 (Furse, 1979, p. 171).

*Biscoes*: see Biscoe Islands.

*Biscoe Saaret*: see Biscoe Islands.

*Biscoes Bukt*: see Biscoe Bay.

*Biscoe's Range*: see Biscoe Islands.

*Biscoe, Terre de*: see Graham Coast or Graham Land.

*Biscoe, Wyspy*: see Biscoe Islands.

**Bishop Glacier** 69°42'S 71°27'W, flowing SW into Mozart Ice Piedmont, NW Alexander Island, following survey by BAS from "Fossil Bluff", 1970–71, was named after James Francis Bishop (1950–80), BAS glaciologist, 1972–78, who worked in Alexander Island, 1973–75, and who was killed in the Karakoram Range near Gilgit, 14 July 1980, while a member of the RGS International Karakoram Project (APC, 1980, p. 3).

*Biskochi, Bukhta*: see Beascochea Bay.

*Bisko, Ostrova*: see Biscoe Islands.

*Bismarck Bucht (Sund?)*: see Beascochea Bay.

*Bismarck, Archipiélago, Baai*: see Bismarck Strait.

*Bismarck, Bahía, Baie de, Bay, Bucht*: see Beascochea Bay.

*Bismarck, Canal*: see Bismarck Strait.

*Bismarck, Canale, Channel, Détroit de*: see Beascochea Bay.

*Bismarck, Détroit de, Estrecho (de), Estuaire de, Estuary, Inlet, -Kanalen, S.*: see Bismarck Strait.

*Bismarcks Bukt*: see Beascochea Bay.

*Bismarck Straat*: see Bismarck Strait.

**Bismarck Strait** 64°51'S 63°58'W, between S coast of Anvers Island and Wauwermans Islands, with SE limit off Cape Errera, Wiencke Island, was entered from W on 16 February 1832 by Biscoe, who described it as "the mouth of a considerable entrance" (Biscoe, 1830–33*b*; 1901, p. 332) (*Biscoe Bay*, q.v.); traversed from the W by GAE, 1873–74, in January 1874; named *Bismarck-Strasse* by Polarschiffahrts-Gesellschaft of Hamburg, after Prince Otto von Bismarck (1815–98), Founder and first Chancellor of the German Empire, 1871–90 ([Petermann], 1875*a*; Petermann, map, 1975*b*); considered to be a channel extending to the Weddell Sea (Bartholomew, 1886). *Bismarck Inlet* (USHO chart 1132, 1894). *Bismarck Sundet* (Ohlin, 1898, p. 296). BeAE showed that no channel to the Weddell Sea existed in this latitude with the discovery that *Flandres Bay* (q.v.) was closed to the E, and suggested that Dallmann had in fact referred to *Beascochea Bay* (q.v.), further to the S. It was also thought that the present strait might form the S entrance to Gerlache Strait (Balch, 1902, p. 194). *Bismarck Strait* (Balch, 1902, p. 194; BA chart 3175, 9.x.1914; [in 64°55'S 64°05'W] APC, 1955, p. 5; BA chart 3572, 25.vii.1958; [co-ordinates corrected] APC, 1959*a*, p. 5). The strait was shown by FAE, 1903–05, on 6 February 1904, to form the S entrance to Gerlache Strait and to be a deep inlet "that does not run through to the east coast of Graham Land, as had been supposed" (Charcot, 1905*c*, p. 464). *Bismarck Estuary* (Charcot, 1905*a*, p. 512). *Biscoe Bay* (q.v.) (Andersson, 1906, Pl. 4 following p. 301). *Détroit de Bismarck* (Charcot, 1906*a*, map facing p. 316). *Estrecho de Bismarck* [*sic*] (Riso Patron S., 1908, p. 6). *Bismarck Strait* (BA chart 1238, ix. 1908). *Estuaire de Bismarck* (Charcot, 1910, p. 41). *Bismarcksund, Bismarcksund* (Nordenskjöld, 1911*b*, p. 42, 68). *Bismarck Straight* [*sic*] (Lester, 1920–22*a*, Vol. 1, p. 37). *Estrecho de Bismarck* (Hoxmark, 1924). *Bismarck S.* (HA chart, 1927). *Bismarck-Stredet* (Risting, 1929, map p. 33). *Bismarck-Kanalen* (Aagaard, 1931). *Bahía Bismarck* (Cordovez Madariaga, 1945,

- p. 88). *Canal Bismarck* (Vila Labra, 1947, p. 155). *Estrecho Bismarck* (Chile. DNH chart LI, 1947; [wrongly referring to sea area between Wauwermans Islands and Cape Renard] Argentina. MM chart NU, 1954; [correctly indicated] Pierrou, 1970, p. 205; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 48). The strait was re-charted by RN Hydrographic Survey Units, 1956–58. *Archi-piélago Bismarck*, presumably in error for this feature (Argentina. MM, 1957a, p. 161). *Bismarck Baai*, *Bismarck Straat* (Knapp, 1958, p. 569). *Stretto Bismarck* (Zavatti, 1958, Tav. 12–13). *Proliv Bismark* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961).
- Bismarck(-)Strasse*: see Bismarck Strait or Gerlache Strait.  
*Bismarck-Stredet*, *Stretto*, *Sundet*: see Bismarck Strait.  
*Bismark*: see Låvebrua Island.  
*Bismark*, *Bahía*, *Estrecho de*, *Proliv*, *-ssund*, *Straight*, *Strait*, *-sund*: see Bismarck Strait.
- Bistre, Mount** 65°03'S 62°03'W, rising to 1 295 m N of Exasperation Inlet, Oscar II Coast, after surveys by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in November 1947 and September 1955 was named from the colour of its E and S rock faces (APC, 1958, p. 4; BA chart 3570, 29.ix.1961).
- Bivouac Pass** 69°34'S 72°53'W, W end of Desko Mountains, Rothschild Island, was named following geological work by BAS from "Fossil Bluff", 1976–77, when the field party took temporary shelter in a snow hole in this pass, after their tent was blown down on 28 November 1976 (APC, 1980, p. 3).
- Black*, *Arrecife*: see Sooty Rock.
- Blackburn Nunatak** 83°49'S 66°13'W, Pensacola Mountains, N-most of the *Rambo Nunataks* (q.v.) rising to 965 m, was 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 Lieut. Archie B. Blackburn, USN (MC), Officer-in-charge, "Plateau Station", Dronning Maud Land, winter 1967 (USGS sheet SU 16–20/16, 1968; APC, 1974, p. 3).
- Black*, *Cabo*: see Black Head.
- Black Coast**, from Cape Boggs to Cape Mackintosh, was photographed from the air on 30 December 1930 and roughly surveyed from the ground by USAS; named *Richard Black Coast* after Cdr (later Rear-Adm.) Richard Blackburn Black, USNR (b. 1902), Leader of USAS "East Base", surveyor with Second Byrd Antarctic Expedition, 1933–35, and member of ODF, 1955–56, the name variously referring to parts of the coast Cape Collier to c. 76°30'S (USAAF chart, 1942), Smith Inlet to c. 77°20'S (USHO chart 2562, 1943), Hilton Inlet to Nantucket Inlet (USHO chart 2562, 1947), Cape Boggs to Nantucket Inlet (USHO, 1947, p. 20); further surveyed by FIDS–RARE from "Stonington Island", 1947–48 (Mason, 1950a, p. 151). *Costa Richard Black*, referring to parts of the coast c. 70°30'S to c. 76°30'S (Argentina. IGM map, 1946), Cape Boggs to Nantucket Inlet (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 328), Cape Boggs to Cape Mackintosh (Pierrou, 1970, p. 624). *Richard Black-Kysten* (Rønne, 1950b, p. 132). *Black Coast*, referring to parts of the coast Cape Boggs to Cape Herdman (BA chart 3175, 12.xi.1954), Cape Boggs to Cape Mackintosh (APC, 1955, p. 5; DCS 601 sheets 70 60 and 71 60, 1955; sheet 72 60, 1956; BA, 1961, p. 150). *Bereg Richarda Blaka*, from c. 71°S to c. 76°S (Baranov and others, 1954, map p. 283). *Bereg Richarda Bleka* (Soviet Union, UNGSVF chart 334, 1958). *Costa R. Black* (Argentina. IGM map, 1966). *Costa Black* (Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 48).
- Black*, *Costa*: see Black Coast.
- Blackface Point** 67°56'S 65°25'W, S side of Seligman Inlet, Bowman Coast, following survey by BAS from "Stonington Island" in 1963–64 was named descriptively (APC, 1975, p. 3; BA, 1976, p. 4).
- Black Head** 66°06'S 65°38'W, SW entrance point of Holtedahl Bay, Graham Coast, was mapped by BGLE in August–September 1935 and named descriptively (Rymill, 1938a, map facing p. 400; BA chart 3196, 12.xi.1948; APC, 1955, p. 5; BA chart 3570, 10.ii.1967). *Promontorio de Black* (Rymill and others, 1943, map facing p. 96). *Bahía Negra* [= black bay], in error (Chile. DNH chart LII, 1947). *Cabo Black Head* (Argentina. MM chart 107, 1949). *Cabo Morro Negro* [= cape black head] (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 286; Pierrou, 1970, p. 533). The point was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57, and surveyed from the ground by FIDS from "Prospect Point", 1957–58. *Cabo Black* (Chile. DNH, 1962, p. 183; IHA, 1974, p. 48).
- Black Head*: see Black Point.  
*Black Head*, *Cabo*: see Black Head.  
*Black Hill*: see Clark Nunatak.  
*Black*, *Isla*: see Black Island.
- Black Island** 65°16'S 64°17'W, one of the S-most *Argentine Islands* (q.v.), Graham Coast, was charted and named descriptively by BGLE in 1935 (Rymill, 1938b; BA chart 3213, 7.ii.1947; APC, 1955, p. 5; DOS 210 Argentine Islands sheet, 1964). *Isla Black* (Rymill and others, 1943, map facing p. 72). *Île Noire* (Rouch, 1944, map p. 11). *Isla Negra* [translation of English name] (Argentina, MM 1958b, p. 152; Pierrou, 1970, p. 540; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 208).
- Black Island*, *Canal*: see Black Island Channel.
- Black Island Channel** 65°15'S 64°17'W, between Skua Island and Black Island, Argentine Islands, Graham Coast, was charted and named by BGLE in 1935 (BA chart 3213, 7.ii.1947; APC 1955, p. 5). *Canal Black Island* (Rymill and others, 1943, map facing p. 72). *Détroit de l'Île Noire* [translation of English name] (Rouch, 1944, map p. 11). *Canal Isla Negra* [translation of English name] (Chile. DNH, 1962, p. 179; IHA, 1974, p. 161).
- Black*, *Islote*: see Siebert Rock.  
*Black*, *Morro*: see Clark Nunatak.  
*Black Nunatak*: see Zeiss Needle.
- Black Pass** 67°40'S 67°35'W, W of Mount Arronax, Pourquoi Pas Island, Fallières Coast, following geological work by BAS from "Stonington Island" in 1965 and 1970, was named after Stanley Edward Black (1933–58), FIDS meteorological assistant, Signy, 1957–58, and "Horseshoe Island", 1958, who with D. Statham (*Statham Peak*, 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).
- Black Peak*, *Pic(o)*: see Greaves Peak.
- Black Point** 62°29'S 60°43'W, SE of Cape Shirreff, Livingston Island, was roughly charted by Fildes in 1820–21 and called descriptively *Black Head* (Fildes, 1821c) or *Blak [sic] Head* (Fildes, 1827, p. 452); re-charted by DI in 1935 and named *Black Point* (Nelson and others, chart, 1935b; BA chart 1774, 9.vii.1948; APC, 1955, p. 5; DOS 610 sheet W 62 60, 1968). *Punta Negra* [translation of English name] (Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 208).
- Black Point*: see Hannah Point or John Beach.  
*Black*, *Promontorio de*: see Black Head.  
*Black*, *Punta*: see Siffrey Point.  
*Black Reef*: see Sooty Rock.  
*Black Ridge*: see Blade Ridge.

*Black Rk, Roca, Rocks*: see Tooth Rock.

*Black Square Hill*: see Elephant Point.

**Black Thumb** 68°25'S 66°53'W, rising to 1 190 m at head of Rymill Bay, Fallières Coast, was mapped by BGLE in 1936–37 and named descriptively *Black Thumb Mountain* (Rymill, 1938a, map facing p. 432; BA chart 3196, 12.xi.1948; APC, 1955, p. 5; DCS 601 sheet 68 66, 1955). *Monte Pulgar Negro* [translation of English name] (Chile. DNH chart LIII, 1947; Pierrou, 1970, p. 607; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 232). The feature was remapped by FIDS from "Stonington Island", 1948–49. *Monte Black Thumb* (Argentina. MM chart 109, 1949). *The Black Thumb* (Butson, 1949, p. 202). *Black Thumb-fjellet* (Rønne, 1950b, p. 42). *Black Thumb* (Adie, 1954, p. 4; APC, 1960, p. 3; BA chart 3571, 14.vii.1961). *Gora Blek-Tam* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). *Cerro Pulgar Negro* (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter P).

*Black Thumb-fjellet, Monte, Mountain, The*: see Black Thumb.

**Blackwall Mountains** 68°22'S 66°48'W, rising to c. 1 300 m and including Neny Matterhorn, Little Thumb and The Spire, S of Neny Fjord, Fallières Coast, were roughly mapped by BGLE in 1936 (Stephenson, 1940, map facing p. 232); called *Climbing Range* (Latady, 1949a, p. 236); resurveyed by FIDS from "Stonington Island", 1948–49, and named from the black cliffs on the SW side (Adie, 1954, p. 16; APC, 1955, p. 5; DCS 601 sheet 68 66, 1955). *Horse Shoe Mountain* (Nichols, 1955, p. 26).

**Blade Ridge** 63°25'S 57°05'W, rising to 575 m and running SW from Hope Bay, Trinity Peninsula, was surveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in 1945 and named descriptively (APC, 1955, p. 5; Anderson, 1957, p. 45; BA, 1958, p. 61; DOS 310 Hope Bay sheet, 1961). *Black Ridge*, in error (USBGN, 1956, p. 63).

**Blaiklock Glacier** 80°35'S 29°40'W, flowing NW from Shackleton Range into Filchner Ice Shelf, was surveyed by TAE in 1957 and named after Kenneth Victor Blaiklock (b. 1927), surveyor, TAE; FIDS surveyor, "Stonington Island", 1948–50, "Hope Bay", 1952–54, and summer 1954–55; surveyor, Belgian Antarctic Expedition, 1959–61, 1964–65; BAS surveyor, summer 1962–63 (APC, 1962, p. 6; DOS 610 sheet W 80 28/30, 1963).

*Blaiklock, Isla*: see Blaiklock Island.

**Blaiklock Island** 67°33'S 67°04'W, off S coast of Arrowsmith Peninsula, Loubet Coast, was surveyed on its E, S and W sides by BGLE in July–August 1936, but assumed to be part of the mainland (Rymill, 1938a, map facing p. 432); resurveyed by FIDS from "Stonington Island" in November 1949 and shown to be an island separated from the mainland by Jones Channel; named after K. V. Blaiklock (*Blaiklock Glacier*, q.v.), who made the resurvey (APC, 1955, p. 5; BA chart 3570, 21.ix.1957). A FIDS refuge hut was established on the W coast of the island in March 1957 and has been used by FIDS/BAS field parties since that time. *Isla Blaiklock* (Chile. DNH, 1962, p. 196; IHA, 1974, p. 48).

*Blake, Isla*: see Blake Island.

**Blake Island** 63°39'S 59°02'W, in Bone Bay, Trinity Peninsula, was called *Pendleton Island* in error for *Tower Island* (q.v.) (USAAF chart [LR-74], 1942); following survey by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in July 1948, named *Blake Islet* after Midshipman (later Adm.) Patrick John Blake, RN (1798–1884), who serving in HMS *Andromache* accompanied Bransfield in HM hired brig *Williams* in 1819–20 (BA chart 3205, 12.ii.1954; APC, 1955, p. 5). *Blake Island* (APC, 1959a, p. 4; BA chart

3205, 23.xi.1962). *Isla Blake* (Chile. DNH chart 1500, 1963; IHA, 1974, p. 48). *Islote Laura*, after Almte G. Brown's gunboat in 1814 (Argentina. MD, 1974, letter L).

*Blake Islet*: see Blake Island.

**Blake Rock** 85°11'S 64°50'W, S-most feature of Patuxent Range, Pensacola Mountains, rising to 1 595 m, was surveyed from the ground by USGS in 1961–62 and photographed from the air by USN in 1964; named after Joseph A. Blake, Jr, USN, construction electrician, "South Pole Station", winter 1960 (USGS sheet SV 11–20/8\*, 1968; APC, 1974, p. 3).

*Blak Head*: see Black Point.

*Blanchard, Cerro*: see Blanchard Ridge.

**Blanchard Glacier** 64°45'S 62°02'W, flowing NW into Wilhelmina Bay, Danco Coast, was photographed from the air by FIDASE in 1956–57; in association with the names of pioneers of aviation grouped in this area, named after Jean-Pierre-François Blanchard (1753–1809), French aeronaut and the first professional balloon pilot, who with J. J. Jeffries (*Jeffries Peak*, q.v.) made the first balloon crossing of the English Channel, from Dover to Calais, 7 January 1785 (APC, 1960, p. 3; BA chart 3566, 25.viii. 1961).

**Blanchard Hill** 80°26'S 21°56'W, rising to 1 360 m on Pioneers Escarpment, 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 Robert Blanchard, American inventor of a light-weight tent using a rigidly tensioned frame erected outside the tent (APC, 1974, p. 3; BAS 250P sheet SU 26–30/1, 1–DOS 1978).

*Blanchard, Île* c. 65°02'S 64°13'W, one of the NW Dannebrog Islands, was so called by FAE, 1903–05, after M. Blanchard (*Blanchard Ridge*, q.v.) (Charcot, 1906b, p. 475).

*Blanchard, Mount*: see Blanchard Ridge.

**Blanchard Nunataks** 72°00'S 64°47'W, S-most part of *Gutenko Mountains* (q.v.), rising to c. 1 500 m, were photographed from the air by USN, 1966–69, and mapped from air photographs by USGS; in association with *Guthridge Nunataks* (q.v.) and *Journal Peaks* (q.v.), named after Lloyd G. Blanchard, of the Office of Polar Programs, US National Science Foundation; Associate Editor, *Antarctic Journal of the United States*, 1973–78 (APC, 1977, p. 6; USGS sketch map Palmer Land (North Part), 1979; BAS sheet Misc. 2, 1981).

*Blanchard Peak*: see Blanchard Ridge.

**Blanchard Ridge** 65°12'S 64°08'W, rising to 535 m, N of Wiggins Glacier, Graham Coast, was roughly mapped by FAE, 1908–10, in 1909 and named *Sommet Blanchard*, after M. Blanchard, then French Consul at Punta Arenas and a shareholder in the Sociedad Ballenera de Magallanes, which helped the expedition (Charcot, 1910, p. 25; 1912, Pl. 4). *Blanchard Peak* (USHO, 1943, p. 139). *Cerro Blanchard* (Argentina. IGM map, 1946). *Blanchard Ridge* (USBGN, 1951, p. 10; APC, 1959a, p. 4; BA chart 3572, 12.viii.1960). *Mount Blanchard* (USHO, 1956, p. 30). The feature was photographed from the air by FIDASE in 1956–57.

*Blanchard, Sommet*: see Blanchard Ridge.

**Blancmange Hill** 64°00'S 57°40'W, rising to 325 m on E side of Croft Bay, James Ross Island, following surveys by FIDS from "Hope Bay", 1958–61, was named descriptively (APC, 1964, p. 2; BAS 250 sheet SP 21–22/13, 1–DOS 1974).

*Blanco Encalada, Grupo*: see Henkes Islands.

*Blanco Encalada, Isla*: see Adelaide Island or Hoseason Island.

*Blanco, Monte*: see Pendragon, Mount.

- Blant, Nunatak*: see Blount Nunatak.
- Błaszyka, Morena*: see Błaszyk Moraine.
- Błaszyk Moraine** 62°12'S 58°27'W, on N side of Baranowski Glacier, Admiralty Bay, King George Island, was so called by PAE after Dr Janusz Błaszyk, palaeontologist with PAE, 1978–79, who collected Tertiary plant fossils on the moraine (Birkenmajer, 1980*b*, p. 68 and map Fig. 3, p. 70. *Morena Błaszyka* (Birkenmajer, 1980*b*, p. 69).
- Blayt, Zaliv*: see Hero Bay.
- Blek-Tam, Gora*: see Black Thumb.
- Błękitna Dajka*: see Blue Dyke.
- Błękitny, Przylądek*: see Becco, Punta.
- Blériot Glacier** 64°26'S 61°08'W, flowing N into Hughes Bay, Danco Coast, was photographed from the air by FIDASE in 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 Blériot (1872–1936), French aviator who flew the first full-size powered monoplane in 1907, and made the first flight across the English Channel, from Calais to Dover, 25 July 1909 (APC, 1960, p. 3; BA chart 3566, 25.viii.1961).
- Blest Gana, Ensenada*: see George Bryan Inlet.
- Bligh('s) Bay, Harbo(ur)*: see Blythe Bay.
- Blind Bay** 67°31'S 66°32'W, head of Bourgeois Fjord, dividing Loubet Coast from Fallières Coast, was roughly surveyed by BGLE in 1936 (Rymill, 1938*a*, map facing p. 432); resurveyed by FIDS from "Stonington Island" in November 1949 and so named because it proved a blind alley to sledging parties (APC, 1955, p. 5; BA chart 3570, 21.ix.1957).
- Bliznięta*: see Hopeful, Mount.
- Block Mountain** 70°28'S 68°51'W, rising to c. 1 250 m near E coast of Alexander Island, was photographed from the air by Ellsworth on 23 November 1935 (Joerg, 1936, Fig. 10, p. 458); roughly surveyed from the ground and photographed from the air by BGLE in October 1936 (Stephenson, 1940, map facing p. 232); resurveyed by FIDS from "Stonington Island" in 1949 and named descriptively (APC, 1955, p. 5; DOS 610 sheet W 70 68, 1960). *Gora Blok* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961).
- Block Point** 62°12'S 58°26'W, NW of Demay Point, Admiralty Bay, King Gorge Island, was so called by PAE because it is formed of large blocks of rock (Birkenmajer, 1980*b*, p. 68 and map Fig. 3, p. 70). *Przylądek Blok* (Birkenmajer, 1980*b*, p. 68).
- Blok, Gora*: see Block Mountain.
- Blok, Przylądek*: see Block Point.
- Blonquist, Islotes** 64°50'S 63°30'W, the two outermost islands in Port Lockroy, Wiencke Island, Danco Coast, were so called by AAE, 1941–42, after Cabo 1° Erik Angel Blonquist, who was killed in an air accident on the expedition (Argentina. MM chart 106, 1949; Pierrou, 1970, p. 206).
- Bloor Passage** 65°15'S 64°15'W, running NE from Meek Channel, Argentine Islands, Graham Coast, following survey by an RN Hydrographic Survey Unit in 1957–58 was named after AB (later L/S) Vincent Thomas Bloor, RN (b. 1933), who took part in the survey (APC, 1959*a*, p. 4; BA chart 3213, 12.viii.1960). [Bloor Reef, South Georgia, is also named after this rating (Hattersley-Smith, 1980*b*, p. 22–23)].
- Blount Nunatak** 83°16'S 51°19'W, rising to c. 1 630 m in Forrestal Range, Pensacola Mountains, was photographed from the air by USN on 13 January 1956 on a flight from McMurdo Sound to Weddell Sea and back in a P2V Neptune patrol aircraft, and named after Hartford E. Blount, USN, aviator machinist's mate, Squadron VX, ODF 1956 (NGS map, 1957*b*; USBGN, 1960, p. 1; USGS sheet SU 21–25/14, 1969; APC, 1974, p. 3). *Nunatak Blant* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). The nunatak was rephotographed from the air by USN, 1964–65, and surveyed from the ground on USGS Pensacola Mountains Project, 1965–66 (Huffman and Schmidt, 1966).
- Blow-me-down Bluff** 68°03'S 66°40'W, rising to 1 820 m at head of Northeast Glacier, Fallières Coast, was roughly surveyed by BGLE in 1936 (Rymill, 1938*a*, map facing p. 432); resurveyed by FIDS from "Stonington Island", 1946–48, and named from the windiness of the location (APC, 1955, p. 5; DCS 601 sheet 68 66, 1955).
- Blue Dyke** 62°14'S 58°27'W, near W entrance point of Admiralty Bay, King George Island, was so called descriptively by PAE (Birkenmajer, 1979*b*, map Fig. 3, p. 3). *Punta Cossio*, after a Deputy in the first Argentine Junta in 1810 (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter C). *Błękitna Dajka* [translation of English name] (Birkenmajer, 1980*b*, p. 68).
- Blue Point*: see Becco, Punta.
- Bluff Island** 64°22'S 61°34'W, forming SW entrance of Hughes Bay, Danco Coast, was sighted from the sealer *Sprightly* (Capt. E. Hughes) in 1824 (Powell, chart, 1828); roughly mapped by BeAE as part of the mainland; charted as an island prior to 1938 (BA chart 3205, 2.ix.1938); called *Islote Teniente Kopaitic* by CAE, 1947, after Tte 1° B. Kopaitic O. (*Kopaitic Island*, q.v.) (Chile. DNH chart LI, 1947); called *Isla Murray* in association with *Cape Murray* (q.v.) (Argentina. MM chart EE, 1954; Pierrou, 1970, p. 536); photographed from the air by FIDASE in 1956–57; named *Bluff Island* to preserve the original naming of Cape Murray (APC, 1960, p. 3; BA chart 3560, 7.iv.1961). *Isla Gándara*, after Capt. (N) J. Gándara B. (*Gándara Island*, q.v.) (Chile. DNH chart 1501, 1962; IHA, 1974, p. 134). *Isla Teniente Kopaitic*, *Islote Kopaitic*, *Teniente Kopaitic*, as rejected names (Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 134, 172, 284).
- Bluff Island, Islas*: see Buff Island.
- Bluff Point*: see Murray, Cape or Wollaston, Cape.
- Bluff, Pointe*: see Murray, Cape.
- Blümche Knoll*: see Blümcke Knoll.
- Blümcke Knoll** 66°50'S 68°00'W, rising to c. 500 m in N Adelaide Island, was photographed from the air by FIDASE in 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 Adolf Blümcke (1854–1914), German glaciologist; Professor in the Oberrealschule, Augsburg (APC, 1960, p. 3; BA chart 3571, 14.vii.1961). *Blümche* [*sic*] *Knoll* (BA, 1961, p. 195).
- Blunt, Mount** 68°48'S 65°48'W, rising to c. 1 700 m S of Mercator Ice Piedmont, Bowman Coast, was roughly surveyed by FIDS from "Stonington Island" in December 1958 and resurveyed in November 1960; in association with the names of pioneers of navigation grouped in this area, after Edmund Blunt (1770–1862), American publisher of charts and sailing directions, whose establishment was acquired by the US Government to form the nucleus of the USHO (APC, 1962, p. 6; DOS 610 sheet W 58 64, 1963).
- Blüthe Bay*: see Blythe Bay.
- Blyth Bay*: see Blythe Bay.
- Blythe*: see Blythe Bay.
- Blythe B., Bahía*: see Hero Bay.
- Blythe, Baie*: see Blythe Bay.

- Blythe Bay** 62°28'S 60°19'W, SE side of *Desolation Island* (q.v.), off Livingston Island, was charted by Fildes in 1820–21 (Fildes, 1821*b*, chart [1]); called by him in December 1820 *Wood Harbour* or *Port Wood* (Fildes, 1820–21) or *Port Hood* (Fildes, 1821*c*), but later in that season (and subsequently) referred to by him and by other British and American sealers as *Blyth Bay* (Fildes, 1820–21; 1821*c*), *Blythe* (Fildes, 1821*b*, chart [1]), *Blythe Bay* (Fildes, 1821*c*; Powell, chart, 1822*a*; BA chart 3205, 1.vi.1901; APC, 1959*a*, p. 4; BA chart 1774, 14.ix.1962) or *Blythe Harbo(u)r* (Fildes, 1820–21, 1821*c*), presumably after Blythe (now Blyth), England, home port of the brig *Williams* (Capt. W. Smith). Fildes anchored the brig *Cora* here, 16 December 1820 – 6 January 1821 (when she was wrecked) and the brig *Robert*, 8–15 December 1821. Powell visited the bay in the sealers *Eliza* and *Dove* in the 1820–21 seasons respectively (Powell, 1822*b*, p. 5). *Blighs Bay*, *Bligh's Harbo(u)r* (Davis, 1821–22, 26–27 January, 23 November 1821). *Baie Blythe* (Powell, 1824*a*, map facing p. 5). *Blüthe Bay* (Fildes, 1827, p. 473). The description of the bay as being “on the south side of Desolation Island” (BA, 1916, p. 391; 1930, p. 64) presumably led to the name *Blythe Bay* being transferred to the large bay between Cape Shirreff and Williams Point (*Hero Bay*, q.v.) (BA chart 3175, 1934). This usage was followed by DI in 1934–35, when the present feature was used as an anchorage, recharted and renamed *Desolation Harbour*, in association with the island (Nelson and others, charts, 1935*b*, *e*; BA chart 1774, 9.vii.1948; APC, 1955, p. 8). *Puerto Desolación* (Argentina. MM chart 105, 1949; Pierrou, 1970, p. 311). *Île Blythe*, in error (France. SHM chart 5452, 1951). *Desolation Harbor* (USBGN, 1956, p. 106; [as rejected name] 1960, p. 1). As indicated above, APC reverted to the original name in 1959. *Blythe Bay (Desolation Harbour)* (BA, 1961, p. 234). *Rada Desolación* (Chile. DNH, 1962, p. 109; IHA, 1974, p. 100).
- Blythe Bay*: see Hero Bay.
- Blythe Harbo(u)r, Île*: see Blythe Bay.
- B. Murdoch, Cabo*: see Murdoch, Cape.
- Boat Point** 63°24'S 56°59'W, SE of Seal Point, Hope Bay, Trinity Peninsula, close to the British station, was so called by FIDS (Anderson, 1957, p. 85).
- Bob, Île, Îlot, Isla*: see Bob Island.
- Bob Island** 64°57'S 63°27'W, off S end of Wiencke Island, Danco Coast, was photographed and roughly mapped by BeAE on 9 February 1898; called *Îlot Famine*, because a landing party with short supplies was delayed here in its re-embarkation (Gerlache, 1900*b*, p. 476); later named *Îlot Bob* (Lecointe, chart, 1899; Gerlache, 1900*b*). *Bab* [sic] *Island* (Cook, 1900, map p. xx). *Île Famine* (Lecointe, 1900*a*, p. 34). *Bob Islet* (Arctowski, 1901*b*, p. 372; APC, 1958, p. 4; BA chart 3572, 25.vii.1958). *Isola Bob, Isolotto della Carestia (Famine), Isolotto della Fame* (Gerlache, 1902*a*). *Île Bob* (Lecointe, 1903, Carte 5). *Bob Island* (Marr, 1935, p. 379; APC, 1959*a*, p. 4; BA chart 3566, 16.x.1959). During partial resurvey of the area by FIDS from “Port Lockroy” in 1944, the island was not found in the position indicated by Lecointe. *Isla Bob* (Argentina. MM 1953, p. 270*c*; Pierrou, 1970, p. 207). *Isla Bailey* (Argentina. MM chart Ñ, 1954), *Isla Bayley* (Argentina. MM chart 106, 1954), after an officer of AAE. The island was resurveyed and identified with BeAE's original discovery by FIDS from *Norsel* in April 1955, when a landing was made. *Duck Island* (Bancroft, 1959, Fig. 11, facing p. 102). *Isla Poisson*, after Capt. (C) Maurice Poisson Eats-
- man, a member of a moving detachment on CAE from 1947 (*Poisson Hill*, q.v.) (Chile. DNH chart 1501, 1962; IHA, 1974, p. 229). *Bob Islet (Island)* (USHO, 1963, p. 159). *Isla Poisson* [sic] (Chile. IGM map 9, 1966).
- Bob Islet*: see Bob Island.
- Bob, Isloté*: see Breakwater Island.
- Bob, Isola*: see Bob Island.
- Boccherini Inlet** 71°50'S 72°20'W, NE arm of Bach Ice Shelf, S Alexander Island, was photographed from the air by RARE in December 1947; following map compilation from air photographs by FIDS in 1959–60, named after Luigi Boccherini (1743–1805), Italian composer, in association with the names of other composers in this area ([in 71°42'S 72°00'W] APC, 1961, p. 2; Searle, 1963, end map; [co-ordinates corrected from USLANDSAT imagery of January 1973] BAS 250P sheet SR 17–18/15, 16, 1–DOS 1974; APC, 1977, p. 6). *Ledyanoy Zaliv Bokkerini* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 24).
- Boden, Gory*: see Baudin Peaks.
- Bodman, Cabo, Cap(e), Kap(p)*: see Bodman Point.
- Bodman Point** 64°14'S 56°48'W, NW point of Seymour Island, was mapped by SwAE in 1902–03 and named *Kap Bodman* after Dr Gösta Bodman (1875–1960), meteorologist and physicist of the expedition, and a member of the sledge party along the NW coast of the island in November 1902 (Nordenskjöld and others, 1940*b*, Vol. 2, first end map). *Cap Bodman* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904*c*, map p. 232–33). *Cabo Bodman* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904–05, Tomo 1, end map; Pierrou, 1970, p. 207). *Cape Bodman* (Nordenskjöld, 1905*b*, map facing p. 316; BA chart 3205, 31.x.1921; BA 1948, p. 179). *Kapp Bodman* (HA chart, 1928). *Bodman Cape* (USAAF chart 1762, 1946). Following resurvey by FIDS from “Hope Bay” in 1952, the feature was renamed *Bodman Point* (APC, 1958, p. 4; DOS 610 sheet W 64 56, 1961).
- Bodys, Mount** 67°09'S 67°47'W, E-most peak in Adelaide Island rising to c. 1 300 m, was roughly surveyed by FAE, 1908–10, in January 1909 (Charcot, 1912, Pl. 2); resurveyed by FIDS from “Stonington Island” in September 1948 and named after Sgt William Stuart Bodys, RAF (b. 1921), mechanic for the Norseman aircraft, piloted by Flying Officer P. B. St. Louis, RCAF (*Mount St. Louis*, q.v.), who in January–February 1950 flew from Argentine Islands to Stonington Island to relieve the FIDS station (APC, 1955, p. 5; BAS 250P sheet SQ 19–20/14 (Ext.), 1–DOS 1979).
- Boeckella, Lago*: see Boeckella, Lake.
- Boeckella, Lake** 63°24'S 56°59'W, E side of Hope Bay, Trinity Peninsula, draining N into Eagle Cove, was discovered by SwAE and named *Boeckella-See* after a crustacean found in the lake, probably the species now classified as *Pseudoboeckella poppei* (Nordenskjöld, 1905*a*, map facing p. 246); surveyed by FIDS in December 1945 and renamed *Lake Boeckella* (BA chart 3213, 6.x.1950; APC, 1955, p. 6; DOS 310 Hope Bay sheet, 1961). *Lago Boeckella* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 311; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 49). *Lake Boeckella* [sic] (Fuchs, 1953, p. 4).
- Boeckella-See*: see Boeckella, Lake.
- Boeckella, Lake*: see Boeckella, Lake.
- Boerderes Castex, Cabo*: see Tay Head.
- Bofill, Isla*: see Midas Island.
- Boggs, Cabo, Cap*: see Boggs, Cape.
- Boggs, Cape** 70°35'S 61°22'W, E end of Eielson Peninsula, dividing Wilkins Coast from Black Coast, was photographed from the air and surveyed from the ground by USAS in

- December 1940 and called *Cape Eielson* (USHO chart 5411, 1939; 1943, photograph p. 273), a name originating from Wilkin's flight of 1928 (*Eielson Peninsula*, q.v., for history of this name). Following the conclusions that the feature named by Wilkins must lie N of 70°S and that USAS's *Boggs Strait* was identical with *Stefansson Sound* (q.v.), the name of Boggs was transferred to the present feature in the form *Cape Boggs*, after Samuel Whittemore Boggs (1889–1954), geographical adviser, US Department of State, whose political and geographical studies were used by USAS (USBGN, 1947, p. 138; BA chart 3175, 12.xi.1954; [in 70°33'S 61°23'W] APC, 1955, p. 6; [co-ordinates corrected] BAS 250 sheet SR 19–20/12, 1–DOS 1976; APC, 1977, p. 6). The cape was further surveyed by FIDS from "Stonington Island" in November 1947 (Mason, 1950a, map facing p. 151). *Cabo Boggs* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 328; Pierrou, 1970, p. 208; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 49). *Cap Boggs* (France. SHM chart 5879, 1956). *Mys Bogs* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). *Cape (Eielson) Boggs* (USHO, 1961, p. 337). The cape was further photographed from the air by USN in 1966.
- Boggs, Estrecho, Strait*: see Stefansson Sound.
- Bogs, Mys*: see Boggs, Cape.
- Böhnecke, Glacier*: see Böhnecke Glacier.
- Böhnecke Glacier** 72°24'S 61°29'W, flowing SE into Violante Inlet, Black Coast, was photographed from the air by USAS, 30 December 1940 (USHO, 1943, photograph p. 277); surveyed from the ground by FIDS–RARE from "Stonington Island" in November 1947; named after Dr Günther Karl Gustav Böhnecke (b. 1896), German oceanographer; member of the *Meteor* expedition, 1925–27; President of Deutsches Hydrographisches Institut, Hamburg, 1946–60 (APC, 1955, p. 6; USHO chart 6639, 1955; DCS 601 sheet 72 60, 1956; USGS sketch map Palmer Land (North Part), 1979). *Lednik Benekke* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). *Glacier Böhnecke* (Chile. IGM map 20, 1966). *Lednik Benekke* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966. Pl. 24).
- Bokkerini, Ledyanoy Zaliv*: see Boccherini Inlet.
- Boland, Mount** 65°18'S 63°47'W, rising to c. 1 200 m, NE of Collins Bay, Graham Coast, was roughly mapped in 1909 by FAE, 1908–10, and named *Sommet Boland* after Marine Cadet Boland, who signed on as a seaman in *Pourquoi-Pas?*, became assistant surveyor and oceanographer, and was later promoted Lieutenant in the ship (Charcot, [1911b], p. 23; 1912, Pl. 4). *Mount Boland* (USHO, 1943, p. 139; USBGN, 1951, p. 10; APC, 1959a, p. 4). The mountain was photographed from the air by FIDASE in 1956–57.
- Boland, Sommet*: see Boland, Mount.
- Bold Ridge*: see Rolo Ridge.
- Bolek Cove** 62°02'S 57°35'W, at S end of Cape Melville, King George Island, was so called by PAE after Dr Boleslaw ("Bolek") Jablowski, ornithologist with PAE, 1978–81 (Birkenmajer, 1981, p. 331; 1984, p. 164 and map Fig. 10, p. 173). *Zatoka Bolka* (Birkenmajer, 1984, p. 164).
- Bolinder Beach*: see Bolinder Bluff.
- Bolinder Bluff** 61°56'S 57°55'W, SW side of Venus Bay, King George Island, was noted by Sherratt in January–February 1821 as one of the few snow-free features on the island but not named ([Sherratt], 1821, col. 1215); charted by DI in 1937 and named after the Bolinder boat engine, the break-down of which was the reason for a DI party of six men being marooned on the beach below the bluff for nine days in January 1937 (Ommaney, 1938, p. 260–301) (Hill and others, chart, 1937b; APC, 1960, p. 3; DOS 610 sheet W 62 56, 1968). *Bolinder Beach* ([referring to the beach below the bluff] Tyrrell, 1945, p. 45; [referring to the W-most part of Venus Bay, following visit by FIDS in October 1949] Hattersley-Smith, 1951, map, p. 69). *Pico Brimstone*, in error (*Brimstone Peak*, q.v.) (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 199). *Pico Amarillo* [= yellow peak] (Argentina. MM chart 126, 1960).
- Bolka, Zatoka*: see Bolek Cove.
- Bol'shoy Dome*: see Bol'shoy Kupol.
- Bol'shoy Kupol** 62°07'S 58°38'W, W part of ice cap of King George Island, between Stigant Point and Ezcurra Inlet, was so called by SAE, c. 1970 (Govorukha and Simonov, 1973a, p. 13). *Bol'shoy Dome* (Govorukha and Simonov, 1973b, p. 370).
- Bolsón, Bahía, Cove*: see Schulze Cove.
- Bolton Glacier** 65°01'S 62°58'W, flowing W into Briand Fjord, Flandres Bay, Danco Coast, was photographed from the air by FIDASE in 1956–57; in association with the names of pioneers of photography grouped in this area, named after William Blanchard Bolton (1848–99), English photographer, who with B. J. Sayce (*Sayce Glacier*, q.v.) invented the collodion emulsion process of dry-plate photography, which displaced wet collodion, in 1864 (APC, 1960. p. 3; BA chart 3566, 25.viii.1961).
- Bombardier Glacier** 64°20'S 60°04'W, flowing SE from Detroit Plateau to join Edgeworth Glacier, 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 J. Armand Bombardier (1908–64), Canadian engineer, who developed the snowmobile, one of the earliest successful oversnow vehicles, 1926–37; later President and General Manager, L'Auto-Neige Bombardier Lté (Bombardier Snowmobile Ltd.), Valcourt, PQ, makers of Muskeg tractors and Ski-doo's (APC, 1964, p. 2; BAS 250 sheet SQ 19–20/4, 1–DOS 1974).
- Bombay Island** 63°54'S 60°47'W, in *Mikkelsen Harbour* (q.v.) Trinity Island, Palmer Archipelago, was photographed from the air by FIDASE in February 1956; called *Islote Norte* [= north islet] by AAE, which established a refuge hut and beacon on the island (Argentina. MM chart 128, 1957); named *Bombay Island* after the Norwegian floating factory ship *Bombay* (Kapt. Johans Johannessen), which lay in Mikkelsen Harbour each season, 1910–17, for six weeks or more at a time (APC, 1960, p. 3). *Islote Norte Beacon Islet* (USHO, 1961, p. 143). *Islote d'Hainaut*, after Tte 2° Ladislao d'Hainaut Fuenzalida, of the Chilean Navy, a member of CAE, 1951–52 (Chile. DNH, 1962, p. 134; IHA, 1974, p. 102). *Hainaut Island* (USBGN, 1965, p. 98). *Isla Dhainaut, Isla d'Hainaut*, as rejected forms (Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 102).
- Bomont, Lednik*: see Beaumont Glacier.
- Bonaparte Point** 64°47'S 64°05'W, S entrance point of Arthur Harbour, Anvers Island, was probably sighted in February 1832 by Biscoe, who is thought to have landed in *Biscoe Bay* (q.v.); charted by FAE, 1903–05, in February 1904 and named *Cap Rolland [sic]-Bonaparte, Pointe Bonaparte* (Charcot, 1906b, p. 319, 471), or *Pointe Roland Bonaparte* (Charcot, 1906a, map facing p. 316), after Prince Roland-Napoléon Bonaparte (1858–1924), French patron of science; President, Société de Géographie (Paris), c. 1910 and 1919–24. *Roland Bonaparte Point*, referring to W entrance point of Biscoe Bay (BA chart 1238, 1908; 1948, p. 190). *Cap Roland-Bonaparte* (Matha and Rey, 1911, p. 37). *Roland Bonaparte P.* (HA



- chart, 1928). *Punta Rolando Bonaparte*, referring to W entrance point of Biscoe Bay (Argentina. MM chart 106, 1949). *Bonaparte Point*, referring to W entrance point of Biscoe Bay (BA chart 3570, 27.vi.1952; APC, 1955, p. 6). Following survey by FIDS from "Arthur Harbour" in 1955, the point was redefined as the S entrance point of the harbour (BA chart 3570, 27.ix.1957; APC, 1958, p. 4). *Punta Bonaparte* (Argentina. MM chart 129, 1957; Pierrou, 1970, p. 208; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 49). *Bonaparte Point Peninsula* (BA, 1967, p. 19).
- Bonaparte, Pointe, Point Peninsula, Punta*: see Bonaparte Point.
- Bondi Beach** 61°14'S 55°22'W, SSE of Stinker Point, Elephant Island, was so called by BAS (Croxall and Kirkwood, 1979, Map 18.9).
- Bond Nunatak** 67°09'S 68°10'W, rising to c. 1 200 m in central Adelaide Island, was surveyed by FIDS from Adelaide in 1961–62; named after Flt Lieut. Peter Robert Bond, RAF (b. 1933), pilot with BAS Aviation Unit, based at Adelaide, summer 1962–63 (APC, 1964, p. 2; BAS 250P sheet SQ 19–20/14 (Ext.), 1–DOS 1978).
- Bond Point** 62°41'S 60°49'W, W entrance point of Walker Bay, SW Livingston Island, was photographed from the air by FIDASE in 1956–57 and surveyed from the ground by FIDS in 1957–58; in association with the names of nineteenth-century sealers in this area, named after Capt. Ralph Bond, Master of the sealer *Hetty* (*Hetty Rock*, q.v.), of London, who visited the South Shetland Islands in 1820–21 and provided Powell with descriptions of their S coasts for incorporation in his 1822 chart (APC, 1959a, p. 4; BA chart 3205, 23.xi.1962).
- Bone Bay** 63°39'S 59°02'W, between Cape Roquemaurel and Notter Point, Trinity Peninsula, was called *Gvas Bay*, collectively with *Charcot Bay* (q.v.) (Johannessen, chart, [1919–20]). Following survey by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in 1948, the semi-circular cove at the terminus of Russell West Glacier within this bay was named *Bone Cove* after Thomas Main Bone (b. 1798), who as a midshipman from HMS *Andromache* accompanied Bransfield in HM hired brig *Williams* in 1819–20; author of one of the two surviving original accounts of the expedition ([Bone], 1821), whose sketches formed part of Bransfield's general chart of the area (BA chart [unnumbered], 30.xi.1822) (BA chart 3205, 12.ii.1954; APC, 1955, p. 6). *Caleta Bone*, referring to the smaller feature (Chile. DNH chart 1400, 1961; IHA, 1974, p. 49). Following air photography by FIDASE in 1956–57, the name in the form *Bone Bay* was transferred to the larger feature, enclosing Blake Island, Boyer Rocks and Whaleback Rocks (APC, 1964, p. 4; BAS 250 sheet 21–22/13, 1–DOS 1974).
- Bone, Caleta, Cove*: see Bone Bay.
- Bonert, Islote*: see Bonert Rock or Teniente Bonert, Isla.
- Bonert Rock** 62°27'S 59°43'W, the larger of two rocks rising 6 m above sea level, SE of Spark Point, Discovery Bay, Greenwich Island, was charted by CAE, 1947, and called *Isla del Campo* [= camp island] (Vila Labra, 1947, map p. 201); later named *Islote Bonert* after Capt. (C) Federico Bonert Holzappel, Second-in-command of the transport ship *Angamos* on CAE, 1950–51, and formerly a member of USAS (Chile. DNH chart 500, 1951; IHA, 1974, p. 50). *Islote Capitán Bonert* (Chile. DNH chart 1405, 1961). *Bonert Rock*, following recharting by an RN Hydrographic Survey Unit in January–February 1964 (BA, 1965, p. 30; chart 1774, 19.vii.1968; APC, 1974, p. 3).
- Bonete, Punta** [= bonnet point] 64°23'S 63°17'W, W side of Lapeyrère Bay, Anvers Island, was so called descriptively by AAE (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter B).
- Bongrain, Cabo, Cape*: see Bongrain Point.
- Bongrain Ice Piedmont** 69°00'S 71°42'W, between Cape Vostok and Mount Bayonne, NW Alexander Island, was seen from a distance and roughly surveyed by FAE, 1908–10, in January 1909 (Charcot, 1912, Pl. 1 and 2); photographed from the air by BGLE on 15 August 1936, and roughly mapped from these photographs (Stephenson, 1940, map facing p. 232); further photographed from the air by RARE in 1947; named after Sub-Lieut. Maurice Bongrain, French Navy, First Officer in *Pourquoi-Pas?* of FAE, 1908–10, and surveyor responsible for the first map of this coast (Bongrain, 1914) ([in 69°10'S 72°00'W] APC, 1955, p. 6; DOS 610 sheet W 68 70, 1960; Searle, 1963, end map; [co-ordinates corrected from US-LANDSAT imagery of February 1975] APC, 1977, p. 6; BAS 250P sheet SR 19–20/5 (Ext.), 1–DOS 1978).
- Bongrain Point** 67°43'S 67°48'W, S entrance point of Dalglish Bay, Pourquoi Pas Island, was roughly charted by FAE, 1908–10, and called *Cap Lainez* after M. L. Lainez (*Lainez Point*, q.v.) (Charcot, 1912, Pl. 2); surveyed in 1936 by BGLE who misapplied the FAE name to the N entrance point of the bay, now Lainez Point (Rymill, 1938a, map facing p. 432). *Punta Yungay* after the Chilean town, following CAE, 1947 (Chile. DNH chart LIII, 1947). The point was resurveyed by FIDS from "Stonington Island" in September 1948; named *Cape Bongrain* after M. Bongrain (*Bongrain Ice Piedmont*, q.v.) (APC, 1955, p. 6; BA, 1956, p. 78); following further survey by FIDS from "Sally Cove" in 1957, renamed *Bongrain Point* (APC, 1960, p. 3; BA, 1977, p. 7; BAS 250P sheet SQ 19–20/14 (Ext.), 1–DOS 1978). *Cabo Bongrain* (Chile. DNH, 1962, p. 196; IHA, 1974, p. 50). *Cabo Barracas*, so called by AAE after the river boat of the Argentine naval squadron, c.1810 (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter B).
- Bonita, Bahía*: see Brandy Bay.
- Bonney Bowl** 80°22'S 25°36'W, cirque in 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 in this area, named after The Rev. Thomas George Bonney (1833–1923), English geologist who worked on the origin of cirques; Professor of Geology, University College, London, 1877–1901; President of the Geological Society, 1884–86 (APC, 1974, p. 3; BAS 250P sheet SU 26–30/1, 1–DOS 1978).
- Bonnier Point** 64°28'S 63°57'W, NE entrance point of Hamburg Bay, Anvers Island, was roughly charted by FAE, 1903–05, and named *Pointe Bonnier*, after Jules Bonnier (b. 1859), Deputy Director, Laboratoire de Vimereux, who helped to equip the expedition with scientific apparatus (Charcot, 1906b, p. xv, 471; Gourdon, 1908, end map). *Point Bonnier* (USHO, 1943, p. 129). *Punta Bonnier* (Argentina. MM chart 106, 1949; Pierrou, 1970, p. 208; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 50). *Bonnier Point*, following air photography by FIDASE and ground survey by FIDS from "Arthur Harbour", 1956–57 (APC, 1959a, p. 4; BA chart 3570, 29.ix.1961).
- Bonnier, Point(e), Punta*: see Bonnier Point.
- Booth, Île, -Insel, Isla*: see Booth Island.
- Booth Island** 65°05'S 64°01'W, separated from Graham Coast by Lemaire Channel, was discovered by GAE, 1873–74, in January 1874 and named *Booth-Insel* by Polarschiffahrts-Gesellschaft of Hamburg, probably after Oskar Booth or Stanley Booth (or both), members of the Hamburg Geographical Society at that time ([Petermann], 1875a; map, 1875b); roughly charted as a new discovery by BeAE on 12 February

1898 and renamed *Île Wandel*, after Carl Frederick Wandel (1843–1930), Danish Arctic explorer and hydrographer, who assisted the expedition and supplied surplus equipment from the Danish *Ingolf* expeditions of 1895 and 1896 (Lecointe, chart, 1899; 1903, Carte 5). *Wandel Island* (Cook, 1900, map p. xx; Rymill and others, 1938, p. 15). *Wandel* (Arctowski, 1901b, map facing p. 464). *Wandelinsel* (Cook, 1903, p. 88). *Wandels Ön* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904a, Del. 1, end map). *Wandel-Eiland* (Ruys, 1905, p. 114). In 1904 the island was recharted as GAE's original discovery by FAE, 1903–05, which wintered at *Français Cove* (q.v.) on the N coast of the island, but to avoid confusion BeAE's name was retained (Charcot, 1906b, p. 18). *Wandell [sic] Island* (Charcot, 1905c, p. 463). *Île Booth (Île Wandel)* (Charcot, 1906a, map facing p. 316). *Île Vandell [sic]* (Gourdon, 1908, p. 26). *Île Booth-Wandel* (Charcot, 1908, map p. 36). *Isla Wandel* (Riso-Patron S., 1908, end map). *Isla Wandell* (Gourdon, [1910], p. 129). *Booth(-)Wandel Island* (Bruce, 1911, p. 94; ICRD, 1920, map following p. 4). *Booth (Wandell) Island* (BA, 1916, p. 399). *Wandel Öya* (HA chart, 1927). *Booth Island* (BA chart 1240, 1.iii.1929; 3570, 5.i.1951; APC, 1955, p. 6; BA chart 3572, 25.vii.1958). *Île Booth* (France. SHM, 1937, p. 407). In April 1938 the UK Antarctic Names Sub-Committee decided to retain both names on BA charts (Rymill, 1938b). *Booth Island (Wandel Island)* (Rymill, 1938a, map facing p. 400). *Wandel Island (Booth Island)* (USHO, 1943, p. 135). *Isla Booth-Wandell* (Argentina. CNA, 1947, p. 41). In 1949 APC approved the single name *Booth Island*. *Isla Booth* (Argentina. MM chart 107, 1949; Pierrou, 1970, p. 209; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 50). The island was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57. *Wiencke Island* on photograph, labelled in error, showing Booth Island (Mott, 1958a, p. 426). *Ostrov But* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). *Booth Wandle [sic] Island* (Hardy, 1967, p. 404). *Isla Wanden [sic]*, as rejected form (Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 50).

*Booth(-)Wandel, Île, Island*: see Booth Island.

*Booth(-)(Wandell), Isla*: see Booth Island.

*Booth Wandle Island*: see Booth Island.

*Boquet de la Grye Bay*: see Bouquet Bay.

*Borcal Point*: see Boreal Point.

*Borceguí Island, Islote*: see Buskin Rocks.

*Borchgrevink-berg, Kap, Nunaiak*: see Borchgrevink Nunatak.

**Borchgrevink Nunatak** 66°02'S 62°30'W, rising to 650 m, N of Adie Inlet, Oscar II Coast, was discovered by SwAE on 18 October 1902 and named *Nunatak Borchgrevink*, after Carsten Egborg Borchgrevink (1864–1934), Norwegian polar explorer who emigrated to Australia; member of the Norwegian Antarctic Expedition, 1894–95; Leader of the British *Southern Cross Expedition*, 1898–1900 (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904c, map p. 232–33; Pierrou, 1970, p. 209; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 51). *Borchgrewink [sic] Nunatak* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904b, Vol. 2, first end map). *Borchgrewings Nunatak* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904b, Vol. 1, p. 252). *Elevaciones Sin Hielo Borchgrewink* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904–05, Tomo 1, end map). The nunatak was described as part of the mainland (Nordenskjöld and Andersson, 1905, p. 222), but also charted as an isolated nunatak in Larsen Ice Shelf in c. 65°56'S 62°17'W, a short distance from the mainland (Nordenskjöld and Andersson, 1905, map facing p. 316). *Borchgrewink [sic] Nunatak* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1905, p. 225). *Borchgrevinks Nunatak* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1907, p. 91). *Isla Borchgrewink* (Riso Patron S.,

1908, end map). *Kap Borchgrevink, Borchgrevinkberg, Borchgrevinknunataks* (Nordenskjöld, 1911b, p. 90, 163). *Borchgrevink Nunatak* (Nordenskjöld, 1911b, p. 78; BA chart 3175, 31.x.1921; APC, 1955, p. 6; DCS 601 sheet 66 62, 1955). *Borchgrevink Nunaiak [sic]* (USAAF chart [LR-74], 1942). Survey by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in December 1947 confirmed that the nunatak is part of the mainland. *Roca Borchgrevink* (Chile. DNH chart LI, 1947). *Borchgrevink* (Anderson, 1957, p. 170).

*Borchgrevink, Nunatak, -nunataks, Roca*: see Borchgrevink Nunatak.

*Borchgrevinks Nunatak*: see Borchgrevink Nunatak.

*Borchgrewink, Elevaciones Sin Helio, Isla, Nunatak*: see Borchgrevink Nunatak.

*Borchgrewings Nunatak*: see Borchgrevink Nunatak.

*Borchgrewink Nunatak*: see Borchgrevink Nunatak.

**Boreal Point** 63°08'S 55°49'W, W entrance point of Rockpepper Bay, Joinville Island, following survey by FIDS, from "Hope Bay", 1953–54, was so named from its northerly position on the island (APC, 1958, p. 4; BA chart 3205, 23.xi.1962). *Borcal [sic] Point* (BA, 1974, p. 175).

**Boreas Peak** 69°38'S 68°20'W, rising to 670 m, NW of Eureka Glacier, George VI Sound, after surveys by BAS from "Stonington Island", 1970–73, was named after Boreas, the north wind in Greek, in association with other wind names in this area (BAS 250P sheet SR 19–20/6, 1–DOS 1978; APC, 1980, p. 3).

*Borge, Bahía*: see Borge Bay.

**Borge Bay** 60°42'S 45°36'W, E coast of Signy Island, between Balin Point and Berntsen Point, was charted by Kapt. Petter Sørllle, Norwegian whaler, in 1912–13; further charted in 1913 by Kapt. (later Konsul) Hans Borge (1873–1946), Norwegian whaling manager and shipowner; Manager of the floating factory ship *Polynesia* at the South Orkney Islands, 1913–14; Manager, A/S Tønsberg Hvalfangeri, 1917–37. The bay was named *Borge Harbour* (Sørllle and Borge, chart, 1913; Marr, 1935, p. 382). *Queen(')s Bay* (Sørllle, chart, 1913; BA, 1916, p. 413; chart 3175, 7.vii.1933). *Factory Cove* (q.v.), S arm of the bay, was the site of a shore whaling station leased to Tønsberg Hvalfangeri by the FIG in 1920, and abandoned in 1926. *Bruce Bukt*, presumably after W. S. Bruce, Leader of SNAE (*Bruce Island*, q.v.) (Sørllle, chart, [1930]). A sketch survey of the S part of the bay was made by DI in 1927. *Queens or Borge Bay* (BA chart 3213, 14.i.1929). *Queens or Borge [sic] Bay* (BA, 1930, p. 54). *Borge Bay* (Chaplin, 1932, p. 301; APC, 1955, p. 6; DOS 510 South Orkney Islands, West Sheet, 1963; DOS 210 Signy Island sheet, 1–DOS 1973). The bay was re-surveyed by DI in January 1933 (BA chart 1775, 17.viii.1934). A FIDS (now BAS) station was established on Factory Cove, 14 March 1947 (*Signy*, q.v.). *Bahía Borge* (Argentina. CNA, 1947, map p. 45). Since 1953 APC has applied the name *Borge Bay* according to the definition above, although previously this name and *Queens Bay* had been applied individually, and not always consistently, both to the main bay and to parts of that bay. *Borge Harbor*, as rejected form (USBGN, 1956, p. 66). Further surveys of the bay were carried out by RN Hydrographic Survey Units in 1954–55 (from HMS *Burghhead Bay*) and in 1964–65 (from HMS *Protector*).

*Borge Harbo(u)r*: see Borge Bay.

*Borge Harbour, Havna*: see Factory Cove.

*Bor(ö)rgen B., Bahía, Baie (de)*: see Börngen Bay.

**Börngen Bay** 64°45'S 63°31'W, SE coast of Anvers Island, N of

- Neumayer Channel, between Canty Point and Bay Point, was roughly charted by BeAE, 8 February 1898, and named *Baie Børgen* (Lecointe, map, 1899) or *Baie de Børgen*, (Gerlache, 1900*b*) after Dr Carl Nicolay Jensen Børgen (1843–1909), then Director of the Marinobservatorium, Wilhelmshaven, who advised the expedition geophysicist E. Danco (*Danco Coast*, q.v.) on observations to be made; member of the German North Pole Expedition, 1869–70 (K. Koldewey). *Børgen Bay* (BA chart 1238, viii.1900; APC, 1955, p. 6; BA chart 3572, 29.xi.1974). *Borgen Bay* (Cook, 1900, map p. xx; BA chart 3205, 1.vi.1901; 3213, 18.vii.1947). *Børgen Bucht* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904*b*, Vol. 2, first end map). *Børgens Bukt* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904*a*, Del. 1, end map). *Bahía Borgen* (Nordenskjöld, 1904–05, Tomo 1, end map). *Bahía Borgen* (Riso Patron S., 1908, end map; Pierrou, 1970, p. 210; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 51). *Baie de Borgen* (Gourdon, 1908, end map). *Borgen B.* (HA chart, 1928). *Bahía Børgen* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 268). The bay was surveyed by FIDS from “Arthur Harbour” in 1955. *William Bay*, in association with *Mount William* (q.v.), as rejected name (USBGN, 1956, p. 66).
- Børgen Bucht*: see Børgen Bay.
- Bo(ö)rgens, Bahía, Bukt*: see Børgen Bay.
- Borge Point** 63°54'S 60°46'W, SE entrance point of Mikkelsen Harbour, Trinity Island, was named by Capt H. Borge (*Borge Bay*, q.v.) during his survey of the harbour, probably in 1913–14 (Borge, chart, [1915]; APC, 1960, p. 3; BA chart 3560, 7.iv.1961); photographed from the air by FIDASE in 1956.
- Bories, Grupo*: see Paul Islands.
- Bories, Islote*: see Avian Island.
- Borodin Island*: see Smith Island.
- Borodin, Mount** 71°38'S 72°38'W, rising to c. 300 m N of Boccherini Inlet, Alexander Island, was photographed from the air by RARE in December 1947; following map compilation from these photographs by FIDS in 1959, named after Alexander Porfyrievich Borodin (1834–87), Russian composer, in association with the names of other composers in this area ([in 71°32'S 72°41'W] APC, 1961, p. 2; USHO chart V30–SP6, 1962; Searle, 1963, end map; DOS 710 sheet 14, 1963; [coordinates corrected from USLANDSAT imagery of January 1973] BAS 250P sheet SR 17–18/15, 16, 1–DOS 1974; APC, 1977, p. 6).
- Borodino Island, Ostrov*: see Smith Island.
- Borodino (Smit), Ostrov*: see Smith Island.
- Borodino, Wyspa*: see Smith Island.
- Borrascosa, Valle*: see Windy Valley.
- Botánica, Bahía*: see Botany Bay.
- Botaniki, Prziłgdek*: see Botany Point.
- Botany Bay** 63°41'S 57°53'W, between Church Point and Camp Hill, Trinity Peninsula, on N side of Prince Gustav Channel, following survey by FIDS from “Hope Bay” in December 1946, was named from the fossil plants collected there (BA chart 3205, 23.ix.1949; APC, 1955, p. 6; BAS 250 sheet SP 21–22/13, 1–DOS 1974). *Bahía Botánica* (Chile. DNH chart L, 1951; [misapplied to bay between Bald Head and Crystal Hill] Argentina. MM chart 124, 1957; [correctly applied] Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 51).
- Botany Point** 62°06'S 58°20'W, NE entrance point of Lussich Cove, Martel Inlet, Admiralty Bay, King George Island, was so called by PAE because plant fossils were found there (Birkenmajer, 1980*b*, p. 69 and map Fig. 4, p. 71). *Prziłgdek Botaniki* (Birkenmajer, 1980*b*, p. 71).
- Bothy Bay** 62°10'S 58°58'W, NW coast of Fildes Peninsula, King George Island, following geological work by BAS, 1975–76, was named from the crude stone hut, evidently built by nineteenth-century sealers, on the bay (APC, 1980, p. 3).
- Bothy Lake** 60°44'S 45°40'W, at head of *Cummings Cove* (q.v.), Signy Island, following freshwater biological studies by BAS from 1970, was so named in reference to the refuge hut on the cove (APC, 1982, p. 3; Ellis-Evans, 1983, Fig. 1, p. 79).
- Botones, Isla(s)*: see Buttons, The.
- Bottrill Head** 67°42'S 66°58'W, N entrance point of Dogs Leg Fjord, off Bourgeois Fjord, Fallières Coast, was surveyed by BGLE in 1936; resurveyed by FIDS from “Stonington Island” in 1948 and named after Harold Bottrill (1895–1948), Chairman of the Board of Directors, Maclean and Stapledon SA, shipping agents at Montevideo, who gave great assistance to BGLE and to FIDS, 1943–48 (APC, 1955, p. 6; BAS 250P sheet SQ 19–20/14, 1–DOS 1978). *Cabo Garay*, after an Argentine airman lost in a helicopter accident at Marguerite Bay (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter G).
- Bouchard, Estrecho*: see Admiralty Sound or English Strait.
- Boudet, Île*: see Boudet Island.
- Boudet Island** 65°11'S 64°10'W, S of Petermann Island, Penola Strait, Graham Coast, was roughly charted by FAE, 1908–10, and named *Île Boudet* after Jean Boudet, then French Consul at Rio de Janeiro, who assisted the expedition (Charcot, 1910, p. 366; 1912, Pl. 5). *Boudet Islet* (USHO, 1943, p. 138). *Islote Boudet* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 290). The island was photographed from the air by FIDASE in 1956–57. *Boudet Island* (APC, 1959*a*, p. 4; BA chart 3572, 12.viii.1960).
- Boudet Islet, Islote*: see Boudet Island.
- Boudet, Islotes*: see Sud, Îlots du.
- Boué de Lapeyrère, Baie*: see Lapeyrère Bay.
- Boulder Point** 68°11'S 67°00'W, S point of Stonington Island, Fallières Coast, was surveyed by USAS in 1940–41 (Dyer, map, [c. 1941]); resurveyed by FIDS in 1946–47 and so named because of a prominent granite boulder on the point (APC, 1955, p. 6; BA chart 3213, 23.iii.1956). *Punta Boulder* (Chile. IH chart 1604, 1969).
- Boulder, Punta*: see Boulder Point.
- Boulderstone** 62°44'S 61°13'W, hill rising to 105 m SW of President Head, Snow Island, was so called by FIDASE, 1956–57, when it was used as a triangulation point (Bancroft, 1959, p. 55).
- Boulding Ridge** 68°02'S 66°55'W, running NE–SW and rising to 1 015 m between Todd Glacier and McClary Glacier, Fallières Coast, was surveyed by BAS from “Stonington Island”, 1967–69, and named after Richard Andrew Boulding (b. 1944), BAS surveyor, “Stonington Island”, 1966–68 (APC, 1974, p. 3; BA, 1974, p. 206; BAS 250P sheet SR 19–20/2, 1–DOS 1978).
- Boulier, Islotes*: see Rho Islands.
- Bouls, Mys*: see Bowles, Cape.
- Boulton Peak** 64°07'S 60°42'W, rising to c. 1 250 m SE of Curtiss Bay, Davis Coast, was photographed from the air by FIDASE in 1956–57; in association with the names of pioneers of aviation in this area, named after Matthew Piers Watt Boulton, English inventor of ailerons for lateral control of aircraft in 1868 (APC, 1960, p. 3; BA chart 3560, 7.iv.1961).
- Boumana, Bereg*: see Bowman Coast.
- Bouman, Poluostrov*: see Bowman Peninsula.
- Boumena, Bereg*: see Bowman Coast.
- Boumen, Poluostrov*: see Bowman Peninsula.

*Bouquet, Bahía, Baie*: see Bouquet Bay.

**Bouquet Bay** 64°03'S 62°10'W, bounded by Pasteur Peninsula (Brabant Island), Liège Island and Davis Island, was roughly charted by Foster in 1829 and called *Melville Bay*, probably after Robert Saunders Dundas, 2nd Viscount Melville (1771–1851), First Lord of the Admiralty, 1812–27 (Foster and Kendall, chart, 1829a); recharted by FAE, 1903–05, and named *Baie Bouquet de la Grye*, after Jean-Jacques-Anatole Bouquet de la Grye (1827–1909), French hydrographer, member of the Institut de France, of the Bureau des Longitudes, and of the Commission that approved the plans of FAE and later published the scientific results (Charcot, 1906b, p. ii, 469; 1906a, map facing p. 316). *Bouquet de la Grye Bay* (BA chart 3205, vii. 1909; 1948, p. 189). *Bouquet de la Grye B.* (HA chart, 1928). *Boquet [sic] de la Grye Bay* (USAAF chart [LR-74], 1942). *Bahía Bouquet de la Grye* (Chile. DNH chart LI, 1947). *Bouquet Bay* (BA chart 3570, 27.vi.1952; APC, 1955, p. 6; BAS 250 sheet SQ 19–20/4, 1–DOS 1974). *Bahía Bouquet* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 262; Pierrou, 1970, p. 212; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 51). *Baie Bouquet* (France. SHM, 1954, p. 48). The bay was photographed from the air by FIDASE in 1956–57 and by USN in 1968–69.

*Bouquet de la Grye B., Bahía, Baie, Bay*: see Bouquet Bay.

*Bourceguí, Islote*: see Buskin Rocks.

*Bourchard, Estrecho*: see Admiralty Sound.

*Bourgeoise Fiord*: see Bourgeois Fjord.

*Bourgeois Fd., Fiord(o)*: see Bourgeois Fjord.

**Bourgeois Fjord** 67°39'S 67°02'W, dividing Loubet Coast from Fallières Coast, was charted by FAE, 1908–10, and named *Fiord Bourgeois* after Col. Joseph E. Bourgeois, then Director of the Geographic Service of the French Army and a member of the Commission des Travaux Scientifiques of the expedition (Charcot, 1912, Pl. 1). *Bourgeois Fd.* (BA chart 3175, 9. x. 1914). The fjord was resurveyed by BGLE in July–August 1936. *Bourgeois Fjord* (Rymill, 1938a, map facing p. 432; BA chart 3570, 5.i.1951; DCS 601 sheet 67 66, 1954; APC, 1955, p.6). *Bourgeois Fiord* (USBGN, 1947, p. 139). *Fiordo Bourgeois* (Chile. DNH chart LIII, 1947; Pierrou, 1970, p. 212; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 52). The fjord was further surveyed by FIDS from “Stonington Island” in 1948–49. *Bourgeoise [sic] Fiord* (USHO, 1956, p. 36). *Burzhua-F'ord* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). *Seno Bourgeois* (Chile. DNH, 1962, p. 173).

*Bourgeois, Seno*: see Bourgeois Fjord.

**Boutan Rocks** 64°55'S 63°10'W, five rocks rising 5 m above sea level, NE of Cape Willems, Danco Coast, were photographed from the air by FIDASE in 1956–57; in association with the names of pioneers of photography grouped in this area, named after Louis-Marie-Auguste Boutan (1859–1934), French naturalist; pioneer of submarine photography, 1893–98 (APC, 1960, p. 3; BA chart 3566, 25.viii.1961).

*Boutons, Les*: see Buttons, The.

*Bouvier-fjellet*: see Bouvier, Mount.

*Bouvier, Massif*: see Bouvier, Mount or Reeves, Mount.

*Bouvier, Mont*: see Bouvier, Mount.

*Bouvier, Monte*: see Bouvier, Mount or Reeves, Mount.

**Bouvier, Mount** 67°14'S 68°09'W, rising to c. 2 075 m in central Adelaide Island, was roughly charted by FAE, 1903–05, and named *Pic Bouvier*, after Louis-Eugène Bouvier (1856–1944), French naturalist and member of the Commission appointed by the Ministre de l'Instruction Publique to publish the scientific results of the expedition (Charcot, 1906b, p. ii, 477;

1906a, map facing p. 316); further charted by FAE, 1908–10. *Bouvier Peak* (BA chart 1238, ix. 1908). *Massif Bouvier* (Charcot, 1912, Pl. 1). *Mount Bouvier* (BA chart 3175, 9.x.1914; APC, 1955, p. 6; DCS 601 sheet 67 68, 1954; BA chart 3571, 14.vii.1961). *Bouvier-fjellet* (Aagaard, 1930, end map). *Mont Bouvier* (France. SHM, 1937, p. 409). *Monte Bouvier* (Rymill and others, 1943, map facing p. 272; Pierrou, 1970, p. 212; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 52). The mountain was further surveyed by FIDS from Adelaide, 1961–62. *Gora Buv'ye* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). *Bouvier Massif* (McKeith, 1969, p. 156). *Bouvier South*, referring to S part of massif (McKeith, 1969, p. 157). *Monte Bruyne*, as rejected name used in error (*Mount Reeves*, q.v.) (Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 52).

*Bouvier, Mount*: see Liard Island or Reeves, Mount.

*Bouvier Peak, Pic*: see Bouvier, Mount.

*Bouvier South*: see Bouvier, Mount.

“*Bové, Campo*”: see Italia Valley.

*Bóveda, Roca*: see Cave Island or Cove Rock.

*Boward, Bahía*: see Lamplugh Inlet.

**Bowditch Crests** 68°29'S 65°22'W, rising to 1 670 m, SW of Periphery Point, Bowman Coast, were photographed from the air by Ellsworth on 21 and 23 November 1935 (Joerg, 1936, Figs 2, 3 and 4, p. 456); 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 Nathaniel Bowditch (1773–1838), American astronomer and mathematician; author of *The new American practical navigator* (1801), setting out the practical results of theoretical considerations and many times reprinted (APC, 1962, p. 6; DOS 610 sheet W 68 64, 1963).

**Bowed Point** 61°29'S 55°31'W, SW of The Spit, Gibbs Island, was so called by JSEEIG from the gentle anticline displayed in the rocks (Croxall and Kirkwood, 1979, Map 17.2).

*Boweles, Cape*: see Bowles, Cape.

**Bowen Cirque** 80°43'S 23°27'W, near E end of 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 Norman Levi Bowen (1887–1956), American experimental petrologist who specialized in the phase equilibria of silicate melt systems (APC, 1974, p. 3; BAS 250P sheet SU 26–30/1, 1–DOS 1978).

*Bowies, Monte*: see Bowles, Mount.

**Bowler Rocks** 62°21'S 59°50'W, SW of Table Island, English Strait. One of the rocks was called by AAE *Roca Channel* (Argentina. MM chart 104, 1949) or *Roca Canal* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 331), in error for *Channel Rock* (q.v.). Following survey by an RN Hydrographic Survey Unit in 1967, the rocks were named after David Michael Bowler (b. 1943), surveying recorder aboard the unit's launch *Nimrod* (APC, 1974, p. 3; BA, 1974, p. 165).

*Bowles, Cabo, Cap*: see Bowles, Cape.

**Bowles, Cape** 61°19'S 54°06'W, S point of *Clarence Island* (q.v.), was roughly charted by Bransfield in HM hired brig *Williams* on 4 February 1820, when a landing was made to take formal possession of the island for King George IV; named after Capt. (later Rear-Adm.) William Bowles, RN (1790–1869), Commander-in-Chief of the British fleet in South America, 1816–20 (Bransfield, chart [1820b]; Bone, 1821, p. 746; BA chart [no number], 1822; APC, 1955, p. 6; BA chart 3205, 23.xi.1962; [referred in error to Elephant Island]

- Matthews and Maling, 1967, p. 27). *Cap Bowles* (Eyriès and Malte-Brun, 1823, map facing p. 237). *Cape Boweles* [sic] (Powell, 1824b, p. 100). *Pointe Bowles* (d'Urville, 1842, p. 140). *Cabo Bowles* (Riso Patron S., 1908, end map; Pierrou, 1970, p. 213; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 52). *Kapp Bowles* (HA chart, 1928). *Capt.* [sic] *Bowles* (BA, 1961, p. 215). *Mys Bouls* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). *Mys Boyls* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 24).
- Bowles, Capt.*: see Bowles, Cape.  
*Bowles Fj.*: see Bowles, Mount.  
*Bowles, Kapp*: see Bowles, Cape.  
*Bowles, Mont*: see Bowles, Mount.  
*Bowles, Monte*: see Bowles, Mount or Samuel Peak.
- Bowles, Mount** 62°37'S 60°12'W, rising to c. 750 m between South Bay and Moon Bay, Livingston Island, was roughly charted by Foster of HMS *Chanticleer* in 1829 and named after Capt. (later Rear-Adm.) W. Bowles, RN (*Cape Bowles*, q.v.), with whom Foster surveyed La Plata from HMS *Creole* in 1819 (Foster and Kendall, chart, 1829a; BA chart 3205, 1.vi.1901; APC, 1955, p. 6; DOS 610 sheet W 62 60, 1968). *Pic Bowles* (Charcot, 1912, Pl. 1). *Bowles Fj.* (HA chart, 1928). *Monte Bowles* (Chile. DNH chart L, 1947; Pierrou, 1970, p. 213; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 52). *Mont Bowles* (France. SHM chart 5452, 1951). *Monte Bowies* [sic] (Argentina. MM chart ALFA, 1954). The mountain was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57. *Monte Barnard*, in error (*Mount Friesland*, q.v.) (Argentina. MM chart 127, 1957). *Gora Barnard* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961).
- Bowles, Mount*: see Irving, Mount.  
*Bowles, Pic*: see Bowles, Mount.  
*Bowles, Pointe*: see Bowles, Cape.
- Bowl Glacier and Bowl Valley** 68°19'S 66°52'W, corrie glacier and its valley on S side of Neny Fjord, Fallières Coast, were so called by RARE, with the synonyms *Bowl Valley Glacier* and *Neny Fjord Thumb Glacier Valley* (Nichols, 1953, Fig. 19, p. 30, Fig. 21, p. 31 and p. 46).
- Bowl Valley (Glacier)*: see Bowl Glacier.
- Bowman Coast**, between Cape Northrop and Cape Agassiz, was photographed from the air on 20 December 1928 by Wilkins, who named that part of the coast "which lies further south than Nordenskjöld and Larsen had been and is opposite Fallières Coast" after Dr Isaiah Bowman (1878–1950), American geographer; Director of AGS, 1915–28, and President of Johns Hopkins University, 1928–50 (Wilkins, 1929, p. 366, 376). In early maps the coast trending N–S was limited by c. lat. 68°00'S and c. lat. 69°35'S (Wilkins, 1929, map facing p. 374; AGS, map, [1929c]), or by Cape Northrop in lat. 67°30'S and c. lat. 69°25'S (AGS, 1929a, map p. 308), or was referred to the N side of Wilkins' *Stefansson Strait* (*Stefansson Sound*, q.v.) (Brown, 1929, map p. 102). *Bowman Kysten* (Aagaard, 1930, end map). In November 1935 the coast was rephotographed from the air by Ellsworth. Comparison of Wilkins' and Ellsworth's photographs, in conjunction with preliminary reports by BGLE, led Joerg to follow Wilkins' limits for the coast, but to alter the general trend from N–S to NW–SE (Joerg, 1937, map facing p. 444). Bowman's name was also applied apparently to a short stretch of coast S of Mobiloil Inlet (USHO chart 5411, 1939). *Bowman Küste* (Germany. OK chart 1061, 1938). Following survey from the air and from the ground by USAS, 1940–41, the coast was defined as extending from lat. 66°30'S to lat. 70°35'S (USHO, 1943, p. 270), but later defined as extending from Cape Northrop in c. lat. 67°20'S to Cape Rymill in c. lat. 69°30'S (USBGN, 1947, p. 139). *Costas de Bowman* (Argentina. IGM map, 1945). Following further survey by FIDS from "Hope Bay" and "Stonington Island" in 1947–48, *Bowman Coast* was redefined as extending from Cape Northrop to Cape Agassiz (BA chart 3570, 27.vi.1952; APC, 1955, p. 6; DCS 601 sheets 67 64, 68 62, 1955; DOS 610 sheet W 68 62, 1963; [shown with Cape Northrop incorrectly positioned] BAS sheet Misc. 2, 1981). *Costa Bowman* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 325; Pierrou, 1970, p. 214; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 52). *Bowman Kust* (Knapp, 1958, p. 569). *Bereg Boumana* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). *Bereg Boumena* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 24).
- Bowman, Costa(s)(de)*: see Bowman Coast.  
*Bowman-Halbinsel*: see Bowman Peninsula.
- Bowman Inlet** 68°42'S 64°23'W, S side of Mobiloil Inlet, Bowman Coast, between Kay Nunatak and Platt Point, was surveyed by FIDS from "Stonington Island" in 1958; named after Lieut. Bradley J. Bowman, USNR, Officer-in-charge, "Palmer Station" Construction Unit, ODF, 1969 (USGS sketch map Palmer Land (North Part), 1979; APC, 1980, p. 3).
- Bowman Kust, Küste, Kysten*: see Bowman Coast.
- Bowman Peninsula** 74°49'S 62°16'W, dividing Lassiter Coast from Orville Coast, was photographed from the air by RARE on 21 November 1947 (Ronne, 1948b, p. 372), following which the name *Isaiah Bowman Coast*, after Dr I. Bowman (*Bowman Coast*, q.v.), was applied to that part of the mainland coast SW of Mount Tricorn (AGS, map, 1948). Following ground survey by FIDS–RARE from "Stonington Island" in December 1947, the name of Bowman was transferred to the present feature. *Bowman Peninsula* (Ronne, 1948b, map p. 357; BA chart 3175, 12.xi.1954; APC, 1955, p. 6; USGS sketch map Ellsworth Land–Palmer Land, 1969; BAS 500P sheet SS 17–20/SE, 1-DOS 1981). *Peninsula Bowman* (Argentina. MM chart N–"P"–1, 1952; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 53). *Bowman-Halbinsel* (Kosack, 1955a, end map). *Penisola Bowman* (Zavatti, 1960a, p. 1420). *Poluostrov Bouman* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). *Péninsule Bowman* (Cailleux, 1963, p. 11). The peninsula was rephotographed from the air by USN, 1965–67. *Poluostrov Boumen* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 24). *Glaciar Namuncura*, apparently referring to the ice cover of the peninsula after the "native saint" (Argentina. MD, 1978, Letter N).
- Bowman, Peninsula, Péninsule, Penisola*: see Bowman Peninsula.
- Boxing Island** 64°35'S 61°42'W, W entrance of Giffard Cove, Charlotte Bay, Danco Coast, was photographed from the air by FIDASE in 1956–57, surveyed from the ground by FIDS from "Danco Island" on Boxing Day 1956, and named accordingly (APC, 1960, p. 3; BAS 250 sheet SQ 19–20/4, 1-DOS 1974).
- Box Reef** 67°46'S 69°02'W, semi-circular line of drying rocks, 5 km W of Adelaide, was charted by an RN Hydrographic Survey Unit from HMS *Protector* in 1963; in association with *Cox Reef* (q.v.), named in reference to the fictitious pair who occupied the same lodgings alternately day and night without knowledge of each other (APC, 1964, p. 2; BA chart 3577, 14.viii.1964).
- Boy'a, Przylądek*: see Boy Point.  
*Boyd, Canal, Détroit de*: see Boyd Strait.
- Boydell Glacier** 64°09'S 59°07'W, flowing SE into Sjögren Glacier, Trinity Peninsula, was surveyed by FIDS from "Hope

- Bay" in 1960–61; in association with the names of pioneers of overland mechanical transport grouped in this area, named after James Boydell (d. c. 1860), English inventor of a steam traction engine, the first practical track-laying vehicle (British Patents of 1846 and 1854) (APC, 1964, p. 2; BAS 250 sheet SQ 21–22/1, 1–DOS, 1974).
- Boyd Escarpment** 82°26'S 50°30'W, rising to c. 1 000 m and extending NE from Davis Valley, Dufek Massif, was photographed from the air by USN in 1964; following field work by USGS from 1965, named after Walter W. Boyd, Jr, USARP glaciologist, "Little America", winter 1957; geologist, USGS, for three summers, 1962–66, in Pensacola Mountains (APC, 1980, p. 3).
- Boyd, Estrecho (de), Proliv, S.:* see Boyd Strait.
- Boyd('s) Strait(s), Strasse:* see Boyd Strait.
- Boyd Strait** 62°51'S 61°54'W, running NW-SE between Smith Island and Snow Island, was charted by Weddell on 26 October 1823 and named by him *Boyd Strait* or *Boyd's Straits*, after Capt. David Boyd, RN (d. 1858), under whom he had served as Master in HMS *Firefly*, 1810–11 (Weddell, 1825a, p. 118 and map facing p. 132). *Boyd's Strasse* (Weddell, 1827, third end map). *Boyd's Strait* (Powell, chart, 1828). *Estrecho de Boyd* (Spain. DH chart 458, 1861). *Boyd Strasse* (Friederichsen, 1895, Tafel 7 facing p. 304). *Boyd Sund* (Ohlin, 1898, p. 287). *Boyd Strait* (BA chart 3205, 1.vi.1901, 2.ix.1938; APC, 1955, p. 6; BA chart 3205, 23.xi.1962). *Détroit de Boyd* (Charcot, 1910, p. 28). *Boyd S.* (HA chart, 1928). The strait was recharted by DI, 1930–31. *Estrecho Boyd* (Cordovez Madariaga, 1945, p. 162; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 53). *Canal Boyd* (Chile. DNH chart L, 1947). *Estrecho Larrea*, after Jean Larrea (1782–1847), Argentine patriot and supporter of the War of Independence (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 233; Pierrou, 1970, p. 469). *Stretto Boyd* (Zavatti, 1958, Tav. 9). *Proliv Boyd* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 24).
- Boyd Straits, Strasse, Stretto, Sund:* see Boyd Strait.
- Boyer, Mount** 75°05'S 72°04'W, rising to c. 1 500 m in *Merrick Mountains* (q.v.), was surveyed on USGS Antarctic Peninsula Traverse, 1961–62, and photographed from the air by USN, 1965–66; named after CPO Francis C. Boyer, USN, hospital corpsman in charge of "Eights Station" in 1964 (USGS sketch map Ellsworth Land–Palmer Land, 1969; APC, 1975, p. 3; BAS 500P sheet SS 17–20/SE, 1–DOS 1981).
- Boyer Rocks** 63°35'S 59°02'W, off-shore on NE side of Bone Bay, Trinity Peninsula, were surveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in 1961–62; named after Joseph-Emmanuel-Prosper Boyer (b. 1815), of the French Navy, an officer in *Astrolabe* on FAE, 1837–40 (APC, 1964, p. 2; BAS 250 sheet SP 21–22/13, 1–DOS 1974).
- Boyer Spur** 71°52'S 62°43'W, between Kellogg Glacier and Gruening Glacier, 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 Stephen J. Boyer, geologist with USGS Lassiter Coast party, 1972–73 (Rowley, 1973) (BAS 250 sheet SR 19–20/16, 1–DOS 1976; APC, 1977, p. 6).
- Boyle Mountains** 67°23'S 66°36'W, rising to c. 2 100 m and including Bartholin Peak and Quervain Peak, between Lallemand Fjord and Bourgeois Fjord, Loubet Coast, were photographed from the air by FIDASE in 1956–57; in association with the names of glaciologists grouped in this area, named after The Hon. Robert Boyle (1627–91), English natural philosopher and an Original Founder Member of the Royal Society; author of *New experiments and observations touching cold . . .* (London, 1665) and *Essay on gems* (London, 1672), containing one of the earliest known descriptions of ice crystals (APC, 1959a, p. 4; BA chart 3571, 14.vii.1961; BAS 250P sheet SQ 19–20/14 (Ext.), 1–DOS 1978).
- Boyles, Mount** 75°34'S 70°55'W, highest peak (1 485 m) in *Thomas Mountains* (q.v.), Orville Coast, was named after Dr Joseph Michael Boyles, geologist with a USGS field party in the area, 1977–78 (APC, 1986, p. 3).
- Boyls, Mys:* see Bowles, Cape.
- Boyn Ridge** 69°07'S 71°48'W, N spur of Havre Mountains, N Alexander Island, following geological work by BAS from "Fossil Bluff", 1976–77, was named after Charles Boyn, Director, Agence Général Maritime, France, who superintended the building of *Pourquoi-Pas?* of FAE, 1908–10 (APC, 1980, p. 3).
- Boyone, Monte:* see Bayonne, Mount.
- Boy Point** 62°10'S 58°11'W, E of *Cinder Spur* (q.v.), King George Island, was named by PAE after Dr Władysław Boy-Zeleński (1874–1941), Polish writer and a founder of the literary *cabaret* Zielony Balonik (*Zielony Balonik Cove*, q.v.) (Birkenmajer, 1980b, p. 71 and map Fig. 6, p. 74; APC 1986, p. 3). *Przylądek Boy'a* (Birkenmajer, 1980b, p. 71).
- Brabanta, Isla:* see Brabant Island.
- Brabant Eiland:* see Brabant Island.
- Brabante, Isla, Isola, J.:* see Brabant Island.
- Brabantf, Isla:* see Brabant Island.
- Brabant, Île, Insel, Isla:* see Brabant Island.
- Brabant Island** 64°17'S 62°20'W, extending from 64°00'S to 64°32'S and separated from Danco Coast by Gerlache Strait. The N coast was discovered by Foster in 1829 (Foster and Kendall, chart, 1829a) and probably sighted by GAE, 1973–74, in January 1874. The E coast was roughly mapped by BeAE, 23 January–8 February 1898, when a landing was made (*d'Ursel Point*, q.v.) and the island was named *Île Brabant* after the Belgian province Brabant, which contributed towards the cost of that expedition (Lecoq, chart, 1899; Gerlache, 1900b, p. 472). *Brabant Island* (BA chart 1238, viii.1900; APC, 1955, p. 6; BA chart 3570, 5.i.1951; BAS 250 sheet SQ 19–20/4, 1–DOS 1974). *Isola Brabant* (Gerlache, 1902a). *Brabant-Insel* (Cook, 1903, map following p. x). *Brabant Ön* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904a, Del. 1, end map). The N and W coasts of the island were roughly charted by FAE, 1903–05, in February 1904 and January 1905 (Matha and Rey, 1911, Pl. 1 following p. 615). *Isla Brabante [sic]* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904–05, Tomo 1, end map; Pierrou, 1970, p. 214; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 53). *Brabant Eiland* (Ruys, 1905, map following p. 88). *Isla Brabant* (Jalour, [1907b], map following p. 196). *Brabant Ö* (HA chart, 1928). *Brabantöya* (Risting, 1929, map p. 33). *Brabant-Öen* (Aagaard, 1930, end map). *Brabantøia* (Isachsen, 1934, p. 134). *Isla Brabanta [sic]* (Rymill and others, 1938, map facing p. 272). *Brabantøya* (Aagaard, 1944, p. 32). *Isla Brabant [sic]* (Vila Labra, 1947, map p. 203). *Isla Brabant [sic]* (Ihl C. and Ayala A., 1947, map facing p. 64). *Isla Brabant [sic]* (Orrego Vicuña, 1948, p. 201). *Isla José Toribio Medina*, after the "illustrious Chilean polygrapher" (Orrego Vicuña, 1948, p. 201 and end map). *Isola Brabante* (Zavatti, 1952, p. 510). *J. [sic] Brabante* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 246a). *Isla Brabante [sic]* (Argentina. MM chart 106a, 1954). *Ostrov Brabant* (Baranov and others, 1954, map p. 283). The island was photographed from the air by FIDASE in 1956–57 and subsequently mapped from air photographs.

- Ostrov Brabantský* (Bártl, 1958, map facing p. 144). *Brabant* (González-Ferrán and Vergara, 1972, map Fig. 1, p. 191). *Brabaut* [sic] *Island* (BA, 1974, p. 181). *Isla Brabantf* [sic] (Alarcón and others, 1976, Fig. 2, p. 11). The island was further surveyed by JSEBI (Furse, 1986).
- Brabant, Isola, Ö, -Öen, -öia, Ön, Ostrov, -öya, öya*: see Brabant Island.
- Brabantský, Ostrov*: see Brabant Island.
- Brabaut Island*: see Brabant Island.
- Brabazon Point** 64°23'S 61°16'W, E entrance point of Salvesen Cove, Hughes Bay, Danco Coast, was photographed from the air by FIDASE in 1956–57 and surveyed from the ground by FIDS from "Portal Point" in 1957–58; in association with the names of pioneers of aviation grouped in this area, named after John Theodore Cuthbert Moore-Brabazon, 1st Baron Brabazon of Tara (1884–1964), first British subject to fly an aeroplane in the British Isles, April 1909, and holder of No. 1 Certificate, Royal Aero Club; in charge of the Royal Flying Corps Photographic Section and responsible for the development of air photography in that section in the First World War; Minister of Transport, 1940–41, and of Aircraft Production, 1941–42 (APC, 1960, p. 3; BA chart 3566, 25.viii.1961).
- Braddock Nunataks** 70°48'S 65°57'W, rising to 1 640 m E of Bertram Glacier, George VI Sound, were surveyed from the ground by BAS from "Fossil Bluff" in 1970–72 and photographed from the air by USN in 1966–69; mapped from air photographs by USGS; named after Lieut. Robert L. Braddock, Jr, USN (CEC), Officer-in-charge, "South Pole Station", 1974 (APC, 1977, p. 6; USGS sketch map Palmer Land (North Part), 1979).
- Bradford Glacier** 65°54'S 64°09'W, flowing N into Bigo Bay, Graham Coast, was photographed from the air by FIDASE in 1956–57 and surveyed from the ground by FIDS from "Prospect Point" in 1957; in association with the names of other pioneers of documentation grouped in this area, named after Samuel Clement Bradford (1878–1948), Keeper of the Science Library, London, 1930–38; pioneer advocate of scientific information services (APC, 1959a, p. 4; BA chart 3573, 26.viii.1960).
- Brading, Mount** 64°17'S 59°20'W, rising to 980 m NE of Larsen Inlet, Nordenskjöld Coast, was surveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in 1960–61 and named after Christopher Graham Brading (b. 1932), FIDS surveyor, "Hope Bay", 1959–60, who worked in the area and made the first ascent of the mountain with I. F. G. Hampton (*Hampton Bluffs*, q.v.) and others ([in 64°17'S 59°17'W] APC, 1964, p. 2; [co-ordinates corrected] BAS 250 sheet SQ 21–22/1, 1–DOS 1974; APC, 1977, p. 6). *Montaña González Albarracín*, after a sailor in the Argentine corvette *Uruguay*, 1904–05 (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter B).
- Bradley, Cabo** 64°19'S 58°45'W, S side of Sjögren Glacier Tongue, Trinity Peninsula, was so called by AAE after a famous Argentine airman (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter B).
- Bradley, Monte*: see Bradley, Mount.
- Bradley, Mount** 63°53'S 58°36'W, rising to 835 m on W side of Prince Gustav Channel, Trinity Peninsula, following survey by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in August 1945, was named after [Sir] Kenneth Granville Bradley (1904–1977), Colonial Secretary, Stanley, Falkland Islands, 1942–46; Director, Commonwealth Institute, London, 1953–69 (APC, 1955, p. 6; BA chart 3205, 23.ix.1949; BAS 250 sheet SP 21–22/13, 1–DOS 1974). *Monte Bradley* (Chile. DNH chart L, 1951; IHA, 1974, p. 53). *Monte Director*, after the Argentine frigate *Director* (Capt. G. Estan), which carried out sealing operations in the south, 1810–20, and may have sailed past the sub-Antarctic islands (Argentina. MM chart 110, 1963; Pierrou, 1970, p. 315).
- Bradley Rock** 65°01'S 64°42'W, NW of entrance to French Passage, Graham Coast, was charted by an RN Hydrographic Survey Unit from HMS *Protector* in March 1965 and named after Cdr Edgar Michael Bradley, RN (b.1929), in charge of the survey (APC, 1974, p. 3; BA chart 3572, 29.xi.1974).
- Bragg, Gora*: see Bragg, Mount.
- Bragg Islands** 66°29'S 66°26'W, E side of Crystal Sound, Loubet Coast, including Molecule Island, Rambler Island, Sunday Island, Vagrant Island and Atom Rock, were charted by DI in 1930–31 and named *Marin Darbel Islands* in association with *Darbel Bay* (q.v.) (Ardley and others, chart, 1930; BA, 1942, p. 47; chart 3196, 12.xi.1948); further charted from the air by BGLE in 1935–36 (Rymill, 1938a, map facing p. 496). *Îles Marin Darbel* (France. SHM, 1937, p. 409). These islands were wrongly identified with islands to the NE (*Darbel Islands*, q.v.); following resurvey by FIDS in September 1958, they were renamed *Bragg Islands* in association with the names of glaciologists grouped in this area, after Sir William Henry Bragg (1862–1942), English physicist and Nobel Laureate in physics, 1915, who interpreted X-ray measurements to give the location of oxygen atoms in the structure of ice; Director (Professor of Chemistry), Royal Institution of Great Britain, 1923–42; President of the Royal Society, 1935–40 (APC, 1960, p. 3; BA chart 3571, 14.vii.1961).
- Bragg, Mount** 84°06'S 56°43'W, rising to c. 1 480 m in Neptune Range, Pensacola Mountains, was surveyed from the ground by USGS in 1963–64 and photographed from the air by USN in 1964; named after Ralph L. Bragg, USN, photographer with Squadron VX–6 at "McMurdo Station", 1964 (USGS sheet SV 21–30/1, 1968; APC, 1974, p. 3). *Gora Bragg* (Soviet Union. MMF map V–21–V–30, 1972).
- Brahms Ice Front** 71°25'S 73°50'W (January 1973), seaward face of *Brahms Ice Shelf* (q.v.), SW Alexander Island (APC, 1980, p. 3).
- Brahms Ice Shelf** 71°30'S 73°42'W, the ice shelf in *Brahms Inlet* (q.v.), SW Alexander Island (APC, 1980, p. 3).
- Brahms Inlet** 71°30'S 73°42'W, N side of Beethoven Peninsula, SW Alexander Island, after map compilation by FIDS in 1959 from air photographs taken by RARE in 1947, was named after Johannes Brahms (1833–97), German composer, in association with the names of other composers in this area ([in 71°25'S 73°55'W] APC, 1961, p. 2; USHO chart V30–SP6, 1962; DOS 710 sheet 14, 1963; Searle, 1963, map Fig. 3; [co-ordinates corrected from USLANDSAT imagery of January 1973] BAS 250P sheet SR 17–18/15, 16, 1–DOS 1974; APC, 1977, p. 6). *Ledyanoy Bukhta Bramsa* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 24).
- Braillard Point** 62°13'S 58°55'W, NE point of Ardley Island, Maxwell Bay, King George Island, was charted by DI in 1935 and named after Able Seaman Albert Thomas Braillard, RN, of *Discovery II*, 1931–35 (Nelson and others, chart, 1935g; APC, 1960, p. 3; DOS 610 sheet W 62 58, 1968).
- Brains Isles*: see Gibbs Island or O'Briens Islands.
- Brama** [= gate] 62°13'S 58°28'W, small valley W of Demay Point, Admiralty Bay, King George Island, was so called descriptively by PAE (Birkenmajer, 1979b, map Fig. 3, p. 3).
- Brambant, Isla*: see Brabant Island.
- Bramsa, Ledyanoy Bukhta*: see Brahms Inlet.
- Branbant, Isla*: see Brabant Island.

**Branco, Mount** 65°25'S 64°01'W, rising to c. 975 m N of Beascochea Bay, Graham Coast, was charted by FAE, 1908–10, and named *Sommet Rio Branco* after Baron Rio Branco, then Minister of Foreign Affairs of Brazil, who assisted the expedition at Rio de Janeiro in October 1908 (Charcot, 1912, Pl. 4); resurveyed by BGLE in August 1935 (Rymill, 1938*a*, map facing p. 400). *Mount Rio Branco* (USHO, 1943, p. 141; USBGN, 1969, p. 163). *Cerro Rio Branco* (Argentina. IGM map, 1946). *Mount Branco* (APC, 1955, p. 6; BA chart 3573, 26.viii.1960). The mountain was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57, and surveyed from the ground by FIDS-RN in 1958. *Monte Rio Branco* (Chile. DNH chart 1502, 1962; IHA, 1974, p. 242).

*Brandidzh, Gora*: see Brundage, Mount.

**Brand Peak** 70°01'S 63°55'W, rising to c. 2 000 m SE of Eternity Range, N central Palmer Land, was photographed from the air by USN, 1966–69, and mapped from air photographs by USGS; named after Timothy Brand, USARP biologist, “Palmer Station”, 1974 (APC, 1977, p. 6; USGS sketch map Palmer Land (North Part), 1979).

*Bransfield, Canal de, Détroit (de)*: see Bransfield Strait.

*Bransfield Point*: see Bransfield Island.

*Bransfield Strait(s)*: see Bransfield Strait.

*Brandy, Bahía*: see Brandy Bay.

**Brandy Bay** 63°50'S 57°58'W, between *San Carlos Point* (q.v.) and Bibby Point, James Ross Island, was probably first sighted by SwAE in October 1903 (Nordenskjöld and others, 1905, map facing p. 316); surveyed by FIDS in December 1945; named following a subsequent visit by FIDS from “Hope Bay” in August 1952, when there was discussion as to whether brandy should be used as treatment for a dog bite (APC, 1958, p. 4; BA chart 3205, 23.xi.1962). *Bahía Bonita* [= fair bay] (Argentina. IAA map, [1959c]). *Bahía Brandy* (Malagnino and others, 1978, map p. 491).

*Brandy Point*: see San Carlos Point.

*Branfield(s) Strait*: see Bransfield Strait.

*Bransfieldsundet*: see Bransfield Strait.

*Bransfeild Straat*: see Bransfield Strait.

*Bransfielda, Cieśnina*: see Bransfield Strait.

*Bransfield Basin, -Bassängen, -Bassin*: see Bransfield Strait.

*Bransfield-Berg*: see Bransfield, Mount.

*Bransfield, Canal de*: see Bransfield Strait.

*Bransfield, Cerro*: see Bransfield, Mount.

*Bransfield, Détroit (de), Estrecho (de)*: see Bransfield Strait.

*Bransfield Felsen*: see Bransfield Rocks.

*Bransfield Fj., -fjellet*: see Bransfield, Mount.

*Bransfieldin Salmi*: see Bransfield Strait.

*Bransfield, Isla*: see Bransfield Island.

**Bransfield Island** 63°11'S 56°38'W, E entrance of Antarctic Sound, separated from d'Urville Island by Burden Passage. The N coast was roughly charted by Bransfield in January–February 1820 (Bransfield, chart, [1820*b*]). The name *Point Bransfield* was given by Ross on 30 December 1842 to what he described as “the low western termination of the land” (Joinville Island, at that time thought to be joined to Dundee Island and d'Urville Island), after Edward Bransfield, Master, RN (*Bransfield Strait*, q.v.) (Ross, 1847*a*, p. 329). *Bransfield Point* (BA chart 3205, 31.x.1921), *Bransfield P.* (HA chart, 1928), *Bransfield [sic] Point* (France. SHM, 1937, p. 402), *Punta Bransfield* (Chile. DNH chart L, 1947), all shown as W extremity of d'Urville Island, with the much smaller island not charted. Following survey by FIDS from *Trepassey* in January

1947, this W extremity was shown to be an island and named *Bransfield Island* (BA chart 3205, 23.ix.1949; APC, 1955, p. 6; BAS 250 sheet SP 21–22/14 (Ext.), 1–DOS 1973). *Isla Bransfield* (Chile. DNH chart L, 1951; Pierrou, 1970, p. 214; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 53). The island was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57, and surveyed from the ground by FIDS from “Hope Bay”, 1960–62. *Ostrov Bransfield* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961).

*Bransfieldklippene*: see Bransfield Rocks.

*Bransfield Land*: see Trinity Peninsula.

*Bransfield, Mar de, Meer*: see Bransfield Strait.

*Bransfield, Mont(e)*: see Bransfield, Mount.

**Bransfield, Mount** 63°17'S 57°06'W, rising to 760 m at NE end of Trinity Peninsula, was roughly mapped by Edward Bransfield, Master, RN (*Bransfield Strait*, q.v.) in January–February 1820 (Bransfield, chart, [1820*b*]); further mapped by FAE, 1837–40, and named *Mont Bransfield* on 27 February 1838 after its discoverer (d'Urville, 1838, map following p. 1170). *Mount Bransfield* (BA chart 1238, 7.ix.1839; APC, 1955, p. 6; BAS 250 sheet SP 21–22/13, 1–DOS 1974). *Mount Hope (Hope Island)*, q.v.), referring to “the eastern point of Palmer's Land [= Trinity Peninsula]” in position 63°25'S 57°55'W (Wilkes, 1845, Vol. 1, p. 136; Balch, 1904, map facing p. 81). *Monte Bransfield* (Spain. DH chart 458, 1861; Pierrou, 1970, p. 215; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 53). *Bransfield-Berg* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904*b*, Vol. 1, p. 60). *Cerro Bransfield* (Riso Patron S., 1908, p. 13). *Bransfield Fj.* (HA chart, 1928). *Bransfieldfjellet* (Aagaard, 1930, end map). *Mount Hope (Mount Bransfield)* (USHO, 1943, p. 109). The mountain was surveyed by FIDS from “Hope Bay”, 1945–47.

*Bransfield Öyane*: see Bransfield Rocks.

*Bransfield P., Point*: see Bransfield Island.

*Bransfield, Punta*: see Bransfield Island or Turnbull Point.

*Bransfield, Rocas, Rochers, Roches, Rock*: see Bransfield Rocks.

**Bransfield Rocks** 61°45'S 56°51'W, between King George Island and O'Brien Island, were reported to lie in about this position by Edward Bransfield, Master, RN (*Bransfield Strait*, q.v.) in 1820, and subsequently named *Roches Bransfield* after him (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904*c*, map p. 388); reported in 1926 to lie SW of Bransfield's position (BA, 1930, p. 59). *Bransfield Rocks* (BA chart 3205, 2.ix.1927; APC, 1955, p. 6; BA chart 3205, special issue 12.ii.1954). *Bransfield Öyane* (HA chart, 1928). *Bransfieldklippene* (Aagaard, 1930, end map). *Bransfield Rock [sic]* (BA, 1930, p. 175). The rocks were not seen by DI in their charted position on 30 January 1937 (Hill, 1937; BA, 1948, p. 148). *Rochers Bransfield* (France. SHM, 1937, p. 392). *Rocas Bransfield* (Argentina. MM chart 64, 1939). *Bransfield Felsen* (Stocks, chart, 1941). *Barnsfield [sic] Rocks* (USAAF chart [LR–74], 1942). *Bransfield Skjoerne* (Hansen, chart 5, 1947*a*). The rocks were not sighted from *John Biscoe* during surveys of the area, 1949–53 (BA, 1954, p. 22). *Skaly Bransfield* (Soviet Union. BSE, 1950, map following p. 484). *Ostrov Chernyy* [= black island] (Guretskiy, 1954, p. 464). In 1955 the rocks were deleted from BA charts as non-existent (BA chart 3205, special issue 29.iv.1955; 1956, p. 33; APC, 1975, p. 3).

*Bransfield S., Sd., Sea, Shaat*: see Bransfield Strait.

*Bransfield Skjoerne*: see Bransfield Rocks.

*Bransfield Sound, Str., Straat, -strædet, Straight*: see Bransfield Strait.

*Bransfield(')s Strait*: see Bransfield Strait.

*Bransfields Sund*: see Bransfield Strait.



**Bransfield Strait**, separating South Shetland Islands from Trinity Peninsula and the Joinville Island group, was discovered but thought to be a gulf in January 1820 by Edward Bransfield, Master, RN (1785–1852), commanding HM hired brig *Williams* for her Antarctic voyage of 1819–20 to survey the South Shetland Islands; discoverer of Trinity Peninsula, the first part of continental Antarctica to be seen by man (Bransfield, chart, [1820*b*]); subsequently charted by early sealers. *Christmas Sound*, believed to refer to this feature in the log of the American sloop *Hero* (Capt. Nathaniel B. Palmer), 1820–21 (Hobbs, 1939*a*, p. 41). *Kiles Way*, referring to the W part of this feature (Pendleton, 1821–23, 30 December 1821). *Branfields* [*sic*] *Strait*, *Bransfields Strait* (Weddell, 1825*a*, maps facing p. 1, 132). *Bransfield's Strait* (Powell, chart, 1828). *Bransfield Strait* (BA chart 1238, 7.ix.1839; 3205, 25.iii.1937; APC, 1955, p. 6; BA chart 3205, 23.xi.1962). *Bransfieldstrasse* (Ross, 1847*b*, p. 392). *Détroit de Bransfield* (Vincendon-Dumoulin, atlas, 1847, Pl. 43). *Estrecho de Bransfield* (Spain. DH chart 458, 1861). *Bransfield Sund* (Ohlin, 1898, p. 298). *Détroit Bransfield* (Gerlache, 1902*b*, p. 28). *Stretto di Bransfield* (Gerlache, 1902*a*, end map). *Bransfield-Bassin* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904*b*, Vol. 2, p. 127). *Bransfield-Straitet* (Andersson, 1904*b*, p. 69). *Bransfield Basin* (Andersson, 1904*c*, p. 217). *Bransfields Sund* (Nordenskjöld, 1904*a*, p. 46). *Bransfield Sundet* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904*a*, Del. 1, end map). *Bransfield Shaat* (Manen, 1905, Kaart 8 following p. 710). *Bransfield Straat* (Ruys, 1905, map following p. 88). *Bronsfeld* [*sic*]-*Sond* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1907, p. 55). *Canal de Bransfield* (Nordenskjöld, [1907*b*], p. 99). *Estrecho Bransfield* (Riso Patron S., 1908, end map; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 53). *Bransfield-Bassängen* (Palander, 1914, map p. 16). *Bransfield Straits* (Lester, 1920–22*b*, p. 13; Nelson and others, chart 1935*c*; James, 1949, p. 67). *Bransfield Straight* [*sic*] (Lester, 1920–22*a*, Vol. 1, p. 23; USHO, 1943, p. 106). *Bransfeild* [*sic*] *Straat* (Shackleton, 1921, end map). *Bransfieldstrædet* (Risting, 1922, p. 325). *Bransfield Stredet* (Holtedahl and Mosby, 1928, p. 233). *Bransfield S.* (HA chart, 1928). *Détroit Bransfield* [*sic*], *Détroit de Bransfield*, *Bransfield Strait* (France. SHM, 1937, p. xvi, 399, 400). *Bransfield Meer* (Stocks, chart, 1941). *Bransfield Sea*, referring to the whole of this feature, and *Bransfield Strait*, referring to its W end (USAAF chart 1737, 1946). *Bransfield Sd.* (Hansen, chart 5, 1947*a*). *Bransfield Sound*, as rejected form (USBGN, 1947, p. 140). *Bransfield Str.* (Hansen, chart [no number], 1947*b*). *Bransfieldin Salmi* (Andersson, 1948, map p. 329). *Mar de la Flota* [= sea of the fleet], after the Argentine Navy following operations in the area, 1947–48 (Argentina. MRE, [1948*c*], end map; Pierrou, 1970, p. 367). *Canal de Bransfield* (CACA, 1949*a*, p. 32). *Proliv Bransfild* (Soviet Union, BSE, 1950, map following p. 484). *Branfieldsundet* [*sic*] (Skottsberg, 1950, p. 367). *Mar de la Flotta* (Riggi, 1950, map facing p. 24). *Mar de Bransfield* (Torwil, 1953, p. 389). *Branfield* (Capurro, 1955, p. 158). *Branfield Strait* (Pinochet de la Barra, 1955, p. 55). *Bransfieldüv Prüliv* (Bártl, 1958, map facing p. 144). *Stretto Bransfield* (Zavatti, 1958, Tav. 9). *Bransfield Straits* (Hardy, 1967, p. 300). *Ciesnina Bransfielda* (Birkenmajer, 1979*b*, map Fig. 1, p. 2).

*Bransfield-Straitet*, *Straits*, *-strasse*, *stredet*, *Stretto (di)*, *-sund(et)*: see Bransfield Strait.

*Bransfieldüv Prüliv*: see Bransfield Strait.

*Bransfild*, *Ostrov*: see Bransfield Island.

*Bransfild*, *Proliv*: see Bransfield Strait.

*Bransfild*, *Skaly*: see Bransfield Rocks.

**Brash Island** 63°23'S 54°54'W, between Joinville Island and Danger Islands, following survey by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in 1953 was named *Brash Islet* from the prevalence of brash ice in this area (APC, 1958, p. 4). *Brash Island* (APC, 1959*a*, p. 4; BA chart 3205, 23.xi.1962).

*Brash Islet*: see Brash Island.

*Brategg*, *Banco*: see Brategg Bank.

**Brategg Bank** 65°15'S 68°32'W, submarine bank with least depth of 99 m, NW of Biscoe Islands, Graham Coast, was charted by NWE, 1947–48, and named after the expedition ship *Brategg* (Kapt. N. Larsen) (BA chart 1240, 1950; 1952, p. 27; [in 65°05'S 68°21'W]; APC, 1955, p. 6; [co-ordinates corrected] BA chart 3175, 5.vii.1957; APC, 1977, p. 6). *Brat-teggen* [*sic*], as rejected form (USBGN, 1956, p. 69). *Banco Brategg* (Argentina. MM chart 94, 1960; Pierrou, 1970, p. 54).

*Bratholm*: see Steepholm.

*Bratteggen*: see Brategg Bank.

*Brattholmene*: see Steepholm.

**Braun, Mount** 69°26'S 71°24'W, rising to c. 900 m on S side of Palestrina Glacier, NW Alexander Island, following survey by FIDS from "Fossil Bluff", 1975–76, was named after Lieut. Cdr William K. Braun, USN, aircraft commander, Squadron VXE-6, ODF 1970 and 1971 (APC, 1980, p. 3).

*Braun, Mys*: see Brown, Cape.

*Bravant(e), Isla*: see Brabant Island.

**Bravo, Glaciär** 62°31'S 59°47'W, W of Yankee Harbour, Greenwich Island, was so called following survey of the harbour from the patrol ship *Lientur* on CAE, 1952–53, probably after an officer in the ship (Chile. DNH chart 501, 1953; IHA, 1974, p. 54).

*Bravo, Rocas*: see Snag Rocks.

*Brayant, Mys*: see Bryant, Cape.

**Brazitis Nunatak** 84°58'S 67°23'W, rising to 1 625 m in S Patuxent Range, Pensacola Mountains, was surveyed from the ground by USGS in 1961–62 and photographed from the air by USN in 1964; named after Peter F. Brazitis, US cosmic ray observer, "South Pole Station", winter 1967 (USGS sheet SV 11–20/4, 1969; APC, 1974, p. 3).

**Breaker Island** 64°46'S 64°07'W, WNW of Arthur Harbour, Anvers Island, following survey by FIDS in 1955 was named *Breaker Islet* because of the breakers off-shore in rough seas (APC, 1958, p. 4; BA chart 3572, 25.viii.1958). *Breaker Island* (APC, 1959*a*, p. 4; BA chart 3572, 12.viii.1960).

*Breaker Islet*: see Breaker Island.

**Breaker, Mount** 67°52'S 67°16'W, highest point (880 m) on Horseshoe Island, Fallières Coast, after survey by FIDS in 1955–57 (when the first ascent was made) was named descriptively, the two summits being separated by a shallow col resembling a breaking wave (APC, 1959*a*, p. 4; DOS 310 Horseshoe Island sheet, 1961).

**Breakwater Island** 64°48'S 63°14'W, off NE coast of Wiencke Island, Danco Coast, was called in error *Islote Bób* (*Bob Island*, q.v.) by AAE (Argentina. MM chart 106, 1949); following survey by FIDS from "Port Lockroy" in 1944, named *Breakwater Islet* (BA chart 3213, 6.x.1950; APC, 1955, p. 6). *Islote Roberto* (Argentina. MM 1953, p. 274). *Breakwater Island* (APC, 1959*a*, p. 4; BA chart 3566, 16.x.1959). *Islote Breakwater* (Chile. DNH chart 1501, 1962; IHA, 1974, p. 55).

*Breakwater Islet*, *Islote*: see Breakwater Island.

*Breasts, The*: see Régnard Peaks.

*Breccia Crag*: see Unconformity Buttress.

**Breccia Crags** 60°42'S 45°12'W, rising to 270 m in SE Coronation Island, following surveys by FIDS from Signy, 1956–58, were named from the contact between brecciated schist and conglomerate displayed there (APC, 1959a, p. 4; DOS 510 South Orkney Islands, West Sheet, 1963).

**Breccia Island** 68°22'S 67°01'W, N side of Rymill Bay, Fallières Coast, was photographed from the air by RARE on 27 November 1947; following geological work by RARE, so named because the country rock is a plutonic breccia (Nichols, 1955, p. 23; APC, 1962, p. 7; DOS 610 sheet W 68 66, 1963); surveyed by FIDS from "Stonington Island" in 1962.

**Breguet Glacier** 64°11'S 60°39'W, flowing W into Cierva Cove, Hughes Bay, Danco Coast, was called *Glaciar Grande* (Di Lena, 1956, map p. 95); photographed from the air by FIDASE in 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 the brothers Louis (1880–1955) and Jacques (1881–1939) Breguet, French aircraft designers who built and flew the first helicopter to carry a man in vertical flight, in 1907 (APC, 1960, p. 3; BA chart 3560, 7.iv.1961).

*Breiffuss, Glaciar*: see Breiffuss Glacier.

**Breiffuss Glacier** 66°54'S 65°01'W, flowing SE into Mill Inlet, Foyn Coast, was photographed from the air by RARE and called *Shelby Glacier* after Miss M. Shelby, of New Orleans, La (*Mount Shelby*, q.v.) (Ronne, 1949, photograph p. 229, map p. 230); following survey by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in December 1947, named *Breiffuss Glacier*, in association with the names of Antarctic historians grouped in this area, after Prof. Leonid Lvovich Breiffuss (1864–1950), Director of the Hydrometeorological Branch, Russian Navy, 1912–20; later of Berlin and of Deutsches Hydrographisches Institut, Hamburg; founder of the organization "Aeroarctic" and author of numerous polar bibliographies (APC, 1955, p. 6; DCS 601 sheet 66 64, 1955). *Wilson Glacier*, as rejected name after Maj. Gen. R. C. Wilson, USAAF (*Mount Wilson*, q.v.) (USBGN, 1956, p. 69). *Glaciar Breiffuss* (Argentina. MM chart 110, 1957). *Lednik Breytfusa* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961).

*Brekcyjowa Turnia*: see Unconformity Buttress.

**Brennecke Nunataks** 72°14'S 63°35'W, rising to c. 1 700 m at head of Beaumont Glacier, central Palmer Land, were photographed from the air by USN, 1966–69, and surveyed from the ground by BAS from "Stonington Island", 1974–75; named after Dr Carl Wilhelm Adolf Brennecke (1875–1924), German oceanographer; member of the staff of Deutsche Seewarte [German Naval Observatory], 1904–24; member of GAE, 1911–12 (USGS sketch map Palmer Land (North Part), 1979; APC, 1980, p. 3; BAS sheet Misc.2, 1981).

*Bresino Island*: see Greenwich Island.

*Bresso Eiland*: see Low Island.

*Brewster, Cape*: see Byewater Point.

**Brewster Island** 64°43'S 62°35'W, in Errera Channel, Danco Coast, was photographed from the air by FIDASE and charted by FIDS from *Shackleton* in 1956–57; called *Islote Sorpresa* [= surprise islet] (Argentina. MM, 1957a, p. 106; Pierrou, 1970, p. 669), *Islotito Sorpresa* (Argentina. MM, 1957a, p. 106) or *Isla Sorpresa* (Argentina. MM, 1958b, p. 113); in association with the names of pioneers of photogrammetry grouped in this area, named after Sir David Brewster (1781–1868), British natural philosopher, who improved the mirror stereoscope invented by Sir C. Wheatstone (*Wheatstone Glacier*, q.v.) by substituting prisms in 1844 (APC, 1960, p. 3; BAS 250 sheet SQ 19–20/4, 1–DOS 1974).

*Breytfusa, Lednik*: see Breiffuss Glacier.

*Brialmont, Bahía (de)*: see Hughes Bay.

*Brialmont B., Baia*: see Brialmont Cove.

*Brialmont, Baie (de), Bay*: see Brialmont Cove or Hughes Bay.

*Brialmont Bay (Knoldebugt)*: see Cierva Cove.

*Brialmont-Bucht*: see Brialmont Cove or Hughes Bay.

*Brialmont Bukten*: see Hughes Bay.

*Brialmont, Caleta*: see Brialmont Cove or Cierva Cove.

**Brialmont Cove** 64°16'S 60°59'W, between Charles Point and Spring Point, Danco Coast, was roughly charted by BeAE on 24 January 1898; named *Baie Brialmont* or *Baie de Brialmont* after Lieut. Gen. Alexis-Henri Brialmont (1821–1903), Belgian military engineer; member of the Académie Royale de Belgique, who was appointed first President of the Commission de la *Belgica* in December 1899 (Lecointe, map, 1899; Gerlache, 1900b, p. 466). *Brialmont Bay* (BA chart 1238, viii.1900). *Baia Brialmont* (Gerlache, 1902a). *Brialmontbucht* (Skottsberg, 1912, p. 8). *Brialmont Cove* (BA chart 3175, 31.x.1921; APC, 1955, p. 6; BA chart 3560, 7.iv.1961). *Brialmont B.* (HA chart, 1928). *Caleta Brialmont* (Chile. DNH chart LI, 1947; IHA, 1974, p. 55). *Bahía Maldita* [= perverse bay], referring to the difficulties of interpreting photographs of the bay (Argentina. MM chart OO, 1954; Pierrou, 1970, p. 500). The cove was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57.

*Brialmont Cove*: see Cierva Cove.

*Brian*: see Brian Island.

*Briand, Bahía*: see Briand Fjord or Pelletan, Baie.

*Briand, Baie, Bay*: see Briand Fjord.

**Briand Fjord** 65°02'S 63°02'W, NE arm of Flandres Bay, Danco Coast, was charted by FAE, 1903–05, and named *Baie Briand* after Aristide Briand (1862–1932), French statesman; Minstre de l'Instruction Publique in 1906 and later Prime Minister; Nobel Laureate for Peace, 1926 (Charcot, 1906b, p. 472; Matha and Rey, 1911, Pl. 3 following p. 615). *Briand Bay* (USHO, 1943, p. 135). *Bahía Briand* (Argentina. MM chart 106, 1949; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 55). *Bahía Dedo* [= finger bay] (Argentina. MM chart A–2–A, 1954; Pierrou, 1970, p. 300). Following a visit to Flandres Bay by *Shackleton* in February 1956 and air photography by FIDASE in 1956–57, the feature was renamed *Briand Fjord* (APC, 1960, p. 3; BA chart 3566, 25.viii.1961).

*Brian, Isla*: see Brian Island.

**Brian Island** 68°08'S 67°07'W, W-most of the Debenham Islands, Fallières coast, was charted by BGLE in February 1936 (Rymill, 1938a, p. 12); named *Brian* after Herbert Brian Debenham (b. 1923), second son of Prof. Frank Debenham (*Debenham Islands*, q.v.) (BA chart 3213, 7.ii.1947). *Brian Island* (USHO chart 6651, 1946; BA chart 3213, 6.x.1950; APC, 1955, p. 6). *Islote Brian* (Argentina. MM chart 116, 1952; Pierrou, 1970, p. 216). *Isla Brian* (Chile. DNH, 1962, p. 199; IHA, 1974, p. 55).

*Brian, Islote*: see Brian Island.

*Brian's Isle*: see Bridgeman Island.

*Briant, Cabo*: see Bryant, Cape.

**Brice, Mount** 75°22'S 72°37'W, rising to c. 1 500 m in Behrendt Mountains, was surveyed on USGS Antarctic Peninsula Traverse, 1961–62, and photographed from the air by USN, 1965–67; named after Neil M. Brice, USARP radio scientist at "Camp Sky-Hi" (now "Eights Station") in this area, 1961–62 (USGS sketch map Ellsworth Land–Palmer Land, 1969; APC, 1975, p. 3; BAS 500P sheet SS 17–20/SE, 1–DOS 1981).

*Bride Island*: see Bryde Island.

*Bridgemaen, Île*: see Bridgeman Island.

*Bridgeman Eiland, Île (et Volcan), Îlot, -Insel, Isla*: see Bridgeman Island.

**Bridgeman Island** 62°03'S 56°45'W, volcanic island rising to 240 m above sea level, E of King George Island, was discovered by Bransfield, 22 January 1820, and named *Bridgemans Island*, probably after Capt. (later Vice-Adm.) The Hon. Charles Orlando Bridgeman, RN (1791–1860), serving in HMS *Icarus* on the South America station in 1819 (Bransfield, chart, [1820b]). *Brian's Isle* or *Burning Mount*, incorrectly positioned but almost certainly referring to this island (Sherratt, 1821, map facing cols. 1215–16). The island was recharted by RAE, 26 January 1821, and called *Ostrov Yelena* or *Yelena Kamen'* after St. Helena, the place of exile of the Emperor Napoleon, 1815–21 ([Bellingshausen], 1831a, sheet 62; 1831b, Vol. 2, p. 266). *Bridgeman's Island* (Baird, 1821, p. 233; BA chart [no number], 1822). *Bridgman's [sic] Island* (Powell, 1822b, p. 11). *Cap Bridgman* (Eyriès and Malte-Brun, 1823, map facing p. 237). *Bridgmans Island* (Powell, 1824b, p. 109). *Île Bridgman's* (Powell, 1824a, map facing p. 5). *Île Bridgemann [sic]* (Eyriès and Malte-Brun, 1825, p. 273). *Bridgman's Isle and Volcano* (Powell, chart, 1828). "Capt. Weddell passed within 200 yards of this island, and saw smoke issuing with great violence through fissures in the rock (1823)" (Powell, chart, 1831). *Bridgman's Isle* (Purdy, 1837, p. 134). *Volcan Bridgeman* (d'Urville, 1838, map following p. 1170). *Bridgman Island* (BA chart 7.ix.1839). *Île Bridgemaen [sic]*, *Île Bridgeman*, *Îlot Bridgeman* (d'Urville, 1842, p. 11, 145, 323). *Île et Volcan Bridgeman* (Vincendon-Dumoulin, atlas, 1847, Pl. 43). *Îlot Bridgemann* (Vincendon-Dumoulin, 1851, p. 28). *Isla y Volcan Bridgeman* (Spain. DH chart 458, 1861). *Bridgeman Insel* (Reiter, 1888, Tafel 1 facing p. 30). *Bridgeman Ön* (Ohlin, 1898, p. 286). *Bridgman Volcano* (Stanford, chart 1901). *Hirschinsel* [= stag island], mistranslation of *Ostrov Yelena* [olen' = stag] (Gravelius, 1902, p. 199). *Île Bridgman* (Lecointe, 1903, Carte 4). *Bridgeman-Insel* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904b, Vol. 2, p. 127). *Bridgman Ön* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904a, Del. 2, end map). *Isla Bridgman* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904–05, Tomo 2, end map; Pierrou, 1970, p. 216). FAE, 1908–10, made possibly the first landing on the island and fixed its position, 24 December 1909 (Charcot, 1910, p. 333). *Île Bridgmann [sic]* (Charcot, 1910, p. 333). *Bridgmann Island* (Charcot, [1911b], p. 276). *Bridgman Ö* (HA chart, 1928). *Bridgman-Öen* (Holtedahl and Mosby, 1928, p. 233). *Bridgman-Öya* (Risting, 1929, map p. 33). *Bridgeman (Bridgman) Island* (BA, 1930, p. 59). *Bridgmanöen* (Aagaard, 1930, end map). *Bridgmanøia* (Isachsen, 1934, p. 143). *Bridgman* (France. SHM, 1937, p. 392). *Helena* (Hobbs, 1939a, p. 20). *Bridgeman Island* (USAAF chart [LR-74], 1942; BA chart 3205, 1945; APC, 1955, p. 6). *Helena Rock* (Debenham, 1945, p. 427). *Bridgeman Ö* (Hansen, chart 5, 1947a). *Bridgmanø* (Aagaard, 1947, p. 908). *Isla Bridgeman* (Chile. DNH chart L, 1947; IHA, 1974, p. 55). *Isla Bridgmann* (Ihl C. and Ayala A., 1947, map facing p. 64). *Helena Island*, as rejected name (USBGN, 1947, p. 141). *Isla Bridgerman [sic]* (Chile. DNH chart H, 1953). *Bridgeman Eiland* (Knapp, 1958, p. 569). *Islas [sic] Bridgeman* (Argentina. MM, 1958b, p. 59). *Ostrov Yeleny (Bridzhmen)* (Soviet Union. BSE, 1950, map following p. 484). *Ostrov Bridzhmen (Kamen' Yeleny)* (Baranov and others, 1954, map p. 283). *Kamen' Yeleny* (Guretskiy, 1954, p. 460).

*Ostrov Kamen' Yeleny (Bridzhmen)* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). *Bridgeman* (González-Ferrán and Vergara, 1972, map p. 191). *Bridgemen [sic] Island (Ostrov Kamen' Yeleny)* (Soviet Union. GUGK 221, 1973).

*Bridgeman, Islas, Isla y Volcan*: see Bridgeman Island.

*Bridgeman, Mount*: see Bridgman, Mount.

*Bridgemann, Île, Îlot*: see Bridgeman Island.

*Bridgeman Ö(n)*: see Bridgeman Island.

*Bridgeman(')s Island*: see Bridgeman Island.

*Bridgeman, Volcan*: see Bridgeman Island.

*Bridgemen Island*: see Bridgeman Island.

**Bridger Bay** 60°33'S 45°51'W, between Penguin Point and Tickell Head, Coronation Island, was charted by DI in 1933 (BA chart 1775, 17.viii.1934); named after John Frederick Douglas Bridger (b. 1930), FIDS surveyor, Signy, 1955–58, who completed the survey of Coronation Island and Signy Island (APC, 1959a, p. 4; DOS 510 South Orkney Islands, West Sheet, 1963).

*Bridgerman, Isla*: see Bridgeman Island.

*Bridgman, Cap, Île, Insel, Isla, Island*: see Bridgeman Island.

**Bridgman, Mount** 66°50'S 67°24'W, highest point (c. 1 200 m) on Liard Island, Loubet Coast, was roughly charted by FAE, 1903–05, and later the name *Sommet Gaudry* after A. Gaudry (*Mount Gaudry*, q.v.) was erroneously applied collectively to this mountain and to *Glen Peak* (q.v.) (Bongrain, 1914, vue 26 following p. 60); photographed from the air by RARE in 1947–48 and 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 *Mount Bridgman* after Percy Williams Bridgman (1882–1961), American physicist who discovered the high-pressure forms of ice; Nobel Laureate in physics, 1946; Professor of Physics, Harvard University, 1950–54 (APC, 1960, p. 3; BA, 1976, p. 3; BAS 250P sheet SQ 19–20/10, 1–DOS 1979). *Mount Bridgeman [sic]* (BA, 1961, p. 190).

*Bridgmann, Île, Island*: see Bridgeman Island.

*Bridgman Ö, -ø, -öen, Öen, øia, Ön, -Öya*: see Bridgeman Island.

*Bridgman(')s, Île, Island, Isle (and Volcano)*: see Bridgeman Island.

*Bridgman Volcano*: see Bridgeman Island.

*Bridzhmen (Kamen' Yeleny), Ostrov*: see Bridgeman Island.

*Bridzhmen, Ostrov*: see Bridgeman Island.

*Briesemeister, Mount*: see Briesemeister Peak or Martin, Mount.

**Briesemeister Peak** 69°28'S 62°45'W, rising to 690 m, WNW of Cape Rymill, Wilkins Coast, was photographed from the air on 20 December 1928 by Wilkins, who gave the name *Finley Islands* collectively to this peak, to the unnamed nunataks on its NW side, to *Engel Peaks* (q.v.) and to *DeBusk Scarp* (q.v.), after Dr J. K. Finley (*Finley Heights*, q.v.) (Wilkins, 1929, Fig. 32, p. 369); rephotographed from the air by USAS in September 1940 (USHO, 1943, photograph facing p. 272); surveyed from the ground by FIDS–RARE in January 1948, and named *Briesemeister Peak* after William A. Briesemeister (1895–1967), Chief Cartographer of AGS until 1963, who assisted RARE and who identified this feature as discovered by Wilkins (APC, 1955, p. 6; DCS 601 sheet 69 62, 1955; USGS sketch map Palmer Land (North Part), 1979). *Pik Briesemeister* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). The name *Mount Briesemeister* had previously been applied in error to *Mount Martin* (q.v.) (Ronne, 1949, map p. 230 and p. 291).

Brigadier Araya, Portezuelo or *Portezuelo Brigadier E.*

- Araya O.* 63°25'S 57°46'W, E-W pass on NE side of Laclavère Plateau, Trinity Peninsula was so called by CAE after an officer in the Chilean Army (Chile. IGM, 1948a, sketch panoramas following p. 56).
- Brigadier E. Araya O., Portezuelo:* see Brigadier Araya, Portezuelo.
- Briggs Peak** 68°59'S 66°42'W, rising to 340 m on NE side of Wordie Ice Shelf, Fallières Coast, was roughly surveyed by BGLE in 1936-37 (Stephenson, 1940, map facing p. 232); photographed from the air by RARE on 22 and 27 November 1947; resurveyed from the ground by FIDS from "Stonington Island" in 1949 and 1958; in association with the names of pioneers of navigation grouped in this area, named after Henry Briggs (1556-1630), English mathematician who was responsible, with J. Napier (*Napier Ice Rise*, q.v.), for the invention of logarithms in c. 1614 (APC, 1962, p. 7; DOS 610 sheet W 68 66, 1963).
- Briggs Peninsula** 64°32'S 63°02'W, W side of Inverleith Harbour, Parker Peninsula, Anvers Island, was charted by DI in 1927 when the name *Briggs Point* was applied to the N end of this feature, after Alfred Charles Briggs (1905-88), Able Seaman, RN, in *Discovery*, 1925-27, and in DI survey party, South Georgia, 1928-30; in *Discovery II*, 1931-33, 1933-35 and (as Second Engineer) 1937-39; with Marine Biological Association, Plymouth, 1939-65 (BA chart 3213, 14.i.1929; APC, 1955, p. 6). *Punta Briggs* (Chile. DNH chart 510, 1947; Pierrou, 1970, p. 217; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 55). Following air photography by FIDASE in 1956-57, the name *Briggs Peninsula* was applied to the whole feature (APC, 1959a, p. 4; BA chart 3566, 16.x.1959). [Briggs Glacier and Briggs Point, South Georgia, are also named after A. C. Briggs (Hattersley-Smith, 1980b, p. 24).]
- Briggs Point, Punta:* see Briggs Peninsula.
- Brimstone Bluff, Morne:* see Brimstone Peak.
- Brimstone Peak** 61°55'S 57°45'W, rising to c. 120 m on W side of Emerald Cove, SW of North Foreland, King George Island, was charted by Powell in 1821-22 and called *North Foreland* (Powell, chart, 1822a; Vincendon-Dumoulin, atlas, 1847, Pl. 43). *Nord Vorland* (Friederichsen, 1895, Tafel 7 following p. 304). The feature was recharted by DI in 1937 and named descriptively *Brimstone Bluff* (Hill and others, chart, 1937b; BA, 1942, p. 41) or *Brimstone Peak* (Hill, 1937; Deacon, 1939, p. 203; APC, 1960, p. 3; DOS 610 sheet W 62 56, 1968). *Brimstone Point* (Ommanney, 1938, p. 296). *Morne Brimstone* (France. SHM, 1954, p. 45). The peak was photographed from the air by FIDASE in December 1956. *Pico Brimstone* (Argentina. MM, 1958b, p. 61; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 56). *Pico Amarillo* [= yellow peak] (Argentina. MM, 1960a, p. 5; Pierrou, 1970, p. 162). *Pik Amarillo*, incorrectly shown SE of Bolinder Bluff (Govorukha and Simonov, 1973a, map p. 9).
- Brimstone, Pico:* see Bolinder Bluff or Brimstone Peak.
- Brimstone Point:* see Brimstone Peak.
- Brindle Cliffs** 69°23'S 68°33'W, E of Cape Jeremy, Fallières Coast, were photographed from the air by BGLE on 16 August 1936 (Stephenson and Fleming, 1940, p. 154); surveyed from the ground by FIDS from "Stonington Island" in 1948; so named from their colour (APC, 1955, p. 6; BA chart 3571, 14.vii.1961; DOS 610 sheet W 69 68, 1963).
- Brisbane Heights** 60°36'S 45°38'W, ice-covered area of W central Coronation Island, rising to c. 920 m between Worswick Hill and Beaufoy Ridge, were roughly surveyed by FIDS from Signy in 1948-49 and named *Brisbane Plateau*, after Capt. Matthew Brisbane (?1787-1833), Master of the cutter *Beaufoy*, who sailed with Weddell, 1822-24, and took part in the first survey of the S coasts of the *South Orkney Islands* (q.v.) in January 1823 (APC, 1955, p. 6); resurveyed by FIDS from Signy in 1956 and renamed *Brisbane Heights* (APC, 1959a, p. 5; DOS 510 South Orkney Islands, West Sheet, 1963).
- Brisbane, Islots** 60°38'S 45°02'W, E of Cape Faraday, Powell Island, in Washington Strait, were so called by AAE after Capt. M. Brisbane (*Brisbane Heights*, q.v.) (Argentina. MM chart 31, 1930).
- Brisbane Plateau:* see Brisbane Heights.
- Brisbanes Bluff, Vorgebirge:* see Faraday, Cape.
- Bris, Mount** 63°59'S 59°47'W, rising to 1 675 m E of Lanchester Bay, Davis Coast, was photographed from the air by FIDASE in 1956-57; in association with the names of pioneers of aviation grouped in this area, named after Jean Marie le Bris (1808-72), French naval officer who designed a glider and became the first glider pilot in 1857 (APC, 1960, p. 3; BAS 250 sheet 21-22/13, 1-DOS 1974).
- Bristly Peaks** 69°23'S 66°15'W, rising to 430 m and extending ESE from Forster Ice Piedmont, Fallières Coast, were photographed from the air by BGLE on 1 February 1937 and by RARE on 22 December 1947; surveyed from the ground by FIDS from "Stonington Island" in 1958 (W section) and 1960 (E section), and named descriptively (APC, 1962, p. 7; DOS 610 sheet W 69 64, 1963).
- Britannia, Mount** 64°43'S 62°40'W, highest peak (c. 1 120 m) on Rongé Island, Danco Coast, was photographed from the air by FIDASE and surveyed from the ground by FIDS from "Danco Island" in 1956-57; named after HM Yacht *Britannia*, in which HRH Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, visited South Georgia, South Shetland Islands and Graham Land in January 1957 (APC, 1960, p. 3; BAS 250 sheet SQ 19-20/4, 1-DOS, 1974).
- Britannia's Figleaf:* see Lookout, Cape.
- British Antarctica:* see Antarctic Peninsula.
- British Antarctic Territory**, all islands and territories (c. 1 710 000 km<sup>2</sup>) between 20°W and 80°W, S of 60°S. *Falklands Islands' Dependency*, referring to this region only (Mill, 1934, map p. 131). The S part of the former *Falkland Islands Dependencies* (Hattersley-Smith, 1980b, p. 5, 38) was named *British Antarctic Territory* and constituted as a separate colony by Order in Council dated 26 February 1962, following its inclusion in the Antarctic Treaty area in 1961 (Great Britain. Privy Council, 1962; APC, 1962, p. 7; DOS 813 British Antarctic Territory sheet, 1963).
- British Point** 62°05'S 58°24'W, NE of Plaza Point, Keller Peninsula, *Admiralty Bay* (q.v.), King George Island, was so called by PAE from the unoccupied BAS station nearby (Birkenmajer, 1980b, p. 71 and map Fig. 7, p. 75). *Przylądek Brytyjski* (Birkenmajer, 1980b, p. 71).
- Britten Ice Front** 72°39'S 72°34'W (January 1973), seaward face of *Britten Ice Shelf* (q.v.), SW Alexander Island (APC, 1980, p. 3).
- Britten Ice Shelf** 72°36'S 72°30'W, the ice shelf in *Britten Inlet* (q.v.), SW Alexander Island (APC, 1980, p. 3).
- Britten Inlet** 72°36'S 72°30'W, SW side of Monteverdi Peninsula, SW Alexander Island, was mapped by BAS from US LANDSAT imagery of 1973 (BAS 250P sheet SS 16-18/4, 1-DOS 1974); in association with the names of composers grouped in this area, named after Edward Benjamin Britten, Baron Britten (1913-76), British composer (APC, 1980, p. 3; BA chart 3175, 7.xii.1984).

*Brizemeyster, Pik*: see Briesemeister Peak.

*Brizuela, Cabo*: see Mercury Bluff.

**Broad Valley** 63°32'S 57°55'W, glacier-filled valley S and SW of Laclavère Plateau, Trinity Peninsula, following survey by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in April–May 1946 was named descriptively (APC, 1955, p. 6; Anderson, 1957, p. 194; BA chart 3205, 23.xi.1962; BAS 250 sheet SP 21–22/13, 1–DOS 1974).

**Brockhamp Islands** 67°17'S 67°57'W, two islands at N end of Laubeuf Fjord, Loubet Coast, were photographed from the air by FIDASE in 1956–57; in association with the names of glaciologists grouped in this area, named after Bernhard Brockhamp (1902–68), German glaciologist and Professor of Geophysics, University of Münster, who with H. Mothes (*Moths Point*, q.v.) made the first seismic soundings of a glacier, in Austria in 1926; member of German Greenland Expedition, 1930–31 (A. L. Wegener, *Mount Wegener*, q.v.) (APC, 1960, p. 3; BAS 250P sheet SQ 19–20/14 (Ext.), 1–DOS 1978).

**Brocoum, Mount** 70°12'S 63°45'W, rising to c. 1 700 m at NE end of Columbia Mountains, N Palmer Land, was photographed from the air by USN, 1966–69, and mapped from air photographs by USGS; named after Stephan J. Brocoum and his wife, Alice V. Brocoum, of Columbia University, N. Y., USARP geologists who studied the structure of the Scotia Ridge area, working in the South Orkney Islands and Trinity Peninsula, 1968–69 and 1970–71 (APC, 1977, p. 7; USGS sketch map Palmer Land (North Part), 1979).

**Brodie Peak** 69°25'S 66°05'W, one of the *Bristly Peaks* (q.v.), Fallières Coast, rising to 1 410 m, was surveyed by BAS from "Stonington Island", 1970–73; named after Earl E. Brodie, USARP engineer, "Palmer Station", 1969 (USGS sketch map Palmer Land (North Part), 1979; APC, 1980, p. 3).

*Broken, Isla*: see Broken Island.

**Broken Island** 67°49'S 66°57'W, in Square Bay, Fallières Coast, was surveyed by BGLE and at first thought to be a promontory; named *Broken Island* when, on 6 August 1936, it was found to be broken from the mainland by a stretch of water (Rymill, 1938a, p. 159, map facing p. 432; BA chart 3196, 12.xi.1948; DCS 601 sheet 67 66, 1954; APC, 1955, p. 6). *Isla Broken* (Chile. DNH chart LIII, 1947; IHA, 1974, p. 56). *Isla Rota* [sic], in error [= rock island] (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 296). *Isla Roca*, as rejected name (Argentina. MM, 1957a, p. 158). *Isla Quebrada* [translation of English name] (Argentina. MM, 1957a, p. 158; Pierrou, 1970, p. 613).

*Brom, Cabo*: see Broms, Cape.

*Broms, Cabo, Cap*: see Broms, Cape.

**Broms, Cape** 64°20'S 58°18'W, SW James Ross Island, was mapped by SwAE in October 1903 and named *Kap Broms* after Konsul C. E. Broms, of Stockholm, who contributed to the cost of the expedition (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904b, Vol. 2, first end map). *Cabo Brom* [sic] (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904–05, Tomo 1, end map). *Cape Broms* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1905, map facing p. 316; BA chart 3205, 31.x.1921; APC, 1955, p. 6; BAS 250 sheet SQ 21–22/1 (Ext.), 1–DOS 1974). *Cabo Broms* (Riso Patron S., 1908, end map; Pierrou, 1970, p. 217; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 56). *Cap Broms* (Charcot, 1912, Pl. 1). *Kapp Broms* (HA chart, 1928). The cape was surveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay", 1952–55.

*Broms, Kap(p)*: see Broms, Cape.

*Bronsfeld-Sond*: see Bransfield Strait.

**Brook, Islotes** 65°34'S 65°08'W, SE of Pitt Islands, Biscoe

Islands, were so called by AAE after an Argentine sailor (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter M).

*Brooklyn, Île, -Insel, Isla (de)*: see Brooklyn Island.

**Brooklyn Island** 64°38'S 62°03'W, in Wilhemina Bay, Danco Coast, was roughly charted by BeAE on 7 February 1898; named *Île Brooklyn* after Brooklyn, NY, the home of Dr F. A. Cook, a member of that expedition (*Cook Summit*, q.v.) (Lecointe, map, 1899; Gerlache, 1900b, p. 474). *Brooklyn Island* (Cook, 1900, map p. xx; BA chart 3205, 1945; APC, 1955, p. 6; BAS 250 sheet SQ 19–20/4, 1–DOS 1974). *Brooklyn-Insel* (Cook, 1903, map following p. x). *Brooklyn Ön* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904a, Del. 1, end map). *Isla de Brooklyn* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904–05, Tomo 1, end map). *Isla Brooklyn* (Riso Patron S., 1908, end map; Pierrou, 1970, p. 217; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 56). *Pilseneer* [sic] *Island*, referring collectively to this island and Pelseneer Island (Johannessen, chart, [1919–20]), amended on the chart to two islands by Lester in 1920–22. *Brooklyn Ö* (HA chart, 1928). The island was photographed from the air by FIDASE in 1956–57 and surveyed from the ground by FIDS from "Portal Point" in 1957–58.

*Brooklyn Ö(n)*: see Brooklyn Island.

*Brooks, Cabo*: see Brooks, Cape.

**Brooks, Cape** 73°37'S 60°38'W, S entrance point of New Bedford Inlet, Lassiter Coast, was probably first seen, and photographed from the air, by USAS on 30 December 1940; photographed from the air by RARE 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 Dr Charles Ernest Pelham Brooks (1888–1957), English meteorologist; on the staff of the Meteorological Office, 1907–48; Secretary, Royal Meteorological Society, 1927–31, and Vice-President, 1932–33; author of *The climate and weather of the Falkland Islands and South Georgia* (London, 1920) (BA chart 3175, 12.xi.1954; APC, 1955, p. 6; DOS 601 sheet W 73 60, 1957; USGS sketch map Ellsworth Land–Palmer Land, 1969). *Cabo Brooks* (Argentina. MM chart 121, 1957; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 56). *Mys Bruks* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961).

**Brooks Nunatak** 84°59'S 66°18'W, rising to 1 615 m in S Patuxent Range, Pensacola Mountains, was surveyed from the ground by USGS in 1961–62 and photographed from the air by USN in 1964; named after Robert E. Brooks, USARP biologist, "South Pole Station", summer 1966–67 (USGS sheet SV 11–20/4, 1969; APC, 1974, p. 3).

**Broome, Mount** 73°35'S 61°45'W, one of the Werner Mountains rising to c. 1 500 m, W of Cape Brooks, Lassiter Coast, was photographed from the air by USN, 1965–67, and mapped from air photographs by USGS; named after Howard W. Broome, Jr, USASA electrician, "South Pole Station", winter 1967 (USGS sketch map Ellsworth Land–Palmer Land, 1969; APC, 1975, p. 3).

*Brouardel, Point*: see Brouardel, Pointe.

**Brouardel, Pointe** 65°03'S 63°59'W, E entrance point of Port Charcot, Booth Island, Graham Coast, was charted by FAE, 1903–05, and so called after Dr Paul-Camille-Hippolyte Brouardel (1837–1906), specialist in forensic medicine and a member of the Institut de France (Charcot, 1906b, p. 473; 1908, map p. 36). *Punta Brouardel* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 287). *Brouardel Point* (USBGN, 1956, p. 71).

*Brown, Arrecife*: see Brown Island.

*Brown, Bahía, Bay*: see Browns Bay.

**Brown Bluff** 63°32'S 56°55'W, on Antarctic Sound forming highest point (c. 720 m) of Tabarin Peninsula, Trinity Peninsula. The name *Cabo Hope*, in association with *Hope Bay* (q.v.), possibly referred to this feature (Riso Patron S., 1908, end map). Following survey by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in March 1946, the feature was named *Brown Bluff* from the reddish brown rock on the N face (APC, 1955, p. 6; BA, 1963, p. 6; BAS 250 sheet SP 21-22/14, 1-DOS 1973). *Cerro Bardas Coloradas* [= red walls hill] (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter B).

*Brown Bukt*: see Browns Bay.

*Brown, Cabo*: see Brown, Cape.

**Brown, Cape** 69°17'S 69°48'W, W entrance point of George VI Sound, was seen from a distance by FAE, 1908-10, in January 1909 but shown as part of an island (*Mount Nicholas*, q.v.) (Charcot, 1912, Pl. 2); photographed from the air by BGLE on 1 February 1937; called *Punta 8 de Octubre* by CAE, 1947, in honour of the date of the battle of Angamos, 8 October 1879 (Chile. DNH chart LIII, 1947); surveyed from the ground by FIDS from "Stonington Island" in 1948; named after Colin Chalmers Brown (b. 1926), FIDS surveyor, "Stonington Island", 1948-50, who surveyed the S part of Marguerite Bay and George VI Sound S to Ablation Point; surveyor with FIDASE, 1955-57 (APC, 1955, p. 6; USHO chart 6638, 1955; BA chart 3175, 5.vii.1957; DOS 610 sheet W 69 68, 1963). *Cabo Nicolás*, in error for *Mount Nicholas* (q.v.) (Argentina. MM, 1958a, p. 365; Pierrou, 1970, p. 549; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 212). *Cabo Brown* (Argentina. MM, 1960b, p. 167). *Mys Braun* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). *Cabo Nicolás*, as rejected name (Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 211).

*Brown, Cape*: see Calais, Mount.

**Brown Glacier** 74°45'S 65°10'W, flowing SSE to join Ketchum Glacier, W of Gardner Inlet, Orville Coast, was photographed from the air by USN, 1965-67, and mapped from air photographs by USGS (USGS sketch map Ellsworth Land-Palmer Land, 1969); name after Lawrence Edward Brown, geologist with a USGS field party in the area, 1969-70 (APC, 1986, p. 3).

*Brown, Île, Isla*: see Brown Island.

**Brown Island** 64°58'S 63°48'W, one of the *Wauwermans Islands* (q.v.), Wilhelm Archipelago, was charted by BGLE in January 1936 and named descriptively (Rymill, 1938b; BA chart 3196, 12.xi.1948; APC, 1955, p. 6; BA chart 3572, 25.vii.1958). *Brown Island Reef*, including nearby rocks (USHO chart 6653, 1946). *Arrecife Brown* (Chile. DNH chart LI, 1947). *Île Brown* (France. SHM, 1954, p. 48). The island was recharted by an RN Hydrographic Survey Unit from HMS *Protector* in 1956-57. *Islas Pardas* [= brown islands] (Argentina. MM chart 130, 1957; Pierrou, 1970, p. 575). *Isla Brown* (Chile. DNH chart 1501, 1962; IHA, 1974, p. 56).

*Brown Island Reef*: see Brown Island.

**Brown Nunataks** 82°37'S 53°30'W, rising to 755 m at W end 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 John B. Brown, USARP ionosphericist, "Ellsworth Station", winter 1957 (USGS sheet SU 21-25/9, 1969; APC, 1974, p. 3).

**Brown Ridge** 83°38'S 55°06'W, running N from Nelson Peak, Washington Escarpment, Neptune Range, Pensacola Mountains, and rising to 1 400 m, was photographed from the air by USN in 1964 and surveyed from the ground on USGS Pensacola Mountains Project, 1965-66; named after Robert D. Brown, geologist with the USGS field party in Patuxent

Range, summer 1962-63 ([in 83°38'S 54°52'W] USBGN, 1965, p. 94; [co-ordinates corrected] USGS sheet SU 21-25/13, 1969; APC, 1974, p. 3).

*Brown(')s, Bahía*: see Browns Bay.

**Browns Bay** 60°42'S 44°35'W, between Cape Mabel and Cape Geddes, N coast of Laurie Island, was mapped by SNAE in November 1903 and named *Brown's Bay* after Robert Neal Rudmose Brown (1879-1957), naturalist on the expedition; naturalist and surveyor on expeditions to Svalbard between 1914 and 1925; Professor of Geography, Sheffield University, 1931-45 (Bruce and others, chart, 1903a; Bruce, 1905b, map facing p. 322). *Browns Bay* (Bruce and others, chart, [1903b]; BA chart 1775, 1938; APC, 1955, p. 6). *Brown Bay* (BA, 1930, p. 50; chart 1775, 17.viii.1934). *Brown Bukt* (Sørille, chart, [1930]). *Bahía Brown* (Argentina. IGM map 104, 1933). *Bahía Brown's* (Argentina. MM, 1945, p. 278). *Bahía Browns* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 189; Pierrou, 1970, p. 218).

*Brown's Bay*: see Browns Bay.

**Browns Point** 64°31'S 63°01'W, N end of Briggs Peninsula, Anvers Island, was charted by DI in 1927 and named after Prof. R. N. Rudmose Brown (*Browns Bay*, q.v.) (BA chart 3213, 14.i.1929; APC, 1955, p. 6; [as rejected name] APC, 1959a, p. 5). *Punta Browns* (Chile. DNH chart 510, 1947; Pierrou, 1970, p. 218).

*Browns, Punta*: see Browns Point.

**Brown Strait** c. 79°00'S 73°00'W, part of Ronne Ice Shelf between Korff Ice Rise and the mainland to the W, was roughly mapped and so called by a US traverse party from "Ellsworth Station" in 1957-58 (Aughenbaugh and others, 1958, map E.1).

*Bruce*: see Bruce Nunatak.

*Bruce Bukt*: see Borge Bay.

**Bruce Coast**, the coast of Dronning Maud Land and *Coats Land* (q.v.) between 16°30'W and 23°00'W, was discovered by SNAE in March 1904 and so called after Dr W. S. Bruce (*Bruce Islands*, q.v.) (Brown, 1923a, p. 142; USAAF chart [LR-74], 1942). *Costa Bruce* (Argentina. IGM map, 1946). *Coats Land*, referring to this coast (Kosack, 1955a, end map). *Bruce Kust* (Knapp, 1958, p. 569). *Caird Coast* (q.v.) now includes the part of *Bruce Coast* lying within BAT.

*Bruce, Costa*: see Bruce Coast or Caird Coast.

*Bruce, Isla*: see Bruce Island or Bruce Islands or Bruce Nunatak.

**Bruce Island** 64°54'S 63°08'W, SW of Bryde Island, Danco Coast, was charted by BeAE in February 1898, when a landing was made (Lecointe, 1903, Carte 5); named after Dr W. S. Bruce (*Bruce Islands*, q.v.) by Ferguson, who made a geological reconnaissance of the area from the whale-catcher *Hanka* in 1913 (Ferguson, chart, 1918a; 1921, map p. 46 and p. 49; APC, 1958, p. 4; BA chart 3566, 16.x.1959). *Banck Island*, in association with *Mount Banck* (q.v.) (Holtedahl, 1929, p. 23). *Isla Bruce* (Argentina. MM chart 106, 1949; Pierrou, 1970, p. 218). *Isla Bank* [sic] (Chile. DNH chart 511, 1951). The island was resurveyed by FIDS from *Norsel* in April 1955. *Isla Banck* (Chile. DNH chart 1501, 1962; IHA, 1974, p. 38). *Isloite Banck* (Alarcón and others, 1976, p. 28).

*Bruce Island*: see Bryde Island.

**Bruce Islands** 60°41'S 44°54'W, NW of Mackenzie Peninsula, Laurie Island, were roughly charted by Sørille in 1912-13 and called *Binnie Oyane* after Edward Beveridge Binnie, second British resident Stipendiary Magistrate, South Georgia, 1915-26 (Sørille, chart, [1930]); further charted from the corvette [*corbeta*] *Uruguay* (Tte Jorge Games) of the Argentine

- Navy in March 1919, and called *Islas Corbeta* (Argentina. MM chart 31, 1930); recharted by DI in 1933 and, to mark the hydrographic work of SNAE, named *Bruce Islands* after Dr William Speirs Bruce (1867–1921), Scottish polar explorer and naturalist of Edinburgh; member of DWE and Leader of SNAE and of expeditions to Svalbard between 1906 and 1920 (Nelson, 1933, p. 25; BA chart 1775, 17.viii.1934; APC, 1955, p. 6). *Isla [sic] Bruce* (Argentina. MM, 1945, p. 277). *Islas Bruce* (Moneta, 1951, end map [1]; Pierrou, 1970, p. 219). *Islotes Corbeta* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 188; Pierrou, 1970, p. 266).
- Bruce, Islas:* see Bruce Islands.
- Bruce Kust:* see Bruce Coast.
- Bruce Land:* see Coats Land.
- Bruce, Meseta:* see Bruce Plateau.
- Bruce Nunatak** 65°05'S 60°14'W, one of the *Seal Nunataks* (q.v.), Oscar II Coast, rising to 320 m, was mapped by SwAE in 1902 and named *Nunatak Bruce* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904c, map p. 232–33; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 57), *Bruces Nunatak* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904a, Del. 1, end map), *Bruce* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904–05, Tomo 1, end map) or *Bruce Nunatak* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1905, map facing p. 316; BA chart 3205, 31.x.1921; APC, 1955, p. 6) after Dr W. S. Bruce (*Bruce Islands*, q.v.). *Isla Bruce* (Riso Patron S., 1908, end map). *Roca Bruce* (Chile. DNH chart LI, 1947). The nunatak was resurveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in August 1947.
- Bruce, Nunatak:* see Bruce Nunatak.
- Bruce Plateau** 65°50'S 63°30'W, ice-covered plateau rising to c. 2 000 m and extending from 65°15'S to 66°30'S in central Graham Land, was probably sighted by FAE, 1908–10, from Pendleton Strait in January 1909; following survey of its S and W parts by FIDS from "Stonington Island" in 1946–47, named after Dr W. S. Bruce (*Bruce Islands*, q.v.) (APC, 1955, p. 6; DCS 601 sheet 66 64, 1955; BA chart 3570, 21.ix.1957; BAS sheet Misc. 2, 1981). The plateau was further surveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay", 1960–62. *Plato Brus* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 24). *Meseta Bruce* (Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 263).
- Bruce, Roca:* see Bruce Nunatak.
- Bruces Nunatak:* see Bruce Nunatak.
- Brückner Glacier** 67°20'S 67°01'W, on Arrowsmith Peninsula flowing NNE into *Müller Ice Shelf* (q.v.), Loubet Coast, was photographed from the air by FIDASE in 1956–57; originally defined as flowing into Lallemand Fjord and, in association with the names of other glaciologists grouped in this area, named after Eduard Brückner (1862–1927), German pioneer glacial geologist and glaciologist; joint author with A. Penck (*Penck Glacier*, q.v.) of *Die Alpen im Eiszeitalter* (Leipzig, 1901–09); Founder of *Zeitschrift für Gletscherkunde* in 1907 and Editor until 1927 (APC, 1960, p. 3; BA chart 3571, 14.vii.1961; BAS 250P sheet SQ 19–20/14 (Ext.), 1–DOS 1978). *Bruckner [sic] Glacier* (BA, 1961, p. 189). The glacier was later redefined as flowing into the ice shelf (BAS 250P sheet SQ 19–20/14, 1–DOS 1978; APC, 1986, p. 3).
- Bruggman, Montes, Mountains:* see Brugmann Mountains.
- Bruggmann, Montes, Monts, Mountains:* see Brugmann Mountains.
- Brugman, Mountains:* see Brugmann Mountains.
- Brugmann, Montes:* see Pavlov Peak or Vesalius, Mount.
- Brugmann, Monti, Monts, Mount(s):* see Brugmann Mountains.
- Brugmann Mountains** 64°02'S 61°58'W, rising to 850 m in Liège Island and including Pavlov Peak and Mount Vesalius, were roughly mapped by BeAE on 25 January 1898 and named *Monts Brugmann* after Georges Brugmann of Brussels, Belgian banker and a patron of the expedition (Lecoq, chart, 1899; SRBG, 1900, p. 19). *Mount Brugmann* (Cook, 1900, p. 137). *Monts Bruggmann [sic]* (Gerlache, 1900b). *Bruggmann Mountains* (Cook, 1900, map p. xx; BA, 1948, p. 189; chart 3205, 23.ix.1949; APC, 1955, p. 6; BAS 250 sheet SQ 19–20/4, 1–DOS 1974). *Monti Brugmann* (Gerlache, 1902a). *Bruggman [sic] Mountains* (BA chart 3205, vii.1909). *Bruggmann Mountains* (BA, 1916, p. 403). *Bruggmann Mountains* (BA, 1930, p. 81). *Brugman [sic] Mountains* (BA chart 3205, 1942). *Bruggman (Brugmann) Mountains* (USHO, 1943, p. 113). *Montes Bruggman* (Argentina. MM chart 106, 1949). The mountains were photographed from the air by FIDASE in 1956–57. *Montes Bruggmann* (Argentina. MM chart 128, 1957). *Montes Brugmann* (Argentina. MM, NM 10/5.v.1959; Pierrou, 1970, p. 219; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 57). *Brugmann (Bruggman) Mountains* (USHO, 1961, p. 145). *Brugmann Mounts* (USOO chart 6944, 1963).
- Bruix, Caleta** 62°38'S 59°57'W, off S side of Moon Bay, Livingston Island, was so called by AAE after Alejo Bruix (d. 1826), French Ambassador at Rio de la Plata after 1815, who later fought in the Argentine Army reaching the rank of Tte Coronel (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 222; Pierrou, 1970, p. 220). *Calleta Andreu*, as rejected name (Argentina. MM, 1957b, p. 2).
- Bruks, Mys:* see Brooks, Cape.
- Brundage, Mount** 75°16'S 65°28'W, rising to 1 260 m in Scaife Mountains, Orville Coast, was seen from the air by RARE on 21 November 1947 and named after Burr Brundage, of Cedar Crest College, Allentown, Pa ([shown in c. 75°40'S 65°00'W] Ronne, 1948b, map p. 357, p. 390; [correctly shown] USGS sketch map Ellsworth Land–Palmer Land, 1969; APC, 1975, p. 3; BAS 500P sheet SS 17–20/SE, 1–DOS 1981). *Mount Burr Brundage*, as rejected form (USBGN, 1949, p. 8). The mountain was mapped by USGS from air photographs taken by USN in 1965–67. *Gora Brandidzh* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961).
- Brunow Bay** 62°43'S 60°08'W, SE coast of Livingston Island, was photographed from the air by FIDASE in 1956–57; in association with the names of nineteenth-century sealers in this area, named after Capt. Benjamin J. Brunow, Master of the schooner *Henry*, one of Byers' fleet of sealers from New York which visited the South Shetland Islands in 1820–21, operating from Yankee Harbour, Greenwich Island (APC, 1959a, p. 5; BA chart 3205, 23.xi.1962).
- Brunt Icefalls** 75°55'S 25°00'W, SE side of *Brunt Ice Shelf* (q.v.), Caird Coast (AGS, map, 1970; Alberts, 1977, p. 40).
- Brunt Ice Front** c. 73°30'S 24°00'W (1974), seaward face of *Brunt Ice Shelf* (q.v.), Caird Coast (APC, 1960, p. 3; BA chart 3176, 23.ix.1960).
- Brunt Ice Shelf** 74°45'S 22°30'W, extending from Dawson-Lambton Ice Stream NE to the NE side of Stancomb-Wills Ice Stream, Caird Coast, was sighted by SNAE in March 1904 and subsequently by BITAE in January 1915 (*Caird Coast*, q.v.); provided the site for the RSIGYE station, 1955–59 (*Halley*, q.v.); was named after Sir David Brunt (1886–1965), English meteorologist; Physical Secretary of the Royal Society, 1948–57, who was responsible for the initiation of RSIGYE (APC, 1960, p. 3; BA chart 3176, 23.ix.1960). The SW limit was originally given as c. 76°00'S 26°30'W, with the NE limit undefined. The ice shelf was surveyed from the ground by BAS from Halley in 1967 and 1970 (Thomas, 1973), and

- photographed from the air by USNSF in 1967–68 and 1969–70; its extent was shown on US LANDSAT imagery of February 1974. The definition was revised accordingly (APC, 1982, p. 3).
- Brusa, Islote** 60°32'S 45°31'W, in entrance of Ommanney Bay, Coronation Island, was so called by AAE after an Argentine radio specialist (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter B).
- Brus, Plato:** see Bruce Plateau.
- Bruyne, Monte:** see Bouvier, Mount or Reeves, Mount.
- Bryan Coast:** see English Coast.
- Bryan Glacier** 73°30'S 61°33'W, flowing N into New Bedford Inlet, Lassiter Coast, was mapped by USGS from air photographs taken by USN in 1965–67; named after Terry E. Bryan, USARP glaciologist, "Byrd Station", Marie Byrd Land, summer 1966–67 (USGS sketch map Ellsworth Land–Palmer Land, 1969; APC, 1975, p. 3).
- Bryant, Cabo:** see Bryant, Cape.
- Bryant, Cape** 71°14'S 60°55'W, N entrance point of Palmer Inlet, Black Coast, was discovered, photographed from the air and surveyed from the ground by USAS in December 1940 (USHO, 1943, photograph p. 274); named after Herwil M. Bryant of the Smithsonian Institution, biologist at the USAS "East Base" ([in 71°12'S 61°00'W] USAAF chart [LR-74], 1942; [in 71°12'S 60°55'W] Mason, 1950a, map facing p. 151; BA chart 3175, 12.xi.1954; APC, 1955, p. 6; [co-ordinates corrected] BAS 250 sheet SR 19–20/16, 1–DOS 1976; APC, 1977, p. 7). *Cabo Bryant* (Argentina. IGM map, 1946; Pierrou, 1970, p. 219; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 57). The cape was re-surveyed by FIDS–RARE from "Stonington Island" in 1947. *Mys Brayant* (Baranov and others, 1954, map p. 283). *Cabo Briant* (Argentina. MM, 1958b, p. 192). The cape was further photographed from the air by USN in 1966.
- Bryde Channel** 64°50'S 62°59'W, between Lemaire Island and Bryde Island, Danco Coast, was roughly charted by BeAE in February 1898 (Lecointe, 1903, Carte 5); following the usage of whalers, so named in association with *Bryde Island* (q.v.) by BAE, 1920–22 (Lester, 1920–22a, Vol. 3, p. 139; Bagshawe, 1939, p. 233; APC, 1960, p. 3; BA chart 3566, 25.viii.1961). *Lemaire Channel* (Lester, 1920–22a, Vol. 4, p. 51). *Canal Lientur*, so called by CAE, 1949–50, after the patrol ship *Lientur* of the expedition (Chile. DNH chart 511, 1951; IHA, 1974, p. 184). *Canal Argentino* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 270c; [referring collectively to this feature and to South Channel] MM chart 106, 1954; [referring collectively to this feature and to *Ferguson Channel*, q.v.] MM chart 129, 1957; Pierrou, 1970, p. 171). *Canal Argentino (Brazo Norte)* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 256). *Lientur Channel* (USBGN, 1965, p. 100). The channel was photographed from the air by FIDASE in 1956–57.
- Bryde, Fondeadero** 64°53'S 62°56'W, anchorage off E coast of Bryde Island, Danco Coast, was so called by AAE (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 257; Pierrou, 1970, p. 220).
- Bryde, Île (de), Insel, Isla:** see Bryde Island.
- Bryde Island** 64°52'S 63°02'W, W side of Paradise Harbour, Danco Coast, was roughly charted by BeAE on 10–11 February 1898 and named *Île Bryde*, probably after Ingvald Bryde (b. 1860), Norwegian agent who arranged the purchase of the expedition ship *Belgica* (ex-*Patria*) (Lecointe, map, 1899; SRGA, 1900, p. 8; Gerlache, 1902b, p. 43, 278). *Bryde Island* (Cook, 1900, map p. xx; BA chart 3205, 1.vi.1901; APC, 1955, p. 6; BA chart 3566, 16.x.1959). *Île de Bryde* (Lecointe, 1904, p. 156). *Brydes Insel* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904b, Vol. 2, first end map). *Brydes Ön* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904a, Del. 1, end map). *Isla Bryde* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904–05, Tomo 1, end map; Pierrou, 1970, p. 220; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 58). *Bryde Insel* (Nordenskjöld, 1917, map facing p. 68). Corrections to the chart of the island were made by BAE, 1920–22, from information supplied by whalers. *Bride Island, McBride Island* (Lester, 1920–22a, Vol. 3, p. 93). *Bryde Ö* (HA chart, 1928). *Brydes Ö* (Aagaard, 1930, end map). The island was photographed from the air by FIDASE in 1956–57. *Bruce Island* (q.v.), in error (USAF chart 1762, 1959).
- Bryde Island:** see Lemaire Island.
- "Bryde, Refugio":** see Ricardo, Islote.
- Bryde Ö:** see Bryde Island.
- Brydes Insel, Ö(n):** see Bryde Island.
- Brytyjski, Przylądek:** see British Point.
- Buchanan, Cabo:** see Buchanan Point.
- Buchanan, Cape:** see Buchanan Point or Valavielle, Cape.
- Buchanan Channel:** see Southwind Passage.
- Buchanan, Kapp:** see Valavielle, Cape.
- Buchanan Passage** 66°48'S 67°38'W, in Hanusse Bay, between Adelaide Island and Liard Island, Loubet Coast, was photographed from the air by RARE in 1947–48; named after Capt. Peter William (later Vice-Adm. Sir Peter) Buchanan, RN (b. 1925), commanding HMS *Endurance*, 1968–70, who showed that the passage can be used to approach Marguerite Bay from the N through The Gullet (APC, 1975, p. 3; BA, 1976, p. 3; BAS 250P sheet SQ 19–20/10, 1–DOS 1979).
- Buchanan Point** 60°42'S 44°27'W, NE coast of Laurie Island, between Cape Valavielle and Cape Dundas. Following survey by SNAE in 1903, the name *Cape Vallavielle* [sic] was erroneously applied to this feature and the name *Cape Buchanan*, after John Young Buchanan (1844–1925), Scottish physical geographer and a member of the *Challenger* Expedition, 1872–76, was applied to *Cape Valavielle* (q.v.) (Bruce and others, chart, [1903c]; Bruce, 1905b, map facing p. 322). *Cape Vall Vielle* [sic] (Sørille and Borge, chart, 1913). *Kapp Vallvielle* (Sørille, chart, [1930]). *Punta Buchanan* (Argentina. MM chart 31, 1930). The point was resurveyed by DI in 1933. *Cape Buchanan* (USAAF chart [LR-74], 1942). *Cabo Buchanan* (Argentina. MM, 1945, p. 278a). *Buchanan Point*, applied to the present feature in the interest of historical continuity (APC, 1955, p. 6).
- Buchanan Point:** see Valavielle, Cape.
- Buchanan, Punta:** see Buchanan Point or Valavielle, Cape.
- Buchan, Bahía:** see Buchan Bay or Scotia Bay.
- Buchan, Baia:** see Buchan Bay.
- Buchan Bay** 60°46'S 44°42'W, between Cape Hartree and Cape Murdoch, S coast of Laurie Island, was possibly sighted by Powell and Palmer in December 1821; charted by SNAE on 25 March 1903 and named after Alexander Buchan (1829–1907), Scottish meteorologist and Secretary, Scottish Meteorological Society, 1860–1907 (Bruce and others, chart, [1903c]; Bruce, 1903–04, p. 13; BA chart 1775, 17.viii.1934; APC, 1955, p. 6). *Bahía Buchan* (Argentina. MM chart 31, 1930; Pierrou, 1970, p. 221). *Baia Buchan* (Zavatti, 1958, Tav. 10). The bay was recharted by DI in 1933.
- Bucher Glacier** 67°39'S 66°49'W, flowing W into Bourgeois Fjord, Fallières Coast, was surveyed by FIDS from "Stonington Island" in 1948; in association with the names of other glaciologists grouped in this area, named after Dr Edwin Bucher (b. 1911), Swiss glaciologist; Director Eidgenössische Schnee-



- und Lawinenforschungsinstitut [Swiss National Snow and Avalanche Research Institute], Weissfluhjoch, Davos, 1942–49 (APC, 1959a, p. 5; BAS 250P sheet SQ 19–20/14 (Ext.), 1–DOS 1978).
- Buchia Buttress** 67°17'S 68°13'W, on SW side of *Mount Bouvier* (q.v.), Adelaide Island, following survey by FIDS from Adelaide, 1961–62, and geological work by BAS, 1980–81, was so named from a bivalve species of marine fossil of the genus *Buchia* found there (Thompson, 1972, p. 97 and photograph Fig. 2) (APC, 1986, p. 3).
- Buckle (Bulcke), Mount:* see Solvay Mountains.
- Buckle, Monte, Mount:* see Bulcke, Mount.
- Bucles, Cerro Los** [= buckles hill] 63°25'S 57°35'W, rising to c. 500 m SSW of Fidase Peake, Trinity Peninsula, was so called descriptively by AAE (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter L).
- Buddington Peak** 62°12'S 58°48'W, rising to 235 m N of Marian Cove, King George Island, was called by AAE *Cerro Agudo* [= sharp-pointed hill] (Argentina. MM chart CHI-I, 1954) or *Monte Agudo* (Argentina. MM, 1958a, p. 277); photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956, and surveyed from the ground by FIDS, 1957–59; in association with the names of nineteenth-century sealers in this area, named after Capt. James Waterman Buddington, American sealer of New London, who visited the South Shetland Islands in 1876–77 in *Florence*, and in 1888–89 and 1889–90 in *Sarah W. Hunt* in search of fur seals (APC, 1960, p. 3; DOS 610 sheet W 62 58, 1960). *Pik Buddington* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 175). *Monte Gómez*, after a sailor in the Argentine corvette *Uruguay*, 1904–05 (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter G).
- Buddington, Pik:* see Buddington Peak.
- Büdel Islands** 65°47'S 65°38'W, off E coast of Renaud Island, Biscoe Islands, were photographed from the air by AAE in 1956; in association with the names of other sea-ice specialists grouped in this area, named after Julius Büdel (1903–83), German author of *Atlas der Eisverhältnisse des Nordatlantischen Ozeans und Übersichtskarten der Eisverhältnisse des Nord- und Südpolargebietes* (Hamburg, 1950) (APC, 1959a, p. 5; BA chart 3573, 26.viii.1960). *Islas Aldea*, after Sargento J. de D. Aldea (*Aldea Island*, q.v.) (Chile. DNH chart 1502, 1962; IHA, 1974, p. 22).
- Buenos Aires, Glaciar:* see Dawson-Lambton Ice Stream.
- Buenos Aires Peak:* see Buenos Aires, Pico.
- Buenos Aires, Pico** c. 83°10'S 39°30'W, was reported to lie S of Argentina Range, Pensacola Mountains, and so called by the Argentine Expedición Polár Antártica, 1955–56 (Gen. H. Pujato), after the Argentine province ([in 37°30'W] Argentina. MM, NM 21/1.xi.1964; [in 39°30'W] MD, 1978, letter B). *Buenos Aires Peak* (Ronne, 1961, map Front.). The peak is not shown on AGS, map, 1970.
- Buen Suceso, Nunatak** 63°24'S 56°30'W, rising to c. 300 m, E of Cape Kinnes, Joinville Island, was so called by AAE, 1951–52, after the expedition transport ship *Buen Suceso* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 315; chart 124, 1957; Pierrou, 1970, p. 221).
- Buen Tiempo, Cabo:* see Fairweather, Cape.
- Buen Tiempo, Ensenada** [= good weather inlet] 62°57'S 60°38'W, E side of Port Foster, Deception Island, S of Pendulum Cove, was so called by AAE (Argentina. MM chart 100, 1944; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 58). *Rada Buen Tiempo* (Argentina. MM chart 100, 1953; Pierrou 1970, p. 222).
- Buen Tiempo, Islotes:* see Symington Islands.
- Buen Tiempo, Punta** [= good weather point] 62°58'S 60°37'W, E side of Port Foster, Deception Island, S of Pendulum Cove, was so called by AAE (Argentina. MM chart 100, 1953).
- Buen Tiempo, Rada:* see Buen Tiempo, Ensenada.
- Buffer Ice Rise** 69°10'S 67°17'W, in centre of Wordie Ice Shelf, Fallières Coast, was photographed from the air by RARE, 22 December 1947; following survey by FIDS from “Stonington Island” in November 1958, so named because it obstructs the NE–SW flow of the ice shelf, which is rifted and crevassed in this vicinity (APC, 1962, p. 7; DOS 610 sheet W 69 66, 1963).
- Buff Island** 64°50'S 64°36'W, SW of Joubin Islands and W of Bismarck Strait, was charted and named *Buffoon Island* by BGLE in January 1935 (Rymill, 1938b). *Buff Island* (USAAF chart [LR-74], 1942; BA chart 3205, 1945; APC, 1959a, p. 5; BA chart 3572, 12.viii.1960). *Islotes Buff*, referring collectively to this island and Walsham Rocks (Chile. DNH chart LII, 1947; Pierrou, 1970, p. 223). *Islote Edmundo* (Chile. DNH chart LII, 1947). *Buff Öya* (Hansen, chart [no number], 1947). *Buff Islet* (BA, 1948, p. 190; APC, 1955, p. 6; BA chart 3572, 25.vii.1958). *Islas Bluff* [sic] (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 258). The island was recharted by an RN Hydrographic Survey Unit, 1956–58. *Islas Buff* (Argentina. MM, 1957a, p. 115). *Joubin Islets*, in error (USHO, 1960, p. 365, 3rd view). *Bluff* [sic] *Island* (USHO, 1961, p. 164). *Islote Buff* (Chile. DNH chart 1501, 1962; IHA, 1974, p. 58).
- Buff, Islas, Islet, Islote:* see Buff Island.
- Buff, Islotes:* see Buff Island or Edgardo, Islote or Walsham Rocks.
- Buff Öya:* see Buff Island.
- Buffoon Island:* see Buff Island.
- Bugged, Isla:* see Rugged Island.
- Bugge Island:* see Bugge Islands.
- Bugge Islands** 69°13'S 68°25'W, comprising Aldea Island, Landrum Island and Ramírez Island, off Wordie Ice Front, S Marguerite Bay, Fallières Coast, were photographed from the air by BGLE on 16 August 1936, and later roughly mapped from the photographs (Stephenson, 1940, map facing p. 232); seen by RARE from *Port of Beaumont* on 23 March 1947 and reported in 69°10'S 68°55'W; named after Miss Ruth Bugge of Molde, Norway, a niece of Capt. F. Ronne, USNR (Ronne, 1948b, p. 362, 391; APC, 1955, p. 6; BA, 1956, p. 81; chart 3571, 14.vii.1961). *Ruth Bugge Islands* (AGS map, 1948). The name *Bugge Islands* was also applied to *Mica Islands* (q.v.) (Ronne, 1948b, map p. 356). The islands were surveyed from the ground by FIDS from “Stonington Island” in December 1948. *Bugge Island*, in error (USBGN, 1956, p. 74). *Ostrova Bagge* [sic] (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). *Ostrova Bugge* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 24). *Islas Bugge* (Chile. DNH, 1962, p. 201; IHA, 1974, p. 58).
- Bugge Islands:* see Mica Islands.
- Bugge, Islas, Ostrova:* see Bugge Islands.
- Bul Bay:* see Buls Bay.
- Bulcke, Cerros:* see Bulcke, Mount.
- Bulckee, Mount:* see Bulcke, Mount.
- Bulcke Finger** 64°28'S 62°38'W, pinnacle rising to c. 700 m on W side of Mount Bulcke, S Brabant Island, was referred to as *Monte Bulcke* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 260 and view p. 262a); named descriptively in association with *Mount Bulcke* (q.v.) (APC, 1960, p. 3; BA chart 3566, 25.viii.1961; BAS 250 sheet SQ 19–20/4, 1–DOS 1974).
- Bulcke, Mont:* see Bulcke, Mount.
- Bulcke, Monte:* see Bulcke Finger or Bulcke, Mount.
- Bulcke, Mount** 64°29'S 62°39'W, rising to 1 030 m in S Brabant

Island, was roughly mapped by BeAE on 31 January 1898 and named *Mont Bulcke* after Aug. Bulcke and J. Bulcke of Antwerp (SRGA, 1900, p. 5; Lecoite, 1903, Carte 5). *Monte Buckle* [sic] (Gerlache, 1902a). *Cerros Bulcke* (Riso Patron S., 1908, p. 14). *Mount Bulcke* (BA chart 1238, ix.1908; APC, 1958, p. 4; BAS 250 sheet SQ 19-20/4, 1-DOS 1974). *Mount Bulkee* [sic] (USAAF chart [LR-74], 1942). *Monte Bulcke* (Chile. DNH chart LI, 1947; Pierrou, 1970, p. 223; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 58). *Mount Buckle* [sic] (BA chart 3570, 5.i.1951). *Mount Bulke*, in error (APC, 1955, p. 6). The mountain was photographed from the air and surveyed from the ground by FIDASE in 1956-57. *Cape Lagrange*, in error (*Lagrange Peak*, q.v.) (USHO, 1940, 2nd view p. 357).

*Bulcke, Mount*: see Lagrange Peak or Solvay Mountains.

*Bulke, Mount*: see Bulcke, Mount.

**Bulkington Pass** 65°49'S 62°43'W, W of Bildad Peak, Oscar II Coast, following survey by BAS from "Stonington Island" in 1965, was named after a crewman of *Pequod* in association with other names from *Moby Dick* in this area (APC, 1977, p. 7).

*Bull, Elevaciones, Isla*: see Bull Nunatak.

**Bull Nunatak** 65°05'S 60°24'W, one of the *Seal Nunataks* (q.v.), Nordenskjöld Coast, rising to c. 175 m above Larsen Ice Shelf, was mapped by SwAE in 1902 and named *Nunatak Bull* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904c, map p. 232-33; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 58), *Bulls Nunatak* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904b, Vol. 2, first end map), *Elevaciones Bull* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904-05, Tomo 1, end map) or *Bull Nunatak* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1905, map facing p. 316; BA chart 3205, 31.x.1921; APC, 1955, p. 6), after Henrik Johan Bull, Leader with Kapt. L. Kristensen of Svend Foyn's Norwegian expedition, 1893-95, to sub-Antarctic islands and Victoria Land, Ross Dependency. *Isla Bull* (Riso Patron S., 1908, end map). *Roca Bull* (Chile. DNH chart LI, 1947). The nunatak was surveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in 1947.

**Bull Ridge** 64°40'S 63°27'W, rising to c. 750 m, N of Börger Bay, Anvers Island, was surveyed by FIDS from "Arthur Harbour" in 1955-57 and photographed from the air by FIDASE in 1956-57; named after George John Bull (b. 1931), FIDS Diesel electric mechanic, Signy, 1955-56; general assistant and mountaineer, "Arthur Harbour", 1956-57, who took part in the survey (APC, 1959a, p. 5; BA chart 3566, 16.x.1959; BAS 250P sheet SQ 19-20/3, 1-DOS 1979).

*Bull, Roca*: see Bull Nunatak.

*Bulls Bay*: see Buls Bay.

*Bulls Nunatak*: see Bull Nunatak.

**Bulnes, Isla** 69°19'S 68°01'W, was reported as an island (or ice rise) in Wordie Ice Shelf, Fallières Coast (Chile. DNH chart LIII, 1947), but is not shown in this position on BAS 250P sheet SR 19-20/6, 1-DOS 1978.

*Bulnes, Isla, Islote*: see Bulnes Island.

**Bulnes Island** 63°18'S 57°58'W, W-most of the *Duroch Islands* (q.v.), off Cape Legoupil, Trinity Peninsula, was charted by CAE, 1947-48, and named *Isla Manuel Bulnes Sanfuentes* after the Chilean Minister of National Defence at the time (Chile. DNH chart 503, 1948). *Isla Bulnes* (Chile. DNH chart 503, 1959; IHA, 1974, p. 59). *Bulnes Island* (USOO chart 6650, 1963; APC, 1986, p. 3). *Islote Bulnes* (Chile. IH chart 1404, 1967). *Isla M. Bulnes S.*, as rejected form (Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 59).

*Bulnes, Punta*: see M. Bulnes, Punta.

*Buls, B., Bahía, Baie (de)*: see Buls Bay.

**Buls Bay** 64°24'S 62°18'W, between *d'Ursel Point* (q.v.) and Terrada Point, SE Brabant Island, was roughly mapped by BeAE, 30 January-6 February 1898, and named *Baie Buls* (Lecoite, map 1899) or *Baie de Buls* (Gerlache, 1900b, p. 470; Lecoite, 1903, Carte 5), after M. Ch. Buls, Burgomaster of Brussels and a member of the SRBG Committee at the time, who assisted the expedition. *Buls Bay* (BA chart 1238, viii.1900; APC, 1955, p. 6; BAS 250 sheet SQ 19-20/4, 1-DOS 1974). *Buls Bucht* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904b, Vol. 2, first end map). *Bul* [sic] *Bay* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1905, map facing p. 316). *Bahía Buls* (Riso Patron S., 1908, end map; Pierrou, 1970, p. 224; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 59). *Buls B.* (HA chart, 1928). *Bulls* [sic] *Bay* (BA chart 3570, 5.i.1951). The bay was surveyed by FIDS from *Norsel* in April 1955 and photographed from the air by FIDASE in 1956-57.

*Buls Bucht*: see Buls Bay.

*Buls, Isla*: see Buls Island.

**Buls Island** 64°25'S 62°17'W, off *Buls Bay* (q.v.), SE Brabant Island, was called *Isla Maipo* by CAE, 1947, probably after the Chilean oil-tanker *Maipo* (Chile. DNH chart LI, 1947; IHA, 1974, p. 192), or *Isla Buls* by AAE in association with the bay (Argentina. MM chart 106, 1949; Pierrou, 1970, p. 224); following survey by FIDS from *Norsel* in April 1955, named *Buls Islet* (APC, 1958, p. 4). *Buls Island* (APC, 1959a, p. 5; BA chart 3566, 16.x.1959). *Maipo Island* (USBGN, 1965, p. 101).

*Buls Islet*: see Buls Island.

**Bulteaux, Île** 65°02'S 64°02'W, NE side of Dannebrog Islands, Graham Coast, was so called by FAE, 1903-05, after M. Bulteaux (Charcot, 1906b, p. 475). *Îles Bulteaux* (Matha and Rey, 1911, Pl. 5). The name probably refers to a small island N of Rollet Island (BA chart 3572, 29.xi.1974).

*Bulteaux, Îles*: see Bulteaux, Île.

*Bunster, Isla*: see Fitzroy Island.

**Bunster, Paso** 63°15'S 58°30'W, NE of Astrolabe Island, was so called by CAE, 1950-51, after Capt. V. Bunster del Solar (*Punta Bunster*, q.v.) (Chile. DNH chart 503, 1951).

**Bunster, Punta** 64°47'S 63°00'W, W point of Lemaire Island, Danco Coast, was so called by CAE, 1950-51, after Capt. (C) Victor Bunster del Solar, commanding the patrol ship *Lautaro* on a hydrographic survey of the area (Chile. DNH chart 511, 1951; IHA, 1974, p. 59-60).

*Burd, Cabo*: see Burd, Cape.

**Burd, Cape** 63°39'S 57°07'W, SW point of Tabarin Peninsula, Trinity Peninsula, was surveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in March 1946; named after Lieut. Oliver R. Burd, RCNVR (?1921-48), FIDS Base Leader and meteorological observer, "Argentine Islands" (now Faraday), 1947-48; meteorological observer, "Hope Bay", 1948, who with M. C. Green (*Cape Green*, q.v.) lost his life in a fire at the station, 8 November 1948 (Fuchs, 1951b, p. 15) (APC, 1955, p. 6; BA chart 3205, 15.iii.1957; BAS 250 sheet SP 21-22/13, 1-DOS 1974). *Cabo Burd* (Chile. DNH chart 1400, 1961; IHA, 1974, p. 60).

*Burden, Estrecho, Paso*: see Burden Passage.

**Burden Passage** 63°08'S 56°32'W, running NW-SE between *d'Urville Island* and *Bransfield Island*, was charted by FIDS in January 1947 from *Trepassey* on the first navigation of the passage; named after Capt. Eugene Moores Burden (1892-1979), of Carbonear, Newfoundland, Master of *Trepassey*, 1946-47 (BA chart 3205, 23.ix.1949; APC, 1955, p. 6; BA chart 3205, 23.xi.1962). *Estrecho Burden* (Argentine. MM, 1953, p. 314; Pierrou, 1970, p. 225). The passage was photo-

- graphed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57. *Paso Burden* (Chile. DNH chart 1400, 1961; IHA, 1974, p. 60). *Proliv Berden* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961).
- Burdick Canal, Channel, Estrecho*: see Pendleton Strait.
- Burdick Peak** 62°38'S 60°16'W, rising to 460 m in central Livingston Island, was photographed from the air by FIDASE in 1956–57 and surveyed from the ground by FIDS in 1957–58; named after Capt. Christopher Burdick (d. 1831), Master of the American schooner *Huntress* of Nantucket, who visited the South Shetland Islands, 1820–21, in connection with sealing operations based on Yankee Harbour, Greenwich Island (APC, 1959a, p. 5; DOS 610 sheet W 62 60, 1968).
- Burevestnik, Lake, Ozero*: see Petrel Lake.
- Burgess Ice Rise** 70°23'S 73°21'W, in Wilkins Ice Shelf, Alexander Island, was mapped from the air on a radio echo-sounding flight by BAS on 11 February 1967 and later accurately positioned from USLANDSAT imagery of February 1979; named after Flight Lieut. Robert William Burgess, RAF (b. 1929), pilot-in-command of the DH-3 Twin Otter aircraft on the flight (APC, 1982, p. 3).
- Burkitt Nunatak** 69°42'S 66°53'W, a small area of rock at c. 1 200 m WSW of Crescent Scarp, Fallières Coast, following glaciological work by BAS, 1980–81, was named after David Michael Burkitt (b. 1944), who assisted in the work in that season; BAS general assistant, “Stonington Island”, 1973–75, and Base Commander, Grytviken, 1976–77; as former CPO, RN, member of JSEEI, 1970–71 (APC, 1982, p. 3).
- Burmester Dome** 83°22'S 50°56'W, summit snow dome (2 095 m) of Saratoga Table, Forrestal Range, Pensacola Mountains, was photographed from the air by USN in 1964; following USGS field work from 1965, named after Russell F. Burmester, US geologist, Western Washington State University, Bellingham, who worked in the area, 1978–79 (APC, 1980, p. 3).
- Burn Cliffs** 70°06'S 69°47'W, rising to c. 455 m near head of Haydn Inlet, NW Alexander Island, following surveys by BAS, 1973–77, were named after Richard William Burn (b. 1954), BAS geologist, Adelaide and N Alexander Island, 1975–76 and 1976–77 (BAS 250P sheet SR 19–20/9, 1–DOS 1978; APC, 1980, p. 3).
- Burneya, Przylądek*: see Burney Point.
- Burney Peak** 62°19'S 58°52'W, rising to 150 m near Duthoit Point, Nelson Island, was photographed from the air by FIDASE in 1956–57, and surveyed from the ground by FIDS in 1957–58; named after Capt. David Burney, Master of the British sealer *Nelson* (from London), who visited the South Shetland Islands in 1820–21 and 1821–23 (APC, 1962, p. 7; BA chart 1774, 14.ix.1962).
- Burney Point 62°19'S 58°52'W, SE of *Burney Peak* (q.v.), Nelson Island, was so called by PAE in association with the peak (Birkenmajer, 1984, p. 164 and map Fig. 4, p. 167). *Przylądek Burneya* (Birkenmajer, 1984, p. 164).
- Burning Mount*: see Bridgeman Island.
- Burn-Murdoch, Cabo, Cap(e)*: see Murdoch, Cape.
- Burn Murdoch Fjellet or Burn Murdoch, Mount, so called after W. G. Burn-Murdoch (*Cape Murdoch*, q.v.), was reported as lying SW of Jason Peninsula, Oscar II Coast (Aagaard, 1930, Bd 1, p. 248 and end map), but has not been identified.
- Burn Murdoch Nunatak*: see Murdoch Nunatak.
- Burn Murdock, Cap(e)*: see Murdoch, Cape.
- Burns Bluff** 70°22'S 67°56'W, E coast of George VI Sound, following surveys by BAS, 1962–72, was named after Frederick Michael Burns (b. 1942), BAS geophysicist, “Stonington Island”, 1967–69 (BAS, 1977, p. 7; USGS sketch map Palmer Land (North Part), 1979; BAS 250P sheet SR 19–20/10, 2–DOS 1984).
- Burr Brundage, Mount*: see Brundage, Mount.
- Burro Peaks** 62°26'S 59°47'W, twin peaks forming summit (190 m) of Dee Island, English Strait, were called descriptively *Picos Orejas de Burro* [= ass's ears peaks] by CAE (Chile. DNH chart 1405, 1963; IHA, 1974, p. 216–17). *Orejas de Burro*, as rejected form (Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 217). Following geological work in the area by BAS, 1975–76, the feature was named *Burro Peaks* (APC, 1980, p. 3).
- Burton Point** 66°16'S 66°56'W, NE point of Krogh Island, Biscoe Islands, was photographed from the air by FIDASE in 1956–57; in association with the names of pioneers of cold-climate physiology grouped in this area, named after Dr Alan Chadburn Burton (1904–79), English-born Canadian biophysicist, who specialized in problems of cold-weather clothing; Professor of Biophysics, University of Western Ontario, London, Ont., 1948–70; joint author with O. G. Edholm (*Edholm Point*, q.v.) of *Man in a cold environment* (London, 1955) (APC, 1960, p. 3; BAS 250P sheet SQ 19–20/10, 1–DOS 1979).
- Burton, Rocas*: see Burton Rocks.
- Burton Rocks** 68°14'S 67°02'W, off entrance of Neny Fjord, Fallières Coast, were roughly charted by CAE as one rock and called *Roca Grumete Sánchez* after a sailor of the expedition (Chile. DNH chart 530, 1947); surveyed by FIDS from “Stonington Island” in 1947 and named *Burton Rocks* after USS *Burton Island*, the icebreaker which assisted in the relief of RARE and FIDS parties at “Stonington Island” in February 1948 (APC, 1955, p. 6; BA chart 3213, 23.iii.1956). *Rocas Burton* (Chile. DNH, 1962, p. 199; IHA, 1974, p. 60).
- Burzhua-F'ord*: see Bourgeois Fjord.
- Bushell Bluff** 71°28'S 67°37'W, E coast of George VI Sound, following surveys by BAS, 1962–72, was named after Anthony Norman Bushell (b. 1943), BAS general assistant, “Fossil Bluff”, 1969–70 (APC, 1977, p. 7; USGS sketch map Palmer Land (North Part), 1979; BAS 250P sheet SR 19–20/14, 2–DOS 1984).
- Buskin Rocks** 61°03'S 55°09'W, rising 6 m above sea level off N coast of Elephant Island. The largest of the rocks was called descriptively *Islote Borceguí* [= buskin islet] by AAE, 1954–55 (Argentina. MM, 1957b, p. 37; Pierrou, 1970, p. 209). *Islote Bourceguí* [sic] (Argentina. MM chart 110, 1957). The rocks were surveyed by JSEEI and named *Buskin Rocks* (APC, 1974, p. 3; DOS 610 sheet W 61 54, 1–GSGS 1972). *Borceguí Island* (Alberts, 1977, p. 40).
- Bussey Glacier** 65°17'S 63°56'W, flowing W into Waddington Bay, Graham Coast, was ascended and roughly mapped by FAE, 1908–10, in March 1909 (Charcot, 1910, p. 187–90, map p. 267) and by BGLE in January 1936 (Rymill, 1938a, p. 305); called *Waddington Bay Glacier* (Debenham, 1936, p. 161); photographed from the air by FIDASE in 1956–57 and, in association with other DOS names in this area, named *Bussey Glacier* after Group Capt. John Bussey, RAF (1895–1979), Assistant Director (Air), DOS, 1946–58 (APC, 1959a, p. 5; BA chart 3572, 12.viii.1960).
- Butler, Île, Isla*: see Butler Island.
- Butler Island** 72°12'S 60°20'W, properly an ice rise in Larsen Ice Shelf, E of Schott Inlet, Black Coast, was photographed from the air by USAS in December 1940 and by RARE on 20

- November 1947, and surveyed from the ground by FIDS-RARE from "Stonington Island", 1947-48; named after Major Kenelm Somerset Pierce-Butler, RCS (b. 1917), FIDS radio operator, "Stonington Island", 1945-47; Commander of FIDS, 1947-48, and Secretary, FIDS, 1948-51; Magistrate, South Georgia, 1951-54 ([in 72°13'S 60°08'W] BA chart 3175, 12.xi.1954; APC, 1955, p. 6; DCS 601 sheet 72 60, 1956; [coordinates corrected] APC, 1977, p. 7; USGS sketch map Palmer Land (North Part), 1979). *Île Butler* (France. SHM chart 5879, 1956). *Isla Butler* (Argentina. MM chart 110, 1957; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 60). *Ostrov Butler* [sic] (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). The island was further photographed from the air by USN in 1966.
- Butler Passage** 64°58'S 63°44'W, between Wauwermans Islands and Puzzle Islands, Danco Coast, following survey by an RN Hydrographic Survey Unit from HMS *Protector*, 1956-57, was named after Capt. Adrian Rothwell Lane Butler, RN (b. 1912), commanding HMS *Protector* in BAT waters, 1957-58 and 1958-59 (APC, 1959a, p. 5; BA chart 3572, 12.viii.1960).
- Butler Peaks** 71°31'S 67°10'W, S peaks of Batterbee Mountains, rising to c. 2 000 m, following surveys by BAS, 1962-72, were named after Peter Francis Butler (b. 1946), BAS geophysicist, "Stonington Island", 1969-70 and 1973-74 (APC, 1977, p. 7; USGS sketch map Palmer Land (North Part), 1979; BAS 250P sheet SR 19-20/14, 2-DOS 1984).
- Butler Rocks** 82°35'S 47°57'W, rising to 910 m at N end of Forrester Range, Pensacola Mountains, were probably a feature sighted by the Argentine Group Aeronaval UT 78 on the first Argentine flight to the South Pole in January 1962 (*Ackerman Nunatak*, q.v.) and called *Nunatak CTA-12* from the registration number of one of the two aircraft on the flight (*Vanguard Nunatak*, 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 after William A. Butler, USN (MCB, Special Detachment "Bravo"), aerographer, "Ellsworth Station", winter 1957 (USGS sheet SU 21-25/10, 1969; APC, 1974, p. 3).
- But, Ostrov*: see Booth Island.
- Butson Ridge** 68°05'S 66°51'W, between McClary Glacier and Northeast Glacier, Fallières Coast, was surveyed by BGLE in 1936 (Rymill, 1938a, map facing p. 432); resurveyed by FIDS from "Stonington Island", 1947-48, and named after Dr Arthur Richard Cecil Butson (b. 1922), FIDS medical officer, "Stonington Island", 1946-47, who in July 1947 rescued a member of RARE from a crevasse in Northeast Glacier and was later awarded the Albert Medal "for gallantry" (exchanged for the George Cross in 1971) (APC, 1955, p. 6; DCS 601 sheet 68 66, 1955). *Cordón Molinero*, so called by AAE after Tte Juan Molinero who was lost here with his dog team (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter M).
- Butterfly Knoll** 80°21'S 28°09'W, one of the La Grange Nunataks, Shackleton Range, rising to c. 900 m, was photographed from the air by USN in 1967 and surveyed from the ground by BAS from Halley, 1968-71; named from its resemblance in plan view to a butterfly (APC, 1974, p. 3; BAS 250P sheet SU 26-30/1, 1-DOS 1978).
- Buttons, The** 65°15'S 64°16'W, small islands NW of Faraday, Argentine Islands, Graham Coast, were charted and named descriptively by BGLE in 1935 (Rymill, 1938b; BA chart 3213, 7.ii.1947; APC, 1955, p. 6). *Les Boutons* [translation of English name] (Rouch, 1944, map p. 11). *Isla* [sic] *Botones* [= buttons island] (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 291). *Islas Botones* (Argentina. MM, 1958b, p. 151; Pierrou, 1970, p. 211).
- Buttres, Cerro*: see Buttress Hill.
- Buttres, Cabo, Cerro*: see Buttress Hill.
- Buttress Hill** 63°33'S 57°02'W, rising to c. 650 m on Tabarin Peninsula, Trinity Peninsula, was surveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in March 1946 and so named in association with *Seven Buttresses* (q.v.) to the SW (APC, 1955, p. 6; BA chart 3205, 23.ix.1949; BAS 250 sheet SP 21-22/13, 1-DOS 1974). *Cerro Fuelle* [= bellows hill], so called descriptively (Olsacher, 1956, photograph p. 84). *Cerro Buttress* (Chile. DNH chart 1400, 1961; IHA, 1974, p. 60). *Cabo Buttress* (Chile. IGM map 5, 1966). *Cerro Buttres* [sic], as rejected form (Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 60). *Cerro El Fuelle* (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter E).
- Buttress Nunataks** 72°21'S 66°50'W, rising to 635 m on E coast of George VI Sound, NW of Seward Mountains, were seen from a distance and roughly mapped by BGLE in October 1936 (Stephenson, 1940, map facing p. 232); further mapped by FIDS from "Stonington Island" in December 1949 and named descriptively (APC, 1955, p. 6; DCS 601 sheet W 72 66, 1956; USGS sketch map Palmer Land (North Part), 1979). *Nunataki Battress* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). *Nunataki Battress* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 24). The feature was photographed from the air by USN, 1966-69.
- Buv'ye, Gora*: see Bouvier, Mount.
- Buzfuz Rock** 65°28'S 65°52'W, submerged rock NW of Renaud Island, Pitt Islands, Biscoe Islands, was charted by an RN Hydrographic Survey Unit from HMS *Endurance* in 1969; in association with the names of other characters from *Pickwick papers* in this area, named after Sergeant Buzfuz (BA, 1972, p. 33; APC, 1974, p. 3; BA chart 3573, 20.iv.1984).
- Byam Martin, Cape was reported as lying SW of Mount Parry, Brabant Island (Foster and Kendall, chart, 1829a), but has not been identified.
- Byers' Bay*: see South Bay (Livingston Island).
- Byers, Cabo*: see Page, Cape.
- Byers Peninsula** 62°38'S 61°04'W, W end of Livingston Island, was visited by nineteenth-century sealers as shown by at least one stone hut on the peninsula; photographed from the air by FIDASE in 1956-57 and surveyed from the ground by FIDS in 1957-58; named after James Byers, a New York shipowner, who tried unsuccessfully in August 1820 to induce the US Government to found a settlement in and take possession of the South Shetland Islands (*American Historical Review*, Vol. 16, No. 4, 1911, p. 794-98) and who sent out a fleet of American sealers (*Jane Maria, Aurora, Charity, Henry* and *Sarah*) to the islands in 1820-21 to be based first at Rugged Island and later in Yankee Harbour, Greenwich Island (APC, 1959a, p. 5; BA chart 3205, 23.xi.1962). In 1967 the peninsula was designated SPA No. 10 under the Antarctic Treaty (FO, 1967, p. 6-7). *Península Byers* (González-Ferrán and others, 1970, map p. 44). The peninsula was redesignated SSSI No. 6 under the Antarctic Treaty in 1975 (SPRI, 1986, p. 227).
- Byers, Península*: see Byers Peninsula.
- Byewater, Cape*: see Byewater Point.
- Byewater Point** 62°45'S 61°31'W, NW point of Snow Island, was charted by Foster in January 1829 and called *Cape Brewster*, probably after Sir David Brewster (*Brewster Island*, q.v.), on the original survey field sheet (Foster and Kendall, chart,

- 1829*b*), but named *Cape Byewater* on a later compilation (Foster and Kendall, chart, 1829*a*); following air photography by FIDASE in 1956, renamed *Byewater Point* (APC, 1962, p. 8; DOS 610 sheet W 62 60, 1968).
- Bynon Hill, Monte*: see Goddard Hill.
- Byrd, Cabo, Cap*: see Byrd, Cape.
- Byrd, Cape** 69°52'S 75°55'W, NW point of *Charcot Island* (q.v.), was seen from the air by Wilkins on 29 December 1929 and named after Rear-Adm. Richard Evelyn Byrd, USN (1888–1957), American polar explorer, who commanded US Antarctic expeditions, 1928–30 and 1933–35, USAS, and USN Antarctic Expedition (Operation “High Jump”), 1946–47; Officer-in-charge, US Antarctic Programs, 1955–57 (Wilkins, 1930, p. 376; [in 69°58'S 75°55'W] BA chart 3175, 7.vii.1933; APC, 1955, p. 6; Searle, 1963, end map; [co-ordinates corrected from USLANDSAT imagery of February 1975] BA chart 3175, 7.xii.1984; APC, 1986, p. 3). *Cap Byrd* (France. SHM, 1937, p. 410). *Cabo Byrd* (Argentina. IGM map, 1946; Pierrou, 1970, p. 226; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 61). *Kapp Byrd* (Hansen, chart [no number], 1947). *Mys Berd* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961).
- Byrd, Cape*: see Exp. Chileno Patricio Wichmann, Punta.
- Byrd, Kapp*: see Byrd, Cape.
- Byway Glacier** 66°30'S 65°10'W, flowing W into Erskine Glacier, Loubet Coast, was surveyed by FIDS from “Detalle Island” in 1957 and so named because the sledging route up this glacier is not as good as on the main “highway” of Erskine Glacier (APC, 1959*a*, p. 5).
- Cabalescou Island*: see Cobalescou Island.
- Caballote, Isla*: see Ridge Island.
- Caballo, Loma de(l)* [= hill of the horse] 62°40'S 60°24'W, rising to c. 100 m on the NW side of Hurd Peninsula, Livingston Island, was so called descriptively (del Valle and others, 1974, Fig. 1 facing p. 6 and Fig. 17, p. 30).
- Cabassa, Punta* 64°37'S 62°25'W, NW entrance point of Hugerhoff Cove, Danco Coast, was so called by AAE after Capt. (N) Juan Cabassa (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter C).
- Cabeza Baja, Cabo*: see Low Head.
- Cabeza, Isla*: see Head Island.
- Cabeza, Monte, Mount*: see Morgagni, Mount.
- Cabezo Baja, Cabo*: see Low Head.
- Cabinet Inlet** 66°31'S 63°25'W, between Cape Alexander and Cape Robinson, Foyn Coast, was photographed from the air by RARE and surveyed from the ground by FIDS from “Hope Bay” in 1947; called in error *Crane Inlet* (*Crane Glacier*, q.v.) (Ronne, 1949, map p. 230), *Crane-Fjorden* (Rønne, 1950*b*, p. 142) or *Seno Crane* (Argentina. MM chart N-“P”-1, 1952); named *Cabinet Inlet* after the British War Cabinet, which authorized Operation “Tabarin” (the forerunner of FIDS) in January 1943, in association with the names of members of that cabinet in this area (BA chart 3570, 27.vi.1952; APC, 1955, p. 6; DCS 601 sheet 66 62, 1955). *Bahía Gabinete* [= cabinet bay] (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 325). *Ensenada Gabinete* (Argentina. MM chart 110, 1957; Pierrou, 1970, p. 381). *Zaliv Kabinet* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). *Ensenada Reales Cédulas* [= royal charters inlet], name approved by the IHA in 1963 in honour of the Royal Charters of c. 1545 by which King Charles V of Spain, under the authority of the Bull of Pope Alexander IV (1493) and the Treaty of Tordesillas (1494), made the original distribution of the extreme south of South America and of Terra Australis (*Antarctica*, q.v.); supposed “legal title” to this sector of the Antarctic passed to the Republic of Chile through these charters in 1810 (Chile. DNH chart 12, 1964; IHA, 1974, p. 238–39). *Ledyanoy Zaliv Kabinet* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 24). *Seno Cabinet*, as rejected form (Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 239).
- Cabinet, Seno*: see Cabinet Inlet.
- Cabo Basso, Islote*: see Basso Island.
- Cabo González, Isla* 68°11'S 67°03'W, W of Stonington Island, Fallières Coast, was reported by CAE, 1947, as in the *Grupo Expedicionarios de Ejercitio* (q.v.) (Chile. DNH chart 530, 1947); later found to be non-existent (Chile. IH chart 1604, 1969; IHA, 1974, p. 63).
- Cabo Landeros, Cerro* 63°26'S 57°55'W, rising to c. 1 000 m on NW side of Laclavère Plateau, Trinity Peninsula, was so called by CAE (Chile. IGM, 1948*a*, sketch panorama following p. 56).
- Cabo Miró, Isla*: see Capo Miró, Isla.
- Cabo Paredes, Isla*: see Jingle Island.
- Cabo* (R. T.) Sura, Cerro c. 63°30'S 58°11'W, probably referring to part of the N spur of Mount d'Urville, Trinity Peninsula, was so called by CAE after a member of the expedition (*Islote Radio Operador Naval Sura*, q.v.) (Chile. IGM, 1948*a*, sketch panorama following p. 56).
- Cabo 1° N. Zamora, Cono* 63°25'S 57°51'W, rising to c. 900 m on N side of Laclavère Plateau, Trinity Peninsula, was so called by CAE after a member of the expedition (Chile. IGM, 1948*a*, sketch panorama following p. 56).
- Cabrales, Islas*: see Hennessy Islands.
- Cabrilo, El* [= the kid] 64°19'S 62°57'W, between Kappa Island and Gamma Island, Melchior Islands, Dallmann Bay, was so called by CAE (Chile. DNH chart 510, 1947). *Islote El Cabrilo* (Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 276).
- Cabrilo, Islote El*: see Cabrilo, El.
- Cabut, Seno* 62°56'S 62°32'W, S of Gregory Point, Smith Island, was so called by AAE after Tte Cabut, of the Argentine Navy, who was killed in a Neptune aircraft in the Antarctic (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter C).
- Cáceres, Caleta* 63°12'S 55°11'W, SE of Fitzroy Point, Joinville Island, was so called by AAE after Lorenzo Cáceres, a sailor in the Argentine corvette *Uruguay* on the relief of SwAE in 1904 (Argentina. MM, 1956, p. 115; chart 124, 1957; Pierrou, 1970, p. 229).
- Cachalote, Roca, Roche, Rock*: see Cachalot Rock.
- Cachalot Peak** 65°38'S 62°16'W, rising to 1 040 m on S side of Starbuck Glacier, Oscar II Coast, was surveyed by BAS from “Stonington Island”, 1963–64; in association with names of characters from *Moby Dick* in this area, named after the sperm whale or cachalot (*Physeter catodon*) (APC, 1977, p. 7).
- Cachalot Rock* 60°49'S 45°48'W, SW of Signy Island, was probably first reported by DI in 1925–27; named *Cachalote* [*sic*] *Rock*, presumably after SS *Cachalote* (Kapt. C. A. Larsen), which was in this area in 1908 (BA, 1930, p. 55; BA chart 3175, 7.vii.1933). *Roca Cachalote* (Argentina. MM chart 31, 1930; Pierrou, 1970, p. 229). *Cachalot Rock* (BA chart 1775, 17.viii.1934; APC, 1955, p. 6). *Cachelot* [*sic*] *Rock* (USHO, 1943, p. 83). *Roche Cachalote* (France. SHM chart 1148, 1947). 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. 3).
- Cachapoal, Isla:** see Français, Écueil du.
- Cache Flats** 61°29'S 55°34'W, S coast of Gibbs Island, was so called by JSEEIG from the cache left there (Furse, 1979, map p. 88).
- Cachelot Rock:** see Cachalot Rock.
- Cacique, Punta** [= prince point] 62°30'S 59°45'W, SW side of Discovery Bay, Greenwich Island, was so called by CAE, 1947 (Vila Labra, 1947, map p. 201).
- Cadberi, Gora:** see Cadbury, Mount.
- Cadbury, Mount** 71°22'S 66°41'W, E-most of the Batterbee Mountains, George VI Sound, rising to 1 560 m, was probably seen from the air by Ellsworth on 23 November 1935 (Joerg, 1937, Map B facing p. 444); roughly surveyed by BGLE in October 1936 (Stephenson, 1940, map facing p. 232); re-surveyed by FIDS from "Stonington Island", 1948–49; named after Mrs Henry Tylor (Lucy) Cadbury, who raised a special fund to defray the cost of refitting *Penola* (the BGLE ship) at South Georgia in 1936 (APC, 1955, p. 6; USHO chart 6639, 1955; DCS 601 sheet W 71 66, 1956; BAS 250P sheet SR 19–20/14, 2–DOS 1984). *Gora Cadberi* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). The mountain was further surveyed by BAS, 1962–72.
- Cadete de Escuadrilla R. González R., Cerro** 63°29'S 58°04'W, rising to 955 m SE 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).
- "*Cadete Guillochón, Refugio*": see Catalina, Caleta.
- Cadete M. Muñoz M., Portezuelo** 63°24'S 57°44'W, running NE–SW at c. 700 m SE of Mount Jacquinet, Trinity Peninsula, was so called by CAE, 1947–48, after a member of the expedition (Chile. IGM, 1948a, sketch panorama following p. 56).
- Cadle Monolith** 71°40'S 60°55'W, rising to 215 m at E end of Condor Peninsula, Black Coast, was seen from the air by USAS on 30 December 1940 (USHO, 1943, p. 274); surveyed from the ground by FIDS–RARE from "Stonington Island" in November 1947; photographed from the air by USN in 1966 and further surveyed from the ground by BAS from "Stonington Island" in 1972–73; named after Gary L. Cadle, USN, electrician, "Palmer Station", 1973 (BAS 250 sheet SR 19–20/16, 1–DOS 1976; APC, 1977, p. 7).
- Cadman, Glaciar:** see Cadman Glacier.
- Cadman Glacier** 65°37'S 63°46'W, flowing NW into Beascochea Bay, Graham Coast, was sighted by FAE, 1908–10 (Charcot, 1912, Pl. 3); surveyed in its lower reaches by BGLE in August 1935 (Rymill, 1938a, map facing p. 400); named after John Cadman, 1st Baron Cadman of Silverdale (1877–1941); Professor of Mining and Petroleum Technology, University of Birmingham, 1908–20, and later Chairman, Anglo-Iranian Oil Co. Ltd and Iraq Petroleum Co. Ltd (now British Petroleum), who contributed towards the cost of BGLE (APC, 1955, p. 6; USHO chart 6639, 1955; BA chart 3570, 21.ix.1957). *Lednik Cadmena* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). *Glaciar Cadman* (Chile. DNH chart 502, 1962; IHA, 1974, p. 63).
- Cadmena, Lednik:** see Cadman Glacier.
- Café, Monte** [= mount coffee] 63°22'S 56°08'W, rising to c. 200 m on NW side of Active Sound, Joinville Island, was so called by AAE from its colour, being bare of ice and snow (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 316; chart 124, 1957; Pierrou, 1970, p. 230).
- Café Point, Punta:** see Lana Point.
- Cage, Cabo:** see Gage, Cape.
- Caillet Bois, Montes** 65°01'S 63°47'W, rising to 710 m above Cape Renard, Graham Coast, was so called by AAE after Capt. T. Caillet Bois (*Mikkelsen Harbour*, q.v.) (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter C).
- Cain Nunatak** 63°33'S 57°45'W, W of two isolated nunataks, rising to c. 400 m on S side of Broad Valley, Trinity Peninsula, was so named following survey by FIDS from "Hope Bay", 1960–61, in association with *Abel Nunatak* (q.v.) (APC, 1964, p. 2; BAS 250 sheet SP 21–22/13, 1–DOS 1974). *Cerro Roca del Paso* [= rock of the pass hill], so called descriptively (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter R).
- Caird Coast**, NW coast of *Coats Land* (q.v.) between c. 76°40'S 28°20'W and 74°00'S 20°00'W (at Lyddan Ice Rise), i.e., between *Luitpold Coast* (q.v.) and Kronprinsesse Martha Kyst, Dronning Maud Land. The part of the coast W of 23°00'W (*Bruce Coast*, q.v.) was discovered and charted by BITAE in January 1915, and the part between c. 76°40'S 28°20'W and c. 74°00'S 22°30'W was named after [Sir] James Caird (1864–1954), shipowner and jute manufacturer of Dundee, who subscribed towards the cost of the expedition (Shackleton, 1919, p. xii, 28, map facing p. 368; [in the immediate vicinity of Stancomb-Wills Ice Stream] BA chart 3176, 1924; [as now defined] APC, 1955, p. 6; BA chart 3170, 1.vii.1955; 3176, 30.xi.1956; BAS sheet Misc. 2, 1981). *Caird Kust* (Shackleton, [1921], end map). *Caird-Küste* (Brennecke, 1921). *Caird(-)Land* (Brennecke, 1921; [74°50'S 22°55'W to 76°10'S 26°00'W] AGS map, sheet 1, [1928]; [74°40'S 23°00'W to 76°10'S 27°00'] AGS map, [1929]; [erroneously given as original name] BA, 1948, p. 223). *Terre Caird*, 74°40'S 24°00'W to 76°30'S 25°00'W (CSM chart C'I, 1925). *Caird-kysten* (Aagaard, 1930, p. 874). *Coats Coast*, in c. 20°W (Hobbs, 1940, map p. 714). *Costa Caird* (Cordovez Madariaga, 1945, p. 38; [in part] Zavatti, 1958, Tav. 6; [75°30'S 26°40'W to 76°40'S 29°00'W] Argentina. IGM map, 1946). *Cairdin Maa* (Andersson, 1948, end map). *Zemlya Kerda* (Baranov and others, 1954, map p. 283). *Tierra de Caird* (Capurro, 1955, p. 7). The coast was further charted by TAE, 1955–57. *Côte Caird* (France. SHM chart 5879, 1956). *Caird Kusten* (Frödin, 1956, Front.). *Costa Bruce*, referring to N part (Zavatti, 1958, Tav. 6). *Terra di Caird*, in part (Zavatti, 1958, Tav. 12–13). *Terra di Coats* (Zavatti, 1958, Tav. 12–13). *Bereg Kerda* (Soviet Union. UNGSVF chart 334, 1958). *Cairdova Země* (Bártl, 1958, map facing p. 144). *Costa de Caird* (Fuchs and Hillary, [1959b], p. 55; Pierrou, 1970, p. 231). *Wybrzeże Caird* (Fuchs and Hillary, 1959f, map p. 37). *Cairdovo Pobřeží* (Fuchs and Hillary, 1960b, map p. 30). The coast was recharted from USLANDSAT and NOAA imagery, 1973–79.
- Caird Coast:** see Coats Land.
- Caird, Costa (de), Côte:** see Caird Coast.
- Cairdin Maa:** see Caird Coast.
- Caird-Ku(ü)st(e)(n) -kysten, -Land:** see Caird Coast.
- Cairdova Země:** see Caird Coast.
- Cairdovo Pobřeží:** see Caird Coast.
- Caird, Terra di, Terre, Tierra de, Wybrzeże:** see Caird Coast.
- Cairn, Colina:** see Cairn, Colline du.
- Cairn, Colline du** 65°04'S 64°03'W, rising to 60 m W of Français Cove, Booth Island, Graham Coast, was so called by FAE, 1903–05, from the cairn erected on the summit (Charcot, 1908, p. 35). *Cairn Hill* (USHO, 1943, p. 136). *Colina Cairn* (Argentina. MM, 1957a, p. 141).

**Cairn Hill** 63°30'S 57°05'W, rising to 475 m near N end of Tabarin Peninsula, Trinity Peninsula, was surveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in 1946 and so named from the cairn erected on the E of the two summits (APC, 1955, p. 6; DOS 310 Hope Bay sheet, 1961). *Cordón Don Bosco*, so called after the religious order (Olsacher and others, 1956, p. 86). *Cerro Don Bosco* (Argentina, MD, 1978, letter D).

*Cairn Hill*: see Cairn, Colline du.

Cairn Islands were reported as lying near Doumer Island (Ferguson, 1921, p. 49), but were not identified by an RN Hydrographic Survey Unit working in the area in 1956–57.

**Cairn Ridge** 82°35'S 52°50'W, rising to 1 010 m on N side of Dufek Massif, Pensacola Mountains, was surveyed by a US traverse party from "Ellsworth Station" in 1957 and photographed from the air by USN in 1964; named from the cairn erected on the summit in 1957 (USGS sheet SU 21–25/7, 1969; APC, 1974, p. 3).

*Calais Berg, Massif, Monte(s)*: see Calais, Mount.

**Calais, Mount** 69°10'S 70°18'W, rising to c. 2 350 m S of Roberts Ice Piedmont, N Alexander Island, was roughly indicated by BeAE (Lecoite, 1903, p. 99–100; 1905, Carte 6); roughly mapped by FAE, 1908–10, and named *Massif Calais* after the French city (Charcot, 1912, Pl. 1). *Calais Mount* (BA chart 3175, 9.x.1914). *Mount Calais* (BA, 1916, photograph facing p. 409; APC, 1955, p. 6; DOS 610 sheet W 69 70, 1960). *Alais* [sic] *Fj.* (HA chart, 1927). *Montes Calais* (Rymill and others, 1943, map facing p. 272). *Cape Nicholas*, in error (*Mount Nicholas*, q.v.) (USHO, 1943, p. 165; [referring to the ill-defined cape N of Mount Calais] USHO, 1956, p. 38). *Cape Brown* (q.v.), in error (USHO, 1956, p. 38). *Monte Calais* (Chile. DNH chart LIII, 1947; IHA, 1974, p. 63). The mountain was surveyed from the ground by FIDS from "Stonington Island" and photographed from the air by RARE in 1947–48. *Calais Berg* (Knapp, 1958, p. 570). *Mount Nicholas*, in error (USAF chart 1789, 1959). *Gora Kale* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961).

*Calais Mountain*: see Nicholas, Mount.

*C. A. Larsen (Öyane)*: see Larsen Islands.

**Calavera, La** [= the skull] 64°18'S 62°56'W, skull-shaped landmark near N coast of Eta Island, Melchior Islands, was so called by AAE, 1946–47 (Argentina. MM chart 101, 1949). *La Calavera (The Skull)* (USHO, 1956, p. 24). *Mancha de la Calavera* (Chile. DNH, 1962, p. 157). *Mancha la Calavera* (Pierrou, 1970, p. 461).

*Calavera, Mancha (de) la*: see Calavera, La.

*Calderón, Isla, Islote*: see Comandante Rafael Calderon S., Isla.

**Calderón, Punta** 64°44'S 62°12'W, NE of Sophie Point, Wilhelmina Bay, Danco Coast, was so called by AAE after Pío Calderón, a sailor in *Uruguay*, 1904–05 (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter C).

*Caledoniafjella(e)ne*: see Detroit Plateau.

*Caleta Carnero, Isla*: see Beer Island.

*Caleta Cordero, Fondeadero*: see Mutton Cove.

*Caleta Cordero, Isla*: see Beer Island.

*Caleta Potter, Península*: see Potter Peninsula.

*Caley Glacier*: see Cayley Glacier.

**Calf Rock** 70°31'S 68°41'W, rising to 655 m, NE of Lamina Peak, George VI Sound, Alexander Island, was photographed from the air by Ellsworth on 23 November 1935; surveyed from the ground by FIDS from "Stonington Island", 1948–49, and so named from its off-lying position in relation to Lamina Peak (APC, 1955, p. 6; DOS 610 sheet W 70 68, 1960).

**Caliente, Cerro** [= warm hill], an unidentified feature on Deception Island (Bienati, 1969, p. 8).

**Callisto Cliffs** 71°01'S 68°20'W, rising to 550 m on S side of Jupiter Glacier, George VI Sound, Alexander Island, following surveys by BAS, 1962–73, were named after Callisto, one of the satellites of the planet Jupiter, in association with the names of other planets and their satellites in this area (APC, 1975, p. 3; BAS 250P sheet SR 19–20/14, 2–DOS 1984).

**Calma, Bahía** [= calm bay] 65°57'S 65°50'W, NE end of Rabot Island, Biscoe Islands, was so called by AAE because of the shelter it affords from the wind (Argentina. MM, 1957a, p. 150; chart 130, 1960; Pierrou, 1970, p. 231).

*Calmette, Bahía*: see Calmette Bay.

**Calmette Bay** 68°03'S 67°09'W, E of *Cape Calmette* (q.v.), Fallières Coast, was roughly charted by FAE, 1908–10; recharted by BGLE and so named in association with the cape (Rymill, 1938a, map facing p. 432; BA chart 3196, 12.xi.1948; APC, 1955, p. 6; DCS 601 sheet 68 66, 1955). *Bahía Calmette* (Chile. DNH chart LIII, 1947; Pierrou, 1970, p. 232; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 64).

*Calmette, Cabo*: see Calmette, Cape.

**Calmette, Cape** 68°04'S 67°14'W, SW entrance point of Calmette Bay, Marguerite Bay, Fallières Coast, was roughly mapped as an island by FAE, 1908–10, in January 1909 and named *Île Calmette* after Gaston Calmette (1858–1914), editor of *Le Figaro*, Paris, who presented the expedition with copies of his newspaper for the two years preceding the expedition (Charcot, 1912, Pl. 1). *Calmette Island* (BA chart 3175, 9.x.1914). *Calmette Öya* (HA chart, 1927). The feature was re-mapped by BGLE and named *Cape Calmette* (Rymill, 1938a, map facing p. 432; APC, 1955, p. 6; DCS 601 sheet 68 66, 1955). *Cabo Calmette* (Chile. DNH chart LIII, 1947; Pierrou, 1970, p. 242; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 64). *Kaap Calmette* (Knapp, 1958, p. 570).

*Calmette, Île, Island, Kaap, Öya*: see Calmette, Cape.

*Calocolo, Laguna*: see Relict Lake.

**Caloplaca Cove** 60°44'S 45°35'W, between Rethval Point and Pantomime Point, Signy Island, was named after the locally abundant orange lichens of the genus *Caloplaca*, following biological work by BAS up to 1973 (APC, 1975, p. 3; DOS 210 Signy Island sheet, 2–DOS 1975).

**Calva, Loma** [= bald hill] 62°40'S 60°24'W, rising to c. 100 m on NW side of Hurd Peninsula, Livingston Island, was so called descriptively (del Valle and others, 1974, Fig. 1 facing p. 6).

**Calypso Cliffs** 68°48'S 64°12'W, rising to 850 m on S side of Bowman Inlet, Bowman Coast, were photographed from the air by FIDS–RARE in 1947 and surveyed from the ground by FIDS from "Stonington Island" in 1958; in association with the names of Greek gods in this area, named after Calypso, daughter of Atlas (APC, 1962, p. 8; DOS 610 sheet W 68 64, 1963).

**Camacua, Isla** 65°56'S 65°05'W, S-most of the Straggle Islands, Graham Coast, was so called by AAE after the battle of Camacua in the war against Brazil, 1825–28 (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter C).

**Camber, Mount** 64°41'S 63°16'W, rising to 1 350 m in Osterrieth Range, Anvers Island, was probably sighted by BeAE; roughly charted by DI in 1927 and named *High Peak* probably at that time (BA chart 3205, 1.iii.1929; APC, 1955, p. 12). *Pico Alto* [translation of English name] (Chile. DNH chart LI, 1947). *Pico High* (Argentina. MM chart 106, 1949; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 152). *Pico Elevado* [translation of English

- name] (Argentina. MM chart 129, 1957; Pierrou, 1970, p. 338). Following resurvey by FIDS from "Arthur Harbour" in 1955, the feature was renamed *Mount Camber* in reference to the gently sloping nature of the summit (APC, 1958, p. 12; BA chart 3566, 16.x.1959).
- Cambiasso, Roca*: see Stranger.
- Camello, Cerro*: see Aureole Hills.
- Camellos, Los* [= the camels] 62°27'S 59°44'W, twin ice-covered hills rising to c. 100 m, near NW shore of Discovery Bay, Greenwich Island, were so called descriptively (Chile. IGM map, 1947).
- Camel Nunataks** 63°25'S 57°26'W, rising to 435 m on S side of Mott Snowfield, Trinity Peninsula, were photographed from the air by FIDASE in 1956–57 and surveyed from the ground by FIDS from "Hope Bay", 1960–61; named descriptively (APC, 1964, p. 2; BAS 250 sheet SP 21–22/13, 1–DOS 1974). "*Refugio Abrazo de Maipo*" [= embrace of Maipo refuge], Argentine hut established 4 km WSW of the nunataks and so called after the battle of Maipú (*Bills Gulch*, q.v.) (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter A).
- Camen, Bajo* [as rejected name] Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 67) has not been identified.
- Camilo Henriquez, Isla* 69°11'S 67°56'W, was charted as an ice rise in Wordie Ice Shelf, Fallières Coast, E of Bugge Islands (Chile. DNH chart LIII, 1947; [as rejected name] IHA, 1974, p. 64); later found to be non-existent.
- Campamento, Isla*: see Camp Point.
- Campamento Point*: see Laager Point.
- Campamento, Punta*: see Camp Point or Laager Point.
- Campastri, Rocas*: see Frederick Rocks.
- Campbell, Monte*: see Pond, Mount.
- Campbell Ridges** 70°23'S 67°34'W, rising to c. 1 500 m, E of Creswick Gap, George VI Sound, following surveys by BAS, 1962–72, were named after Lieut. Cdr Bruce H. Campbell, USN, Commander of LC-130 aircraft in support of USARP field parties on Lassiter Coast and elsewhere, 1969–70 and 1970–71 (APC, 1977, p. 7; USGS sketch map Palmer Land (North Part), 1979; BAS 250P sheet SR 19–20/10, 2–DOS 1984).
- Camp Corrie* 61°30' 55°58'W, NE coast of O'Brien Island, was so called from the JSEEIG camp there (Furse, 1979, map p. 42).
- Camp Hill** 63°41'S 57°51'W, rising to 120 m on E side of Botany Bay, Trinity Peninsula, was probably sighted by SwAE in 1903; surveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in December 1946 and so named from a geological camp established at the foot of the hill (APC, 1955, p. 6; BAS 250 sheet SP 21–22/13, 1–DOS 1974).
- Campichuelo, Punta* 66°44'S 67°28'W, NW point of Liard Island, Loubet Coast, was so called by AAE after the battle of Campichuelo in Paraguay (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter C).
- Camp, Isla*: see Camp Point.
- Campleman, Mount** 84°51'S 64°20'W, rising to 1 970 m in S Patuxent Range, Pensacola Mountains, was surveyed from the ground by USGS in 1961–62 and photographed from the air by USN in 1964; named after Richard Campleman, USN (CEC), Petty Officer-in-charge, "Palmer Station", winter 1967 (USGS sheet SV 11–20/4, 1969; APC, 1974, p. 3).
- Campo, Isla del*: see Bonert Rock.
- Campos Urquiza, Seno*: see Salvesen Cove.
- Camp Point** 67°58'S 67°19'W, S entrance point of Square Bay, Fallières Coast, was mapped by BGLE in 1936–37 and named from the survey camp established there (Rymill, 1938a, map facing p. 432; BA chart 3196, 12.xi.1948; APC, 1955, p. 6; DCS 601 sheet 67 66, 1954). *Punta Campamento* [translation of English name] (Chile. DNH chart LIII, 1947; Pierrou, 1970, p. 233; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 64). The point was surveyed by FIDS from "Stonington Island" in 1948–49. *Punta Camp* (Argentina. MM chart 109, 1949). *Isla Campamento*, probably referring to this feature, and *Isla Camp*, as rejected form (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 331). *Mys Kamp* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961).
- Camp Point** 61°13'S 55°22'W, SE of Stinker Point, Elephant Island, was so called by BAS (Croxall and Kirkwood, 1979, Map 18.9).
- Camp, Punta*: see Camp Point (Fallières Coast).
- Camp Spur** 83°16'S 50°50'W, rising to c. 1 500 m on E side of Forrestal Range, Pensacola Mountains, was photographed from the air by USN in 1964 and surveyed from the ground by USGS in 1965–66; named after Gary C. Camp, USN (MCB Special Detachment "Bravo"), aerographer, "Ellsworth Station", winter 1957 (USGS sheet SU 21–25/14, 1969; APC, 1974, p. 3).
- Cam Rock** 60°42'S 45°36'W, low rock in Borge Bay, Signy Island, was charted by DI in 1927 and named descriptively (BA chart 3213, 14.i.1929; APC, 1955, p. 6; DOS 210 Signy Island sheet, 1–DOS 1973). The rock was resurveyed by FIDS from Signy in 1947.
- Cañadón*: see Cañadón, Fondeadero.
- Cañadón, Fondeadero* [= ravine anchorage] 61°29'S 55°37'W, on N side of Gibbs Island, was so called by AAE, 1954–55 (Argentina. MM chart 125, 1957; Pierrou, 1970, p. 235). *Cañadón* (Argentina. MM, 1957a, p. 39).
- Canales, Isla* 62°30'S 59°40'W, off Ferrer Point, Discovery Bay, Greenwich Island, was so called by CAE, 1947, after a hydrographer of the expedition who made a survey of the area (Chile. DNH chart 500, 1951). *Islote Canales* (Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 65).
- Canales, Islote*: see Canales, Isla.
- Canal, Glaciar*: see Channel Glacier.
- Canal, Roca*: see Bowler Rocks or Channel Rock (Argentine Islands).
- Canal, Rocas*: see Channel Rock (McFarlane Strait).
- Canal, Ventisquero*: see Channel Glacier or Harbour Glacier.
- Cañas Island, Islote*: see General Ramón Cañas, Isla.
- Candado, Punta*: see Stone Point.
- Candelaria, Montaña* 66°10'S 63°45'W, rising to 1 640 m near head of Cabinet Inlet, Foyn Coast, was so called by AAE after a lieutenant in the Argentine Navy (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter C).
- Canelo, Punta*: see Duthiers Point.
- Cangrejo, Bahía, Cove*: see Crab Cove.
- Canícula, Monte*: see Canicula, Mount.
- Canicula, Mount** 63°43'S 58°30'W, rising to c. 1 100 m, SW of Louis-Philippe Plateau, Trinity Peninsula, was surveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in August 1946; named in association with *Sirius Knoll* (q.v.), Canicula being a synonym for Sirius, the dog star (APC, 1955, p. 7; BAS 250 sheet SP 21–22/13, 1–DOS 1974). *Monte Canicula* (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter C).
- Caninus Nunatak** 71°06'S 70°10'W, rising to c. 700 m, E of N end of Walton Mountains, Alexander Island, following survey by BAS from "Fossil Bluff", 1974–75, was so named from its resemblance to the shape of a dog in plan and because it marks the burial place of dogs put down during reduction of BAS dog



- teams at that time (APC, 1980, p. 3; BAS 250P sheet SR 19-20/13, 2-DOS 1984).
- Canis Heights** 70°26'S 66°19'W, rising to *c.* 1 500 m at head of Millett Glacier, George VI Sound, following surveys by BAS, 1962-72, were named after Canis Major and Canis Minor, in association with the names of stars and constellations in this area (APC, 1977, p. 7; USGS sketch map Palmer Land (North Part), 1979; BAS 250P sheet SR 19-20/10, 2-DOS 1984).
- Cannonball Cliffs** 71°47'S 68°13'W, S side of Neptune Glacier, George VI Sound, Alexander Island, following surveys by BAS, 1961-73, were so named from the cannon-ball concretions in the sandstone at this locality (APC, 1975, p. 3; USGS sketch map Palmer Land (North Part), 1979; BAS 250P sheet SR 19-20/14, 2-DOS 1984).
- Cañón Point, Punta*: see Icarus Point.
- Canopus Crags** 71°10'S 66°38'W, rising to *c.* 1 000 m, S of Ryder Glacier, George VI Sound, following surveys by BAS, 1962-72, were named after the star Canopus in the constellation of Carina (*Carina Heights*, q.v.), in association with similar names in the area (APC, 1977, p. 7; USGS sketch map Palmer Land (North Part), 1979; BAS 250P sheet SR 19-20/14, 2-DOS 1984).
- Canso Rocks** 63°40'S 59°18'W, two submerged rocks W of Notter Point, Trinity Peninsula, following survey by FIDS from "Hope Bay", 1960-61, were named after the Canso aircraft, as used by FIDASE, in association with other aircraft names in this area (APC, 1964, p. 2; BAS 250 sheet SP 21-22/13, 1-DOS 1974).
- Canto Point*: see Spark Point.
- Canty Point** 64°45'S 63°32'W, W entrance point of Børgen Bay, Anvers Island, was surveyed by FIDS from "Arthur Harbour" in 1955 and named after John Canty (b. 1931), FIDS wireless operator/mechanic, "Arthur Harbour", 1955-56, who took part in the survey (APC, 1958, p. 4; BA chart 3572, 25.vii.1958).
- Cape Anna Peninsula*: see Anna, Cape.
- Cape Cross Massif*: see Finley Heights.
- Capella Rocks** 70°39'S 66°32'W, rising to *c.* 1 050 m near head of Bertram Glacier, George VI Sound, following surveys by BAS, 1962-72, were named after the star Capella in the constellation of Auriga (*Auriga Nunataks*, q.v.), in association with similar names in this area (APC, 1977, p. 7; USGS sketch map Palmer Land (North Part), 1979; BAS 250P sheet SR 19-20/10, 2-DOS 1984).
- Cape Murray Bay, Harbour*: see Murray Harbour.
- Cape Rahir Peninsula*: see Rahir Point.
- Capitán Aguirre**, Isla 63°19'S 57°56'W, one of the *Duroch Islands* (q.v.) off Cape Legoupil, Trinity Peninsula, was so called by CAE, 1947-48, after Capitán Eneas Aguirre Sersic of the Chilean Army, a member of the expedition (Chile. DNH chart 503, 1948). *Isla Aguirre* (Chile. DNH chart 503, 1951). *Islote Aguirre* (Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 20).
- "*Capitán Arturo Prat, Base, Station*": see Guesalaga Peninsula.
- Capitán Ayala**, Isla 68°10'S 67°03'W, an island in the non-existent *Grupo Expedicionarios de Ejército* (q.v.), 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. 65). The name was transferred to *Islote Ayala* (q.v.).
- Capitán Beltran**, Caleta 62°28'S 59°31'W, SW coast of Robert Island, was so called by AAE after a member of the expedition (Argentina. MM chart ZZ, 1948; Pierrou, 1970, p. 235). *Ensenada Micalvi*, after the Chilean tender *Micalvi* (Chile. DNH chart 1405, 1961; IHA, 1974, p. 200).
- Capitán Bonert, Islote*: see Bonert Rock.
- "*Capitán Caillet Bois, Refugio*": see Mikkelsen Harbour.
- "*Capitán Campbell*": see Christensen Nunatak.
- Capitán de la Fuente, Islote*: see Fuente Rock.
- Capitán del Canto, Punta*: see Spark Point.
- Capitán E. Aguirre S.**, Cerro 63°25'S 57°49'W, rising to *c.* 800 m on N side of Laclavère Plateau, Trinity Peninsula, was so called by CAE after a member of the expedition (Chile. IGM, 1948a, sketch panorama following p. 56).
- "*Capitán Estivariz, Refugio (Aeronaval)*": see Watkins Island.
- "*Capitán Fliess*": see Neko Harbour.
- Capitán Guerra**, Punta 63°18'S 57°54'W, on N side of Cape Legoupil, Trinity Peninsula, was so called by CAE, probably after a member of the expedition (Chile. DNH chart 503, 1948).
- Capitán Lafalce, Cabo*: see Barrow, Cape.
- Capitán Martínez Canaveri, Islote*: see Dobrowski Island.
- Capitán Mendioroz, Monte*: see William, Mount.
- Capitán, Monte*: see Doumer Hill.
- Capitán Mottet, Paso*: see Mottet, Paso.
- Capitán R. Llorente, Cono*: see d'Urville, Mount.
- Capitán Rodríguez, Ensenada*: see Fuente, Ensenada de la.
- Capitán Rousseau A. R. A., Picacho*: see Comodoro Guesalaga, Cerro.
- Capitán Schmidt**, Cerro 63°26'S 57°50'W, rising to *c.* 800 m on N side of Laclavère Plateau, Trinity Peninsula, was so called by CAE, 1947-48, after Capt. H. Schmidt P. (*Schmidt Peninsula*, q.v.) (Chile. IGM, 1948a, sketch panorama following p. 56).
- Capitán Schmidt, Península*: see Schmidt Peninsula.
- Capitán Slmidt, Península*: see Schmidt Peninsula.
- Capitán, Tenedero** 63°18'S 57°55'W, anchorage NW of Cape Legoupil, Trinity Peninsula, was so called by CAE, 1947-48 (Chile. DNH chart 503).
- Capitán Turrado, Islas, Islotes*: see Omicron Islands.
- Capitán Yalour, Estrecho*: see Yalour Sound.
- Capo** [*sic*] **Miró**, Isla 65°28'S 65°45'W, W of Pickwick Island, *Pitt Islands* (q.v.), Biscoe Islands, was visited by *Bahía Aguirre* on AAE, 1954-55; so called after Cabo 2do de Mar [= Petty Officer second class] Miró, of the Argentine corvette *Uru-guay*, 1904-05 (Argentina. MM chart H-715, 1969). *Isla Cabo Miró* (Pierrou, 1970, p. 228).
- Capstan Rocks** 64°57'S 63°27'W, rising 10 m above sea level, WSW of Cape Willems, Danco Coast, were charted by an RN Hydrographic Survey Unit in 1956-57 and named descriptively (APC, 1959a, p. 5; BA chart 3572, 12.viii.1960). *Captain Rocks*, in error (BA, 1969, p. 64).
- Captain Ahab** 62°00'S 57°37'W, off-shore rock ESE of Trowbridge Island, Destruction Bay, King George Island, was so called by PAE after Capt. Ahab (*Mount Ahab*, q.v.) (Birkenmajer, 1984, p. 164 and map Fig. 10, p. 173). *Kapitan Ahab* (Birkenmajer, 1984, p. 164).
- Captain Bys Bay*: see South Bay (Livingston Island).
- Captain Rocks*: see Capstan Rocks.
- Capuchón**, Isla [= cowl island] 65°05'S 63°14'W, off Rahir Point, Flandres Bay, Danco Coast, was so called descriptively by AAE (Argentina. MM chart, 1954).
- Carabajal**, Cerro *c.* 69°32'S 68°32'W, probably a nunatak at S end of Chinook Pass, George VI Sound, was so called by AAE probably after a member of the expedition (Argentina. IAA map, [1959b]).

Carabajal, Islotes 67°32'S 67°47'W, off NE coast of Piñero Island, Loubet Coast, were so called by AAE after an officer killed in a helicopter accident in the Antarctic (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter C).

*Característico, Pico*: see Companion Thumb.

**Caraquet Rock** 62°06'S 59°00'W, submerged rock N of Fildes Peninsula, King George Island, was photographed from the air by FIDASE in December 1956; in association with the names of nineteenth-century sealers in this area, named after the sealing ship *Caraquet* (Capt. J. Usher, *Usher Glacier*, q.v.) from Liverpool, which visited the South Shetland Islands in 1821–22 (APC, 1960, p. 3; BA chart 1774, 14.ix.1962).

Carbonell, Islotes 68°12'S 66°59'W, off Trepassey Island, Neny Bay, Fallières Coast, were so called by CAE after Mayor Sebastián Carbonell, a member of the expedition, whose name was previously applied to the non-existent *Isla Mayor Carbonell* (q.v.) (Chile. IH chart 1604, 1969).

*Carbone, Punta*: see Rocky Point (Nansen Island).

**Carbutt Glacier** 65°09'S 62°47'W, flowing NW into Goodwin Glacier, Flandres Bay, Danco Coast, was photographed from the air by FIDASE in 1956–57; in association with the names of pioneers of photography grouped in this area, named after John Carbutt (1832–1905), English-born American photographer who introduced the first emulsion-coated celluloid cut films in 1888 (APC, 1960, p. 3).

**Cardell Glacier** 66°26'S 65°27'W, flowing W into Darbel Bay, Loubet Coast, was photographed from the air by FIDASE in 1956–57; in association with the names grouped in this area of pioneers in the prevention of snow-blindness, named after John Douglas Magor Cardell (1896–1966), English ophthalmic surgeon, who in co-operation with Messrs Theodore Hamblin Ltd (*Hamblin Glacier*, q.v.) in 1933 evolved the first satisfactory snow-goggle design, combining adequate protection and ventilation with safety and visual field (APC, 1959a, p. 5).

**Cardinal, Mount** 63°27'S 57°10'W, rising to 680 m at head of Duse Bay, Trinity Peninsula, was surveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in 1945 and named after Sir Allan Wolsey Cardinal (1887–1956), Colonial Secretary, Falkland Islands, 1940–41, and Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Falkland Islands and Dependencies, 1941–46 (APC, 1955, p. 7; DOS 310 Hope Bay sheet, 1961). *Cerro Nevado* [= snow hill] (Olsacher and others, 1956, p. 86). The mountain was re-surveyed by FIDS in 1956. *Mount Cardinal* [sic] (Adie, 1957, p. 25). "*Refugio Independencia Argentina*", established to S of mountain and so called after the Argentine national day, 25 May (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter I).

*Cardinal, Mount*: see Cardinal, Mount.

*Cardozo, Anse, Bay, Caleta*: see Cardozo Cove.

**Cardozo Cove** 62°10'S 58°36'W, at head of Ezcurra Inlet, Admiralty Bay, King George Island, was charted by FAE, 1908–10, in December 1909, and named *Anse Cardozo* probably after a supporter of the expedition (Charcot, 1912, Pl. 1). *Cardozo Bay* (Tyrrell, 1921, p. 70). *Cardozo Cove* (BA chart 3213, 14.i.1929; APC, 1955, p. 7; DOS 610 sheet W 62 58, 1968). The cove was recharted by DI in 1934–35. *Ensenada Cardozo* (Argentina. IGM map, 1946). *Caleta Cardozo* (Chile. DNH chart 502, 1947; Pierrou, 1970, p. 241; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 66).

*Cardozo, Ensenada*: see Cardozo Cove.

**Care Heights** 69°25'S 70°45'W, S-most of Rouen Mountains, rising to c. 1 500 m, following surveys by BAS, 1973–77, were

named after Bernard William Care (b. 1951), BAS geologist, "Stonington Island", 1973–75; Adelaide and N Alexander Island, 1975–76, 1976–77 (BAS 250P sheet SR 19–20/5 (Ext.), 1–DOS, 1978; APC, 1980, p. 3).

*Carestia (Famine), Isolotto della*: see Bob Island.

**Carey Range** 72°53'S 62°37'W, rising to c. 1 700 m between Hilton Inlet and Violante Inlet, 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 Samuel Warren Carey (b. 1911), Australian geologist; Professor of Geology, University of Tasmania, 1946–70 (USGS sketch map Palmer Land (North Part), 1979; APC, 1980, p. 3; BAS sheet Misc. 2, 1981).

*Caridad, Monte*: see Charity, Mount.

**Carina Heights** 71°09'S 66°08'W, rising to c. 1 600 m at head of Ryder Glacier, George VI Sound, following surveys by BAS, 1962–72, were named after the constellation Carina, in association with similar names in this area (APC, 1977, p. 8; USGS sketch map Palmer Land (North Part), 1979; BAS 250P sheet SR 19–20/14, 2–DOS 1984).

Carlitos, Punta 64°19'S 62°54'W, E coast of Eta Island, Melchior Islands, Dallmann Bay, was so called by AAE after an Argentine brigantine of the nineteenth century (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter C).

*Carlos, Cabo*: see Charles Point or Herschel, Cape or Sherlac Point.

Carlos, Isla 64°55'S 64°48'W, one of the *Wauwermans Islands* (q.v.), W of Wednesday Island, Wilhelm Archipelago, was so called by AAE (Argentina. MM, 1953, top view on p. 270b); also called *Isla I<sup>er</sup> Teniente Zarzuela*, probably after a member of the expedition (Argentina. MM chart 130, 1957).

*Carlos Pórter, Isla*: see Dundee Island.

Carlos V, Monte 64°49'S 62°54'W, rising to c. 550 m in SE Lemaire Island, Danco Coast, was so called by AAE, 1950–51, after Charles V (1500–58), King of Spain, 1519–56, who in c. 1545 signed charters defining the territories (including the Antarctic sector) "which in 1810 became the Republic of Chile" (Chile. DNH chart 511, 1951; IHA, 1974, p. 66).

*Carlos V, Tierra de*: see Antarctic Peninsula.

*Carlota, Bahía*: see Carlota Cove or Charlotte Bay.

**Carlota Cove** 62°22'S 59°42'W, between *Coppermine Peninsula* (q.v.) and Misnomer Point, Robert Island, was charted by CAE, 1949, and called *Bahía Carlota* (Chile. DNH chart 1405, 1961; IHA, 1974, p. 66); following the designation of the peninsula as SPA No. 16 under the Antarctic Treaty, named *Carlota Cove* (BA, 1972, p. 48; APC, 1974, p. 3).

*Carlson B., Bahía, Baie, Bay*: see Carlsson Bay.

**Carlson Buttress** 82°35'S 52°27'W, rising to c. 1 750 m on N side 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 Christine Carlson, USGS geologist, who worked in the area, summer 1976–77 (APC, 1980, p. 3).

**Carlson Glacier** 69°25'S 68°03'W, flowing NE into Wordie Ice Shelf, Fallières Coast, was surveyed by BAS from "Stonington Island", 1970–73; named after Cdr Burford A. Carlson, USN, Staff Meteorologist, Naval Support Force Antarctica, ODF, 1970 and 1971 (USGS sketch map Palmer Land (North Part), 1979; APC, 1980, p. 3).

**Carlson Inlet** 77°50'S 80°00'W, W side of Ronne Ice Shelf, between Fowler Peninsula and Fletcher Peninsula, with its upper reaches lying outside BAT, was seen from the air on a

- C-130 aircraft flight from McMurdo Sound to "Eights Station" across Ellsworth Mountains, 14-15 December 1961; mapped by USGS from US LANDSAT imagery of February 1974 and traversed by BAS on a radio echo-sounding flight from "Siple Station", Ellsworth Land, in January 1975; named after Lieut. (later Cdr) Ronald F. Carlson, USN, of Antarctic Development Squadron 6, commanding the aircraft on the 1961 flight (USGS satellite image map, Ellsworth Mountains, 1976; Swithinbank and others, 1976, p. 296; Alberts, 1977, p. 40; APC, 1980, p. 3; BAS sheet Misc. 2, 1981).
- Carlson, Isla*: see Carlson Island.
- Carlson Island** 63°53'S 58°16'W, in Prince Gustav Channel, off NW coast of James Ross Island, was mapped by SwAE on 9 October 1903, and named *Wilhelm Carlsons Ön* after Wilhelm Carlsson [sic], bank manager of Stockholm, one of the chief financial promoters of the expedition (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904a, Del. 1, end map). *Wilhelm Carlson Insel* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904b, Vol. 2, first end map). *Wilhelm Carlssons-Insel* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904b, Vol. 1, p. 352). *Wilhelm Carlson Island* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1905, map facing p. 316). *Wilhelm Carlsson's Island* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1905, p. 302). *Île Wilhelm Carlson* (Charcot, 1912, Pl. 11). *Carlson Island* (BA chart 3205, 31.x.1921; APC, 1955, p. 7; BAS 250 sheet SP 21-22/13, 1-DOS 1974). *Carlson Ö* (HA chart, 1928). *Carlson Islet* (BA, 1930, p. 78). The island was resurveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in December 1945 and August 1952. *Isla Carlson* (Chile. DNH chart LI, 1947; Pierrou, 1970, p. 241; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 67). *Wilhelm Carlsons Ö*, as rejected form (USBGN, 1956, p. 79).
- Carlson Islet, Ö*: see Carlson Island.
- Carlson Peak** 75°57'S 70°33'W, one of the Bean Peaks, Hauberg Mountains, Orville Coast, rising to 1 290 m, was photographed from the air by USN, 1965-67, and mapped from air photographs by USGS; named after Paul R. Carlson, USARP meteorologist, "Byrd Station", 1965-66 (USGS sketch map Ellsworth Land-Palmer Land, 1969; APC, 1975, p. 3; BAS 500P Sheet SS 17-20/SE, 1-DOS 1981).
- Carlsson, Bahía*: see Carlsson Bay.
- Carlsson Bay** 64°24'S 58°04'W, SW coast of James Ross Island, was surveyed by SwAE in October 1903 and named *J. Carlsons Bukt*, after John Carlsson [sic], Swedish wholesale dealer who contributed towards the cost of the expedition (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904a, Del. 1, end map). *J. Carlson Bucht* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904b, Vol. 2, first end map). *Baie Carlson* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904c, map p. 232-33). *Bahía de J. Carlson* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904-05, Tomo 1, end map). *J. Carlson Bay* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1905, map facing p. 316). *John Carlsonbucht* (Nordenskjöld, 1911b, p. 206). *Baie Carlson* (Charcot, 1912, Pl. 1). *Carlson Bay* (BA chart 3205, 31.x.1921). *Carlson B.* (HA chart, 1928). *Bahía Carlson* (Chile. DNH chart LI, 1947). The bay was resurveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in 1948 and 1952-53. *Carlsson Bay* (APC, 1955, p. 7; BAS 250 sheet SQ 21-22/1, 1-DOS, 1974). *John Carlsson Bucht*, as rejected form (USBGN, 1956, p. 79). *Bahía Carlsson* (Argentina. MM chart 124, 1960; Pierrou, 1970, p. 242; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 67). *Carlsson (Carlson) Bay* (USHO, 1963, p. 324).
- Carmen, Bajo** 62°29'S 59°38'W, off N side of Guesalaga Peninsula, Discovery Bay, Greenwich Island, was so called by CAE (Chile. DNH, 1962, p. 100). *Banco Carmen* (Chile. IH chart 1401, 1965).
- Carmen, Banco*: see Carmen, Bajo.
- Carmen, Península** 64°18'S 62°54'W, NE part of Eta Island, Melchior Islands, Dallmann Bay, was so called by AAE after the Argentine ship *Carmen* of 1814 (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter C).
- Carmen, Roca** 64°43'S 62°53'W, off W coast of Useful Island, Danco Coast, was so called by CAE, 1950-51, probably after a friend of a member of the expedition (Chile. DNH chart 511, 1951; IHA, 1974, p. 67).
- Carmichael, Cape** 60°45'S 44°31'W, NE entrance point of Aitken Cove, Laurie Island, was mapped by SNAE on 24 September 1903 and so called after E. A. Carmichael of Edinburgh, who assisted with the cartographic work of the expedition (Bruce, 1903-04, p. 70-71).
- Carminatti, Bahía*: see Ambush Bay.
- Caroline Bluff** 61°54'S 57°39'W, SE side of *North Foreland* (q.v.), King George Island, was called *North Foreland Head* (Ferguson, 1921, map p. 38); photographed from the air by FIDASE in 1956; named *Caroline Bluff* after the sealing ship *Caroline* (Capt. D. Taylor, *Taylor Point*, q.v.), from Hobart, Tasmania, which visited the South Shetland Islands in 1821-22 (APC, 1960, p. 3; DOS 610 sheet W 62 56, 1968).
- Carpintero Heller, Islote*: see Heller, Islote.
- Carrara, Mount** 74°54'S 71°28'W, highest peak (1 770 m) of the *Sky-Hi Nunataks* (q.v.), Orville Coast, was named after Paul Edward Carrara, geologist with a USGS party in the area, 1977-78, who was on the first ascent of the mountain in January 1978 (APC, 1986, p. 1).
- Carrasco, Bajo** 63°52'S 56°51'W, shoal with least depth of 1 m, E of Cape Gordon, Vega Island, was reported by CAE, 1972-73, and so called possibly after the Chilean mountain (Chile. IHA, NM No. 187, 1973). The position is indicated on BA chart 3205, 6.ix.1974.
- Carrel, Mount*: see Carroll, Mount.
- Carrera, Isla*: see Piñero Island.
- Carrera Pinto, Punta*: see Vesconte Point.
- Carrizo, Morro** 63°09'S 55°35'W, rising to c. 120 m, W of King Point, Joinville Island, was so called by AAE, 1953-54, after a sailor in the Argentine corvette *Uruguay* during the rescue of SwAE in November 1903 (Argentina. MM, 1956, p. 115; Pierrou, 1970, p. 243).
- Carrll, Ensenada*: see Carroll Inlet.
- Carrol, Ensenada, Inlet*: see Carroll Inlet.
- Carroll, Canal, Ensenada, Estero, Estrecho, Fjord*: see Carroll Inlet.
- Carroll Inlet** 73°18'S 78°30'W, between Rydberg Peninsula and Smyley Island, English Coast, was seen from the air by USAS in December 1940 and named after Arthur J. Carroll, Chief Photographer at the expedition's "East Base" (USAAF chart [LR-74], 1942; Ronne, 1945, map p. 14; USGS sketch map Bryan Coast-Ellsworth Land, 1968; APC, 1975, p. 3). *Ensenada Carroll* (Argentina. IGM map 1946). The inlet was also seen from the air by RARE in December 1947. *Ensenada Carrll [sic]* (Chile. IGM map, 1947). *Estero Carroll* (Chile. DNH chart [no number], 1947). *Carroll Fjord* (Hansen, chart [no number], 1947). *Seno Carroll* (Argentina. MM chart N-"P"-1, 1952). *Bukhta Karroll* (Baranov and others, 1954, map p. 283). *Carrol [sic] Inlet* (France. SHM chart 5879, 1956). *Canal Carroll* (Chile. DNH, 1962, p. 203; IHA, 1974, p. 67). The inlet was photographed from the air by USN in 1965-66 and mapped from air photographs by USGS. *Ensenada Carrol* (Argentina. IGM map, 1966). *Estrecho Carroll*, as rejected form (Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 68).

- Carroll, Mount** 63°26'S 57°03'W, rising to 650 m, S of Hope Bay, Trinity Peninsula, was roughly mapped by SwAE in 1903; surveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay", 1945-47, and named in error *Mount Carrel* after Tom Carroll (b. 1864), Newfoundland boatswain in *Eagle* (Capt. R. C. Sheppard), the Operation "Tabarin" relief ship, 1944-45 (APC, 1955, p. 7; DOS 310 Hope Bay sheet, 1961); resurveyed by FIDS in 1955. *Circo del Cerro Abrupto* [= cirque of the steep hill] (Olsacher and others, 1956, p. 86). The name was officially altered to *Mount Carroll* in 1988.
- Carroll, Seno*: see Carroll Inlet.
- Carro Pass** 63°57'S 58°07'W, W of Massey Heights, James Ross Island, was surveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay", 1958-61; named after Capt. Ignacio Carro, of the Argentine Army, who traversed it in 1959 and who led the party that established the Argentine station "Teniente Matienzo" (*Larsen Nunatak*, q.v.) in March 1961 (APC, 1964, p. 2; BAS 250 sheet SP 21-22/13, 1-DOS 1974).
- Carry, Cabo*: see Crystal Hill.
- Carse Point** 70°15'S 68°12'W, S side of Riley Glacier, George VI Sound, was photographed from the air and surveyed from the ground by BGLE in 1936 (Stephenson, 1940, map facing p. 232); resurveyed by FIDS from "Stonington Island" in 1949; named after (Verner) Duncan Carse (b. 1913), of *Discovery II*, 1933-34, and of BGLE; Leader of South Georgia Survey, 1951-57 (APC, 1955, p. 7; USHO chart 6638, 1955; BA chart 3175, 5.vii.1957; DOS 610 sheet W 70 68, 1960; BAS 250P sheet SR 19-20/10, 1-DOS 1974). *Mys Kars* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). [Mount Carse, South Georgia, is also named after V. D. Carse (Hattersley-Smith, 1980b, p. 27).].
- Carthage, Port*: see Charcot, Port.
- Casabianca, Îlot*: see Casabianca Island.
- Casabianca Island** 64°49'S 63°32'W, NW of Port Lockroy, Wiencke Island, was charted by FAE, 1903-05, and named *Îlot Casabianca* after M. Casabianca, Administrator of the Naval Registry, France, at that time (Charcot, 1906b, p. 472; 1912, Pl. 1). A landing was made on the island by FAE, 1908-10, on 26 December 1908. *Casabianca Islet* (Charcot, [1911b], p. 44; BA 1916, p. 405; chart 3213, 6.x.1950; APC, 1955, p. 7). *Isle Casabianca* (Ferguson, 1921, p. 49). *Charcot Island*, after Dr J.-B. Charcot (*Charcot Bay*, q.v.) (Ferguson, 1921, map p. 46). *Casabianca Island* (BA chart 3213, 14.i.1929; APC, 1959a, p. 5; BA chart 3213, 12.viii.1960). The island was resurveyed by FIDS from "Port Lockroy" in 1944. *Islote Casabianca* (Chile. DNH chart 510, 1947; Pierrou, 1970, p. 243; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 68). *Islote Casablanca* [sic] (Chile. IGM map, 1947).
- Casabianca, Isle, Islet, Islote*: see Casabianca Island.
- Casablanca, Islote*: see Casabianca Island.
- Casco, Punta [= skull point] 62°59'S 60°41'W, SW side of Port Foster, Deception Island, was so called by AAE from the presence of a whale skull on the beach (Argentina. MM chart 100, 1949; Pierrou, 1970, p. 243).
- Case Island** 73°19'S 77°48'W, properly an ice rise in Carroll Inlet, English Coast, was seen from the air by USAS in December 1940 and by RARE in December 1947; photographed from the air by USN, 1965-66, and mapped from air photographs by USGS; named after Francis H. Case (1896-1962), US Senator who assisted in obtaining Government support to provide a ship for RARE (USGS sketch map Bryan Coast-Ellsworth Land, 1968; APC, 1975, p. 3; BAS sheet Misc. 2, 1981).
- Casella, Île c. 65°02'S 64°16'W, one of the W Dannebrog Islands, but not identified, was so called by FAE, 1903-05, after A. Casella, British optical instrument maker (Charcot, 1906b, p. 476).
- Casey, Cabo*: see Casey, Cape.
- Casey, Canal (de)*: see Casey Glacier.
- Casey, Cape** 66°22'S 63°34'W, W side of Cabinet Inlet, Foyn Coast, was photographed from the air by RARE and surveyed from the ground by FIDS from "Stonington Island" in 1947; in association with the names of members of the British War Cabinet in this area, named after The Rt Hon. Richard Gardiner Casey, 1st Baron Casey (1890-1976), Australian statesman; Minister of State in the British War Cabinet, 1942-43; Minister for External Affairs, Australia, 1951-60 (BA chart 3570, 27.vi.1952; APC, 1955, p. 7; DCS 601 sheet 66 62, 1955). *Cabo Casey* (Argentina. MM chart 110, 1957; Pierrou, 1970, p. 244; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 68). *Mys Keysi* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961).
- Casey, Channel, Glacier*: see Casey Glacier.
- Casey Glacier** 69°00'S 63°50'W, flowing N then NE from Hogmanay Pass into Casey Inlet, Wilkins Coast, was photographed from the air by Wilkins on 20 December 1928 (Wilkins, 1929, Fig. 28, p. 367). Wilkins applied the name *Casey Channel*, after the then Major R. G. Casey (*Cape Casey*, q.v.), to what he described as a channel filled with ice grounded below sea level and separating *Graham Land* (now *Palmer Land*, q.v.) from *Scripps Island* (now *Scripps Heights*, q.v.) to the S, in c. 69°40'S 65°00'W (Wilkins, 1929, p. 367, 376 and map facing p. 374; BA, 1930, p. 87; chart 3175, 7.vii.1933). *Canal Casey* (Zimmermann, 1930, map p. 347). *Casey Kanalen* (Aagaard, 1930, end map). Although the feature could not be recognized from Wilkins' photograph, Joerg used the name *Casey Glacier* for the feature in its correct relation to *Lurabee Channel* (now *Lurabee Glacier*, q.v.) according to Wilkins' description, and this usage came to be accepted with adjustment of co-ordinates (Joerg, 1937, map facing p. 444; APC, 1955, p. 7; DCS 601 sheets 68 62, 68 64, 69 62, 69 64; DOS 610 sheets W 68 62, 68 64, 69 62, 69 64; USGS sketch map Palmer Land (North Part), 1979). *Casey Tal* (Germany. OK chart 1061, 1938). The glacier was surveyed from the ground by USAS in 1940. The name *Casey Glacier* was shown in error in 69°55'S 63°10'W, and the name *Casey Strait* in error in 69°30'S 63°55'W for what is now *Bingham Glacier* (q.v.) (USHO chart 5411, 1940). *Canal de Casey* (Vila Labra, 1947, map p. 203). *Glaciar Casey* (Chile. DNH chart LIII, 1947; IHA, 1974, p. 68). The glacier was further surveyed by FIDS from "Stonington Island" in 1947 and 1957-62. *Casey-Kanal*, referring to Wilkins' original naming (Kosack, 1955a, p. 214). *Casey Gletsjer, Casey Kanaal* (Knapp, 1958, p. 570). *Lednik Keysi* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961).
- Casey Gletsjer*: see Casey Glacier.
- Casey Inlet** 69°00'S 63°20'W, between Miller Point and Cape Walcott, Wilkins Coast, was photographed from the air by Wilkins on 20 December 1928 (Joerg, 1937, Fig. 6, p. 436), by Ellsworth on 23 November 1935 (Ellsworth, 1937, photograph 3 facing p. 196) and by FIDS-RARE in 1947; surveyed from the ground by FIDS from "Stonington Island" in 1947 and 1961-62, and so named in association with *Casey Glacier* (q.v.) (APC, 1962, p. 8; DOS 610 sheets W 68 62, 69 62).
- Casey Island*: see Casey Island.
- Casey Islands** 64°44'S 64°16'W, W side of Wylie Bay, Anvers Island, were photographed from the air by FIDASE in 1956

- and surveyed from the ground by FIDS from "Arthur Harbour", 1956–58; named after Casey A. Jones, Jr (d. 1980), USARP cook, "Palmer Station", 1977–78, and "South Pole Station", 1979–80, who died in an accident at the latter station, 9 January 1980 (APC, 1982, p. 3).
- Casey Kanaal, Kanal(en)*: see Casey Glacier.
- Casey Strait*: see Bingham Glacier or Casey Glacier.
- Casey Tal*: see Casey Glacier.
- Casquete Antártico, Sector Chileno del*: see Chileno Antártico, Territorio.
- Cassandra Nunatak** 64°27'S 63°24'W, rising to c. 900 m at N end of Trojan Range, Anvers Island, was surveyed from the ground by FIDS from "Arthur Harbour", 1955–57, and photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57; in association with other names from the *Iliad* in this range, named after Cassandra, Priam's daughter (APC, 1959a, p. 5; BA chart 3566, 16.x.1959).
- Castelli, Punta** 64°40'S 62°18'W, SE of Jones Point, Arctowski Peninsula, Danco Coast, was so called by AAE after an Argentine patriot (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter C).
- Castell, Roche*: see Castle Rock (Snow Island).
- Caster Island*: see Castor Nunatak.
- Castiglio Islands*: see Palmer Archipelago.
- Castillo, Pico El** [= the castle peak] 60°43'S 45°03'W, one of the *John Peaks* (q.v.), Powell Island, was so called descriptively by AAE (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 192a).
- Castillo, Punta** 63°36'S 59°44'W, probably the point between Cape Dumoutier and Condyle Point, SE Tower Island, was so called by AAE after a lieutenant in the Argentine Navy (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter C).
- Castillo, Roca*: see Castle Rock (Snow Island) or Fort Point.
- Castillo Scarborough, Roca*: see Scarborough Castle.
- Castle (Castillo), Pico*: see Castle Peak.
- Castle Peak** 67°00'S 65°53'W, rising to 2 380 m E of Lallemand Fjord, Loubet Coast, was surveyed by FIDS from "Stonington Island" in December 1946 and named descriptively (APC, 1955, p. 7; DCS 601 sheets 66 64, 67 64, 1955; BA chart 3570, 21.ix.1957). *Pico Catedral* [= cathedral peak] (Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 70). *Pico Castle (Castillo)*, as rejected form (Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 70).
- Castle, Roca*: see Castle Rock (Snow Island) or Fort Point.
- Castle, Roche*: see Castle Rock (Snow Island).
- Castle Rock** 62°47'S 61°35'W, rising to 175 m off W coast of Snow Island, was roughly charted by Palmer and others, and named descriptively (Palmer, 1820–21, 12 November 1820; Powell, chart, 1822a; BA chart 1238, 7.ix.1839; 3205, 25.iii.1937; APC, 1955, p. 7; BA chart 3205, 23.xi.1962). *Roche Castle* (Powell, 1824a, map facing p. 5). *Gibraltar Rock* (Weddell, 1825a, map facing p. 132). *Gibraltar Felsen* (Weddell, 1827, third end map). *Roca Castle* (Spain. DH chart 458, 1861). *Roche Castel* [sic] (Lecoq, 1904, p. 139). *Castle Skj.* (HA chart, 1928). The rock was recharted by DI in 1933–35. *Gibralter* [sic] *Rock* (Hobbs, 1939a, p. 40). *Roca Castillo* (Chile. DNH chart L, 1947; Pierrou, 1970, p. 244; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 69).
- Castle Rock** 61°05'S 54°50'W, E of Point Wild, Elephant Island, was so called descriptively by BITAE (Wordie, 1921, map p. 21).
- Castle Rock*: see Fort Point.
- Castle Skj.*: see Castle Rock (Snow Island).
- Castor I., Île, -Insel, Isla, Island*: see Castor Nunatak.
- Castor Nunatak** 65°10'S 59°55'W, S—most of the *Seal Nunataks* (q.v.), Oscar II Coast, rising to c. 155 m, was charted by Larsen on 11 December 1893; named *Castor-Insel* after the sealing ship *Castor* (Capt. M. Pedersen, *Pedersen Nunatak*, q.v.), which visited W Graham Land the same season (Petersen, 1895a, p. 264). *Kastorinsel* (Oppermann, 1899, p. 313). *Île Castor* (Gerlache, 1900a, map p. 411). *Castor* (BA chart 1238, iii.1901). The feature was further charted by SwAE on 8 October 1902 and renamed *Kastors Nunatak* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904a, Del. 1, end map). *Kastor-Nunatak* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904b, Vol. 1. p. 239). *Nunatak Kastor* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904c, map p. 232–33). *Caster* [sic] *Island* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1905, p. 77). *Kastor Nunatok* [sic] (Nordenskjöld and others, 1907, p. 89). *Isla Castor* (Riso Patron S., 1908, end map). *Nunatak de Castor* (Riso Patron S., 1908, p. 22). *Castor I., Castornunatak* (Nordenskjöld, 1911b, Fig. 20, p. 56 and p. 111). *Castor Nunatak* (BA chart 3205, 31.x.1921; APC, 1955, p. 7; DOS 610 sheet W 65 68, 1961). *Castorøya* (Aagaard, 1944, p. 106). The nunatak was resurveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in August 1947 and in 1952–56. *Roca Castor* (Chile. DNH chart LI, 1947). *Nunatak Castor* (Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 69).
- Castor, Nunatak (de), -øya, Roca*: see Castor Nunatak.
- Castro, Mount** 69°20'S 66°04'W, rising to 1 630 m, E of Forster Ice Piedmont, Fallières Coast, was photographed from the air by BGLE in 1936–37 and by RARE in December 1947; surveyed from the ground by FIDS from "Stonington Island" in November 1958; in association with the names of pioneers of navigation grouped in this area, named after Juan de Castro (1500–48), Portugese marine pilot who experimented on the variation of the magnetic compass, 1538–41 (APC, 1962, p. 8; DOS 610 sheet W 69 66, 1963).
- Castro, Punta*: see Betbeder, Cape.
- Casy, Île, Isla*: see Casy Island.
- Casy Island** 63°14'S 57°30'W, between Coupvent Point and Prime Head, Trinity Peninsula, was charted by FAE, 1837–40, in February 1838 and named *Île Casy*, probably after a supporter of the expedition (d'Urville, 1838, map following p. 1170). *Isla Casy* (Spain. DH chart 458, 1861). *Casy Island* (BA chart 3205, 1.vi.1901; APC, 1964, p. 2; BAS 250 sheet SP 21–22/13, 1–DOS 1974). *Casy Ö* (HA chart, 1928). *Casy Rock* (USHO, 1943, p. 109). The island was surveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay", 1945–47. *Roca Casy* (Chile. DNH chart L, 1947; Pierrou, 1970, p. 244; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 69). *Casy Islet* (BA chart 3205, 23.ix.1949; APC, 1955, p. 7). *Casey* [sic] *Island* (USHO, 1956, p. 17). [See also under *Duroch Islands*].
- Casy Islet, Ö, Roca, Rock*: see Casy Island.
- Catalán, Islotes** 62°31'S 59°41'W, at head of Discovery Bay, Greenwich Island, were so called by CAE, 1947, after Juan Catalán Barril, a private in the Chilean Army, one of the party that established the Chilean station "Arturo Prat" (*Guesalaga Peninsula*, q.v.) (Chile. DNH chart 500, 1951; IHA, 1974, p. 69). *Islotes Soldado Catalán* (Chile. DNH chart 1405, 1961).
- Catalina, Caleta** 65°55'S 66°02'W, SW Rabot Island, Biscoe Islands, was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57; so called by AAE, 1956–57, after the PBV-5A Catalina aircraft used by the expedition (Argentina. MM, 1957a, p. 149; Pierrou, 1970, p. 245). The expedition erected a hut on the cove named "*Refugio Cadete Guillochón*" after a cadet of the Argentine Naval-Military School who lost his life in the September 1955 revolution (Argentina. MM chart 130, 1957; Pierrou, 1970, p. 230). *Caleta Manterola* (Chile. DNH chart 1502, 1962; IHA, 1974, p. 193).

- Catedral de Neptuno [= Neptune's cathedral] 62°22'S 59°43'W, stack on E side of Fort William, Robert Island (Schlatter and others, 1968, map p. 7).
- Catedral, Pico*: see Castle Peak.
- Catharina Point** 62°20'S 59°37'W, N point of Robert Island, was called *Punta Varoli* by CAE, 1949–50 (Chile. DNH chart L, 1951; IHA, 1974, p. 290); photographed from the air by FIDASE in December 1956; in association with the names of nineteenth-century sealers in this area, named after the American sealing ship *Catharina* (Capt. J. Henfield, *Henfield Rock*, q.v.) from Stonington, Conn., which visited the South Shetland Islands in 1820–21, operating from nearby Clothier Harbour (APC, 1962, p. 8; BA chart 1774, 14.ix.1962).
- Catedral*: see Cathedral Crags.
- Cathedral Crags** 63°00'S 60°34'W, rising to c. 160 m on N side of Neptunes Bellows, Deception Island. Part of the feature was called by the early sealers *The Convent* (Fildes, 1821c; BA, 1948, p. 165) or *Das Kloster* (Fildes, 1827, p. 456), and the whole feature was called by the later whalers *Weather Cock Hill* (Lester, 1920–22a, Vol. 1, p. 103). *Convent* (BA, 1930, p. 68). *Weathercock Hill* (Bagshawe, 1939, end-paper map 3). Following survey by FIDS in 1953, the feature was named descriptively *Cathedral Crags* (APC, 1958, p. 4; DOS 310 Deception Island sheet, 1960). *Cathedral* (Bancroft, 1959, Fig. 8, p. 56).
- Catherine Sweeney Mountains*: see Sweeney Mountains.
- Cat, Isla*: see Cat Island.
- Cat Island** 65°46'S 65°13'W, N of Larrouy Island, Graham Coast, was charted and named by BGLE in 1935 (Rymill, 1938a, map facing p. 400; APC, 1959a, p. 4; DOS 610 sheet W 65 64, 1959). *Isla Cat* (Rymill and others, 1943, map facing p. 96). *Isla Gato* [translation of English name] (Chile. DNH chart 107, 1947; Pierrou, 1970, p. 385). *Isla Kat* (Argentina. MM chart 107, 1949). *Cat Islet* (APC, 1955, p. 7; USHO chart 6639, 1955). *Islote Gato* (Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 135).
- Cat Islet*: see Cat Island.
- Catle, Roca*: see Fort Point.
- Catodon Rock*: see Catodon Rocks.
- Catodon Rocks** 63°30'S 59°58'W, rising 6 m above sea level NW of Tower Island, Palmer Archipelago, were called in error by the whalers *Kendall Rocks* (q.v.) (Johannessen, chart [1919–20]); photographed from the air by FIDASE in 1956–57; in association with seal and whale names in this area, named after the sperm whale (*Physeter catodon*) (APC, 1960, p. 3; BA chart 3205, 23.xi.1962). *Catodon Rock* [sic] (BA, 1974, p. 179).
- Cat Ridge** 71°10'S 61°49'W, rising to c. 1 200 m, WNW 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 from the resemblance of the feature to a sprawling cat when viewed from the NE (APC, 1977, p. 8; BAS 250 sheet SR 19–20/16, 1–DOS 1976).
- Catriló, Punta** c. 68°13'S 65°00'W, SE side of Joerg Peninsula, Bowman Coast, was probably so called after the Argentine town but has not been identified (Argentina. IAA map, [1959b]).
- Catwalk, The** 64°31'S 60°55'W, narrow pass at c. 1 400 between Detroit Plateau and Herbert Plateau, central Graham Land, was photographed from the air by FIDASE in 1956–57; traversed and surveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in 1957; named descriptively (APC, 1960, p. 3; BAS 250 sheet SQ 19–20/4, 1–DOS 1974).
- Caulfield Glacier** 66°12'S 64°52'W, flowing W into Hugi Glacier, E of Holtedahl Bay, Graham Coast, was photographed from the air by FIDASE in 1956–57; in association with the names of pioneers of ski-mountaineering grouped in this area, named after Vivian Caulfield (1874–1958), English ski instructor and author of *How to ski* (London, 1910) (APC, 1959a, p. 5).
- Caupolicán, Punta*: see Entrance Point.
- Caupolicán, Ventisquero** 64°49'S 62°29'W, NE of Dorian Bay, Wiencke Island, Danco Coast, was so called by CAE, 1947, after Caupolicán (d. 1558), Indian chief in the Arauco War (Chile. DNH chart 510, 1947; IHA, 1974, p. 70).
- Cauquenes, Isla** 66°42'S 67°48'W, S-most of the *Sillard Islands* (q.v.), off Cape Mascart, Adelaide Island, was so called by CAE, probably after the Chilean town (Chile. DNH chart LII, 1947).
- Caution Point** 65°16'S 62°01'W, N side of Crane Glacier, Exasperation Inlet, Oscar II Coast, was photographed from the air by Wilkins on 20 December 1928; surveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in 1947, and so named in reference to *Crane Glacier* (q.v.) and the need for caution in locating features from the air (BA chart 3570, 27.vi.1952; APC, 1955, p. 7). *Punta Atención* [translation of English name] (Argentina. MM chart 110, 1957). *Punta Caution*, as rejected name (Argentina. MM, 1957b, p. 1). The point was further surveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in 1961. *Mys Koshen* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961).
- Caution, Punta*: see Caution Point.
- Cavalier de Cuverville, Île (de), Isola*: see Cuverville Island.
- Cavalier Rock** 67°50'S 69°28'W, rising 1 m above sea level WSW of Adelaide, was charted by an RN Hydrographic Survey Unit from HMS *Protector* in 1963, and named after Sub-Lieut. (later Cdr) Geoffrey Alan Cavalier, RN (b. 1941), ship's helicopter pilot on reconnaissances that located the rock (BA, 1963, p. 15; APC, 1964, p. 2; BA chart 3577, 14.viii.1964).
- Cave Island** 62°27'S 60°04'W, one of the *Meade Islands* (q.v.), off Duff Point, Greenwich Island, was discovered by the early sealers and named *Cave Rock* from its "large cavern which affords good shelter in bad weather" (Fildes, 1821c; BA, 1916, p. 390). *Cove* [sic] *Rock* (USHO, 1943, p. 97). *Roca Bóveda* [= cave rock] (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 216). Following air photography by FIDASE in 1956–57, the feature was renamed *Cave Island* (APC, 1962, p. 8; DOS 610 sheet W 62 60, 1968).
- Cavelier de Caverville Island*: see Cuverville Island.
- Cavelier de Cuverville, Île de, Island*: see Cuverville Island.
- Cavelier du Cuverville, I., Île*: see Cuverville Island.
- Cave Rock*: see Cave Island.
- Cayley Glacier** 64°25'S 60°50'W, flowing N into Brialmont Cove, Danco Coast, was photographed from the air by FIDASE in 1956–57; in association with the names of pioneers of aviation grouped in this area, named after Sir George Cayley (1773–1857), English engineer, the "father of aeronautics", who first defined the main principles of mechanical flight, 1796–1857, and also designed the first caterpillar tractor in 1826 (APC, 1960, p. 3; BA chart 3560, 7.iv.1961). *Caley* [sic] *Glacier* (BAS sheet SQ 19–20/4, 1–DOS 1974).
- Caywood, Mount** 75°17'S 72°27'W, rising to c. 1 500 m in *Behrendt Mountains* (q.v.), NW of Cape Zumberge, Orville Coast, was named after Lindsay P. Caywood, USARP geomagnetician, "Camp Sky-Hi" (now "Eights Station"), sum-

- mer 1961–62 (USGS sketch map Ellsworth Land–Palmer Land, 1969; APC, 1975, p. 3; BAS 500P sheet SS 17–20/SE, 1–DOS 1981).
- C. Berezoski, Monte*: see Neilson Peak.
- Cecilia, Caletón*: see Life-boat Bay.
- Cecilia Island** 62°25'S 59°44'W, S-most of the *Aitcho Islands* (q.v.), English Strait, was photographed from the air by FIDASE in 1956–57; called descriptively *Isla Torre* [= tower island] (Chile. DNH chart 1405, 1961; IHA, 1974, p. 279); named *Cecilia Island* in association with *English Strait* (q.v.), formerly called *Cecilias Straits* by Capt. J. Davis, of the American sealing ship *Huron* of Newhaven (which visited the South Shetland Islands, 1820–22), after the shallop *Cecilia*, tender to *Huron* (APC, 1962, p. 8; BA chart 1774, 19.viii.1968). *Isla Tower*, as rejected form (Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 280).
- Cecilias Straits*: see English Strait.
- Céfiro, Islotes** 65°55'S 65°47'W, N of Dodman Island, Graham Coast, were so called by AAE after the corvette *Céfiro* in Almirante G. Brown's Squadron in 1814 (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter C).
- Celedón Island, Islote*: see General Aurelio Celedón, Isla.
- Celsus Peak** 64°25'S 62°25'W, rising to c. 1350 m in Solvay Mountains, SE Brabant Island, was called descriptively by AAE *Monte Falda* [= skirt mountain] (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 261; Pierrou, 1970, p. 356); photographed from the air by FIDASE in 1956–57; in association with the names of pioneers of medicine grouped in this area, named after Aulus Cornelius Celsus (fl. 30 AD), Roman medical writer (APC, 1960, p. 3; BA chart 3566, 25.viii.1961).
- Cemetery Bay** 60°42'S 45°37'W, SW arm of Borge Bay, Signy Island, following surveys by FIDS up to 1957, was erroneously called *Elephant Flats* (q.v.) (Matthews and Maling, 1967, map; DOS 210 Signy Island sheet, 1–DOS 1973); named *Cemetery Bay* in reference to whalers' graves on the E side (APC, 1975, p. 3; DOS 210 Signy Island sheet, 2–DOS 1975).
- Ceniza(s), Punta*: see Ash Point.
- Cenobite Rocks** 67°35'S 69°18'W, rising 5 m above sea level NW of Cape Adriasola, Adelaide Island, were first seen from the air and later charted by an RN Hydrographic Survey Unit from HMS *Protector* in 1963; so named in reference to their isolated position (BA, 1963, p. 12; APC, 1964, p. 3; BA chart 3577, 14.viii.1964).
- Center Island*: see Centre Island.
- Centinela, Roca El** [= the sentinel rock] c. 68°11'S 65°48'W, rising to 1 140 m on SE side of Daspit Glacier, Bowman Coast, was so called descriptively by AAE (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter E).
- Central Bay** 61°28'S 55°36'W, S coast of Gibbs Island, was so called by JSEEIG (Furse, 1979, map p. 88).
- Centralpyramide** c. 64°22'S 57°00'W, near N end of Snow Hill Island (Nordenskjöld, 1911b, Taf. 16, Fig. 3), has not been identified. *Der Zentralpyramide* (Nordenskjöld, 1911b, p. 181).
- Centre, Île du, Isla*: see Centre Island.
- Centre Island** 67°52'S 66°58'W, in Square Bay, Fallières Coast, was mapped and named descriptively by BGLE in 1936–37 (Rymill, 1938a, map facing p. 432; BA chart 3196, 12.xi.1948; APC, 1955, p. 7; DCS 601 sheet 67 66, 1954); resurveyed by FIDS from "Stonington Island", 1948–49. *Center Island* (USHO, 1943, p. 159; USBGN, 1956, p. 81). *Île du Centre* (Rouch, 1944, map p. 13). *Isla Centro* (Chile. DNH chart LIII, 1947; IHA, 1974, p. 71). *Isla Centre* (Argentina. MM chart 109, 1949). *Isla del Centro* (Argentina. MM chart 132, 1957; Pierrou, 1970, p. 245).
- Centre Point** 61°14'S 54°11'W, NE point of Chinstrap Cove, Clarence Island, was so called by JSEEIG (Furse, 1979, map p. 130).
- Centre Ridge** 64°14'S 54°10'W, running E from Chinstrap Cove, Clarence Island, was so called by JSEEIG (Highton in Furse, 1979, p. 143).
- Centre Rocks** 64°33'S 62°00'W, in Foyn Harbour, Nansen Island, Danco Coast, were so called descriptively by whalers (Bagshawe, 1921–22b, Vol. 2, p. 11). *Grey Rocks* (Bagshawe, 1921–22b, Vol. 2, p. 15).
- Centro, Isla (del)*: see Centre Island.
- Centro, Islotes del*: see Kirkwood Islands.
- Centro, Monte*: see Pavlov Peak.
- Centurian Glacier*: see Centurion Glacier.
- Centurion, Glaciar*: see Centurion Glacier.
- Centurion Glacier** 68°12'S 66°55'W, flowing NW into Neny Bay, Fallières Coast, was roughly surveyed by BGLE in 1936 (Rymill, 1938a, map facing p. 432); resurveyed by FIDS from "Stonington Island" in 1947; named in association with the nearby *Roman Four Promontory* (q.v.) (APC, 1955, p. 7; BA chart 3213, 12.viii.1960). *Glaciar Centurion* (Chile. IH chart 1604, 1969). *Centurian [sic] Glacier* (USOO chart 6650, 1963).
- Ceres Nunataks** 72°03'S 70°25'W, rising to c. 500 m at E end of Shostakovich Peninsula, S Alexander Island, following surveys by BAS, 1962–73, were named after Ceres, one of the asteroids lying between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter, in association with the names of planets and their satellites in this area (APC, 1975, p. 3).
- Cerf, Roca le*: see Klo Rock.
- Cerlache, Détroit de*: see Gerlache Strait.
- Cerrito, Isla*: see Killingbeck Island.
- Cerro Abrupto, Circo del*: see Carroll, Mount.
- Cerro Frustrado, Circo del*: see Thimble Peak.
- Cerro, Isla*: see Ridge Island.
- Cerro Nevado, Isla(s)*: see Snow Hill Island.
- Cerro Nevado (Snowhill), Insel, Isla*: see Snow Hill Island.
- Cervantes, Punta** 64°29'S 62°25'W, S of Lagrange Peak, Brabant Island, was so called by AAE after an Argentine Navy destroyer (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter C).
- César, Isla*: see Sterneck Island.
- Cetacea Rocks** 63°44'S 61°37'W, rising 65 m above sea level off NE Hoseason Island, were photographed from the air by FIDASE in 1956–57; in association with seal and whale names in this area, named after the zoological order Cetacea (whales and porpoises) (APC, 1960, p. 3; BA chart 3560, 7.iv.1961).
- Cetus Hill** 70°57'S 66°10'W, rising to c. 1 250 m at head of Ryder Glacier, George VI Sound, following surveys by BAS, 1962–72, was named after the constellation of Cetus (The Whale), in association with similar names in the area and in reference to the whale-backed shape of the hill (APC, 1977, p. 8; USGS sketch map Palmer Land (North Part), 1979; BAS 250P sheet SR 19–20/10, 2–DOS 1984).
- Chabrier, Roca(s), Rocher*: see Chabrier Rock.
- Chabrier Rock** 62°11'S 58°18'W, rising 40 m above sea level on E side of entrance to Admiralty Bay, King George Island, was charted and named *Rocher Chabrier* in December 1909 by FAE, 1908–10, probably after a supporter of the expedition (Charcot, 1912, Pl. 1); recharted by DI in 1937. *Chabrier Rock* (BA chart 3213, 14.i.1929; APC, 1955, p. 7). *Roca Chabrier*

- (Chile. DNH chart 502, 1947; Pierrou, 1970, p. 281; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 71). *Rocas Chabrier* (Argentina. MM chart 104, 1949).
- Chacabuco, Islas*: see Rhyolite Islands.
- Chacabuco, Islotes*: see Powder Island.
- "*Chacabuco, Refugio*": see Amphitheatre, The.
- Chacao, Crater 62°56'S 60°42'W, S arm of Telefon Bay, Port Foster, Deception Island, was so called in association with *Punta Chacao* (q.v.) (González-Ferrán and others, 1971, Fig. 3 facing p. 8).
- Chacao, Punta 62°55'S 60°42'W, S entrance point of Telefon Bay, Port Foster, Deception Island, was so called by CAE, 1947, after the Canal de Chacao, Chile (Chile. DNH chart 501, 1947; IHA, 1974, p. 71).
- Chaco, Islote(s)*: see Låvebrua Island.
- Chaigneau Peak*: see Chaigneau Peak.
- Chaigneau Peak** 65°13'S 64°02'W, rising to 760 m on E side of Penola Stait, Graham Coast, was roughly mapped by FAE, 1908–10, in 1909 and provisionally called *Mont Rude*, probably after François Rude (1784–1855), French sculptor (Charcot, 1910, p. 210 and map p. 267) or, descriptively, *Mont Diamant* [= mount diamond] (Charcot, 1910, p. 264); renamed by FAE *Pic Chaigneau* after Señor Chaigneau, then Governor of Provincia de Magallanes, Chile, who assisted the expedition (Charcot, 1910, p. 25, 365). *Mount Diamond*, referring to the provisional name (Charcot, [1911b], p. 223). *Mount Rude* (Charcot, [1911b], p. 234). *Chaigneau Peak* (USHO, 1943, p. 138; APC, 1959a, p. 5; BAS chart 3572, 12.viii.1960). *Pico Chaigneau* (Argentina. IGM map, 1946; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 72). The peak was photographed from the air by FIDASE in 1956–57. *Picco Chaigneau* (Zavatti, 1958, Tav. 7). *Chaigneau [sic] Peak* (USOO chart 6945, 1963). *Pico Chaigneau*, as rejected form (Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 72).
- Chaigneau, Pic(c)(o)*: see Chaigneau Peak.
- Chaigneau, Pico*: see Chaigneau Peak.
- Chain Point 64°19'S 62°56'W, S side of Andersen Harbour, Omega Island, Melchior Islands, was so called during a survey of the harbour by USAS in 1941 (Berlin and Shirley, chart, [1941]).
- Chair Peak** 64°43'S 62°43'W, rising to c. 1 000 m on Rongé Island, Danco Coast, was named descriptively by Lester and Bagshawe *The Chair* (Lester, 1920–22a, Vol. 6, p. 192) or *Chair Peak* (Lester, 1921–22; APC, 1960, p. 3; BAS 250 sheet SQ 19–20/4, 1–DOS 1974); surveyed by FIDS from *Norsel* in April 1955 and photographed from the air by FIDASE in 1956–57. *Monte Lucía*, so called by AAE after a relative of a member of the expedition (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter L).
- Chair, The*: see Chair Peak.
- Challenge Passage*: see Neptunes Bellows.
- Challengerinsel*: see Challenger Island.
- Challenger Island** 64°21'S 61°35'W, N of Bluff Island, Danco Coast, was roughly mapped by SwAE and named after HMS *Challenger*, of the British *Challenger* Expedition, 1872–76 (Capt. G. S. Nares, RN) (Andersson, 1906, p. 29; APC, 1960, p. 3; BA chart 3560, 7.iv.1961). *Challengerinsel* (Norden-skjöld, 1911b, Pl. 4 facing p. 116). *Isla Chica* [= small island] (Argentina. MM chart EE, 1954; Pierrou, 1970, p. 286). The island was photographed from the air by FIDASE in 1956–57. *Isla Kahn*, after Capt. (N) Alberto Kahn Wiegand, of the Chilean Navy, commanding CAE, 1952–53 (Chile. DNH chart 1501, 1962; IHA, 1974, p. 169). *Isla Khan [sic]* (Chile. DNH chart 1500, 1963).
- Challenger Pass(age), Passe du*: see Neptunes Bellows.
- Chamberlin Glacier** 67°34'S 65°47'W, flowing NE into Whirlwind Inlet, Bowman Coast, was seen from the air by Wilkins on 20 December 1928 and photographed from the air by USAS in 1940; surveyed from the ground by FIDS from "Stonington Island" in 1947; in association with the names of glaciologists grouped in this area, named after Thomas Chowder Chamberlin (1843–1928), American glaciologist and first to discover conclusive evidence of successive glacial stages in the Pleistocene period; Head, Glacial Division, USGS, 1882–1907; Professor of Geology, University of Chicago, 1892–1919 (APC, 1955, p. 7; DCS 601 sheet 67 64, 1955).
- Chambers, Glaciar*: see Chambers Glacier.
- Chambers Glacier** 83°17'S 49°25'W, flowing E into Support Force Glacier, Forrestal Range, Pensacola Mountains, was photographed from the air by USN on a flight from McMurdo Sound to the Weddell Sea and back, 13 January 1956; in association with the names of pioneers in US naval aviation grouped in this area, named after Capt. Washington Irving Chambers, USN (b. 1856), who was involved in the development of the aircraft catapult for ships ([c. 82°30'S 40°00'W] NGS map, 1957b; [c. 83°30'S 48°00'W] AGS map, 1959; [c. 83°28'S 49°00'W] USBGN, 1960, p. 2; AGS map, 1962; [coordinates corrected] USGS sheet SU 21–25/14, 1969; APC, 1974, p. 3). The glacier was rephotographed from the air by USN in 1964 and surveyed from the ground by USGS in 1965–66. *Lednik Cheymbersa* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). *Glaciar Chambers* (Argentina. IGM map, 1966).
- Champaqui, Monte 62°57'S 60°43'W, rising to 280 m at N end of Stonethrow Ridge, Deception Island, was so called by AAE (Olsacher and others, 1956, map facing p. 26).
- Chance, Roca*: see Chance Rock.
- Chance Rock** c. 64°00'S 61°13'W, rising 2 m above sea level NW of Cape Herschel, Davis Coast, was so named following air photography by FIDASE in 1956–57 (APC, 1960, p. 3; BA chart 3560, 7.iv.1961). *Roca Chance* (Chile. DNH chart 1400, 1961; IHA, 1974, p. 72). The rock was not sighted in its reported position during a thorough survey of the area by helicopter from HMS *Protector* in January 1964, but has been retained on the chart, "position approximate" (BA chart 3560, 4.ix.1964).
- Chanchito(s), Roca(s)*: see Pig Rock.
- Chancito, Rocas*: see Pig Rock.
- Chandler, Isla*: see Sobral Peninsula.
- Chandler, Mount** 75°17'S 72°33'W, one of the *Behrendt Mountains* (q.v.), rising to c. 1 400 m, was surveyed on USGS Antarctic Peninsula Traverse, 1961–62, and photographed from the air by USN, 1965–67; named after Lieut. Cdr J. L. Chandler, USN, pilot of R4D aircraft in support of the traverse party (USGS sketch map Ellsworth Land–Palmer Land, 1969; APC, 1975, p. 3; BAS 500P sheet SS 17–20/SE, 1–DOS 1981).
- Changing Lake** 60°42'S 45°37'W, in Paternoster Valley, Signy Island, following biological work by BAS up to 1973, was named descriptively because the lake slowly changes its shape and size as the retaining glacier ice retreats (APC, 1975, p. 3; DOS 210 Signy Island sheet, 2–DOS 1975).
- Channel, Glaciar*: see Channel Glacier.
- Channel Glacier** 64°47'S 63°18'W, E–W through glacier between Neumayer Channel and Gerlache Strait, NE Wiencke Island, was roughly charted BeAE; further charted by DI in 1927 and named descriptively, possibly following the



- usage of whalers (BA chart 3213, 14.i.1929; APC, 1955, p. 7; BA chart 3566, 16.x.1959). *Ventisquero Canal* [translation of English name] (Chile. DNH chart LII, 1947). *Primera Garganta* [= first pass], in association with *Thunder Glacier* (q.v.) (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 270d). The glacier was resurveyed by FIDS from *Norsel* in 1955. *Glaciar Canal* (Argentina. MM chart 129, 1957; Pierrou, 1970, p. 234). *Glaciar Channel*, *Ventisquero Channel*, as rejected forms (Argentina. MM, 1957b, p. 2).
- Channel, Isla, Islote*: see Passage Rock.
- Channel (Passage) Rock*: see Passage Rock.
- Channel, Roca*: see Bowler Rocks or Channel Rock (Argentine Islands) or Channel Rock (McFarlane Strait) or Cone Rock.
- Channel, Rocas*: see Aitcho Islands.
- Channel, Roche*: see Passage Rock.
- Channel Rock** 62°28'S 60°05'W, larger of two rocks awash at N end of McFarlane Strait, South Shetland Islands, was charted by DI in 1934–35 and named descriptively (Nelson and others, chart, 1935*i*; BA, 1942, p. 43; chart 1774, 9.vii.1948; APC, 1955, p. 7). *Roca Channel* (Argentina. MM chart 105, 1949; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 72). *Roca Escarceo* [= wave-break rock] (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 215; Pierrou, 1970, p. 343). *Rocas Canal*, referring to both rocks (Argentina. MM chart ALFA, 1954). *Rocas Escarceo*, referring to both rocks (Argentina. MM chart MU-III, 1954).
- Channel Rock** 65°15'S 64°16'W, rock awash NNW of Faraday, Argentine Islands, Graham Coast, was charted and named descriptively by BGLE in 1935 (Rymill, 1938*b*; BA chart 3213, 7.ii.1947; APC, 1955, p. 7). *Roca Canal* (Argentina. MM, 1958*b*, p. 79; Pierrou, 1970, p. 234). *Roca Channel* (Chile. DNH, 1962, p. 179; IHA, 1974, p. 72).
- Channel Rock*: see Passage Rock.
- Channel, The*: see Aguirre Passage or Errera Channel.
- Channel, Ventisquero*: see Channel Glacier or Harbour Glacier.
- Chanticleer Island** 63°43'S 61°48'W, off NW Hoseason Island, Palmer Archipelago, was presumably known to nineteenth-century sealers. A landing was made on the island by Foster at *Cape Possession* (q.v.), 7 January 1829. *Prince William Land*, referring to this island or to *Hoseason Island* (q.v.) by the name applied by Foster to Palmer Archipelago and the N part of Danco Coast (BA, 1930, p. 80). *Islote Vallenar* (Chile. DNH chart L, 1947). *Islote Grande* [= large islet] (Argentina. MM chart ZZ, 1948; Pierrou, 1970, p. 400). *Hoseason Island*, in error (USHO, 1960, p. 351, 5th view). Following air photography by FIDASE in 1956, the island was named *Chanticleer Island* after Foster's barque HMS *Chanticleer* (APC, 1960, p. 3; BA chart 3560, 7.iv.1961).
- Chanticleer Rock** c. 63°00'S 60°33'W, rising c. 10 m above sea level off N side of Neptunes Bellows, Deception Island, was reported by Foster on 9 January 1829 and named by him after his ship, HMS *Chanticleer*, and also because of its resemblance to a cock with outstretched wings (Webster, 1834, Vol. 1, p. 145). Following survey by FIDS in November 1953, it was concluded that the rock had collapsed; the only similar feature is the much higher *Petes Pillar* (q.v.), but there are several rocks awash in the area.
- Chanute Peak** 63°55'S 59°54'W, rising to 1 095 m, SE of Lan- chester Bay, Davis Coast, was photographed from the air by FIDASE in 1956–57; in association with the names of pioneers of aviation grouped in this area, named after Octave Chanute (1832–1910), American designer of gliders who first introduced moveable planes for the purpose of control and stability (APC, 1960, p. 3; BA chart 3205, 23.xi.1962).
- Chaos Reef** 62°22'S 59°46'W, mainly submerged N of Aitcho Islands, English Strait. Following survey from the Chilean patrol ship *Lautaro* (Capt. José Duarte Villaroel) on CAE, 1949, the names *Banco Cocheco* [from the diminutive for José, the captain's name], *Roca Cuca* [from the diminutive name for the wife of a CAE officer] and *Roca Ripin* [from the nickname of one of the captain's daughters] were applied to unidentified parts of this feature (Chile. DNH chart 1405; IHA, 1974, p. 79, 89, 242). The reef was resurveyed by an RN Hydro- graphic Survey Unit from HMS *Protector* in 1967 and named descriptively *Chaos Reef* (APC, 1974, p. 3; BA, 1972, p. 48).
- Chapel Hill** 63°41'S 57°58'W, rising to 140 m W of Church Point, Prince Gustav Channel, Trinity Peninsula, was sur- veyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in December 1946 and named in association with Church Point, a higher feature (APC, 1955, p. 7; BAS 250 sheet SP 21–22/13, 1–DOS 1974).
- Chapman Glacier** 70°16'S 67°47'W, flowing SW into George VI Sound, SE of Carse Point, was surveyed by BGLE in October 1936; resurveyed by FIDS from "Stonington Island" in 1949; named after Frederick Spencer Chapman (1907–71), British Arctic explorer and mountaineer, who in 1934 brought 64 sledge dogs from West Greenland to England for use on BGLE; member of BAARE and of British Greenland expedi- tion, 1932–33 (APC, 1955, p. 7; DCS 601 sheet W 70 66, 1956; BAS 250P sheet SR 19–20/10, 1–DOS 1974). *Lednik Chap- mena* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961).
- Chapman Hump** 70°13'S 67°30'W, rising to c. 1 000 m near head of *Chapman Glacier* (q.v.), following surveys by BAS from "Stonington Island", 1962–72, was named in association with the glacier (APC, 1977, p. 8; USGS sketch map Palmer Land (North Part), 1979; BAS 250P sheet SR 19–20/10, 2–DOS 1984).
- Chapman Point** 65°55'S 61°20'W, SE entrance point of Scar Inlet, Oscar II Coast, following survey by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in 1961, was named after Sydney Chapman (1888–1970), Professor of Natural Philosophy, Oxford University, 1946–53; joint initiator with L. V. Berkner (*Berkner Island*, q.v.) of IGY; President, Commission for the IGY, 1958–59; Advisory Scien- tific Director, Geophysical Institute, University of Alaska, 1951–70 (APC, 1964, p. 3; Soviet Union. GUGK map 221, 1973).
- Chapman Rocks** 62°30'S 60°29'W, in Hero Bay, Livingston Island, were photographed from the air by FIDASE in 1956–57; in association with the names of nineteenth-century sealers in this area, named after Thomas Chapman, English trunk-maker of Southwark, who in 1795 first discovered a method of processing fur seal skins for use in the hat trade, thus initiating the industry in London (APC, 1962, p. 8; DOS 610 sheet W 62 60, 1968).
- Chapmena, Lednik*: see Chapman Glacier.
- Charcotarchipel*: see Palmer Archipelago.
- Charcota, Wyspa*: see Charcot Island.
- Charcot B., Bahía (de), Baie*: see Charcot Bay.
- Charcot Bay** 63°48'S 59°32'W, between Whittle Peninsula and Cape Kjellman, Davis Coast, was charted by SwAE in 1902 and named *Charcot Bucht*, after Dr Jean-Baptiste Etienne August Charcot (1867–1936), French polar explorer; Com- mander of FAE, 1903–05 and 1908–10, and of subsequent expeditions to Greenland, who was lost with his ship *Pour- quoi-Pas?* (*Pourquoi Pas Island*, q.v.) off Iceland, 16 Septem- ber 1936 (Andersson, 1904*c*, p. 216; Nordenskjöld, 1917, map facing p. 68). *Gvas Bay*, referring collectively to this bay and

- to Bone Bay, after the steam whaling ship *Gvas* (Kapt. A. Kristinasen) (Johannessen, chart, [1919–20]). *Charcot Bay* (BA chart 3205, 31.x.1921; APC, 1955, p. 7; BAS 250 sheet SP 21–22/13, 1–DOS 1974). *Charcot B.* (HA chart, 1928). *Baie Charcot* (France. SHM, 1937, p. 403). *Bahía Charcot* (Chile. DNH chart LI, 1947; Pierrou, 1970, p. 282; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 73). *Bahía de Charcot* (Gándara Bofil, 1953, p. 343). The bay was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57, and resurveyed by FIDS from “Hope Bay”, 1959–60. *Zaliv Sharko* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961).
- Charcot Bucht*: see Charcot Bay.
- Charcot Coast, Eiland*: see Charcot Island.
- Charcot, Ensenada, Hafen, Havna*: see Charcot, Port.
- Charcot, Île*: see Charcot Island.
- Charcotin Saari*: see Charcot Island.
- Charcot Insel, Isla*: see Charcot Island.
- Charcot Island** 69°57'S 75°25'W, separated from NW Alexander Island by Wilkins Sound and Wilkins Ice Shelf, was discovered by FAE, 1908–10, on 11 January 1910, when its N coast was sighted but its insularity not established; at the suggestion of E. S. Balch, named *Terre Charcot* after Dr Jean-Martin Charcot (1825–93), French neurologist and Professor of Pathological Anatomy, University of Paris; father of J.-B. Charcot, Commander of FAE (*Charcot Bay*, q.v.) (Charcot, 1910, p. 344, map facing p. 370; [1911b], p. 286–87). *Charcot L.* (Nordenskjöld, 1911b, Karte 1). *Charcot Land* (Mill, 1912, map following p. 420; BA chart 3175, 9.x.1914). *Jean Charcot Land* (Easton, 1913, map facing p. 278). *Charcot Coast* (Shackleton, 1919, end map). *Charcot Kust* (Shackleton, [1921], end map). *Tierra de Charcot* (Hoxmark, 1924). *Charcots Land* (HA chart, 1927). The insularity of the feature was proved by Wilkins who flew around it, 29 December 1929 (Wilkins, 1930, p. 371–74 and Figs. 19–22, p. 375–76). *Charcotöen* (Aagaard, 1930, end map). *Charkot [sic] -Land* (Filchner, 1930, map p. 111). *Charcot Ö* (Hansen, atlas, 1936, chart 4). *Île Charcot, Terre de Hearst* (*Hearst Island*, q.v.), in error (France. SHM, 1937, p. 410). *Isla Charcot* (Argentina. MM chart 65, 1940; Pierrou, 1970, p. 284; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 73). *Charcot Island* ([in 70°10'S 75°00'W] BA chart 3175, 1.iii.1940; APC, 1955, p. 7; [in 69°45'S 75°15'W] Searle, 1963, Fig. 2 following p. 166, end map; DOS 813 British Antarctic Territory sheet, 1963; [co-ordinates and outline corrected from USLANDSAT imagery of February 1979] BAS sheet Misc. 2, 1981; APC, 1982, p. 3). A flight over the island was made by USAS, 22 December 1940 (English, 1941, p. 471). *Charcot Insel* (Stocks, chart, 1941). *Charcot Ön* (Liljeqvist, 1944, map facing p. 244). *Charcot-Øya* (Aagaard, 1944, p. 31). *Charcot Öy* (Hansen, chart [no number], 1947). Parts of the island were photographed from the air on USN Operation “Highjump” on 8 February 1947 and by RARE on 21 November 1947, when a landing was made (Ronne, 1949, p. 235–36). *Charcotin Saari* (Andersson, 1948, end map). *Tierra Charcot* (Sgrosso, 1948, p. 182). *Ostrov Sharko* (Aleyner, 1949, map p. 343). *Terra di Charcot* (Zavatti, 1952, p. 508). *Wyspa Charcota* (Macowski, 1953, map p. 4). *Charcotsön* (Frödin, 1956, Front.). *Charcot Eiland* (Knapp, 1958, p. 570). *Charcotliv Ostrov* (Bártl, 1958, map facing p. 144). *Isola Charcot* (Zavatti, 1958, Tav. 6). The island was mapped by FIDS in 1959 from air photographs. *Poluostrov [sic] Sharko* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 24). A temporary scientific station and airstrip were established by CAE on the NE coast of the island at 69°43'S 75°00'W in November 1982 (*Times*, 22 November 1982).
- Charcot Island*: see Casabianca Island.
- Charcot, Isola, Kust, L.*: see Charcot Island.
- Charcot Land*: see Adelaide Island or Charcot Island.
- Charcot Ö(en), Ön, Öy, -Øya*: see Charcot Island.
- Charcot, Port** 65°04'S 64°00'W, N side of Booth Island, Graham Coast, was charted by FAE, 1903–05, and used as winter quarters for the expedition ship *Français* in 1904, when a cairn with plaque was erected; called *Port Carthage* (Charcot, 1905c, p. 463); later named *Port Charcot* after Dr J.-M. Charcot (*Charcot Island*, q.v.) (Charcot, 1906b, p. 472; 1908, map p. 36; APC, 1955, p. 7; BA chart 3572, 25.vii.1958). *Charcot Hafen* (Nordenskjöld, 1917, map facing p. 68). *Charcot Havna* (HA chart, 1927). *Puerto Charcot* (Argentina. MM chart 107, 1949; Pierrou, 1970, p. 284; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 73). *Ensenada Charcot* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 287). The feature was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57.
- Charcot, Puerto*: see Charcot, Port or Français Cove.
- Charcots Land, -ön*: see Charcot Island.
- Charcot Strait*: see Gullet, The.
- Charcot, Terra di, Terre, Tierra (de)*: see Charcot Island.
- Charcotliv Ostrov*: see Charcot Island.
- Charity*: see Charity Mount.
- Charity Glacier** 62°44'S 60°18'W, flowing SW into False Bay, Livingston Island, was photographed from the air by FIDASE in 1956–57; in association with the names of nineteenth-century sealers in this area and with *Barnard Point* (q.v.) to the S, named after the brig *Charity* (Capt. Charles H. Barnard), one of Byers' fleet of American sealing ships from New York which visited the South Shetland Islands, 1820–22, operating mainly from Yankee Harbour, Greenwich Island (APC, 1959a, p. 5; DOS 610 sheet W 62 60, 1968).
- Charity, Mount** 69°54'S 64°34'W, S-most peak of *Eternity Range* (q.v.), rising to 2 650 m, was probably one of the three peaks seen from the air by Ellsworth on 21 November 1935 and named *Mount Faith* (q.v.), *Mount Hope* (q.v.), and *Mount Charity*, “because we had to have faith, and we hoped for charity in the midst of cold hospitality” (Ellsworth, 1936b, map p. 4, p. 8; APC, 1962, p. 8; DOS 610 sheet W 69 64, 1963). *Charity*, with reference to the lack of positive identification of this peak based on comparison of Ellsworth's and BGLE's photographs (Stephenson and Hinks, 1940, p. 180). *Monte Caridad* [translation of English name] (Otero Espasandin, 1943, p. 15).
- Charkot-Land*: see Charcot Island.
- Charlat, Île*: see Charlat Island.
- Charlat Island** 65°11'S 64°10'W, off SW end of Petermann Island, Graham Coast, was charted by FAE, 1908–10, and named *Île Charlat* after M. Charlat, French Vice-Consul at Rio de Janeiro, who assisted the expedition (Charcot, 1910, p. 22; 1912, Pl. 5). *Charlat Islet* (USHO, 1943, p. 138). *Islote Charlat* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 290). The island was photographed from the air by FIDASE in 1956 and from a helicopter of HMS *Protector* in 1958. *Charlat Island* (APC, 1959a, p. 5).
- Charlat Islet, Islote*: see Charlat Island.
- Charles*: see Herschel, Cape.
- Charles, Cabo*: see Charles Point or Herschel, Cape or Sherlac Point.
- Charles, Cap*: see Herschel, Cape or Sherlac Point.
- Charles, Cape*: see Charles Point or Herschel, Cape or Sherlac Point or Spert Island or Sterneck Island.
- Charles J. Adams, Cape*: see Adams, Cape.
- Charles, Kapp*: see Charles Point.

**Charles Point** 64°14'S 61°00'W, N entrance point of Brialmont Cove, Danco Coast, was charted by James Hoseason, First Mate in the sealer *Sprightly*, in 1824 and named *Cape Charles* (Powell, chart, 1828; BA chart 1238, 7.ix.1839), but the name was subsequently misapplied to other features in the area. *Cabo Carlos* (Spain. DH chart 458, 1861). *Kapp Charles* (HA chart, 1928). *Cabo Marinero Paredes*, so called by CAE, 1947, after Marinero Luis S. Paredes Uribe, of the Chilean Navy, who wintered at "Arturo Prat Station", Greenwich Island, in 1947 (Chile. DNH chart LI, 1947). *Cape von Sterneck* (*Sterneck Island*, q.v.), as rejected name (USBGN, 1947, p. 145). *Cabo Spring*, in error for *Spring Point* (q.v.) (Argentina. MM chart 106, 1955). The point was photographed from the air by FIDASE in 1956–57. *Cabo Charles*, *Cabo Clark*, as rejected names (Argentina. MM, 1957b, p. 2). *Charles Point* (APC, 1960, p. 3; BA chart 3560, 7.iv.1961). *Punta Charles* (Chile. DNH chart 1501, 1962; IHA, 1974, p. 73). *Cabo Sterneck*, *Punta Paredes*, as rejected names (Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 73).

*Charles Point*: see Herschel, Cape.

*Charles, Punta*: see Charles Point or Herschel, Cape.

*Charles-Roux, Île, Island*: see Roux Island.

**Charlesworth Cliffs** 80°14'S 25°18'W, rising to c. 1 100 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 Dr John Kaye Charlesworth (1889–1972), Irish geologist; Professor of Geology, Queen's University, Belfast, 1921–54, and author of *The Quaternary era, with special reference to its glaciation* (London, 1957) (APC, 1974, p. 3; BAS 250P sheet SU 26–30/1, 1–DOS 1978).

*Charlotte B., -Baai, Bahía, Baia, Baie (de)*: see Charlotte Bay.

**Charlotte Bay** 64°35'S 61°38'W, between Eckener Point and Reclus Peninsula, Danco Coast, was roughly charted by BeAE, 7 February 1898; named *Baie Charlotte* or *Baie de Charlotte* after the fiancée of G. Lecoinge (*Lecoinge Island*, q.v.) (Lecoinge, map, 1899; 1900a, map facing p. 132). *Charlotte Bay* (BA chart 1238, viii.1900; APC, 1955, p. 7; BA chart 3566, 16.x.1959). *Baia Charlotte* (Gerlache, 1902a). *Bahía Carlota* ([Irizar], 1903, map facing p. 4; Pierrou, 1970, p. 241). *Charlotte-Bucht* (Cook, 1903, map following p. x). *Charlotte Bukten* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904a, Del. 1, end map). *Charlotte-Baai* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1907, p. 22). *Charlotte B.* (HA chart, 1928). *Bahía Charlotte* (Argentina. MM chart 106, 1949; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 73). The bay was photographed from the air by FIDASE in 1957. *Bukhta Sharlott* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961).

*Charlotte-Bucht, Bukten*: see Charlotte Bay.

**Charlotte, Rocas** 63°13'S 58°04'W, two rocks SW of Montravel Rock, off Trinity Peninsula, were so called by CAE, 1947, after Charlotte Gándara, daughter of Capt. (F) Jorge Gándara Boffil, commanding the patrol ship *Covadonga* (Chile. DNH chart 503, 1948; IHA, 1974, p. 74).

**Charpentier Pyramid** 80°16'S 25°37'W, rising to 1 080 m in N Herbert Mountains, Shackleton Range, was roughly mapped by TAE in October 1957; 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 Jean de (Hans von) Charpentier (1786–1855), Swiss engineer and mineralogist, who in 1835 gave additional proofs for the views of I. Venetz-Sitten (*Venez Peak*, q.v.) on the former extension of glaciers (APC, 1974, p. 3; BAS 250P sheet SU–30/1, 1–DOS 1978).

*Charrúa, Islotes*: see Malus Island.

**Charrúa, Monte** 62°39'S 60°26'W, rising to 340 m, E of Johnsons Dock, Livingston Island, was so called by AAE after the Argentine tugboat *Charrúa* (Argentina. MM chart PI, 1954).

*Chasco, Cabo*: see Disappointment, Cape (Powell Island).

*Chasm Island*: see Tiber Rocks.

*Cháta, Roca, Rock*: see Exposure Rock.

**Cháto, Monte** [= flat mountain] 64°10'S 60°53'W, rising to c. 350 m, SE of Cierva Point, Danco Coast, was so called descriptively by AAE (Argentina. MM chart OO (b), 1954); photographed from the air by FIDASE in 1956–57.

**Chatos Islands** 67°40'S 69°10'W, SSW of Cape Adriasola, Adelaide Island, were roughly charted by AAE, 1952–53, and named *Islotes Chátos* [= flat islets] (Argentina. MM chart 132, 1957; Pierrou, 1970, p. 285); recharted by an RN Hydrographic Survey Unit with *John Biscoe* in 1963. *Plain Islands* (BA, 1963, p. 12). *Chatos Islands* (APC, 1964, p. 3; BA chart 3577, 14.viii.1964).

*Chátos, Islotes*: see Chatos Islands.

**Chaucer Island** 64°55'S 63°53'W, one of the Wauwermans Islands, Bismarck Strait, was roughly charted by AAE and called *Isla Alberto* (Argentina. MM chart 106, 1954); later called *Isla Sinclair* after Capt. (N) Henry Sinclair (1805–1904), born in New York, who served many years in the Argentine Navy (Argentina. MM chart 130, 1957; Pierrou, 1970, p. 661). The island was recharted by an RN Hydrographic Survey Unit from HMS *Protector*, 1956–57; named *Chaucer Island* after Geoffrey Chaucer (?1340–1400), English poet and author of *Canterbury tales*, in association with the names of characters from this work in the area (APC, 1959a, p. 5; BA chart 3572, 12.viii.1960). *Sinclair Island* (USBGN, 1965, p. 105).

*Chauceprat, Cap*: see Chauceprat Point.

**Chauceprat Point** 63°32'S 56°43'W, NE point of Jonassen Island, off Trinity Peninsula, was sighted by FAE, 1837–40, in February 1838 from the N entrance of *Antarctic Sound* (q.v.), and named *Cap Chauceprat* after M. Chauceprat, Private Secretary to Vice-Amiral Claude de Rosamel (*Rosamel Island*, q.v.) (d'Urville, 1838, map following p. 1170; 1841, p. lxvi; Vincendon-Dumoulin, atlas, 1847, Pl. 8); surveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay", 1946–47. *Chauceprat Point* (APC, 1964, p. 3; BAS 250 sheet SP 21–22/14, 1–DOS 1973). *Cabo Rodríguez*, so called by AAE after the boatswain in *Uruguay* in 1904 (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter R).

*Chaumont, Pointe, Spitze*: see Route Point.

*Chauveau, Cap*: see Chauveau Point.

**Chauveau Point** 64°05'S 62°04'W, SW point of Liège Island, was charted by FAE, 1903–05, in 1904 and named *Pointe Chauveau* after Dr Chauveau, assistant meteorologist, Bureau Central Météorologique, Paris, at that time (Charcot, 1906b, p. 469). *Cap Chauveau* (Matha and Rey, 1911, Pl. 3 following p. 615). *Chauveau Point* (USHO, 1943, p. 115; APC, 1960, p. 3; BA chart 3560, 7.iv.1961). *Punta Chauveau* (Argentina. MM chart 106, 1949; Pierrou, 1970, p. 285). The point was photographed from the air by FIDASE in 1956–57. *Chaveau [sic] Point* (USOO chart 6944, 1963).

*Chauveau, Pointe, Punta*: see Chauveau Point.

*Chavanne, Cabo*: see Chavanne, Cape.

**Chavanne, Cape** 66°59'S 64°43'W, NW side of Mill 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 of Antarctic bibliographers grouped in

- this area, named after Josef Chavanne (1846–1902), Austrian polar bibliographer, joint author with A. Karpf (*Karpf Point*, q.v.) and F. R. v. Le Monnier (*Monnier Point*, q.v.) of *Die Literatur über die Polar-Regionen der Erde* (Wien, 1878) (APC, 1955, p. 7; BA chart 3570, 27.vi.1952; DCS 601 sheet 66 64, 1955). *Cabo Chavanne* (Argentina. MM chart 110, 1957; Pierrou, 1970, p. 285). *Mys Shavanna* (Soviet Union. MM chart, 1961). *Mys Shavann* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 24).
- Chavarría, Bahía*: see Azure, Bahía.
- Chaveau Point*: see Chauveau Point.
- Chaves, Île, Isla*: see Chavez Island.
- Chávez, Bahía*: see Crab Cove.
- Chavez, Île*: see Chavez Island or Lippmann Islands.
- Chávez, Isla*: see Chavez Island.
- Chavez Island** 65°38'S 64°32'W, forming W entrance of Leroux Bay, Graham Coast, was charted by FAE, 1908–10, and named *Île Chavez* after Cmdte Alfonso Chaves [*sic*], who assisted the expedition at Punta Delgada, Azores, in 1910 (Charcot, 1910, p. 366; 1912, Pl. 1). *Île Chaves* (Bongrain, 1914, p. 38). *Île Lippmann*, in error (*Lippmann Islands*, q.v.) (Bongrain, 1914, vue 18 following p. 60). *Chavez Island* (BA chart 3175, 9.x.1914; APC, 1955, p. 7; DOS 610 sheet W 65 64, 1959). *Chavez Oya* (HA chart, 1927). *Isla Chávez* (Argentina. IGM map, 1946; [erroneously positioned off Cape Garcia] Vila Labra, 1947, map facing p. 200; [correctly indicated] Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 74). *Isla Chaves* (Argentina. MM, 1956, p. 101; Pierrou, 1970, p. 285). The island was photographed from the air by FIDASE in 1956–57. *Chavez Islands* (USHO, 1961, p. 181). *Chávez Island* (USOO chart 9646, 1964).
- Chavez Islands, Oya*: see Chavez Island.
- Chaylard, Île du, Isla Du, Island*: see Duchaylard Island.
- Chayter, Islote*: see Mügge Island.
- Chayter, Islotes* 65°18'S 64°12'W, off Deliverance Point, Graham Coast, were so called by AAE after Sgto May. Daniel Chayter, of the Argentine Army (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter C).
- Chayter, Roca*: see Chayter, Rocas.
- Chayter, Rocas* 62°19'S 58°43'W, were reported in the entrance of Maxwell Bay, King George Island and so called by AAE (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 202). *Roca Chayter* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 339). *Islotes Rocas* (Argentina. MM, 1957a, p. 41). The rocks were later found to be non-existent (Argentina. MM, NM 54/15.iv.1959).
- Ch. Duperré, Baie (de)*: see Duperré Bay.
- Cheal Point** 60°39'S 46°00'W, SW end of Coronation Island, following survey by FIDS from Signy, 1950–51, was named after Joseph John Cheal (b. 1922), FIDS general assistant, 1950–51, and Base Leader, 1951–52, Signy, who surveyed the area; with South Georgia Survey in 1952, and FIDASE, 1956–57 (APC, 1955, p. 7; DOS 510 South Orkney Islands, West Sheet, 1963); resurveyed by FIDS, 1956–58.
- Cheeks Nunatak** 74°58'S 72°49'W, rising to c. 1 300 m, WNW of Merrick Mountains, was surveyed on USGS Antarctic Peninsula Traverse, 1961–62, and photographed from the air by USN, 1965–67; named after Noble L. Cheeks, USN, aviation electronics technician and a member of the airborne party that set up “Camp Sky-Hi” (later “Eights Station”) in 1961 (USGS sketch map Ellsworth Land–Palmer Land, 1969; APC, 1975, p. 3; BAS 500P sheet SS 17–20/SE, 1–DOS 1981).
- Cheese Ring* 63°32'S 57°25'W, hill rising to c. 90 m, W of View Point, Trinity Peninsula, was so called by FIDS from “Hope Bay” (Anderson, 1957, p. 93).
- Cheesman Island** 69°44'S 75°05'W, off N coast of Charcot Island, was photographed from the air and roughly mapped by Wilkins on 29 December 1929; photographed again from the air on USN Operation “Highjump”, 1946–47; following map compilation from air photographs by FIDS in 1959, named after Flight-Lieut. Silas Alward Cheesman, RCAF (1900–58), of St John, NB, and Thunder Bay, Ont., Canadian pilot on Wilkins' 1929 flight and on Wilkins' 1937–38 air expedition over the Beaufort Sea in search of six missing Soviet airmen ([in 69°31'S 74°58'W] APC, 1961, p. 2; USHO chart 6638, 1962; Searle, 1963, end map; [co-ordinates corrected from USLANDSAT imagery of February 1975] APC, 1977, p. 8). *Ostrov Chisman* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 24).
- Chel'man, Mys*: see Kjellman, Cape.
- Cheops, Mount** 65°51'S 64°37'W, rising to c. 620 m, NE of Barilari Bay, Graham Coast, was photographed from the air by FIDASE in 1956–57 and surveyed from the ground by FIDS from “Prospect Point” in 1957–58; named, from its distinctive shape, after the Great Pyramid built by the Pharaoh Cheops at Giza (APC, 1960, p. 5; BA chart 3573, 26.viii.1960).
- Chequers Glacier* 61°09'S 54°00'W, flowing E into the sea S of Cape Lloyd, Clarence Island, was so called by JSEEIG (Croxall and Kirkwood, 1979, Map 8.1).
- Cherchill, Poluoostrov*: see Churchill Peninsula.
- Chernyy, Ostrov*: see Bransfield Rocks.
- Cheshire Rock** 62°22'S 59°45'W, awash in English Strait, W of Fort William, Robert Island, was charted by an RN Hydrographic Survey Unit from HMS *Protector* in 1967 and named after Lieut. Cdr (later Capt.) Peter John Edward Cheshire, RN (b. 1935), in charge of the survey (APC, 1974, p. 3; BA, 1974, p. 165).
- Chester Cone** 62°38'S 61°05'W, rising to c. 200 m on Byers Peninsula, Livingston Island, was photographed from the air by FIDASE in 1956–57, and surveyed from the ground by FIDS in 1957–58; in association with the names of nineteenth-century sealers in this area, named after Capt. Chester, Master of *Essex* (*Essex Point*, q.v.), one of the fleet of American sealing ships from Stonington that visited the South Shetland Islands in 1821–22 (APC, 1959a, p. 5; DOS 610 sheet W 62 60, 1968). *Cono Chester* (Hernández P. and Azcárate M., 1971, map p. 20).
- Chester, Cono*: see Chester Cone.
- Chevreur Cliffs** 80°32'S 20°36'W, rising to c. 1 500 m at E end of Shotton Snowfield, 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 pioneers of polar life and travel grouped in this area, named after Michel Eugène Chevreul (1786–1889), French chemist whose researches on the nature of fats in 1823 led to the invention of stearine candles, used subsequently by polar explorers (APC, 1974, p. 3; BAS 250P sheet SU 26–30/1, 1–DOS 1978).
- Chevreur, Mont(e)*: see Chevreux, Mount.
- Chevreur, Mount** 65°46'S 64°00'W, rising to c. 1 600 m SE of Leroux Bay, Graham Coast. The name *Mont Chevreux*, after Édouard Chevreux, French zoologist, was applied by FAE, 1908–10, to a feature mapped on the S side of Luke Glacier (Charcot, 1912, Pl. 3; Bongrain, 1914, Vue 20 following p. 60) or alternatively to the W extremity of the ridge N of Luke Glacier (Bongrain, 1914, Vue 21 following p. 6). *Mount Chevreux* (Wilkins, 1929, map facing p. 374). The BGLE applied the name *Mount Chevreux* to the feature N of Luke Glacier and this application was followed on charts and in gazetteers (Rymill and others, 1938a, map facing p. 86; BA chart 3196,

- 12.xi.1948; [in 65°40'S 64°00'W] APC, 1955, p. 7). *Monte Chevreux* (Chile. DNH chart LIL, 1947; Pierrou, 1970, p. 286; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 74). Following air photography by FIDASE in 1956–57, the name *Mount Chevreux* was applied to the distinctive mountain S of Luke Glacier (APC, 1959a, p. 5).
- Cheymbersa, Lednik*: see Chambers Glacier.
- Chica, Bahía* [= small bay] 63°21'S 57°02'W, N of Hope Bay, Trinity Peninsula, was so called descriptively by AAE, 1951–52 (Cordini, 1955, lám. 3; Pierrou, 1970, p. 286).
- Chica, Bahía* [= small bay] c. 77°37'S 41°20'W, ephemeral embayment in Filchner Ice Front, was so called descriptively by AAE, 1954–55 (Argentina. MM chart 121, 1954; [removed from charts] MM, NM 122/15.ix.1962; Pierrou, 1970, p. 286). *Bukhta Baiya-Chika* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). *Bukhta Chika* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 24).
- Chica, Isla*: see Challenger Island.
- Chica, Punta*: see Gloria, Punta.
- Chiclana, Cabo* 62°16'S 58°37'W, NE of Stranger Point, King George Island, was so called by AAE after the Argentine patriot Feliciano Chiclana (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter C).
- Chico, Caleta* [= small cove] 64°09'S 60°56'W, E of Cierva Point, Danco Coast, was so called by AAE (Singer and Corte, 1962, map p. 31).
- Chico, Isla* [= small island] 65°04'S 63°23'W, the smaller of the *Guyou Islands* (q.v.), Flandres Bay, Danco Coast, was so called by AAE, 1952–53, in contrast to *Isla Grande* (q.v.), the other main island of the group (Argentina. MM chart N, 1954). *Islote Chico* (Argentina. MM chart H-714, 1969; Pierrou, 1970, p. 287).
- Chico, Islote*: see Chico, Isla.
- Chico, Lago* [= small lake] 62°59'S 60°35'W, probably refers to the pond N of Kroner Lake, Deception Island (Bienati, 1969, p. 6).
- Chico, Monte* [= small mountain] 64°38'S 62°31'W, rising to c. 500 m above Orne Harbour, Arctowski Peninsula, Danco Coast, was so called by AAE, 1951–52 (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 248, upper view p. 258a; Pierrou, 1970, p. 287); photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57).
- Chico, Valle* [= small valley] c. 82°05'S 39°40'W, presumably on the E side of Panzarini Hills, Argentina Range, has not been identified; was seen from the air on the Argentine flight to the South Pole in January 1962 and so called in contrast to *Valle Grande* (q.v.) to S (Argentina. MM, NM 21/1.xi.1964; Pierrou, 1970, p. 287).
- Chiens, Îlot des* [= islet of the dogs] 65°04'S 64°03'W, E side of Français Cove, Booth Island, in fact a peninsula with narrow neck, was so called by FAE, 1903–05, in reference to the expedition dogs (Charcot, 1906b, p. 97). *Îlot Sögen* from the name of a dog that died there (Charcot, 1908, map p. 39). *Sögen Island* (Charcot, [1911b], p. 60; USBGN, 1964, p. 17). *Sögen Islet* (Charcot, [1911b], p. 64). *Sögen Öya* (HA chart, 1927). *Sögen Islet* (USHO, 1943, p. 136).
- Chika, Bukhta*: see Chica, Bahía.
- Childs Glacier** 83°24'S 58°40'W, flowing W into Foundation Ice Stream, 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 John H. Childs, USN, builder, "Ellsworth Station", winter 1958 (USGS sheet SU 21–25/13, 1969; APC, 1974, p. 3). *Chilos* [sic] *Glacier* (AGS, 1969–70, Pl. V).
- Chilean Antarctic(a)*: see Chileno Antártico, Territorio.
- Chilean Antarctic Territory*: see Chileno Antártico, Territorio.
- Chile, Bahía, Bay*: see Discovery Bay.
- Chileans Antarctica, Antarktisch Territorium*: see Chileno Antártico, Territorio.
- Chileense Sector*: see Chileno Antártico, Territorio.
- Chileno Antártico*: see Chileno Antártico, Territorio.
- Chileno Antártico, Territorio, or Antártica Chilena*, "all lands, islands, islets, reefs of rock, glaciers (pack ice), already known or to be discovered, and their respective territorial waters, in the sector between longitudes 53° and 90° West" [in translation], is considered by the Chileans to be part of the Republic of Chile (established in 1810) by virtue of the decree of Charles V, King of Spain, issued in c. 1545 assigning *Terra Australis* to the Captain-General of Chile (*Cabinet Inlet*, q.v.) (Chile. Government Decree No. 1747, 6 November 1940; IGM map, 1947; IHA, 1974, p. 75). *Antártida Chilena* (Pinochet de la Barra, 1944). *Sector Chileno del Casquete* [= cap] *Antártico* (Chile. DNH chart [no number], 1947). *Chilean Antarctic* (Chile. MRE, 1955). *Chilean Antarctica, Chilean Antarctic Territory, Chileno Antártico* (Pinochet de la Barra, 1955, p. 53, 57). *Chileans Antarctica, Chileans Antarktisch Territorium, Chileense Sector* (Knapp, 1958, p. 570). *Sector Antártico Chileno, Sector Chileno, Territorio Antártico, Territorio Antártico Chileno*, as rejected forms (Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 30, 75).
- Chileno, Sector*: see Chileno Antártico, Territorio.
- Chileno, Ventana del*: see Neptunes Window.
- Chiloé Point** 65°31'S 63°59'W, S side of Beascochea Bay, Danco Coast, was named *Punta Chiloé* by CAE, 1947, after the province of Chiloé, Chile (Chile. DNH chart LI, 1947; IHA, 1974, p. 75); photographed from the air by FIDASE in 1956–57. *Punta Colastiné*, so called by AAE after the naval battle in 1821 (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter C). *Chiloé Point* (APC, 1980, p. 3).
- Chiloé, Punta*: see Chiloé Point.
- Chilos Glacier*: see Childs Glacier.
- Chilota, Laguna* 62°58'S 60°44'W, SW side of Port Foster, Deception Island, was so called by CAE, 1947, a Chilota being a native of the province of Chiloé, Chile (Chile. DNH chart 501, 1947; IHA, 1974, p. 75).
- Chinook Pass** 69°29'S 68°33'W, between Föhn Bastion and Wright Spires, George VI Sound, following surveys by BAS from "Stonington Island", 1970–73, was named after the chinook, the warm dry wind on the E side of the Rocky Mountains, in association with other wind names in this area (BAS 250P sheet SR 19–20/6, 1–DOS 1978; APC, 1980, p. 3).
- "Chinstrap Camp"*: see Walker Point.
- Chinstrap Cove** 61°15'S 54°12'W, W coast of Clarence Island, following survey by JSEEIG was named from the large colony of chinstrap penguins (*Pygoscelis antarctica*) in this cove (DOS 610 sheet W 61 54, 1–GSGS 1972; APC, 1974, p. 3). *"Skua Camp"*, referring to JSEEIG camp on this cove in January 1987 (Highton in Furse, 1979, p. 139).
- Chinstrap Glacier* 62°42'S 60°25'W, flowing SW into South Bay, Livingston Island, N of Miers Bluff, was so called on USARP (Dalziel, 1972, map p. 50).
- Chioms, Isla*: see Chionis Island.
- Chionis, Isla*: see Chionis Island.
- Chionis Island** 63°53'S 60°38'W, off SE coast of Trinity Island, Palmer Archipelago, was called *Snow Island* by the whalers (Johannessen, chart, [1919–20]); following air photography by FIDASE in 1956–57, named *Chionis Island* after the sheath-

- bill (*Chionis alba*), a common white bird in this region (APC, 1960, p. 3; BA chart 3560, 7.iv.1961). *Isla Chionis* (Chile. DNH chart 1400, 1961). *Isla Chioms* [sic] (Chile. IGM map 5, 1966). *Islas* [sic] *Chionis* (Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 75).
- Chionis, Islas*: see Chionis Island.
- Chiriguano, Bay** 64°28'S 62°31'W, NE of Strath Point, Brabant Island, following survey of the area by AAE, 1948–9, was named *Bahía Chiriguano* after the Argentine tugboat *Chiriguano* which took part in the survey (Argentina. MM chart 106, 1949; Pierrou, 1970, p. 287); photographed from the air by FIDASE in 1956–57. *Leroux Bay* (q.v.), in error (USHO, 1960, p. 368, 3rd view). *Bahía Marckmann, Bahía Markmann* (Alarcón and others, 1976, p. 44, folding map). *Chiriguano Bay* (APC, 1986, p. 3).
- Chiriguano, Monte** c. 83°44'S 49°40'W, one of the *Grupo de Nunatakes Grupo Naval Antártico* (q.v.), reported as lying near the head of Support Force Glacier, Pensacola Mountains, may possibly be identified with *Ferrell Nunatak* (q.v.); was seen from the air by the Grupo Aeronaval U.T.7.8. on the first Argentine flight to the South Pole in January 1962; called after the Argentine tugboat *Chiriguano* (Argentina. MM, NM 21/1.xi.1964; Pierrou, 1970, p. 288).
- Christensen, Isla*: see Christensen Nunatak.
- Chirreff, Cabo*: see Shirreff, Cape.
- Chisel Peak** 67°40'S 67°42'W, rising to c. 1 400 m, N of Dalgliesh Bay, Pourquoi Pas Island, following geological work by BAS from "Stonington Island", 1965–70, was named descriptively (APC, 1982, p. 3).
- Chisman, Ostrov*: see Cheesman Island.
- Chlin, Isla*: see Ohlin Island.
- Cholchol, Punta*: see Sighing Peak.
- Cholet, Île, Îlot, Isla*: see Cholet Island.
- Cholet Island** 65°04'S 64°03'W, forming W entrance of Port Charcot, Booth Island, Graham Coast, was charted by FAE, 1903–05, and named *Îlot Cholet* (Charcot, 1906b, p. 473) or *Île Cholet* (Charcot, 1908, map p. 39) after Ernest Cholet, coxswain of the expedition ship *Français* and, later, of *Pourquoi-Pas?*, of FAE, 1908–10. *Cholet Öya* (HA chart, 1927). *Cholet Island* (BA, 1930, p. 85; APC, 1955, p. 7; BA chart 3572, 25.vii.1958). *Cholet Isle* (USHO, 1943, p. 136). *Isla Cholet* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 287). The island was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57.
- Cholet Isle, Öya*: see Cholet Island.
- Chopina, Grañ*: see Chopin Ridge
- Chopin Hill** 71°42'S 73°50'W, rising to c. 250 m on Beethoven Peninsula, Alexander Island, after map compilation by FIDS in 1959 from air photographs taken by RARE in 1947, was named after Frédéric François Chopin (1810–49), Polish composer, in association with the names of other composers in this area ([in 71°36'S 73°46'W] APC, 1961, p. 2; DOS 710 sheet 14, 1963; Searle, 1963, folding map; [co-ordinates corrected from USLANDSAT imagery of January 1973] BAS 250P sheet SR 17–18/15, 16, 1–DOS 1974; APC, 1977, p. 8).
- Chopin Ridge** 62°09'S 58°08'W, running N–S and rising to c. 265 m between Lions Rump and Low Head, King George Island, was so called by PAE after F. F. Chopin (*Chopin Hill*, q.v.) (Birkenmajer, 1908b, p. 71 and map Fig. 6, p. 74; APC, 1986, p. 3). *Grañ Chopina* (Birkenmajer, 1980b, p. 72).
- Choyce, Cabo, Cape*: see Choyce Point or Tent Nunatak.
- Choyce, Mys*: see Choyce Point.
- Choyce Point** 67°42'S 65°23'W, N entrance point of Seligman Inlet, Bowman Coast, following surveys by FIDS from "Hope Bay", 1946–47, was named *Cape Choyce* after Lieut. Michael Anthony Choyce, RNVR, FIDS Base Leader and meteorologist, "Cape Geddes", 1946, and meteorologist "Hope Bay", 1946–47 (APC, 1955, p. 7; DOS 601 sheet 67 64, 1955). *Cabo Choyce* (Argentina. MM chart 110, 1957; Pierrou, 1970, p. 288; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 76). *Mys Choyce* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). *Cape Church* (q.v.), in error (AGS map, 1970). Following resurvey by BAS from "Stonington Island" in 1963–64, the feature was renamed *Williamson Point* after W. Williamson (*Williamson Bluff*, q.v.) and the name *Choyce Point* was incorrectly applied to the point in the vicinity of *Tent Nunatak* (q.v.) (APC, 1975, p. 5). The name *Williamson Point* was later rejected and the name *Choyce Point* was repositioned to refer to the present feature (BA, 1976, p. 4; APC, 1977, p. 8).
- Choza, Caleta*: see Hut Cove.
- Chr. Christensen's Volcano, Vulkan*: see Christensen Nunatak.
- Christiania Islands*: see Christiania Islands.
- Christen Christensen, Mount*: see Christensen Nunatak.
- Christensen Berg(et), Cape, -Eiland, Île, -Insel, Isla (de), Island, Mont(e), Mount*: see Christensen Nunatak.
- Christensen Nunatak** 65°06'S 59°31'W, one of the *Seal Nunataks* (q.v.), rising to c. 300 m on NE side of *Robertson Island* (q.v.), was discovered by Larsen on 11 December 1893, when it was incorrectly described both as an active volcano and as an island separated from *Robertson Island*; named *Christensen Island* after Christen Christensen (1845–1923), of Sandefjord, Norway, pioneer of modern Antarctic whaling and owner of Larsen's expedition ship *Jason* (*Jason Peninsula*, q.v.) (Larsen, 1894b, p. 340; BA chart 1238, ii.1901). *Christensen-Insel* (Schück, 1894, p. 140). *Christensens Ø* (Larsen, 1894a, p. 126). *Christensen Volcano, Christensens Volcano, Christensens Vulkan* (Larsen, 1894b, p. 340, map facing p. 333). Bruce (in Murdoch, 1894) recorded that "in about 65°S and 58½°W, he [Larsen] discovered two active volcanoes which he has named *Jason* [the present feature] and *Sarsee* [*Larsen Nunatak*, q.v.]". *Jason Volcano*, incorrectly referring to this feature (*Jason Peninsula*, q.v.) (Murray, 1894, map facing p. 198). *Christensen Vulkan* (Friederichsen, 1895, Tafel 7 facing p. 304). *Vulkan-Insel* (Petersen, 1895a, p. 261). The feature was surveyed by SwAE in October 1902 and reported as a mountain on *Robertson Island*. *Île Christiensen* [sic] (Lecointe, 1903, Carte 4). *Christensen Berg* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904b, Vol. 2, first end map). *Christensens Berg* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904a, Del. 1, end map). *Mont Christensen* (Nordenskjöld, 1904a, p. 356). *Christensen* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1905, p. 77). *Île Christensen* (Nordenskjöld, 1905b, p. 155). *Mount Cristensen* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1905, map facing p. 316; BA chart 3205, 1945). *Christensen-Eiland* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1907, p. 30). *Isla Christensen* (Charcot, [1907a], p. 110). *Isla de Christensen* (Nordenskjöld, [1907a], p. 34). *Cristensen* [sic] *-Eiland* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1907, p. 40). *Volcan Christensen, Monte Cristensen* (Riso Patron S., 1908, p. 14 and end map). *Christenssen* [sic] *-Insel* (Bäckström, 1915, p. 159). *Cape Christensen* (BA chart 3205, 31.x.1921). *Chr. Christensen's Volcano* (Aagaard, 1929, p. 24). *Chr. Christensen's Vulkan* (Risting, 1929, map p. 33). *Christensen Peak* (Wilkins, 1929, map facing p. 374). *Mount Robertson*, in error (USAAF chart [AP-] 43, 1943). *Christensenberget* (Andersson, 1944, p. 176). *Christensenöarna* (Andersson, 1944, p. 135). *Christensens Ö* (Andersson, 1944, p. 179). *Christensenön* (Anders-

- son, 1944, p. 176). *Mount Christen Christensen* (USHO, 1947, p. 19). Following resurvey by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in August 1947, the feature was renamed *Christensen Nunatak* (APC, 1955, p. 7; DOS 610 sheet W 65 58, 1961); following further survey in 1953 and 1955, the nunatak was mapped as separated from Robertson Island. *Monte Ali* [= ? mount triplet] (Argentina. IAA map, [1959c]). An Argentine field station, "*Capitán Campbell*", was established at the nunatak on 30 November 1961 for a flight to the South Pole on 6 January 1962, and evacuated on 21 January 1962. *Nunatak Kristensen* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). *Nunatak Christensen* (Chile. DNH 1962, p. 226; IHA, 1974, p. 76). *Isla Chiristensen* [sic] (Argentina. MM chart 110, 1963). *Christensen-Vulcan* (Stewart, 1964, p. 395). Air photography by USN in 1968 confirmed that the nunatak is not part of Robertson Island.
- Christensen, Nunatak, -öarna, -ön, Peak*: see Christensen Nunatak.
- Christensen's Barriere*: see Larsen Ice Front.
- Christensens Berg, Ø, Ó, Volcano, Vulkan*: see Christensen Nunatak.
- Christensen, Volcan(o), -Vulcan, Vulkan*: see Christensen Nunatak.
- Christenssen-Insel*: see Christensen Nunatak.
- Christiana Island*: see Intercurrence Island.
- Christiana Islands*: see Christiania Islands.
- Christiania*: see Intercurrence Island.
- Christiania, Îles, Isla*: see Christiania Islands.
- Christiania, Isla*: see Small Island.
- Christiania Island*: see Christiania Islands or Intercurrence Island.
- Christiania Islands** 63°57'S 61°28'W, ENE of Liège Island, Palmer Archipelago, including *Intercurrence Island* (q.v.) Gulch Island, *Small Island* (q.v.), Babel Rock and Grinder Rock, were charted by BeAE in January 1898 and named *Îles Christiania* after Christiania (now Oslo), Norway, where the expedition ship *Belgica* was fitted out (Lecointe, map, 1899; Gerlache, 1902b, p. 37). *Christiania Islands* (Cook, 1900, map p. xx; BA chart 3205, 1.vi.1901; APC, 1955, p. 7; BA chart 3205, 23.xi.1962). Birch (chart, 1911) incorrectly reported the islands as non-existent. *Kristiania Inseln* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904b, Vol. 2, first end map). *Île Kristiania* (Nordenskjöld and others, [1904c], map p. 232-33). *Kristiania Öarna* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904a, Del. 1, end map). *Kristiania Island* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1905, map facing p. 316). *Islas Christiania* (Jalour, [1907b], p. 37; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 76). *Isla Christiania* (Riso Patron S., 1908, end map). *Christiania Islets* (BA, 1916, p. 403). *Christiania Öyane* (HA chart, 1928). *Christiania-Öene* (Risting, 1929, map p. 33). *Christiania-Öen* (Aagaard, 1930, end map). *Christianaöia* (Isachsen, 1934, p. 134). Concerning these islands, Bagshawe noted that "the whalers usually refer to the large one only as *Christiania Island* [Intercurrence Island], ignoring the two smaller ones" (Bagshawe, 1939, footnote p. 186). *Christiana* [sic] *Islands*, *Christian Islands* (USAAF chart [LR-74], 1942). *Islas Cristianía* (Chile. DNH chart LI, 1947). *Islotes Christiania* (Argentina. MM chart ZZ, 1948; [referring to the NE part of Intercurrence Island, shown as two islands] Argentina. MM, chart 106, 1949). The islands were photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956-57. *Ostrova Kristianiya* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). *Islotes Cristiania* [sic] (Pierrou, 1970, p. 274). *Christiana* [sic] *Islands* (USDMAAC chart
- Christiania, Islas, Islets, Islotes, -Öen(e), -öia, Öyane*: see Christiania Islands.
- Christian Islands*: see Christiania Islands.
- Christi(e), Cape*: see Smith, Cape.
- Christensen, Île*: see Christensen Nunatak.
- Christie Peaks** 71°15'S 67°25'W, rising to c. 760 m in N *Batterbee Mountains* (q.v.), George VI Sound, following surveys by BAS, 1962-72, were named after Timothy Julian Churchill Christie (b. 1934), BAS surveyor, "Stonington Island", 1970-72, who worked in this area (APC, 1977, p. 8; USGS sketch map Palmer Land (North Part), 1979; BAS 250 P sheet SR 19-20/14, 2-DOS 1984).
- Christi, Mount** 62°55'S 62°24'W, rising to c. 1 280 m near N end of Smith Island, following the work of an RN Hydrographic Survey Unit, 1951-52, was called *Mount Smith* ([Hunt], chart, 1951-52a); named *Mount Christi* from the name *Cape Christi* applied by Foster to *Cape Smith* (q.v.) (APC, 1955, p. 7; BA, 1961, p. 243).
- Christine Island** 64°48'S 64°02'W, SE of Arthur Harbour, Anvers Island was surveyed by FIDS from "Arthur Harbour", 1956-57; following the work of USARP personnel from "Palmer Station" from 1965, named after Mrs Christine Müller-Schwarze who, with her husband Dr Dietland Müller-Schwarze, of Utah State University, studied Adélie penguins on the island, 1971-72 (APC, 1977, p. 8; Croxall and Kirkwood, 1979, Map 5).
- Christmas Box Ice Rise*: see Lyddan Ice Rise.
- Christmas, Cabo*: see Christmas, Cape.
- Christmas, Cape** 72°19'S 60°42'W, N 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 so named because the survey party spent Christmas Day in the vicinity (BA chart 3175, 12.xi.1954; APC, 1955, p. 7; USGS sketch map Palmer Land (North Part), 1979). *Cabo Christmas* (Argentina. MM chart 110, 1957). *Mys Kristmas* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961).
- Christmas Island*: see Andersson Island or Jonassen Island or Rosamel Island.
- Christmas Sound*: see Bransfield Strait.
- Christoffersen (Island)*: see Christoffersen Island.
- Christoffersen, Isla*: see Christoffersen Island.
- Christoffersen Island** 60°44'S 45°03'W, off SW end of Powell Island, was charted by Sørllle in 1912-13 and named *Christoffersen's Ø* or, in error, *Christoppersens Ø* (Sørllle, chart, 1912), probably after Wilhelm C. C. Christoffersen, Norwegian Minister for External Relations, 1912-13. *Christoffersen's Öya* (Sørllle and Borge, chart 1913). *Christophersen* [sic] *Island* (Sørllle and Borge, chart, 1913; BA, chart 1775, 17.viii.1934). *Christoffersen's Island* (BA, 1916, p. 412). *Isla Christoffersen* (Argentina. MM chart 31, 1930; Pierrou, 1970, p. 290). *Christophersen Öya* (Sørllle, chart, [1930]). *Disappointment Island*, in association with *Cape Disappointment* (q.v.) (BA, 1930, p. 52). The island was recharted by DI in 1933. *Christoffersen Island* (BA chart 1775, 1935; APC, 1955, p. 7). *Christoffersen, Christoffersen Island* (France. SHM, 1937, p. 388). *Isla Christofferson* [sic] (Argentina. MM, 1945, p. 277). *Isla Christopherson* [sic] (Argentina. MM chart 31, 1954). In 1967 the island was designated as part of SPA No. 15 under the Antarctic Treaty (FO, 1967, p. 9).
- Christoffersen's Island*: see Christoffersen Island.

*Christofferson, Isla*: See Christoffersen Island.

*Christoffersen Island, Oya*: see Christoffersen Island.

*Christopherson, Isla*: see Christoffersen Island.

*Christoppersens Ø*: see Christoffersen Island.

*Ch. Roux, Île*: see Roux Island.

**Chubut, Nunatak** c. 76°06'S 62°32'W, was reported by AAE as lying apparently in Ronne Ice Shelf, S of Dodson Peninsula, Orville Coast, and so called after the Argentine province (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter C).

*Chupete, Pico*: see Minaret, The.

*Church, Cabo*: see Church, Cape.

**Church, Cape** 67°51'S 65°30'W, on Seligman Inlet, Bowman Coast, was photographed from the air by USAS in 1940; surveyed from the ground by FIDS from "Stonington Island" and "Hope Bay" in 1947; in association with the names of other glaciologists grouped in this area, named after Prof. James Edward Church (1869–1959), of the Agricultural Experiment Station, University of Nevada; American glaciologist who developed techniques of snow surveying and melt-water runoff forecast (BA chart 3570, 27.vi.1952; APC, 1955, p. 7; DCS 601 sheet 67 64, 1955). *Cabo Church* (Argentina. MM chart 110, 1957; Pierrou, 1970, p. 290; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 76). *Punta Zenteno*, after Gen. José Ignacio Zenteno, Secretary for War to General B. O'Higgins in 1817 (Chile. DNH chart LIII, 1947).

*Church, Cape*: see Choyce Point.

**Church Hill** 60°44'S 44°42'W, rising to 125 m at head of Scotia Bay, Laurie Island, was so called by SNAE in 1903 (Bruce, 1903–04, p. 18).

**Churchill Peninsula** 66°30'S 62°44'W, extending SSE 60 km into Larsen Ice Shelf and dividing Oscar II Coast from Foyn Coast, was seen from the air by RARE on 22 December 1947 and called *Flint Peninsula* after R. F. Flint (*Flint Glacier*, q.v.) (Ronne, 1949, map p. 230 and end map); 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. Winston Leonard Spencer (later Sir Winston) Churchill (1874–1965), English statesman; Prime Minister, First Lord of the Treasury, Minister of Defence and Leader of the War Cabinet, 1940–45; Prime Minister, 1951–55; Nobel Laureate for literature, 1953 (BA chart 3570, 27.vi.1952; APC, 1955, p. 7; DCS 601 sheet 66 62, 1955). *Península Ameghino*, after F. Ameghino (*Longing Gap*, q.v.) (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 325). *Flint-Halbinsel*, *Foyn-Halbinsel* (Kosack, 1955a, p. 221, end map). *Península Churchill* (Argentina. MM chart 110, 1957; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 76). *Poloostrov Foynûv* (Bártl, 1958, map facing p. 144). *Poluostrov Cherrhill* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). *Península Suecia* [= Sweden peninsula], in reference to SwAE (Argentina. MM chart 110, 1963). An Argentine refuge hut called "*Santa Teresita*" was established at the N end of the peninsula in September 1963 (Argentina. IAA, 1965, p. 416).

**Church Point** 63°41'S 57°55'W, W entrance point of Botany Bay, Trinity Peninsula, was sighted by SwAE in 1903; surveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay", 1945–46, and so named because the point rises to a rock peak (355 m), the sides of which resemble a church steeple (APC, 1955, p. 7; BA chart 3205, 15.iii.1957; BAS 250 sheet SP 21–22/13, 1–DOS 1974); further surveyed by FIDS, 1959–60.

**Cierva Cove** 64°09'S 60°53'W, E of Cierva Point, Hughes Bay, Danco Coast, was sighted by BeAE in January 1898; called in

error *Brialmont Bay* (*Knoldebucht*) [= knoll bay] (*Brialmont Cove*, q.v.) (Johannessen, chart, [1919–20]). *Brialmont Cove* (USHO, 1943, p. 115). *Caleta Brialmont* (Argentina. MM chart 106, 1949; Pierrou, 1970, p. 215). The cove was photographed from the air by FIDASE in 1956–57 and surveyed from the ground by FIDS from "Portal Point" in 1957–58; in association with the names of pioneers of aviation grouped in this area, named after Juan de la Cierva (1895–1936), Spanish designer of the autogiro, the first successful rotating-wing aircraft, in 1923 (APC, 1960, p. 3; BA chart 3560, 7.iv.1961). *Caleta Fontaine*, after Capt. (N) Leopoldo Fontaine Nakin, commanding CAE, 1948–49 (Chile. DNH chart 1400, 1961; IHA, 1974, p. 126).

**Cierva Point** 64°09'S 60°58'W, S entrance point of *Cierva Cove* (q.v.), Danco Coast, was called in error by SwAE *Kap W. Spring* (*Spring Point*, q.v.) (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904b, Vol. 2, p. 116). *Cape W. Spring* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1905, p. 403). *Isla Guardián Gutiérrez*, referring to part of the point incorrectly charted as an island, after Aguedo Gutiérrez Z., a boatswain on CAE, 1947 (Chile. DNH chart LI, 1947). "*Refugio Primavera*" [= spring refuge] was established on the point by AAE, 23 January 1954 (Thomas, 1956a, p. 167). *Cabo Primavera* (Argentina. MM chart A–2–A, 1954). *Cabo Spring* (Argentina. MM chart OO(b), 1954). *Spring Cape* (Di Lena, 1956, p. 103). "*Refugio Cobbett*", referring to the Argentine refuge renamed after Capt. de la Marina Enrique Cobbett, Argentine marine who fought with Almirante G. Brown (*Coughtrey Peninsula*, q.v.) in the war against Brazil and who lost his life in the wreck of the frigate *Buenos Aires* off Cape Horn, August 1826 (Argentina. MM, 1957a, p. 100; Pierrou, 1970, p. 252). "*Primavera*", referring to the Argentine refuge (USHO, 1961, p. 146). *Tisné Point*, after Capt. (N) Fernando Tisné B., commanding CAE, 1952 (USHO, 1961, p. 146). *Cabo Tisné* (Chile. DNH chart 1501, 1962; IHA, 1974, p. 277). "*Kobbett*", "*Cobbett*", referring to Argentine refuge (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 24; GUGK map 221, 1973). *Islote Gutiérrez*, *Islote Gutiérrez*, as rejected names (Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 146). AAE, 1976–77, established a new "*Base Primavera*" on the point which was officially opened on 8 March 1977 (Argentina. News release, 4 April 1977). *Cierva Point*, in association with the cove (APC, 1980, p. 3) "*Base (De Ejercito) Primavera*" (BAS sheet Misc. 2, 1981). The point and nearby islands were designated SSSI No. 15 under the Antarctic Treaty (SPRI, 1986, p. 235).

*Cieślaka, Przyłądek*: see Cieślak Point.

**Cieślak Point** 62°01'S 58°39'W, WNW of Usher Glacier, N King George Island, was so called by PAE after Andrzej Cieślak, cutter skipper on PAE, 1978–79 and 1980–81 (Birkenmajer, 1984, p. 164 and map Fig. 6, p. 169). *Przyłądek Cieślaka* (Birkenmajer, 1984, p. 164).

**Cincuentenario, Rada** [= fiftieth anniversary anchorage] 64°23'S 56°58'W, off NE coast of Snow Hill Island, was so called by AAE, 1953–54, in honour of AAE, 1903, in the corvette *Uruguay* (Capt. (F) J. Irizar, *Irizar Island*, q.v.), which rescued members of SwAE (Argentina. MM chart 124, 1957; Pierrou, 1970, p. 248).

**Cinderella Hill** 61°56'S 57°41'W, part of the ice cap of NE King George Island between Emerald Cove and Destruction Bay, rising to c. 400 m, was so called by PAE after Cinderella in the fairy tale (Birkenmajer, 1984, p. 164 and map Fig. 10, p. 173). *Wzgórze Kopciszka* [translation of English name] (Birkenmajer, 1984, p. 164).



**Cinder Spur** 62°10'S 58°11'W, WSW of Low Head, King George Island, following geological work by FIDS from "Admiralty Bay" in 1949 and 1959–61, and air photography by FIDASE, 1956–57, was named from the volcanic cinders that mainly compose the feature (APC, 1964, p. 3; DOS 610 sheet W 62 58, 1968).

*Circoncisión, Port, Puerto*: see Circumcision, Port.

*Circulár, Cabo*: see Bald Head or Corry Island or Jade Point.

**Circumcision, Port** 65°11'S 64°09'W, SE side of Petermann Island, Graham Coast, was charted by FAE, 1908–10, on 1 January 1909 (Feast of the Circumcision); named *Port Circumcision* (Charcot, 1910, map facing p. 152; BA chart 3175, 9.x.1914; USBGN, 1956, p. 85) and used as winter quarters, January–November 1909. *Port Circumcision* (Charcot, [1911b], p. 67; BA, 1948, p. 200–01; APC, 1955, p. 7; USBGN, 1960, p. 2). *Puerto Circuncisión* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 289; Pierrou, 1970, p. 248). "Refugio Groussac", named after Paul Groussac (1848–1902), French radical writer on Argentina, was established here by AAE, 8 February 1955 (Thomas, 1957a, p. 523; Argentina. MM, 1957a, p. 143; Pierrou, 1970, p. 404). *Caleta Circuncisión* (Argentina. MM, 1959a, p. 230). *Puerto Circuncisión* (Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 77). "Refugio Naval Groussac" (Soviet Union. GUGK map 221, 1973).

*Circoncisión, Caleta, Puerto*: see Circumcision, Port.

*Cirus Island*: see Racovitza Islands.

*Cirujano Serrano, Punta*: see Serrano, Punta.

"*Cisterna, Refugio*": see Vahsel Bay.

**Citadel Bastion** 71°59'S 68°32'W, rising to 465 m on S side of Saturn Glacier, SE Alexander Island, following surveys by BAS, 1961–73, was named from its resemblance to a fortified structure, with a watch-tower at the end of a wall (APC, 1975, p. 3; USGS sketch map Palmer Land (North Part), 1979; BAS 250P sheet SR 19–20/14, 2–DOS 1984).

**Clapp Point** 65°21'S 64°01'W, head of Collins Bay, Graham Coast, was photographed from the air by FIDASE in 1956–57; named after Edward John Christopher Clapp (b. 1930), FIDS radio operator/mechanic, "Argentine Islands" (now Faraday), 1958–59, "Hope Bay", 1959–60; BAS Communications Supervisor, Stanley, 1961–63; Officer-in-charge, Stanley, 1963–76 (APC, 1980, p. 3; BA chart 3573, 20.iv.1984). *Punta Azurduy*, so called by AAE after a heroine of the War of Independence (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter A).

*Clara, Caleta*: see Little Elephant Bay.

*Clarence Eiland, Île, Insel, Isla*: see Clarence Island.

**Clarence Island** 61°13'S 54°06'W, E-most of the South Shetland Islands, was discovered and roughly charted by Bransfield, who landed at Cape Bowles on 4 February 1820; named *Clarence's Island* after Prince William, Duke of Clarence (1765–1837); Lord High Admiral of England, 1827–28; later William IV, King of England, 1830–37 (Bransfield, chart, [1820b]; Bone, 1822, p. 746); further charted by RAE, 29 January 1821. *Clarence Island* (BA chart [no number], 1822; 3205, 23.ix.1949; APC, 1955, p. 7; DOS 610 sheet W 61 54, 1–GSGS 1972). *Île Clarence* (Powell, 1824a, map facing p. 5). *Clarences Isle* (Weddell, 1825a, map facing p. 132). *Clarence Insel* (Weddell, 1827, third end map). *Ostrov Shishkova*, after Vice-Adm. Shishkova, of the Imperial Russian Navy ([Bellingshausen], 1831a, sheet 62). *Ostrov Vitse-Admirala Shishkova* (Bellingshausen, 1831b, Vol. 2, p. 276). *Clarents [sic] Island* (Larsen, 1894b, p. 343). *Clarents Ø*, *Clarence Ö* (Larsen, 1894b, map p. 120, p. 130). *Clarence Ön* (Ohlin, 1898, p. 286).

*Schischkow Insel* (Gravelius, 1902, p. 172). *Isla Clarence* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904–05, Tomo 2, end map; Pierrou, 1970, p. 249; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 77). *Clarence Eiland* (Ruys, 1905, map following p. 88). *Clarence-Sziget* (Shackleton, [1925], p. 76). *Clarence-Øen* (Holtedahl and Mosby, 1928, p. 227). *Clarence-Öya* (Risting, 1929, map p. 33). *Clarence-Øen* (Aagaard, 1930, end map). The island was recharted by DI, 1933–37. *Clarenceøia* (Isachsen, 1934, p. 147). *Schischkowøen*, referring to the RAE's name (Aagaard, 1934, p. 413). *Clarences Island* (Hobbs, 1939a, p. 42). *Clarenceøya* (Aagaard, 1944, p. 32). *Vice-Admiral Shishkov Island* (Debenham, 1945, p. 434). *Isla Shackleton*, after Sir Ernest Shackleton (*Mount Shackleton*, q.v.) (Chile. IGM chart, 1945). *Isla Sackleton [sic] (Island Clarence)* (Vila Labra, 1947, map p. 203). *Isla Shackleton (Isla Clarence)* (Ihl C. and Ayala A., 1947, map facing p. 64). *Isla Shakleton [sic]* (Vila Labra, 1947, p. 47). *Shishkoff's Island*, as rejected name (USBGN, 1947, p. 146). *Isla Clarens [sic]* (Mann Fischer, 1948, map facing p. 316). *Isla Pardo*, after Capt. L. A. Pardo (*Pardo Ridge*, q.v.) (Mann Fischer, 1948, map p. 10). *Isla Presidente Aguirre Cerda*, after Don Pedro Aguirre Cerda (*Aguirre Passage*, q.v.) (Orrego Vicuña, 1948, p. 201 and end map). *Shishkova* (Bellingshausen, 1949, map facing p. 336). *Isla Schackleton [sic]* (Cañas Montalva, 1950, p. 33). *Ostrov Shishkova (Klarens)* (Soviet Union. BSE, 1950, map following p. 484). *Wyspa Szyzkowa* (Machowski, 1953, map p. 90). *Ostrov Clarens* (Guretskiy, 1954, p. 464). *Shishkoff's [sic] Island*, as rejected name (USBGN, 1956, p. 279). The island was photographed from the air by FIDASE in 1957. *Isola Clarence, Isola Shackleton* (Zavatti, 1958, Tav. 7, 12–13). *Clarencöv Ostrov* (Bártl, 1958, map facing p. 144). *Ostrov Shishkova (Clarens)* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). *Clarence* (Araya and Hervé, 1966, p. 9). *Ostrov Klarens (Shishkova)* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 24). *Clarence Islands [sic]* (USAF chart GNC 26N, 1970). The island was further surveyed by JSEEI, 1970–71. *Ostrov Šišková (Clarence Island)* (Soviet Union. GUGK map 221, 1973). The island was visited by JSEEIG in 1976–77 (Furse, 1979).

*Clarence Islands, Isola*: see Clarence Island.

*Clarence Land*: see Davis Coast or Gherritz Land.

*Clarence Ö*, *-Øen*, *-Øen*, *-øia*, *-Ön*, *-Öya*, *-øya*: see Clarence Island.

*Clarence('s) Island, Isle*: see Clarence Island.

*Clarence-Sziget*: see Clarence Island.

*Clarence, Terre De*: see Davis Coast.

*Clarencöv Ostrov*: see Clarence Island.

*Clarens, Isla, Ostrov*: see Clarence Island.

*Clarents Island, Ø*: see Clarence Island.

*Clark, Cabo*: see Charles Point or Sherlac Point.

**Clarke Glacier** 68°51'S 66°38'W, flowing NW into Mikkelsen Bay, Fallières Coast, was roughly surveyed by BGLE in 1936 (Stephenson, 1940, map facing p. 232); traversed by USAS in January 1941 (Ronne, 1945, p. 20); called in error *Windy Valley* (q.v.) (USHO, 1943, photograph facing p. 162); following partial resurvey by FIDS from "Stonington Island", 1948–49, named *Clarke Glacier* after Louis Colville Gray Clarke (1881–1960), Curator, Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Cambridge, 1922–37, and Director, Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge, 1937–46, who greatly assisted BGLE and was a generous supporter of polar research (APC, 1955, p. 7; USHO chart 6639, 1955; BA chart 3571, 14.vii.1961; DOS 610 sheet W 68 66, 1963).

**Clark Hills** 70°43'S 63°25'W, rising to c. 1 700 m S of Clifford Glacier, central Palmer Land, were photographed from the air by USN, 1966–69 and mapped from air photographs by USGS; named after Kerry B. Clark, USARP biologist on the International Weddell Sea Oceanographic Expedition, 1968 and 1969 (APC, 1977, p. 3; USGS sketch map Palmer Land (North Part), 1979).

**Clark Nunatak** 62°40'S 60°55'W, rising to c. 50 m at E end of South Beaches, Livingston Island, was probably first charted by DI in 1929–31; designated descriptively *Black Hill* (BA chart 3205, 28.vii.1933). *Schwarzer Hügel* [= black hill] (Germany. OK chart 1057, 1941). *Cerro Negro* (Chile. DNH chart L, 1947). *Morro Black* (Argentina. MM chart ZZ, 1948). *Morro Negro* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 218). The nunatak was photographed from the air by FIDASE in 1956–57; in association with the names of nineteenth-century sealers in this area, named *Clark Nunatak* after Daniel W. Clark, First Mate of the brig *Hersilia* (*Hersilia Cove*, q.v.), 1820–21, who was in charge of a sealing gang on South Beaches (APC, 1959a, p. 5; DOS 610 sheet W 62 60, 1968).

**Clark Ridge** 84°32'S 64°50'W, rising to 1 075 m in Anderson Hills, Patuxent Range, Pensacola Mountains, was surveyed from the ground by USGS in 1961–62 and photographed from the air by USN in 1964; named after Larry Clark, USN, cook, "Plateau Station", Dronning Maud Land, winter 1967 (USGS sheet SV 11–20/4, 1969; APC, 1974, p. 3).

*Clarkson, Cabo*: see Joerg Peninsula.

**Clarkson Cliffs** 80°28'S 27°04'W, rising to c. 1 200 m N of Fuchs Dome, Shackleton Range, were photographed from the air by USN in 1967 and surveyed from the ground by BAS from Halley, 1968–71; named after Dr Peter David Clarkson (b. 1945), BAS geologist, Halley, 1968–70, who worked in the area for four seasons, 1968–71, 1977–78; Head, BAS Mineralogy, Geology and Geochemistry Section, 1976–89; Executive Secretary, SCAR, at SPRI from 1989 (APC, 1974, p. 3; BAS 250P sheet SU 26–30/1, 1–DOS 1978).

*Clarkson Point*: see Joerg Peninsula or Pylon Point.

*Clarkson Point Peninsula*: see Joerg Peninsula.

*Clarkson, Punta*: see Joerg Peninsula.

**Claro, Punta** 64°15'S 63°23'W, WSW of Cape Grönland, Anvers Island, was so called by AAE after Tte 1° Manuel Claro (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter C).

**Clarsach Glacier** 69°57'S 70°17'W, flowing S into Haydn Inlet, N Alexander Island, following surveys by BAS, 1973–77, was named descriptively because, seen from the air, it resembles in shape a clarsach or Irish harp (BAS 250P sheet SR 19–20/5 (Ext.), 1–DOS 1978; APC, 1980, p. 3).

*Claude, Cap(e), P.*: see Claude Point.

**Claude Point** 64°07'S 62°38'W, S entrance point of Guyou Bay, Brabant Island, was charted by FAE, 1903–05, and named *Pointe Claude* after M. Claude, associate member of the Bureau des Longitudes, Paris (Charcot, 1906b, p. 470; Gourdon, 1908, end map; BA, 1916, p. 403). *Claude Point* (BA chart 3205, vii.1909; APC, 1955, p. 7; BAS 250 sheet SQ 19–20/4, 1–DOS 1974). *Cap Claude* (Matha and Rey, 1911, Pl. 3). *Claude P.* (HA chart, 1928). *Cape Claude* (USHO, 1943, p. 121). *Punta Claudio* (Chile. DNH chart LI, 1947; Pierrou, 1970, p. 249). *Punta Claude* (Argentina. MM chart 106, 1949; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 77). *Cabo Claudio* (Argentina. MM chart OO, 1954). The point was photographed from the air by FIDASE in 1956–57.

*Claude, Pointe, Punta*: see Claude Point.

*Claudio, Cabo*: see Claude Point.

*Claudio Gay, Isla*: see Rabot Island.

*Claudio, Punta*: see Claude Point.

*Clavo, Islote*: see Megaptera Island.

*Clayton, Cerro, Colline*: see Clayton Hill.

**Clayton Hill** 65°10'S 64°10'W, highest point (135 m) of Petermann Island, Graham Coast, was charted by FAE, 1908–10, and named *Sommet Clayton*, probably after an officer in the French Navy (Charcot, 1912, Pl. 5). *Clayton Hill* (BA, 1930, p. 85; APC, 1955, p. 7). *Colline Clayton* (France. SHM, 1937, p. 407). *Cerro Clayton* (Argentina. MM chart 107, 1949; Pierrou, 1970, p. 250; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 77). *Monte Clayton* (Argentina. MM, 1957a, p. 2). The hill was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57, and surveyed from the ground by FIDS from "Prospect Point", 1957–58.

*Clayton, Monte*: see Clayton Hill.

**Clayton Ramparts** 80°44'S 27°25'W, rising to c. 1 730 m S of Fuchs Dome, Shackleton Range, and forming part of *Stephenson Bastion* (q.v.), 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; named after Charles Allen Clayton (b. 1936), BAS surveyor, Halley, 1969–71, who worked in the area (APC, 1974, p. 3; BAS 250P sheet SU 26–30/1, 1–DOS 1978).

*Clayton, Sommet*: see Clayton Hill.

**Clear Island** 64°55'S 63°43'W, E-most of Wauwermans Islands, Bismarck Strait, was called descriptively *Isla Coy* [= hammock island] (Argentina. MM, 1953, top view p. 270b); following survey by an RN Hydrographic Survey Unit from HMS *Protector*, 1956–57, named *Clear Island* because its ice cap is conspicuous from all directions as a mark for mariners (APC, 1959a, p. 5; BA chart 3572, 12.viii.1960).

**Cleft Point** 60°37'S 45°46'W, E side of Norway Bight, Coronation Island, was charted by DI in 1933; following survey by FIDS from Signy in 1950, so named because the point is the W extremity of a small island separated from the main island by a very narrow channel (APC, 1955, p. 7; DOS 510 South Orkney Islands, West Sheet, 1963).

*Clemencia, Ensenada*: see Smith Inlet.

**Clement Hill** 62°13'S 58°58'W, rising to 135 m on Fildes Peninsula, King George Island, following geological work by BAS, 1975–76, was named after Colin Cowan Clement (b. 1929), FIDS Base Leader and Diesel mechanic, "Admiralty Bay", 1956–57 (APC, 1980, p. 3).

*Clément-Markham, Île*: see Clements Island.

**Clements Island** 65°56'S 66°00'W, marking NE end of *Extension Reef* (q.v.) off S coast of Rabot Island, Biscoe Islands, was charted by FAE, 1903–05, and named *Île Clément-Markham* or *Île Cl. Markham* after Sir Clements Markham (*Markham Bay*, q.v.) (Charcot, 1906b, p. 477; 1906a, map facing p. 316). *Île Cl. Marckham* [sic] (Gourdon, 1908, p. 29). *Clements Markham Island* (BA chart 1238, ix.1908). *Île Clements Markham* (Matha and Rey, 1911, Pl. 2). *Markham Island* (Wilkins, 1929, map facing p. 374; BA chart 3196, 12.xi.1948; APC, 1955, p. 14; DOS 610 sheet W 65 64, 1959). The island was further charted by BGLE (Rymill, 1938a, map facing p. 400). *Isla Markham* (Chile. DNH chart LII, 1947; Pierrou, 1970, p. 506). The island was photographed from the air by FIDASE in 1956–57. *Clements Island* (APC, 1961, p. 2; BA chart 3573, 20.iv.1984). *Isla Clements Markham* (Chile. DNH chart 1502, 1962; IHA, 1974, p. 78).

*Clements Markham, Bahía, Baie, Bay, Bucht*: see Markham Bay.

*Clements Markham, Île, Isla, Island*: see Clements Island.

*Clements Markhams Bukst*: see Markham Bay.

**Clemons Spur** 82°31'S 51°13'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 Samuel D. Clemons, USN, Squadron VXE-6, steward on USGS Pensacola Mountains Project, 1965-66 (APC, 1980, p. 3).

**Cléry Peak** 65°03'S 63°58'W, rising to 635 m and forming N peak of *Mount Lacroix* (q.v.), Booth Island, Graham Coast, was photographed and mapped by FAE, 1903-05; named *Pic Cléry* after Léon Cléry (1831-1904), French lawyer and father-in-law of Dr J.-B. Charcot, Commander of FAE (Charcot, 1906*b*, photograph p. 46, p. 473; 1908, map p. 36). *Cléry Peak* (USHO, 1943, p. 135; APC, 1959*a*, p. 5; BA, 1977, p. 6). *Pico Cléry* (Argentina. MM chart 106, 1949; Pierrou, 1970, p. 250; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 78). The peak was photographed from the air by FIDASE in 1956-57. *Clery [sic] Peak* (BA chart 3572, 12.viii.1960).

*Cléry, Pic(o)*: see Cléry Peak.

**Cletrac Peak** 64°23'S 59°40'W, rising to 745 m N 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 Cletrac tractor, made by the Cleveland Tractor Company, Ohio, and the first to be used successfully in the Antarctic, on the Second Byrd Antarctic Expedition, 1933-35 (APC, 1964, p. 3; BAS 250 sheet SQ 21-22/1, 1-DOS 1974).

**Cliff Island** 66°00'S 65°39'W, off Holtedahl Bay, Graham Coast, was roughly charted by BGLE in February 1936 and named descriptively (Rymill, 1938*b*; USHO chart 6650, 1947; APC, 1960, p. 5; BA chart 3213, 12.viii.1960). *Cliff Islet* (BA chart 3213, 6.x.1950; APC, 1955, p. 7). The island was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956-57. *Cliff* (Argentina. MM, 1957*a*, p. 148). *Islote Cliff* (Argentina. MM, 1958*b*, p. 154; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 78). *Islote Acantilado* [translation of English name] (Argentina. MM, NM 131/1.x.1962; Pierrou, 1970, p. 148).

*Cliff Islet, Islote*: see Cliff Island.

*Clifforda, Lednik*: see Clifford Glacier.

**Clifford Glacier** 70°28'S 63°10'W, flowing E into Smith Inlet, Wilkins Coast, was surveyed from the ground in its upper part by BGLE in December 1936 (Stephenson, 1940, map facing p. 232); probably sighted near its terminus by USAS in 1940-41; photographed from the air by RARE and surveyed from the ground by FIDS-RARE from "Stonington Island" in 1947-48; called *Glaciar Stefansson* (Chile. IGM map, 1947) or *Stefansson Glacier* (Kosack, 1954, Tafel 46), presumably in association with *Stefansson Sound* (q.v.); named *Clifford Glacier* after Sir (Geoffrey) Miles Clifford (1897-1986), Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Falkland Islands and Dependencies, 1946-54; Vice-President, RGS, 1956-62; Chairman, British National Committee on Antarctic Research, 1964-78 (APC, 1955, p. 7; DCS sheet 70 62, 1955; BAS 250 sheet SR 19-20/12, 1-DOS 1976). *Lednik Clifforda* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). *Lednik Klifforda* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 4). The glacier was photographed from the air by USN in 1966.

*Clifford Inlet*: see Smith Inlet.

**Clifford Peak** 64°34'S 62°51'W, rising to c. 1 150 m at NE end of Osterrieth Range, Anvers Island, was sighted by BeAE in February 1898; following the cruise of HMS *Snipe* (Capt. J. G.

Forbes, RN) in January 1948, named after Sir Miles Clifford (*Clifford Glacier*, q.v.) (APC, 1955, p. 7; USHO, 1962, p. 153; BAS 250 sheet SQ 19-20/4, 1-DOS 1974). The peak was photographed from the air by FIDASE in 1956.

*Climbing Range*: see Blackwall Mountains.

**Cline Glacier** 71°33'S 62°09'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 David R. Cline, USARP biologist on the International Weddell Sea Oceanographic Expedition in 1968 and 1969 (BAS 250 sheet SR 19-20/16, 1-DOS 1976; APC, 1977, p. 9).

**Clinton Spur** 82°39'S 52°45'W, S-most part of Dufek Massif, Pensacola Mountains, was photographed from the air by USN in 1964 and mapped from the ground on USARP Pensacola Mountains Project, 1965-66; named after Lieut. Clinton R. Smith, USMC, "Ellsworth Station", winter 1957 (USGS sheet SU 21-25/9, 1969; APC, 1974, p. 3).

*Cl. Mar(c)kham, Île*: see Clements Island.

*Cloos, Cabo, Cap*: see Cloos, Cape.

**Cloos, Cape** 65°07'S 64°01'W, N entrance point of Girard Bay and SE entrance point of Lemaire Channel, Graham Coast, was charted by BeAE on 12 February 1898 and named *Cap Cloos* after M. Cloos, sometime Honorary Belgian Consul in Denmark (Lecointe, map, 1899; 1900*a*, map facing p. 132; [referring in error to Doumer Island] 1903, Pl. 29 following p. 110). *Cape Cloos* (Cook, 1900, map p. xx; APC, 1955, p. 7; DOS 610 sheet W 65 64, 1959; BA chart 3572, 12.viii.1960). *Cabo Cloos* (Argentina. MM chart 107, 1949; Pierrou, 1970, p. 250; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 78). The cape was photographed from the air by FIDASE in 1956-57.

*Cloos, Macizo, Massiccio, Massif, Mont(e)*: see Cloos, Mount.

**Cloos, Mount** 65°06'S 63°57'W, rising to c. 1 100 m E of *Cape Cloos* (q.v.), was sighted by BeAE in February 1898; roughly mapped by FAE, 1908-10, and named *Mont Cloos* (Charcot, 1910, map p. 267) or *Massif Cloos* (Charcot, 1912, Pl. 3), in association with the cape. *Mount Cloos* (USHO, 1943, p. 138; APC, 1959*a*, p. 5; BA chart 3572, 12.viii.1960). *Macizo Cloos* (Argentina. IGM map, 1946). The mountain was photographed from the air by FIDASE in 1956-57. *Massiccio Cloos* (Zavatti, 1958, Tav. 7). *Monte Cloos* (Chile. DNH chart 1502, 1962; IHA, 1974, p. 78).

*Clotheir Harbour*: see Clothier Harbour.

*Clothier, Caleta*: see Clothier Harbour.

*Clothier, Détroit de*: see Nelson Strait.

*Clothier H., Haf(e)n, Harbor*: see Clothier Harbour.

**Clothier Harbour** 62°21'S 59°41'W, SW of Hammer Point, Robert Island, was discovered and charted by nineteenth-century sealers, who knew it as "the safest harbour on the North side of [the South] Shetland [Islands] that is clear of Ice" (Fildes, 1821*c*); named *Clothier Harbor* (Burdick, 1820-21, 2 February 1821; [incorrectly applied on N coast of Nelson Island] Balch, 1904, map facing p. 81; [correctly applied] USHO, 1943, p. 95; USBGN, 1956, p. 87) or *Clothier Harbour* (Fildes, 1821*c*; Sherratt, 1821, map facing col. 1215-16; Davis, 1821-22, 15 November 1821; [incorrectly shown immediately SW of Catharina Point] BA chart 1774, 9.vii.1948; [correctly shown] APC, 1955, p. 7; DOS 610 sheet W 62 58, 1968), after the American ship *Clothier* (Capt. Abraham B. Clark) of Stonington, wrecked here, 9 December 1820. *Clotheir [sic] Harbour* (Fildes, 1821*a*). *Clothiers' Harbour* (Powell, 1822*b*, p. 5). *Clothier's Harbour* (Powell, chart,

- 1822a). *Havre Clothier* (Powell, 1824a, map facing p. 5). *Clothier Hafen, Clothier Hafn* (Fildes, 1827, p. 462, third end map). *Ship Harbor*, used by A. S. Palmer in 1830 in reference to the wreck of *Clothier* (Balch, 1909a, p. 487). *Clothier H.* (HA chart, 1928). *Puerto Clothier*, incorrectly shown immediately SW of Catharina Point (Argentina. MM chart 104, 1949; Pierrou, 1970, p. 251). The harbour was photographed from the air by FIDASE in 1956. *Caleta Clothier* (Chile. DNH, 1962, p. 94; IHA, 1974, p. 78).
- Clothier, Havre, Puerto*: see Clothier Harbour.  
*Clothier, Punta*: see Hammer Point.  
*Clothier(s) Harbour*: see Clothier Harbour.  
*Clowes, Bahía*: see Clowes Bay.
- Clowes Bay** 60°44'S 45°37'W, between Confusion Island and Oliphant Islands, N of Dove Channel, Signy Island, was charted by DI in 1933 and named after Archibald John Clowes (1900–60), English oceanographer; DI scientific staff, 1924–46; "Marine Station", Grytviken, 1925–26; *Discovery II*, 1929–31, 1933–35 and 1937–39 (Nelson and others, chart, 1933; BA chart 1775, 17.viii.1934; APC, 1955, p. 7; DOS 210 Signy Island sheet, 1–DOS 1973); resurveyed by FIDS in 1947. *Bahía Clowes* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 185; Pierrou, 1970, p. 251).
- Clowes, Glaciar*: see Clowes Glacier.
- Clowes Glacier** 73°00'S 60°37'W, flowing NE into Mason Inlet, Black Coast, was photographed from the air by USAS, 30 December 1940, and by RARE in 1947; surveyed from the ground by FIDS-RARE from "Stonington Island" in 1947; in association with the names of Antarctic oceanographers grouped in this area, named after A. J. Clowes (*Clowes Bay*, q.v.) (APC, 1955, p. 7; USHO chart 6639, 1955; DCS 601 sheet 72 60, 1956; USGS sketch map Palmer Land (North Part), 1979). *Lednik Klauska* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). *Glows [sic] Glacier* (USOO chart 6639, 1963). *Glaciar Clowes* (Chile. IGM map 20, 1966).
- C. Mine, Caleta*: see Coppermine Cove.
- Coal Nunatak** 72°05'S 68°33'W, rising to c. 460 m NNE of Kirwan Inlet, Alexander Island, was photographed from the air by Ellsworth, 23 November 1935; surveyed by FIDS from "Stonington Island" in December 1949 and so named because of thin layers of coal in the rocks (APC, 1955, p. 7; DCS 601 sheet W 72 68, 1956; BAS 250P sheet SS 19–21/1, 1–DOS 1974).
- Coal Point** 64°49'S 62°51'W, E of Waterboat Point, Danco Coast, was mapped by BAE, 1920–22, in 1921 and so called because one of the whale catchers, helping to establish the expedition base at Waterboat Point, landed coal there by mistake (Lester, 1920–22a, Vol. 3, p. 45; Bagshawe, 1938, map p. 189; Croxall and Kirkwood, 1979, Map 13.1). *Coal Point Island*, referring to a small island near the point now overrun by glacier advance (Bagshawe, 1938, map p. 189). *Punta Guzmán*, so called by CAE, 1950–51, after Subtite Sergio Guzmán Stewart, an officer of the transport ship *Angamos* (Chile. DNH chart 511, 1951; IHA, 1974, p. 146).
- Coal Point Bay** 64°49'S 62°51'W, E of Waterboat Point, Danco Coast, was partly mapped by BAE, 1920–22, in 1921 and so called in association with *Coal Point* (q.v.) (Lester, 1920–22a, Vol. 2, p. 40; Bagshawe, 1938, map p. 189).
- Coal Point Island*: see Coal Point.
- Coal Point Lake** 64°49'S 62°51'W, near Waterboat Point, Danco Coast, was mapped by BAE, 1920–22, in 1921 and so called in association with *Coal Point* (q.v.) (Bagshawe, 1938, map p. 189).
- Coal Rock** 83°29'S 50°38'W, rising to 1 390 m in S-most Forrestal Range, Pensacola Mountains, was photographed from the air by USN in 1964 and surveyed from the ground by USGS in 1965–66; so named because coal deposits were found there (USGS sheet SU 21–25/14, 1969; APC, 1974, p. 3).
- Coalseam Cliffs** 79°10'S 28°50'W, rising to c. 2 500 m N of Mount Faraway, Theron Mountains, were surveyed by TAE in 1956–57 and so named from the coal seam found there, after a landing by Otter aircraft in January 1957 (APC, 1962, p. 9; DOS 610 sheet W 79 28/30, 1963).
- Coast Land, Tierra de*: see Coats Land.  
*"Coats"*: see Halley.  
*Coatsa, Ziemia*: see Coats Land.  
*Coats(s) Coast, -Föld*: see Coats Land.
- Coats Land**, extending S and SE from *Luitpold Coast* and *Caird Coast* (q.v.) to 82°00'S, and bounded on the E side by Long. 20°00'W (dividing BAT from Dronning Maud Land) and on the W side by Filchner Ice Shelf, to include Touchdown Hills, Theron Mountains, the major part of Shackleton Range, Whichaway Nunataks and Omega Nunatak. On 3 March 1904 SNAE, in the position 72°18'S 17°59'W, sighted the land, coasted it SW to the position 74°01'S 22°00'W, and named it *Coats' Land* (with S limit undefined) after the brothers James Coats (1841–1912) and Major Andrew Coats (1862–1930) (W. S. Bruce's companion on the *Blencathra* Arctic expedition, 1898) of the family of Messrs J. and P. Coats Ltd, Paisley, Scotland, who were financial supporters of SNAE (Brown, 1943, p. 62) (Bruce, 1903–04, p. 106–12; Brown and others, 1906, p. 234–39; BA chart 1240, 9.x.1914). *Terre de Coats* (Gourdon, 1908, p. 59; [13°W to 22°W] CSM chart, C'1, 1925). *Tierra de Coats* (Riso Patron S., 1908, p. 9; [23°00'W to 31°39'W] Argentina. MM chart 65, 1940; [16°30'W to 22°00'W] IGM map, 1945; [15°00'W to 35°00'W] IGM map, 1946; [16°30'W to 25°00'W] MM chart N-"P"-1, 1952; [20°00'W to 30°00'W] IGM atlas, 1953, lám. 68; [16°30'W to 36°00'W] Pierrou, 1970, p. 251). *Coatsland* (Bruce, [1910], p. 5). The discovery by SNAE was extended to the W by GAE, 1911–12 (*Luitpold Coast*, q.v.). *Coats Land* ([15°10'W to 22°25'W] BA chart 3176, 11.ix.1914; [for the whole SE coast of Weddell Sea] Wordie, 1921a; [16°30'W to 23°00'W] Brown, 1923a, map following p. 216; [22°25'W to Vahsel Bay] BA chart 1240, 23.iv.1926; [18°00'W to 21°10'W] AGS map, sheet 1, [1928]; [16°00'W to 23°00'W] AGS map, [1929]; [referring to the hinterland only] Worsley, 1931, front end-paper map; [15°00'W to 35°00'W] Hobbs, 1940, map p. 714; [26°00'W to 30°00'W] USAF chart 1828, 1947; [17°00'W to 35°00'W] USHO chart 1701S, 1954; [20°00'W to c. 36°00'W] APC, 1955, p. 7; DOS (Misc.) 135, Antarctica sheet, 1963; [20°00'W to c. 35°00'W] APC, 1977, p. 9; [as now defined] APC, 1982, p. 3). The discovery by SNAE was further extended by BITAE in 1915 (*Caird Coast*, q.v.). *Coats'-Föld* (Shackleton, [1925], p. 200). *Bruce Land*, after W. S. Bruce, Leader of SNAE, with *Coats' Coast* forming part, as suggested by W. H. Hobbs (Brown, 1927, p. 29). *Coast [sic] Land* (Shackleton, 1930). *Caird Coast*, referring to the whole SE coast of Weddell Sea (Worsley, 1931, front end-paper map). *Zemla Kotsa* (Aleyner, 1949, map p. 343). *Zemlya Kotsa* (Aleksandrov, 1949, map p. 26; [extending to 16°00'W] Baranov and others, 1954, map p. 283). *Coats Land-Kysten* (Rønne, 1950b, p. 148). *Terra Coats* (Zavatti, 1952, p. 500). *Ziemia Coatsa* (Machowski, 1953, p. 154). *Terre Coats* (France. SHM chart 5879, 1956). *Coatsova Země* ([referring

- to N end only] Bártl, 1958, map facing p. 144; Fuchs and Hillary, 1960*b*, map p. 30). *Kots Erez* (Fuchs and Hillary, 1958*a*, map p. 12). *Tierra Coats* (Fuchs and Hillary, 1959*e*, map p. 16). *Terra di Coats* (Zavatti, 1958, Tav. 6). *Tierra de Coast* [*sic*] (Chile. IGM map 6000–5300, 1972).
- Coats Land*: see Bruce Coast.
- Coats Land-Kysten*: see Coats Land.
- Coatsova Země*: see Coats Land.
- Coats, Terra*: see Coats Land.
- Coats, Terra di*: see Caird Coast or Coats Land.
- Coats Terre (de), Tierra (de)*: see Coats Land.
- Cobalescou, Île, Isla*: see Cobalescou Island.
- Cobalescou Island** 64°11'S 61°40'W, SE of Two Hummock Island, Gerlache Strait, was charted by BeAE on 27 January 1898 and named *Île Cobalescou* probably after a supporter of the expedition (Lecoq, map, 1899; Gerlache, 1900*b*). *Cobalescou* [*sic*] Island (Cook, 1900, map p. xx). *Île Cobalescu* [*sic*] (Lecoq, 1900*a*, map facing p. 132). *Cobalescou Islet* (USHO, 1943, p. 113; APC, 1958, p. 4). *Islote Cobalescou* (Argentina. MM chart 106, 1949; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 79). *Isla Cobalescu* [*sic*] (Argentina. MM chart OO, 1954). The island was resurveyed by FIDS from *Norsel* in April 1955 and photographed from the air by FIDASE in 1956. *Isla Cobalescou* (Argentina. MM, 1956, p. 83; Pierrou, 1970, p. 83). *Cobalescou Island* (APC, 1959*a*, p. 5; BA chart 3560, 7.iv.1961). *Jim's Island* (Bancroft, 1959, p. 103).
- Cobalescou, Islet, Islote*: see Cobalescou Island.
- Cobalescu, Île, Isla*: see Cobalescou Island.
- "*Cobbett, Refugio*": see Cierva Point.
- Coblentz Peak** 66°06'S 65°08'W, rising to c. 1 200 m NE of Høltedahl Bay, Graham Coast, was photographed from the air by FIDASE in 1956–57; in association with the names in this area of pioneers of research into the prevention of snowblindness, named after William Weber Coblentz (1873–1962), American physicist with the National Bureau of Standards, 1905–45, whose work on the transmissive properties of tinted glass contributed to the design of satisfactory snow-goggles (APC, 1959*a*, p. 5).
- Cobre, Cerro (o Monte del)*: see Copper Peak.
- Cobre, Glaciar (del)*: see Copper Col.
- Cobre, Monte del, Pico*: see Copper Peak.
- Cochecho, Banco*: see Chaos Reef.
- Cochrane, Mar de*: see Drake Passage.
- Cocinero Honores, Islote*: see Honores Rock.
- Cockbrun, Cap*: see Cockburn, Cape.
- Cockburn*: see Cockburn Island.
- Cockburn, Cabo, Cap*: see Cockburn, Cape.
- Cockburn, Cape** 64°01'S 62°18'W, NE point of Pasteur Peninsula, Brabant Island, was roughly charted by Foster in 1829 and named probably after Adm. of the Fleet Sir G. Cockburn, RN (*Cockburn Island*, q.v.) (Foster and Kendall, chart, 1829*a*; BA chart 1238, 7.ix.1839; APC, 1955, p. 7; BAS 250 sheet SQ 19–20/4, 1–DOS 1974); recharted by FAE, 1903–05. *Cap Cockburn* (Friederichsen, 1895, Tafel 7 facing p. 304). *Cabo Cockburn* (Riso Patron S., 1908, end map; Pierrou, 1970, p. 252; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 79). *Kapp Cockburn* (HA chart, 1928). *Cap Cockbrun* [*sic*] (France. SHM, 1937, p. 405). The cape was photographed from the air by FIDASE in 1956–57.
- Cockburn-Eiland, Île, Îlot, Insel, Isla*: see Cockburn Island.
- Cockburn Island** 64°12'S 56°51'W, rising to 450 m in NE entrance of Admiralty Sound, was charted by Ross, 1 January 1843, and named after Adm. of the Fleet Sir George Cockburn, RN (1772–1853), Commander-in-Chief, North America and West India Station, 1832–36; First Naval Lord of the Admiralty, 1841–46 (BA chart 1238, 1844; APC, 1955, p. 7; BA chart 3205, 25.iii.1937; BAS 250 sheet SQ 21–22/1 (Ext.), 1–DOS 1974). Ross landed on the island and took formal possession for Queen Victoria, 6 January 1843 (Ross, 1847*a*, Vol. 2, p. 335). *Cockburn Insel* (Friederichsen, 1895, Tafel 7 facing p. 304). The island was surveyed by SwAE. *Île Cockburn* (Nordenskjöld, 1904*a*, p. 356). *Isla Cockburn* (Sobral, 1904, p. 103; Pierrou, 1970, p. 253; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 79). *Isola Cockburn* (Faustini, 1904, p. 6). *Cockburn Ön* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904*a*, Del. 1, end map). *Îlot Cockburn* (Nordenskjöld, 1905*b*, p. 152). *Cockburn-Eiland* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1907, p. 50). *Cockburn* (Nordenskjöld, 1911*b*, p. 172). *Cockburn Ö* (HA chart, 1928). *Cockburn-Öya* (Risting, 1929, map p. 51). *Cockburnöen* (Aagaard, 1930, end map). *Cockburnøya* (Aagaard, 1944, p. 32). The island was resurveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay", 1945–47. *Isla Cockburnönn* (Alazraqui, 1947). *Ostrov Cockburnûv* (Bártl, 1958, map facing p. 144). *Ostrov Kokbern* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961).
- Cockburn, Isola*: see Cockburn Island.
- Cockburn, Kapp*: see Cockburn, Cape.
- Cockburn Ö, -öen, Ön*: see Cockburn Island.
- Cockburnönn, Isla*: see Cockburn Island.
- Cockburnøya -Öya*: see Cockburn Island.
- Cockburnûv, Ostrov*: see Cockburn Island.
- Cockerell Peninsula** 63°24'S 58°08'W, between Huon Bay and Lafond Bay, Trinity Peninsula, was photographed from the air by FIDASE in 1956–57 and surveyed from the ground by FIDS from "Hope Bay", 1960–61 (BAS 250 sheet SP 21–22/13, 1–DOS 1974); in association with the names in this area of pioneers of overland mechanical transport, named after Sir Christopher (Sydney) Cockerell (b. 1910), British inventor of the hovercraft from 1953 onwards (APC, 1980, p. 3).
- Cockscomb Buttress** 60°37'S 45°42'W, rising to 1 525 m E of Norway Bight, Coronation Island, following survey by FIDS from Signy in 1950, was named descriptively (APC, 1955, p. 7; DOS 510 South Orkney Islands, West Sheet, 1963).
- Cockscombe Hill*: see Cockscomb Hill.
- Cockscomb Hill** 62°04'S 58°29'W, rising to 140 m NW of Mackellar Inlet, Admiralty Bay, King George Island, following survey by an RN Hydrographic Survey Unit in 1951–52, was named descriptively *Coxcomb* [*sic*] Hill (Hunt, chart, 1951–52*b*). *Cockscomb Hill* (APC, 1955, p. 7; BA chart 1774, 14.ix.1962). *Cerro Cono* [= cone hill] (Chile. DNH chart 502, 1961; IHA, 1974, p. 83). *Cockscombe* [*sic*] Hill (BA, 1974, p. 322).
- Coe, Bahía*: see Seligman Inlet.
- Coffer, Isla*: see Fredriksen Island.
- Coffer Island** 60°45'S 45°08'W, E side of Matthews Island, Coronation Island, was charted by Sørille in 1912–13 and named *Koffer, Kotter* or *Kolter* [= ? belay] (Sørille, chart, 1912; 1913; [1930]); recharted by DI in 1933. *Coffer Island* (BA chart 1775, 17.viii.1934; APC, 1959*a*, p. 5; DOS 510 South Orkney Islands, West Sheet, 1963). *Isla Cofre* [translation of English name] (Argentina. MM chart 117, 1952; Pierrou, 1970, p. 253). *Coffer Islet* (APC, 1955, p. 7). *Isola Cofre* (Zavatti, 1958, Tav. 10).
- Coffer Island*: see Fredriksen Island.
- Coffer Islet*: see Coffer Island.

*Cofre, Isla, Isola*: see Coffe Island.

**Cogóllo, Islote** [= summit islet] 64°01'S 62°02'W, off W coast of Liège Island, Palmer Archipelago, was so called descriptively by CAE, 1947 (Chile. DNH chart LI, 1947; IHA, 1974, p. 79).

**Cohen Islands** 63°18'S 57°53'W, between Ponce Island and Pebbly Mudstone Island, Cape Legoupil, Trinity Peninsula, were photographed from the air by FIDASE in 1956–57; geologically mapped in 1961–62 by a USARP field party attached to CAE at “Base O’Higgins”, and so called after Theodore J. Cohen, of the University of Wisconsin, field assistant in the work (Halpern, 1964, map Fig. 2, p. 335; USBGN, 1965, p. 95).

**Coker Ice Rise** 69°04'S 67°08'W, in Wordie Ice Shelf, Fallières Coast, was photographed from the air by RARE in 1947–48 and surveyed from the ground by FIDS from “Stonington Island” in 1958; named after Walter B. Coker, USN, radio mechanic, “Palmer Station”, 1969 (APC, 1980, p. 3; USGS sketch map Palmer Land (North Part), 1979).

*Cola, Isla*: see Tail Island.

*Colastiné, Punta*: see Chiloé Point.

*Colbert, Catena, Mount, Mountain Range*: see Colbert Mountains.

**Colbert Mountains** 70°39'S 70°11'W, rising to c. 1 600 m between Handel Ice Piedmont to E and Purcell Snowfield and Vivaldi Glacier to W, W Alexander Island, were probably sighted from a distance by FAE, 1908–10, in January 1910, as the name *Sommet Martine* (*Mount Martine*, q.v.) was erroneously placed in this area (Bongrain, 1914, vue 44 following p. 60); photographed from the air by RARE, 27 November 1947; called *US Navy Range* (AGS map, 1948); later named *Colbert Range* after Rear-Adm. Leo Otis Colbert, USN (1883–1968), Director, US Coast and Geodetic Survey, 1938–50 (Ronne, 1948b, map p. 356, p. 391). *Mount Colbert* (Ronne, 1948c, map p. 198). *Colbert Mountain Range, Colbert Range* (Ronne, 1949, p. 290 and end map). *Navy Range*, as rejected name (USBGN, 1949, p. 11). *Colbert Mountains* (NGS map, 1957b; [in 70°35'S 70°35'W] APC, 1961, p. 2; DOS 710, sheet 14, 1963; [co-ordinates corrected from USLANDSAT imagery of January 1973] APC, 1977, p. 9; BAS 250P sheet SR 19–20/9, 1–DOS 1978). *Catena Colbert* (Zavatti, 1958, Tav. 12–13). *Mount Martine*, in error (USHO, 1960, p. 374, 2nd view). *Khrebet Kolbert* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961).

*Colbert Range*: see Colbert Mountains.

**Coldblow Col** 60°38'S 45°41'W, pass at c. 330 m between Cragsman Peaks and Echo Mountain, Coronation Island, was visited by a FIDS party from Signy in September 1948, when their tent on the col was blown down; surveyed by FIDS from Signy in 1950 and named descriptively (APC, 1955, p. 7; DOS 510 South Orkney Islands, West Sheet, 1963); resurveyed by FIDS, 1956–58.

*Cold Point*: see Valle, Punta.

**Cole Channel** 67°22'S 67°50'W, running N-S between Wright Peninsula, Adelaide Island, and Wyatt Island, *Laubeuf Fjord* (q.v.), Loubet Coast, was named after Capt. Maurice John Cole (b. 1935), Senior Master of the BAS ship *Bransfield* from 1975; Third Officer, 1960–61, Second Officer, 1961–63, Master, 1969–72, *John Biscoe*; Chief Officer, *Shackleton*, 1963–69 (APC, 1986, p. 3).

**Cole Glacier** 68°42'S 66°06'W, flowing NE into Mercator Ice Piedmont, Bowman Coast, was sighted by USAS in 1940 as one of the glaciers radiating from *Traffic Circle* (q.v.); sur-

veyed by FIDS from “Stonington Island” in 1958 and 1960; in association with the names of pioneers of navigation grouped in this area, named after Humphrey Cole (c. 1530–91), English instrument maker who pioneered the design of portable navigation instruments and equipped Sir Martin Frobisher’s Arctic expeditions, 1576–78 (APC, 1962, p. 9; DOS 610 sheet W 68 66, 1963; USGS sketch map Palmer Land (North Part), 1979).

**Cole Peninsula** 66°53'S 63°53'W, between Cabinet Inlet and Mill Inlet, Foyn Coast, terminating in Cape Robinson, was photographed from the air by USAS in 1940 and by RARE in 1947; surveyed from the ground by FIDS from “Hope Bay” in 1947; named after Representative W. Sterling Cole, of New York, member of the House Naval Affairs Committee, which assisted in obtaining Congressional support and procurement of a ship for RARE (Ronne, 1949, map p. 230; USHO chart 6639, 1955; BA, 1976, p. 4; APC, 1977, p. 9; BA chart 3570, 12.x.1984). *Península Cole* (Argentina. MM chart N-“P”-1, 1952). *Poluostrov Kol* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). The peninsula was resurveyed by BAS from “Stonington Island” in 1963–64.

*Cole, Península*: see Cole Peninsula.

**Coley Glacier** 64°09'S 57°18'W, on E side of James Ross Island, flowing E into Erebus and Terror Gulf, was roughly surveyed in 1945 and resurveyed in 1953 by FIDS from “Hope Bay”; named after John Alan Coley (b. 1929), FIDS meteorological observer, “Hope Bay”, 1952–53 (APC, 1958, p. 4; DOS 610 sheet W 64 56, 1961).

*Colina, Isla (de la)*: see Heywood Island.

*Colina, Monte*: see Hill, Mount.

*Colina Nevada, Isla*: see Snow Hill Island.

*Colins Nunatak*: see Tern Nunatak.

*Collier, Cabo*: see Collier, Cape.

**Collier, Cape** 70°13'S 61°53'W, N entrance point of Smith Inlet, Wilkins Coast, was photographed from the air and surveyed from the ground by USAS in December 1940; named after Zadick Collier, mechanic at the expedition’s “East Base” (USAAF chart [LR-74], 1942; BA chart 3175, 12.xi.1954; APC, 1955, p. 7; BAS 250 sheet SR 19–20/12, 1–DOS 1976); resurveyed by FIDS from “Stonington Island” in November 1947. *Cabo Collier* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 328; Pierrou, 1970, p. 254; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 80). *Mys Kollier* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961).

*Collina, Islote de la*: see Heywood Island.

*Collins, Bahía*: see Collins Harbour.

**Collins Bay** 65°21'S 64°03'W, between Deliverance Point and Cape Pérez, Graham Coast, following air photography by FIDASE in 1956–57, was named after Rear-Adm. Kenneth St Barbe Collins, RN (1904–82), Hydrographer of the Navy, 1955–60 (APC, 1959a, p. 5; BA chart 3573, 26.viii.1960).

*Collins, Caleta*: see Collins Harbour.

*Collins Glacier*: see Kollins, Lednik.

*Collins Harbor*: see Collins Harbour.

**Collins Harbour** 62°11'S 58°50'W, head of Maxwell Bay, King George Island, was named *Collin's Harbour* by nineteenth-century sealers (Fildes, 1821c). *Nebles Harbour* or *Nebles Hafen* (*Nebles Point*, q.v.), referring to this feature or to an anchorage N of Ardley Island (Weddell, 1825a, map facing p. 132; 1827, third end map). The harbour was roughly charted by Ferguson in 1913–14 and recharted by DI in 1935. *Collins Harbour* (Nelson and others, chart, 1935c; BA chart 3205, 25.iii.1937; APC, 1955, p. 7; DOS 610 sheet W 62 58, 1968).

- Collins Harbor* (USHO, 1943, p. 89; USBGN, 1956, p. 89). *Bahía Collins* (Chile. DNH chart L, 1947). *Puerto Collins* (Argentina. MM chart 104, 1949; Pierrou, 1970, p. 254). *Calata Collins* (Argentina. MM chart MU-I, 1954). *Bukhta Kollins*, *Bukhta Kollins-Kharbor* (Grikurov and Simonov, 1973, map Fig. 1, p. 9 and map Fig. 2, p. 11). *Bahía Coolins* [sic], in error (Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 80).
- Collin's Harbour*: see Collins Harbour.
- Collins, Lednik*: see Kollins, Lednik.
- Collins Point** 63°00'S 60°35'W, W of Neptunes Bellows, Deception Island, was roughly charted by Foster in 1829 (Kendall, chart, 1829a); recharted by an RN Hydrographic Survey Unit, 1948–49, and named after Capt. (later Rear-Adm.) K. St B. Collins, RN (*Collins Bay*, q.v.) (BA chart 3202, 23.ix.1949; APC, 1955, p. 7). *Punta Fontana* [= fountain point] (Argentina. MM chart 100, 1953). *Pointe Collins* (France. SHM, 1954, p. 46). *Punta Collins* (Chile. DNH chart 501, 1953; IHA, 1974, p. 80).
- Collins, Pointe*: see Collins Point.
- Collins, Puerto*: see Collins Harbour.
- Collins, Punta*: see Collins Point.
- Collom's Harbour*: see Harmony Cove.
- Colo Colo, Islotes*: see Quintana Island.
- Colo Colo, Laguna*: see Relict Lake.
- Colón, Caleta*: see Edgell Bay.
- Coloradas, Bardas [= red walls], unidentified feature on Tabarin Peninsula, Trinity Peninsula, was given by the Argentine Government as the site of a geological survey (extract from *La Opinión*, Buenos Aires, 21 November 1976).
- Columbia Mountains** 70°14'S 63°51'W, rising to c. 1 880 m E of Dyer Plateau, N central Palmer Land, and comprising Bardsdell Nunatak, Mount Brocoum and Dalziel Ridge, were photographed from the air by USN, 1966–69, and mapped from air photographs by USGS; named after Columbia University, New York, which in several seasons between 1967 and 1975 sent geologists to study the structure of the Scotia Ridge area (APC, 1977, p. 9; USGS sketch map Palmer Land (North Part), 1979).
- Column Rock** 63°11'S 57°19'W, off-shore rock pinnacle, N of Prime Head, Trinity Peninsula, was called from its shape *Roca Faro* [= lighthouse rock] (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 242; Pierrou, 1970, p. 360); following air photography by FIDASE, 1956–57, and survey by FIDS from "Hope Bay", 1960–61, named descriptively *Column Rock* (APC, 1964, p. 3; BAS 250 sheet SP 21–22/13, 1–DOS 1974).
- Comandante Bories, Grupo*: see Paul Islands.
- Comandante Byers, Cabo*: see Andreas, Cape or Page, Cape.
- Comandante Cordovez, Paso*: see Croker Passage.
- Comandante de Escuadrilla R. González R.*, Cerro 63°29'S 58°05'W, rising to 955 m SE of Lafond Bay, Trinity Peninsula, was so called after Cmdte R. González R. (*Gándara Island*, q.v.) (Chile. IGM, 1948a, sketch panorama following p. 56); photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57.
- Comandante Escuadrilla González Rojas, Isla*: see Gándara Island.
- "*Comandante Ferraz*": see Admiralty Bay.
- Comandante Gándara, Tenedero* 63°19'S 57°54'W, anchorage W of Cape Legoupil, Trinity Peninsula, was so called after Capt. (F) J. Gándara B. (*Gándara Island*, q.v.) (Chile. DNH chart 503, 1948). *Tenedero Gándara* (Chile. DNH chart 503, 1951).
- Comandante González, Isla*: see González Island.
- Comandante González, Islote*: see Beatriz, Islote.
- Comandante González Navarrete, Paso*: see Harvey Channel.
- Comandante González Navarrete, Tenedero* 63°19'S 57°56'W, W of Cape Legoupil, Trinity Peninsula, was so called after Capt. (F) Ernesto González Navarrete, commanding CAE, 1947–48 (Chile. DNH chart 503, 1948). *Tenedero González Navarrete* (Chile. DNH chart 503, 1951). *Tenedero González* (Chile. DNH chart 503, 1959; IHA, 1974, p. 139). *González Anchorage* (USOO chart 6650, 1963; USBGN, 1964, p. 13).
- Comandante López, Grupo* 63°18'S 57°54'W, N of Cape Legoupil, Trinity Peninsula, was probably a group of three grounded icebergs, reported as "islands" and called after Capt. (F) A. López C. (*Moss Islands*, q.v.) (Chile. DNH chart 503, 1948). *Grupo López* (Chile. DNH chart 503, 1951; [as rejected name] IHA, 1974, p. 188).
- Comandante Luis Piedrabuenan, Montes*: see Forrestal Range.
- Comandante M. Muñoz M.*, Portezuelo 63°23'S 57°45'W, a pass at c. 650 m on N side of Laclavère Plateau, Trinity Peninsula, was so called by CAE, 1947–48, after a member of the expedition (Chile. IGM, 1948a, sketch panorama following p. 56); photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57.
- Comandante Piedrabuena Bay, -Bucht, Einbuchtung*: see Comandante Piedrabuena, Ensenada.
- Comandante Piedrabuena, Ensenada* c. 77°45'S 39°30'W, ephemeral embayment in Filchner Ice Front, near "General Belgrano I Station", was charted by AAE, 1954–55, and so called after Cmdte Luis Piedrabuena (1833–83), Argentine naval officer who sailed with Capt. W. M. Smyley (*Smyley Island*, q.v.) (Argentina. MM chart 121, 1954; Pierrou, 1970, p. 255). *Comandante Piedrabuena, Comandante Piedrabuena Bay, Comandante Piedrabuena-Bucht, Einbuchtung Comandante Piedrabuena* (Capurro, 1955, p. 119, 124, 155, 158). *Commander Piedrabuena Cove* (USHO, 1956, p. 80). *Bukhta Ensanada* [sic] (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961).
- Comandante Rafael Calderón S.*, Isla 63°17'S 57°58'W, NW of Cape Legoupil, Trinity Peninsula, was so called by CAE, 1947–48, after Cmdte Rafael Calderón S., ADC to G. G. Videla, President of Chile (*Waterboat Point*, q.v.), on his visit to the Antarctic with the expedition in 1948 (Chile. DNH chart 503, 1948). *Isla Calderón* (Chile. DNH chart 503, 1951). *Islote Calderón* (Chile. DNH chart 503, 1959; IHA, 1974, p. 64).
- Comandante Rojas, Ensenada*: see Rojas, Ensenada.
- Comandante Vio, Paso* 63°55'S 61°40'W, between Hoseason Island and Christiania Islands to the NE and Liège Island to the SW, Palmer Archipelago, was so called by CAE (Chile. DNH chart L, 1951).
- Coman, Monte*: see Coman, Mount.
- Coman, Mount** 73°49'S 64°18'W, rising to c. 1 550 m near head of Swann Glacier, Lassiter Coast, was seen from the air by RARE, 21 November 1947, in the reported position 74°03'S 65°20'W and named *Mount Dana Coman* after Dr F. Dana Coman, of Johns Hopkins University, Medical Officer with the First Byrd Antarctic Expedition, 1928–30 (AGS map, 1948). *Mount Coman* (Ronne, 1948b, map p. 357; USHO chart 1701S, 1954; [co-ordinates corrected] USGS sketch map Ellsworth Land–Palmer Land, 1969; APC, 1975, p. 3). *Mount Haag*, as rejected name (*Haag Nunataks*, q.v.) (USBGN, 1949, p. 11). *Monte Coman* (Argentina. MM chart N–"P"–1, 1952; Pierrou, 1970, p. 255; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 80). *Mt Coman* (France. SHM chart 5879, 1956). *Gora Komen* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). The mountain was photographed from the air by USN, 1965–67, and mapped from the air photographs by USGS.

*Coman, Mt.*: see Coman, Mount.

**Comb Island** 63°24'S 54°42'W, one of the *Danger Islands*, (q.v.), SE of Joinville Island, was called descriptively *Islote Peine* [= comb islet] by AAE (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter P); named *Comb Island* (APC, 1982, p. 3).

**Comb Ridge** 63°55'S 57°28'W, rising to c. 120 m at N end of The Naze, James Ross Island, was sighted by SwAE in 1902–03; surveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in April 1946 and named descriptively (APC, 1955, p. 7; BAS 250 sheet SP 21–22/13, 1–DOS 1974).

*Combs, Monte*: see Combs, Mount.

**Combs, Mount** 73°29'S 79°09'W, rising to c. 1 000 m at base of Rydberg Peninsula, English Coast, was seen from the air by RARE, 23 December 1947, and named after Representative J. M. Combs (1889–1953), US Congressman of Beaumont, Texas, who did much to gain support for the expedition ([in 73°00'S 81°30'W] Ronne, 1948*b*, map p. 356; [co-ordinates corrected] USGS sketch map Bryan Coast–Ellsworth Land, 1968; APC, 1975, p. 3). The mountain was photographed from the air by USN, 1965–66, and mapped from air photographs by USGS. *Monte Combs* (Chile. IGM map 30, 1966).

Comitiva, Islas [= retinue islands] 63°19'S 54°56'W, chain of small islands W of Cape Legoupil, Trinity Peninsula, were so called descriptively by CAE, 1947–48 (Chile. DNH chart 503, 1948).

*Commander Piedrabuena Cove*: see Comandante Piedrabuena, Ensenada.

*Commando Ridge*: see Dunikowski Ridge.

*Comodor de Quito, Isla*: see Nupkins Island.

"*Comodoro Guesalaga*": see Avian Island.

Comodoro Guesalaga, Cerro 62°30'S 59°37'W, rising to c. 200 m E of Discovery Bay, Greenwich Island, was roughly mapped by CAE, 1947, and so called after Capt. (N) F. Guesalaga T. (*Guesalaga Peninsula*, q.v.) (Chile. IGM map, 1947). *Picacho Rousseau*, after Capt. (C) Oscar H. Rousseau, of the Argentine Navy, an observer with CAE, 1947 (Chile. DNH chart 500, 1951; IHA, 1974, p. 249). *Cerro Rousseau* (Chile. DNH, 1962, p. 99). *Picacho Capitán Rousseau A.R.A.*, as rejected form (Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 66).

Comodoro Guesalaga, Paso 61°57'S 57°25'W, between Cape Melville and Simpson Rocks, off King George Island, was so called by CAE, 1947, after Capt. (N) F. Guesalaga T. (*Guesalaga Peninsula*, q.v.) (Chile. DNH chart L, 1947). *Paso Guesalaga* (Chile. DNH chart L, 1951; IHA, 1974, p. 144).

*Comodoro Guesalaga, Península*: see Guesalaga Peninsula.

*Comodoro Guesalaga, Punta*: see Guesalaga Peninsula.

"*Comorado Guesalaga*": see Avian Island.

*Compañía Blanca, Montañas*: see White Company, The.

Companion Thumb 68°19'S 66°52'W, rising to c. 875 m S of Neny Fjord, Fallières Coast, was mapped by FIDS from "Stonington Island", 1948–49; so called by RARE in association with *Little Thumb* (q.v.) (Nichols, 1955, Fig. 38). *Pico Característico* [= distinctive peak] (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter C).

*Compás, Islote*: see Compass Island.

**Compass Island** 68°38'S 67°48'W, in S Marguerite Bay, Fallières Coast, was photographed from the air by BGLE, 1 February 1937; surveyed by FIDS from "Stonington Island", 1948–49, and named *Compass Islet* because of difficulties experienced there with compass bearings, at first thought to be due to local variation, but later proved to be due to substitution of iron for copper wire in an anorak hood (APC,

1955, p. 7; DCS 601 sheet 68 66, 1955). *Compass Islets*, in error (BA, 1956, p. 109). *Compass Island* (APC, 1959*a*, BA chart 3571, 14.vii.1961). *Islote Compás* (Chile. DNH, 1962, p. 201). *Islote Compass* (Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 81).

*Compass Islet(s), Islote*: see Compass Island.

*Comrie, Glaciar*: see Comrie Glacier.

**Comrie Glacier** 65°48'S 64°07'W, flowing W into Bigo Bay, Graham Coast, was roughly surveyed by FAE, 1908–10 (Charcot, 1912, Pl. 3), and further surveyed by BGLE in 1935–36 (Rymill, 1938*a*, map facing p. 400); in association with the names of pioneers of documentation grouped in this area, named after Dr Leslie John Comrie (1893–1950), Superintendent, Nautical Almanac Office, 1930–36, who contributed to modern methods of computing and who assisted BGLE by providing advance copies of the Nautical Almanac up to 1937; Founder and first Director, Scientific Computing Service Ltd, London (APC, 1955, p. 7; USHO chart 6639, 1955; DOS 610 sheet W 65 64, 1959); photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57. *Lednik Komri* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). *Glaciar Comrie* (Chile. DNH chart 1502, 1962; IHA, 1974, p. 81).

*Concepcion, Pointe*: see Conception Point.

*Concepción, Punta*: see Conception Point or Pylon Point.

Concepción, Punta La [= conception point] 68°36'S 67°04'W, at N end of Dee Ice Piedmont, Mikkelsen Bay, Fallières Coast, was so called by CAE, 1947 (Chile. DNH chart LIII, 1947).

*Concepcion, Cap*: see Conception Point.

**Conception Point** 60°31'S 45°41'W, N-most point of Coronation Island, was roughly mapped and named by Powell, 8 December 1821, the Feast of the Immaculate Conception (Powell, 1822*b*; chart, 1822*a*; BA chart 1238, 7.ix.1839; 1775, 17.viii.1934; APC, 1955, p. 7). *Pointe Conception, Pointe de la Concéption* (Powell, 1824*a*, map facing p. 5; 1824*b*, p. 105). *Cap Conception* (Friederichsen, 1895, Tafel 7 facing p. 304). *Punta Concepción* (Riso Patron S., 1908, end map; Pierrou, 1970, p. 258). *Conception [sic] Point* (Sørllle, chart, 1912). *Conception Pynten* (Sørllle, chart, [1930]). The point was re-charted by DI in 1933. *Pointe Conception* (France. SHM chart 1148, 1947). *Mys Koncepshen* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961).

*Conce(é)ption, Pointe (de la), Pynten*: see Conception Point.

**Conchie Glacier** 71°36'S 67°12'W, flowing WSW into George VI Sound, following surveys by BAS, 1962–72, was named after Flt-Lieut. Bertie John Conchie, RAF (b. 1930), BAS Twin Otter pilot, 1969–75 (APC, 1977, p. 9; USGS sketch map Palmer Land (North Part), 1979; BAS 250P sheet SR 19–20/14, 2–DOS 1984).

Condell, Isla 69°11'S 68°01'W, an apparent ice rise in Wordie Ice Shelf, Fallières Coast, was reported by CAE, 1947, but later found to be non-existent; so called after Capt. (C) C. Condell (*Pauling Islands*, q.v.) (Chile. DNH chart LIII, 1947; [as rejected name] IHA, 1974, p. 82).

*Condell, Islotes*: see Pauling Islands.

*Condestable Montecinos, Ensenada*: see Montecinos, Ensenada.

*Condestable Ulloa, Bajo*: see Condestable Ulloa, Banco.

Condestable Ulloa, Banco 63°18'S 57°55'W, NW of Cape Legoupil, Trinity Peninsula, was so called by CAE, 1947–48, after a sergeant of marine artillery on the expedition (Chile. DNH chart 503, 1951). *Banco Ulloa* (Chile. DNH chart 503, 1951). *Bajo Condestable Ulloa, Bajo Ulloa*, as rejected names (Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 82, 287).



- Condor Peninsula** 71°46'S 61°28'W, between Odom Inlet and Hilton Inlet, Black Coast, was photographed from the air by USAS, 30 December 1940; following air photography by USN in 1966 and ground survey by BAS from "Stonington Island", 1972-73, named after the twin-engined Curtiss-Wright Condor biplane used by USAS on flights from its "East Base" (BAS 250 sheet SR 19-20/16, 1-DOS 1976; APC, 1977, p. 9).
- Cóndor, Punta:* see Wollaston, Cape.
- Condyle Point** 63°36'S 59°47'W, SE point of Tower Island, Palmer Archipelago, following air photography by FIDASE, 1956-57, was so named from its shape, a condyle being the rounded process at the end of a bone (APC, 1960, p. 3; BA chart 3205, 23.xi.1962).
- Conception Point:* see Conception Point.
- Cone Island** 67°41'S 69°10'W, rising 60 m above sea level, S of Cape Adriasola, Adelaide Island, was roughly charted by AAE, 1952-53, and called descriptively *Islote Cono* [= cone islet] (Argentina. MM, 1957a, p. 157; Pierrou, 1970, p. 259) or *Roca Cono* (Argentina. MM, 1957a, p. 163). *Islotes Cono*, including also an offlying rock (Argentina. MM chart 132, 1958). *Cone Island*, following recharting by an RN Hydrographic Survey Unit from HMS *Protector* in 1963 (BA, 1963, p. 12; APC, 1964, p. 3; BA chart 3577, 14.viii.1964). *Cono Island* (USBGN, 1965, p. 95).
- Cone Nunatak** 63°36'S 57°02'W, rising to 310 m on Tabarin Peninsula, Trinity Peninsula, was surveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in April 1946 and named descriptively (APC, 1955, p. 7; BAS 250 sheet SP 21-22/13, 1-DOS 1974). *Cerro dos Patrullas* [= two patrols hill], so called by AAE in reference to sledge patrols to the nunatak (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter D).
- Cone, Roca:* see Cone Rock.
- Cone Rock** 62°26'S 60°06'W, rising 6 m above sea level between Pyramid Island and Meade Islands, off Livingston Island, was charted by DI in 1935 and named descriptively *Conical Rock* (Nelson and others, chart, 1935b; BA, 1942, p. 43). *Roca Channel*, in error (*Channel Rock*, q.v.) (Argentina. MM chart ZZ, 1948). *Cone Rock* (BA chart 1774, 9.vii.1948; APC, 1955, p. 7; DOS 610 sheet W 62 60, 1968). *Roca Cónica* (Argentina. MM chart ALFA, 1948). *Roca Conical* ([shown in error N of Pyramid Island] Argentina. MM chart ZZ, 1948; [shown correctly] MM chart 104, 1949). *Roca Cono* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 215; Pierrou, 1970, p. 259; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 83). *Rocas Cono* (Argentina. MM, 1957a, p. 69). *Roca Cone*, as rejected form (Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 83).
- Cone Rock:* see Cone Rock.
- Conesa Point** 64°52'S 62°51'W, S entrance point of Leith Cove, *Paradise Harbour* (q.v.), Danco Coast, was called *Punta María Pilar* by CAE, 1949-50, probably after a relative of a member of the expedition (Chile. DNH chart 511, 1951; IHA, 1974, p. 194). *Punta Nelly* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 254). *Nelly Point* (USHO, 1956, p. 23). The point was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956-57, and surveyed from the ground by FIDS from "Danco Island", 1956-58. *Punta Conesa*, after Gen. Emilio Conesa (1824-82), Argentine soldier and administrator (Argentina. MM chart 129, 1957; Pierrou, 1970, p. 258). *Punta María del Pilar* (Chile. DNH, 1962, p. 149). *Conesa Point* (APC, 1980, p. 3).
- Conesa, Punta:* see Conesa Point.
- Confin, Costa:* see Luitpold Coast.
- Confluence Cone** 68°56'S 66°40'W, rising to c. 500 m NE of Wordie Ice Shelf, Fallières Coast, was photographed from the air by RARE, 27 November 1947; surveyed from the ground by FIDS from "Stonington Island" in November 1958 and so named because it is at the confluence of several glaciers that merge with Harriot Glacier to flow into the ice shelf (APC, 1962, p. 9; DOS 610 sheet W 68 66, 1963).
- Confusion Island** 60°44'S 45°38'W, forming W entrance point of Clowes Bay, Signy Island, was charted by DI in 1933 when the name *Confusion Point* was applied to the S point of the island (Nelson and others chart, 1933; BA chart 1775, 17.viii.1934; APC, 1955, p. 7). *Confusion Island*, for the whole feature, following biological work by BAS from Signy up to 1973 (APC, 1975, p. 3; DOS 210 Signy Island sheet, 2-DOS 1975).
- Confusion Point:* see Confusion Island.
- Conglomerate Nunatak** 62°08'S 58°13'W, rising to c. 300 m W of Lions Rump, King George Island, was so called by PAE from the coarse conglomerate of which it is composed (Tokarski, 1981, p. 142 and map Fig. 4, p. 144). *Złepieńcowy Nunatak* [translation of English name] (Tokarski, 1981, p. 142).
- Conical, Roca:* see Cone Rock.
- Conical, Rocas:* see Conical Rock.
- Conical Rock** 62°43'S 61°11'W, in SE entrance of Morton Strait, South Shetland Islands, was charted by DI in 1930-31 and named descriptively (BA chart 3205, 28.vii.1933; APC, 1955, p. 7; DOS 610 sheet W 62 60, 1968). *Roca Cónica* (Chile. DNH chart L, 1947; IHA, 1974, p. 82). *Rocas [sic] Conical* (Argentina. MM chart ZZ, 1948). *Rocher Conique* (France. SHM chart 5452, 1951). *Rocas Cónicas* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 224; Pierrou, 1970, p. 259). *Rocas Cónica*, as rejected form (Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 82).
- Conical Rock:* see Cone Rock.
- Cónica Roca:* see Cone Rock or Conical Rock.
- Cónica(s), Rocas:* see Conical Rock.
- Conique, Rocher:* see Conical Rock.
- Connwallis, Isla:* see Cornwallis Island.
- Cono, Cerro:* see Cockscomb Hill.
- Cono Island, Islote(s):* see Cone Island.
- Conolito** [= ? stone cone] 62°40'S 61°08'W, above South Beaches, Byers Peninsula, Livingston Island, was so called descriptively (Hernández P. and Azcárate M., 1971, map p. 20).
- Cono, Roca:* see Cone Island or Cone Rock.
- Cono, Rocas:* see Cone Rock.
- Conroy Point** 60°44'S 45°42'W, NW point of *Moe Island* (q.v.), off Signy Island, following biological work by BAS up to 1973, was named after James William Henry Conroy (b. 1943), BAS ornithologist, 1966-73; Signy, 1967-68 (APC, 1975, p. 3; DOS 210 Signy Island sheet, 2-DOS 1975).
- Conrwall, Punta:* see Cornwall Island.
- Conscripto Abenante, Cabo** c. 77°40'S 41°58'W, an ephemeral projection of Filchner Ice Front, near "Ellsworth Station", was designated *Cabo "Q"* by AAE, 1954-55 (Argentina. MM, 1957a, p. 197); later called *Cabo Conscripto Abenante* after Conscripto Mario Bruno Abenante, of the Argentine Navy, who lost his life in the Revolution of September 1955 (Argentina. MM, 1958b, p. 198; Pierrou, 1970, p. 259).
- Conscripto Aramayo, Cabo** c. 77°40'S 42°25'W, an ephemeral projection of Filchner Ice Front forming the NE entrance point of Gould Bay, was designated *Cabo "R"* by AAE, 1954-55 (Argentina. MM, 1957a, p. 197); later called *Cabo Conscripto Aramayo* after Conscripto Luis Miguel Aramayo, of the Argentine Navy, who lost his life in the Revolution of September 1955 (Argentina. MM, 1958b, p. 198; Pierrou, 1970, p. 260). *Mys Konkripto-Aramayo* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 24).

- Conscripto Cerisola, Cabo** *c.* 77°42'S 41°10'W, an ephemeral projection of Filchner Ice Front, near "Ellsworth Station", was designated *Cabo "P"* by AAE, 1954–55 (Argentina. MM, 1957*a*, p. 197); later called *Cabo Conscripto Cerisola* after Conscripto Cerisola, of the Argentine Navy, who lost his life in the Revolution of September 1955 (Argentina. MM chart 123, 1958; Pierrou, 1970, p. 260). *Mys Konskripto-Serisola* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 24).
- Conscripto Dalmazo, Cabo** *c.* 75°35'S 26°45'W, an ephemeral projection of Brunt Ice Shelf, near Halley, Caird Coast, was designated *Cabo "M"* by AAE, 1954–55 (Argentina. MM, 1957*a*, p. 194); later called *Cabo Conscripto Dalmazo* after Conscripto Demetrio Dalmazo, of the Argentine Navy, who lost his life in the Revolution of September 1955 (Argentina. MM, 1958*b*, p. 195; Pierrou, 1970, p. 260).
- "*Conscripto Ortíz, Refugio*": see Sturm Cove.
- Conscripto Pérez, Cabo**: see Dedo, Cabo.
- Conscripto Quigley, Cabo** *c.* 77°57'S 38°30'W, an ephemeral projection of Filchner Ice Shelf near "General Belgrano I Station", was so called by AAE, 1954–55, after Conscripto Jorge Tomás Quigley, of the Argentine Navy, who lost his life in the Revolution of September 1955 (Argentina. MM, 1957*a*, p. 194; chart 123, 1958; Pierrou, 1970, p. 261).
- Consecuencia, Cabo** 63°43'S 60°47'W, S entrance point of Milburn Bay, Trinity Island, Palmer Archipelago, was so called by AAE after the Argentine frigate *Consecuencia* (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter C).
- Conseil Hill** 67°36'S 67°29'W, rising to *c.* 500 m in N Pourquoi Pas Island, was partly surveyed from the ground by FIDS from "Stonington Island" in 1948 and photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57; in association with the names of characters from Jules Verne's *Vingt mille lieues sous les mers* (Paris, 1870) in this area, named after the servant of Prof. P. Arronax (*Mount Arronax*, q.v.) (APC, 1960, p. 3; BAS 250P sheet SQ 19–20/14 (Ext.), 1–DOS 1978).
- Consort Island**: see Consort Islands.
- Consort Islands** 67°52'S 68°42'W, two islands of the *Dion Islands* (q.v.), Marguerite Bay, following survey by FIDS from "Stonington Island" in October 1948 were named *Consort Islets*, in association with *Emperor Island* (q.v.) (APC, 1955, p. 7). *Consort Islands* (APC, 1959*a*, p. 5; BA chart 3577, 14.viii.1964). *Consort Island*, in error (BA, 1963, p. 15).
- Consort Islets**: see Consort Islands.
- Constitución, Punta** 63°34'S 59°46'W, E coast of Tower Island, Palmer Archipelago, was so called by AAE after the Argentine frigate *Constitución* (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter C).
- Consulens Hat** 60°43'S 45°39'W, rising to 210 m E of Port Jebesen, Signy Island, was charted and so called by Moe (chart, 1913*a*).
- Consul Reef** 67°54'S 68°42'W, S of Dion Islands, Marguerite Bay, was charted by an RN Hydrographic Survey Unit from HMS *Protector* in 1963, and so named in association with *Emperor Island* (q.v.) (APC, 1964, p. 3; BA chart 3577, 14.viii.1964).
- Contact Peak** 67°46'S 67°30'W, rising to *c.* 920 m in S Pourquoi Pas Island, was surveyed by BGLE in 1936 and resurveyed by FIDS from "Stonington Island" in 1948; so named because the peak marks the contact between granite and volcanic rocks (APC, 1955, p. 7; BAS 250P sheet SQ 19–20/14 (Ext.), 1–DOS 1978).
- Contact Peak**: see Hoskins Peak.
- Contact Point** 63°23'S 56°59'W, N side of Hope Bay, Trinity Peninsula, was roughly surveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in 1945 (when it was reported as an island) and resurveyed in 1955; so named because contacts between greywacke, tuff and diorite are exposed on the point (APC, 1955, p. 7; DOS 310 Hope Bay sheet, 1961).
- Contramaestre Agurto, Bajo**: see Contramaestre Agurto, Banco.
- Contramaestre Agurto, Banco** 63°18'S 57°54'W, shoal NW of Cape Legoupil, Trinity Peninsula, was so called by CAE, 1947–48, after Contramaestre [= boatswain] Agurto, a member of the expedition (Chile. DNH chart 503, 1948). *Banco Agurto* (Chile. DNH chart 503, 1951). *Bajo Agurto* (Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 21). *Bajo Contramaestre Agurto*, as rejected form (Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 21).
- Contramaestre González, Isla**: see Slumkey Island.
- Contramaestre Rivera, Isla**: see Sawyer Island.
- Contramaestre Salas, Punta** 63°33'S 58°55'W, SE of Cape Roquemaurel, Trinity Peninsula, was so called after Cabo Principal de Mar Fermín Salas, who was injured during AAE, 1953–54 (Argentina. MM, 1956, p. 6; Pierrou, 1970, p. 262).
- Contramaestre Vinett, Ensenada**: see Vinett, Ensenada.
- Contreras, Bajo**: see Suboficial Cp. Contreras, Bajo.
- Contreras, Islote** 63°33'S 58°59'W, off Cape Roquemaurel, Trinity Peninsula, was so called after a sailor who died in the Argentine frigate *25 de Mayo* in the war against Brazil, 1825–28 (Pierrou, 1970, p. 263).
- Contreras, Islote**: see Pfaff Island.
- Contreras, Monte** 64°52'S 63°03'W, rising to 580 m on Bryde Island, Danco Coast, was so called by AAE (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 257).
- Contreras, Monte**: see Banck, Mount.
- Contreras, Punta** 64°24'S 63°42'W, E side of Perrier Bay, Anvers Island, was so called after Suboficial (Cp.) Julio Contreras Aravena, of the Chilean Navy, who helped in the construction of the Chilean station "Arturo Prat" in 1947 (Chile. DNH chart 1501, 1962; IHA, 1974, p. 83). *Punta Quinton*, referring to erroneous application on some charts (*Quinton Point*, q.v.) (Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 83).
- Convent, The**: see Cathedral Crags.
- Conway, Cabo, Cap**: see Conway, Cape.
- Conway, Cape** 62°50'S 61°26'W, S point of Snow Island, was roughly charted by Foster in 1829 and named after HMS *Conway*, in which Foster had served (Foster and Kendall, chart, 1829*a*; BA chart 3205, 1.vi.1901; APC, 1955, p. 7; DOS 610 sheet W 62 60, 1968). *Cabo Wallace*, in error (*Cape Wallace*, q.v.) (Riso Patron S., 1908, end map). *Cap Conway* (Charcot, 1912, Pl. 1). *Kapp Conway* (HA chart, 1928). The cape was re-charted by DI in 1933–35. *Cabo Conway* (Argentina. IGM map, 1946; Pierrou, 1970, p. 263; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 83). *Capo Conway* (Zavatti, 1958, Tav. 9). *Mys Konuey* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961).
- Conway, Capo**: see Conway, Cape.
- Conway Island** 66°09'S 65°28'W, on S side of Holtedah Bay, Graham Coast, was photographed from the air by FIDASE and surveyed from the ground by FIDS from "Prospect Point" in 1956–57; in association with the names of pioneers of ski-mountaineering applied in this area, named after Sir William Martin Conway, 1st Baron Conway of Allington (1856–1937), English mountaineer and pioneer of polar ski-ing, who ski'd across Vestspitsbergen in 1896; President, Alpine Club, 1902–04; first President, Alpine Ski Club, 1908–11 (APC, 1959*a*, p. 5).

*Conway, Kapp*: see Conway, Cape.

**Cooke Crags** 83°10'S 50°43'W, rising to c. 1 500 m in N Forrestal Range, Pensacola Mountains, were photographed from the air by USN in 1964; following USGS field work from 1965, named after James R. Cooke, USGS geophysicist who worked in the area, 1978–79 (APC, 1980, p. 3).

**Cook Summit** 64°24'S 62°24'W, highest peak (1 590 m) in *Solvay Mountains* (q.v.), Brabant Island, between Celsius Peak and Galen Peak, following its ascent by a JSEBI party, 4 December 1984, was named after Dr Frederick Arthur Cook (1865–1940), American polar explorer and surgeon with BeAE; surgeon on US Greenland expedition, 1891–92 (R. E. Peary); Leader, Mount McKinley expedition, 1906; Leader, North Polar expedition, 1907–09, on which he claimed to have reached the North Pole, 21 April 1908 (APC, 1986, p. 3).

*Coolins, Bahía*: see Collins Harbour.

*Copper, Glaciar*: see Copper Col.

*Copper Mine, Península de*: see Coppermine Peninsula.

*Copernicus Range*: see Antarctandes.

*Copihue, Punta*: see Beneden Head.

*“Copland Observatory”*: see Scotia Bay.

**Copper Col** 64°44'S 63°22'W, rising to c. 500 m E of Børgen Bay, Anvers Island, was roughly surveyed by DI in 1933, when the name *Copper Glacier* was applied to the glacier on its SE side, in association with *Copper Peak* (q.v.) (BA chart 3213, 14.i.1929). *Ventisquero Copper* (Chile. DNH chart LI, 1947; IHA, 1974, p. 84). *Glaciar Copper* (Argentina. MM chart 106, 1949). *Glaciar Cobre* [translation of English name] (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 331). *Glaciar del Cobre* (Argentina. MM, 1957b, p. 3; Pierrou, 1970, p. 252). *Glaciar Cooper* [sic], as rejected form (Argentina. MM, 1957b, p. 3). Following re-survey by FIDS from “Arthur Harbour” in 1955, the name *Copper Col* was applied to the present feature (APC, 1958, p. 4; BAS 250P sheet SQ 19–20/3, 1–DOS 1979).

*Copper, Glaciar, Glacier*: see Copper Col.

*Coppermine*: see Coppermine Peninsula.

*Copper Mine, Ance*: see Mitchell Cove.

*Copper Mine, Caleta*: see Coppermine Cove.

**Coppermine Cove** 62°23'S 59°42'W, SE of Fort William, NW Robert Island, was roughly charted by nineteenth-century sealers. The name *Copper Mine Cove* was originally applied to *Mitchell Cove* (q.v.) from the copper-coloured superficial staining of the lavas and tuffs in the area (Powell, chart, 1822a; Thomas, 1921, p. 85; BA, 1930, p. 63), but was later applied to the present feature, following recharting by DI in 1934–35 (Nelson and others, chart, 1935b). *Caleta Copper Mine*, referring to the present feature (Argentina. MM chart ZZ, 1948; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 84). A Chilean refuge hut was established on this cove in January 1950 (Thomas and Addison, 1954, p. 165). *Caleta Mina de Cobra* [translation of English name] (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 210; Pierrou, 1970, p. 522). *Coppermine Cove* (APC, 1955, p. 7; BA chart 1774, 1956; 1776, 17.vii.1968). The cove was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57, and surveyed from the ground by FIDS, 1957–59. “*Refugio Piloto Pardo*”, referring to the refuge hut named after Capt. L. Pardo (*Pardo Ridge*, q.v.) (Chile. IH chart 1406, 1958). *Caleta C. Mine* (Araya and Hervé, 1966, p. 41).

*Copper Mine Cove*: see Coppermine Cove or Mitchell Cove.

**Coppermine Peninsula** 62°22'S 59°43'W, terminating in Fort William, NW Robert Island, was called *Península Copper Mine* in association with *Coppermine Cove* (q.v.) (González-

Ferrán and Katsui, 1970, sketch map p. 130); following its designation in 1971 as SPA No. 16 under the Antarctic Treaty (FCO, 1971, p. 12), named *Coppermine Peninsula* (APC, 1974, p. 3; BA, 1974, p. 164). *Coppermine* (Leó, 1975, p. 16). *Península de Cooper* [sic] *Mine* (Corrego and others, 1975, p. 64). *Península de Copper Mine* (Leó, 1975, p. 16).

*Copper Mine, Península (de)*: see Coppermine Peninsula.

*Coppermine (Robert) Island*: see Robert Island.

*Copper, Mount(ain)*: see Copper Peak.

**Copper Nunataks** 74°22'S 64°55'W, rising to c. 1 500 m at head of Wetmore Glacier, Orville Coast, were photographed from the air by USN, 1965–67, and mapped from air photographs by USGS; named from the copper minerals (chalcopyrite and malachite) discovered in the rocks by USGS in 1970–73 (APC, 1975, p. 3; Rowley and others, 1977, map Fig. 2; BAS 500P sheet SS 17–20/SE, 1–DOS 1981).

**Copper Peak** 64°43'S 63°21'W, rising to 1 125 m NE of Børgen Bay, Anvers Island, was sighted by BeAE in February 1898; roughly surveyed by DI, 1925–27, and named probably after the usage of whalers, following the collection in about 1918 of a rich sample of copper ore nearby (Thomas, 1921, p. 89) (BA chart 3213, 14.i.1929; APC, 1955, p. 7; BAS 250P sheet SQ 19–20/3, 1–DOS 1979). *Copper Mountain* (Wilkins, 1930, p. 362). *Pico Copper* (Chile. DNH chart LI, 1947; IHA, 1974, p. 83). *Cerro Cobre* [= copper hill], *Pico Cobre* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 26, 268). *Monte Del Cobre, Mount Copper (Cerro o Monte del Cobre)* (Kosack, 1955b, p. 86, map facing p. 88). The peak was resurveyed by FIDS from “Arthur Harbour” in 1955. *Green Spur*, in allusion to its greenish colour caused by copper minerals (BA chart 3213, 23.iii.1956). *Pico Verde* [= green peak] (Argentina. MM chart 129, 1957; Pierrou, 1970, p. 713).

*Copper Peak*: see Wall Range.

*Copper, Pico*: see Billie Peak or Copper Peak.

*Copper Ridge*: see Hopeful, Mount.

*Copper, Ventisquero*: see Copper Col.

*Cora, Caleta*: see Cora Cove.

**Cora Cove** 62°28'S 60°20'W, S side of Desolation Island, off Livingston Island, was charted by Powell in 1821; named *Cora's Cove* after the brig *Cora* (Capt. R. Fildes, *Fildes Strait*, q.v.), of Liverpool, lost there on 6 January 1821 (Fildes, 1821b, chart [1]; BA, 1916, p. 392); recharted by DI in 1934–35. *Coras Cove* (France. SHM, 1937, p. 397.) *Caleta Cora* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 221; Pierrou, 1970, p. 265). *Cora Cove* (APC, 1955, p. 7; BA chart 1774, 14.ix.1962).

*Cora Island*: see Desolation Island.

**Coral Point** 64°49'S 62°52'W, S point of South Island, S of Waterboat Point, Danco Coast, was so called by BAE, 1920–22 (Bagshawe, map, 1921). *Punta Maruja*, so called by CAE, 1950–51, after the wife of Tte Fernando Ferrer F., the expedition hydrographic officer (Chile. DNH chart 511, 1951; IHA, 1974, p. 196).

*Cora('s) Cove*: see Cora Cove.

*Cora's Island*: see Desolation Island.

**Corbeil, Île** c. 65°04'S 65°10'W, one of the Dannebrog Islands, Wilhelm Archipelago, was so called by FAE, 1903–05, after M. Corbeil (Charcot, 1906b, p. 476).

*Corbeta, Islas, Islotes*: see Bruce Islands.

*Corbeta Uruguay, Bahía*: see Uruguay Cove.

*Corcho, Punta*: see Gaudin Point.

*Cordero, Caleta*: see Mutton Cove.

**Cordero, Punta** 64°40'S 62°19'W, N entrance point of Beaupré

- Cove, Danco Coast, was so called by AAE after a vice-admiral in the Argentine Navy (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter C).
- Cordier, Islote*: see Goudier Island.
- Cordiner Peaks** 82°48'S 53°30'W, S of Dufek Massif, Pensacola Mountains, rising to 1 255 m and including Rosser Ridge, Sumrall Peak and Jackson Peak, were seen from the air on a flight by a USN P2V-2N Neptune aircraft from McMurdo Sound to Weddell Sea and back, 13 January 1956; named after Capt. Douglas L. Cordiner, USN, observer on the flight, in association with the names of other crew members in this area (NGS map, 1957*b*; USBGN, 1960, p. 2; USGS sheet SU 21-25/9, 1969; APC, 1974, p. 3). *Piki Kordiner* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). The peaks were photographed from the air by USN in 1964 and surveyed from the ground on US Pensacola Mountains Project, 1965-66. *Picos Cordiner* (Pierrou, 1970, p. 267).
- Cordiner, Picos*: see Cordiner Peaks.
- Cordini Glacier** 69°57'S 62°32'W, flowing E into Larsen Ice Shelf, S of Lewis Point, Wilkins Coast, was surveyed by FIDS-RARE from "Stonington Island", 1947-48; photographed from the air by USN, 1966-69; named after I. Rafael Cordini, Argentine author of reports on the geology and glaciology of the Antarctic Peninsula and Weddell Sea region (APC, 1977, p. 9; USGS sketch map Palmer Land (North Part), 1979).
- Cordovez, Islote*: see Lobodon Island.
- Cordovez, Paso*: see Croker Passage.
- Corelli'ego, Trio*: see Middle Islet.
- Corelli Horn** 70°46'S 69°25'W, rising to c. 1 200 m at N end of LeMay Range, Alexander Island, after map compilation by FIDS in 1959 from air photographs taken by RARE in 1947, was named after Arcangelo Corelli (1653-1713), Italian composer, in association with the names of other composers in this area ([in 70°42'S 69°49'W] APC, 1961, p. 2; Searle, 1963, end map; [co-ordinates corrected from USLANDSAT imagery of January 1973] BAS 250P sheet SR 19-20/9, 1-DOS 1978; APC, 1982, p. 3).
- Corelli Trio*: see Middle Islet.
- Coria, Islote*: see Dobrowolski Island.
- Cormorán, Isla*: see Cormorán, Roca.
- Cormorán, Roca** [= cormorant rock] 60°46'S 44°47'W, off Cape Davidson, Laurie Island, was so called by AAE (Argentina. CNA, 1947, map p. 54). *Isla Cormorán* (Diáz Molano and Homet, [1948], map p. 259).
- Cormorant Island** 64°48'S 63°59'W, ESE of Arthur Harbour, Anvers Island, following air photography by FIDASE and survey by an RN Hydrographic Survey Unit from HMS *Protector*, 1956-57, was so named from the large number of cormorants (*Phalacrocorax atriceps*) observed there (APC, 1959*a*; p. 5; BA chart 3572, 12.viii.1960).
- Corner, Archipel*: see Corner Island.
- Corner Cliffs** 72°01'S 68°23'W, rising to c. 500 m S of Saturn Glacier, Alexander Island, George VI Sound, were seen from the air by Ellsworth, 23 November 1935; surveyed by FIDS from "Stonington Island" in November 1949 and so named because they mark the point where the exposed rock of E Alexander Island turns from an N-S to an NE-SW line (APC, 1955, p. 7; DCS 601 sheet W 72 68, 1956; BAS 250P sheet SS 19-21/1, 1-DOS 1974). *Skaly Korner-Klifs* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). *Skaly Korner* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 24).
- Corner, Isla*: see Corner Island.
- Corner Island** 65°15'S 64°15'W, SE end of Meek Channel, Argentine Islands (q.v.), Graham Coast, was charted by BGLE in 1935 as two islands forming a rough L-shape and named descriptively *Corner Islands* (Rymill, 1938*b*; BA chart 3213, 7.ii.1947; APC, 1955, p. 7). *Islas de Corner* (Rymill and others, 1943, map facing p. 72). *Archipel Corner* (Rouch, 1944, map p. 11). *Isla Corner* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 291). *Islas Corner* (Argentina. MM, 1957*b*, p. 9; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 84). *Islotes del Rincón* [= corner islets] (Argentina. MM, 1957*b*, p. 9). *Islas del Rincón* (Argentina. MM, 1960*a*, p. 10; Pierrou, 1970, p. 624). The feature was recharted as one island by an RN Hydrographic Survey Unit from HMS *Protector* in 1964-65. *Corner Island* (BA chart 3213, 10.viii.1973; APC, 1980, p. 3).
- Corner Island*: see Cornet Island.
- Corner Islands, Islas (de)*: see Corner Island.
- Corner Peak** 63°35'S 58°40'W, rising to 930 m ESE of Cape Roquemaurel, Trinity Peninsula, was surveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in September 1946 and so named because it marks the corner of a broad valley rising to the ESE (BA chart 3205, 12.ii.1954; APC, 1955, p. 7; BAS 250 sheet SP 21-22/13, 1-DOS 1974). *Pyramid Hill* ([Hunt], 1951-52*a*). *Pico Corner* (Chile. DNH chart 1400, 1961; IHA, 1974, p. 84).
- Corner, Pico*: see Corner Peak.
- Corner, Roca (de), Rocas*: see Corner Rock.
- Corner Rock** 65°15'S 64°15'W, submerged rock in SE entrance of Meek Channel, Argentine Islands, Graham Coast, was charted by BGLE in 1935 and so named in association with *Corner Island* (q.v.) (Rymill, 1938*b*; BA chart 3213, 7.ii.1947; APC, 1955, p. 7). *Roca de Corner* (Rymill and others, 1943, map facing p. 72). *Roca Corner* (Argentina. MM, 1958*b*, p. 151). *Rocas Corner, Roca del Rincón* [translation of English name] (Pierrou, 1970, p. 267, 625).
- Cornet*: see Cornet, The.
- Corneta, Cerro*: see Cornet, The.
- Cornet Island** 65°34'S 64°59'W, W side of Grandidier Channel, Graham Coast, following air photography by FIDASE, 1956-57, was so named from its shape as seen from the air (APC, 1959*a*, p. 5; BA chart 3573, 26.viii.1960). *Corner [sic] Island* (BA, 1974, p. 193).
- Cornet, The** 61°08'S 54°47'W, rising to 850 m in E Elephant Island, was surveyed by JSEEI and named descriptively *Cornet* (Agnew, 1972, map p. 207). *The Cornet* (DOS 610 sheet W 61 54 (Ext.), 1-GSGS 1972; APC, 1974, p. 3). *Cerro Corneta* [= cornet hill] (Argentina. MM chart H-710, 1977).
- Cornice Channel** 65°15'S 64°16'W, between Galindez Island and Skua Island, Argentine Islands, Graham Coast, was charted by BGLE in 1935-36 (Rymill and others, 1938*a*, map following p. 56); named in reference to the cornice overhanging the 30-m ice cliff on the Galindez Island side of the channel (APC, 1955, p. 7; BA chart 3213, 23.iii.1956; 22.ix.1967); recharted by an RN Hydrographic Survey Unit from HMS *Protector* in 1964-65.
- Cornish Islands** 67°00'S 67°28'W, in Hanusse Bay, Loubet Coast, were photographed from the air by RARE in 1947-48 and by FIDASE in 1956-57; in association with the names of glaciologists grouped in this area, named after Dr Vaughan Cornish (1862-1948), English geographer who made pioneer investigations on snow-drift forms, 1901-14; author of *Waves of sand and snow* (London, 1914) (APC, 1960, p. 3; BA chart 3571, 14.vii.1961). *Islotes Cornish* (Chile. DNH, 1962, p. 185; IHA, 1974, 85).
- Cornish, Islotes*: see Cornish Islands.

*Cornowalis Isle*: see Cornwallis Island.

**Cornu, Mount** 64°10'S 60°38'W, rising to c. 1 450 m on SW side of Wright Ice Piedmont, Danco Coast, was photographed from the air by FIDASE in 1956–57; in association with the names of aviation pioneers grouped in this area, named after Paul Cornu (b. 1881), French engineer who, in a machine of his own construction, was the first man to leave the ground in a helicopter (although not vertically), 13 November 1907 (APC, 1960, p. 3; BA chart 3205, 23.xi.1962; BAS 250 sheet SQ 19–20/4, 1–DOS 1974).

*Cornwalis, Île*: see Cornwallis Island.

**Cornwall Glacier** 80°44'S 26°30'W, flowing S into Recovery Glacier, Shackleton Range, was surveyed by TAE in October 1957; named after Gen. Sir James Handyside Marshall-Cornwall (1887–1985), member of the Committee of Management, TAE; President, RGS, 1954–58 (APC, 1962, p. 9; DOS 610 sheet W 80 24/26, 1963); photographed from the air by USN in 1967.

*Cornwallis Eiland, Île, Insel, Isla*: see Cornwallis Island.

**Cornwallis Island** 61°05'S 54°28'W, rising to 470 m above sea level ENE of Elephant Island, was roughly charted by Bransfield in 1820 and named probably after Adm. Sir William Cornwallis, RN (1744–1819), Commander-in-Chief, Channel Fleet, 1801–06 (Bransfield, chart, [1820b]; Baird, 1821, p. 233; BA chart [no number], 1822; 3205, 23.ix.1949; APC, 1955, p. 7; DOS 610 sheet W 61 54 (Ext.), 1–GSGS 1972). *Cornwallis's Island* (Powell, chart, 1822a). *Cornwallis's Isle* (Powell, 1822b, p. 7). *Île Cornwallis* (Eyriès and Malte-Brun, 1823, map facing p. 237). *Cornowalis [sic] Isle* (Powell, 1824a, p. 100). *Cornwallis Insel* (Weddell, 1827, third end map). *Ostrov Mikhaylova* [= Michael's island] (Bellingshausen, 1831a, Sheet 62). *Île Cornwallis [sic]* (d'Urville, 1838, map following p. 1170). *Isla Cornwallis* (Riso Patron S., 1908, end map; Pierrou, 1970, p. 268; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 85). *Cornwallis Ö* (HA chart, 1928). The island was recharted by DI in 1933–35. *Mikhailov Island* (Debenham, 1945, p. 434). *Michailoff's Island*, as rejected name (USBGN, 1947, p. 149). *Mikhaylova* (Bellingshausen, 1949, map facing p. 336). *Ostrov Mikhaylova (Kornuels)* (Soviet Union. BSE, 1950, map following p. 484). *Wyspa Michajłowa* (Machowski, 1953, map p. 90). The island was photographed from the air by FIDASE in 1957. *Cornwallis Eiland* (Knapp, 1958, p. 571). *Isla Cornwallis [sic]* (Argentina. IGM map 3737, 1958). *Ostrov Mikhaylova (Kornuollis)* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). *Ostrov Michajłowa (Cornwallis Island)* (Soviet Union. GUGK map 221, 1973). *Isla Cornwallis [sic]*, as rejected form (Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 85). *Cornwallis* (Furse, 1979, p. 240).

**Cornwall Island** 62°21'S 59°43'W, off Clothier Harbour, Robert Island, was described as an island by the nineteenth-century sealers (Fildes, 1821c); included by Powell in the group called *Heywood's Isles (Heywood Island, q.v.)*; seen from a distance by DI in 1935, charted as the NW point of Robert Island, and named *Cornwall Point*, after Cornwall House, London SE1, where the Admiralty Hydrographic Office was formerly situated (Nelson and others, chart, 1935b; BA, 1942, p. 42; chart 1774, 9.vii.1948; APC, 1955, p. 7). *Punta Cornwall* (Argentina. MM chart ZZ, 1948; Pierrou, 1970, p. 268). *Punta Conrwall [sic]* (Argentina. MM chart ALFA, 1954). Air photography by FIDASE in 1956 confirmed that the feature is an island. *Isla Hummock (Heywood Island, q.v.)* (Chile. DNH chart 1405, 1961). *Cornwall Island* (APC, 1962, p. 9; DOS 610 sheet W 62 58, 1968).

*Cornwallis Ö*: see Cornwallis Island.

*Cornwallis's Island, Isle*: see Cornwallis Island.

*Cornwall Point*: see Cornwall Island.

*Cornwall, Punta*: see Cornwall Point or Misnomer Point.

*Coronación Isla*: see Coronation Island.

*Coronation Eiland, Île, Insel, Isla (de la)*: see Coronation Island.

**Coronation Island** 60°38'S 45°35'W, the largest of the *South Orkney Islands* (q.v.), was discovered and partly charted on 6 December 1821 by Powell, who landed (near *Spine Island, q.v.*), took possession of the island in the name of King George IV and named it *Coronation Isle* as “the first land discovered since the coronation of our most gracious sovereign” [on 19 July 1821] (Powell, 1822b, p. 8; chart, 1822a); independently rediscovered by Weddell in 1822, charted by him in January 1823 and renamed *Pomona or Mainland*, after the main island of the Orkney Islands, Scotland (Weddell, 1825a, p. 20–26 and map facing p. 25). *Coronation Island* (Powell, 1824a, p. 103; BA chart 1238, 7.ix.1839; 1775, 17.viii.1934; APC, 1955, p. 7; DOS 510 South Orkney Islands, West Sheet, 1963). *Île Coronation* (Powell, 1824a, map facing p. 5). *Pomona* (Weddell, 1827, second end map). *Powell Island* (q.v.), in error (SDUK, map, 1838). *Coronation Insel* (Neumayer, 1872a, Tafel 2). *Pomona or Coronation Island* (USHO, 1894, p. 437). *Coronation Ön* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904a, Del. 2, end map). *Isla de la Coronation* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904–05, Tomo 2, end map). *Coronation Eiland* (Ruys, 1905, map following p. 88). *Isla Coronación* (Riso Patron S., 1908, p. 11; Pierrou, 1970, p. 268). The island was further charted by Sørllé and Borge in 1912–13 (Sørllé, chart, 1912; Sørllé and Borge, chart, 1913). *Kroningseiland* [translation of English name] (Shackleton, [1921], end map). *Coronation Öya* (Sørllé, chart, [1930]). The island was recharted by DI in January 1933 (Marr, 1935, p. 329–30). *Coronation* (France. SHM, 1937, p. 389). *Isla Coronation* (Justo, 1947). *Mainland, Pomona Island*, as rejected names (USBGN, 1947, p. 149). *Ostrov Koroneysheh* (Soviet Union. BSE, 1950, map following p. 484). The island was surveyed by FIDS from Signy, 1956–58. *Isola Coronation* (Zavatti, 1958, Tav. 9). The area bounded by Foul Point and Conception Point on the N coast of the island was designated SPA No. 18 under the Antarctic Treaty (SPRI, 1986, p. 247). [For details of occupation see *Sandefjord Bay*.]

*Coronation Isle, Isola, Ön, Öya*: see Coronation Island.

“*Coronel Videla*”: see Legoupil, Cape.

**Corral Point** 60°44'S 45°42'W, SW point of Moe Island, off Signy Island, following survey by FIDS from Signy in 1947, was named, in association with *Moe Island* (q.v.), after the whale catcher *Corral* which operated in the South Orkney Islands, 1912–13, under A/S Corral, a subsidiary of Messrs Christensen and Co., Corral, Chile (*Fyr Channel, Tioga Hill, q.v.*) (APC, 1955, p. 8; DOS 510 South Orkney Islands, West Sheet, 1963).

*Correa, Pasaje*: see Graham Passage.

*Correa, Picacho*: see López Nunatak.

**Correa, Punta** 62°30'S 59°42'W, S side of Discovery Harbour, Greenwich Island, was so called by CAE, 1947, after Hernán Correa Rodríguez, cameraman for Dirección de Informaciones y Cultura with the expedition (Chile. DNH chart 500, 1951; IHA, 1974, p. 85).

**Correo, Islotes** 65°43'S 64°25'W, two islands or ice rises SE of Lizard Island, Bigo Bay, Graham Coast, were photographed from the air by FIDASE in 1957; so called by AAE after a cut-

- ter in Alnte G. Brown's squadron in 1814 (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter C).
- Correo; Picacho*: see López Nunatak.
- Corrientes, Nunatak c. 82°10'S 39°30'W, apparently lying 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 Argentine home province of the Chief of Operations for this flight (Argentina. MM, NM 21/1.xi.1964; Pierrou, 1970, p. 270). 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.
- "Corrientes, Refugio": see Halley.
- Corry, Cabo, Cap(e), Isla*: see Corry Island.
- Corry Island** 63°43'S 57°32'W, rising to 510 m in Prince Gustav Channel, Trinity Peninsula, S of Eagle Island, was sighted by Ross on 6 January 1843 and charted as part of the peninsula; named *Cape Corry* after Henry Thomas Lowry Corry (1803-73), Member of Parliament for Tyrone, 1826-73; Junior Lord of the Admiralty, 1841-45; Secretary, 1845-46 and 1858-59; First Lord, 1867-68 (BA chart 1238, 1844; Ross, 1847a, p. 344; BA chart 3205, 2.ix.1938). *Cap Corry* (Ross, 1847b, p. 402). *Cabo Corry* (Nordenskjöld, 1904c, p. 23). *Kap Corry* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904b, Vol. 1, p. 357). *Kaap Corry* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1907, p. 130). *Kapp Corry* (HA chart, 1928). Following his flight on 21 November 1935, Ellsworth reported the feature as an island, which was confirmed from survey by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in August 1945. *Corry Island* (BA chart 3205, 23.ix.1949; APC, 1955, p. 8; BAS 250 sheet SP 21-22/13, 1-DOS 1974). *Isla Corry* (Chile. DNH chart L, 1951; Pierrou, 1970, p. 270; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 85). *Cabo Circular* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 331). The island was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956-57. *Isla San Carlos* (Argentina. IAA map, [1959c]).
- Corry, Kaap, Kap(p)*: see Corry Island.
- Corsair Bight 61°55'S 58°15'W, between Pottinger Point and False Round Point, N King George Island, was so called by PAE because "the name reminds of HM Corsair Sir Francis Drake" (*Drake Glacier, Drake Passage*, q.v.) (Birkenmajer, 1984, p. 167 and maps Figs 7 and 8, p. 170-71). *Zatoka Korsarza* [translation of English name] (Birkenmajer, 1984, p. 167).
- Corsario, Islotte [=cruiser islet] 68°49'S 71°46'W, off Bongrain Ice Piedmont, N Alexander Island, was so called by AAE (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter C), but the feature seen was probably an iceberg.
- Corsario, Rocas*: see Cruiser Rocks.
- Cortado, Cerro*: see Noel Hill.
- Cortes, Mount** 68°29'S 66°06'W, rising to 1 490 m SW of Gibbs 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; in association with the names of pioneers of navigation grouped in this area, named after Martin Cortes, Spanish author of *Arte de navegar* (Sevilla, 1551), an important manual of navigation which went through many editions and translations, and replaced the work of the same title by Pedro de Medina (*Mount Medina*, q.v.) (APC, 1962, p. 9; DOS 610 sheet W 68 66, 1963). *Mount Cortés* [*sic*] (USGS sketch map Palmer Land (North Part), 1979).
- Corwallis, Isla*: see Cornwallis Island.
- Cosmé Maciel, Rocas 66°50'S 67°51'W, were reported in Buchanan Passage, off Adelaide Island, and so called by AAE after the first man to raise the Argentine flag in 1810 (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter C).
- Cossets(?) Harbour*: see Mitchell Cove.
- Cossio, Punta*: see Blue Dyke.
- Costa, Cerro de la [=coast hill] 63°45'S 58°21'W, rising to 540 m near coast W of Azimuth Hill, Trinity Peninsula, was so called by AAE (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter D).
- Costa Lázara, Cabo 64°20'S 56°55'W, NE extremity of Snow Hill Island, was so called by AAE, 1953-54, after Costa Lázara, an Argentine Navy pilot who was killed in a flying accident (Argentina. MM chart 124, 1957; Pierrou, 1970, p. 270).
- Coughtrey Cove*: see Oscar Cove.
- Coughtrey, Isla(nd)*: see Coughtrey Peninsula.
- Coughtrey Peninsula** 64°54'S 62°52'W, E side of *Paradise Harbour* (q.v.), Danco Coast, was mapped as an island by Ferguson in 1913-14 and named *Coughtrey Island* (Ferguson, 1918b; 1921, map p. 46 and p. 48; [incorrectly described as near N entrance of Paradise Harbour] USHO, 1943, p. 125). AAE, 1949-50, charted the feature as a peninsula and erected a refuge hut. AAE, 1950-51, established a station at this site, 6 April 1951, and called it "*Destacamento Naval Almirante Brown*" after Almirante Guillermo Brown (1777-1857), Argentine patriot of Irish birth who became the first Admiral in command of the Argentine Navy (Thomas, 1954, p. 161; Pierrou, 1970, p. 159). The station was partly destroyed by fire in 1951 but rebuilt in January 1952. *Isla Coughtrey* (Cordini, 1955, p. 14). *Península Sanavirón*, after the hydrographic survey ship *Sanavirón*, which operated in the Antarctic for several seasons (Argentina. MM, 1956, p. 80; Pierrou, 1970, p. 646). "*Almirante Brown*" (Argentina. MM, 1957a, p. 126; BAS 250 sheet SQ 19-20/4, 1-DOS 1974). "*Base Almirante Brown*" (Argentina. MM, 1957a, p. 109). The station was evacuated in 1959-60, and subsequently used only as a summer station until 1964-65, when it was re-occupied as a permanent scientific station. *Coughtrey Peninsula* (APC, 1960, p. 3; BA, 1965, p. 18; BAS 250 sheet SQ 19-20/4, 1-DOS 1974). "*Al'mirante-Brown*" (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 24). "*Almirante Brown Station*" (BA, 1967, p. 20). "*Station Almirante Brown*" (BA, 1974, p. 187). The Argentine station was destroyed by fire, 12 April 1984.
- Coulter Glacier** 69°20'S 71°47'W, flowing S into Lazarev Bay, N Alexander Island, following ground surveys by BAS from "Fossil Bluff", 1975-76, was named after Capt. R. W. Coulter, Master of USNS *Alatna*, ODF, 1969 (APC, 1980, p. 3).
- Coulter, Mount** 83°17'S 58°02'W, rising to c. 1 000 m in Schmidt Hills, Neptune Range, Pensacola Mountains, was photographed from the air by USN and surveyed from the ground by USGS, 1963-64; named after Leroy G. Coulter, USN, cook, "Ellsworth Station", winter 1958 (USGS sheet SU 21-25/13, 1969; APC, 1974, p. 3).
- Couperin Bay** 72°08'S 74°22'W, S coast of Beethoven Peninsula, Alexander Island, between Perce Point and Berlioz point, was mapped by BAS from US LANDSAT imagery of January 1973 (BAS 250P sheet SS 16-18/4, 1-DOS 1974); in association with the names of composers in this area, named after François Couperin (1668-1733), French composer (APC, 1980, p. 3).
- Couppent Point** 63°16'S 57°36'W, N coast of Trinity Peninsula, was charted by FAE, 1837-40, in February 1838 and named *Cap Legoupil, Cap Le Goupil* or *Cap Goupil* (d'Urville, 1838, map facing p. 1170; 1842, p. 155; Vincendon-Dumoulin, 1847,

Pl. 8), but this name came to be incorrectly identified with the feature 17 km to the WSW (*Cape Legoupil*, q.v.). Following surveys by FIDS from "Hope Bay", 1945–47, and air photography by FIDASE, 1956–57, the present feature was re-named *Coupvent Point*, after Enseigne de Vaisseau August-Elie-Aimé Coupvent-Desbois (b. 1814), of *Zélée* and later of *Astrolabe*, whose name was originally applied by FAE to one of the *Duroch Islands* (q.v.) (APC, 1964, p. 3; BAS 250 sheet SP 21–22/13, 1–DOS 1974).

*Coupvent, Roca, Roche(r), Rock, Skj.*: see Duroch Islands.

**Courtauld, Mount** 70°20'S 67°30'W, rising to 1 830 m between Chapman Glacier and Meiklejohn Glacier, George VI Sound, was photographed from the air and surveyed from the ground by BGLE in October 1936 (Stephenson, 1940, map facing p. 232); further surveyed from a distance by FIDS from "Stonington Island" in 1949; named after Augustine Courtauld (1904–59), British Arctic explorer who assisted in the organization of BGLE; member of BAARE (APC, 1955, p. 8; DCS 601 sheet W 70 66, 1956; BAS 250P sheet SR 19–20/10, 1–DOS 1974). *Mount Courtauld* [sic] (USHO chart 6639, 1955). *Mount Courtwald* [sic] (USHO chart V30–SP6, 1959). *Gora Kortold* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). The feature was resurveyed by BAS from "Stonington Island", 1962–72.

*Courtier Island*: see Courtier Islands.

**Courtier Islands** 67°52'S 68°43'W, part of the *Dion Islands* (q.v.), Marguerite Bay, were surveyed by FIDS from "Stonington Island" in June 1949 and named *Courtier Islets* in association with *Emperor Island* (q.v.) (APC, 1955, p. 8); further surveyed by an RN Hydrographic Survey Unit from HMS *Protector* in 1963. *Courtier Islands* (APC, 1959a, p. 5; BA chart 3577, 14.viii.1964). *Courtier Island* (BA, 1963, p. 30). *Coustier* [sic] *Island* (BA, 1972, p. 71).

*Courtier Islets*: see Courtier Islands.

**Court Nunatak** 73°21'S 61°36'W, rising to 685 m at head of New Bedford Inlet, Lassiter Coast, was photographed from the air by USAS, 30 December 1940 (USHO, 1943, upper photograph p. 276); surveyed from the ground by FIDS–RARE from "Stonington Island" in December 1947; named after Arnold Court (b. 1914), US meteorologist and member of the USAS "West Base" party (APC, 1955, p. 8; USHO chart 6639, 1955; DOS 601 sheet W 73 60, 1957; USGS sketch map Ellsworth Land–Palmer Land, 1969). *Nunatak Kort* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). *Nunatak Court* (Chile. DNH, 1962, p. 230; IHA, 1974, p. 85). The nunatak was photographed from the air by USN, 1965–67. *Roca Court* (Chile. IGM map 27, 1966).

*Court, Nunatak, Roca*: see Court Nunatak.

*Courtauld, Mount*: see Courtauld, Mount.

*Courtwald, Mount*: see Courtauld, Mount.

*Coustier Island*: see Courtier Islands.

*Couverville Island*: see Rongé Island.

*Covadonga, Bahía, Harbor*: see Covadonga Harbour.

**Covadonga Harbour** 63°19'S 57°54'W, off the Chilean station "Bernardo O'Higgins", *Cape Legoupil* (q.v.), Trinity Peninsula, was named *Bahía Covadonga* or *Puerto Fragata Covadonga* by CAE, 1947–48, after the frigate *Covadonga* of the expedition (Chile. DNH chart 503, 1948). *Ensenada Teniente Galvez, Ensenada Galvez*, apparently referring to the S part of the harbour (Chile. DNH chart 503, 1948; 1951). *Puerto Covadonga* (Chile. DNH chart 503, 1951). *Baie de Port Covadonga* (France. SHM, 1954, p. 47). The harbour was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57. *Covadonga Harbor*

(USOO chart 6650, 1963; USBGN, 1964, p. 12). *Covadonga Harbour* (APC, 1964, p. 3; BAS 250 sheet SP 21–22/13, 1–DOS 1974). *Rada Covadonga* (Chile. IH chart 1404, 1967; IHA, 1974, p. 86).

*Covadonga, Paso*: see Rodman Passage.

*Covadonga, Puerto, Rada*: see Covadonga Harbour.

*Cove, Roca, Rocher*: see Cove Rock.

**Cove Rock** 61°54'S 57°48'W, low off-shore rock W of North Foreland, King George Island, was charted by DI in 1937 and called descriptively *Cone Rock* (Hill, 1937). *Cove Rock*, probably through error in transcription (BA, 1942, p. 40; APC, 1955, p. 8; DOS 610 sheet W 62 56, 1968). *Rocher Cove* (France. SHM, 1954, p. 45). *Roca Cove* (Argentina. MM chart 104, 1949; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 86). *Roca Bóveda* [=cave rock] (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 199; Pierrou, 1970, p. 213). *Limit Rock* (q.v.), in error (BA chart 3205, 15.iii.1957).

*Cove Rock*: see Cave Island.

*Covey, Rocas*: see Covey Rocks.

**Covey Rocks** 67°33'S 67°43'W, six rocks off Cape Sáenz, Loubet Coast, were roughly surveyed by BGLE in 1936 (Rymill, 1938a, map facing p. 432); resurveyed by FIDS from "Stonington Island" in September 1948 and so named from their resemblance to a covey of partridges in a field (APC, 1955, p. 8; BA, 1956, p. 78; chart 3570, 21.ix.1957). *Rocas Covey* (Chile. DNH, 1962, p. 196; IHA, 1974, p. 86). *Rocas Gorriti*, so called by AAE after the Argentine patriot Ignacio Gorriti (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter G).

**Cowart, Mount** 83°42'S 56°09'W, rising to 1 245 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 Mstr-Sgt Ray Cowart, USAF, flight engineer and member of USAF Electronic Test Unit, Pensacola Mountains, 1957–58 (USGS sheet SU 21–25/13, 1969; APC, 1974, p. 3).

**Cox, Cape** 75°20'S 63°08'W, NE point of *Dodson Peninsula* (q.v.), Orville Coast, was photographed from the air by USN, 1965–67, and mapped from air photographs by USGS; named after Larry Eugene Cox, USARP radioman, "South Pole Station", winter 1964 (USGS sketch map Ellsworth Land–Palmer Land, 1969; APC, 1975, p. 3; BAS 500P sheet SS 17–20/SE, 1–DOS 1981).

*Coxcomb Hill*: see Cockscomb Hill.

**Cox Nunatak** 82°26'S 50°34'W, rising to 795 m at N end 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 Walter M. Cox, USN, photographer with MCB Special Detachment Bravo, "Ellsworth Station", winter 1957 (USGS sheet SU 21–25/10, 1969; APC, 1974, p. 3).

**Cox Reef** 67°45'S 69°05'W, rocks awash WNW of Adelaide, Adelaide Island, was charted by an RN Hydrographic Survey Unit from HMS *Protector* in 1963 and named after AB Edward Francis Cox, RN (b. 1940), a member of the unit (APC, 1964, p. 3; BA, 1963, p. 12; chart 3577, 14.viii.1964).

*Coy, Isla*: see Clear Island or Midas Island.

*C.P. Gustav Channel*: see Prince Gustav Channel.

*Crab*: see Crab Glacier.

**Crab Beach** 61°15'S 55°10'W, NNE of Cape Lookout, Elephant Island, was so called by JSEEIG in association with *Crab Glacier* (q.v.) (Furse, 1979, p. 196).

**Crab Cove** 65°05'S 63°38'W, S side of Flandres Bay, Danco

- Coast, was called *Bahía Cangrejo* [=crab bay] by AAE, 1951–52, from the resemblance of the W side of the bay to a crab's claw when seen from the air (Argentina. MM chart Ñ, 1954; Pierrou, 1970, p. 235); photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57. *Bahía Chávez*, in association with *Chavez Island* (q.v.) (Chile. DNH chart 1502, 1962; IHA, 1974, p. 74). *Cangrejo Cove* (USBGN, 1965, p. 94). *Crab Cove* (APC, 1980, p. 3).
- Crab Creek** 62°01'S 57°38'W, seasonal stream flowing S into Sherratt Bay between Melville Peak and Cape Melville, King George Island, was so called by PAE in association with *Crab Mound* (q.v.) (Birkenmajer, 1981c, Fig. 4B, p. 346; 1984, p. 167 and map Fig. 10, p. 173). *Potok Krabów* [translation of English name] (Birkenmajer, 1984, p. 167).
- Crabeater Point** 68°45'S 64°10'W, at head of Bowman Inlet, Bowman Coast, was photographed from the air by RARE in December 1947; surveyed from the ground by FIDS from "Stonington Island" in December 1958; so named from its resemblance to a recumbent crabeater seal (*Lobodon carcinophagus*) when seen from the air (APC, 1962, p. 9; DOS 610 sheet W 68 64, 1963). *Punta Pacheco*, presumably referring to this feature after Cabo 1° Federico Nicolás Pacheco, of the Argentine Air Force, who died on active service (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter P).
- Crab Glacier** 61°15'S 55°12'W, flowing SE from Mount Pendragon, Elephant Island, was so called by JSEEI (Burley, 1971, map inside front cover). *Crab* (Mogford in Furse, 1979, p. 204).
- Crab Mound** 62°01'S 57°58'W, rising to c. 140 m between Melville Peak and Cape Melville, King George Island, was so called by PAE from the fossil crabs found there (Birkenmajer, 1984, p. 167 and map Fig. 10, p. 173). *Pagórek Krabów* [translation of English name] (Birkenmajer, 1984, p. 167).
- Crab, Mount** 61°14'S 55°11'W, rising to c. 650 m NE of Mount Pendragon, Elephant Island, was so called by JSEEI in association with *Crab Glacier* (q.v.) (Agnew in Burley, 1971, Appdx J, p. 2). *Crab Mountain* (Mogford in Furse, 1979, p. 204).
- Crab Mountain*: see Crab, Mount.
- Crab Stack** 62°28'S 60°44'W, off Black Point, Livingston Island, was charted by DI in 1935–37; called in error *Scarborough Castle* (q.v.), *Roca Scarborough Castle*, *Roca Scarborough* [sic] *Castle* (France. SHM, 1937, p. 396; Argentina. MM chart ZZ, 1948; MU–III, 1954); called descriptively *Roca Fortín* [= fort rock] (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 220; Pierrou, 1970, p. 368); photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57; in association with the names of nineteenth-century sealers in this area, named *Crab Stack* after Benjamin Crab, Englishman who first started the manufacture of spermaceti candles in America, at Rhode Island in 1750 (APC, 1962, p. 9; DOS 610 sheet W 62 60, 1968). *Fortín Rock* (USOO chart 1943, 1963; USBGN, 1965, p. 97).
- Craggy Island** 62°28'S 60°18'W, E of Desolation Island, off Livingston Island, was known to nineteenth-century sealers who frequented *Blythe Bay* (q.v.) from 1820; roughly charted as *Fildes Rocks* (Fildes, 1821b, chart [1]); recharted by DI in 1935 and named descriptively *Craggy Islet* (Nelson and others, chart, 1935b; BA chart 1774, 9.vii.1948; APC, 1955, p. 8). *Islote Escarpado* [translation of English name] (Argentina. MM chart ALFA, 1954; Pierrou, 1970, p. 344; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 116). *Craggy Island* (APC, 1959a, p. 5; BA, 1961, p. 236; chart 1774, 14.ix.1962).
- Craggy Islet*: see Craggy Island.
- Craggy Point** 61°17'S 54°14'W, SW point of Clarence Island, was called descriptively *Punta Escarpada* [= craggy point] by AAE, 1953–54 (Argentina. MM chart 125, 1957; Pierrou, 1970, p. 344); surveyed by JSEEI and named *Craggy Point* (DOS 610 sheet W 61 54 (Ext.), 1–GSGS 1972; APC, 1974, p. 3). *Escarpada Point* (Alberts, 1977, p. 41).
- Cragman Peaks** 60°38'S 45°41'W, rising to 485 m W of Marshall Bay, Coronation Island, were surveyed by FIDS from Signy in 1948–49 and 1956–58, and so named in reference to the rock climbing that the peaks afford (APC, 1959a, p. 5; DOS 510 South Orkney Islands, West Sheet, 1963).
- Craig, Isla, The*: see Ailsa Craig.
- Crain Ridge** 74°45'S 63°50'W, rising to c. 1 050 m in Latady Mountains, Lassiter Coast, was roughly surveyed by FIDS–RARE from "Stonington Island" in 1947–48; photographed from the air by USN, 1965–67, and mapped from the air photographs by USGS; named after Harold D. K. Crain, USASA handyman, "South Pole Station", winter 1967 (USGS sketch map Ellsworth Land–Palmer Land, 1969; APC, 1975, p. 3; BAS 500P sheet SS 17–20/SE, 1–DOS 1981).
- Crame Col** 63°49'S 57°53'W, running NE–SW at c. 175 m between the Bibby Point massif and Lachman Crags, James Ross Island, was surveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay", 1952–54; following geological work by BAS, 1981–83, was named after Dr James Alistair Crame (b. 1949), BAS geologist from 1976, who worked in the area, 1981–82 (Thomson, 1984, map Fig. 1B, p. 309; APC, 1986, p. 3).
- Crámer Isla*: see Lautaro Island.
- Crámer Norte, Paso*: see Graciela Norte, Paso.
- Crámer Sur, Paso*: see Graciela Sur, Paso.
- Cranc, Glaciar*: see Crane Glacier.
- Crane-Bucht, Canal*: see Crane Glacier.
- Crane Channel*: see Crane Glacier or Leppard Glacier.
- Crane, Ensenada, Estero, Estrecho*: see Crane Glacier.
- Crane-Fjorden*: see Cabinet Inlet.
- Crane, Glaciar*: see Crane Glacier.
- Crane Glacier** 65°24'S 62°42'W, flowing E into Exasperation Inlet, Oscar II Coast, was photographed from the air on 20 December 1928 by Wilkins who reported it as a channel cutting E–W through Graham Land in c. 66°35'S; named *Crane Channel* after C. K. Crane of Los Angeles, Cal. (Wilkins, 1929, Fig. 26, p. 365, p. 366, 376 and map facing p. 374; Wordie, 1929, second map facing p. 304; AGS map, 1929a; [in c. 67°00'S] USHO chart 1132, 1930; [in 66°30'S] BA chart 3175, 7.vii.1933). *Cranes Löp* (Risting, 1929, map p. 33). *Canal Crane* (Zimmermann, 1930, map p. 347). *Crane Kanal* (Drygalski, 1930, p. 327). *Crane Kanalen* (Aagaard, 1930, end map). Surveys by BGLE in 1936 showed that no through channel exists in the position reported by Wilkins, and the name *Crane Inlet* (USHO chart 5411, 1939) or *Crane Channel* (BA chart 3175, 1.iii.1940) was applied to a supposed long inlet on the E coast of the Antarctic Peninsula in c. 66°35'S 64°00'W. *Ensenada Crane* (Argentina. IGM map, 1946). *Estero Crane* (Chile. DNH chart [no number], 1947). *Estrecho Crane* (Chile. DNH chart LI, 1947). Following survey by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in December 1947 and reference to Wilkins' photographs, the present glacier was identified as the feature originally named by him. *Ensenada Mercedes* (Orrego Vicuña, 1948, p. 202 and end map). *Glaciar Crane* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 325; Pierrou, 1970, p. 272; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 86). *Crane Glacier* (BA chart 3570, 4.vi.1954; APC, 1955, p. 8; BA chart 3570, 27.ix.1957). *Crane-Bucht*, referring to Wilkins'



- channel (Kosack, 1955a, p. 221). *Crane-Gletscher* (Kosack, 1955a, end map). *Glaciar Cranc* [sic] (Argentina. IGM map 3762, 1958). *Crane Kanaal* (Knapp, 1958, p. 571). *Lednik Kreyn* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961).
- Crane-Gletscher*: see Crane Glacier.
- Crane Inlet*: see Cabinet Inlet or Crane Glacier.
- Crane Kana(al)(en)*: see Crane Glacier.
- Crane, Seno*: see Cabinet Inlet.
- Cranes Löp*: see Crane Glacier.
- Crary Trough*: see Thiel Trough.
- Craterica, Lago*: see Crater Lake.
- Crater Lake** 62°59'S 60°40'W, water-filled crater on SW side of Port Foster, Deception Island, was so named following survey by FIDS, 1953–54 (APC, 1959a, p. 5; DOS 310 Deception Island sheet, 1960). *Lago Craterica* [translation of English name] (Casertano, 1964, p. 34, map Fig. 1).
- Crater-Lake* 63°55'S 55°46'W, pond on *Paulet Island* (q.v.), was so called descriptively by SwAE in 1903 (Nordenskjöld and others, 1905, photograph p. 53).
- Creaney Nunataks** 83°14'S 51°43'W, rising to 1 475 m in W Forrestal Range, Pensacola Mountains, was photographed from the air by USN in 1964 and surveyed from the ground by USGS in 1965–66; named after David B. Creaney, Jr, USN (Squadron VX-6), aviation electrician, "Ellsworth Station", winter 1957 (USGS sheet SU 21–25/14, 1969; APC, 1974, p. 3).
- Creeping Slope* 62°13'S 58°27'W, solifluction slope above Sentry Cove, Admiralty Bay, King George Island, was so called descriptively by PAE (Birkenmajer, 1980b, p. 72). *Creeping Slopes* (Birkenmajer, 1980b, map Fig. 3, p. 70). *Pelznocy Stok* [translation of English name] (Birkenmajer, 1980b, p. 72).
- Creeping Slopes*: see Creeping Slope.
- Crépin, Cabo, Cap, Cape*: see Crépin Point.
- Crépin Point** 62°05'S 58°28'W, W entrance point of Mackellar Inlet, Admiralty Bay, King George Island, was charted by FAE, 1908–10, and named *Cap Crépin* after M. Crépin, sometime Director, Jardin Botanique de l'État, Brussels; member of the Académie Royale de Belgique (Gerlache, 1902b, p. 295) (Charcot, 1912, Pl. 9). *Cape Crépin* (BA chart 3213, 14.i.1929; APC, 1955, p. 8; BA chart 1774, 14.ix.1962). The point was recharted by DI in 1935. *Cabo Crépin* (Chile. DNH chart 502, 1947; Pierrou, 1970, p. 273; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 87). *Cape Crepin* (USHO, 1956, p. 9). *Cabo Créspin* [sic] (Argentina. MM, 1957a, p. 51). *Crépin Point* (APC, 1960, p. 3; Hawkes, 1961, map p. 3; DOS 610 sheet W 62 58, 1968).
- Crescent Scarp** 69°39'S 66°18'W, rising to 1 480 m between Webb Peak and Page Bluff, S of Fleming Glacier, Fallières Coast, was roughly surveyed by BGLE in 1936–37 (Stephenson, 1940, map facing p. 232); photographed from the air by RARE in November 1947; resurveyed by FIDS from "Stonington Island" in December 1958 and named descriptively (APC, 1962, p. 10; DOS 610 sheet W 69 66, 1963).
- Créspin, Cabo*: see Crépin Point.
- Cresta Run Bay* 61°13'S 55°22'W, E of Stinker Point, Elephant Island, was so called by BAS (Croxall and Kirkwood, 1979, Map 18.9).
- Crest, The** 63°25'S 56°59'W, rising to 410 m E of Hope Bay, Trinity Peninsula, was roughly surveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in 1945 and resurveyed in 1955; so named because it marks the summit of the initial steep slope of the sledge route S from "Hope Bay" (APC, 1958, p. 4; BA chart 3213, 12.viii.1960).
- Crestwick Peaks*: see Creswick Peaks.
- Creswick Gap** 70°23'S 67°44'W, NW–SE pass between Chapman Glacier and Meiklejohn Glacier, George VI Sound, following surveys by BAS, 1962–72, was so named in association with *Creswick Peaks* (q.v.) (APC, 1977, p. 9; USGS sketch map Palmer Land (North Part), 1979; BAS 250P sheet SR 19–20/10, 2–DOS 1984).
- Creswick Peaks** 70°28'S 67°42'W, rising to c. 1 525 m on NW side of Meiklejohn Glacier, George VI Sound, were photographed from the air by BGLE, 16 August 1936, and surveyed from the ground in October 1936 (Stephenson, 1940, map facing p. 232); resurveyed by FIDS from "Stonington Island" in 1949; named after Miss Frances E. Creswick (b. 1907) (Mrs James I. Moore, *Moore Point*, q.v.), Assistant to the Director, SPRI, 1931–38, who helped to organize BGLE (APC, 1955, p. 8; DCS 601 sheet W 70 66, 1956; BAS 250P sheet SR 19–20/10, 1–DOS 1974). *Crestwick* [sic] *Peaks* (USHO chart 6639, 1955). *Gory Krezik-Piks* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). The peaks were further surveyed by BAS, 1962–72. *Gory Krezik* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 24).
- Crib Golly* 61°29'S 55°28'W, ridge on N side of Furse Peninsula, Gibbs Island, was so called by JSEEIG (Furse, 1979, map p. 88).
- Crib Gosh* 61°29'S 55°27'W, ridge on NE side of Furse Peninsula, Gibbs Island, was so called by JSEEIG (Furse, 1979, map p. 88).
- Crimson, Cerro*: see Crimson Hill.
- Crimson Hill** 62°56'S 60°36'W, rising to 95 m on S side of Pendulum Cove, Deception Island, was charted by Foster in January 1829 and so named because it exposes thick strata of "lateritium or brick-stone" (Webster, 1834, Vol. 1, p. 157; BA, 1930, p. 67; APC, 1958, p. 4; DOS 310 Deception Island sheet, 1960); surveyed by FIDS in 1953. *Morro Varela*, probably after Juan Varela, of the Department of Geology, University of Chile, Santiago, a member of CAE, 1957–58 (Chile. DNH, 1962, p. 117; IHA, 1974, p. 290). *Cerro Crimson* (Casertano, 1964, p. 36).
- Cristensen-Eiland, Monte, Mount*: see Christensen Nunatak.
- Cristiania, Isla*: see Intercurrence Island.
- Cristiania, Islas, Islotes*: see Christiania Islands.
- "*Cristo Redentor, Refugio*": see View Point.
- Croft, Bahía*: see Croft Bay.
- Croft Bay** 64°00'S 57°45'W, between Andreassen Point and Dagger Peak, James Ross Island, was roughly mapped by SwAE in 1903; surveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in November 1945 and named after Capt. William Noble Croft, RE (1915–53), FIDS geologist, "Hope Bay", 1946–47; member, Swedish-Norwegian-British expedition to Svalbard, 1939; palaeobotanist, British Museum (Natural History), 1947–53 (BA chart 3205, 23.ix.1949; APC, 1955, p. 8; DOS 610 sheet W 64 56, 1961; BAS 250 sheet SP 21–22/13, 1–DOS 1974); further surveyed by FIDS, 1952–54. *Bahía Croft* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 319; Pierrou, 1970, p. 274; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 87). *Bukhta Kroft* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961).
- Croft Island*: see Splitwind Island.
- Croft, The* 61°29'S 55°38'W, NE coast of Furse Peninsula, Gibbs Island, was so called by JSEEIG (Furse, 1979, map p. 88).
- Croker Inlet*: see Croker Passage.
- Croker Passage** 63°58'S 61°41'W, between Liège Island and Hoseason Island to W and Christiania Islands and Two Hummock Island to E, Palmer Archipelago. The N entrance was

- roughly charted by Foster in 1829 and named *Crocker Inlet* or *Crocker's Inlet* after John Wilson Croker (1780–1857), Secretary to the Admiralty at that time (Foster and Kendall, chart, 1829a; 1829b). Following air photography by FIDASE in 1956–57, the name *Crocker Passage* was applied to the whole feature (APC, 1960, p. 3; BA chart 3560, 7.iv.1961; [incorrectly shown between Liège Island and Two Hummock Island only] BAS 250 sheet SQ 19–20/4, 1–DOS 1974). *Paso Cordovez*, referring to the N approaches, after Capt. (N) E. Cordovez Madariaga (*Lobodon Island*, q.v.) (Chile. DNH chart L, 1951). *Paso Comandante Cordovez*, as rejected name (Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 80).
- Crocker's Inlet*: see Crocker Passage.
- Cronus Glacier** 68°51'S 64°03'W, flowing NW into Bowman Inlet, Bowman Coast, was photographed from the air by RARE, 22 December 1947; roughly surveyed from the ground by FIDS from "Stonington Island" in December 1958; in association with the names of Greek gods in this area, named after Cronus, the god of agriculture (DOS 610 sheet W 68 64, 1963; APC, 1964, p. 3; USGS sketch map Palmer Land (North Part), 1979); photographed from the air by USN, 1966–69.
- Crooker, Mount** 71°03'S 67°15'W, rising to 570 m on N side of Ryder Glacier, George VI Sound, following surveys by BAS, 1962–72, was named after Allen R. Crooker, USARP biologist, "Palmer Station", 1972 (APC, 1977, p. 10; USGS sketch map Palmer Land (North Part), 1979; BAS 250P sheet SR 19–20/14, 2–DOS 1984).
- Crookes Peak** 66°14'S 65°19'W, rising to c. 1 500 m NE of Widmark Ice Piedmont, 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 Sir William Crookes (1832–1919), English chemist and physicist whose work on the optical properties of tinted glass, 1909–13, led to the design of the first satisfactory snow goggles; President of the Royal Society, 1913–15 (APC, 1959a, p. 5).
- Croom Glacier** 70°13'S 62°32'W, flowing SE into 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 John M. Croom, USARP biologist, "Palmer Station", 1968–69, and US exchange scientist, "Bellingshausen Station", 1970 (BAS 250 sheet SR 19–20/12, 1–DOS 1976; APC, 1977, p. 10).
- Cross, Cabo, Cape*: see Hinks, Cape.
- Crosse Passage** 67°47'S 68°55'W, between Avian Island and Henkes Islands, off SW Adelaide Island, was charted by an RN Hydrographic Survey Unit from HMS *Protector* in 1963 and named after Lieut. Cdr Anthony Grant Crosse, RN (b. 1927), First Lieutenant of HMS *Protector*, 1961–63 (APC, 1964, p. 3; [co-ordinates corrected] APC, 1982, p. 3; BA chart 3577, 14.viii.1964).
- Cross Hill** 62°56'S 60°42'W, rising to 160 m SW of Telefon Bay, Deception Island, was called *Monte de la Laguna* [= mountain of the lake] in association with Crater Lake nearby (Olsacher and others, 1956, map facing p. 56); following survey by FIDS in January 1954, named *Cross Hill* from the large wooden cross, probably erected by whalers, near the summit (APC, 1958, p. 4; DOS 310 Deception Island sheet, 1960). *Laguna Hill* (USBGN, 1965, p. 100).
- (*Cross*) *Hinks, Cape*: see Hinks, Cape.
- Cross, Mount** 84°37'S 63°38'W, rising to 1 005 m in Anderson Hills, Patuxent Range, Pensacola Mountains, was seen from the air on a US flight from "Ellsworth Station" in 1957–58 and named after Dr Allan S. Cross, who advised RARE on medical supplies and rations, and provided first-aid instruction (Ronne, 1961, map Front.; USGS sheet SV 11–20/4, 1969; APC, 1974, p. 3); surveyed from the ground by USGS in 1961–62 and photographed from the air by USN in 1964.
- Crossover Pass** 80°38'S 26°30'W, at 1 410 m between Gordon Glacier and Cornwall Glacier, Shackleton Range, was traversed and surveyed by TAE, 24 October 1957; so named because it provides an N–S sledge route across the range (APC, 1962, p. 10; DOS 610 sheet W 80 24/26, 1963).
- Cross Valley** 64°16'S 56°41'W, running NW–SE through NE Seymour Island, was roughly mapped by SwAE and called *Quertal*, *Dwarsdal* or *Querthal* [= cross valley] because of its transverse alignment (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904b, Vol. 1, p. 274; 1907, p. 100; Nordenskjöld, 1911c, Karte 3); following resurvey by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in 1946, named *Cross Valley* (APC, 1955, p. 8; DOS 610 sheet W 64 56, 1961). *Cañadón Díaz*, so called by AAE, 1953–54, after Manuel Díaz, mechanic in the Argentine corvette *Uruguay* in 1903 (*Uruguay Cove*, q.v.) (Argentina. MM, 1956, p. 124; Pierrou, 1970, p. 314).
- Crotchet Nunataks** 71°45'S 70°21'W, four nunataks rising to c. 750 m on NE side of *Staccato Peaks* (q.v.), S Alexander Island, were photographed from the air by RARE in December 1947 and mapped by FIDS from these photographs (Searle, 1963, end map); following resurvey by BAS from "Fossil Bluff", 1975–76, so named in association with *Staccato Peaks* and the names of composers in this area (APC, 1980, p. 3; BAS 250P sheet SR 19–20/13, 2–DOS 1984).
- Crouch Island** 67°49'S 68°59'W, S-most of the Henkes Islands, off S Adelaide Island, was charted by an RN Hydrographic Survey Unit from HMS *Protector* in 1963 and named after Alan Crouch (b. 1935), BAS general assistant, Adelaide, 1961–62, and a member of the first party to winter on Adelaide Island (*McCallum Pass*, q.v.) (BA, 1963, p. 13; APC, 1964, p. 3; BA chart 3577, 14.viii.1964).
- Crouse Spur** 82°53'S 48°35'W, rising to c. 1 000 m in 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 Carl L. Crouse, USN (MCB Special Detachment Bravo), builder, "Ellsworth Station", winter 1957 (USGS sheet SU 21–25/10, 1969; APC, 1974, p. 3).
- Crowell, Mount** 74°20'S 64°05'W, rising to c. 1 400 m in Rare Range, Lassiter Coast, was photographed from the air by USN, 1965–67, and mapped from air photographs by USGS; named after John C. Crowell, USARP geologist, "McMurdo Station", Ross Dependency, summer 1966–67; geologist, Falkland Islands, 1964–65 (USGS sketch map, Ellsworth Land–Palmer Land, 1969; APC, 1975, p. 3; BAS 500P sheet SS 17–20/SE, 1–DOS 1981).
- Crown Head** 60°37'S 45°19'W, E entrance point of Palmer Bay, Coronation Island, following survey by FIDS from Signy, 1956–58, was so named in association with the name of the island (APC, 1959a, p. 5; DOS 510 South Orkney Islands, West Sheet, 1963).
- Crown Peak** 63°34'S 58°33'W, rising to 1 185 m S of Marescot Point, Trinity Peninsula, was called *Nevado O. Pinochet* after O. Pinochet de la Barra (*Grupo Pinochet de la Barra*, q.v.) (Chile. IGM, 1948a, sketch panorama following p. 56); following survey by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in 1946, named

descriptively (APC, 1955, p. 8; BA chart 3205, 12.ii.1954). *Discovery Dome*, presumably after *Discovery II* ([Hunt], chart, 1951–52a). *Pico Crown* (Chile. DNH chart 1400, 1961; IHA, 1974, p. 87).

*Crown, Pico*: see Crown Peak.

*Crown Prince Gustaf Channel*: see Prince Gustav Channel.

*Crown Prince Gustav, Canal (du), Channel*: see Prince Gustav Channel.

*Crown Prince Gustave Channel*: see Prince Gustav Channel.

*Crown, The* c. 62°14'S 58°39'W, reported hillock rising to c. 30 m near beach in Potter Cove, King George Island, was so called by American sealers in the 1870s (Balch, 1904, p. 84).

*Crucero, Islote*: see Basso Island.

*Cruchley Island*: see Michelsen Island.

*Cruchleys Island*: see Powell Island.

*Cruiser Boene, Récifs, Rocas, Rochers*: see Cruiser Rocks.

*Cruiser (Cruizer) Rocks*: see Cruiser Rocks.

**Cruiser Rocks** 61°13'S 55°28'W, submerged rocks off W coast of Elephant Island, were roughly charted by Powell in 1821–22 and named *Cruisers*, presumably in the sense that cruisers prey on shipping (Powell, chart, 1822a). *Cruiser Rocks* (BA chart 3175, 3.vi.1927; APC, 1955, p. 8; DOS 610 sheet W 61 54 (Ext.), 1–GSGS 1972). *Cruiser Boene* (HA chart, 1928). *Cruizer [sic] Rocks* (BA chart 3175, 7.vii.1933). The rocks were recharted by DI, 1935–37. *The Cruizers* (France. SHM, 1937, p. 392). *Rocas Cruiser* (Argentina. MM chart 64, 1939; Pierrou, 1970, p. 275; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 87). *Cruizers Rocks* (USAAF chart [LR–]74, 1943). *Récifs Cruiser* (France. SHM chart 1148, 1947). *Rocas Corsario* [translation of English name] (Chile. DNH chart L, 1951). *Rochers Cruiser* (France. SHM chart 5452, 1951). *Rocas Cruizer* (Argentina. MM, 1958b, p. 57). *Cruiser (Cruizer) Rocks* (USHO, 1961, p. 113). *Skaly Kruzer* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961).

*Cruisers*: see Cruiser Rocks.

*Cruizer, Rocas, Rocks*: see Cruiser Rocks.

*Cruizers Rocks, The*: see Cruiser Rocks.

*Crulls, Île(s)*: see Anagram Islands.

*Crulls Islands*: see Anagram Islands or Cruls Islands.

*Crulls, Islas, Islets, Islotes*: see Cruls Islands.

*Cruls (Crulls)*: see Cruls Islands.

*Cruls, Îles*: see Cruls Islands.

**Cruls Islands** 65°12'S 64°34'W, WNW of Argentine Islands, Graham Coast, were roughly charted by BeAE in February 1898 in c. 65°13'S 65°00'W and named *Îles Cruls*, after Luis Cruls, Belgian astronomer and Director of the Observatory, Rio de Janiero, who assisted the expedition during the outward voyage in September 1897 (Gerlache, 1902b, p. 59; Lecointe, 1903, Cartes 4 and 6); further charted by FAE, 1903–05, when the name *Île Roca (Roca Islands, q.v.)* was applied to an island in c. 65°14'S 64°40'W (Charcot, 1906a, map facing p. 316). *Îles Quintana*, apparently referring to this feature (*Quintana Island, q.v.*) (Gourdon, 1908, p. 29). The area was resurveyed by FAE, 1908–10, when the name *Îles Crulls [sic]* was applied to a group of islands in c. 65°16'S 64°27'W (*Anagram Islands, q.v.*) (Charcot, 1912, Pl. 3). Following further survey by BGLE in 1935–36, the name *Crulls Islands* was applied to the present feature but the application was arbitrary because of discrepancies between successive surveys (Rymill, 1938a, map facing p. 400; BA chart 3196, 12.xi.1948). *Islas Crulls* (Rymill and others, 1943, map facing p. 96). *Quintana Islands* (USHO, 1943, p. 303). *Crulls Islets* (BA, 1948, p. 203). *Cruls Islands* (BA chart 3570, 27.vi.1952;

APC, 1959a, p. 5; DOS sheet W 65 64, 1959). *Cruls Islets* (BA, 1952, p. 27; APC, 1955, p. 8; BA chart 3570, 21.ix.1957). *Islotes Quintana* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 290; [referring collectively to Cruls Islands and Roca Islands] Argentina. MM, 1956, p. 100). The islands were photographed from the air by helicopter from HMS *Protector* in 1958. *Islotes Cruls* ([referring to a non-existent group of islands NW of the present feature] Argentina. MM chart 130, 1957; [shown correctly] Chile. DNH chart 1502, 1962; IHA, 1974, p. 87). *Cruls (Crulls)* (USHO, 1961, p. 173). *Islotes Cruzl [sic]* (Argentina. MM, NM 131/1.x.1962; Pierrou, 1970, p. 275). *Islotes Crulls*, as rejected form (Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 87).

*Cruls Islands*: see Anagram Islands.

*Cruls Islets*: see Cruls Islands.

*Cruls, Islotes*: see Anagram Island or Cruls Islands.

*Cruzl, Islotes*: see Cruls Islands.

*Crutchleys Insel*: see Powell Island.

*Crutch Peak*: see Crutch Peaks.

**Crutch Peaks** 62°27'S 59°56'W, twin peaks rising to 275 m in NW Greenwich Island, were charted by DI as one peak in 1934–35 and named descriptively *Crutch Peak* (Nelson and others, chart, 1935b; BA, 1942, p. 41; chart 1774, 9.vii.1948; APC, 1955, p. 8). *Pico Crutch* (Argentina. MM chart 104, 1949). *Pico Muleta* [translation of English name] (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 213; Pierrou, 1970, p. 535). *Pic Crutch* (France. SHM, 1954, p. 45). Following air photography by FIDASE, 1956–57, the feature was renamed *Crutch Peaks* (APC, 1962, p. 10; BA chart 1774, 14.ix.1962; DOS 610 sheet W 62 58, 1968).

*Crutch, Pic(o)*: see Crutch Peaks.

**Cruyt Spur** 64°37'S 60°37'W, rising to 920 m S of Detroit Plateau, Nordenskjöld Coast, was surveyed by FIDS from “Hope Bay” in 1960–61; in association with the names of pioneers of overland mechanical transport grouped in this area, named after William Cruyt, Belgian army engineer who designed the first “auto-polaire” in 1907 (APC, 1964, p. 3; BAS 250 sheet SQ 19–20/4, 1–DOS 1974).

*Cruz, Bahía*: see Schulze Cove.

*Cruz, Cerro*: see Cruz, Cerro de la.

*Cruz, Cerro de la* [= hill of the cross] 62°59'S 60°42'W, rising to 125 m on W side of Port Foster, Deception Island, was so called by Olsacher and others (1956, map facing p. 26). *Cerro Cruz* (Casertano, 1964, map p. 35).

*Cruz Cristiana, Señal*: see Thiel Trough.

*Cruz, Isla* 62°30'S 59°40'W, off Ferrer Point, Discovery Bay, Greenwich Island, was so called by CAE, 1947, after a member of a hydrographic survey party (Chile. DNH chart 500, 1951). *Islote Cruz* (Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 88).

*Cruz, Islote*: see Cruz, Isla.

*Crystal Bay* 61°29'S 55°28'W, NE coast of Furse Peninsula, Gibbs Island, was so called by JSEEIG (Furse, 1979, map p. 88).

*Crystal Glacier* 61°57'S 57°56'W, flowing NNE into Venus Bay, King George Island, was so called by PAE in association with *Crystal Mountain* (q.v.) (Birkenmajer, 1984, p. 168 and map Fig. 9, p. 172). *Kryształowy Lodowiec* [translation of English name] (Birkenmajer, 1984, p. 168).

**Crystal Hill** 63°39'S 57°44'W, rising to c. 200 m on N side of Prince Gustav Channel, Trinity Peninsula, following survey by FIDS from “Hope Bay” in December 1945 was so named from the rock crystals collected at the foot of the hill (APC, 1955, p. 8; BAS 250 sheet SP 21–22/13, 1–DOS 1974). *Cabo Carry*,

- probably referring in error to *Corry Island* (q.v.) (Argentina. IAA map, [1959a]). An Argentine refuge hut, called "*San Nicolás*", was established near the hill by personnel from "*Esperanza*" in 1963 (Argentina. IAA, 1965, p. 416).
- Crystal Mountain** 61°59'S 57°55'W, ice-covered and rising to 620 m S of Bolinder Bluff, King George Island, was so called by PAE (Birkenmajer, 1984, p. 168 and map Fig. 9, p. 172). *Kryształowa Góra* (Birkenmajer, 1984, p. 168).
- Crystal Sound** 66°28'S 66°39'W, extending NE-SW between Biscoe Islands and Loubet Coast, with N limit Cape Evensen to Cape Leblond and S limit Holdfast Point, Roux Island, Liard Island to Sillard Islands, was sighted at its N and S ends by FAE, 1908-10, when the name *Baie Matha* was applied collectively to *Matha Strait* (q.v.), Darbel Bay and the S part of the present feature, and the name *Baie Pendleton* (*Pendleton Strait*, q.v.) to the N part of the present feature (Charcot, 1910, map facing p. 370). The sound was probably first traversed by *Penola* of BGLE, after air reconnaissance, in February 1936 (Rymill, 1938a, p. 306-07). *Pendleton Strait*, referring to Grandidier Channel and the present feature (Martin, 1940, map p. 542). *Matha Bay* (USAAF chart 1762, 1946). Most of the sound and its islands were photographed from the air by FIDASE in 1957. *Matha Strait* (USHO, 1960, p. 369, 2nd, 3rd and 4th views). In association with the names grouped in this area of scientists who have worked on the structure of ice crystals, the feature was named *Crystal Sound* (APC, 1960, p. 3; BA chart 3571, 14.vii.1961; BAS 250P sheet SQ 19-20/10, 1-DOS 1979).
- CTA-12, Nunatak*: see Butler Rocks.
- CTA-15, Nunatak*: see Vanguard Nunatak.
- Cuadrada, Bahía*: see Square Bay.
- Cuadrada, Isla*: see Square End Island.
- Cuadrada, Roca* [= square rock] 62°13'S 58°57'W, S entrance point of Ardley Cove, Maxwell Bay, King George Island, was so called descriptively by AAE (Argentina. MM, 1958a, p. 277).
- Cuadrado Negro, Morro*: see Elephant Point.
- Cuadrilátero, Cabo* 67°11'S 67°37'W, NE entrance point of Hinks Channel, Loubet Coast, was so called by AAE after the Argentine provincial treaty of that name (Argentina. MD, 1979, letter C).
- Cuatro Hermáños, Isla*: see Robertson Island.
- Cuatro Rocas Romana(o)s*: see Roman Four Promontory.
- Cuatro Romano (IV), Punta*: see Roman Four Promontory.
- Cube Rock** 63°37'S 56°22'W, rock awash in SE entrance of Antarctic Sound, Trinity Peninsula, was called descriptively *Roca Cubo* [= cube rock] by AAE (Argentina. MM, 1958b, p. 174; chart 124, 1960; Pierrou, 1970, p. 276; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 89); following survey by FIDS from "Hope Bay", 1960-61, named *Cube Rock* (APC, 1964, p. 3; BAS 250 sheet SP 21-22/14 (Ext.), 1-DOS 1973).
- Cubo, Roca*: see Cube Rock.
- Cuca, Roca*: see Chaos Reef.
- Cuepratte, Isla*: see Guépratte Island.
- Cuerno, Cabo** [= horn point] 64°17'S 63°35'W, NW point of Anvers Island, WSW of Cape Grönland, was so called descriptively by AAE (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter C).
- Cuerno, Cerro*: see Twin Peaks.
- Cueva, Punta** [= cave point] 64°09'S 62°36'W, near Astrolabe Needle, W Brabant Island, was so called by AAE, 1946-47, from the presence of a wave-cut cave on the point (Argentina. MM chart 106, 1949; Pierrou, 1970, p. 277).
- Cugnot Ice Piedmont** 63°37'S 58°01'W, NW side of Prince Gustav Channel, 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 Nicolas-Joseph Cugnot (1724-1804), French military engineer who designed and built the first full-sized vehicle propelled by its own engine (steam), in 1769 (APC, 1964, p. 3; BAS 250 sheet SP 21-22/13, 1-DOS 1974).
- Cuis, Rocas*: see Tooth Rock.
- Cuiverville Island*: see Rongé Island.
- Cumbers Reef** 67°35'S 69°40'W, off W coast of Adelaide Island, was charted by an RN Hydrographic Survey Unit from HMS *Protector* in 1963; named after Roger Neil Cumbers (b. 1939), Third Officer in *John Biscoe*, 1961-63, who assisted in the survey (BA, 1963, p. 12; APC, 1964, p. 3; BA chart 3577, 14.viii.1964).
- Cummings Cove** 60°43'S 45°40'W, E of Porteous Point, Signy Island, was surveyed by FIDS from Signy in 1947 and named after E. T. Cummings (b. 1925), FIDS radio operator, "Cape Geddes", 1945-46, and "Deception Island", 1946-47 (APC, 1955, p. 8; DOS 210 Signy Island sheet, 1973). A BAS refuge hut, established on the cove in 1971, is known as "*Cummings Hut*".
- "*Cummings Hut*": see Cummings Cove.
- Cummings, Mount** 73°14'S 61°37'W, rising to c. 1 000 m NW of New Bedford Inlet, Lassiter Coast, was photographed from the air by USN, 1965-67, and mapped from air photographs by USGS; named after Jack W. Cummings, radioman, USASA, "Palmer Station", winter 1965 (USGS sketch map Ellsworth Land-Palmer Land, 1969; APC, 1975, p. 3).
- Cumpston Glacier** 66°59'S 65°02'W, flowing SE into Mill Inlet, 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 John Stanley Cumpston (1909-86), Australian Antarctic historian and author of *Macquarie Island* (Melbourne, 1968) (APC, 1977, p. 10).
- Cumulo, Isla*: see Turnabout Island.
- Cuña, Punta** [= wedge point] 64°41'S 63°08'W, E coast of Lion Island, off Anvers Island, was so called descriptively by AAE (Argentina. MM, 1957a, p. 127).
- Cupola Island*: see Racovitza Islands.
- Cupola, Isola della*: see Delaite Island.
- Cupola, Mount** 69°21'S 70°31'W, rising to c. 1 650 m W of Hampton Glacier, N Alexander Island, was seen from the air by BGLE, 1 February 1937 (Stephenson, 1940, map facing p. 232); surveyed from the ground by FIDS from "Stonington Island" in December 1948 and named descriptively (APC, 1961, p. 2; BA chart 3571, 14.vii.1961; BAS 250P sheet SR 19-20/5 (Ext.), 1-DOS 1978).
- Cuppel (Dome or Cupola) Island*: see Racovitza Islands.
- Cuppel Island (Circus)*: see Racovitza Islands.
- Curanilahue, Isla*: see Andresen Island.
- Curie Point** 64°50'S 63°29'W, NE point of Doumer Island, off Anvers Island, was mapped by FAE, 1903-05, and named *Pointe P. Curie* after Pierre Curie (1859-1906), French physicist; Professor, Faculty of Sciences, Sorbonne, 1900-06; Nobel Laureate in physics, 1903 (Charcot, 1906b, p. 471). *Pointe Curie* (*Matha* and *Rey*, 1911, p. 60. *Point Curie* (USHO, 1943, p. 133). *Curie Point*, following resurvey by FIDS from "Port Lockroy" in 1944 (APC, 1955, p. 8). *Punta Curie* (Argentina. MM chart 106, 1949; Pierrou, 1970, p. 278; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 89).

*Curie, Point(e), Punta*: see Curie Point.

**Curl, Mount** 70°48'S 63°07'W, rising to *c.* 2 300 m NE of Welch Mountains, central Palmer Land, was photographed from the air by USN, 1966–69, and mapped from air photographs by USGS; named after James E. Curl, USARP glaciologist, South Shetland Islands, summers 1971–74 (APC, 1977, p. 10; USGS sketch map Palmer Land (North Part), 1979).

**Curran Bluff** 68°13'S 65°02'W, N entrance point of Solberg Inlet, Bowman Coast, was surveyed by FIDS from “Stonington Island”, 1946–48; named after Martin P. Curran, Project Manager, RV *Hero*–Palmer Research System, “Palmer Station”, winter 1976; member of the Pine Island reconnaissance team, Ellsworth Land, 1974–75 (USGS sketch map Palmer Land (North Part), 1979; APC, 1980, p. 3).

**Curtis Island** 65°56'S 65°37'W, off Holtedah Bay, Graham Coast, was photographed from the air by FIDASE in 1957 and charted by an RN Hydrographic Survey Unit from HMS *Protector* in 1957–58; named after Robin Curtis (b. 1933), FIDS geologist, “Prospect Point”, 1957–58, who was attached to the Survey Unit (APC, 1959a, p. 5; BA chart 3573, 26.viii.1960). *Islotes Halcón*, referring to this island and a smaller island to W after a corvette in Almirante G. Brown's squadron in 1814 (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter H).

**Curtiss Bay** 64°03'S 60°47'W, SW of Cape Andreas, Davis Coast, was roughly charted by AAE, 1951–52, and called *Bahía Inútil* [= useless bay] because of its poor holding ground and lack of shelter (Argentina. MM chart KAPPA, 1952; Pierrou, 1970, p. 440); 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 Glenn Curtiss (1878–1930), American aeronautical engineer who developed seaplanes from 1911 onwards (APC, 1960, p. 3; BA chart 3560, 7.iv.1961). *Bahía Guesalaga*, so called by CAE, 1947, after F. Guesalaga Toro (*Guesalaga Peninsula*, q.v.) (Chile. DNH chart 1400, 1961; IHA, 1974, p. 144).

**Curuzú Cuatia, Cabo** 67°19'S 68°00'W, N entrance point of Stonehouse Bay, Adelaide Island, was so called by AAE after the Argentine city (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter C).

**Curva, Punta** [= curve point] 62°36'S 59°54'W, SSW point of Half Moon Island, Livingston Island, was so called descriptively by AAE (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter C).

*Curville, Isla*: see Cuverville Island or Rongé Island.

*Cushing Col*: see Cushing Peak.

**Cushing Peak** 64°06'S 62°26'W, rising to *c.* 950 m in N Brabant Island, was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57; in association with the names of pioneers of medicine in this area, named after Harvey Cushing (1869–1939), American pioneer of neurosurgery (APC, 1960, p. 3; [referring in error to peak 1 km to SSW] BAS 250 sheet SQ 19–20/4, 1–DOS 1974). *Cushing Col*, at *c.* 800 m on SE side of the peak, was the site of a rescue by helicopter from HMS *Endurance* of an injured member of JSEBI, 8 March 1985 (*Times*, 9 March 1985).

**Cutler Stack** 62°37'S 60°59'W, off N coast of Byers Peninsula, 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. Benjamin S. Cutler, American sealer of Stonington, part owner of the brig *Frederick*, which visited the area, 1820–21 (*Frederick Rocks*, q.v.), and Master of the schooner *Free Gift*, which visited the area,

1821–22; his name was found carved on a piece of whale vertebra excavated from a stone hut on Byers Peninsula by the FIDS survey party (APC, 1959a, p. 5; DOS 610 sheet W 62 60, 1968).

*Cuveville, Isla*: see Rongé Island.

*Cuvertville, Isla*: see Cuverville Island or Rongé Island.

**Cuvertville Island** 64°41'S 62°38'W, in Errera Channel, off Rongé Island, Danco Coast, was charted by BeAE, 3 February 1898 and named *Île Cavalier du Cuvertville* after Vice-Am. Jean Marie Armand Cavalier de Cuvertville (1834–1912), of the French Navy (Lecointe, map, 1899). *I. Cavalier du Cuvertville* (Cook, 1900, map p. xx). *Île Cavalier [sic] de Cuvertville* (Lecointe, 1900a, map facing p. 132; Gerlache, 1902b, p. 128). *Isola Cavalier de Cuvertville, Isola de Cuvertville* (Gerlache, 1902a). *Île de Cavalier de Cuvertville, Île de Cavalier de Cuvertville* (Lecointe, 1903, Carte 5; 1905, Pl. 20). *Cavalier de Cuvertville [sic] Island* (Marr, 1935, p. 379). *Cuvertville Island* (USHO, 1943, p. 122; APC, 1958, p. 4; BA chart 3566, 16.x.1959). *Cavalier de Cuvertville Island*, as rejected form (USBGN, 1949, p. 12). *Isla Cuvertville* (Argentina. MM chart 106, 1949; Pierrou, 1970, p. 278; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 89). The island was resurveyed by FIDS from *Norsel* in April 1955 and photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57. *Isla Curville, Isla de Rongé*, as rejected names used in error (Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 89). *Islote Cuvertville* (Alarcón and others, 1976, folding map).

*Cuvertville Island*: see Rongé Island.

*Cuvertville, Isola, Islote*: see Cuverville Island.

*Cuvertville Ó*: see Rongé Island.

*Cuyou Bucht*: see Guyou Bay.

*Cytadela*: see Platt Cliffs.

*Czajkowskiego, Iglica*: see Pawson Peak.

*Czajkowski Needle*: see Pawson Peak.

**Czamanske Ridge** 82°35'S 52°42'W, rising to *c.* 1 300 m NW of Jaeger Table, Dufek Massif, Pensacola Mountains, was photographed from the air by USN in 1964; following USGS field work from 1965, named after Dr Gerald K. Czamanske, USGS geophysicist, who worked in the area, summer 1976–77 (APC, 1980, p. 3).

*Czerwone Wzgórze*: see Red Hill.

*Czesława, Przylądek*: see Czesław Point.

**Czesław Point** 61°55'S 57°46'W, W entrance point of Emerald Cove, NE King George Island, was so called by PAE after Czesław Miłosz (*Miłosz Point*, q.v.) (Birkenmajer, 1984, p. 168 and map Fig. 9, p. 172). *Przylądek Czesława* (Birkenmajer, 1984, p. 168).

**Czetz, Islote** 63°33'S 58°59'W, off Cape Roquemaurel, Trinity Peninsula, was so called by AAE after Coronel Juan Francisco Czetz, Hungarian Founder and first Director of the Escuela Militar, Sarmiento, Argentina (Argentina. MM, 1957b, p. 3; Pierrou, 1970, p. 278).

*Człowieka Śniegów, Góra*: see Snowman Mount.

*Czterech Braci, Skaly*: see Four Brothers Rocks.

*D'Abnour, Bahía*: see d'Abnour Bay.

*d'Abnour, Baie*: see d'Abnour Bay.

**d'Abnour Bay** 64°17'S 63°16'W, SE of Cape Grönland, Anvers Island, was roughly charted by FAE, 1903–05, and named

- Baie Richard d'Abnour* after Contre-Amiral Claude-Marcel-Henri-Etienne Richard d'Abnour (b. 1845), of the French Navy, who assisted the expedition (Charcot, 1906*b*, p. 470). *Baie d'Abnour* (Gourdon, 1908, p. 14 and end map). *Baie Richard D'Abnour* (Matha and Rey, 1911, Pl. 3). *D'Abnour Bay* (USHO, 1943, p. 128; USBGN, 1965, p. 95). *Bahía D'Abnour* (Argentina. MM chart 106, 1949; Pierrou, 1970, p. 291). The bay was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57. *d'Abnour Bay* (APC, 1959*a*, p. 5; BA chart 3566, 16.x.1959).
- Daddy Bear*: see Bear Ridge.
- Daedalus Point** 64°36'S 61°58'W, NE entrance point of Plata Passage, Danco Coast, was roughly charted by BeAE, 7 February 1898; called *Punta Zapato* [= shoe point] by AAE, presumably in reference to its shape (Argentina. MM chart 129, 1957); 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 Daedalus who, with Icarus in Greek mythology (*Icarus Point*, q.v.), made wings and became the first to fly (APC, 1960, p. 3; BA chart 3566, 25.viii.1961). *Zapato Point* (USBGN, 1965, p. 108).
- Dagger Peak** 63°55'S 57°29'W, rising to c. 100 m and forming E entrance point of Croft Bay, James Ross Island, was sighted by SwAE in 1902–03; surveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in 1945–46 and named descriptively (APC, 1955, p. 8; BAS 250 sheet SP 21–22/13, 1–DOS 1974).
- Daggoo Peak** 65°45'S 62°20'W, rising to 900 m on N side of Scar Inlet, Oscar II Coast, was surveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in December 1947; in association with the names of characters from *Moby Dick* in this area, named after Daggoo, Flask's harpooner in *Pequod* (APC, 1958, p. 4; BA chart 3570, 29.ix.1961); further surveyed by BAS from "Stonington Island" in 1963–64.
- Daguerre Glacier** 65°10'S 63°27'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 Louis Jacques Mandé Daguerre (1787–1851), French painter and physicist who, with J. N. Niépce (*Niépce Glacier*, q.v.), invented the daguerrotype process of photography perfected in 1839 (APC, 1960, p. 3).
- Daimler, Mount** 63°45'S 58°29'W, rising to 1 280 m S of Louis-Philippe Plateau, 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 Gottlieb Daimler (1834–1900), German engineer who developed the light-oil, medium-speed internal combustion engine, which made possible the first commercial production of light mechanical transport, 1883–85 (APC, 1964, p. 3; BAS 250 sheet SP 21–22/13, 1–DOS 1974).
- Dainé*: see Dayné Peak.
- Dakers Island** 64°46'S 64°23'W, one of the *Joubin Islands* (q.v.), SW of Anvers Island, following the work of USARP personnel from "Palmer Station" from 1965, was named after Hugh B. Dakers, cook in US RV *Hero*, 1968 (APC, 1975, p. 3; BAS 250P sheet SQ 19–20/3, 1–DOS 1979).
- Dalekie Nunataki*: see Faraway Nunataks.
- Dalekou Horou*: see Faraway, Mount.
- Dalgliesh, Bahía*: see Dalgliesh Bay.
- Dalgliesh Bay** 67°42'S 67°44'W, between Lainez Point and Bon-grain Point, Pourquoi Pas Island, was roughly surveyed by BGLE in 1936 (Rymill, 1938*a*, map facing p. 432); resurveyed by FIDS from "Stonington Island" in September 1948 and named after Surg.-Lieut. (later Surg. Capt.) David Geoffrey Dalgliesh, RN (b. 1922), FIDS medical officer, "Stonington Island", 1948–50, who took part in the survey; Leader, RSIGYE, 1956–57 (Adie, 1954, p. 18; APC, 1955, p. 8; BA chart 3570, 21.ix.1957). *Bahía Dalgliesh* (Chile. DNH, 1962, p. 196; IHA, 1974, p. 91). *Bahía Dalguesh* [sic] (Chile. IGM map 12, 1966).
- Dalgliesh Ice Stream*: see Stancomb Wills Ice Stream.
- Dalguesh, Bahía*: see Dalgliesh Bay.
- Daljna Gora*: see Faraway, Mount.
- Dallman, Bahía (de), Baía, Bay*: see Dallmann Bay.
- Dallman, Elevación, Isla*: see Dallmann Nunatak.
- Dallmann B., Bahía, Bai(e) (de)*: see Dallmann Bay.
- Dallmann Bay** 64°20'S 62°53'W, between Anvers Island and Brabant Island, was roughly charted in its W part by GAE, 1873–74, in January 1874 and named *Dallmann Bai* after Kapt. Eduard Dallmann (1830–96), commanding the expedition ship *Grönland* (Petermann, map, 1875*b*; Friederichsen, 1895, Tafel 7 facing p. 304). *Dalmann* [sic] *Bay* (Bartholomew, map, 1898). *Baie de Dallmann* (Gerlache, 1902*b*, p. 141). *Dallmann Bay* (BA chart 1238, ix.1908; APC, 1955, p. 8; BA chart 3570, 29.ix.1961). The bay was resurveyed by FAE, 1903–05 and 1908–10. *Golfe de Dallmann* (Matha and Rey, 1911, p. 55). *Dallmann B.* (HA chart, 1928). *Dallman* [sic] *Bay* (BA chart 3213, 14.i.1929). *Baie Dallmann* (France. SHM, 1937, p. 405). *Dalman* [sic] *Bay* (Germany. OK chart 1061, 1938). *Bahía Dallman* (Argentina. IGM map, 1946). *Bahía Dallmann* (García, 1948, p. 97; Pierrou, 1970, p. 291; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 91). *Bahía de Dallman* (García, 1948, p. 92). *Melchior Channel*, apparently referring collectively to this feature and Schollaert Channel (James, 1949, p. 72). *Dallmann Strait* (James, 1949, p. 70). *Baía Dallman* (Zavatti, 1952, p. 509). *Proliv Dal'mana* (Aleyner, 1955, p. 85). The bay was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57. *Zaliv Dal'man* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961).
- Dallmann Bay*: see Flandres Bay.
- Dallmann (Dallman) Nunatak*: see Dallmann Nunatak.
- Dallmann, Déroit de*: see Orléans Strait.
- Dallmann, Golfe de*: see Dallmann Bay.
- Dallmann Nunatak** 65°01'S 60°18'W, one of the *Seal Nunataks* (q.v.), Nordenskjöld Coast, was sighted by Larsen in December 1893; called *Jason Insel* after the expedition ship (Friederichsen, 1895, map facing p. 316); mapped by SwAE in 1902 and named *Nunatak Dallmann* after Kapt. E. Dallmann (*Dallmann Bay*, q.v.) (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904*c*, map p. 232–33; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 91). *Dallmanns Nunatak* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904*a*, Del. 1, end map). *Elevación Dallman* [sic] (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904–05, Tomo 1, end map). *Dallman Nunatak* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1905, map facing p. 316; BA chart 3205, 31.x.1921). *Isla Dallman* (Riso Patron S., 1908, end map). *Dallmann Nunatak* (Nordenskjöld, 1917, map facing p. 68; APC, 1955, p. 8). *Roca Dallman* (Chile. DNH chart LI, 1947). The nunatak was resurveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in November 1947). *Dallmann (Dallman) Nunatak* (USHO, 1963, p. 232). *Dalman* [sic] (González-Ferrán, 1983, map Fig. 1, p. 334).
- Dallmanns Nunatak*: see Dallmann Nunatak.
- Dallmann Strait*: see Dallmann Bay or Schollaert Channel.
- Dallmann Strasse*: see Orléans Strait.
- Dallman Nunatak, Roca*: see Dallmann Nunatak.

**Dallmeyer Peak** 64°53'S 62°45'W, rising to 1 105 m W of 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 photography grouped in this area, named after John Henry Dallmeyer (1830–83), German-born English optician who independently developed the rectilinear photographic lens in 1886 (APC, 1960, p. 3; BA chart 3566, 25.viii.1961).

*Dalman*: see Dallmann Nunatak.

*Dal'mana, Proliv*: see Dallmann Bay.

*Dalman(n) Bay*: see Dallmann Bay.

*Dal'man, Zaliv*: see Dallmann Bay.

**Dalmor Bank** 62°10'S 58°32'W, submarine bank with least depth of *c.* 80 m off E end of Dufayel Island, Ezcurra Inlet, King George Island, was so called by PAE after the expedition ship *Dalmor*, which first used the bank in 1977 as the best anchorage in the inlet (Birkenmajer, 1979*b*, map Fig. 3, p. 3; 1980*b*, p. 72; APC, 1986, p. 3). *Lawica Dalmoru* (Birkenmajer, 1980*b*, p. 72).

*Dalmoru, Lawica*: see Dalmor Bank.

**Dalziel Ridge** 70°15'S 63°55'W, rising to *c.* 2 200 m in Columbia Mountains, N central Palmer Land, was photographed from the air by USN, 1966–69, and mapped from air photographs by USGS; named after Dr Ian William Drummond Dalziel (b. 1937), Scottish-born geologist of University of Texas, formerly of Lamont Geological Observatory, Columbia University; USARP principal investigator of the structure and geology of the Scotia Ridge area from *c.* 1968 (APC, 1977, p. 10; USGS sketch map Palmer Land (North Part), 1979).

**Dameros, Caleta de los** [= ? checkers cove] 64°10'S 60°52'W, S side of Cierva Cove, Danco Coast, was so called by Singer and Corte (1962, map p. 31).

**Damocles Point** 69°37'S 69°20'W, E of Toynbee Glacier, Alexander Island, on George VI Sound, was photographed from the air by BGLE, 1 February 1937; surveyed by FIDS from "Stonington Island" in 1948 and so named because the ice cliffs, overhanging a geological collecting station there, seemed like the sword of Damocles (APC, 1955, p. 8; DOS 610 sheet W 69 70, 1960).

"*Damoy*": see Damoy Point or Dorian Bay.

**Damoy Point** 64°49'S 63°32'W, NW entrance point of Port Lockroy, Wiencke Island, was roughly charted by BeAE in February 1898; further charted by FAE, 1903–05, and named *Pointe Damoy* after M. Damoy, Paris dealer who provisioned many expeditions (Charcot, 1906*b*, p. 472; 1912, Pl. 1). *Damoy Pynnten* (HA chart, 1927). The point was further charted by DI in 1927. *Damoy Point* (BA chart, 3213, 14.i.1929; APC, 1955, p. 8; BAS 250P sheet SQ 19–20/3, 1–DOS 1979). The point was resurveyed by FIDS, 1944–45. *Punta Damoy* (Chile. DNH chart 510, 1947; Pierrou, 1970, p. 292; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 91). *Demoy* [*sic*] *Point* (USOO chart 6650, 1967). "*Damoy*", referring to the snow runway and refuge on *Dorian Bay* (q.v.) used in staging BAS aircraft since 1975 (BAS, 1977*b*, p. 7).

*Damoy, Pointe, Punta, Pynnten*: see Damoy Point.

**Damschroder Rock** 85°38'S 69°14'W, rising to 1 595 m on W side 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 Gerald H. Damschroder, USN, construction mechanic, "Plateau Station", Dronning Maud Land, winter 1966 (USGS sheet SV 11–20/8\*, 1968; APC, 1974, p. 3).

*Dana Coman, Mount*: see Coman, Mount.

**Dana Glacier** 70°58'S 62°28'W, flowing ENE into Lehrke Inlet, Black Coast, was roughly surveyed by FIDS–RARE from "Stonington Island", 1947–48 (DCS 601 sheet 70 62, 1955); photographed from the air by USN in 1966 and resurveyed from the ground by BAS from "Stonington Island", 1972–73; named after Cdr John B. Dana, USN, Operations Officer and aircraft commander, ODF, 1971; Executive Officer, 1972, and CO, 1973, Squadron VXE–6 (BAS 250 sheets SR 19–20/12 and 16, 1–DOS 1976; APC, 1977, p. 10).

**Dana Mountains** 73°12'S 62°25'W, rising to 1 700 m and including Walsh Nunatak, Mount Axworthy, Dillon Peak, Galan Ridge, Mount Grimminger, Court Nunatak and Mount Cummings, between Mosby Glacier to NE and Meinardus Glacier and Haines Glacier to SW, Lassiter Coast, were photographed from the air by USN, 1965–67, and mapped from air photographs by USGS; in association with the names of other geologists grouped in this area, named after James Dwight Dana (1813–95), American geologist; Professor of Geology and Natural History, Yale University, 1864–90 (USGS sketch map Ellsworth Land–Palmer Land, 1969; APC, 1975 p. 3),

*Dance Island*: see Danco Island.

"*Danco*": see Danco Island.

**Danco Coast**, NW coast of Graham Land from Cape Herschel to Cape Renard, was sighted in its N part by Foster in 1829; the N part, together with Palmer Archipelago, was called *Prince Williams Land* after Prince William, Duke of Clarence (*Clarence Island*, q.v.) (Foster, [1829]; Foster and Kendall, chart, 1829*a*). The coast was roughly charted by BeAE, January–February 1898, and named *Terre Danco* (Lecointe, chart, 1899) or *Terre de Danco* (Gerlache, 1900*b*, p. 474) after Lieut. Emile Danco (1869–99), of the Belgian Marine, geophysicist of the expedition, who died aboard the expedition ship *Belgica*, 5 June 1899. *Danco Land* ([Hughes Bay to Flandres Bay] BA chart 1240, [post-1898]; Cook, 1900, map p. xx; [Wilhelmina Bay to Flandres Bay] BA chart 3175, 7.iii.1901). *Terra Danco, Terra di Danco* (Gerlache, 1902*a* and end map). *Tierra de Danco* ([Irizar], 1903, map facing p. 128). *Tierra Danco* (Riso Patron S., 1908, end map). *Dancoküste* (Norden-skjöld, 1911*b*, Pl. 3 facing p. 114). *Terre de Banco* [*sic*] (Bon-grain, 1914, vue 14 following p. 60). *Danco Kust* (Shackleton, [1921], end map). *Danco Land Coast* (Tyrrell, 1921, p. 57). *Danco Coast* ([Charlotte Bay to Wilhelmina Bay] BA chart 3205, 31.x.1921; [Wilhelmina Bay to Flandres Bay] BA chart 3175, 3.vi.1927; [Salvesen Cove to Wilhelmina Bay] USHO chart 5411, 1940; [apparently limited to head of Wilhelmina Bay] USAAF chart [LR–74], 1942; [Salvesen Cove to Andvord Bay] USAAF chart 1762, 1945; [apparently Cape Anna to Andvord Bay] USHO chart 6650, 1947; [Hughes Bay to Flandres Bay] BA chart 3570, 5.i.1951; [Cape Sterneck (now Cape Herschel) to Cape Renard] APC, 1955, p. 8; [Brialmont Cove to Cape Renard] USHO chart 6639, 1955; [with present definition] APC, 1961, p. 2). *Danco Kysten*, limited to coast at head of Wilhelmina Bay (HA chart, 1928). *Côte de Danco* (France. SHM, 1937, p. 403). *Danco Küste*, from Charlotte Bay to Cape Renard (Germany. OK chart 1061, 1938). *Costa Danco* ([Cape Herschel to Cape Reclus] Argentina. IGM map, 1946; [Cape Murray to Cape Anna] Argentina. MM chart 94, 1949; [Cape Herschel to Cape Willems] Argentina. MM chart 106, 1949; [Cape Herschel to Cape Anna] Argentina. MM chart 110, 1949; [Cape Kater to Cape Renard] (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 244; [Orléans Channel area to Wil-

helmina Bay] Argentina. IGM map, 1954; [Cape Herschel to Cape Renard] Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 91). *Costa de Danco* (Chile. DNH chart LI, 1947; [Cape Herschel to Cape Renard] Pierrou, 1970, p. 292). *Tierra de Danko* [*sic*] (Mann Fischer, 1948, maps facing p. 316). The whole coast was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57. *Dancova Země* (Bártl, 1958, p. 32). *Danko-Kost* (Nudel'man, 1960, loose map). *Bereg Danko* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961).

*"Danco Coast"*: see Danco Island.

*Danco Coast*: see Davis Coast.

*Danco Costa (de)*, *Côte de*: see Danco Coast.

*Danco, Isla*: see Danco Island.

**Danco Island** 64°44'S 62°36'W, in Errera Channel, Danco Coast, was sighted by BeAE on passage through the channel, February 1898 (Lecointe, 1903, Carte 5); surveyed by AAE, 1952–53, and called descriptively *Isla Dedo* [= finger island] (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 249; Pierrou, 1970, p. 300); resurveyed by FIDS from *Norsel* in April 1955 and from *Shackleton*, 1956–57; named *Danco Island* in association with *Danco Coast* (q.v.) (APC, 1958, p. 4; BA chart 3566, 16.x.1959; 3213, 12.viii.1960). A FIDS station, originally called "*Base O*", later "*Danco Coast*" or "*Danco Island*", was established on the island, 2 March 1956 (SPRI, 1957, p. 526, 531) and occupied until 22 February 1959. *Dance* [*sic*] *Island* (SPRI, 1961b, p. 391). *Isla Danco* (Chile. DNH chart 1501, 1962; IHA, 1974, p. 92). "*Danko*", "*Danco*", referring to the British station (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 24; GUGK map 221, 1973).

*Danco Ku(ü)st(e)*. *Kysten, Land (Coast), Terra (di), Terre (de), Tierra (de)*: see Danco Coast.

*Dancova Země*: see Danco Coast.

*Dandas, Mys*: see Dundas, Cape.

*Dandi, Ostrov*: see Dundee Island.

*Danebrog, Îles*: see Dannebrog Islands.

*Danebrog, Isola, -øene*: see Dannebrog Islands.

*Danebrogs-Eilanden*: see Dannebrog Islands.

*Danenbrog, Îles*: see Dannebrog Islands.

*Danger Archipel*: see Danger Islands.

*Danger, Cabo*: see Danger, Cape.

**Danger, Cape** 62°27'S 60°22'W, N point of Desolation Island, off Livingston Island, was charted by DI in 1934–35 and probably named at that time, in reference to rocks NW of the cape (Nelson and others, chart, 1935b; BA, 1942, p. 43; chart 1774, 9.vii.1948; APC, 1955, p. 8; DOS 610 sheet W 62 60, 1968). *Cabo Danger* (Argentina. MM chart ZZ, 1948). *Cabo Peligro* [translation of English name] (Argentina. MM chart ALFA, 1954). *Cabo Peligroso* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 220; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 222; Pierrou, 1970, p. 581).

*Danger, Île(s), Îlots, Inseln, Isla, Island*: see Danger Islands.

**Danger Islands** 63°26'S 54°41'W, SE of Joinville Island and including Heroine Island, Beagle Island, Comb Island, Darwin Island, Platter Island, Earle Island and Dixey Rock, were roughly charted by Ross, 28 December 1842, and named *Danger Isles* because they were concealed by heavy pack ice until his ship was almost upon them (BA chart 1238, 1844). *Danger Islands* (Ross, 1847a, p. 325; BA chart 1240, 20.v.1887; APC, 1959a, p. 5; BA chart 3205, 23.xi.1962). *Îles Danger* (Vincendon-Dumoulin, atlas, 1847, Pl. 43). *Inseln der Gefahr* [translation of English name] (Ross, 1847b, p. 390). *Danger Inseln* (Petermann, map, 1867). *Danger Islets* (BA chart 1238, x.1893; APC, 1955, p. 8). *Danger Ø* (Larsen, 1894a, p. 266). *Danger Island* (Larsen, 1894b, p. 334; Nordenskjöld and others, 1905, end map). *Darwin Inseln* (Norden-

skjöld and others, 1904b, Vol. 2, first end map). *Dangerous Islands* (Irizar, 1904, p. 586). *Île Danger* (Nordenskjöld, 1904c, map p. 232–33). *Danger Öarna* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904a, Del. 1, end map). *Islas Danger* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904–05, Tomo 1, end map). *Islas de Danger* (Skottsberg, [1907], p. 51). *Isla Danger* (Riso Patron S., 1908, p. 6). *Îlots Danger* (Charcot, 1912, Pl. 1). *Danger-Sziget* (Shackleton, [1925], p. 75). *Danger Öyane* (HA chart, 1928). *Dangerøene* (Aagaard, 1930, end map). *Islotes Peligrosos* [translation of English name] (Chile. DNH chart L, 1947). *Islotes Danger* (Argentina. MM chart 103, 1949). *Islotes Peligro* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 319; Pierrou, 1970, p. 581; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 222). *Danger Archipel* (Knapp, 1958, p. 571). The islands were surveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay", 1958–61. *Ostrova Deyndzher* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 24). *Islote Peligro* (Chile. IGM map 4, 1966).

*Danger, Islas (de), Isles, Islets, Islotes, Ø, Öarna, -øene, Öyane*: see Danger Islands.

*Dangerous Islands*: see Danger Islands.

*Danger-Sziget*: see Danger Islands.

*Daniel Rex, Mount*: see Rex, Mount.

**Daniels Hill** 70°34'S 64°36'W, rising to c. 1 950 m near head of Clifford Glacier, N Palmer Land, was photographed from the air by USN, 1966–69, and mapped from air photographs by USGS; named after Robert Daniels, USARP biologist, "Palmer Station", 1975 (APC, 1977, p. 10; Anckorn, 1979, map Fig. 1; USGS sketch map, Ellsworth Land (North Part), 1979).

**Daniels, Mount** c. 84°30'S 64°00'W, apparently referring to one of the *Anderson Hills* (q.v.), was so called following air reconnaissance by USN from "Ellsworth Station", 1957–58, probably after Paul C. Daniels, American diplomat (Ronne, 1961, map Front.).

*"Danko"*: see Danco Island.

*Danko, Bereg, -Kost, Tierra de*: see Danco Coast.

*Danebrog, Grupo, Îles*: see Dannebrog Islands.

**Dannebrog Islands** 65°02'S 64°06'W, in N *Wilhelm Archipelago* (q.v.), Graham Coast, including Mumm Islands, Rollet Island and Rallier Island. These islands, together with the larger *Booth Island, Hovgaard Island* and *Petermann Island* (q.v.), were named collectively *Kaiser Wilhelm Inseln* after Kaiser Wilhelm II (Petermann, map, 1875b); sighted by BeAE in February 1898, when the name *Îles Dannebrog* was applied to the same islands after the Danish national flag, in recognition of support received by the expedition from Denmark (Lecointe, map, 1899). The latter name with its equivalents was gradually extended to include all the numerous small islands to W of the three main islands. *Dannebrog Islands* (BA chart 1238, viii.1900; APC, 1955, p. 8; [referring to the islands as now defined and Myriad Islands] BA chart 3572, 25.vii.1958). *Isola Danebrog* [*sic*] (Gerlache, 1902a, end map). *Isole Denebrog* [*sic*] (Gerlache, 1902a). *Îles Dannebrog* (Lecointe, 1903, Carte 5). *Îles Dannebrog*, referring to all islands W of Lemaire Channel and including Argentine Islands (Arctowski, 1908, p. 29). *Danebrogs* [*sic*]-*Eilanden* (Ruys, 1905, p. 114). *Kaiser Wilh I<sup>r</sup>* (Nordenskjöld, 1911b, p. 56, Fig. 20). *Dannebrogs Öyane* (HA chart, 1927). *Danebrogøene* (Aagaard, 1934, p. 479). *Groupe Dannenbrog* [*sic*], *Îles Danenbrog* [*sic*] or *Îles Kaiser Wilhelm* (France. SHM, 1937, p. 407). *Islas Dannebrog* (Rymill and others, 1943, map facing p. 96; Pierrou, 1970, p. 293; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 92). *Îles du Kaiser Wilhelm, Kaiser Wilhelm II Islands*, as rejected



- names (USBGN, 1951, p. 16). *Grupo Dannebrog* (Argentina. MM, 1957a, p. 140). *Islotes Dannebrog* (Argentina. MM, 1957a, p. 2). Following survey of the area by an RN Hydrographic Survey Unit from HMS *Protector*, 1957–58, the name *Dannebrog Islands* was restricted to the small islands lying NW of Booth Island, not including *Vedel Islands* (q.v.) to the S and *Myriad Islands* (q.v.) to the W (APC, 1959a, p. 5; BA chart 3572, 12.viii.1960). *Ostrova Dannebrog* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). *Islas del Grupo Dannebrog* (Chile. DNH, 1962, p. 168).
- Dannebrog Islands*: see Myriad Islands.
- Dannebrog, Islas (del Grupo), Islotes, Ostrova*: see Dannebrog Islands.
- Dannebros, Öyane*: see Dannebrog Islands.
- Dannenberg, Groupe*: see Dannebrog Islands.
- Danowskiego, Lodowiec*: see Danowski Glacier.
- Danowski Glacier* 62°02'S 57°39'W, flowing SW into Sherratt Bay, E of Melville Peak, King George Island, was so called by PAE after Władysław Danowski, geologist with PAE, 1980–81 (Birkenmajer, 1981b, map Fig. 2, p. 333; 1984, p. 168). *Lodowiec Danowskiego* (Birkenmajer, 1984, p. 169).
- Darbel, Bahía*: see Darbel Bay.
- Darbel Bay** 66°30'S 65°58'W, between Cape Bellue and Cape Rey, Loubet Coast, was roughly charted by FAE, 1908–10, and included with *Matha Strait* (q.v.) and *Crystal Sound* (q.v.) under the name *Baie Matha* (Charcot, 1910, map facing p. 370); later named *Baie Marin Darbel* after Capt. Laurent-Victor Marin-Darbel (b. 1849), of the French Navy (Charcot, 1912, Pl. 1). *Marin Darbel Bay* (BA chart 3175, 9.x.1914; 1948, p. 208). *Kerlu Bay*, probably referring to this bay (ICRD, 1920, p. 42). *Marin Darbel B.* (HA chart, 1927). Following air reconnaissance on 20 December 1928, Wilkins erroneously showed the bay as the W part of a channel cutting through Graham Land and called it *Marin Darbel Fjord* (Wilkins, 1929, map facing p. 374). *Martin [sic] Darbel-Fjorden* (Aagaard, 1930, end map). The feature was further charted as a bay by DI in 1931. *Marin-Darbel Fiord* (NGS map, [1932]). *Bahía de Marin Darbel*, following sketch survey by BGLE (Rymill and others, 1943, map facing p. 272). *Bahía Marin Darbel* (Chile. DNH chart LII, 1947; IHA, 1974, p. 194). *Martin [sic] Darbel Bay* (BA, 1952, p. 5). *Darbel Bay* (BA chart 3570, 27.vi.1952; APC, 1955, p. 8; DCS 601 sheet 66 64, 1955; BA chart 3570, 29.ix.1961). *Bahía Darbel* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 286; Pierrou, 1970, p. 293). The bay was photographed from the air by FIDASE in 1957. *Marin Darbel Baai* (Knapp, 1958, p. 579). *Darvel [sic] Bay* (Wynne-Edwards, 1960, p. 314). *Zaliv Darbel'* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). *Bahía Darbel Marin*, as rejected form (Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 194).
- Darbel Island*: see Darbel Islands.
- Darbel Islands** 66°24'S 65°58'W, one main island with smaller islands and rocks on N side of entrance to *Darbel Bay* (q.v.), Loubet Coast. The name *Kapp Bellue* was apparently applied to the NW point of the main island (HA chart, 1927). Following survey of the area by DI in 1930–31, these islands were confused with *Bragg Islands* (q.v.) to which DI applied the name *Marin Darbel Islands*, in association with Darbel Bay (Ardley and others, chart, 1930; BA, 1942, p. 47; [name deleted] 1952, p. 28). *Islas Quirihue* after the Chilean town, referring collectively to these islands and to *Owston Islands* (q.v.) (Chile. DNH chart LII, 1947). The islands were surveyed by FIDS from "Detaille Island" in 1957. *Darbel Islands* (APC, 1959a, p. 5; BA chart 3570, 29.ix.1961). *Darbel Island*, referring to the largest island (BA, 1974, p. 200). *Depot Islet, Outer Islet*, referring to two small islands on the NE side of the group (Croxall and Kirkwood, 1979, Map 3.5).
- Darbel Marin, Bahía*: see Darbel Bay.
- Darbel', Zaliv*: see Darbel Bay.
- Darblay, Île* c. 65°02'S 64°05'W, one of the *Dannebrog Islands* (q.v.), Graham Coast, was roughly charted by FAE, 1903–05, and so called after M. Darblay, who assisted the expedition (Charcot, 1906b, p. 475).
- Darboux, Île, Isla*: see Darboux Island.
- Darboux Island** 65°24'S 64°13'W, W of Cape Pérez, Graham Coast, was charted by FAE, 1903–05, and named *Île Darboux* after Jean Gaston Darboux (1842–1917), French mathematician (Charcot, 1906a, map facing p. 316). *Darboux Öya* (HA chart, 1927). *Darboux Island* (Rymill, 1938a, map facing p. 400; BA chart 3196, 12.xi.1948; APC, 1955, p. 8; DOS 610 sheet W 65 64, 1959). *Darboux Islands*, in error (USHO, 1943, p. 149). *Isla Darboux* (Argentina. IGM map, 1946; Pierrou, 1970, p. 293; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 92). *Islote Darboux* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 286). The island was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57. *Islas Darboux*, as rejected form (Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 92).
- Darboux Islands, Islas, Islote, Öya*: see Darboux Island.
- Dardo, Cerro [= dart hill]* 63°42'S 58°23'W, rising to 1 090 m N of Russell East Glacier, Trinity Peninsula, was so called descriptively by AAE (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter D).
- Darlington, Cabo*: see Darlington, Cape.
- Darlington, Cape** 72°00'S 60°51'W, S entrance point of Hilton Inlet, Black Coast, was photographed from the air and roughly surveyed from the ground as an island in c. 71°55'S 60°40'W by USAS; named *Darlington Island* after Harry Darlington III, radio operator and dog driver of USAS "East Base" sledge party; Chief Pilot, RARE (USAAF chart [LR-74], 1942; USBGN, 1947, p. 152). The name *Howard Island*, after A. Howard (*Cape Howard*, q.v.), was also applied to the same feature which, through a navigation error on the USAS flight, was wrongly located in c. 72°40'S 59°00'W (USBGN, 1947, p. 181; [as rejected name] 1956, p. 164). *Isla Darlington* (Argentina. IGM map, 1946). The feature was identified from the air as a cape and surveyed from the ground by FIDS-RARE from "Stonington Island" in November 1947. *Cape Darlington* (Rønne, 1948b, map p. 357; Mason, 1950a, map facing p. 151; BA chart 3175, 12.xi.1954; APC, 1955, p. 8; DCS 601 sheet 72 60, 1956; USBGN, 1956, p. 99; USGS sketch map Palmer Land (North Part), 1979). *Darlington-Öya* (Rønne, 1950b, p. 132). *Cabo Darlington* (Argentina. MM chart N-"P"-1, 1952; Pierrou, 1970, p. 294; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 92). *Mys Darlington* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961).
- Darlington, Isla, Island, Mys, -Öya*: see Darlington Island.
- Daroch, Paso*: see Almirante Daroch, Paso.
- Dart Island** 62°14'S 59°01'W, in Fildes Strait between King George Island and Nelson Island, was charted by DI in 1934–35 when the name *70 Islets* was applied to this island and the two islands to E and S, because two of them were reported to be "70 ft high" (Nelson and others, chart, 1935g); following air photography by FIDASE, 1956–57, and in association with the names of nineteenth-century sealers in this area, named after the British sealing ship *Dart* (Capt. Thomas Duell) from London, which visited the South Shetland Islands in 1822 (APC, 1962, p. 10; DOS 610 sheet W 62 58, 1968).

*Darvel Bay*: see Darbel Bay.

*Darwin-Eiland, Île, Insel*: see Darwin Island.

*Darwin Inseln*: see Danger Islands or Darwin Island.

*Darwin, Isla*: see Darwin Island.

**Darwin Island** 63°26'S 54°43'W, the largest of the *Danger Islands* (q.v.), SE of Joinville Island, was roughly charted by Ross, 29 December 1842, and named after Charles Robert Darwin (1809–82), English naturalist; author of *The origin of species* (London, 1859) (Ross, 1847a, p. 326; Petermann, map, 1867; APC, 1959a, p. 5; BAS 250 sheet SP 21–22/14 (Ext.), 1–DOS 1973). *Darwin-Eiland* (Ross, 1847b, p. 390). *Darwin Islands* (USHO chart 1132, 1894). *Darwin Insel* (Friederichsen, 1895, Tafel 7 facing p. 304). *Darwin Islet* (BA chart 3205, 1.vi.1901; APC, 1955, p. 8). *Île Darwin* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904c, map p. 232–33). *Darwin Öarna* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904a, Del. 1, end map). *Isla Darwin* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904–05, Tomo 1, end map). *Darwin Inseln* (Nordenskjöld, 1917, map facing p. 68). *Darwin Ö* (HA chart, 1928). *Darwinöene* (Aagaard, 1930, end map). *Islote Darwin* (Chile. DNH chart L, 1947; Pierrou, 1970, p. 295; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 93). The island was surveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay", 1953–54 and 1958–61.

*Darwin Islands, Islet, Islote, Ö(arna), -öene*: see Darwin Island.

**Dasinger, Mount** 83°13'S 55°03'W, rising to 1 360 m at N end of Neptune Range, Pensacola Mountains, was surveyed from the ground by USGS and photographed from the air by USN, 1963–64; named after Lieut. (JG) James R. Dasinger, USN, "Ellsworth Station", winter 1958 (USGS sheet SU 21–25/13, 1969; APC, 1974, p. 3).

**Daspit Glacier** 68°11'S 65°49'W, flowing NE into Trail Inlet, Bowman Coast, was photographed from the air in September and surveyed from the ground in November 1940 by USAS; named *Fleming Glacier* after the Rev. W. L. S. Fleming (*Fleming Glacier*, q.v.) (USAAF chart [LR-74], 1942), which name was later transferred to the glacier on Fallières Coast (USBGN, 1947, p. 165). The present feature was resurveyed by FIDS–RARE from "Stonington Island" in December 1947. *Fleming-Breen* (Rønne, 1950b, p. 111). *Glaciar Fleming* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 326). *Ventisquero Fleming* (Kosack, 1955b, map facing p. 88). *Daspit Glacier*, after Capt. (later Rear-Adm.) Lawrence Randall Daspit, USN (1905–79), who helped to obtain USN support for RARE (APC, 1955, p. 8; USBGN, 1956, p. 100; DCS 601 sheet 68 64, 1955; USGS sketch map Palmer Land (North Part), 1979).

**Dater, Mount** 67°09'S 64°49'W, rising to c. 1 200 m S of Mill Inlet, Foyn Coast, following surveys by BAS from "Stonington Island", 1963–64, and in association with the names of Antarctic historians grouped in this area, was named after Dr Henry M. Dater (1909–74), USN historian; member of USACAN, 1962–74 (Chairman, 1973–74); co-author (with E. Schulthess and G. J. Dufek) of *Antarctica* (Zurich, 1959) (APC, 1977, p. 10; BA, 1977, p. 8).

*Dau, Gora*: see Dow, Mount.

*Dausay Island*: see Hope Island.

*Dauson Lembtton Karhon Hayevishah*: see Dawson-Lambton Ice Stream.

*Daussey, Îles*: see Hope Island.

*Daussey, Île, Isla, Island*: see Hope Island.

**Davey Point** 61°58'S 58°32'W, N coast of King George Island, SW of Round Point, was charted as an island in 61°56'S 58°29'W by DI in 1934–35 and named *Round Island* (Nelson and others, chart, 1935c); later shown in 61°57'S 58°17'W (Hill

and others, chart, 1937; BA chart 3205, 25.iii.1937), thus affecting the relationships of all the other named features in the area (BA, 1948, p. 150). *Isla Round* (Argentina. MM chart 64, 1939). *Isla Redonda* [translation of English name] (Argentina. IGM map, 1946). *Roca Redonda* (Saavedra Rojas, 1956, map p. 28). Air photography by FIDASE in 1956 showed the true nature of the feature, which was renamed *Davey Point* after Graham John Davey (b. 1934), FIDS assistant surveyor, "Admiralty Bay", 1957–58, who triangulated King George Island and extended this triangulation W-ward to Nelson, Robert and Greenwich islands (APC, 1960, p. 3; Hawkes, 1961, map p. 3; BA chart 3205, 23.xi.1962). *Mys Deyvi* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 24). *Punta Davey* (Covacevich C. and Lamperein R., 1970, map p. 60). *Punta Agnese*, so called by AAE after a sailor in the Argentine corvette *Uruguay* in 1903 (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter A).

*Davey, Punta*: see Davey Point.

*David, Monte, Mount*: see Kirkwood, Mount.

*Davidson, Cabo*: see Davidson, Cape.

**Davidson, Cape** 60°46'S 44°46'W, S point of Mackenzie Peninsula and W entrance point of Wilton Bay, Laurie Island, was mapped by SNAE in June 1903 and named after J. Davidson, First Mate in the expedition ship *Scotia* (Bruce and others, chart, [1903c]; Bruce, 1905b, map facing p. 322; BA chart 1775, 17.viii.1934; APC, 1955, p. 8). *Davidson Peninsula* (Bruce, 1903–04, p. 37). *Cabo Davidson* (Argentina. MM chart 31, 1930; Pierrou, 1970, p. 295). The cape was recharted by DI in 1933.

**Davidson Island** 66°26'S 66°37'W, in Crystal Sound, Loubet Coast, was photographed from the air by RARE in 1947–48 and by FIDASE in 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 William Lee Davidson (b. 1915), American physicist who used neutron diffraction to determine the position of the hydrogen atoms in ice (APC, 1960, p. 3; BA chart 3571, 14.vii.1961).

*Davidson Peninsula*: see Davidson, Cape.

**Davies Cliffs** 69°37'S 72°23'W, rising to c. 600 m ESE of Enigma Peak, Rothschild Island, following surveys by BAS, 1975–77, were named after Robin Albert ("Bruce") Davies (b. 1951), BAS Station Commander and general assistant, Adelaide, 1975–77, who worked on Alexander Island and Rothschild Island (APC, 1980, p. 3).

*Davies Gilbert, Détroit, Estrecho, Strait*: see Gilbert Strait.

**Davies Heights** 62°11'S 58°57'W, rising to c. 150 m on Fildes Peninsula, King George Island, following geological work in the area by a BAS party, 1975–76, were named after Robert Elwyn Sandel Davies (b. 1953), BAS geologist with the party (APC, 1980, p. 3).

**Davies Top** 69°24'S 64°56'W, rising to 2 360 m in Wakefield Highland, N Palmer Land, was photographed from the air by RARE, 22 December 1947, and surveyed from the ground by FIDS from "Stonington Island" in November 1960; named after Dr Anthony Graham Davies (b. 1933), FIDS medical officer, "Horseshoe Island" and "Stonington Island", 1960–61 (APC, 1962, p. 10; DOS 610 sheet W 69 64, 1963).

**Davis Coast**, NW coast of Graham Land from Cape Herschel to Cape Kjellman, was sighted in part by Bransfield in January 1820 (Gould, 1925, p. 220) and probably also by Pendleton from Deception Island in 1820 (Fanning, 1834; Nordenskjöld and others, 1905, p. 71); sighted by Palmer from the area of Orléans Strait, 17 November 1820 (Palmer, 1820–21); further

explored in February 1821 by Davis, who made a reconnaissance off this coast for seals in *Huron* and a landing in the area of *Hughes Bay* (q.v.) (Davis, 1821–22). The following names were applied more or less to this coast as now defined. *Palmer's Land*, referring to N coast of mainland from c. 57°00'W to N entrance of Gerlache Strait and N end of Liège Island (Powell, 1822*b*, p. 3; chart, 1822*a*). *Terre de Palmer* (Powell, 1824*a*, map facing p. 5; Nordenskjöld, 1904*a*, p. 353). *Trinity Land*, referring collectively to the N coast of Trinity Peninsula and to this coast (Foster and Kendall, chart, 1829*a*). *Clarence Land*, apparently including this coast after the Duke of Clarence (*Clarence Island*, q.v.) (Webster, 1834, Vol. 1, p. 137). *Terre de Clarence*, *Terres de Palmer* (d'Urville, 1842, p. 21, 335). *Terre Palmer* (Vincendon-Dumoulin, 1851, p. 29). *Palmer(-)Land* ([referring to part of mainland S of the South Shetland Islands reportedly discovered by Palmer] Neumayer, 1872*a*, p. 130; [for W coast of Graham Land between 64°00'S and 64°30'S] Friederichsen, 1895, p. 300–01; [referring to N coast of Graham Land from Cape Herschel to Cape Siffrey] Balch, 1904, p. 88; [referring to coast between Trinity Peninsula and Danco Coast] Nordenskjöld and others, 1905, p. 72; [coast of Graham Land between 58°00'W and 61°00'W] Balch, 1912, p. 572). *Tierra de Palmer*, *Tierra Palmer* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904–05, Tomo 1, end map; Tomo 2, end map). *Terra di Palmer* (Faustini, 1906, p. 348). *Palmerküste*, *Palmer's Küste* (Nordenskjöld, 1911*b*, p. 42–43). *Trinity Coast* (Shackleton, 1919, end map). *Trinity Kust* (Shackleton, [1921], end map). *Palmer Kysten* (Aagaard, 1930, end map). *Palmer Coast* (Joerg, 1937, map facing p. 444; BA chart 3205, 23.ix.1949). *Palmer Coast* was defined between the limits "Cape Sterneck [now Cape Herschel] to Cape Kjellman" (APC, 1955, p. 8; BAS 250 sheet SP 21–22/13, 1–DOS 1974). *Costa de Palmer* (Argentina. IGM map, 1946). *Costa del Presidente González Videla*, after Gabriel González Videla (1898–1980), President of Chile, 1946–52 (Chile. DNH chart LI, 1947). *Lamer [sic] Coast* (USHO, 1949, p. 6). *Costa Palmer* (Argentina. MM chart 110, 1949; [Cape Herschel to Cape Kjellman] Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 219). *Bereg Palmera* (Soviet Union, BSE, 1950, map following p. 484). *Terre Louis-Philippe* (*Terre de Palmer*) (*Louis-Philippe Plateau*, q.v.) (France. SHM, 1954, p. 47). *Danco Coast*, in error (USOO chart 6944, 1963). *Davis Coast*, after Capt. John Davis, of New Haven, Conn. (see above) (USBGN, 1965, p. 95; APC, 1980, p. 3).

*Davis Gilbert Bay, Détroit (de), Inlet, S.:* see Gilbert Strait.

*Davis Gilbert(s) Strait:* see Gilbert Strait.

*Davis, Île, Isla:* see Davis Island.

**Davis Island** 64°06'S 62°05'W, at head of Bouquet Bay, between Brabant and Liège Island, was roughly charted by BeAE in January 1898 but there is some doubt as to whether the name *Île Harry* (Lecointe, map, 1899; 1903, Carte 5; 1905, Pl. 5 following p. 110) referred to this island or to *Harry Island* (q.v.) nearby; further charted by FAE, 1903–05, and named *Île Davis* after Walter G. Davis, English Director of the Oficina Meteorológica Argentina, Buenos Aires (Charcot, 1906*b*, p. 469; Matha and Rey, 1911, Pl. 3 following p. 615). *Davis Island* (USHO, 1943, p. 115; APC, 1960, p. 3; BA chart 3560, 7.iv.1961). *Isla Davis* (Argentina. MM chart 106, 1949; Pierrou, 1970, p. 296; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 93). The island was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57. *Harry Islet* (USHO, 1960, p. 357, 1st view).

**Davis, Point** 60°45'S 44°39'W, N side of Scotia Bay, Laurie

Island, was charted by SNAE in 1903 and named after Walter G. Davis (*Davis Island*, q.v.) (Bruce and others, chart, [1903c]; Bruce, 1905*b*, map facing p. 322; BA chart 1775, 17.viii.1934; APC, 1955, p. 8); recharted by DI in 1933. *Pointe Davis* (France. SHM, 1937, p. 388). *Punta Davis* (Argentina. MM, 1945, p. 278*a*; Pierrou, 1970, p. 296). *Davis Point* (BA, 1969, p. 65).

*Davis, Pointe, Punta:* see Davis, Point.

**Davis Ridge** 71°24'S 63°00'W, rising to c. 1 700 m W of O'Sullivan Peak, 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 Brent L. Davis, USARP biologist, "Palmer Station", 1971, and in the Antarctic Peninsula area, 1974–75 (BAS 250 sheet SR 19–20/16, 1–DOS 1976; APC, 1977, p. 10).

*Davis('s) Straits:* see Nelson Strait.

**Davis Valley** 82°28'S 51°09'W, ice-free valley E of Forlidas Ridge, 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 Edward H. Davis, USN (MCB, Special Detachment Bravo), construction mechanic, "Ellsworth Station", winter 1957 (USGS sheet SU 21–25/10, 1969; APC, 1974, p. 3).

*Dav. Strait:* see Dove Strait.

*Dawson-Lambton Glacier:* see Dawson-Lambton Ice Stream.

**Dawson Head** 70°44'S 61°50'W, NW side of Lehrke 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 Capt. Opie L. Dawson, USCG, commanding USCGC *Glacier* during the International Weddell Sea Expedition, 1963 (BAS 250 sheet SR 19–20/12, 1–DOS 1976; APC, 1977, p. 10).

**Dawson, Islote** 60°31'S 45°41'W, off Conception Point, N Coronation Island, was so called by AAE after a technician in IAA (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter D). *Islotes Dawson* (Argentina. AA, NM 11/1.vi.1979).

*Dawson, Islotes:* see Dawson, Islote.

*Dawson(-)Lambton-Breen, Glaciar (de), -Glaciären, Glacier, Glasiar, -Gleccser, Gletcheren, Gletscher, Gletsjer:* see Dawson-Lambton Ice Stream.

**Dawson-Lambton Ice Stream** 76°06'S 27°00'W, flowing NW into Weddell Sea, S of Halley, Caird Coast, was sighted by BITAE, 16 January 1915, when it was described as a huge glacial overflow from the ice sheet, and named *Dawson-Lambton Glacier* after Miss Elizabeth Dawson-Lambton, a financial supporter of the expedition (Shackleton, 1919, p. xii, 27, end map; USBGN, 1947, p. 153; AGS map, 1970). *Dawson-Lambton Gletscher* (Shackleton, [1921], end map). *Ventisquero Dawson Lamston [sic]* (Cordovez Madariaga, 1945, p. 38). *Glaciar Dawson Lamblon [sic]* (Argentina. IGM map, 1946). *Glaciar Dawson Lambton* (Argentina. MM chart N-"P"-1). *Lednik Dason-Lambton* (Baranov and others, 1954, map p. 283). *Glaciar Buenos Aires*, after the Argentine capital, following AAE, 1953–54, which visited the area (Argentina. MM chart 121, 1954; Pierrou, 1970, p. 225). *Riesengletscher Dawson Lambton* (Capurro, 1955, p. 163). *Gletscher Dawson Lambton* (Capurro, 1955, p. 154). Following a reconnaissance flight by TAE in 1956–57, it was reported that the ice stream had receded considerably since 1915 (Fuchs and Hillary, 1958*f*, p. 27; Blaiklock and others, 1966, p. 5). *Dawson Lambton-Breen* (Fuchs and Hillary, 1958*b*, p. 34).

- Karhon Hayevishah Dawson Lambton* [sic] (Fuchs and Hillary, 1958a, map p. 12). *Dawson-Lambtonův Ledovec* (Bártl, 1958, map facing p. 144). *Dawson Lambton Gletcheren* (Fuchs and Hillary, 1958c, p. 41). *Lednik Doson-Lamton* [sic] (Soviet Union. UNGSVF chart 334, 1958). *Glaciar de Dawson Lambton* (Fuchs and Hillary, 1959e, p. 34). *Glacier Dawson Lambton* (Fuchs and Hillary, 1959g, p. 37). *Dawson Lambton-Glaciären* (Fuchs and Hillary, 1959a, p. 31). *Lodowiec Dawson Lambton* (Fuchs and Hillary, 1959f, map p. 37). *Dawson Lambton Gletsjer* (Fuchs and Hillary, [1959d], p. 30). *Dōson Ramuton* [sic] *Glacier* (Fuchs and Hillary, 1959c, Vol. 1, p. 54). *Dawson Lambtonov Ledenik* (Fuchs and Hillary, 1960a, p. 25). *Dawson Lambton-Gleccser* (Fuchs and Hillary, 1962, map p. 25). *Dawsom* [sic] *Lambton Glacier* (USAF chart GNC 26N, 1970). *Dawson Lampton* [sic] *Glacier* (BA chart 3176, 15.i.1971). *Glasiar* [sic] *Dawson Lambton* (Chile, IGM map 6000–5300, 1972). Following surveys by BAS from Halley in 1967 and 1970, the feature was renamed *Dawson-Lambton Ice Stream* (Thomas, 1973, map p. 6; APC, 1982, p. 3). The ice stream was delineated from USLANDSAT imagery of 22 February 1974.
- Dawson Lambtonov Ledenik*: see Dawson-Lambton Ice Stream.  
*Dawson-Lambtonův Ledovec*: see Dawson-Lambton Ice Stream.  
*Dawson Lambton, Lodowiec, Riesengletscher*: see Dawson-Lambton Ice Stream.  
*Dawson Lampton Glacier*: see Dawson-Lambton Ice Stream.  
*Dawson Lamston, Ventisquero*: see Dawson-Lambton Ice Stream.  
*Dayer, Plato*: see Dyer Plateau.  
*Day, Isla*: see Day Island.
- Day Island** 67°15'S 67°43'W, between Arrowsmith Peninsula and Adelaide Island, Loubet Coast, was seen from the air and roughly surveyed from the ground by BGLE in 1936; called descriptively *Middle Island* since it lies between *Hansen Island* (q.v.) and *Wyatt Island* (q.v.) (Rymill and others, 1938, p. 141; USAAF chart 1762, 1946); called *Isla Tinguiririca* after the Chilean volcano (Chile. DNH chart LII, 1947); following resurvey by FIDS from "Stonington Island" in 1948, named *Day Island* after Vice-Adm. Sir Archibald Day, RN (1899–1970), Hydrographer of the Navy, 1950–55; Co-ordinator of Operations for IGY (APC, 1955, p. 8; BA chart 3570, 21.ix.1957). *Middle (Day) Island* (USHO, 1956, p. 35). *Isla Day* (Chile. DNH, 1962, p. 196; IHA, 1974, p. 93). *Isla Meid* [sic], as rejected name (Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 93).
- Dayné, Monte, Mount*: see Dayné Peak.
- Dayné Peak** 64°54'S 63°35'W, rising to 730 m in S Wiencke Island, Danco Coast, was photographed and roughly mapped by BeAE in February 1898 (Lecointe, 1903, Carte, 5; 1905, Pl. 12); named *Sommet Dayné* by FAE, 1903–05, after Pierre Dayné, Italian Alpine guide and a member of the expedition (Charcot, 1906b, p. 472). *Pic Dayné* (Matha and Rey, 1911, Pl. 3 and map following p. 616). *Dayné Peak* (USBGN, 1951, p. 16; APC, 1958, p. 4; BA chart 3572, 25.vii.1958). *Mount Dayné* (USHO, 1943, p. 133). *Pico Dayné* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 284; Pierrou, 1970, p. 297; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 94). *Monte Dayné, Dainé* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 270, 270a). The peak was resurveyed by FIDS from *Norsel* in April 1955. *Dayne* [sic] *Peak* (BA, 1958, p. 84).
- Dayné, Pic(o), Sommet*: see Dayné Peak.  
*d'Azur, Bahía*: see Azure Cove.  
 "D", Cabo c.74°45'S 23°00'W, an ephemeral projection of Brunt Ice Front, Caird Coast, was so designated by AAE, 1955–56 (Argentina. MM, 1957b, p. 193).
- DC, Mancilla, Punta*: see Mancilla, Punta.  
*Deacon, Cabo*: see Deacon, Cape.
- Deacon, Cape** 73°14'S 59°50'W, SE point of Kemp Peninsula, 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; named after Dr George Edward Raven (later Sir George) Deacon (1906–84), English oceanographer; member of DI scientific staff 1927–39; *William Scoresby*, 1927–28; "Marine Station", Grytviken, 1928–29; *Discovery II*, 1930–31, 1931–33, 1933–37; Director, National Institute of Oceanography (now National Institute of Oceanographic Sciences), 1949–71 ([in 73°17'S 59°53'W] BA chart 3175, 12.xi.1954; APC, 1955, p. 8; [co-ordinates corrected] USGS sketch map Ellsworth Land–Palmer Land, 1969; APC, 1986, p. 3). *Cabo Deacon* (Argentine. MM chart 121, 1957). *Mys Dikon* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). *Punta Albornoz*, presumably referring to this feature, after a sergeant in the Argentine Air Force (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter A). The cape was photographed from the air by USN, 1965–67.
- Deacon Hill** 60°34'S 45°48'W, rising to 330 m N of Norway Bight, Coronation Island, was sighted by Palmer and Powell in December 1821; charted by DI in 1933 and named after G. E. R. Deacon (*Cape Deacon*, q.v.) (BA chart 1775, 17.viii.1934; APC, 1955, p. 8; DOS 510 South Orkney Islands, West Sheet, 1963). *Cerro Diácono* [translation of English proper name against convention] (Argentina. MM chart 117, 1952; Pierrou, 1970, p. 313). The hill was resurveyed by FIDS from Signy, 1956–58.
- Deacon, Monte*: see Deacon Peak.
- Deacon Peak** 62°06'S 57°56'W, summit volcanic cone (170 m) of *Penguin Island* (q.v.), off King George Island, marking E entrance of King George Bay, was charted by DI in 1937 and named after G. E. R. Deacon (*Cape Deacon*, q.v.) (Hill and others, chart, 1937a; BA chart 3205, 2.ix.1938; APC, 1955, p. 8; DOS 610 sheet W 62 56, 1968). *Pico Deacon* (Argentina. MM chart 104, 1949; Pierrou, 1970, p. 297). *Pic Deacon* (France. SHM, 1954, p. 45). *Monte Deacon* (Chile. DNH, 1962, p. 90; IHA, 1974, p. 94). *Volcán Penguin* (González-Ferrán and Katsui, 1970, map p. 147).
- Deacon, Pic(o)*: see Deacon Peak.  
*de Alencar, Mount, Sommet*: see Alencar Peak.
- Dean Rocks** 67°48'S 68°56'W, rising 2 m above sea level on E side of Henkes Islands, S of Adelaide, were charted by an RN Hydrographic Survey Unit from *John Biscoe* in 1963 and named after Eng. Mech. Thomas Dean, RN (b. 1938), a member of the survey unit (BA, 1963, p. 13; APC, 1964, p. 3; BA chart 3577, 14.viii.1964).
- DeAtley Island** 73°18'S 73°54'W, S side of Ronne Entrance, English Coast, was photographed from the air by USN, 1965–67, and mapped from air photographs by USGS; named after Col. Ellsworth DeAtley, US Army, and his wife Mrs Thelma DeAtley who contributed clothing and food to RARE (USGS sketch map Ellsworth Land–Palmer Land, 1969; APC, 1977, p. 10). *De Atley Island* (USOO chart 6639, 1969; BAS, 1977b, p. 6). *Deatley Island* (Gurling, 1979, map p. 614).
- DeAtley Peaks** c. 84°30'S 64°00'W, apparently a feature in *Anderson Hills* (q.v.), were so called after Col. and Mrs E. DeAtley (*DeAtley Island*, q.v.) following USN air re-

- connaissance from "Ellsworth Station", 1957-58 (Rønne, 1961, map Front.).
- Debenham Archipel, Eilanden, -Insel*: see Debenham Islands.
- Debenham Islands** 68°08'S 67°07'W, in NE Marguerite Bay, Fallières Coast, comprising Ann, Audrey, Barbara, Barry, Brian and June islands, were seen from the air by BGLE on 27 February and surveyed from the ground in March-May 1936; named after Frank Debenham (1883-1965), surveyor on BAE, 1910-13 (Capt. R. F. Scott, RN); Founder and first Director, SPRI, 1925-46; Professor of Geography, Cambridge University, 1930-49; member of BGLE Advisory Committee (Rymill, 1938a, photograph facing p. 310, map facing p. 432; BA chart 3213, 7.ii.1947; APC, 1955, p. 8; DCS 601 sheet 68 66, 1955). The individual islands in the group were named after Prof. Debenham's six children, and the BGLE base for 1936-37 was established on *Barry Island* (q.v.). *Islas Debenham* (Rymill and others, 1943, map facing p. 272). The islands were resurveyed by FIDS from "Stonington Island", 1946-50. *Debenham-Øya* (Rønne, 1950b, p. 145). *Islotes Debenham* (Argentina. MM chart 116, 1952; Pierrou, 1970, p. 297; Chile, IHA, 1974, p. 94). *Debenham-Insel* (Kosack, 1955a, p. 229). *Debenham* (Argentina. MM, 1957a, p. 160). *Debenham Archipel, Debenham Eilanden* (Knapp, 1958, p. 571). *Isole Debenham* (Zavatti, 1958, Tav. 9). *Islas de Benham* [sic] (Chile. IGM map 16, 1966).
- Debenham (de Benham), Islas*: see Debenham Islands.
- Debenham, Islotes*: see Debenham Islands or Stipple Rocks.
- Debenham, Isole, -Øya*: see Debenham Islands.
- Debonnaire, Détroit*: see Meek Channel.
- Dubouzet, Cabo*: see Dubouzet, Cape.
- DeBusk, Mount*: see DeBusk Scarp.
- DeBusk Scarp** 69°23'S 62°57'W, WSW of Cape Reichelderfer, Wilkins Coast, was photographed from the air on 20 December 1928 by Wilkins, who gave the name *Finley Islands* collectively to this feature, *Engel Peaks* (q.v.), *Briesemeister Peak* (q.v.) and the unnamed nunataks to the SE, after Dr J. K. Finley (*Finley Heights*, q.v.) (Wilkins, 1929, Fig. 32, p. 369); again photographed from the air by USAS in September 1940 (Bertrand and others, 1948, p. 484, Figs 2 and 3); surveyed from the ground by FIDS-RARE from "Stonington Island" in January 1948; named *Mount DeBusk* after Clarence DeBusk, Executive Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, Beaumont, Texas, who assisted in fitting out RARE (Ronne, 1949, map p. 230). *DeBusk Scarp* (APC, 1955, p. 8; DCS 601 sheet 69 62, 1955). *De Busk Scarp* (USGS sketch map Palmer Land (North Part), 1979).
- Debussy Heights** 69°53'S 71°23'W, rising to c. 1 300 m (at Ravel Peak) E of Mozart Ice Piedmont, N Alexander Island, after map compilation by FIDS in 1959 from air photographs taken by RARE in 1947, were named after Claude Achille Debussy (1862-1918), French composer, in association with the names of other composers in this area ([in 69°44'S 71°17'W] APC, 1961, p. 2; BA chart 3571, 14.vii.1961; Searle, 1963, Pl. 1 and end map; [co-ordinates corrected from USLANDSAT imagery of February 1975] APC, 1977, p. 10; BAS 250P sheet SR 19-20/5 (Ext.), 1-DOS 1978).
- Debuze, Mys*: see Dubouzet, Cape.
- Decaze, Pointe*: see Decazes Island.
- Decazes Island** 66°26'S 67°20'W, one of the SW Biscoe Islands, Loubet Coast, was roughly charted by FAE, 1908-10, when the name *Pointe Decazes* was applied loosely to the SW point of Biscoe Islands, probably after a supporter of FAE (Charcot, 1912, Pl. 1). *Decazes Point*, vaguely positioned (BA chart 3175, 9.x.1914; [in c. 66°30'S 67°29'W] APC, 1955, p. 8; DCS 601 sheet 66 66, 1955). *Decazes Pynten* (HA chart, 1927). *Pointe Decaze* [sic] (France. SHM, 1937, p. 408). *Point Decazes* (USHO, 1943, p. 149). *Islotes Decazes*, referring to this island and nearby smaller islands (Argentina. MM, 1956, p. 102). Following air photography by FIDASE, 1956-57, and ground survey by FIDS from "Detaile Island" in 1958, the name was accepted for the island. *Decazes Island* (APC, 1960, p. 3; BAS 250P sheet SQ 19-20/10, 1-DOS 1979).
- Decazes, Islotes, Point(e), Pynten*: see Decazes Island.
- Decepção, Ilha de*: see Deception Island.
- Decepción*: see Deception Island.
- "Decepción"*: see Fumarole Bay.
- Decepción, Bahía*: see Deception Island.
- "Decepción Base"*: see Fumarole Bay.
- Decepción, Caldera*: see Deception Island.
- "Decepción, Destacamento Naval"*: see Fumarole Bay.
- Decepción, Isla (de la), Island*: see Deception Island.
- Decepcion-Ön*: see Deception Island.
- Deception*: see Deception Island.
- Deception Bay*: see Telefon Bay.
- Deception, Bay of, Bays*: see Foster, Port.
- Deception (Crater) Island*: see Deception Island.
- Deception Eiland*: see Deception Island.
- Deception Harbor*: see Foster, Port.
- Deception Harbour*: see Foster, Port or Whalers Bay.
- Deception, Harbour of*: see Foster, Port.
- Déception, Île*: see Deception Island.
- Deception, -Insel, Isla*: see Deception Island.
- Deception Island** 62°57'S 60°38'W, S of Livingston Island, South Shetland Islands. The E coast of the island was almost certainly the land charted "in thick fog" by Bransfield, 29 January 1820 (Bransfield, chart, [1820b]). The name was apparently first recorded by Palmer, 15 November 1820, and refers to the deceptive nature of this ring-shaped island with its central harbour, a breached and drowned volcanic crater (Palmer, 1820-21; Burdick, 1820-21; Powell, chart, 1828; Webster, 1834, Vol. 1, p. 145; BA chart 1238, 7.ix.1839; 3205, 25.iii.1937; APC, 1955, p. 8; DOS 310 Deception Island sheet, 1960). The island was charted by sealers in 1820-21 and by RAE, 25 January 1821. *Deception* (Palmer, 1820-21). *Island of Deception* (Fildes, 1821b, chart [3]). *Edwards Island*, on first chart of the island ([Goddard], chart, [1821]). *Deception* [sic] (Pendleton, 1821-23). *Deception Isle* (Powell, chart, 1822a). *Île Déception* (Powell, 1824a, map facing p. 5). *Deception Island, Deceptions Insel, Täuschungs Insel* [translation of English name] (Fildes, 1827, p. 454, 457). The island was surveyed by Foster and Kendall in 1829 ([Kendall], 1831, map facing p. 64 and p. 66). *Ostrov Teyl'*, after Baron Teyl' (or de Teille), Russian Consul-General at Sydney, who informed RAE of the discovery of the South Shetland Islands ([Bellingshausen], 1831a, sheet 62). The island was further charted by FAE, 1837-40, in February 1838. *Isla Decepción* (Spain. DH chart 458, 1861; Pierrou, 1970, p. 298; Chile IHA, 1974, p. 95). *Deception-Insel* (Neumayer, 1872a, p. 131). *Trug Insel* [translation of English name] (Stefan, 1900, map facing p. 532). *Yankee Harbor*, as used loosely for the whole island by nineteenth-century New England sealers and whalers (Gerlache, 1900a, p. 391; Yoder, 1929, p. 221). *Baron de Teille Insel*, referring to RAE name (Gravelius, 1902, p. 198). *Little Yaroslav Island*, referring to alternative RAE name after the

- Russian town (Mill, 1903*b*, p. 159). *Tiele Island* (Mill, 1903*a*, p. 527). The island was further mapped by FAE, 1903–05. *Deception Ön* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904*a*, Del. 1, end map). *Isla de la Decepción* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904–05, Tomo 2, end map). *Deception Eiland* (Ruys, 1905, map following p. 88). *Isla Deception* (Charcot, [1907], p. 109). *Deceptions-Eiland* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1907, p. 37). *Isla Descepcion [sic]* (Riso Patron S., 1908, p. 6). The island was resurveyed in December 1908 by FAE, 1908–10 (Charcot, 1910, p. 28–45). *Yaroslav Island*, referring to RAE name (Charcot, [1911*b*], p. 37). In December 1912, a Norwegian whaling station of the Hektor Whaling Co. started operations on the island and was maintained continuously until 1931. *Deception (Crater) Island* (Ferguson, 1921, map p. 31). *Deception [sic]* (Risting, 1922). *Deception-Sziget* (Shackleton, [1925], p. 77). An astronomical fix for the island, in agreement with that of FAE, was obtained by DI in 1927 (Chaplin, 1932, p. 301). *Deception Ö*, *Deception Öia* (HA chart, 1928). *Deception-Ring-Øen* (Holtedahl and Mosby, 1928, p. 233). *Deceptionøen* (Olstad, 1929, p. 526). *Deception-Öya* (Risting, 1929, map p. 33). *Yaroslav*, referring to RAE name (Yoder, 1929, p. 219). *Deception-Øen* (Aagaard, 1930, end map). *Deception-Øia* (Isachsen, 1931, p. 364). *Baron de Teilles Ø*, referring to RAE name (Aagaard, 1934, p. 410). *Deception-Øya* (Holtedahl, 1942, p. 75). The island was visited by *Primero de Mayo* (Capt. (F) Alberto J. Oddera) in January–February 1942, and by HMS *Carnarvon Castile* (Capt. E. W. Kitson, RN) in January 1943. *Teille Island* (Debenham, 1945, p. 425). *Teil Island*, as rejected name (USBGN, 1947, p. 154). *Decepción* ([CACA], 1948, p. 32). *Deception Saar* (Andersson 1948, end map). *Deception Saari* (Andersson, 1948, map p. 329). The island was further charted by an RN Hydrographic Survey Unit in 1948–49. *Bahía Decepción*, referring loosely to the island (CACA, 1949*c*, p. 47). *Ostrov Disepshen* (Grigor'yev and Lebedev, 1949, p. 190). *Ostrov Teyl' (Desepshen)* (Soviet Union. BSE, 1950, map following p. 484). *Deception-Øn* (Frodin, 1951, p. 376). *Ostrov Disepshn (Teyl')* (Berg, 1951, p. 27). *Isola Deception* (Zavatti, 1952, p. 508). *Wyspa Deception* (Machowski, 1953, map p. 4). The island was resurveyed by FIDS in 1953–54. *Ostrov Desepshen (Teylya)* (Baranov and others, 1954, map p. 283). *Ostrov Desepshion*, *Ostrov Teylya* (Guretskiy, 1954, p. 463). *Ilha da Decepção* (Fuchs and Hillary, 1959*b*, p. 8). *Decepcion Island* (USAF chart GNC 23, 1960). *Deception (Teil) Island* (Soviet Union. AA, 1967, p. 301). Volcanic eruptions in December 1967, February 1969 and August 1970 caused considerable changes in the topography of the island, especially in the Telefon Bay area. *Isola Desepción* (Fourcade, 1968, p. 3). *Caldera Decepción* (González-Ferrán and Katsui, 1970, p. 157). *Deception Island (Ostrov Tejl'a)* (Soviet Union. GUGK map 221, 1973). [For history of occupation see *Fumarole Bay, Pendulum Cove, Telefon Bay, Whalers Bay*.]
- “*Deception Island*”: see Whalers Bay.
- Deception, Island of, Isle, Isola, Ö, -øen, -Øen, -Oia, Öia, Ön, Øya, Öya, -Ring-Øen*: see Deception Island.
- Deception Rocks*: see Fort Point.
- Deception Saar(i)*: see Deception Island.
- Deceptions-Eiland*: see Deception Island.
- Deception-Sziget, Wyspa*: see Deception Island.
- Deception (Teil) Island*: see Deception Island.
- Decimal Point** 61°05'S 54°42'W, W of Cape Valentine, Elephant Island, was so called by BAS (Croxall and Kirkwood, 1979, Map 18.3).
- Découverte (Discovery), Baie de la*: see Discovery Bay.
- de Cuverville, Isola*: see Cuverville Island.
- De Dion, Îles, Islands, Islets*: see Dion Islands.
- Dedo, Bahía*: see Briand Fjord.
- Dedo, Cabo** [= finger cape] c. 75°55'S 26°30'W, an ephemeral projection of Brunt Ice Front on N side of Dawson-Lambton Ice Stream, Caird Coast, was so called descriptively by AAE, 1954–55 (Argentina. MM chart 121, 1954; AGS map, [1956]); later called *Cabo Conscripto Pérez* after Cpto Walter Susano Pérez, who lost his life in the Argentine revolution of September 1955 (Argentina. MM, 1958*b*, p. 195; Pierrou, 1970, p. 261). *Mys Dedo* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961).
- Dedo, Isla*: see Danco Island.
- Dedo, Monte** [= finger mountain] 64°03'S 62°27'W, rising to c. 1 150 m on Pasteur Peninsula, Brabant Island, was so called descriptively by AAE (Argentina. MM chart OO, 1954).
- Dedo, Monte, Mount*: see Zeiss Needle.
- Dedo, Mys*: see Dedo, Cabo.
- Dedo, Punta*: see Finger Point or Toe, The.
- Dee Ice Piedmont** 68°41'S 66°58'W, E side of Mikkelsen Bay, Fallières Coast, was surveyed by BGLE in 1936–37 and photographed from the air by RARE, 27 November 1947; re-surveyed by FIDS from “Stonington Island”, 1948–50; in association with the names of pioneers of navigation grouped in this area, named after John Dee (1527–1608), English mathematician and teacher of navigation methods in a period of great maritime expansion and exploration (APC, 1962, p. 10; DOS 610 sheet W 68 66, 1963).
- Dee, Isla*: see Dee Island.
- Dee Island** 62°25'S 59°47'W, NW of Discovery Bay, Greenwich Island, was charted by DI in 1934–35 and named at that time, probably from its shape (Nelson and others, chart, 1935*b*; BA chart 3205, 25.iii.1937; APC, 1955, p. 8; DOS 610 sheet W 62 58, 1968). *Isla Dee* (Argentina. IGM map, 1946; Pierrou, 1970, p. 302; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 95). *Islas Dee*, including small islands nearby (Vila Labra, 1947, p. 55). *Isola Dee* (Zavatti, 1958, Tav. 9).
- Dee, Islas, Isola*: see Dee Island.
- Deeley, Mount** 67°02'S 66°13'W, rising to c. 2 155 m, E of Lallemand Fjord, Loubet Coast, was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57; in association with the names of glaciologists grouped in this area, named after Richard Mountfort Deeley (1855–1954), British geologist who investigated the structure and flow of glaciers, 1888–1914 (APC, 1960, p. 3; BA chart 3571, 14.vii.1961).
- Defanta, Lednik*: see Defant Glacier.
- Defant, Glacier*: see Defant Glacier.
- Defant Glacier** 72°32'S 61°37'W, flowing E into Violante Inlet, Black Coast, was photographed from the air by USAS, 30 December 1940 (USHO, 1943, photograph p. 277) and by RARE, 21 November 1947; 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 Albert Josef Maria Defant (1884–1974), Austrian-born German oceanographer; Director, Institut für Meereskunde [Oceanographic Institute], Berlin, 1927–45; Editor of the scientific reports of the German *Meteor* expedition, 1925–27 (APC, 1955, p. 8; USHO chart 6639, 1955; DCS 601 sheet 72 60, 1956; USGS sketch map Palmer Land (North Part), 1979). *Lednik Defanta* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). *Glaciar Defant* (Chile. IGM map 20, 1966).

*Defence Bay*: see Mensa Bay.

*de Gaulle, Pic*: see Pardo Ridge.

*de Gerlache, Canal(e), Channel, Déroit (de), Estrecho, Kanaal*: see Gerlache Strait.

*de Gerlache Point(e)*: see Gerlache Island.

*De Gerlache, Punta* 64°35'S 64°14'W, on W coast of Anvers Island opposite *Gerlache Island* (q.v.), was so called by CAE in association with the island (Chile. DNH chart 1501, 1962; Pierrou, 1970, p. 303; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 95). *Punta Gerlache* (Argentina. MM chart 110, 1963).

*de Gerlache S., Strait, Strasse*: see Gerlache Strait.

*de Guebriand Islets*: see Guébriant Islands.

*de Guébriant, Îlots, Islets*: see Guébriant Islands.

*de Guerlache Strait*: see Gerlache Strait.

*de Hoz, Glacier*: see Balch Glacier.

**Deimos Ridge** 71°54'S 68°38'W, rising to c. 900 m between Mars Glacier and Saturn Glacier, Alexander Island, George VI Sound, was surveyed by FIDS from "Stonington Island" in 1949; in association with the names of planets in this area, named after Deimos, the outer of the two satellites of Mars (APC, 1955, p. 8; DOS 610 sheet W 71 68, 1960).

**DeLaca Island** 64°47'S 64°07'W, SW of Arthur Harbour, Anvers Island, following the work of USARP personnel from "Palmer Station" from 1965, was named after Ted E. DeLaca, a member of the University of California biological team in this area, 1971–74 (APC, 1977, p. 10).

de la Colina, *Punta* 63°11'S 56°19'W, S point of d'Urville Island, was so called by AAE after a brigadier in the Argentine Army (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter D).

*Delaite, Île, Isla*: see Delaite Island.

**Delaite Island** 64°34'S 62°12'W, W of Nansen Island, Wilhelmina Bay, Danco Coast, was charted by BeAE on 7 February 1898 and named *Île Delaite* after Julien Delaite, who gave financial help to the expedition (Lecoite, map, 1899; Gerlache, 1900b, p. 474). *Delaite Island* (Cook, 1900, map p. xx; BA chart 3205, 1.vi.1901; APC, 1955, p. 8; BA chart 3566, 16.x.1959). *Isola della Cupola* [= cupola island], so called descriptively (Gerlache, 1902a). *Saddle Island*, so called descriptively (Johannessen, chart, [1919–20]). *Delaite Ó* (HA chart 1928). *Isla Delaite* (Chile. DNH chart LI, 1947; Pierrou, 1970, p. 303; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 96). The island was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57. *Delaite* (Alarcón and others, 1976, folding map).

*Delaite Island*: see Racovitza Islands.

*Delaite Ó*: see Delaite Island.

*de Lapeyrère, Baie*: see Lapeyrère Bay.

*Delbert Little Glacier*: see Kelsey Cliff.

*Del Canto, Punta*: see Spark Point.

Delegaciones Civiles, Archipiélago [= civil delegations archipelago] 62°28'S 59°44'W, group of submerged rocks on W side of Discovery Bay, Greenwich Island, were so called by CAE (Chile. DNH chart 1405, 1961).

*del Feudo, Sierra*: see Fief Mountains.

*Déli-Orkney-Szigetek*: see South Orkney Islands.

*Déli-Sark*: see South Pole.

*Déli-Shetland-Szigetek*: see South Shetland Islands.

**Delius Glacier** 69°38'S 71°02'W, flowing NW from Elgar Uplands into Nichols Snowfield, 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 Frederick Delius (1862–1934), British composer ([in 69°32'S 70°43'W] APC, 1961, p. 2; BA chart 3571, 14.vii.1961; Searle, 1963, end map; [co-ordinates corrected from USLANDSAT imagery of February 1975] APC, 1977, p. 10; BAS 250P sheet SR 19–20/5 (Ext.), 1–DOS 1978).

*Deliverance, Cape*: see Deliverance Point.

**Deliverance Point** 65°18'S 64°07'W, N entrance point of Collins Bay, Graham Coast, was charted by FAE, 1908–10, in 1909 and named *Cap de la Délivrance* or *Pointe de la Délivrance* because J.–B. Charcot (*Charcot Bay*, q.v.), R. Godfroy (*Godfroy Point*, q.v.) and E. Gourdon (*Gourdon Peak*, q.v.) were rescued from there by *Pourquoi-Pas?* after "fighting the ice for six days in the picket boat" (Charcot, 1910, photograph p. 75; 1912, Pl. 4). *Deliverance Point* (Charcot, [1911b], p. 77; APC, 1959a, p. 5; BA chart 3573, 26.viii.1960; USBGN, 1960, p. 2). *Cape Deliverance, Point Deliverance* (USHO, 1943, p. 139, 143). *Délivrance Point* (USBGN, 1956, p. 104). The feature was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57. *Punta Délivrance* (Chile. DNH chart 1502, 1962; IHA, 1974, p. 97).

*Deliverance, Point*: see Deliverance Point.

*Délivrance, Cap de la, Cape, Point(e) (de la), Punta*: see Deliverance Point.

*de Lobel*: see Lobel Island.

*Deloncle, Bahía, Baie*: see Lobel Island.

**Deloncle Bay** 65°05'S 63°56'W, E side of Lemaire Channel, Graham Coast, was charted by FAE, 1903–05, and named *Baie Deloncle* after François Deloncle, French Député, who helped to finance the expedition (Charcot, 1906b, p. viii, 474; Gourdon, 1908, p. 32, end map). *Deloncle Bay* (BA, 1916, p. 407; APC, 1955, p. 8; BA chart 3572, 25.vii.1958). *Bahía Deloncle* (Argentina. MM chart 107, 1949; Pierrou, 1970, p. 304; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 97). *Bahía Girard*, in error (*Girard Bay*, q.v.) (Argentina. MM chart NU, 1954). The bay was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57.

*de Loubat, Cape, Pointe*: see Loubat Point.

*Delta, Isla*: see Acuña Island or Delta Island.

**Delta Island** 64°19'S 62°59'W, one of the *Melchior Islands* (q.v.), Dallmann Bay, Palmer Archipelago, was roughly surveyed by DI in 1927 and named after the fourth letter in the Greek alphabet, in association with the names of other islands in this group (BA chart 3213, 14.i.1929; APC, 1955, p. 8; BAS 250 sheet SQ 19–20/4, 1–DOS 1974); resurveyed by AAE, 1942 and 1943, and called *Isla Delta* (Argentina. IGM map, 1946; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 97); further surveyed by AAE, 1947–48, and called *Isla Hermelo* after Tte Ricardo Hermelo, of the Argentine Navy, Second-in-Command of the corvette *Uruguay*, 1904–05, sent to the rescue of FAE, 1903–05 (Argentina. MM chart 101, 1949; Pierrou, 1970, p. 422). *Isla Hermilo [sic]* (Castellanos, 1951, p. 10). The island was photographed from the air by USN, 1968–69.

*Delta Island(s)*: see Acuña Island.

**Delusion Point** 65°23'S 62°00'W, head of Exasperation Inlet, Oscar II Coast, marking S side of terminus of *Crane Glacier* (q.v.), was photographed from the air by Wilkins, 20 December 1928; surveyed from the ground by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in 1947–48 and so named in association with the glacier, which had been incorrectly located and wrongly described as a channel cutting through Graham Land (BA chart 3570, 27.vi.1952; APC, 1955, p. 8; BA chart 3570, 10.ii.1967). *Cabo Desilusión* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 325). *Punta Delusión* (Argentina. MM chart 110, 1957; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 98). *Punta Deslusión [sic]* (Argentina. IGM map

- 3762, 1958). The point was further surveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay", 1960–61. *Mys Del'yuzhen* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). *Cabo Desengaño* [translation of English name], as rejected form (Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 98).
- Delusión, Punta*: see Delusion Point.
- Del'yuzhen, Mys*: see Delusion Point.
- Demaría, Cerro, Mont(e)*: see Demaria, Mount.
- Demaria, Mount** 65°17'S 64°08'W, rising to 640 m SE of Cape Tuxen, Graham Coast, was roughly mapped by FAE, 1903–05, and named *Sommet Demaria*, after the brothers Demaria, French developers of an anastigmatic lens used by the expedition's photographers (Charcot, 1906b, p. 474); further mapped by FAE, 1908–10 (Charcot, 1910, map, p. 266). *Pic Demaria* (Matha and Rey, 1911, p. 68, Pl. 3). *Mount Demaria* (BA, 1916, photograph facing p. 407; APC, 1955, p. 8; DOS 610 sheet W 65 64, 1959). The peak was exactly located by BGLE. *Mont Demaria* (France. SHM, 1937, p. 408). *Cerro Demaría* (Argentina. IGM map, 1946). *Monte Demaría* (Argentina. MM chart, 107, 1949; Pierrou, 1970, p. 305; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 98). *Pico Demaría* (Argentina. MM chart OMIKRON, 1953). The peak was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57, and resurveyed from the ground by FIDS from "Prospect Point" in 1957–58. *Lumière Peak* (q.v.), in error (USHO, 1960, p. 367, 3rd view).
- Demari(i)a, Pic(o), Sommet*: see Demaria, Mount.
- Demas, Roca(s), Roche(r), Rock*: see Demas Rocks.
- Demas Rocks** 63°21'S 58°02'W, low rocks in Huon Bay, Trinity Peninsula, were roughly charted as one rock by FAE, 1837–40, on 27 February 1838 and named *Roche Demas* after Lieut. de Vaisseau François-Edmond-Eugène Barlatier Demas (b. 1810) (d'Urville, 1838, map following p. 1170). *Rocher Demas* (d'Urville, 1841, p. xxxvi). *Roca Demas* (Spain. DH chart 458, 1861). *Demas Rock* (BA chart 3205, 1.vi.1901). *Demas Skj.* (HA chart, 1928). The feature was re-charted as a group of several rocks by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in 1946. *Grupo Sub-Teniente Abbott*, probably after a member of CAE (Chile. DNH chart 503, 1948). *Demas Rocks* (APC, 1955, p. 8; BA chart 3205, 23.ix.1949; 23.xi.1962). *Rocas Demas* (Chile. DNH chart 503, 1951; Pierrou, 1970, p. 305; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 98).
- Demas Skj.*: see Demas Rocks.
- Demay Point** 62°13'S 58°25'W, W entrance point of Admiralty Bay, King George Island, was known to nineteenth-century sealers from 1822; charted by FAE, 1908–10, in December 1909 and named *Pointe Demay*, probably after a supporter of the expedition (Charcot, 1912, Pl. 1). *Demay Point* (BA chart 3213, 14.i.1929; APC, 1955, p. 8; BA chart 1774, 14.ix.1962). The point was recharted by DI in 1935–39. *Punta Demay* (Chile. DNH chart 502, 1947; Pierrou, 1970, p. 306; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 98). *Punta Domay* [sic] (Argentina. IGM map 3737, 1958). *Mys Deme* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 175).
- Demay, Pointe, Punta*: see Demay Point.
- Deme, Mys*: see Demay Point.
- Demoresta, Lednik*: see Demorest Glacier.
- Demorest, Glaciar*: see Demorest Glacier.
- Demorest Glacier** 67°20'S 65°40'W, flowing SE into Whirlwind Inlet, Bowman Coast, was surveyed by FIDS from "Stonington Island" in 1947; in association with the names of glaciologists grouped in this area, named after Max Harrison Demorest (1910–42), American glaciologist who lost his life on active service with the US army, in a crevasse accident on the Greenland ice cap, 30 November 1942; member of expedi-
- tions to Greenland, 1930–31 and 1932–33 (BA chart 3570, 4.vi.1954; APC, 1955, p. 8; DCS 601 sheet 67 64, 1955). *Glaciar Demorest* (Argentina. MM chart 110, 1957; Pierrou, 1970, p. 306). *Lednik Demoresta* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961).
- Demoy Point*: see Damoy Point.
- de Myre de Vilers, Îles*: see Vedel Islands.
- Denais, Anse, Caleta, Cove*: see Denais Stack.
- Denais Stack** 62°08'S 58°29'W, marking N entrance point of Ezcurra Inlet, Admiralty Bay, King George Island, was roughly charted by FAE, 1908–10. The name *Anse Denais*, after a seaman in the expedition ship *Pourquoi Pas?*, was applied to a small cove below the ice cliffs on the NW side of Ezcurra Inlet, SW of the present feature (Charcot, 1912, Pl. 9), and also to a cove close to the present feature (Bongrain, 1914, Pl. 3 (upper photograph) following p. 60). *Denais Cove*, in Charcot's position (BA chart 3213, 14.i.1929). *Caleta Denais* (Chile. DNH chart 502, 1947; Pierrou, 1970, p. 306; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 99). Following air photography by FIDASE, 1956–57, the name *Denais Stack* was applied to the present rock feature (APC, 1960, p. 3; BA chart 1774, 14.ix.1962).
- Denebrog, Isole*: see Dannebrog Islands.
- Deniau, Îlot, Isla*: see Deniau Island.
- Deniau Island** 65°27'S 64°19'W, off entrance of Beascochea Bay, Graham Coast, was charted by FAE, 1908–10, and named *Îlot Deniau* (Charcot, 1912, Pl. 3) after M. Deniau, a supporter of the expedition (Charcot, 1910, p. 15). *Deniau Island* (Rymill, 1938a, map facing p. 400; APC, 1959a, p. 5; DOS 610 sheet W 65 64, 1959). *Isla Deniau* (Argentina. IGM map, 1946; Pierrou, 1970, p. 307). *Deniau Islet* (BA chart 3196, 12.xi.1948; APC, 1955, p. 8). *Islote Deniau* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 286; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 99). The island was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57.
- Deniau Islet, Islote*: see Deniau Island.
- Denise, Bahía*: see Larvik Harbour.
- Dennison Reef** 66°29'S 66°50'W, awash NW of Cape Rey, Crystal Sound, Loubet Coast, was photographed from the air by RARE, 1947–48, 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 David Mathias Dennison (b. 1900), American physicist who took X-ray diffraction pictures used to interpret the crystal structure of ice; Professor of Physics, University of Michigan, from 1935 (APC, 1960, p. 3; BA chart 3571, 14.vii.1961).
- Dentada, Isla*: see Jagged Island (South Shetland Islands) or Kellick Island.
- Dentadas, Rocas*: see Jagged Rocks.
- Denticulada(s), Roca(s)*: see Jagged Rocks.
- Dents, Les*: see Needles, The.
- Denucé, Monte*: see Denucé, Mount.
- Denucé, Mount** 66°43'S 64°12'W, rising to 1 535 m on SW side 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 of Antarctic bibliographers grouped in this area, named after Jean Denucé (b. 1878), Belgian polar bibliographer and author of *Bibliographie Antarctique* (Brussels, 1913) (BA chart 3570, 4.vi.1954; APC, 1955, p. 8; DCS 601 sheet 66 64, 1955). *Monte Denucé* (Chile. DNH chart 1500, 1963).
- Departure Point** 64°49'S 62°51'W, NE point of the small island forming *Waterboat Point* (q.v.), Danco Coast, was so called by BAE, 1920–22 (Bagshawe, 1938, map p. 189).



- Depeaux Point** 65°11'S 64°10'W, S point of Petermann Island, Graham Coast, was charted by FAE, 1908–10, and named *Pointe Depeaux* after M. Depeaux, a patron of the expedition (Charcot, 1912, Pl. 5). *Point Depeaux* (USHO, 1943, p. 138). *Punta Depeaux* (Argentina. MM chart 107, 1949; Pierrou, 1970, p. 308). The point was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57. *Depeaux Point* (APC, 1959a, p. 5; USHO, 1963, p. 168a).
- Depeaux, Point(e), Punta*: see Depeaux Point.
- Depósito, Cabo** [= cape depot] 64°24'S 57°24'W, SE point of James Ross Island, was surveyed by SwAE and so called because of a depot established in this locality in March 1902 (Sobral, 1904, p. 167). *Depôt Point* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1905, p. 236). *Depotkap* (Nordenskjöld, 1911c, Karte 3). *Das Depotkap* (Nordenskjöld, 1911b, Fig. 50, p. 182). *Depot Cape* (USHO, 1943, p. 264). *Cabo Depot* (Argentina. MM chart 103, 1949; Pierrou, 1970, p. 308; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 100). The point was resurveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay", 1952–53.
- Depot, Cabo, Cape*: see Depósito, Cabo.
- Depot Crag** 62°05'S 57°57'W, rising to c. 100 m N of Turret Point, King George Island, was so called by PAE after a food depot left there by a FIDS sledge party from "Admiralty Bay" in September 1949 and found in January 1980 (Tokarski, 1981, p. 142 and map Fig. 3, p. 143). *Turnia nad Składem* [translation of English name] (Tokarski, 1981, p. 144).
- Depot Glacier** 63°26'S 57°04'W, flowing NE into head of Hope Bay, Trinity Peninsula, was roughly mapped by SwAE and named *Depot-Gletscher* because, as seen from Antarctic Sound on 15 January 1902, it appeared to provide a possible site for a winter station or depot (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904b, Vol. 1, p. 63). *Depôt Glacier* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1905, p. 44). *Depôt-Gletcher* [sic] (Nordenskjöld and others, 1907, p. 24). The glacier was resurveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay", 1945–46. *Depot Glacier* (BA chart 3213, 6.x.1950; APC, 1955, p. 8; DOS 310 Hope Bay sheet, 1961). The glacier was further surveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in 1955. *Glaciar Esperanza* [= hope glacier], in association with the bay (Corte, 1955, Fig. 2).
- Depo(ô)t Glacier, -Gletscher, Gletcher*: see Depot Glacier.
- Depot Islet*: see Darbel Islands.
- Depotkap, Das*: see Depósito, Cabo.
- Depôt Point*: see Depósito, Cabo.
- Dera Icefall** 62°11'S 58°32'W, falling into Hervé Cove, Ezcurra Inlet, King George Island, was so called by PAE after Prof. Jerzy Dera, in charge of the marine biological party with PAE, 1977–78 (Birkenmajer, 1979b, map Fig. 3, p. 3; 1980b, p. 72). *Lodospad Dery* (Birkenmajer, 1980b, p. 72).
- Derecho, Morro** [= right hill] 64°21'S 56°57'W, rising to 260 m at NE end of Snow Hill Island, was so called by AAE, 1953–54, in contrast to *Morro Izquierdo* (q.v.) (Argentina. MM, 1957a, p. 184; Pierrou, 1970, p. 309).
- de Rongé, Île(s)*: see Rongé Island.
- de Rongé, Isla*: see Cuverville Island or Rongé Island.
- de Rongé Island*: see Rongé Island.
- de Rongé, Pasaje* 64°43'S 62°50'W, NW–SE strait between *Rongé Island* (q.v.) and Useful Island, was so called by AAE in association with the island (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 252).
- de Rothschild, Île, Îlot, Islets, Islotes*: see Splitwind Island.
- de Rotshchild, Isla*: see Splitwind Island.
- Dery, Lodospad*: see Dera Icefall.
- Desamparo, Ensenada** [= dereliction inlet] 63°18'S 57°46'W; ENE of Cape Legoupil, Trinity Peninsula, was so called descriptively by AAE (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter D).
- Descepcion, Isla*: see Deception Island.
- Desception*: see Deception Island.
- Desception Bay*: see Whalers Bay.
- Deschamps, Île** c. 65°02'S 64°10'W, one of the W Dannebrog Islands, was roughly mapped by FAE, 1903–05, and named after G. Deschamps, a supporter of the expedition (Charcot, 1906b, p. 476).
- Deschanel Fj., Mount*: see Deschanel Peak.
- Deschanel Peak** 68°55'S 67°15'W, rising to 750 m on S side of Rasmussen Peninsula, Fallières Coast, was roughly mapped as an island in c. 69°05'S 66°50'W by FAE, 1908–10, in January 1909, and named *Sommet Deschanel* probably after a supporter of the expedition (Charcot, 1912, Pl. 1 and 2; Bongrain, 1914, vues 26 and 39 following p. 60). *Deschanel Mount* (BA chart 3175, 9.x.1914). *Deschanel Fj.* (HA chart, 1927). *Deschanel Peak* (Wilkins, 1929, map facing p. 374; APC, 1962, p. 10; DOS 610 sheet W 68 66, 1963). The peak was photographed from the air by BGLE in 1936 and surveyed from the ground by FIDS from "Stonington Island" in 1948–49 and 1958. Despite FAE's incorrect positioning, the feature was identified from the expedition's sketches. *Deschannel* [sic] *Peak* (BAS 250P sheet SR 19–20/2, 1–DOS 1978).
- Deschanel, Sommet*: see Deschanel Peak.
- Deschannel Peak*: see Deschanel Peak.
- Descubrimiento, Bahía*: see Discovery Bay.
- Descubrimiento, Isla*: see Guépratte Island.
- Descubrimiento, Seno*: see Discovery Sound.
- Desengaño, Cabo*: see Delusion Point or Disappointment, Cape.
- Desengaño, Cabo del, Capo*: see Disappointment, Cape.
- Deseo, Cabo*: see Longing, Cape.
- Desepción, Isola*: see Deception Island.
- "Deseptshen–Ayland"*: see Whalers Bay.
- Deseptshen (Teylya), Ostrov*: see Deception Island.
- "Desept'syon"*: see Fumarole Bay.
- Deseption, Ostrov*: see Deception Island.
- Desesperación, Ensenada*: see Exasperation Inlet.
- Desesperación, Rocas*: see Despair Rocks.
- Desilusión, Cabo*: see Delusion Point.
- Desire, Cape*: see Disappointment, Cape.
- Desko Mountains** 69°37'S 72°23'W, WSW–ESE range on Rothschild Island, including Bates Peak, Enigma Peak, Goward Peak, Schenk Peak, Morrill Peak, Thuma Peak and Overton Peak, rising to c. 1000m, were photographed from the air by USN in 1946–47 and by RARE in 1947, and roughly mapped from these air photographs by FIDS in 1959; surveyed from the ground by BAS in 1970–71; named after Cdr Daniel A. Desko, USN, aircraft commander, ODF, 1976, and Commanding Officer, Squadron VXE–6, ODF, 1977 (APC, 1980, p. 3).
- Deslusión, Punta*: see Delusion Point.
- Desolación, Isla*: see Desolation Island.
- Desolación, Puerto, Rada*: see Blythe Bay.
- Desolation*: see Desolation Island.
- Desolation Harbo(u)r*: see Blythe Bay.
- De(é)solation, Île (de la), Insel*: see Desolation Island.
- Desolation Island** 62°28'S 60°21'W, in entrance of Hero Bay, Livingston Island, was roughly charted by Bransfield, 17 January 1820, and named *Island of Desolation* because of its barren inhospitable appearance (Bone, 1821, p. 691). *Hoseasons' Aim* or *Hoseason's Aim*, applied probably to this feature by

- William Smith after J. Hoseason, of Bransfield's ship *Williams* (*Hoseason Island*, q.v.) (Foster, chart, 1820; Miers, 1820a, Fig. 2, Pl. 12, p. 367; Gould, 1941, map p. 217). *Hoseasons Land* (Miers, 1820b, map facing p. 228). *Cora Island* or *Cora's Island*, so called by Fildes, 14 December 1820, in ignorance of Bransfield's prior naming (Fildes, 1820–21). *Desolation* (Fildes, 1821b, chart [1]). *Desolation Island* (Baird, 1821, p. 233; Fildes, 1821b, chart [1]); BA chart [no number], 1822; 3205, 25.iii.1937; APC, 1955, p. 8; DOS 610 sheet W 62 60, 1968). *Île d'Hoseason* (Miers, 1821, map p. 4). *Île Désolation* (Eyriès and Malte-Brun, 1823, map facing p. 237). *Île de la Désolation* (Powell, 1824a, map facing p. 5). *Desolations-Insel* (Fildes, 1827, p. 446). *Isla Desolación* (Spain DH chart 458, 1861; Pierrou, 1970, p. 310; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 100). *Desolation Insel* (Friederichsen, 1895, Tafel 7 facing p. 304). *Desolation Ö* (HA chart, 1928). The island was recharted by DI in 1934–35 (Nelson, 1935) and photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57. *Isola Desolation* (Zavatti, 1958, Tav. 9). *Isla Dosolación* [sic], as rejected form (Argentina. MM, NM 10/15.v.1959). *Ostrov Desoleyshen* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961).
- Desolation, Island of, Isola, Ö*: see Desolation Island.
- Desolations-Insel*: see Desolation Island.
- Desoleyshen, Ostrov*: see Desolation Island.
- de Solier, Península 64°40'S 62°21'W, between Hugershoff Cove and Beaupré Cove, Arctowski Peninsula, Danco Coast, was so called by AAE after an admiral in the Argentine Navy (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter D).
- Despair Felsen, -holm, Rocas, Roche(rs), Roches of, Rock*: see Despair Rocks.
- Despair Rocks** 60°33'S 46°11'W, rising 30 m above sea level W of Coronation Island, were charted by Palmer and Powell in December 1821 and named *Rocks of Despair* (Powell, chart, 1822a). *Roches of Despair* (Powell, 1824a, map facing p.5). *Despair Rock* (BA chart 1238, 7.ix.1839). *Roche Despair* (Vincendon-Dumoulin, atlas, 1847, Pl. 43). *Despair Felsen* (Friederichsen, 1895, Tafel 7 facing p. 304). *Despair Rocks* (Sørllle and Borge, chart, 1913; BA chart 1775, 17.viii. 1934; APC, 1955, p. 8). *Despairholm* (Sørllle, chart, [1930]). *Rocas Despair* (Argentina. MM chart 31, 1930). The rocks were recharted by DI in 1933. *Rochers Despair* (France. SHM chart 1148, 1947). *Rocas Desesperación* [translation of English name] (Argentina. MM chart 117, 1952; Pierrou, 1970, p. 310). *Skaly Desper* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961).
- Despair, Rocks of*: see Despair Rocks.
- Despair Strait*: see Morton Strait.
- Despair, Strait(s) of*: see Morton Strait.
- Despedida, Isla, Roca*: see Spert Island.
- Desper, Skaly*: see Despair Rocks.
- DesRoches Nunataks** 84°53'S 67°08'W, rising to 1 535 m in SW Patuxent Range, Pensacola Mountains, were surveyed from the ground by USGS in 1961–62 and photographed from the air by USN in 1964; named after Joseph DesRoches, USARP meteorologist, "South Pole Station", 1960 (USGS sheet SV 11–20/4, 1969; APC, 1982, p. 3). *Desroches* [sic] *Nunataks*, in error (APC, 1974, p. 3).
- Destacamento, Cerro del*: see Destacamento, Pico.
- Destacamento, Pico** [= detachment peak] 62°36'S 59°53'W, rising to 95 m on *Half Moon Island* (q.v.), off Livingston Island, was so called by AAE, 1955–56, because of its proximity to the Argentine station "Destacamento Naval Teniente Cámara" (Argentina. MM, 1956, p. 56; Pierrou, 1970, p. 312). *Destacamento* (Argentina. MM, 1957a, p. 75). *Cerro del Destacamento* (Argentina. MM, 1958a, p. 293).
- des Trois Pérez, Cape*: see Pérez, Cape.
- Destrokshen, Bukhta*: see Destruction Bay.
- Destrucción, Bahía*: see Destruction Bay.
- Destruction Bay** 61°59'S 57°39'W, between Cape Melville and Taylor Point, King George Island, was known to nineteenth-century sealers; named *Bay of Destruction* by Sherratt probably because his ship *Lady Trowbridge* was wrecked in this vicinity on Christmas Day 1820 (Sherratt, 1821, map facing col. 1215–16); also called *Liverpool Bay* (Weddell, 1825a, map facing p. 132). *Liverpool Bucht* (Weddell, 1827, third end map). The bay was charted by DI in 1937 and photographed from the air by FIDASE in 1956. *Bukhta Destrokshen* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, map p. 175). *Destruction Bay* (APC, 1960, p. 3; DOS 610 sheet W 62 56, 1968). *Bahía Destrucción* (Argentina. MM chart H-710, 1977).
- Destruction, Bay of*: see Destruction Bay.
- Detaille, Îlot, Isla*: see Detaille Island.
- Detaille Island** 66°52'S 66°48'W, in entrance of Lallemand Fjord, Loubet Coast, was charted by FAE, 1908–10, and named *Îlot Detaille* after M. Detaille, a French resident of Punta Arenas and shareholder in the Sociedad Ballenera Magallanes [Magellan Whaling Company], who assisted the expedition to obtain supplies at Deception Island (Charcot, 1910, p. 25) (Charcot, [1911b], p. 282; 1912, Pl. 1). *Detaille Islet* (USBGN, 1951, p. 18; APC, 1955, p. 8; DCS 601 sheet 66 66, 1955). The island was recharted by FIDS from *John Biscoe* in February 1956 and the name *Lent Islands* was applied to this and off-lying islands, lent beginning on 15 February in 1956 (BA, 1958, p. 94). A FIDS station, originally called "*Base W*" or "*Loubet Coast*" (later "*Detaille Island*"), was established on the island, 24 February 1956, and occupied continuously until 1 April 1959. *Detaille Island* (APC, 1958, p. 4; BA chart 3213, 12.viii.1960; USBGN, 1964a, p. 12). *Islas Lent* (Argentina. MM, 1960b, p. 145). *Ostrov Detay* (Nudel 'man, 1960, loose map). *Isla Detaille* (Chile. DNH, 1962, p. 184; IHA, 1974, p. 101). "*Detay-Ayland*", referring to the station (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 24).
- Detaille Islet*: see Detaille Island.
- "*Detay-Ayland*": see Detaille Island.
- Detay, Ostrov*: see Detaille Island.
- Dethoit, Punta*: see Duthoit Point.
- Detour Island** 65°01'S 63°56'W, off N entrance of Lemaire Channel, Graham Coast, was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57; so called because the island lies near the entrance of Nimrod Passage which provides an alternative route for southbound ships, when Lemaire Channel is blocked by ice (APC, 1959a, p. 5; BA chart 3572, 12.viii.1960). *Islotes Detour* (Chile. DNH chart 1502, 1962; IHA, 1974, p. 101).
- Detour, Islotes*: see Detour Island.
- Detoyt, Mys*: see Duthoit Point.
- Detroit Aviation (Society) Plateau*: see Detroit Plateau.
- Detroit Av. Soc., Meseta*: see Detroit Plateau.
- Detroit, Meseta*: see Detroit Plateau.
- Detroit Plateau** 64°17'S 60°36'W, central ice-covered plateau of Graham Land between 63°45' and 64°40'S, was seen from the air in c. 64°20'S by Wilkins, 20 December 1928, and named *Detroit Aviation Society Plateau* after the Detroit Aviation Society which assisted in organizing his 1928–29 expedition (Wilkins, 1929, p. 364; USHO chart 5411, 1940). *Caledoniafjellane* or *Caledoniafjellene*, referring to the S part and mark-

- ing the discoveries of DWE in this area (Aagaard, 1930, Bd. 1, p. 248, end map). *Detroit Aviation Plateau* (USHO, 1943, p. 17). The plateau was surveyed on its N and E sides by FIDS from "Hope Bay", 1946–47. *Detroit Plateau* (APC, 1955, p. 8; BA chart 3205, 23.xi.1962). The plateau was further surveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay", 1956–57, when it was traversed throughout its length. *Meseta Detroit Av. Soc.* (Lliboutry, 1956, map p. 440). *Plato Detroyt* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). *Meseta Detroit* (Chile. DNH, 1962, p. 219; IHA, 1974, p. 101).
- de Trooz, Cap(e)*: see Pérez, Cape.  
*de Trooz, Kap*: see Pérez, Cape.  
*Detroyt, Plato*: see Detroit Plateau.  
*de Urville, Monte*: see d'Urville Monument or d'Urville, Mount.  
*Deux Hum(m)ocks, Île (des)*: see Two Hummock Island.  
*de Vanssay, Point*: see Vanssay Point.  
*Devil, Île, Isla*: see Devil Island.
- Devil Island** 63°48'S 57°17'W, off N coast of Vega Island, was mapped by SwAE, 12 October 1903, and named *Djävulsön* [= devil's island] from its inhospitable appearance (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904a, Del. 1, end map). *Île du Diable* [= devil's island] (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904b, map p. 232–33). *Teufelsinsel* [= devil's island] (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904b, Vol. 2, p. 250). *Devil's Island* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1905, p. 490). *Teufel Insel* (K. Andersson, 1905, Karte 1 following p. 58). *Île Devil* (Charcot, 1912, Pl. 1). *Devil Island* (BA chart 3205, 31.x.1921; APC, 1955, p. 8; BAS 250 sheet SP 21–22/13, 1–DOS 1974). *Devil Islet* (BA, 1930, p. 78). The island was resurveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in 1945. *Isla Diablo* [translation of English name] (Chile. DNH chart L, 1947). *Isla Devil* (Argentina. MM chart 103, 1949). *Djävulsön*, as rejected name (USBGN, 1956, p. 106). *Isla del Diablo* (Argentina. MM chart 124, 1957; Pierrou, 1970, p. 312; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 97).
- Devil Islet*: see Devil Island.
- Deville Glacier** 64°48'S 62°31'W, flowing W into 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 Edouard Gaston Daniel Deville (1849–1924), Surveyor General of Canada, 1885–1924, who introduced and developed photogrammetric methods of survey for mountainous regions of Canada from 1888 onwards (APC, 1960, p. 3; BA chart 3566, 25.viii.1961).
- Devils Corrie** 60°39'S 45°24'W, above S coast of Coronation Island, was surveyed by FIDS from Signy, 1948–49, and so named in reference to its numerous hanging glaciers and crevasses (APC, 1955, p. 8; DOS 510 South Orkney Islands, West Sheet, 1963).
- Devil's Island*: see Devil Island.
- Devils Peak** 60°39'S 45°27'W, rising to 735 m between Olivine Point and Devils Corrie, Coronation Island, was surveyed by FIDS from Signy, 1948–49, and so named in association with the corrie (APC, 1955, p. 8; DOS 510 South Orkney Islands, West Sheet, 1963).
- Devils Point** 62°39'S 61°11'W, SW point of Byers Peninsula, Livingston Island, was roughly charted and named by Weddell, 1820–23 (Weddell, 1825a, map facing 132; APC, 1959a, p. 5; BA chart 3205, 23.xi.1962). *Punta del Diablo* [translation of English name] (Argentina. MM chart YPSILON, [1954]; Pierrou, 1970, p. 313). The point was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57. *Punta Diablo* (Araya and Hervé, 1966, p. 8). *Punta Devils* (Hernández P. and Azcárate M., 1971, map p. 20).
- Devils, Punta*: see Devils Point.
- Dewar, Mount** 80°32'S 21°11'W, rising to c. 1 500 m NE 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 Sir James Dewar (1842–1923), Scottish chemist and physicist who invented the thermos flask, c. 1892; sometime Professor of Experimental Philosophy, Cambridge University, and of Chemistry, Royal Institution, London (APC, 1974, p. 3; BAS 250P sheet SU 26–30/1, 1–DOS 1978).
- Dewar Nunatak** 67°20'S 68°13'W, rising to 520 m at head of Stonehouse Bay, Adelaide Island, following survey by BAS from Adelaide, 1961–62, was named after Graham James Alexander Dewar (b. 1938), BAS geologist, Adelaide, 1961–63 (APC, 1964, p. 3; BAS 250P sheet SQ 19–20/14 (Ext.), 1–DOS 1978).
- Dewe, Mount** 75°58'S 68°39'W, one of the Hauberg Mountains, Orville Coast, rising to 1 080 m, was photographed from the air by USN, 1965–67, and mapped from air photographs by USGS; named after Michael R. Dewe, USARP glaciologist, "Byrd Station", 1965–66 (USGS sketch map Ellsworth Land–Palmer Land, 1969; APC, 1975, p. 3; BAS 500P sheet SS 17–20/SE, 1–DOS 1981).
- Dewey, Mount** 65°54'S 64°18'W, rising to 1 800 m E of Barilari Bay, 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 Melvil Dewey (1851–1932), American originator of the Dewey Decimal Classification from which the Universal Decimal Classification is derived (APC, 1959a, p. 5; BA chart 3573, 26.viii.1960). *Mount Garcia*, in association with *Cape Garcia* (q.v.) (USHO, 1960, p. 371, 1st view).
- DeWitt Nunatak** 84°49'S 67°40'W, rising to 1 295 m in W Patuxent Range, Pensacola Mountains, was surveyed from the ground by USGS in 1961–62 and photographed from the air by USN in 1964; named after Steven R. DeWitt, USARP meteorologist, "Palmer Station", winter 1966 (USGS sheet SV 11–20/14, 1969; APC, 1982, p. 3). *Dewitt [sic] Nunatak*, in error (APC, 1974, p. 3).
- Deyndzher, Ostrova*: see Danger Islands.  
*Deyvi, Mys*: see Davey Point.  
*Dezeption Island*: see Deception Island.  
*Dezeptions Insel*: see Deception Island.  
*Dh(d'H)ainaut, Isla, Islote*: see Bombay Island.  
*Diable, Île du*: see Devil Island.  
*Diablo, Isla (del)*: see Devil Island.  
*Diablo, Punta (del)*: see Devils Point.  
*Diácono, Cerro*: see Deacon Hill.  
*Diamante, Cordillera*: see Forrestral Range.  
*Diamant, Mont*: see Chaigneau Park.  
*Diamond, Mount*: see Chaigneau Peak.  
*Diamonen, Isla*: see Diamonen Island.
- Diamonen Island** 64°03'S 61°16'W, W of Cape Herschel, Danco Coast. The name *Île Moreno* was originally applied by BeAE, 24 January 1898, to an island NW of Sterneck Island (*Moreno Rock*, q.v.). Owing to subsequent misapplication of the Belgian name Sterneck to *Cape Herschel* (q.v.) and to ambiguity in the positioning of *Île Moreno* on the Belgian map, the name of Moreno was misapplied to the present feature. *Île Moreno*

- (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904c, map p. 232–33). *Moreno Insel* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904b, Vol. 2, first end map). *Morenos Ön* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904a, Del. 1, end map). *Isla Morenas* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904–05, Tomo 1, end map). *Small Island (Diamonen)* [= diamond], so called by whalers in reference to its proximity to *Small Island* (q.v.) and to its shape (Johannessen, chart, [1919–20]). *Large Diamond Island* (Lester, 1920–22a, Vol. 6, p. 154). *Big Diamonen Island, Big Dimonen [sic] Island* (Bagshawe, 1921–22c, p. 41–42). *Dimonen Island* (Bagshawe, 1921–22b, Vol. 2, p. 38). *Moreno Ó* (HA chart, 1928). *Moreno Island* (USAAF chart 1762, 1946; APC, 1955, p. 15; BAS 250 sheet SQ 19–20/4, 1–DOS 1974). The island was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57. *Islote Madariaga*, after Gen. Joaquín Madariaga (1799–1848), of the Argentine Army of Liberation (Argentina. MM chart 128, 1957; Pierrou, 1970, p. 499). *Islote Madariga [sic]* (Argentina. MM, 1957a, p. 99). *Moreno Major* (Bancroft, 1959, Fig. 11 facing p. 102). The name Moreno was also misapplied to another island N of Cape Herschel (*Isla Moreno*, q.v.). *Diamonen Island* (APC, 1960, p. 3; BA chart 3560, 7.iv.1961). *Isla Diamonen* (Chile. DNH chart 1400, 1961). *Islote Diamonen* (Chile. DNH chart 1500, 1963; IHA, 1974, p. 102).
- Diamonen, Islote*: see Diamonen Island.
- Diamonte Mountain Range*: see Forrestal Range.
- Diana, Islote* 64°21'S 62°56'W, one of the smallest of the Omicron Islands, Melchior Islands, was so called by AAE after a nineteenth-century brigantine (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter D).
- Diana Reef** 63°26'S 56°10'W, in *Active Sound* (q.v.), between d'Urville Island and Joinville Island, was roughly surveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in 1954 and photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57; named after *Diana*, built at Drammen, Norway, one of the four barques of DWE (*Active Sound, Balæna Valley, Cape Kinnes, Kinnes Cove*, q.v.) (APC, 1958, p. 4; BAS 250 sheet SP 21–22/14 (Ext.), 1–DOS 1973).
- Diario, Île El c.* 65°01'S 64°10'W, one of the NW *Dannebrog Islands* (q.v.), Wilhelm Archipelago, was so called by FAE, 1903–05, after the Argentine newspaper *El Diario* (Charcot, 1906b, p. 476).
- Díaz, Cabo* 60°46'S 44°45'W, S point of Mackenzie Peninsula, Laurie Island, was so called by AAE after Subof. Díaz, who was lost in *Fournier (Ryswyck Island)*, q.v.) (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter D).
- Díaz Cañadón*: see Cross Valley.
- Díaz, Islote* 62°35'S 59°53'W, in bay of Half Moon Island, McFarlane Strait, South Shetland Islands, was so called by AAE after M. Díaz (*Cross Valley*, q.v.) (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter D).
- Díaz, Islote*: see Diaz Rock.
- Díaz, Islotes* 62°58'S 62°38'W, off Gregory Point, Smith Island, comprising *Islote Exterior, Islote del Medio* and *Islote Interior*, were so called by AAE in 1947, probably after Capt. Emilio L. Díaz of the Argentine patrol ship *Fournier* (Argentina. MM chart ZZ, 1948).
- Díaz Martínez, Islote*: see Diaz Rock.
- Díaz Rock** 63°18'S 58°45'W, off NW coast of Astrolabe Island, Bransfield Strait, was called *Islote Díaz Martínez* by CAE, 1947, after Subtte Joaquin Díaz Martínez (Chile. DNH chart 503, 1951). *Islote Díaz* (Chile. DNH chart 503, 1959; IHA, 1974, p. 102). The rock was surveyed from the ground and photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1955–57. *Díaz Rock* (APC, 1962, p. 11; BAS 250 sheet SP 21–22/13, 1–DOS 1974).
- Dibden-Insel*: see Fredriksen Island.
- Dibdin(s) Insel, Island*: see Powell Island.
- Dickens, Rocas, Rock*: see Dickens Rocks.
- Dickens Rocks** 65°18'S 65°25'W, rising 7 m above sea level, N of Pitt Islands, Biscoe Islands, were photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57; in association with the names of characters in this area from his *Pickwick papers*, named after Charles John Huffam Dickens (1812–70), English novelist (APC, 1959a, p. 6; BA chart 3573, 26.viii.1960). *Rocas Dickens* (Chile. DNH chart 1502, 1962; IHA, 1974, p. 102). *Dickens Rock*, in error (BA, 1974, p. 193).
- Dickson, Cabo* 60°46'S 44°48'W, SW side of Mackenzie Peninsula, Laurie Island, was so called by AAE after a midshipman in the Argentine War of Independence (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter D).
- Dic, Picacho* 62°31'S 59°41'W, rising to 65 m at head of Discovery Bay, Greenwich Island, was so called by CAE, 1947, after the Dirección de Información y Cultura (Chile. DNH chart 500, 1951; IHA, 1974, p. 102).
- Diebel, Punta* 65°45'S 44°42'W, near head of Scotia Bay, Laurie Island, was so called after Otto Diebel (d. 1905), German Leader of the staff of the Argentine meteorological station "Orcadas" (*Scotia Bay*, q.v.), who died there, 25 September 1905 (Argentina. CNA, 1947, map p. 54).
- Diebstahl Küste*: see Robbery Beaches.
- "*Diecisiete de Agosto, Refugio*": see Millerand Island.
- Diego Portales, Isla*: see Veier Head.
- Diego Portales, Punta*: see Pylon Point.
- Dientes, (Agujas) Los*: see Needles, The.
- Dietz Bluff** 72°02'S 62°08'W, head of Hilton Inlet, 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 Dr Robert Sinclair Dietz (b. 1914), American marine geologist, with Atlantic Oceanographic and Meteorological Laboratory, Miami, Fla, from 1967 (USGS sketch map Palmer Land (North Part), 1979; APC, 1980, p. 3).
- Dikon, Mys*: see Deacon, Cape.
- Diksi, Gora*: see Dixey, Mount.
- Dijkstra Buttresses** 69°48'S 69°53'W, rising to c. 1 500 m on W side of Douglas Range, N Alexander Island, following surveys by BAS, 1975–76, was named after Barry James Dijkstra (b. 1950), BAS geophysicist, Adelaide and Rothera, 1974–77 (APC, 1980, p. 3).
- Dillon Peak** 73°17'S 62°40'W, rising to c. 1 650 m on SW side of *Dana Mountains* (q.v.), Lassiter Coast, was named after Raymond D. Dillon, USARP biologist, "McMurdo Station", Ross Dependency, summer 1966–67; "Palmer Station", 1967–68 (USGS sketch map Ellsworth Land–Palmer Land, 1969; APC, 1975, p. 3).
- Dimaryp Peak** 63°26'S 57°02'W, rising to 500 m S of Hope Bay, Trinity Peninsula, was roughly surveyed in 1945 and re-surveyed in 1955 by FIDS from "Hope Bay". The peak is very similar to and is frequently misidentified as *The Pyramid* (q.v.) nearby, and the name is an anagram of pyramid (APC, 1958, p. 4; DOS 310 Hope Bay sheet, 1961).
- Dimonen Island*: see Diamonen Island.
- Dinsmoor Glacier** 64°24'S 60°07'W, flowing E from Detroit Plateau into Edgeworth Glacier, 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 Charles Dinsmoor, American engineer, of Warren, Pa, and inventor in 1886 of the "endless tracking machine", a forerunner of modern tracked vehicles, which was first made commercially by Holt Manufacturing Company of Stockton, Cal., in 1906 (APC, 1964, p. 3; BAS 250 sheet SQ 19-20/4, 1-DOS 1974).
- Dint Island** 69°24'S 71°57'W, NE side of Lazarev Bay, N Alexander Island, was photographed from the air by RARE in 1947 and mapped from air photographs by FIDS in 1959; so named from the distinctive corrie dinting the S side of the island ([in 69°17'S 71°49'W] APC, 1961, p. 2; BA chart 3571, 14.vii.1961; Searle, 1963, end map; [co-ordinates corrected from USLANDSAT imagery of February 1975] APC, 1977, p. 11; BAS 250P sheet SR 19-20/5 (Ext.), 1-DOS, 1978).
- Diomedea Island** 62°12'S 58°57'W, in Ardley Cove, Maxwell Bay, King George Island, was charted by DI in 1935; called by SAE *Ostrov Al'batros* (Grikurov and Polyakov, 1968, map p. 18) or *Albatross Island* (Grikurov and Polyakov, 1971, map p. 190); named *Diomedea Island* after the generic name of several species of albatross (APC, 1980, p. 3). *Isla Torta*, so called descriptively by AAE, *torta* being a round cake (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter T).
- Dione Nunataks** 71°56'S 68°59'W, rising to c. 500 m on S side of Saturn Glacier, Alexander Island, were photographed from the air by RARE in 1947 and roughly surveyed from the ground by FIDS from "Stonington Island", 1948-49; mapped from air photographs by FIDS, in 1959; in association with the names of planets and their satellites in this area, named after Dione, a satellite of Saturn (APC, 1961, p. 2; DOS 710 sheet 14, 1963; BAS 250P sheet SR 19-20/14, 1-DOS 1974).
- Dion, Îles de, Îlots, Island:* see Dion Islands.
- Dion Islands** 67°53'S 68°42'W, off S coast of Adelaide Island, S of Woodfield Channel, including Consort, Courtier, Embassy and Emperor islands, Envoy, Jester and Noble rocks, and Consul and Regent reefs, were charted by FAE, 1908-10, and named *Îles de Dion* after Albert de Dion, Marquis de Dion (1856-1946), French engineer who developed a high-speed, light oil engine in 1895 and who donated to FAE equipment produced in the de Dion-Bouton works (Charcot, 1912, Pl. 1). *Dion Islands* (BA chart 3175, 9.x.1914; APC, 1959a, p. 6; USBGN, 1960, p. 3; BA chart 3577, 14.viii.1964). *Dion Öyane* (HA chart, 1927). *Dion Island* [*sic*] (USHO chart 1132, 1930). *De Dion Islands* (USHO, 1943, p. 157). *Isla* [*sic*] *Roca* (Argentina. IGM map, 1946). *Roca Micalvi*, presumably referring to this feature after the Chilean tender *Micalvi* (Chile. DNH chart LHII, 1947). *Dion Islets* (BA chart 3196, 12.xi.1948; APC, 1955, p. 8). *Islotes Dion* (Argentina. MM chart 109, 1949; Pierrou, 1970, p. 314; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 103). The islands were surveyed by FIDS from "Stonington Island", 1948-49, when an emperor penguin colony was discovered on *Emperor Island* (q.v.). The islands and rocks in the group are named after members of an emperor's court. *Îlots Dion* (France. SHM, 1954, p. 49). *De Dion Islets* (USBGN, 1956, p. 103). *Ostrova Dion* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). *Islas Dion* (Chile. IGM map 13, 1966). In 1967 the islands were designated SPA No. 8 under the Antarctic Treaty (FO, 1967, p. 5-6).
- Dion, Islas, Islets, Islotes, Öyane, Ostrova:* see Dion Islands.
- Diplock Glacier** 64°02'S 58°52'W, flowing E from Detroit Plateau, Trinity Peninsula, into Prince Gustav Channel, 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 Bramah Joseph Diplock (d. 1918), British engineer who made advances in the design of chain-track tractors, 1885-1913 (APC, 1964, p. 3; BAS 250 sheet SQ 21-22/1 (Ext.), 1-DOS 1974).
- Diputado Alfonso Campos, Punta 63°18'S 57°58'W, S point of *Bulnes Island* (q.v.), off Cape Legoupil, Trinity Peninsula, was so called by CAE after a Chilean Deputy (Chile. DNH chart 503, 1948). *Punta Alfonso Campos* (Chile. DNH chart 503, 1951).
- Diputado Efrain Ojeda, Ensenada 63°18'S 57°58'W, on E coast of *Bulnes Island* (q.v.), off Cape Legoupil, Trinity Peninsula, was so called by CAE after a Chilean Deputy (Chile. DNH chart 503, 1948). *Ensenada Efrain Ojeda* (Chile. DNH chart 503, 1951).
- Diputado Pedro Medina, Ensenada 63°18'S 57°58'W, on W coast of *Bulnes Island* (q.v.), off Cape Legoupil, Trinity Peninsula, was so called by CAE after a Chilean Deputy (Chile. DNH chart 503, 1948). *Ensenada Pedro Medina* (Chile. DNH chart 503, 1951).
- Diputado Quintin Barrientos, Punta 63°18'S 57°58'W, W point of *Bulnes Island* (q.v.), off Cape Legoupil, Trinity Peninsula, was so called by CAE after a Chilean Deputy (Chile. DNH chart 503, 1948). *Punta Quintin Barrientos* (Chile. DNH chart 503, 1951).
- Diputado Raúl Brañes, Punta 63°18'S 57°58'W, SW point of *Bulnes Island* (q.v.), off Cape Legoupil, Trinity Peninsula, was so called by CAE after a Chilean Deputy (Chile. DNH chart 503, 1948). *Punta Raúl Brañes* (Chile. DNH chart 503, 1951).
- Dirck Gerritzarchipel:* see Gherritz Land.
- Dirck Gherritz, Archipiélago:* see Gherritz Land.
- Dirck Gherritz(-)Archipel:* see Gherritz Land or Palmer Archipelago.
- Dirck Gherritz, Archipel de, -Archipels, Archipiélago de (di), Arcipelago:* see Palmer Archipelago.
- Direction Island:* see Bearing Island.
- Director, Monte:* see Bradley, Mount.
- Director Nunatak** 66°49'S 65°06'W, rising to c. 1 850 m on E side of Avery Plateau, between heads of Balch Glacier and Breitfuss Glacier, Foyn Coast, was photographed from the air by FIDASE and surveyed from the ground by FIDS from "Detaile Island", 1956-57; so named because it provides a useful landmark for ground parties on the plateau (APC, 1959a, p. 6).
- Dirk Gerrisz Archipelago:* see Gherritz Land.
- Dirk Gerritsz-Archipel:* see Gherritz Land.
- Dirk Gerritsz Archipelago:* see Gherritz Land or Palmer Archipelago.
- Dirk Gerritszarkipelagen:* see Seal Nunataks.
- Dirk Gerritsz Arkipelet:* see Palmer Archipelago.
- Dirk Gherritz-Archipelagen:* see Palmer Archipelago.
- Dirk Gherritz(-)Archipelago:* see Gherritz Land or Palmer Archipelago or Robertson Island or Seal Nunataks.
- Dirk-Gherrits-Archipel:* see Gherritz Land.
- Dirk Gherritsgruppen:* see Gherritz Land.
- Dirk Gherritsz Land:* see Trinity Peninsula.
- Dirk Gherritz-Archipel:* see Trinity Peninsula.
- Dirk Gherritz(-)Land:* see Nordenskjöld Coast or Trinity Peninsula.
- Disappointment, Cape:* see Disappointment, Cape (Oscar II Coast).
- Disappointment, Cabo:* see Disappointment, Cape (Oscar II Coast).

*Disappointment, Cap:* see Disappointment, Cape (Oscar II Coast) or Disappointment, Cape (Powell Island).

**Disappointment, Cape** 65°33'S 61°42'W, between Exasperation Inlet and Scar Inlet, Oscar II Coast, was roughly mapped by SwAE in 1902; originally called *Cape Desire* by Nordenskjöld who hoped to camp in the vicinity and walk to the shore (Nordenskjöld and others, 1905, p. 226); later named *Besvikelsens Kap* [= cape disappointment] or *Besvikelsens Udde* when it was found that crevasses barred access to the shore (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904*b*, Vol. 2, first end map; 1904*a*, Del. 1, end map). *Promontorio Besvikelsen* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904–05, Tomo 1, end map). *Cape Disappointment* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1905, p. 226; BA chart 3175, 1934; APC, 1955, p. 8; DOS 813 British Antarctic Territory sheet, 1963). *Cabo Disappointment* (Riso Patron S., 1908, end map; Pierrou, 1970, p. 315; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 103). *Skuffelsens Odde* [= cape disappointment] (Aagaard, 1930, end map). *Cabo Desengaño* [translation of English name] (Argentina. IGM map, 1946). The cape was surveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in November 1947. *Disappointment* (Anderson, 1957, p. 169). *Cap Disappointment* (France. SHM chart 6028, 1958). *Capo Desengaño* (Zavatti, 1958, Tav. 7). *Mys Disappoyntment* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). *Cabo del Desengaño* (Argentina. MM, NM 131/15.x.1962). An Argentine refuge, called "Virgen de Loreto", was established near the cape by personnel from "Matienzo" in September 1963. "Virgin [sic] de Loreto" (Argentina. IAA, 1965, p. 416). *Cape Disappointment [sic]* (BA, 1974, p. 217). *Cape Disappointment [sic]* (USDMAAC chart JNC-117N, edition 1, 1975).

**Disappointment, Cape** 60°42'S 45°05'W, on W coast of Powell Island SE of Whale Skerries, South Orkney Islands, was charted by Powell, 13 December 1821, and so named probably in reference to his and Palmer's reluctance to terminate their E-ward cruise because of depleted provisions and unfavourable winds (Powell, chart, 1822*a*; BA chart 1775, 17.viii.1934; APC, 1955, p. 8). *Cap Disappointment* (Powell, 1824*b*, p. 108). *Cap Disapointement [sic]* (Powell, 1824*a*, map facing p. 5). The cape was recharted by DI in 1933. *Cabo Chasco* [translation of English name] (Argentina. MM chart 31, 1954).

*Disappointment Island:* see Christoffersen Island.

*Disappoyntment, Mys:* see Disappointment, Cape (Oscar II Coast).

*Disappoyntment, Cape:* see Disappointment, Cape (Oscar II Coast).

*Discovery, Bahía, Baía, Baie:* see Discovery Bay.

**Discovery Bay** 62°29'S 59°43'W, between Spark Point and Ash Point, N coast of Greenwich Island, was known to sealers and whalers in the area at least from 1822; charted by DI in 1934–35 and probably named at that time after *Discovery II* (Nelson and others, chart, 1935*b*; BA chart 3205, 24.iii.1937; APC, 1955, p. 8; DOS 610 sheet W 62 58, 1968). *Bahía Discovery* (Argentina. IGM map, 1946; Pierrou, 1970, p. 316). The bay was further charted by CAE, 1947, and a Chilean station was established on *Guesalaga Peninsula* (q.v.). *Bahía Chile*, after the Republic of Chile (Chile. DNH chart L, 1947; IHA, 1974, p. 74). *Baie Discovery* (France. SHM chart 1148, 1947). *Bahía Soberanía* [= sovereignty bay] (Chile. IGM map, 1947). *Soberanía, Bahía de Soberanía, Puerto Soberanía*, ([CACA], 1948, p. 31–32). *Bahía Descubrimiento* [translation of English name] (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 17). *Baie de la Découverte (Discovery)* (France. SHM, 1954, p. 46). *Baia*

*Discovery* (Zavatti, 1958, Tav. 9). The bay was further charted by an RN Hydrographic Survey Unit from HMS *Protector* in 1964. *Chile Bay* (Shiino, 1970, sketch map p. 120).

*Discovery Dome:* see Crown Peak.

*Discovery, Estrecho:* see Discovery Sound.

*Discovery, Île, Isla(nd):* see Guépratte Island.

*Discovery, Seno:* see Discovery Sound.

**Discovery Sound** 64°31'S 62°58'W, between Guépratte Island and Parker Peninsula, Anvers Island, was probably first seen by GAE, 1873–74; charted by FAE, 1903–05; recharted by DI in 1927 and named after *Discovery* (BA chart 3213, 14.i.1929; APC, 1955, p. 8; BA chart 3566, 16.x.1959). *Seno Descubrimiento* [translation of English name] (Chile. DNH chart 510, 1947). *Estrecho Discovery* (Argentina. MM chart 106, 1949; Pierrou, 1970, p. 316). *Seno Discovery* (Chile. IH chart 1504, 1969).

*Disepshen (Teylya), Ostrov:* see Deception Island.

*Disepshn (Teyl'), Ostrov:* see Deception Island.

**Dismal Island** 68°06'S 68°50'W, one of the *Faure Islands* (q.v.), Marguerite Bay, Fallières Coast, was surveyed by FIDS from "Stonington Island" in June–July 1949; named *Dismal Islet* from its appearance of extreme desolation and lifelessness (APC, 1955, p. 8; DCS 601 sheet 68 68, 1951). *Dismal Island* (APC, 1959*a*, p. 6; BA, 1963, p. 16; BAS 250P sheet SR 19–20/2, 1–DOS 1978).

*Dismal Islet:* see Dismal Island.

*Disappointment, Cap:* see Disappointment, Cape (Powell Island).

*Ditte, Monte:* see Ditte, Mount.

**Ditte, Mount** 67°43'S 68°37'W, rising to c. 1 550 m in S Adelaide Island, was roughly mapped by FAE, 1903–05, and named *Massif A. Ditte* after Alfred Ditte (1843–1908), French chemist and member of the Académie des Sciences (Charcot, 1912, Pl. 12). *Mount Ditte* (BA, 1916, photograph facing p. 409; Wilkins, 1929, map facing p. 374; BA chart 3196, 12.xi.1948; DCS 601 sheet 67 68, 1954; APC, 1955, p. 8). *A. Ditte Fj.* (HA chart, 1927). *Mount A. Ditte* (USHO, 1943, p. 154). The mountain was surveyed by FIDS from "Stonington Island" in October 1948. *Monte Ditte* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 298*a*; Pierrou, 1970, p. 317; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 103).

*Ditte, Mount:* see Mangin, Mount.

**Divide Peaks** 60°43'S 45°12'W, rising to 635 m in SE Coronation Island, were surveyed by FIDS from Signy, 1948–49; named *Divide Ridge* in association with *The Divide* (q.v.) (APC, 1955, p. 8); following further survey by FIDS from Signy, 1956–58, renamed *Divide Peaks* (APC, 1959*a*, p. 6; DOS 510 South Orkney Islands, West Sheet, 1963).

*Divide Ridge:* see Divide Peaks.

**Divide, The** 60°44'S 45°10'W, narrow channel separating Matthews Island from Coronation Island, was charted as an isthmus by Sørllé, 1912–13 (Sørllé and Borge, chart, 1913); recharted as an isthmus and named descriptively by DI in 1933 (BA chart 1775, 17.viii.1934; APC, 1955, p. 8); following survey by FIDS from Signy in 1957, shown to be a channel (DOS 510 South Orkney Islands, West Sheet, 1963).

**Dixey, Mount** 70°10'S 68°05'W, rising to c. 1 100 m on E side of George VI Sound, was photographed from the air and surveyed from the ground by BGLE in 1936 (Stephenson, 1940, map facing p. 232); resurveyed by FIDS from "Stonington Island" in 1949; named after Charles Neville Douglas Dixey (1881–1947), Chairman of Lloyd's, 1931, 1934 and 1936, who raised a special fund at Lloyd's as a contribution towards the cost of BGLE (APC, 1955, p. 8; USHO chart 6639, 1955;

- DOS 610 sheet W 70 68, 1960). *Gora Diksi* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961).
- Dixey Rock** 63°28'S 54°40'W, rising 25 m above sea level in the Danger Islands group, off SE Joinville Island, was mapped by FIDS from "Hope Bay", 1953–54 and 1956–58, and photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57; omitted in error from successive editions of BA chart 3205 and from BAS 250 sheet SP 21–22/14 (Ext.), 1–DOS 1973; named after David John Dixey (b. 1937), Head, Nautical Branch 5, Hydrographic Department, MOD, who re-identified the rock on the air photographs (APC, 1982, p. 3).
- Djä(f)vulsön*: see Devil Island.
- Dlinnoye, Lake, Ozero*: see Long Lake.
- D. M. Little Glacier*: see Kelsey Cliff.
- Doake Ice Rumples** 79°45'S 67°00'W, extending NW-SE for c. 100 km between Korff Ice Rise and Henry Ice Rise, Ronne Ice Shelf, was traversed by a US IGY party from "Ellsworth", 1957–58 (Thiel and others, 1958); identified by BAS from US LANDSAT imagery of February 1974, from ground observations, and from radio echo-sounding in February 1981; named after Dr Christopher Samuel McClure Doake (b. 1944), BAS senior glaciologist from 1973, who has contributed to an understanding of the morphology and dynamics of Ronne Ice Shelf (APC, 1986, p. 3).
- Doble, Monte*: see Sable Pinnacles.
- Doble Punta*: see Dos Monjes, Punta.
- Dobrowolskiego, Lodowiec*: see Dobrowolski Glacier.
- Dobrowolskiego, Szczyt*: see Dobrowolski Peak.
- Dobrowolski Glacier** 62°05'S 58°17'W, flowing SW into Martel Inlet, Admiralty Bay, King George Island, was so called by PAE after A. B. Dobrowolski (*Dobrowolski Island*, q.v.) (Birkenmajer, 1980b, map Fig. 2, p. 69 and p. 72). *Lodowiec Dobrowolskiego* (Birkenmajer, 1980b, p. 72).
- Dobrowolski Island** 64°36'S 62°55'W, off SE coast of Parker Peninsula, Anvers Island, was charted by DI in 1927 and named *Astrolabe Island* probably at that time (BA chart 3213, 14.i.1929). *Isla Astrolabio* (Chile. DNH chart LI, 1947). *Astrolabe Islet* (BA, 1948, p. 195; chart 3213, 6.x.1950). *Islote Astrolabe* (Argentina. MM chart 106, 1949; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 33). *Islote Coria*, after a soldier of the Argentine frigate *25 de Mayo* killed in a naval battle in 1826 (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 269). *Islote Capitán Martínez Canaveri*, after the Commander of FATA who died on active service (Argentina. MM chart 129, 1957; Pierrou, 1970, p. 237). Following air photography by FIDASE, 1956–57, the island was renamed *Dobrowolski Island* after Antoni Bolesław Dobrowolski (1872–1954), Polish meteorologist and member of BeAE; author of *Historia naturalna lodu* [*The natural history of ice*] (Warsaw, 1923) (APC, 1959a, p. 6; BA chart 3566, 16.x.1959).
- Dobrowolski Peak** 61°57'S 58°14'W, rising to c. 350 m SW of Rose Peak, King George Island, was so called by PAE after A. B. Dobrowolski (*Dobrowolski Island*, q.v.) (Tokarski, 1981, map Fig. 2, p. 143 and p. 144). *Szczyt Dobrowolskiego* (Tokarski, 1981, p. 144).
- Dobson Dome** 64°02'S 57°55'W, rising to 950 m W of Croft Bay, James Ross Island, following survey by FIDS from "Hope Bay", 1958–61, was named after Alban Tabor Austin Dobson (1885–1962), English civil servant; Secretary, International Whaling Commission, 1949–59, and President, International Council for the Exploration of the Sea, 1952–55 (APC, 1964, p. 3; BAS 250 sheet SQ 21–22/1, 1–DOS 1974).
- Dockroy, Porto*: see Lockroy, Port.
- Doctor Larrain, Isla** 68°11'S 67°03'W, an island in the non-existent *Grupo Expedicionarios de Ejercito* (q.v.), W of Stonington Island, Fallières Coast, was so called by CAE, 1947, after Dr Arturo Larrain Garcia, medical officer on the expedition (Chile. DNH chart 530, 1947). The name was later transferred to *Bajo Larrain* (q.v.).
- Doctor Lermanda, Punta** 63°18'S 57°55'W, N point of *Kopaitic Island* (q.v.), Duroch Islands, Trinity Peninsula, was so called by CAE, 1947–48, after Tte 1° Cirujano [Surgeon] Victor Lermanda Celis, of the frigate *Covadonga* (Chile. DNH chart 503, 1948). *Punta Lermanda* (Chile. DNH chart 503, 1951; IHA, 1974, p. 183).
- Doctor Orrego Luco, Isla*: see Renaud Island.
- Doctors Icefall** 62°10'S 58°38'W, falling into Goulden Cove, Ezcurra Inlet, King George Island, was so called by PAE after the expedition doctors (Birkenmajer, 1979b, map Fig. 3, p. 3; 1980b, p. 72). *Lodospad Doktorów* (Birkenmajer, 1980b, p. 72).
- Doddler's Gap** 61°07'S 54°48'W, col at c. 200 m between Houlder Bluff and The Stadium, Elephant Island, was so called by JSEEIG (Simkins in Furse, 1979, p. 194).
- Dodge Rocks** 64°20'S 61°36'W, rising 12 m above sea level, N of Cape Murray, Danco Coast. The largest of the three rocks was called *Penguin Island* by BAE, 1920–22, probably after the usage of whalers (Lester, 1920–22b, p. 17), or *Isla Afuera* [= outward island] by AAE, 1952–53 (Argentina. MM chart EE, 1954). *Islotes Afuera* (Argentina. MM, 1956 p. 73; Pierrou, 1970, p. 149). Following air photography by FIDASE, 1956–57, the whole feature was named descriptively *Dodge Rocks* (APC, 1960, p. 3; BA chart 3560, 7.iv.1961). *Islotes de Afuera* (Chile. DNH, 1962, p. 140; IHA, 1974, p. 94). *Afuera Islands* (USBGN, 1965, p. 92).
- Dodman, Isla*: see Dodman Island.
- Dodman Island** 65°58'S 65°46'W, off Holtedah Bay, Graham Coast, was possibly sighted by FAE, 1908–10, in January 1909; roughly charted by BGLE in 1935–36, and named after Dodman Point, Veyan Bay, Cornwall (Rymill, 1938a, map facing p. 400; APC, 1955, p. 8; BA chart 3196, 12.xi.1948; DOS 610 sheet W 65 64, 1959). *Isla Dodman* (Rymill and others, 1943, map facing p. 96; Pierrou, 1970, p. 318; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 103). The island was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57.
- Dodson, Isla(nd), Ostrov, -Øya*: see Dodson Peninsula.
- Dodson Peninsula** 75°32'S 64°12'W, S of Hansen Inlet, Orville Coast, was photographed from the air by RARE, 21 November 1947; at first thought to be an island and named *Harry Dodson Island* (Ronne, 1948b, map p. 357, p. 374, 390) or *Dodson Island* (Ronne, 1949, map p. 249) after Capt. Harry Dodson, USN, father of Robert H. T. Dodson, RARE assistant geologist and surveyor. *Dodson-Øya* (Rønne, 1950b, p. 136). *Isla Dodson* (Argentina. MM chart N-"P"-1, 1952). *Ostrov Dodson* (Baranov and others, 1954, map p. 283). The feature was later seen from the air photographs to be a peninsula and renamed *Dodson Peninsula*, recorded as after R. H. T. Dodson (USBGN, 1956, p. 108; USHO chart 6638, 1956; USGS sketch map Ellsworth Land-Palmer Land, 1969; APC, 1975, p. 3; BAS 500P sheet SS 17–20/SE, 1–DOS 1981). *Poluostrov Dodson* (Soviet Union. UNGSVF chart 334, 1958). *Isola Podson* [sic] (Zavatti, 1958, Tav. 12–13). *Península Dodson* (Chile. DNH, 1962, p. 231; IHA, 1974, p. 104). The peninsula was photographed from the air by USN, 1965–67, and mapped from air photographs by USGS.

*Dodson, Península, Poluoströv*: see Dodson Peninsula.

**Doggo Defile** 68°44'S 66°47'W, N-S pass between Dee Ice Piedmont and Clarke Glacier, Fallières Coast, was photographed from the air by RARE, 27 November 1947; surveyed from the ground by FIDS from "Stonington Island", 1948-50 and 1958; so named because the true nature of the feature is hidden by the surrounding mountains (APC, 1962, p. 11; DOS 610 sheet W 68 66, 1963).

**Dog Island** 65°49'S 65°05'W, N-most of the Straggle Islands, Graham Coast, forming NE entrance point of Harrison Passage, was photographed from the air by FIDASE and surveyed from the ground by FIDS from "Prospect Point", 1956-57; so named in association with Cat Island which it faces across the passage (APC, 1959a, p. 6; BA chart 3573, 26.viii.1960).

*Dog Leg Fjord*: see Dogs Leg Fjord.

**Dog Point** 61°30'S 55°28'W, NE of Cape Plenty, Gibbs Island, was so called by JSEEIG (Furse, 1979, map p. 88).

*Dog's Leg(,) Fiord*: see Dogs Leg Fjord.

**Dogs Leg Fjord** 67°43'S 66°52'W, off E side of Bourgeois Fjord, Fallières Coast, was surveyed by BGLE, 1936-37, and named *Dog's Leg Fjord* from its shape (Rymill, 1938a, map facing p. 432; BA, 1948, p. 215). *Dog's Leg Fiord* (USHO, 1943, p. 159). *Fiordo Pata de Perro* [translation of English name] (Chile. DNH chart LIII, 1947; Pierrou, 1970, p. 578). *Dogs Leg Fjord* (BA chart 3196, 12.xi.1948; APC, 1955, p. 8; DCS 601 sheet 67 66, 1954). The fjord was resurveyed by FIDS from "Stonington Island", 1948-49. *Fiord Dog's Leg* (Argentina. MM chart 109, 1949). *Fiord Pata de Perro* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 298). *Dog Leg Fjord* (BA, 1954, p. 60). *Seno Pata de Perro* (Chile. DNH, 1962, p. 197; IHA, 1974, p. 221).

*Dog's Leg Fjord*: see Dogs Leg Fjord.

*Doigt, Pointe du*: see Finger Point.

*Doktorów, Lodospad*: see Doctors Icefall.

*Dolleman-Insel, Isla*: see Dolleman Island.

**Dolleman Island** 70°37'S 60°44'W, properly an ice rise at Larsen Ice Front, off Cape Boggs, Wilkins and Black coasts, rising to c. 350 m, was photographed from the air and surveyed from the ground by USAS in December 1940; named after Heinrich Dolleman, tractor driver at USAS "East Base" (USAAF chart [LR-74], 1942; Mason, 1950a, map facing p. 151; BA chart 3175, 12.xi.1954; APC, 1955, p. 8; BAS 250 sheet SR 19-20/12, 1-DOS 1976). The feature was further surveyed by FIDS-RARE from "Stonington Island" in November 1947. *Isla Dolleman* (Argentina. IGM map, 1946; Pierrou, 1970, p. 318; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 104). *Dolleman Oya* (Hansen, chart [no number], 1947). *Ostrov Dolleman* (Baranov and others, 1955, map p. 283). *Dolleman-Insel* (Kosack, 1955a, end map). *Ostrov Dolmen* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). Altimetric data for the feature were obtained on a radio echosounding flight by BAS in February 1975.

*Dolleman, Ostrov, Oya*: see Dolleman Island.

*Dolmen, Ostrov*: see Dolleman Island.

**Dolores, Isla** 62°14'S 58°26'W, largest of the *Telefon Rocks* (q.v.), S of Demay Point, King George Island, was so called by AAE after an Argentine Navy ship (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter D).

**Dolphin Point** 61°14'S 54°28'W, SW point of Cornwallis Island, was so called by JSEEIG (Davies in Furse, 1979, p. 153).

*Domay, Punta*: see Demay Point.

*Dome Island*: see Racovitza Islands.

*Dome, The*: see McLeod Hill.

*Domeyki, Lodowiec*: see Domeyko Glacier.

**Domeyko Glacier** 62°04'S 58°27'W, flowing SE into Mackellar Inlet, Admiralty Bay, King George Island, was so called by PAE after Ignacy Domeyko (1802-89), of Polish birth, explorer of the Andes and sometime Professor of Chemistry and Mineralogy, and Rector, University of Chile, Santiago (Birkenmajer, 1980b, p. 72 and Fig. 7, p. 75). *Lodowiec Domeyki* (Birkenmajer, 1980b, p. 72).

*Domeyko, Isla*: see Lavoisier Island.

**Domínguez, Rocas** 63°18'S 57°58'W, NW of Cape Legoupil, Trinity Peninsula, were so called by CAE, 1949-50, after Capt. (C) Jorge Domínguez K., Second-in-command of the frigate *Iquique* (Chile. DNH chart 503, 1951; IHA, 1974, p. 104).

*Domnitz, Isla*: see Waterboat Point.

*Donald, Isla*: see Donald Nunatak.

**Donald Nunatak** 65°05'S 60°06'W, one of the *Seal Nunataks* (q.v.), rising c. 100 m above Larsen Ice Shelf, Oscar II Coast, was mapped by SwAE in 1902 and named *Nunatak Donald* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904c, map p. 232-33; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 104), *Donalds Nunatak* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904a, Del. 1, end map) or *Donald Nunatak* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1905, map facing p. 316; BA chart 3205, 31.x.1921; APC, 1955, p. 8), after Charles W. Donald, Scottish surgeon and naturalist in *Active on DWE*. *Isla Donald* (Riso Patron S., 1908, end map). *Gray Nunatak* (q.v.), in error (USAAF chart 1762, 1946). The nunatak was surveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in 1947. *Roca Donald* (Chile. DNH chart LI, 1947).

*Donald Nunatak*: see Murdoch Nunatak.

*Donald, Roca*: see Donald Nunatak.

*Donalds Nunatak*: see Donald Nunatak.

*Donati, Isla*: see Kappa Island.

**Donati, Punta** 64°32'S 62°00'W, N point of Enterprise Island, Danco Coast, was so called by AAE after an Argentine naval officer (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter D).

*Don Bosco, Cerro, Cordón*: see Cairn Hill.

*Dondo, Felsen, Rock*: see Pyramid Island.

*Don Jorge, Isla*: see Fuente Rock.

*Don Samuel, Bahía*: see Edgell Bay.

*Dorian, Anse, Bahía, Baie*: see Dorian Bay.

**Dorian Bay** 64°49'S 63°31'W, N of Port Lockroy, Wiencke Island, Danco Coast, was charted by FAE, 1903-05, and named *Anse Dorian* after M. Dorian, a member of the French Chamber of Deputies (Charcot, 1906b, p. 472; 1912, Pl. 1). *Dorian Bay* (BA chart 3213, 14.i.1929; APC, 1955, p. 8; BA chart 3213, 12.viii.1960). *Baie Dorian* (France. SHM, 1937, p. 407). The bay was surveyed by FIDS from "Port Lockroy" in 1944. *Bahía Dorian* (Ihl C. and Ayala A., 1947, maps following p. 64; Pierrou, 1970, p. 319). *Caleta Dorian* (Chile. DNH chart 510, 1947; IHA, 1974, p. 104). *Ensenada Dorian* (Chile. IGM map, 1947). *Puerto Dorian* (Ihl C. and Ayala A., 1947, p. 70). The bay was recharted by an RN Hydrographic Survey Unit in 1951. A refuge called "*Bahía Dorian*" was established on the bay by AAE, 23 February 1953, and expanded in 1954-55 (Thomas, 1957a, p. 523). *Dorian Cove* (USHO, 1956, p. 27). *Puerto Angamos* (q.v.), including the present feature (Chile. DNH chart 1501, 1962). *Dorian Bay (Cove)* (USHO, 1963, p. 160). A BAS refuge called "*Damoy*" was established on the bay, 14 November 1975, in association with the air strip on *Damoy Point* (q.v.).

*Dorian, Caleta, Cove, Ensenada, Puerto*: see Dorian Bay.

*Dorsal Fuerte*: see Ravelin Ridge.



*Dorsey, Isla:* see Dorsey Island.

**Dorsey Island** 70°22'S 71°30'W, in Wilkins Ice Shelf, W Alexander Island, was seen from the air and roughly mapped by USAS in 1940; named after Herbert Grove Dorsey, Jr (b. 1912), US Weather Bureau polar meteorologist at USAS "East Base", who became expert in predicting periods of favourable flying weather (USAAF chart [LR-74], 1942; DOS 710 sheet 14, 1963; Searle, 1963, Pl. 1; [in 70°00'S 71°50'W] APC, 1961, p. 2; [co-ordinates corrected from USLANDSAT imagery of January 1973] BAS 250P sheets SR 19-20/9, 1-DOS 1978, 2-DOS 1979; APC, 1982, p. 3); photographed from the air by RARE in 1947 and mapped from air photographs by FIDS in 1959. *Ostrov Dorsi* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). *Isla Dorsey* (Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 104).

**Dorsey Mountains** 67°03'S 67°03'W, rising to c. 2 000 m and running N-S on N side of Arrowsmith Peninsula, Loubet Coast, to include Mount Lagally and Vanni Peak, were photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956-57; in association with the names of glaciologists grouped in this area, named after Noah Ernest Dorsey (1873-1959), American physicist; author of *Properties of ordinary water-substance...* (New York, 1940), a comprehensive study of ice (APC, 1960, p. 3; BA, 1961, p. 189; BAS 250P sheet SQ 19-20/14 (Ext.), 1-DOS 1978).

*Dorsi, Ostrov:* see Dorsey Island.

*Dos Colinas, Isla:* see Two Hummock Island.

**Dos Gemelos, Cerro** [= two twins hill] 63°24'S 57°34'W, rising to c. 500 m S of Fidase Peak, Trinity Peninsula, was so called descriptively by AAE (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter D).

*Dos Juancitos:* see Fivemile Rock.

**Dos Juancitos, Cerro** [= two little Johns] 63°28'S 57°32'W, rising to c. 450 m E of Theodolite Hill, Trinity Peninsula, was so called by AAE in reference to the two members of a sledge party (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter D).

*Dos Lomos, Isla:* see Two Summit Island.

*Dos Lomos, Islote:* see Eden Rocks or Pyrox Island.

*Dos Lomos, Islotes:* see Eden Rocks.

*Dos Mogotes:* see Two Hummock Island or Two Summit Island.

*Dos Mogotes, Isla:* see Two Hummock Island.

**Dos Monjes, Punta** [= two monks point] 64°20'S 62°58'W, W coast of Omega Island, Melchior Islands, Dallmann Bay, was so called descriptively by AAE, 1946-47 (Argentina. MM chart 101, 1949; Pierrou, 1970, p. 321). *Doble Punta* [= double point] (Cordini, 1955, p. 263).

**Dos Morros** [= two hills] 62°54'S 62°26'W, NW of Mount Christi, Smith Island, were so called by AAE (Argentina. MM chart ZZ, 1948).

*Dos Morros, Isla:* see Two Summit Island.

*Dosolación, Isla:* see Desolation Island.

*Doson-Lam(b)ton, Lednik:* see Dawson-Lambton Ice Stream.

*Dóson Ramuton Glacier:* see Dawson-Lambton Ice Stream.

*Dos Patrullas, Cerro:* see Cone Nunatak.

**Dos Peñones, Cabo** [= two rocks cape] 64°31'S 61°51'W, NW side of Reclus Peninsula, Danco Coast, was so called descriptively by AAE (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter D).

*Dotika, Gričevje:* see Touchdown Hills.

*Dott, Isla:* see South Island.

*Douglas, Cadena, Catena, Chaîne, Cordillera, Cordón, -Gebirge:* see Douglas Range.

**Douglas Glacier** 73°31'S 61°45'W, flowing NE into New Bedford Inlet, Lassiter Coast, was photographed from the air by USN, 1965-67, and mapped from air photographs by USGS; named after Everett L. Douglas, USARP biologist, "Palmer

Station", 1967-68 (USGS sketch map Ellsworth Land-Palmer Land, 1969; APC, 1975, p. 3).

*Douglas Inlet:* see New Bedford Inlet.

*Douglas-Kette, Montes:* see Douglas Range.

**Douglas Range** 69°58'S 69°35'W, rising to c. 3 100 m at Mount Stephenson, between 69°20' and 70°40'S, N Alexander Island, was sighted in its N part by FAE, 1908-10, in January 1909, when the names *Île Gordon Bennett* (Mount Edgell, q.v.) and *Île Guernesey* [sic] (Mount Guernsey, q.v.) were applied to unidentified peaks in the range, the true nature of the feature not being apparent (Bongrain, 1914, vue 39 following p. 60); seen from the air in its S part by Ellsworth, 23 November 1935 (Stephenson and Hinks, 1940, p. 177-80); seen from the air by BGLE, 13 March 1936, and roughly mapped from the E side (Stephenson, 1940, map facing p. 232); named after Vice-Adm. Sir Henry Percy Douglas (1876-1939), Hydrographer of the Navy, 1924-32; member of the "Discovery" Committee, 1928-39; Chairman, Advisory Committee for BGLE (BA chart 3175, 1.iii.1940; APC, 1955, p. 8; DOS 610 sheet W 69 68, 1963; Searle, 1963, Pl. 1; BAS 250P sheets SR 19-20/5 (Ext.) and 9, 1-DOS 1978). *Cordón Douglas* (Argentina. IGM map, 1946). *Cordillera Douglas* (Chile. DNH chart LIII, 1947). The range was resurveyed by FIDS from "Stonington Island", 1948-49. *Cadena Douglas* (Argentina. MM chart 110, 1949). *Chaîne Douglas* (France. SHM, 1954, p. 49). *Douglas-Gebirge, Douglas-Kette* (Kosack, 1955a, p. 227, end map). The range was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956-57, and mapped from air photographs by FIDS in 1959. *Catena Douglas* (Zavatti, 1958, Tav. 9). *Khrebet Duglas* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). *Montes Douglas* (Chile. DNH, 1962, p. 202; IHA, 1974, p. 105). [Cape Douglas, South Georgia, and Douglas Strait, South Sandwich Islands, are also named after Sir H. P. Douglas (Hattersley-Smith, 1980b, p. 35).]

*Doumer:* see Doumer Island.

**Doumer Hill** 64°51'S 63°34'W, highest point (510 m) of *Doumer Island* (q.v.), off SE Anvers Island, following survey by an RN Hydrographic Survey Unit from *John Biscoe* in 1952, was called *Mount Doumer* in association with the island ([Hunt], chart, [1952]); called *Monte Capitán* by AAE (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 270a); following resurvey by an RN Hydrographic Survey Unit, 1956-57, named *Doumer Hill* (APC, 1959a, p. 6).

*Doumer, Île(s), Isla:* see Doumer Island.

**Doumer Island** 64°51'S 63°34'W, between Anvers Island and Wiencke Island, was charted by FAE, 1903-05, and named *Île Doumer* after Paul Doumer (1857-1932), French statesman and President of the Chamber of Deputies, 1905, who helped to finance FAE; President of France, 1931-32 (Charcot, 1906b, p. viii, 279; Gourdon, 1908, end map). *Wiencke Island*, in error (Ferguson, 1921, map p. 46). The island was further charted by DI in 1927. *Doumer Island* (BA chart 3213, 14.i.1929; APC, 1955, p. 9; BAS 250P sheet SQ 19-20/3, 1-DOS 1979). *Îles* [sic] *Doumer* (France. SHM, 1937, p. 406). *Doumier* [sic] *Island* (USHO, 1943, p. 132). The island was resurveyed by FIDS from "Port Lockroy" in 1944. *Isla Doumer* (Chile. DNH chart LI, 1947; Pierrou, 1970, p. 322; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 105). *Isla Doumier* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 272a). *Doumer* (Anderson, 1957, p. 110).

*Doumer, Mount:* see Doumer Hill.

*Doumier, Isla, Island:* see Doumer Island.

*Doumoulin Rocks:* see Dumoulin Rocks.

**Dove Channel** 60°44'S 45°35'W, running NW-SE through Olyphant Islands, off Signy Island, was charted by DI in 1933 and named *Dove Strait*, either after the sloop *Dove*, commanded by Capt. G. Powell (*Powell Island*, q.v.) on his voyage of 1821–22, or after the whale catcher *Dove*, commanded by Kapt. M. T. Moe (*Moe Island*, q.v.), which operated in the South Orkney Islands, 1912–13 (Nelson and others, chart, 1933; BA chart 1775, 17.viii.1934). *Détroit Dove* (France. SHM, 1937, p. 390). *Estrecho Dove* (Argentina. MM, 1945, p. 274; Pierrou, 1970, p. 322). *Dove Channel* (APC, 1955, p. 9; DOS 210 Signy Island sheet, 1–DOS 1973).

*Dove, Détroit, Estrecho*: see Dove Channel.

**Dover, Mount** 83°46'S 55°50'W, rising to 1 645 m on 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 James H. Dover, USGS geologist in Patuxent Range, summer 1962–63 ([in 83°47'S 55°33'W] USBGN, 1965, p. 96; [co-ordinates corrected] USGS sheet SU 21–25/13, 1969; APC, 1974, p. 3).

**Dove Strait** 60°43'S 45°35'W, running NW-SE between Signy Island and Outer Island, was charted by Sørllé in 1913 and so called probably after the whale catcher *Dove* (*Dove Channel*, q.v.) (Sørllé, chart, 1913; BA, 1930, p. 54). *Dav.* [sic] *Strait* (Sørllé and Borge, chart, 1913).

*Dove Strait*: see Dove Channel.

**Dovizio, Islote** 62°27'S 59°41'W, off Spark Point, Greenwich Island, was so called by CAE, 1948–49, after Sgto Dovizio, a member of the expedition (Chile. DNH chart 500, 1951; IHA, 1974, p. 105). *Islote Sargento Dovizio* (Chile. DNH chart 1405, 1961).

*Dovzboen*: see Lay-Brother Rock.

**Downfall, The** 64°48'S 62°22'W, mountain rising to c. 1 500 m at the base of Arctowski Peninsula, Danco Coast, was surveyed by FIDS from "Danco Island" in August 1956, when the summit was reached; photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57; so named because the very steep drop on its E side prevented the FIDS party from travelling E-ward to Forbidden Plateau (APC, 1960, p. 3; BA chart 3566, 25.viii.1961).

**Downham Peak** 64°17'S 58°52'W, rising to 535 m on S side of Sjögren Glacier Tongue, Trinity Peninsula, following survey by FIDS from "Hope Bay", 1960–61, was named after Noel Yorston Downham (b. 1934), FIDS general assistant, "Admiralty Bay", 1960–61, "Hope Bay", 1961–62, who took part in the survey; Base Leader, "Hope Bay", 1963–64, "Stonington Island", 1964–65 (APC, 1964, p. 3; BAS 250 sheet SQ 21–22/1 (Ext.), 1–DOS 1974).

**Downs Nunatak** 69°36'S 66°40'W, rising to c. 1 000 m SW of Fleming Glacier, Fallières Coast, was surveyed by BAS from "Stonington Island", 1970–73; named after Bobby G. Downs, USN, cook, "Palmer Station", 1968 (APC, 1980, p. 3; USGS sketch map Palmer Land (North Part), 1979).

**Doyle Glacier** 66°00'S 65°17'W, flowing W to Prospect Point, 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 Sir Arthur Conan Doyle (1859–1930), English author and the first Englishman to make a full day's journey on skis, in March 1893 (*Strand Magazine*, Vol. 8, 1894, p. 657–61) (APC, 1959a, p. 6; BA chart 3573, 26.viii.1960).

**Drago, Caleta** 64°08'S 61°46'W, W coast of Two Hummock

Island, Palmer Archipelago, was so called by AAE after an Argentine public figure (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter D).

**Dragon Cove** 62°28'S 60°07'W, E of Williams Point, Livingston Island, following air photography by FIDASE and ground survey by FIDS, 1956–58, was named after the brig *Dragon* (Capt. A. McFarlane, *McFarlane Strait*, q.v.), of Liverpool, which visited the South Shetland Islands and N Graham Land, 1820–21 (APC, 1959a, p. 6; DOS 610 sheet W 62 60, 1968).

**Dragon Glacier** 62°07'S 58°22'W, flowing WNW into Admiralty Bay, King George Island, N of Wavel Hill, was so called by PAE after the legendary dragon of Warsaw killed by Prince Krak (*Krak Glacier*, q.v.) (Birkenmajer, 1980b, map Fig. 4, p. 71 and p. 72). *Lodowiec Smoka* [translation of English name] (Birkenmajer, 1980b, p. 72).

**Dragons Back, The** 80°23'S 28°33'W, rising to 1 015 m E of Stratton Glacier, Shackleton Range, was photographed from the air by USN in 1967 and surveyed from the ground by BAS from Halley, 1968–71; named descriptively (APC, 1974, p. 3; BAS 250P sheet SU 26–30/1, 1–DOS 1978).

*Dragons Mouth*: see Neptune's Bellows.

**Dragons Teeth** 63°17'S 58°40'W, rocks rising c. 100 m above sea level off N point of Astrolabe Island, were photographed from the air and surveyed from the ground by FIDASE, 1955–57; named descriptively (APC, 1962, p. 11; BAS 250 sheet SP 21–22/13, 1–DOS 1974). *Dragon Tooth* (USOO chart 6941, 1966).

*Dragon Tooth*: see Dragons Teeth.

*Drake*: see Drake Passage.

*Drake'a, Cieśnina*: see Drake Passage.

*Drake'a, Lodowiec*: see Drake Glacier.

*Drake, Détroit de, El, Estrecho (de)*: see Drake Passage.

**Drake Glacier** 61°56'S 58°05'W, flowing NW into *Drake Passage* (q.v.) between Glass Point and False Round Point, King George Island, was so called by PAE after Sir Francis Drake (*Corsair Bight*, q.v.) (Birkenmajer, 1984, p. 169 and map Fig. 8, p. 171). *Lodowiec Drake'a* (Birkenmajer, 1984, p. 169).

*Drake, Mar de, Norte*: see Drake Passage.

*Draken Salmi*: see Drake Passage.

*Drake, Pasaje de, Pasaje (de), Paso (de)*: see Drake Passage.

**Drake Passage**, separating Cabo de Hornos (Cape Horn) from the South Shetland Islands, was first traversed in 1615 by Willem Corneliszoon Schouten (1580–1625), Dutch navigator. Riesenberg (1941) recorded the earlier names *Drake Sea*, after Sir Francis Drake (?1540–96), the English admiral who navigated Estrecho de Magallanes (Magellan Strait) in 1578, on his voyage of 1577–80, and *Mare Magellan*, after Ferdinand Magellan (?1480–1521), the Portugese navigator who discovered the strait in 1520 on his voyage of 1519–22. *Antarctic Strait* (Arctowski, 1899, map p. 78). *Détroit de Drake* (Gerlache, 1902b, p. 11). *Stretto di Drake* (Gerlache, 1902a, p. xi). *Drakesund* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904b, Vol. 1, p. 39). *Drake Sundet* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904a, Del. 2, end map). *Estrecho de Drake* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904–05, Tomo 2, end map). *Drake Strait* (Mill, 1905b, end map; ICRD, 1920, map following p. 4; BA, 1930, p. 23). *Drake-Sond* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1907, p. 15). *Canal Antarctique* (Arctowski, 1908, p. 28). *Mar de Drake* (Riso Patron S., 1908, p. 12). *Drake-Strasse* (Nordenskjöld, 1917, p. 13). *Drake's Strait* (Ferguson, 1921, p. 30). *Drake Passage*, defined as "bounded on the north by the latitude of Cape Horn, on the east by the meridian of 55°W long., and on the south by the South Shetland Islands" (BA, 1932, p. 345; chart 3175, 1934; APC, 1955, p. 9; DOS (Misc.) 135 Antarctica

- sheet, 1963). *Drake S.* (Hansen, atlas, 1936, chart 1). *Passage Drake* (France. SHM, 1937, end map). *Drake Strasze* (Germany. OK chart 1061, 1938). *Pasaje Drake* (Argentina. MM, 1945, p. 243). *Pasaje de Drake* (Argentina. IGM map, 1946; Pierrou, 1970, p. 322). *Passage de Drake* (Alazraqui, 1947). *Paso Drake* (Chile. DNH chart H, 1947; IHA, 1974, p. 105). *Drake Sd.* (Hansen, chart 5, 1947). *Drake Stredet* (Hansen, chart [no number], 1947). *Mar de Cochrane*, after Adm. Sir Thomas Cochrane, 10th Earl of Dundonald, RN (1775–1860), first Commander-in-Chief, Chilean Navy, 1818–23 (Orrego Vicuña, 1948, p. 197 and end map). *Draken Salmi* (Andersson, 1948, end map). *Paso de Drake* (Sgrosso, 1948, p. 190). *Estrecho Drake* (Cañas Montalva, 1950, p. 30). *Proliv Dreyka* (Grigor'yev and Lebedev, 1950, map p. 12–13). *Mar de Piedrabuena*, after Cmdte L. Piedrabuena (*Eta Island*, q.v.) (Lucini, 1951, p. 14–17). *Drake* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 4). *Mar de Hocés* [= sea of passes] (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 4). *Pasaje de Hocés* (Argentina. IGM atlas, 1953, lám. 68). *Drake's Passage* (FIG, 1954, p. 45). *Drakes Sund* (Frödin, 1956, Front.). *El Drake* (Argentina. MM, 1957a, p. 61). *Drake Norte*, *Drake Sur*, referring to N and S parts of passage (Argentina. MM, 1957a, p. 88). *Proliv Drake* (Soviet Union. GUGK map 221, 1973). *Drake Straat* (Knapp, 1958, p. 572). *Cieśnina Drake'a* (Birkenmajer, 1979b, map p. 2).
- Drake, Passage, Proliv, S., Sd., Sea, -Sond*: see Drake Passage.
- Drake('s) Passage, Strait, Sund*: see Drake Passage.
- Drake Straat, Strait, -Strasse, Strasze, Stredet, Stretto di, -sund, Sundet, Sur*: see Drake Passage.
- Drammonda, Lednik*: see Drummond Glacier.
- Dreadnought Point** 64°00'S 57°48'W, W side of Croft Bay, James Ross Island, following survey by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in 1953, was so named from its shape reminiscent of the bows of a dreadnought (APC, 1958, p. 4; DOS 610 sheet W 64 56, 1961).
- Dream Island** 64°44'S 64°14'W, W side of Wylie Bay, S Anvers Island, following survey by FIDS from "Arthur Harbour", 1956–57, was so named because of the island's natural features of a cave and, in summer, a small waterfall with patches of grass (*Deschampsia antarctica*) and moss (APC, 1959a, p. 6; BA chart 3572, 12.viii.1960).
- Drei Brüder, Die*: see Three Brothers Hill.
- Drei Brüder Inseln*: see O'Briens Islands.
- Dreieinigkeits Insel, Land*: see Trinity Island.
- Dreifaltigkeits Insel*: see Trinity Island.
- Dreifaltigkeit Land*: see Trinity Island.
- Dreyfus(s), Cape, Kap*: see Well-met, Cape.
- Dreyka, Proliv*: see Drake Passage.
- Driencourt, Cabo, Cap(e)*: see Driencourt Point.
- Driencourt Point** 64°12'S 62°33'W, W coast of Brabant Island, was charted by FAE, 1903–05, and named *Pointe Driencourt* after Joseph-Fernand-Ludovic Driencourt (b. 1858), French engineer who advised on the hydrographic equipment of FAE (Charcot, 1906b, p. 470). *Cap Driencourt* (Matha and Rey, 1911, Pl. 3). *Cape Driencourt* (USHO, 1943, p. 121). *Cabo Driencourt* (Argentina. MM chart 106, 1949; Pierrou, 1970, p. 323; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 105). The point was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57. *Driencourt Point* (APC, 1960, p. 4; BA chart 3560, 7.iv.1961).
- Driencourt, Pointe*: see Driencourt Point.
- Drigalski, Bahía*: see Drygalski Glacier.
- Droptop Point** 61°11'S 55°23'W, N of Stinker Point, Elephant Island, was so called by BAS (Croxall and Kirkwood, 1979, Map 18.9).
- Drummond Glacier** 66°42'S 65°34'W, flowing NW into SE Darbel Bay, Loubet Coast, was partly surveyed by FIDS from "Stonington Island", 1946–47; named *West Balch Glacier* after E. S. Balch (*Balch Glacier*, q.v.) (APC, 1955, p. 9; DCS 601 sheet 66 64, 1955); photographed from the air by FIDASE and further surveyed from the ground by FIDS from "Detaillé Island", 1956–57; in association with the names of biochemists grouped in this area, named *Drummond Glacier* after Sir Jack Cecil Drummond (1891–1952), Professor of Biochemistry, University of London, 1922–45, who helped in the selection and calculation of the sledging rations of many British polar expeditions between the two world wars (APC, 1959a, p. 6; BA chart 3570, 29.ix.1961). *Lednik Drammonda*, referring to glacier flowing into NE corner of Darbel Bay (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961).
- Drury Ridge** 83°39'S 55°45'W, rising to 1 285 m W of 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 David L. Drury, USARP meteorologist, "Ellsworth Station", summer 1959–60, winter 1961 ([in 83°39'S 55°39'W] USBGN, 1965, p. 96; [co-ordinates corrected] USGS sheet SU 21–25/13, 1969; APC, 1974, p. 3).
- "Druzhnaya (Base)"*: see Filchner Ice Shelf.
- "Druzhnaya I"*: see Filchner Ice Shelf.
- "Druzhnaya II"*: see Ronne Ice Shelf.
- Drygalski B., Baai, Bahía, Bai, Bay, Bucht, -bukta, -bukten*: see Drygalski Glacier.
- Drygalski, Glaciar*: see Drygalski Glacier.
- Drygalski Glacier** 64°43'S 61°00'W, flowing SE into Larsen Ice Shelf, SW of Cape Worsley, Nordenskjöld Coast, was roughly mapped as a bay by SwAE in 1902 and called *Von Drygalski Bucht* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904b, Vol. 2, first end map), *Von Drygalskis Bukt* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904a, Del. 1, end map) or *Golfe von Drygalski* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904c, map p. 232–33), after Prof. Erich Dagobert von Drygalski (1865–1949), German geographer and polar explorer; Leader of GAE, 1901–03. *Bahía de Drygalskis* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904–05, Tomo 1, end map). *Drygalski Baai* (Ruys, 1905, map following p. 88). *Von Drygalski Bay* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1905, map facing p. 316). *Bahía Drigalski* (Riso Patron S., 1908, end map). *Drygalski Bucht* (Nordenskjöld, 1911b, Karte 1). *Drygalski Bay* (BA chart 3205, 31.x.1921). *Drygalski B.* (HA chart, 1928). On his flight of 20 December 1928 Wilkins re-identified the feature as a "bay" (Wilkins, 1929, p. 364). *Drygalski Bai* (Drygalski, 1930, p. 327). *Drygalskibukten* (Aagaard, 1930, p. 275). *Drygalskibukta* (Aagaard, 1944, p. 99). *Bahía Drygalski* (Argentina. IGM map, 1946). The feature was surveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in November 1947 and found to be a glacier. *Drygalski Glacier* (APC, 1955, p. 9; BA chart 3570, 21.ix.1957; BAS 250 sheet SQ 19–20/4, 1–DOS 1974). *Glaciar Drygalski* (Argentina. MM, 1958b, p. 188; Pierrou, 1970, p. 324; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 106). *Glaciar Drygalsky [sic]* (Chile. IH chart 58, 1971). [Drygalski Fjord, South Georgia, is also named after Prof. E. D. von Drygalski (Hattersley-Smith, 1980b, p. 35).]
- Drygalskis, Bahía de*: see Drygalski Glacier.
- Drygalsky, Glaciar*: see Drygalski Glacier.
- Drying Point** 60°42'S 45°36'W, E entrance point of Cemetery Bay, off Borge Bay, Signy Island, was charted by DI in 1927 and so named, possibly after the usage of whalers and in refer-

ence to shallows off the point drying out at low tide (BA chart 3213, 14.i.1929; APC, 1955, p. 9; DOS 210 Signy Island sheet, 1-DOS 1973).

*Duad Point*: see Renier Point.

**Duarte, Ensenada** 64°12'S 60°56'W, SE of Sterneck Island, Danco Coast, was so called by CAE, 1948-49, after Capt. (C) José Duarte V., commanding the patrol ship *Lautaro* (Chile. DNH chart 1501, 1962; IHA, 1974, p. 106). *Ensenada Escondida* [= hidden inlet] (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter E).

**DuBois Island** 66°16'S 67°10'W, one of the W Biscoe Islands, was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956-57; in association with the names of pioneers in cold climate physiology grouped in this area, named after Eugene Floyd DuBois (1882-1959), American physiologist who specialized in the measurement of basic metabolism and studies of the regulation of body temperature in man; Professor of Medicine, 1930-41, and of Physiology, 1941-50, Cornell University, NY (APC, 1960, p. 4). *Dubois* [sic] *Island* (BA chart 3571, 14.vii.1961).

*Dubouzet, Cape*: see Dubouzet, Cape.

*Dubouzel, Cabo*: see Dubouzet, Cape.

*Dubouzet, Cabo, Cap*: see Dubouzet, Cape.

**Dubouzet, Cape** 63°16'S 57°03'W, NE point of Trinity Peninsula, was charted by FAE, 1837-40, on 27 February 1838, and named *Cap Dubouzet* after Lieut. de Vaisseau Joseph-Fidèle Eugène Dubouzet (b. 1805), of the expedition ship *Zelée* (d'Urville, 1838, map following p. 1170; 1841, p. xlvi). *Cabo Dubouzet* (Spain. DH chart 458, 1861; Pierrou, 1970, p. 324; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 106). *Cape Dubouzet* (BA chart 3205, 1.vi.1901; APC, 1955, p. 9; BAS 250 sheet SP 21-22/13, 1-DOS 1974). *Cabo Dubouzel* [sic] (Riso Patron S., 1908, end map). *Kapp Dubouzet* (HA chart, 1928). *Cape Trinity*, in association with the peninsula (Ellsworth, 1938, p. 273). *Cape Dubouzet* [sic] (USAAF chart [LR-74], 1942). The cape was surveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay", 1945-47. *Cabo Debouzet* [sic] (Gándara Bofil, 1953, p. 343). *Mys Debuze* (Aleyner, 1955, p. 86).

*Dubouzet, Kapp*: see Dubouzet, Cape.

*Duca Ernesto, Baía*: see Vahsel Bay.

*Duc des Abruzzes, Sommet*: see Luigi Peak.

*Duce Bay*: see Duse Bay.

*du Chaylard, Île*: see Duchaylard Island.

*Duchaylard, Isla*: see Duchaylard Island or Vieugué Island.

**Duchaylard Island** 65°43'S 65°08'W, W of Cape Garcia, Graham Coast, was roughly charted by FAE, 1903-05, and named *Île du Chaylard* after M. du Chaylard, French Minister Plenipotentiary at Montevideo, who assisted the expedition when it called there in December 1903 (Charcot, 1906b, p. xxxv, 475; 1906a, map facing p. 316; BA, 1916, p. 408). *Chaylard Island* (BA chart 1238, ix.1908). *Île Duchaylard* (Charcot, 1912, Pl. 1). *Duchaylard Island* (BA chart 3175, 9.x.1914; APC, 1955, p. 9; DOS sheet W 65 64, 1959). *Duchaylard Öya* (HA chart, 1927). *Isla Duchaylard* (Rymill and others, 1943, map facing p. 96; Chile IHA, 1974, p. 106). The island was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956-57, and surveyed from the ground by FIDS from "Prospect Point", 1957-58. *Duchaylard* (Argentina. MM, 1957a, p. 155). *Isla Du Chaylard* (Argentina. MM chart 110, 1963; Pierrou, 1970, p. 325).

*Duchaylard Öya*: see Duchaylard Island.

*Duchaylard, Pico de* 65°43'S 65°08'W, apparently referring to the highest point (670 m) on Duchaylard Island (Argentina. MM, 1957a, p. 155).

*Duck Island*: see Bob Island.

**Duclaux Point** 64°03'S 62°16'W, W side of Bouquet Bay, Brabant Island, was charted by FAE, 1903-05, and named *Pointe Duclaux* after Dr Pierre Émile Duclaux (1840-1904), French biochemist and Director of the Pasteur Institute, Paris, c. 1895 (Charcot, 1906b, p. 470; Matha and Rey, 1911, Pl. 3 following p. 615). *Point Duclaux* (USHO, 1943, p. 121). *Punta Duclaux* (Argentina. MM chart 106, 1949). *Punta Lengua* [= tongue point] ó *Punta Duclaux* (Argentina. MM chart OO, 1954; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 106). The point was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956-57. *Duclaux Point* (APC, 1960, p. 4; BA chart 3560, 7.iv.1961).

*Duclaux, Point(e), Punta*: see Duclaux Point.

*Ducorps, Cabo, Cap*: see Ducorps, Cape.

**Ducorps, Cape** 63°23'S 58°09'W, W entrance point of Huon Bay and N point of Cockerell Peninsula, Trinity Peninsula, was charted by FAE, 1837-40, on 27 February 1838 and named *Cap Ducorps* after Louis-Jacques Ducorps (b. 1811), Commis de Marine de deuxième classe [= writer 2nd class] in the expedition ship *Astrolabe* (d'Urville, 1838, map following p. 1170; Vincendon-Dumoulin, atlas, 1847, Pl. 8). *Cabo Ducorps* (Spain. DH chart 458, 1861; Pierrou, 1970, p. 325; Chile, IHA, 1974, p. 107). The cape was resurveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in 1946. *Cape Ducorps* (USAAF chart 1737, 1946; BA chart 3205, 23.ix.1949; APC, 1955, p. 8; BAS 250 sheet SP 21-22/13, 1-DOS 1974). *Cabo Unión* (*Huon Bay*, q.v.), as rejected name (Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 107).

**Dudley, Mount** 68°15'S 66°32'W, rising to c. 1 700 m at head of Neny Fjord, Marguerite Bay, Fallières Coast, was roughly surveyed on its W side by BGLE in 1936 (Rymill, 1938a, map facing p. 432); further surveyed by USAS in 1940; photographed and sketched from the air by FIDS-RARE from "Stonington Island", 14 August 1947; resurveyed by FIDS from "Stonington Island" in 1949; named after Harold M. Dudley, Executive Secretary, American Council of Commercial Laboratories, Inc., Washington, DC, who procured certain equipment and arranged financial aid for RARE (APC, 1955, p. 9; DCS 601 sheet 68 66, 1955). *Cerro Tres Hermanos* [= three brothers hill], so called descriptively by AAE (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter T).

*Due Hummocks, Isola dei*: see Two Hummock Island.

*Duemier, Monte*: see Duemler, Mount.

*Duemler, Cape*: see Robinson, Cape.

**Duemler, Mount** 70°01'S 63°45'W, rising to 2 225 m between Anthony Glacier and Clifford Glacier, Wilkins Coast, was roughly surveyed by BGLE in December 1936 and shown in 69°59'S 63°48'W (Stephenson, 1940, map facing p. 232); photographed from the air by USAS; resurveyed by FIDS-RARE from "Stonington Island" in November 1947, when it was found that the original BGLE co-ordinates needed adjustment; named after R. F. Duemler, Vice-President, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Coal Co., New York, who contributed coal to RARE and whose name was originally applied to *Cape Robinson* (q.v.) (BA chart 3175, 12.xi.1954; APC, 1955, p. 9; DCS sheet 70 62, 1955). *Mount Duemler* [sic] (USHO chart 6639, 1935). *Monte Duemier* [sic] (Argentina. MM chart 110, 1957). *Gora D'yumler* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961).

*Duenler, Mount*: see Duemler, Mount.

*Dufaure (de Lajarte), Îles, Islands, Islas, Öyane*: see Lajarte Islands.

*Dufayel, Île, Isla*: see Dufayel Island.

**Dufayel Island** 62°10'S 58°34'W, rising to 205 m in Ezcurra

- Inlet, Admiralty Bay, King George Island, was known to sealers in the area from c. 1822; charted by FAE, 1908–10, in December 1909 and named *Île Dufayel*, probably after an expedition supporter (Charcot, 1912, Pl. 1). *Hawk Island* (Ferguson, chart, 1918a; Tyrrell, 1921, p. 64). *Haakon Island* (Ferguson, 1921, p. 39). *Dufayel Island* (BA chart 3213, 14.i.1929; APC, 1955, p. 9; DOS 610 sheet W 62 58, 1968). *Isla Dufayel* (Chile. DNH chart 502, 1947; Pierrou, 1970, p. 326; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 107). The island was photographed from the air and surveyed from the ground by FIDASE, 1956–57. *Dufayel* (Argentina. MM, 1957a, p. 50).
- Dufek Massif** 82°36'S 51°49'W, rising to 2 030 m W of Forrester Range, N Pensacola Mountains, was seen from the air from a USN P2V Neptune patrol aircraft on a flight from McMurdo Sound to the Weddell Sea and back, 12 January 1956; named after Rear-Adm. George John Dufek, USN (1903–77), Commander, USN Task Force 43, ODF, 1955–59 (covering first aircraft landing at the *South Pole*, q.v.), and Officer-in-charge, USARP, 1957–58; navigator in USS *Bear* of USAS; Commander of icebreaker task force establishing weather stations in Canadian Arctic, 1946 and 1948; member of USN Operation "Highjump", 1946–47 (Rear-Adm. Richard E. Byrd); author of *Operation Deepfreeze* (New York, 1957) ([in c. 81°15'S 42°00'W] NGS map, 1957b; [in c. 82°36'S 51°30'W] AGS map, 1962b; APC, 1962, p. 11; [co-ordinates corrected] USGS sheets SU 21–25/9 and 10, 1969; APC, 1977, p. 11); again seen from the air in October 1957 and surveyed from the ground in December 1957 by US IGY personnel from "Ellsworth Station" (Thiel and others, 1958, p. 10, 12 and Fig. 9). *Massiv Dyufek* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). *Santa Teresita* [sic] Range (*Dufek Massif*), referring to Argentine name (Ronne, 1961, map Frontispiece). *Cordillera Santa Teresita*, so called after St Theresa (Argentina. MM, NM 21/1.xi.1964; Pierrou, 1970, p. 654). *Massiv Dufek* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 24). *Macizo Santa Teresita* (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter S).
- Dufek, Massiv*: see Dufek Massif.
- Duff Point** 62°27'S 60°02'W, NW point of Greenwich Island, was known to the early sealers; called in error *Sheriff's Cape* (*Cape Shirreff*, q.v.) ([Sherratt], 1821, map facing col. 1215–16); following air photography by FIDASE in 1956, named *Duff Point* after Capt. (later Vice-Adm.) Norwich Duff, RN (?1793–1862), under whom Weddell served in HMS *Espoir* in 1814 and whose name was originally applied by Weddell to *McFarlane Strait* (q.v.) (APC, 1962, p. 11; BA chart 1774, 14.ix.1962).
- Duff(')s Strait(s), Strasse*: see McFarlane Strait.
- Duffy Peak** 71°45'S 70°40'W, one of the *Staccato Peaks* (q.v.), S Alexander Island, was named after Lieut. Cdr Joseph A. Duffy, USN, aircraft pilot, Squadron VXE–6, ODF, 1969 and 1970 (APC, 1980, p. 3; BAS 250P sheet SR 19–20/13, 2–DOS 1984).
- du Fief, Monts, Sierra*: see Fief Mountains.
- Dufour de Lajarte, Îles*: see Lajarte Islands.
- Douglas, Khrebet*: see Douglas Range.
- Duke Ern(e)st Bay*: see Vahsel Bay.
- Duke Ernst (Vahsel) Bay*: see Vahsel Bay.
- Dumais, Mount** 85°02'S 64°30'W, rising to c. 1 830 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 Lieut. Clarence C. Dumais, USN (MC), Officer-in-charge, "South Pole Station", 1960 (USGS sheet SV 11–20/8\*, 1968; APC, 1974, p. 3).
- Dumbbell Island** 68°43'S 67°35'W, W-most of the Terra Firma Islands, off Mikkelsen Bay, Fallières Coast, was surveyed by FIDS from "Stonington Island" in 1948 and named *Dumbbell Islet* from its shape (APC, 1955, p. 9; DCS 601 sheet 68 66, 1955). *Dumbbell Island* (APC, 1959a, p. 6; BA chart 3571, 14.vii.1961).
- Dumbbell Islet*: see Dumbbell Island.
- Dumontier, Cabo*: see Dumoutier, Cape.
- Dumoulin, Île(s)*: see Dumoulin Rocks or Jurien Island or Kendall Rocks.
- Dumoulin, Îlots*: see Dumoulin Rocks or Kendall Rocks.
- Dumoulin Inseln*: see Kendall Rocks.
- Dumoulin, Isla(nd)*: see Jurien Island.
- Dumoulin Islands*: see Dumoulin Rock or Kendall Rocks.
- Dumoulin Islas*: see Kendall Rocks.
- Dumoulin Islet, Islote*: see Jurien Island.
- Dumoulin, Rochers*: see Kendall Rocks.
- Dumoulin Rock*: see Jurien Island.
- Dumoulin Rocks** 63°29'S 59°46'W, N of Tower Island and NE of Kendall Rocks, Palmer Archipelago, were charted with Kendall Rocks as a single feature by Foster in 1829, but incorrectly positioned in 63°14'S 60°04'W; called collectively *Kendall Group* after Lieut. E. N. Kendall, RN (*Kendall Rocks*, q.v.) (Foster, 1829; Foster and Kendall, chart, 1829a). The same two groups of rocks were charted correctly in relation to Tower Island by FAE, 1837–40, on 4–5 March 1838, and renamed collectively *Îles Dumoulin* after Clément-Adrien Vincendon-Dumoulin (b. 1811), hydrographer in *Astrolabe* (d'Urville, 1938, map following p. 1170). *Îlots Dumoulin* (d'Urville, 1841, p. xxxvi). Until at least 1909 *Kendall Rocks* and *Dumoulin Islands* were both shown on BA charts in the positions originally assigned to them (BA chart 1238, 7.ix.1839). Other collective synonyms for the rocks, now recognized as two groups lying close together, are listed under *Kendall Rocks* (q.v.). The name of Dumoulin was also used in error for *Jurien Island* (q.v.). Following air photography by FIDASE, 1956–57, the name *Dumoulin Rocks* was restricted to the NE group of rocks ([in 63°26'S 59°48'W] APC, 1960, p. 4; [co-ordinates corrected] BA chart 3205, 23.xi.1962; APC, 1977, p. 11). *Doumoulin* [sic] *Rocks* (BA, 1967, p. 17).
- Dumounn, Isla*: see Jurien Island.
- Dumoutier, Cap*: see Dumoutier, Cape.
- Dumoutier, Cape** 63°35'S 59°45'W, E point of Tower Island, Palmer Archipelago, was charted by FAE, 1837–40, on 4–5 March 1838 and named *Cap Dumoutier*, after Pierre-Marie Alexandre Dumoutier (b. 1797), assistant surgeon in *Astrolabe* (d'Urville, 1838, map following p. 1170). *Cabo Dumontier* [sic] (Spain. DH chart 458, 1861). *Cape Dumoutier* (BA chart 3205, 1.vi.1901; APC, 1960, p. 4; BA chart 3205, 23.xi.1962). The cape was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57. *Punta Traverso*, so called by AAE after a cadet who died on active service (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter T).
- Dunbar Harbour, probably referring to a feature in the W South Shetland Islands, possibly off Cave Island, *Meade Islands* (q.v.), was so called by Pendleton (1821–23, 24 December 1821).
- Dunbar Islands** 62°28'S 60°11'W, SW of Williams Point, Livingston Island, were photographed from the air by FIDASE and surveyed from the ground by FIDS, 1956–58; named after Capt. Thomas Dunbar, Master of the schooner *Free Gift*, one of the fleet of American sealers from Stonington which visited

the South Shetland Islands, 1820–21 (APC, 1959a, p. 6; BA chart 1774, 14.ix.1962).

*Dundbars*: see Meade Islands or Zed Islands.

*Dundas, Cabo, Cap*: see Dundas, Cape.

**Dundas, Cape** 60°43'S 44°24'W, E point of Laurie Island, was roughly charted by Weddell on 22 January 1823 and, in association with *Melville's Island* [Weddell's name for Laurie Island], named after the Dundas family, of whom Henry Dundas, 1st Viscount Melville (1742–1811), was First Lord of the Admiralty, 1804–05, and his son Robert Saunders Dundas, 2nd Viscount Melville (1771–1851), was also First Lord, 1812–27 and 1828–30 (Weddell, 1825a, p. 24; Powell, chart, 1831; BA chart 1238, 7.ix.1839; 1775, 17.viii.1934; APC, 1955, p. 9). *Cap Dundas* (Malte-Brun, 1825, p. 139). *Kap Dundas* (Neumayer, 1872a, p. 132). *Cabo Dundas* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904–05, Tomo 2, end map; Pierrou, 1970, p. 327). *Cabo Dundos* [sic] (Jalour, [1907b], map following p. 196). *Kapp Dundas* (Sørlle, chart, [1930]). The cape was re-charted by DI in 1933. *Mys Dandas* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961).

*Dundas, Kap(p)*: see Dundee, Cape.

*Dundee Eiland*: see Dundee Island.

Dundee-Gletscher, un-identified glacier on Dundee Island, was so called by SwAE (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904b, Vol. 2, p. 320).

*Dundee, Île, -Insel, Isla (de)*: see Dundee Island.

**Dundee Island** 63°29'S 55°58'W, separated from Joinville Island by Active Sound and Firth of Tay, was sighted by Ross in 1842–43; shown to be a separate island by DWE, 5 January 1893, and named after Dundee, Scotland, home port of the expedition (Donald, [1892–93], chart; Robertson, chart, 1893b; BA chart 1238, x.1894; 3205, 2.ix.1938; APC, 1955, p. 9; BAS 250 sheet SP 21–22/14 (Ext.), 1–DOS 1973). *Dundee-Insel* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904b, Vol. 1, p. 64). *Île Dundee* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904c, map p. 72–73). *Isla de Dundee* (Nordenskjöld, 1904c, p. 30). *Isola di Dundee* (Faustini, 1904, p. 5). *Dundee Ön* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904a, Del. 1, end map). *Isla Dundee* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904–05, Tomo 1, end map; Pierrou, 1970, p. 327; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 107). *Dundee Eiland* (Ruys, 1905, map following p. 88). *Isola Dundee* (Nordenskjöld, 1910, p. 554). *Dundee Ö* (HA chart, 1928). *Dundee-Öya* (Risting, 1929, map p. 51). *Dundeeöen* (Aagaard, 1930, end map). The island was used by Ellsworth as a base for a ski-equipped aircraft in November 1935 (Ellsworth, 1936, p. 5). *Dundee* (USAAF chart [LR–]74, 1943). *Dundeeöya* (Aagaard, 1944, p. 32). The island was surveyed by FIDS from “Hope Bay”, 1945–54. *Dundee Saari*, *Dundeen Saari* (Andersson, 1948, map p. 329 and end map). *Isla Carlos Pórter*, so called “after the naturalist” (Orrego Vicuña, 1948, p. 202). *Ostrov Dandi* (Soviet Union. BSE, 1950, map following p. 484). The island was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57. *Dundeeöiv Ostrov* (Bártl, 1958, map facing p. 144). [For history of occupation see *Petrel Cove*.]

*Dundee, Isola (di)*: see Dundee Island.

*Dundeen Saari*: see Dundee Island.

*Dundee Ö, -öen, Ön, -Öya, -öya, Saari*: see Dundee Island.

*Dundeeöiv Ostrov*: see Dundee Island.

*Dundos, Cabo*: see Dundas, Cape.

*Dunikowskiego, Grán*: see Dunikowski Ridge.

**Dunikowski Ridge** 62°09'S 58°11'W, running NW–SE and rising to c. 315 m NE of Legru Bay, King George Island, was named

by PAE after Xawery Dunikowski (1875–1964), Polish sculptor (Birkenmajer, 1980b, p. 72 and map Fig. 6, p. 74; APC, 1986, p. 3). *Commando Ridge*, referring to unofficial name used by FIDS in 1961 (Birkenmajer, 1980b, p. 75). *Grán Dunikowskiego* (Birkenmajer, 1980b, p. 75).

**Duparc Rocks** 63°31'S 58°50'W, off-shore NE of Cape Roquemare, Trinity Peninsula, were surveyed by FIDS from “Hope Bay”, 1960–61, and named after Louis-Emmanuel Le Maistre Duparc, French naval officer in *Astrolabe* of FAE, 1837–40 (APC, 1964, p. 3; BAS 250 sheet SP 21–22/13, 1–DOS 1974).

*Duperré, Bahía, Baie*: see Duperré Bay.

**Duperré Bay** 64°27'S 62°40'W, between Humann Point and Hulot Peninsula, SW Brabant Island, was roughly charted by FAE, 1903–05, and named *Baie Duperré* after Vice-Adm. Charles-Marie Duperré (1832–1914), French naval officer (Charcot, 1906b, p. 470). *Baie Ch. Duperré, Baie de Ch. Duperré* (Matha and Rey, 1911, p. 56, Pl. 3). The bay was called *Shackleton Harbour*, after Sir E. H. Shackleton (*Shackleton Range*, q.v.), either by Ferguson during his geological reconnaissance of the area in 1913 or by the whalers with whom he was operating at that time (Ferguson, chart, 1918a; 1921, map p. 46). *Duperré Bay (Shackleton Harbor)* (USHO, 1943, p. 123). *Bahía Duperré* (Argentina. MM chart 106, 1949; Pierrou, 1970, p. 328; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 108). *Duperré* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 263). The bay was surveyed by FIDS from *Norsel* in April 1955 and photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57. *Duperré Bay* (APC, 1958, p. 4; BA chart 3566, 16.x.1959).

*Duque Ernesto, Bahía (del)*: see Vahsel Bay.

*Duroch, Isla*: see Duroch Islands.

**Duroch Islands** 63°18'S 57°54'W, off Cape Legoupil, Trinity Peninsula (including all the islands from Wisconsin Islands in the NE to Estay Rock in the SW, but not Demas Rocks), were roughly charted by FAE, 1837–40, during two approaches to the coast on 27–28 February 1838. There was a plotting error in the track of one of these two approaches resulting in the duplication of a length of coastline of c. 13' of longitude in extent, between Gourdin Island and Cape Ducorps. For this reason, between Siffrey Point and Coupvent Point, a single series of features appeared twice on the original chart and were named twice (d'Urville, 1838, map following p. 1170). It is now clear that the names *Roche Lafarge* and *Roche Coupvent* both refer to the feature now named *Lafarge Rocks* (q.v.), and the names *Île Casy* and *Roche Duroch* to *Casy Island* (q.v.). Formerly, however, because of a W-ward error in plotting, the names *Roche Coupvent* and *Roche Duroch* were identified with individual islands of the present group. This entry lists synonyms that undoubtedly apply to the group, together with those that have been incorrectly thought to apply to it or part of it. *Roche Coupvent* (d'Urville, 1838, map following p. 1170; Vincendon-Dumoulin, atlas, 1847, Pl. 8). *Roche Duroch*, after Lieut. de Vaisseau Joseph-Antoine Duroch (b. 1812), of the French Navy, an officer in *Astrolabe* of FAE (d'Urville, 1838, map following p. 1170; Vincendon-Dumoulin, 1838, p. 8). *Roca Coupvent* (Spain. DH chart 458, 1861). *Roca Duroch* (Spain. DH chart 458, 1861; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 108). *Coupvent Rock, Duroch Rock* (BA chart 3205, 1.vi.1901; BA, 1948, p. 185). *Isla Duroch* (Riso Patron S., 1908, end map). *Kap Duroch* (Nordenskjöld, 1911b, p. 75). *Rocher Coupvent, Rocher Duroch* (Charcot, 1912, Pl. 1). *Coupvent Skj.* (HA chart, 1928). *Durock* [sic] *Rock* (USHO,

1943, p. 109). The islands were surveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in 1946. *Duroch Islets* (BA chart 3205, 23.ix.1949; APC, 1955, p. 9). *Islotes Duroch* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 242; Pierrou, 1970, p. 329). *Rocas Duroch y Coupvent*, referring to rejected names (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 331). The islands were photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57. *Islas Duroch* (Argentina. MM, 1957a, p. 92). *Duroch Islands* (USOO chart 6650, 1963; APC, 1964, p. 3; BAS 250 sheet SP 21–22/13, 1–DOS 1974).

*Duroch, Islas, Islets, Islotes, Kap, Roca, Roche(r), Rock*: see Duroch Islands.

*Duroch y Coupvent, Rocas*: see Duroch Islands.

*Durock Rock*: see Duroch Islands.

*d'Ursel, Cabo*: see d'Ursel Point.

*d'Ursel, Cap(e)*: see d'Ursel Point or Lagrange Peak.

*d'Ursel, Capo*: see d'Ursel Point.

**d'Ursel Point** 64°25'S 62°19'W, SW entrance point of Buls Bay, Brabant Island, was charted by BeAE, 30 January–5 February 1898, from a camp on the point, now commemorated by a plaque at *Metchnikoff Point* (q.v.); named *Cap d'Ursel* after Comte Hippolyte d'Ursel, a member of the Société Royale Belge de Géographie and a supporter of the expedition (Lecoq, 1900a, map facing p. 132). *Cape d'Ursel* (Cook, 1900, map p. xx; [in 64°21'S 62°08'W] BA chart 3205, 1942; APC, 1955, p. 9). *Capo d'Ursel* (Gerlache, 1902a). *Cap Ursel* (Cook, 1903, map following p. x). *Cabo d'Ursel* (Chile. DNH chart LI, 1947; Pierrou, 1970, p. 329; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 108). *Cabo D'Ursel [sic]* (Argentina. MM chart OOA, 1954). The cape was recharted by FIDS from *Norsel* in April 1955 and photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57. *d'Ursel Point* (APC, 1960, p. 4; BA chart 3566, 25.viii.1961).

*D'Ursel, Cabo*: see d'Ursel Point.

*D'Urville Berg*: see d'Urville, Mount.

*D'Urville, Cerro*: see d'Urville Monument.

*d'Urville-Eiland*: see d'Urville Island.

*d'Urvillefjellet*: see d'Urville, Mount.

*d'Urville, Île, -Insel, Isla*: see d'Urville Island.

**d'Urville Island** 63°04'S 56°19'W, off Trinity Peninsula, separated by Larsen Channel from Joinville Island to SE, was roughly charted on its W coast by Bransfield in February, 1820 (Bransfield, chart, [1820b]); sighted by FAE, 1837–40, on 27 February 1838 but thought to be part of Joinville Island (d'Urville, 1842, p. 148); shown to be a separate island by SwAE in December 1902 and named *Île d'Urville* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904c, map p. 232–33), *d'Urville-Insel* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904b, Vol. 1, p. 64) or *d'Urville Ön* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904a, Del. 1, end map), after Capt. (later Adm.) Jules-Sébastien-César Dumont d'Urville (1790–1842), of the French Navy, Commander of FAE, 1837–40. *Isla d'Urville* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904–05, Tomo 1, end map; Pierrou, 1970, p. 329; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 108). *d'Urville-Eiland* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1907, p. 24). *d'Urville Island* (BA chart 3205, 31.x.1921; APC, 1955, p. 9; BAS 250 sheet SP 21–22/14 (Ext.), 1–DOS 1973). *d'Urville Ö* (HA chart 1928). *d'Urville-Öya* (Risting, 1929, map p. 51). *d'Urvilleöen* (Aagaard, 1930, end map). *d'Urvilleøya* (Aagaard, 1944, p. 32). The island was surveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay", 1946–54. *D Urville Island* (USAAF chart (AP-38), 1947). *Isla Enrique Mac Iver* (Orrego Vicuña, 1948, p. 201 and end map). *Ostrov Dyurvil'* (Soviet Union. BSE, 1950, map following p. 484). The island was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57.

*D Urville Island*: see d'Urville Island.

*d'Urville, Mont*: see d'Urville, Mount.

*D'Urville, Monte*: see d'Urville Monument or d'Urville, Mount.

**d'Urville Monument** 63°25'S 56°18'W, rising to 575 m in SW Joinville Island, was charted by Ross on 30 December 1842, and named *d'Urville's Monument* after Capt. J.-S.-C. Dumont d'Urville (*d'Urville Island*, q.v.) (Ross, 1847a, p. 332; BA, 1930, p. 75). *d'Urville's Denkmal* [translation of English name] (Ross, 1847b, p. 392). *Cerro D'Urville* (Riso Patron S., 1908, p. 13). *Mount Percy* (q.v.), in error (USHO, 1943, p. 262). The feature was identified and resurveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay", 1945–47. *d'Urville Monument* (BA chart 3205, 23.ix.1949; APC, 1955, p. 9; BAS 250 sheet SP 21–22/14 (Ext.), 1–DOS 1973). *Monte de Urville* (Chile. DNH chart L, 1951). *Monte D'Urville* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 314; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 108). *Monumento D'Urville* (Pierrou, 1970, p. 331).

*D'Urville, Monumento*: see d'Urville Monument.

**d'Urville, Mount** 63°31'S 58°11'W, rising to 1 085 m N of Louis-Philippe Plateau, Trinity Peninsula, was roughly mapped by FAE, 1837–40, on 27 February 1838, and named *Mont d'Urville* after Capt. J.-S.-C. Dumont d'Urville (*d'Urville Island*, q.v.) (d'Urville, 1838, map following p. 1170; Vincendon-Dumoulin, atlas, 1847, Pl. 8). *Mount D'Urville* (Donald, chart, [1892–93]; BA chart 3205, 1.vi.1901). *D'Urville Berg* (Friederichsen, 1895, Tafel 7 facing p. 304). *Monte D'Urville* (Riso Patron S., 1908, end map; Pierrou, 1970, p. 331; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 108). *d'Urvillefjellet* (Aagaard, 1930, end map). *Mount d'Urville* (BA chart 3205, 1942; APC, 1955, p. 9; BAS 250 sheet SP 21–22/13, 1–DOS 1974). *Monte de Urville* (Chile. DNH chart L, 1947). *Cono Capitán R. Llorente* (Chile. IGM, 1948a, sketch panorama following p. 56). The mountain was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57, and resurveyed from the ground by FIDS from "Hope Bay", 1959–61.

*d'Urville Ö, -öen, Ön, -øya, -Öya*: see d'Urville Island.

*d'Urville's Denkmal, Monument*: see d'Urville Monument.

*Duse Baai, Bahía, Baia*: see Duse Bay.

**Duse Bay** 63°34'S 57°15'W, W side of Tabarin Peninsula, Trinity Peninsula, between View Point and Cape Burd, bounded on the SW by Beak Island, was surveyed by SwAE, 31 December 1902, and named *Duses Bukt* after Lieut. (later Capt.) Samuel August Duse (1874–1933), Norrland Artillery, surveyor on the expedition (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904a, Del. 1, end map). *Bahía Duse* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904–05, Tomo 1, end map; Pierrou, 1970, p. 331; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 108). *Bay of the Thousand Icebergs*, because of the numerous icebergs in the bay (Nordenskjöld and others, 1905, p. 426). *Baia Duse* (Duse, 1907, p. 156). *Duse Bucht* (Nordenskjöld, 1917, map facing p. 68). *Duce [sic] Bay* (Wilkins, 1929, map facing p. 374). The bay was resurveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay", in 1945 and 1956. *Duse Bay* (USAAF chart 1737, 1946; BA chart 3205, 23.ix.1949; APC, 1955, p. 9; DOS 310 Hope Bay sheet, 1961). *Bay of a Thousand Icebergs*, referring to the SwAE name (Anderson, 1957, p. 88). *Duse Baai* (Knapp, 1958, p. 572). *Bukhta Dyuz* (Nudel'man, 1960, loose map). *Bukhta Duse* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 24). "*Refugio Güemes*" or "*Martin Güemes*", referring to the Argentine refuge hut named after Gen. M. Güemes (*Rockpepper Bay*, q.v.) and established on NE shore of bay, 23 October 1953, but destroyed by ice in 1960 (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter G); this name was also applied to the refuge at *Fivemile Rock* (q.v.).

[Mount Duse, South Georgia, is also named after S. A. Duse (Hattersley-Smith, 1980*b*, p. 35–36). For history of occupation of the bay see also under *View Point*.]

**Duseberg Buttress** 65°10'S 64°06'W, rising to c. 500 m on E side of Penola Strait, Graham Coast, was sighted by BeAE in 1898 and named *Cap Duseberg*, possibly after a supporter of the expedition (Lecointe, 1903, Carte 5); roughly mapped by FAE, 1908–10, in 1909. *Massif Duseberg* (Charcot, 1910, p. 190 and map p. 267). *Duseberg Rock* (Charcot, [1911*b*], p. 167). *Cape Duseberg* (BA, 1916, p. 407; APC, 1955, p. 9). *Cabo Duseberg* (Argentina. MM chart 107, 1949; Pierrou, 1970, p. 332; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 109). Following air photography by FIDASE, 1956–57, the feature was renamed *Duseberg Buttress* (APC, 1959*a*, p. 6; BA chart, 3572, 12.viii.1960).

*Duseberg, Cabo, Cap(e), Massif, Rock*: see Duseberg Buttress.

*Duse Bucht, Bukhta*: see Duse Bay.

*Duse, Île*: see Spert Island.

**Duse, Kap** 63°48'S 57°14'W, E entrance point of Pastorizo Bay, Vega Island, was charted by SwAE in February 1902 and so called after S. A. Duse (*Duse Bay*, q.v.) (Andersson, 1905, Karte 1 following p. 58).

*Duses Bukt*: see Duse Bay.

*Duthiers Head*: see Duthiers Point.

**Duthiers Point** 64°48'S 62°49'W, NE entrance point of Aguirre Passage, Danco Coast, was charted by BeAE in February 1898 and named *Cap La Caze Duthiers* or *Cap Lacaze-Duthiers* after Felix-Joseph-Henri de Lacaze-Duthiers (1821–1902), French zoologist (Lecointe, map, 1899; 1900*a*, map facing p. 132; 1903, Carte 5). *Cape La Caze Duthiers* (Cook, 1900, map p. xx). *Shag Point*, from the colony of blue-eyed shags (*Phalacrocorax atriceps*) found there (Lester, 1920–22*a*, Vol. 2, p. 12; Bagshawe, 1938, p. 188). *Cape Lacaze-Duthiers* (USHO, 1943, p. 124). *Punta Canelo* [= cinnamon point] (Chile. DNH chart LI, 1947). *Cabo Lacaze(-)Duthiers* (Argentina. MM chart 106, 1949; Pierrou, 1970, p. 461; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 173). *Cabo Lacaze Duthier* [*sic*] (Argentina. MM chart 106, 1954). *Punta Lacaze Duthiers* (Argentina. MM chart LL, 1954). *Duthiers Head*, following survey by FIDS from *Norsel* in April 1955 (APC, 1958, p. 4; BA chart 3566, 16.x.1959). *Duthiers Point*, following air photography by FIDASE, 1956–57 (APC, 1960, p. 4; BA chart 3566, 25.viii.1961).

**Duthoit Point** 62°19'S 58°50'W, E point of Nelson Island and SW entrance point of Maxwell Bay, King George Island, was roughly charted by early nineteenth-century sealers; re-charted by DI, 1934–35, and called *South-east Point* (Nelson, 1935); later named *Duthoit Point*, after Arthur Duthoit, draughtsman in the Admiralty Hydrographic Office at the time (Nelson and others, chart, 1935*b*; BA chart 3205, 25.iii.1937; APC, 1955, p. 9; DOS 610 sheet W 62 58, 1968). *Punta Duthoit* (Argentina. IGM map, 1946; Pierrou, 1970, p. 332; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 109). *Punta Duthon* [*sic*] (Argentina. MM chart CHI, 1954). *Punta Dethoit* [*sic*] (Argentina. MM, 1957*a*, p. 41). *Point Duthoit* (Bancroft, 1959, Fig. 10, p. 101). *Mys Detoyt* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961).

*Duthoit, Point, Punta*: see Duthoit Point.

*Duthon, Punta*: see Duthoit Point.

*Dutkiewicz, Urwisko*: see Dutkiewicz Cliff.

**Dutkiewicz Cliff** 62°11'S 58°32'W, rising to c. 330 m E of Hervé Cove, Ezcurra Inlet, King George Island, was so called by PAE after Dr Leopold Dutkiewicz, geomorphologist with Pol-

ish Svalbard expeditions and with PAE (Birkenmajer, 1979*b*, map Fig. 3, p. 3; 1980*b*, p. 75). *Urwisko Dutkiewiczza* (Birkenmajer, 1980*b*, p. 75).

**Du Toit Mountains** 72°28'S 62°11'W, rising to c. 1 700 m and bounded by Beaumont Glacier, Defant Glacier and Maury Glacier, Black Coast, were photographed from the air by USN, 1966–69, and mapped from the air photographs by USGS; in association with the names of continental drift scientists grouped in this area, named after Dr Alexander Logie Du Toit (1878–1948), South African geologist; sometime consulting geologist, De Beers Consolidated Mines (USGS sketch map Palmer Land (North Part), 1979; APC, 1980, p. 3; BAS sheet Misc. 2, 1981).

**Du Toit Nunataks** 80°44'S 25°50'W, rising to 1 475 m between Cornwall Glacier and Glen Glacier, Shackleton Range, were surveyed by BAS from Halley, 1968–71; in association with the names of geologists grouped in this area, named *Dutoit* [*sic*] *Nunataks* after A. L. Du Toit (*Du Toit Mountains*, q.v.) (APC, 1974, p. 3; BAS 250P sheet SU 26–30/1, 1–DOS 1978). *Du Toit Nunataks* (APC, 1980, p. 3).

**Duyvis Point** 65°55'S 64°35'W, NE 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 documentation grouped in this area, named after Frits Donker Duyvis (1894–1961), Dutch pioneer of documentation, especially of the Universal Decimal Classification (APC, 1959*a*, p. 6; BA chart 3573, 26.viii.1960).

**Dvořák Ice Rise** 71°23'S 72°46'W, in Mendelssohn Ice Shelf, SW Alexander Island, after map compilation by FIDS in 1959 from air photographs taken by RARE in 1947, was named after Antonin Dvořák (1841–1904), Bohemian composer, in association with the names of other composers in this area ([in 71°17'S 72°57'W] APC, 1961, p. 2; DOS 710 sheet 14, 1963; Searle, 1963, end map; [co-ordinates corrected from USLANDSAT imagery of January 1973] BAS 250P sheet SR 17–18/15,16, 1–DOS 1974; APC, 1977, p. 10).

*Dwarsdal*: see Cross Valley.

*Dyer, Altipiano, Meseta, Montañas, Planicie*: see Dyer Plateau.

**Dyer Plateau**, between 69°45'S 65°00'W and 71°40'S 63°30'W and rising to c. 2 250 m in N central Palmer Land, was photographed from the air and partially surveyed from the ground by USAS in 1940; named after J. Glenn Dyer (b. 1908), of the General Land Office, US Department of the Interior; USAS surveyor and leader of the “East Base” party, which sledged from Fleming Glacier SE across the plateau to Welch Mountains in November 1940; later in charge of Arctic operations, US Weather Bureau (USHO, 1943, p. 273; NGS map, 1957*b*; APC, 1977, p. 11; USGS sketch map Palmer Land (North Part), 1979). *Meseta Dyer* (Liboutry, 1956, map p. 440). *Altipiano Dyer* (Zavatti, 1958, Tav. 12–13). *Plato Dayer* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). *Montañas Dyer* (Argentina. IGM map 16, 1966). *Planicie Dyer* (Chile. IGM map 20, 1966). The plateau was photographed from the air by USN, 1966–69.

**Dyke Point** 62°43'S 60°26'W, W side of Hurd Peninsula, Livingston Island, was so called from its geological formation (Dallziel, 1972, map p. 50).

**Dynamite Island** 68°11'S 67°00'W, in Back Bay, E of Stonington Island, Fallières Coast, was surveyed by USAS and called *Petrel Island* from the birds seen there (Dyer, map, c. 1941; USHO chart 6652, 1946). *Isla Petrel* (Chile. DNH chart 530, 1947). In 1947 it was necessary to dynamite a passage through



the ice to E of the island for the RARE ship *Port of Beaumont*, and the island was subsequently renamed *Dynamite Islet* (APC, 1955, p. 9), later changed to *Dynamite Island* (APC, 1959a, p. 6; BA, 1976, p. 3). *Islote Petrel* (Chile. IH chart 1604, 1969).

*Dynamite Islet*: see Dynamite Island.

**Dyrdal Peak** 83°25'S 51°23'W, rising to c. 1 820 m in S Forrestral Range, Pensacola Mountains, was photographed from the air by USN in 1964 and surveyed from the ground by USGS, 1965–66; named after Frederick F. Dyrdal, USN, aviation structural mechanic, Squadron VX-6, "Ellsworth Station", winter 1957 (USGS sheet SU 21–25/14, 1969; APC, 1974, p. 3).

*Dyufek, Massiv*: see Dufek Massif.

*D'yumler, Gora*: see Duemler, Mount.

*Dyurvil', Ostrov*: see d'Urville Island.

*Dyuz, Bukhta*: see Duse Bay.

*Dzhagged, Ostrov*: see Jagged Island (South Shetland Islands).

*Dzhekson, Gora*: see Jackson, Mount.

*Dzheminay, Nunatak*: see Gemini Nunatak.

*Dzhemsa Ross(a), Ostrov*: see James Ross Island.

*Dzhems, Mys*: see James, Cape.

*Dzhems, Nunatak*: see James Nunatak.

*Dzhems Ross, Ostrov*: see James Ross Island.

*Dzhenni-Batress, Gora*: see Jenny Buttress.

*Dzheremi, Mys*: see Jeremy, Cape.

*Dzhonstona, Lednik*: see Johnston Glacier.

*Dzhordzha Brayana, Bereg*: see English Coast.

*Dzwon Zygmunta*: see Bell Zygmunt.

*Eadie, Isla*: see Eadie Island.

**Eadie Island** 61°29'S 55°57'W, between Aspland Island and O'Brien Island, South Shetland Islands, was roughly charted in February–March 1820 by Bransfield, who called the three islands *O'Briens Islands* (q.v.); further charted in February 1821 by RAE; shown as part of Aspland Island and called descriptively *Sugarloaf Peninsula* (BA chart 3205, 25.iii.1937); recharted by DI in January 1937 and named *Eadie Island* after the Dockyard Manager of the Melbourne Harbour Trust, Williamstown, Australia, who assisted DI (Hill, 1937; BA chart 3205, 2.ix.1938; APC, 1955, p. 9; DOS 610 sheet W 61 54 (Ext.), 1–GSGS 1972). *Isla Eadie* (Chile. DNH chart L, 1947; Pierrou, 1970, p. 333; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 111). *Ostrov Edi* (Aleyner, 1955, p. 85). The island was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57, and visited by JSEIG in January 1977, when the summit was climbed. *Eadie* (Furse, 1979, p. 39).

*Eadie Narrows*: see Narrows, The (Eadie Island).

*Eagle, Caleta*: see Eagle Cove.

**Eagle Cove** 63°24'S 57°00'W, SW of Seal Point, Hope Bay, Trinity Peninsula, was roughly mapped by SwAE in 1903; re-mapped by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in 1945; called *Handy Cove* (James, 1949, p. 85); named *Eagle Cove* after the Newfoundland sealing ship *Eagle* (Capt. R. C. Sheppard, *Shepard Point*, q.v.), on charter to Operation "Tabarin" and FIDS, 1944–46, which landed stores here (BA chart 3213, 6.x.1950; APC, 1955, p. 9; DOS 310 Hope Bay sheet, 1961). *Caleta Eagle* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 311; Chile. IHA,

1974, p. 111). *Caleta Aquila* [translation of English name] (Corte, 1955, Fig. 2). *Caleta Águila* (Argentina. MM, 1957a, p. 168). *Caleta Teniente Saborido*, after Tte Lorenzo Saborido, of the Argentine Navy, commanding *Austral* (ex-Français) on the first relief of the Argentine station "Orcas", South Orkney Islands, in 1905 (Pierrou, 1970, p. 685).

*Eagle, Isla*: see Eagle Island.

**Eagle Island** 63°40'S 57°29'W, rising to 560 m in Prince Gustav Channel, Trinity Peninsula, was first sighted, although not recognized as an island, by SwAE in 1902–03; surveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in November 1945 and named after the FIDS ship *Eagle* (*Eagle Cove*, q.v.) (BA chart 3205, 23.xi.1949; APC, 1955, p. 9; BAS 250 sheet SP 21–22/13, 1–DOS 1974). *Isla Águila* [translation of English name] (Chile. DNH chart L, 1951; IHA, 1974, p. 19). *Isla Eagle* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 318). *Isla Santa Teresita* [= St Theresa island] (Argentina. IAA map, [1959c]). *Ostrov Igle* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). *Islas [sic] Águila*, in error (Pierrou, 1970, p. 151).

**Earle Island** 63°29'S 54°47'W, SW-most of the *Danger Islands* (q.v.), following hydrographic work in the area from HMS *Endurance*, 1977–78, was named after Augustus Earle (b. c. 1790), artist in HMS *Beagle*, in association with *Beagle Island* (q.v.) and other names in the group (APC, 1982, p. 3).

**Earnshaw Glacier** 68°49'S 65°17'W, flowing NE into Mobiloil Inlet, E of Norwood Scarp, was photographed from the air by USAS in 1940 and by FIDS from "Stonington Island" in 1947; surveyed from the ground by FIDS from "Stonington Island" in 1961; in association with the names of pioneers of navigation grouped in this area, named after Thomas Earnshaw (1749–1829), English watch-maker and father of the modern marine chronometer (APC, 1962, p. 11; DOS 610 sheet W 68 64, 1963).

*Easson, Cape*: see Little, Cape.

*East Antarctica, Antarktis*: see Greater Antarctica.

*East Balch, Glaciar, Glacier*: see Balch Glacier.

*"East Base"*: see Stonington Island.

**East Bay** 61°06'S 61°50'W, E of Point Wild, Elephant Island, was so called by BITAE which formed a camp on the point, April–August 1916 (Wordie, 1921, map p. 24).

**East Cape** 60°38'S 45°11'W, NE coast of Coronation Island, SE of Cape Bennett, was sighted by Powell and Palmer in December 1821; roughly charted by Sørllle in 1912–13 (Sørllle and Borge, chart, 1913); recharted and named descriptively by DI in 1933 (BA chart 1775, 17.viii.1934; APC, 1955, p. 9; DOS 510 South Orkney Islands, West Sheet, 1963). *Cabo Este* (Argentina. MM chart 117, 1952; Pierrou, 1970, p. 349). *Capo Est* (Zavatti, 1958, Tav. 10).

*Eastern Antarctica*: see Greater Antarctica.

**Eastern Ice Sheet** 60°43'S 44°31'W, on E part of Laurie Island between Browns Bay and Ferrier Peninsula, was so called by SNAE (Pirie, 1913, p. 859).

*Eastern West Antarctica*: see Lesser Antarctica.

*East Goui, Glaciar*: see Gould Glacier.

*East Gould, Glaciar, Glacier*: see Gould Glacier.

*East (Greater) Antarctica*: see Greater Antarctica.

**Eastman, Mount** 65°10'S 62°59'W, rising to c. 1 200 m near 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 George Eastman (1854–1932), American inventor, manufacturer and philanthropist, who with W. H. Walker produced

- the first practicable roll film in 1885 and the first compact, portable roll-film camera (Kodak) in 1888 (APC, 1960, p. 4).
- East Melchior Island*: see Eta Island.
- East Melchior Islands** 64°19'S 62°55'W, E group of the *Melchior Islands* (q.v.), Dallmann Bay, Palmer Archipelago, comprising Eta Island, Omega Island, Omicron Islands, and smaller islands, were so named following a sketch survey by DI in 1927 (BA chart 3213, 14.i.1929; APC, 1955, p. 9; BAS 250 sheet SQ 19-20/4, 1-DOS 1974). *Islas Melchior del Este* (Vila Labra, 1947, p. 120). *Islas Melchior Este* (Chile. DNH chart 510, 1955).
- East Perrier Bay*: see Perrier Bay.
- East Point** 62°28'S 60°20'W, E point of Desolation Island, off N coast of Livingston Island, was charted by DI in 1935 and so called descriptively (Nelson and others, chart, 1935*b*; BA chart 1774, 9.vii.1948; APC, 1955, p. 9), but the name was later deleted (APC, 1959*a*, p. 6). *Punta Este* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 222; Pierrou, 1970, p. 349; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 118).
- East Point** 64°30'S 62°59'W, E point of Phils Island, Discovery Sound, Palmer Archipelago, was charted by DI in 1927 and so called descriptively (BA chart 3213, 14.i.1929; APC, 1955, p. 9), but the name was later deleted (APC, 1959*a*, p. 6). *Punta Este* (Chile. DNH chart 510, 1947).
- East Russell Glacier*: see Russell East Glacier.
- East Summit** 61°31'S 55°58'W, rising to c. 200 m in SE O'Brien Island, was so called by JSEEIG (Furse, 1979, map p. 42).
- Eaton Nunatak** 75°07'S 72°03'W, rising to c. 1 400 m at S end of *Merrick Mountains* (q.v.), was named after John W. Eaton, USARP auroral scientist, "Eights Station", 1963 (USGS sketch map Ellsworth Land-Palmer Land, 1969; APC, 1975, p. 3; BAS 500P sheet SS 17-20/SE, 1-DOS 1981).
- Ebano, Muralla de*: see Ebony Wall.
- Ebony Wall** 63°55'S 59°09'W, rising to c. 1 100 m at head of Petus Glacier, Davis Coast, was surveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in 1948 and so named because of the black rock of which it is formed (APC, 1955, p. 9; BA, 1961, p. 153; chart 3205, 23.xi.1962; BAS 250 sheet SP 21-22/13, 1-DOS 1974); photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956-57. *Muralla de Ebano* [translation of English name] (Chile. DNH, 1962, p. 130; IHA, 1974, p. 206).
- "E", Cabo c. 74°53'S 23°55'W, an ephemeral projection of Brunt Ice Front, Caird Coast, was so designated by AAE, 1955-56 (Argentina. MM, 1957*a*, p. 194; Pierrou, 1970, p. 333).
- Echeverría, Puerto*: see New Plymouth.
- Echo Mountain** 60°37'S 45°41'W, rising to 795 m, E of Norway Bight, Coronation Island, was surveyed by FIDS from Signy, 1948-49, and so named from the remarkable acoustic effects on its SE side (APC, 1955, p. 9; DOS 510 South Orkney Islands, West Sheet, 1963); further surveyed by FIDS from Signy, 1956-58.
- Eckener Point** 64°25'S 61°37'W, E entrance point 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 Hugo Eckener (1868-1954), German pioneer of airship aviation, whose *Graf Zeppelin* made more than 600 flights, including a major Arctic flight in 1931; last President of Aeroarctic, an international society for exploration of the Arctic with airships, 1929-37 (APC, 1960, p. 4; BA chart 3566, 25.viii.1961).
- Ecklund Island*: see Eklund Islands.
- Eclipse Point** 65°02'S 63°42'W, W entrance point of Flandres Bay, Danco Coast, was called descriptively *Punta Larga* [= long point] (Argentina. MM chart Ñ, 1954) or *Punta Aguda* [= sharp point] (Argentina. MM chart 130, 1957); following survey by an RN Hydrographic Survey Unit, 1956-58, named *Eclipse Point* because *Screen Islands* (q.v.) to the NW tend to eclipse it from that direction (APC, 1959*a*, p. 6; BA chart 3572, 12.viii.1960). *Punta Natho*, after Capt. (N) Alfredo Natho Davidson, of the Chilean Navy, commanding CAE, 1949-50 (Chile. DNH chart 1502, 1962; IHA, 1974, p. 208). *Aguda Point* (USBGN, 1965, p. 92).
- Ecology Glacier** 62°11'S 58°28'W, flowing NE into Admiralty Bay, King George Island, SE of Point Thomas, was so called by PAE after the Institute of Ecology, Polish Academy of Sciences, sponsor of the Polish "Arctowski Station" (Birkenmajer, 1979*b*, map Fig. 3, p. 3; 1980*b*, p. 76). *Lodowiec Ekologii* (Birkenmajer, 1980*b*, p. 76).
- Eddy Col** 63°25'S 57°06'W, at 460 m between Mount Taylor and Blade Ridge, Hope Bay, Trinity Peninsula, following survey of the area by FIDS, 1954-56, was so named because the wind direction on the col varies continually (APC, 1958, p. 4; DOS 310 Hope Bay sheet, 1961).
- Eddy Point** 62°14'S 58°58'W, S coast of Fildes Peninsula, King George Island, was charted by DI in 1934-35 and named descriptively (Nelson and others, chart, 1935*g*; APC, 1960, p. 4); photographed from the air by FIDASE in 1956. *Cabo Andrada* (Argentina. MM, NM 166/15.x.1964).
- Eddystone, Île, Island, Islas, Las, Ö, Rocas, Rochers, Rock*: see Eddystone Rocks.
- Eddystone Rocks** 62°36'S 61°23'W, two off-shore rocks, W of New Plymouth, Livingston Island, were charted by Fildes in 1820-21 and named *The Eddystone* after the rock off Plymouth, England (Fildes, 1821*c*). *Eddystone* (Powell, chart, 1822*a*). *Eddystone Rock* (Fildes, 1827, p. 445). *Île Eddystone* (Charcot, 1912, Pl. 1). *Eddystone Ö* (HA chart, 1928). *Eddystone Island* (BA chart 3205, 1.iii.1929). The rocks were re-charted by DI, 1929-31. *Eddystone Rocks* (BA chart 3205, 28.vii.1933; APC, 1955, p. 9; BA chart 3205, 23.xi.1962). *Rochers Eddystone* (France. SHM, 1937, p. 396). *Rocas Eddystone* (Argentina. IGM map, 1946; Pierrou, 1970, p. 334; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 111). *Islas Eddystone, Las Eddystone* (Argentina. MM, 1957*a*, p. 72).
- Eddystone, The*: see Eddystone Rocks.
- Eden, Glacier*: see Eden Glacier.
- Eden Glacier** 66°12'S 63°15'W, flowing S into N side of Cabinet Inlet, Foyen Coast, was photographed from the air by RARE and surveyed from the ground 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 after The Rt Hon. Sir (Robert) Anthony Eden, later 1st Earl of Avon (1897-1977), Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, 1935-38, 1940-45, 1951-55; Prime Minister, 1955-57 (BA chart 3570, 4.vi.1954; APC, 1955, p. 9; DCS sheet 66 62, 1955). *Glaciar Eden* (Argentina. MM chart 110, 1957; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 111). *Lednik Idena* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961).
- Eden, Île, Insel, Isla(nd), Isle(t), Ö(n)*: see Eden Rocks.
- Eden Rocks** 63°30'S 55°41'W, two rocks rising 90 m above sea level, off E coast of Dundee Island. A rock reported in c. 63°35'S 55°42'W, NE of Cape Purvis, was roughly charted by Ross on 30 December 1842 and named *Eden Islet* after Capt. (later Vice-Adm.) Charles Eden, RN (1808-70) (Ross, 1847*a*,

p. 329); again seen by DWE in January 1893 and called *Bass Rock* after the feature in the Firth of Forth, Scotland (Robertson, chart, 1893a). *Eden Island (Bass Rock)* (BA chart 1238, x.1893). *Eden Island* (USHO chart 1132, 1894; BA 1948, p. 172). *Eden Insel* (Friederichsen, 1895, Tafel 7 facing p. 304). *Eden Ön* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904a, Del. 1, end map). *Isla Eden* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904–05, Tomo 1, end map; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 111). *Île Eden* (Charcot, 1912, Pl. 1). *Eden Ö* (HA chart, 1928). *Eden Isle* (BA, 1930, p. 76). *Islote Dos Lomos* [= two ridges islet], so called descriptively by AAE, 1952–53 (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 317). The rocks were surveyed by FIDS from “Hope Bay” in December 1953 and photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57. *Islotes Dos Lomos* (Argentina. MM, 1956, p. 118; Pierrou, 1970, p. 320). The feature was renamed *Eden Rocks* (APC, 1958, p. 4; BA chart 3205, 23.xi.1962; BAS 250 sheet SP 21–22/14 (Ext.), 1–DOS 1973).

*E. de Rothschild, Île, Island, Isola*: see Rothschild Island.

*E. de Rotschild, Île, Island*: see Rothschild Island.

*Edgall, Bahía*: see Edgell Bay.

*Edgall, Baía*: see Maxwell Bay.

*Edgardo, Isote* 64°50'S 64°30'W, NW-most of the *Walsham Rocks* (q.v.), off SW Anvers Island, was so called by CAE, 1947, after the son of Capt. (F) E. González N. (*González Island*, q.v.) (Chile. DNH chart LII, p. 112). *Islotes Buff*, as rejected name referring to Buff Island and Walsham Rocks (Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 112).

**Edge Glacier** 82°29'S 51°07'W, flowing N from Sallee Snowfield into Davis Valley, 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 Joseph L. Edge, photographer with USN Squadron VX-6, ODF, 1963 and 1964 (USGS sheet SU 21–25/10, 1969; APC, 1974, p. 3).

**Edge Hill** 65°14'S 64°05'W, rising to 285 m N of Waddington Bay, Graham Coast, was roughly mapped by FAE, 1908–10, in March 1909 and named descriptively *Mont Tranchant* [= mount edge] or *Le Tranchant* (Charcot, 1910, p. 264, 276). *Edge Hill* (Charcot, [1911b], p. 223; APC, 1959a, p. 6; BA chart 3572, 12.viii.1960). *The Edge* (Charcot, [1911b], p. 234). The hill was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57. *Cape Rasmussen*, in error (*Rasmussen Island*, q.v.) (USHO, 1960, p. 366, 1st view). *Mount Tranchant* (USBGN, 1965, p. 107).

*Edgel(l), Bahía*: see Edgell Bay.

**Edgell Bay** 62°16'S 58°58'W, between Rip Point and O'Cain Point, Nelson Island, off Maxwell Bay, was charted by DI, 1934–35, and named after Vice-Adm. Sir John Augustine Edgell, RN (1880–1962), Hydrographer of the Navy, 1932–45; member of the “Discovery” Committee (Nelson and others, chart, 1935b; BA chart 3205, 25.iii.1937; APC, 1955, p. 9; DOS 610 sheet W 62 58, 1968). *Bahía Edgall [sic]* (Argentina. IGM map, 1946). *Bahía Edgell* (Chile. DNH chart L, 1947; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 112). *Bahía Don Samuel*, so called by AAE, 1946–47, after the whaling ship *Don Samuel*, of the Compañía Argentina de Pesca, with the expedition (Argentina. MM chart 126, 1963; Pierrou, 1970, p. 319). *Caleta Colón*, referring to a cove at the NW end of the bay after Pedro Colón, a sailor in *Uruguay*, 1904–05 (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter C). The bay was photographed from the air by FIDASE in 1956. *Bahía Edgel [sic]* (Chile. IGM sheet 5, 1966).

*Edgell Berg, Monte*: see Edgell, Mount.

**Edgell, Mount** 69°26'S 68°16'W, rising to 1 675 m ESE of Cape Jeremy, Fallières Coast, was seen at a distance from Marguerite Bay by FAE, 1908–10, on 16 January 1909 and, appearing as an island, was called *Île Gordon Bennett* after James Gordon Bennett (1841–1918), Proprietor of the *New York Herald*, who supported the expedition financially (Charcot, [1911b], p. 104; 1912, Pl. 1). The same name was also applied to a peak in *Douglas Range* (q.v.), which on 21 January 1909 was misidentified as the same feature (Charcot, [1911b], p. 116; Bongrain, 1914, vue 39), with the result that the present feature was charted by FAE too far to the NW. *Gordon Bennett Island* (BA chart 3175, 9.x.1914). *Gordon Bennett Öya* (HA chart, 1927). The mountain was surveyed by BGLE in 1936 and named *Mount Edgell* after Vice-Adm. Sir J. A. Edgell, RN (*Edgell Bay*, q.v.), who assisted the expedition (BA chart 3175, 1.iii.1940; APC, 1955, p. 9; DOS 610 sheet W 69 68, 1963). *Monte Edgell* (Argentina. IGM map, 1946; Pierrou, 1970, p. 334; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 112). The mountain was resurveyed by FIDS from “Stonington Island”, 1948–49. *Edgell Berg, Nicolaas II Eiland*, as the same feature (*Mount Nicholas*, q.v.) (Knapp, 1958, p. 581). *Monte Gordon Bennet [sic]* (Argentina. MM chart 110, 1963). *Gora Edzhell* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). *Monte Gordon Bernet [sic]* (Argentina. MM chart H-717, 1969). *Mount Edge II [sic]* (USDMAAC chart JNC-117N, 1975).

**Edge Rocks** 83°59'S 52°55'W, rising to c. 1 440 m on SE side of Iroquois Plateau, Pensacola Mountains, were photographed from the air by USN in 1964 and surveyed from the ground by USGS, 1965–66; so named from their fringe position in relation to the plateau (USGS sheet SU 21–25/13, 1969; APC, p. 4).

*Edge, The*: see Edge Hill.

**Edgeworth Glacier** 64°20'S 59°51'W, flowing S into Larsen Ice Shelf, W of 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 Richard Lovell Edgeworth (1744–1817), English inventor of the “portable railway”, the first track-laying vehicle, in 1770 (APC, 1964, p. 3; BAS 250 sheet SQ 21–22/1 (Ext.), 1–DOS 1974).

*Edge II, Mount*: Edgell, Mount.

**Edholm Point** 66°15'S 67°04'W, NW point of Krogh Island, Bischoe Islands, was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57; in association with the names of pioneers in cold climate physiology grouped in this area, named after Dr Otto Gustav Edholm (1909–85), British physiologist specializing in studies of the effects of cold on man; Head, Division of Human Physiology, National Institute for Medical Research, from 1949; joint author with A. C. Burton (*Burton Point*, q.v.) of *Man in a cold environment* (London, 1958) (APC, 1960, p. 4; BAS 250P sheet SQ 19–20/10, 1–DOS 1979).

*Edimburgo, Cerro*: see Edinburgh Hill or Inott Point.

*Edimburgo, Colina, Morro (de), Punta*: see Edinburgh Hill.

**Edinburgh Hill** 62°33'S 60°01'W, rising to c. 120 m and forming N entrance point of Moon Bay, Livingston Island, was photographed by Ferguson in 1913–14, and named after Edinburgh, Scotland (Ferguson, 1921, p. 44 and Fig. 1 following p. 55; [described as standing on a small island in McFarlane Strait] Tyrrell, 1921, p. 66; [described as lying in the cove to N] USHO, 1943, p. 98); charted by DI in 1935 and renamed descriptively *High Point* (Nelson and others, chart, 1935b; BA, 1942, p. 42; chart 1774, 9.vii.1948; APC, 1955, p. 12).

- Cerro Edimburgo* ([incorrectly referring to *Inott Point* (q.v.)] Argentina. MM chart ZZ, 1948; [correctly indicated] Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 222; Pierrou, 1970, p. 335). *Punta High* (Argentina. MM chart ZZ, 1948). *Colina Edimburgo*, roughly placed to N of present feature (Argentina. MM chart 104, 1949). *Punta Alta* [translation of English name] (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 198b; Pierrou, 1970, p. 161; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 112). *Punta Edimburgo* (Cordini, 1955, p. 162). Following air photography by FIDASE, 1956–57, the original name *Edinburgh Hill* was re-applied (APC, 1959a, p. 6; BA chart 1774, 14.ix.1962). *Morro de Edimburgo* (Chile. DNH, 1962, p. 107). *Morro Edimburgo* (Chile. DNH, 1962, p. 107; IHA, 1974, p. 112).
- Edi, Ostrov*: see Eadie Island.
- Edisto Bay* 62°40'S 60°24'W, W side of Hurd Peninsula, Livingston Island, was so called after USS *Edisto* (*Edisto Rocks*, q.v.) (Dalziel, 1972, map p. 50).
- Edisto, Roca(s), Rock*: see Edisto Rocks.
- Edisto Rocks** 68°13'S 67°07'W, off-shore rocks W of Neny Island, Marguerite Bay, Fallières Coast, were surveyed by FIDS from "Stonington Island" in 1947 and mapped as one rock; named *Edisto Rock* after USS *Edisto*, an icebreaker which assisted in the relief of RARE and FIDS parties at "Stonington Island" in February 1948 (Adie, 1954, p. 4; APC, 1955, p. 9; BA chart 3213, 23.iii.1956). *Roca Edisto* (Chile. DNH, 1962, p. 199; IHA, 1974, p. 112). Air photography by USN, 1966–67, showed the feature to consist of more than one rock. *Edisto Rocks* (BA chart 3213, 23.ix.1967; APC, 1974, p. 4). *Rocas Edisto* (Chile. IH chart 1604, 1969).
- Edith, Bahía*: see Eyrie Bay.
- Ediith Ronne Ice Shelf, Land, Terra, Terre, Tierra (de)*: see Ronne Ice Shelf.
- Edit Roni, Zemlya*: see Ronne Ice Shelf.
- Edit Ronne, Zemlya*: see Ronne Ice Shelf.
- Edity Ronneové, Země*: see Ronne Ice Shelf.
- Edmond Perrier, Baie*: see Perrier Bay.
- Edmundo, Islote*: see Buff Island.
- Edred, Gora*: see Edred, Mount.
- Edred, Mount** 70°34'S 69°03'W, rising to c. 2 200 m near S end of Douglas Range, Alexander Island, was photographed from the air and roughly surveyed by BGLE in October 1936; re-surveyed by FIDS from "Stonington Island" in 1949; in association with the names of Saxon Kings of England in this area, named after Edred (923–55), King of England, 946–55 (APC, 1955, p. 9; USHO chart 6638, 1955; DOS 610 sheet W 70 68, 1960). *Gora Edred* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961).
- Eduard, Gora*: see Edward, Mount.
- "Eduardo Frei (Frey)"*: see Fildes Peninsula.
- Eduardo, Punta*: see Soffia, Punta (Danco Coast).
- Edvind Astrup, Cap*: see Astrup, Cape.
- Edward, Mount** 75°12'S 69°33'W, rising to 1 635 m in *Sweeney Mountains* (q.v.), was seen from the air by RARE, 21 November 1947, and named after Cdr Edward C. Sweeney, USNR, of Washington, DC, a contributor to the expedition (Ronne, 1948b, map p. 357; [shown in 75°48'S 67°40'W] AGS map, 1962; [shown correctly] USGS sketch map Ellsworth Land–Palmer Land, 1969; APC, 1975, p. 3; BAS 500P sheet SS 17–20/SE, 1–DOS 1981). *Gora Eduard* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). *Monte Edwards* [sic] (Argentina. IGM map, 1966).
- Edwards Gap** 71°16'S 70°20'W, NE–SW pass at c. 500 m through Walton Mountains, Alexander Island, following geological work by BAS, 1973–75, was named after Christopher William Edwards (b. 1950), BAS geologist, "Stonington Island", 1973–75, who mapped the area (APC, 1980, p. 3; BAS 250P sheet SR 19–20/13, 2–DOS 1984).
- Edwards, Isla*: see Edwards Island.
- Edwards Island** 65°35'S 64°18'W, in Leroux Bay, Graham Coast, following air photography by FIDASE, 1956–57, was named after Lieut. Cdr (later Capt.) Cecil John Copner Wynne-Edwards, RN (b. 1930), in charge of RN Hydrographic Survey Units in the area, 1956–57 and 1957–58 (APC, 1959a, p. 6; BA chart 3573, 26.viii.1960). *Isla Edwards*, recorded as named after Santiago Edwards, member of the first Sociedad Anónima Industrial, formed for the hunting of whales (Chile. DNH chart 1502, 1963; IHA, 1974, p. 112).
- Edwards Island*: see Deception Island.
- Edwards, Monte*: see Edward, Mount.
- Edwards Point** 62°28'S 59°30'W, S point of Robert Island and SE entrance point of English Strait, was charted by DI in 1935 and named after Victor M. Edwards, draughtsman in the Admiralty Hydrographic Office at the time (Nelson and others, chart, 1935b; BA chart 1774, 9.vii.1948; APC, 1955, p. 9; BA chart 1774, 14.ix.1962). *Punta Prat*, after Capt. Arturo Prat Chacón, of the Chilean Navy, hero of the naval battle of Iquique, 21 May 1879 (*Guesalaga Peninsula*, q.v.) (Chile. DNH chart 1400, 1961; IHA, 1974, p. 230). *Prat Point* (Fuenzalida, 1964, p. 52).
- Edwin Astrup, Cape*: see Astrup, Cape.
- Edwinde Astrup, Cap*: see Astrup, Cape.
- Edzhell, Gora*: see Edgell, Mount.
- Eealy, Cabo*: see Healy, Cape.
- E. Elephant Island*: see Elephant Island.
- E. Fournier, Baie*: see Fournier Bay.
- Efracim, Monte*: see Ephraim Bluff.
- Efracín, Monte*: see Ephraim Bluff.
- Efracin Ojeda, Ensenada*: see Diputado Efracin Ojeda, Ensenada.
- Egbert, Mount** 69°57'S 69°39'W, rising to c. 2 900 m in Douglas Range, Alexander Island, was possibly first sighted by FAE, 1908–10, on 21 January 1909; seen from the air and surveyed from the ground on its E side by BGLE in 1936–37 (Rymill and others, 1938, p. 102; Stephenson, 1940, map facing p. 232); re-surveyed by FIDS from "Stonington Island" in December 1948; in association with the names of Saxon Kings of England in this area, named after Egbert (d. 839), King of England, 827–39 (APC, 1955, p. 9; DOS 610 sheet W 69 68, 1960).
- Ege, Mount** 83°34'S 55°53'W, rising to 1 350 m in Neptune Range, Pensacola Mountains, was surveyed from the ground by USGS and photographed from the air by USN, 1963–64; named after John R. Ege, USGS geologist with the field party, 1963–64 ([in 83°34'S 55°38'W] USBGN, 1965, p. 96; [co-ordinates corrected] USGS sheet SU 21–25/13, 1969; APC, 1974, p. 4).
- Egg Island** 63°41'S 57°42'W, N side of Prince Gustav Channel, Trinity Peninsula, was sighted by SwAE in 1902–03; following survey by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in 1945, named from its position and shape grouped with *Tail Island*, *Eagle Island* and *Beak Island* (q.v.) (BA chart 3205, 23.ix.1949; APC, 1955, p. 9; BAS 250 sheet SP 21–22/13, 1–DOS 1974). *Isla Huevo* [translation of English name] (Chile. DNH chart L, 1951; Pierrou, 1970, p. 433; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 156). *Isla Santa Isabel* (Argentina. IAA map, [1959c]).
- E. Gruening, Mount*: see Jackson, Mount.
- Egsaspereyshen, (Ledyanoy) Zaliv*: see Exasperation Inlet.

**Ehrlich, Mount** 64°24'S 62°34'W, rising to c. 1 300 m in Solvay Mountains, SW Brabant Island, was called by AAE *Monte Ferrer* after Tte F. Ferrer (*Ferrer Point*, q.v.) (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 331) or *Monte 1<sup>er</sup> Teniente Aciar* (Argentina. MM chart 129, 1957); photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57; in association with the names of pioneers of medicine grouped in this area, named after Paul Ehrlich (1854–1915), German medical scientist, haematologist and founder of modern chemotherapy; Nobel Laureate in medicine, 1908 (APC, 1960, p. 4). *Mount Aciar* (USBGN, 1965, p. 92). *Mount Erlich* [sic], ambiguously positioned (BAS 250 sheet SQ 19–20/4, 1–DOS 1974).

**Eichorst Island** 64°47'S 64°04'W, S of Arthur Harbour, Anvers Island, was charted by FIDS–RN, 1956–58; following the work of USARP personnel from “Palmer Station” from 1965, named after Marvin H. (“Ike”) Eichorst, of Glenview, Ill., former Chief Engineer, Columbia Broadcasting System station, Chicago, and licensed amateur radio operator handling messages for “Palmer Station” (APC, 1977, p. 12).

*Eicison, Cabo*: see Eielson Peninsula.

*Eiclson, Cabo*: see Eielson Peninsula.

*Eidase Peak*: see Fidase Peak.

*(Eielson) Boggs, Cape*: see Boggs, Cape.

*Eielson, Cabo*: see Eielson Peninsula.

*Eielson, Cape*: see Boggs, Cape or Eielson Peninsula.

*Eielson, Kaap, Kap(p)*: see Eielson Peninsula.

**Eielson Peninsula** 70°37'S 61°48'W, between Smith Inlet and Lehrke Inlet dividing Wilkins Coast from Black Coast. The feature originally called *Cape Eielson* was photographed from the air by Wilkins, 20 December 1928, and named after Carl Ben Eielson (1897–1929), pilot of the Wilkins–Hearst Antarctic Expedition, 1928–29, who with Wilkins made the first flight in the Antarctic, 16 November 1928, from Deception Island; pilot of the Wilkins–Detroit News Arctic Expedition, 1928, on a flight from Point Barrow, Alaska, to Svalbard, 16 April 1928; killed in an air crash near Cape Schmidt, NE Siberia, in April 1929 (Wilkins, 1929, p. 368, Fig. 34, p. 369 and map p. 374; BA chart 3175, 7.vii.1933); described by Wilkins as “a few small, low nunataks about a cape”, forming the E extremity of his *Hearst Land* (*Hearst Island*, q.v.), in c. 70°10'S 62°35'W. *Cape Eilson* [sic] (Gould, 1929, map p. 265). *Kapp Eielson* (Aagaard, 1930, end map). The cape was reportedly identified from the air by Ellsworth, 21 and 23 November 1935, but his description conflicted with that of his pilot, H. Hollick-Kenyon (Stephenson and Hinks, 1940, p. 179). *Kap Eielson* ([referring to Wilkins' feature] Rudolphi, 1936, p. 115; [referring to mid point of E coast of Hearst Island] Kosack, 1955a, end map). Following studies of photographs and logs from the November 1935 flights, Joerg (1936, p. 454 and Fig. 1, p. 455) concluded that Ellsworth's *Cape Eielson* lay in c. 70°05'S 64°25'W but later decided, following discoveries by BGLE, that Ellsworth's feature was in fact *Cape Keeler* (q.v.) and that Wilkins' *Cape Eielson* lay c. 130 km further S in c. 69°35'S 62°00'W, at the NE entrance of his *Stefansson Strait* (*Stefansson Sound*, q.v.) (Joerg, 1937, p. 434–35 and map D facing p. 444). During compilation of HO chart 5411, 1939, a “major valley depression” (Joerg, 1937, map A facing p. 444) was wrongly identified with a large transverse depression discovered by BGLE in c. 69°25'S, and consequently all other features on Joerg's map were moved S-wards, with the result that *Cape Eielson* was plotted in c. 70°05'S 61°30'W. It was later concluded that Ellsworth and

Hollick-Kenyon may have applied the name *Cape Eielson* to at least two, and possibly three, different features during their flights of November 1935, and that the whole of the area shown by Joerg (1937, map A facing p. 444) lay well to the N of the area surveyed by BGLE (Stephenson and Hinks, 1940, p. 180; Stephenson, 1940, p. 172). Following air photography and ground survey by USAS in 1940 of the coast near the S limit of Wilkins' 1928 flight, the name *Stefansson Inlet* was applied to an inlet in c. 70°25'S (now *Smith Inlet*, q.v.) and the name *Cape Eielson* to a cape on its SE side (USAAF chart [LR–74], 1942). This cape was later described as “a bold headland with precipitous cliffs of igneous rocks about 2 500 feet [760 m] high” in c. 70°30'S 61°34'W (USHO, 1943, p. 273). This position was disputed by Hinks, who suggested that Wilkins' *Cape Eielson* referred to the NW corner of *Hearst Island* (q.v.) (Hinks, 1943, p. 30–31), but later, because no rock outcrops had been observed by USAS on Hearst Island, that it might have referred to *Cape Rymill* (q.v.) (Hinks, 1944, p. 78). *Cabo Eielson* (Argentina. IGM, map, 1946). After further study of all the data, the name *Cape Eielson* was applied to the cape in c. 69°05'S 62°10'W, described as “a low cliff, surmounted by a few small nunataks, marking the northern end of Hearst Island”, despite the reported lack of rock outcrops in the area (USBGN, 1947, p. 160; USHO chart 2562, 1947). At the same time the name *Cape Boggs* (q.v.) was applied to the cape in c. 70°30'S 61°34'W (USBGN, 1947, p. 138; USHO chart 2562, 1947). *Cabo Eicison* [sic], *Cabo Eiclson* [sic], in Wilkins' original position (Vila Labra, 1947, map p. 203; Ihl C. and Ayala A., 1947, map facing p. 64). The coast in the area of Stefansson Sound was photographed from the air by RARE and surveyed from the ground by FIDS–RARE from “Stonington Island”, 1947–48, when it was confirmed that there are no rock exposures at the N end of Hearst Island and that Wilkins' *Cape Eielson* could not be in this area. *Cape Eielson?* [sic], *Cape Eielson* (Ronne, 1948b map p. 357; 1949, maps p. 230 and 249). *Kap Eielson* [sic], referring to Wilkins' feature (Andersson, 1948, end map). *Cabo Juan Williams*, referring to Wilkins' feature (Orrego Vicuña, 1948, p. 202 and end map). In 1951 Wilkins asserted that it had been his intention, regardless of what he had photographed, “to name as *Cape Eielson* the farthest south rock outcrop that he and Eielson saw on their flight of 20 December 1928” and that this feature was most likely to have been the rock wall on the N side of Cape Boggs (*Elder Bluff*, q.v.). Although the original feature may never be identified with certainty because of the poor quality of Wilkins' photograph, the name *Eielson Peninsula* was finally approved for the present feature (BA chart 3175, 12.xi.1954; APC, 1955, p. 10; DCS 601 sheet 70 60, 1955; USBGN, 1956, p. 117; BAS 250 sheet SR 19–20/12, 1–DOS 1976). *Mys Eyelson* (Baranov and others, 1954, map p. 283). *Península Eielson* (Argentina. MM chart 110, 1957; Pierrou, 1970, p. 335; Chile. 1974, p. 113). *Kaap Eielson* (Knapp, 1958, p. 572). *Poluostrov Ayelson* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). *Eielson* [sic] *Peninsula* (BA, 1961, p. 150).

*Eielson, Peninsula*: see Eielson Peninsula.

*Eigg, Roca, Rock*: see Nigg Rock.

*“Eights (Station)”*: see Rex, Mount.

**Eijkman Point** 65°37'S 64°10'W, NE side of Leroux Bay, Graham Coast, was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57, and surveyed from the ground by FIDS from “Prospect Point” in 1958; in association with the names of pioneers of vitamin research grouped in this area, named after Chris-

- tiaan Eijkman (1858–1930), Dutch biologist, who in 1890–97 first produced experimental beri-beri; Nobel Laureate in medicine, 1929 (APC, 1959a, p. 6; BA chart 3573, 26.viii.1960).
- Eielson Peninsula*: see Eielson Peninsula.
- Eillum, Isla*: see Eillum Island.
- Eillum Island** 60°41'S 44°50'W, NW of Mackenzie Peninsula, Laurie Island, was probably sighted by Powell and Palmer in 1821; charted by SNAE, 27 November 1903, and named *Eillum Isle* after Eillum Bruce (b. 1902), son of W. S. Bruce, Commander of SNAE (*Bruce Islands*, q.v.) (Bruce and others, chart, [1903c]; Brown and others, 1906, p. 137). *Eillum Island* (Bruce, 1905b, map facing p. 322; BA chart 1775, 1938; APC, 1955, p. 9). *Isla Eillum* (Argentina. MM chart 31, 1931; Pierrou, 1970, p. 336). *Eillum [sic] Island* (BA chart 1775, 1935). *Isla Eillum [sic]*, *Isla Eilun [sic]* (Argentina. CNA, 1947, maps p. 45, 54). *Isla Eillum [sic]* (Moneta, 1951, end map [2]). *Islote Eillum* (Argentina. MM, 1957a, p. 27).
- Eillum Isle, Islote*: see Eillum Island.
- Eillum, Isla(nd)*: see Eillum Island.
- Eillum, Isla*: see Eillum Island.
- Eilson, Cape*: see Eielson Peninsula.
- Eilun, Isla*: see Eillum Island.
- Eindhoven Hill** 64°15'S 62°09'W, rising to c. 850 m in E 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 Willem Eindhoven (1860–1927), Dutch inventor of the electrocardiograph; Nobel Laureate in physiology, 1924 (APC, 1960, p. 4; BAS 250 sheet SQ 19–20/4, 1–DOS 1974).
- Eiolson, Kap*: see Eielson Peninsula.
- Eisberg Bai, Bay*: see Iceberg Bay.
- Eisner Peak** 68°50'S 65°45'W, rising to 1 525 m W of Weyerhaeuser Glacier, Bowman Coast, was photographed from the air by RARE in 1947 and surveyed from the ground by FIDS from “Stonington Island”, 1960–61; named after Glen Eisner, USARP biologist, “Palmer Station”, 1975 (USGS sketch map Palmer Land (North Part), 1979; APC, 1980, p. 3).
- Eissinger, Mount** 70°03'S 67°46'W, rising to 1 195 m N of Riley Glacier, George VI Sound, following surveys by BAS from “Stonington Island”, 1962–72, was named after Karlheinz Eissinger, USGS topographic engineer, Ellsworth Land Survey, 1968–69 (APC, 1977, p. 12; USGS sketch map Palmer Land (North Part), 1979; BAS 250P sheet SR 19–20/10, 2–DOS 1984).
- Eivind Astrup, Cape*: see Astrup, Cape.
- Ejército, Archipiélago*: see Expedicionarios de Ejército, Grupo. Ejército Argentino, Meseta [= Argentine Army plateau] c. 82°50'S 38°00'W, apparently referring to the plateau SE of Argentina Range, Pensacola Mountains, was seen from the air and so called by AAE in December 1955 (Argentina. MM, NM 21/1.xi.1964; Pierrou, 1970, p. 336).
- “*Ejérchito Corrientes*”: see Halley.
- Ejército de Chile, Puntilla*: see Marescot Ridge.
- Ejército, Punta [= army point] 68°17'S 67°10'W, N entrance point of Red Bay, Marguerite Bay, Fallières Coast, was so called by AAE after the Argentine Army (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter E).
- Ekelöf, Cabo, Cap(e)*: see Ekelöf Point.
- Ekelöf Felsen*: see Ekelöf-Klippen.
- Ekelöf, Kap*: see Ekelöf Point.
- Ekelöf-Klippen 64°20'S 56°57'W, sea cliffs rising to c. 80 m at NE end of Snow Hill Island, were surveyed by SwAE in 1902–03 and named after E. Ekelöf (*Ekelöf Point*, q.v.) (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904b, Vol. 1, photograph p. 297). *Ekelöf's Rocks* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1905, p. 263). *Ekelöf Rotsen* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1907, p. 109). *Ekelöf Felsen, Ekelöfsfelsen* (Nordenskjöld, 1911b, Fig. 55, p. 199 and Karte 3). *Ekelöfs Klippor* (Andersson, 1944, plate following p. 152). The cliffs were resurveyed by FIDS from “Hope Bay” in 1952.
- Ekelöf Point** 64°14'S 57°12'W, NE entrance point of Markham Bay, SE James Ross Island, was surveyed by SwAE in 1902–03 and named *Kap Ekelöf* after Dr Erik Ekelöf (b. 1875), medical officer and bacteriologist of the expedition (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904b, Vol. 2, first end map). *Cabo Ekelöf* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904–05, Tomo 1, end map; Pierrou, 1970, p. 336). *Cape Ekelöf* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1905, map facing p. 316). *Cabo Ekfof [sic]* (Riso Patron S., 1908, end map). *Cap Ekelöf* (Charcot, 1912, Pl. 11). The point was resurveyed by FIDS from “Hope Bay” in 1953. *Ekelöf Point* (USBGN, 1956, p. 118; APC, 1958, p. 4; DOS 610 sheet W 64 56, 1961). *Punta Ekelof* (Chile. DNH, 1962, p. 221; IHA, 1974, p. 113).
- Ekelof, Punta*: see Ekelöf Point.
- Ekelöf Rotsen*: see Ekelöf-Klippen.
- Ekelöf(')s-felsen, Klippor, Rocks*: see Ekelöf-Klippen.
- Ekfof, Cabo*: see Ekelöf Point.
- Ekiund Island*: see Eklund Islands.
- Ekland Island*: see Eklund Islands.
- Eklund Eilanden, -Insel, Isla(nd)*: see Eklund Islands.
- Eklund Islands** 73°14'S 72°00'W, group of islands and ice rises in George VI Ice Shelf, E of Ronne Entrance, English Coast. The largest of the islands, rising to 410 m, was mapped by USAS in December 1940, following a sledge journey down George VI Sound; named *Eklund Island* after Carl Robert Eklund (1909–62), American biologist and a member of the sledge party; US Fish and Wildlife Service, 1934–57; USARP Scientific Leader, “Wilkes Station”, 1957–58 (USAAF chart [LR–] 74, 1943; Ronne, 1945, p. 18; Fuchs, 1951b, p. 21, footnote). The island was also shown incorrectly as *Ecklund* or *Ecklund Island* (USAAF charts [LR–74, 75], 1942). Other features in the group appeared to USAS only as ice-covered hummocks and were not mapped. *Isla Eklund* (Argentina. IGM map, 1946). The whole group was mapped by FIDS from “Stonington Island”, 18–23 November 1949, when recession of the ice front had exposed the islands and ice rises N and NE of the largest island (Fuchs, 1951a, p. 410–11). *Ekland [sic] Island* (CO, 1949, p. 36). *Eklund-Øya* (Rønne, 1950b, p. 155). *Eklung [sic] Island* (Nichols, 1953, p. 37). *Eklund Islands* (APC, 1955, p. 9; USHO chart 6638, 1955; DCS 601 sheet W 73 70, 1957; BAS 250P sheet SS 16–18/8 and 19–21/5, 1–DOS 1974). *Eklund-Insel* (Kosack, 1955a, end map). *Ekiund [sic] Island* (USAF chart GNC 24, 1958). *Eklund Eilanden* (Knapp, 1958, p. 572). *Isola Eklund* (Zavatti, 1958, Tav. 9). *Ostrova Eklunn* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). *Islas Eklund* (Chile. DNH, 1962, p. 204; IHA, 1974, p. 114).
- Eklund, Islas, Isola, -Øya*: see Eklund Islands.
- Eklung Island*: see Eklund Islands.
- Eklunn, Ostrova*: see Eklund Islands.
- Ekologii, Lodowiec*: see Ecology Glacier.
- Ekzoticheskij, Cape, Mys*: see Exotic Point.
- Elaine Deal Peak 64°25'S 58°57'W, nunatak near Longing Gap, Nordenskjöld Coast, was so called on AAE, 1958–59 (Merritt, 1959, p. 434).

**Eland Mountains** 70°34'S 63°10'W, rising to c. 1 800 m, S of Clifford Glacier, Wilkins Coast, and including Peters Bastion, were surveyed from the W by BGLE in December 1936 (Stephenson, 1940, map facing p. 232); photographed from the air and surveyed from the E by FIDS-RARE from "Stonington Island", 1947-48; named after Lady Clifford, *née* Ivy Dorothy Eland (d. 1952), wife of Sir Miles Clifford (*Clifford Glacier*, q.v.) (APC, 1955, p. 9; DCS sheet 70 62, 1955; BAS 250 sheet SR 19-20/12, 1-DOS 1976). *Gory Ilend* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). [See also under *Hearst Escarpment*.]

**Elbow Peak** 83°32'S 56°37'W, highest point (1 195 m) on Berquist Ridge, Neptune Range, Pensacola Mountains, was surveyed from the ground by USGS and photographed from the air by USN, 1963-64; so named because of its position on a bend in the ridge ([in 83°33'S 56°19'W] USBGN, 1965, p. 96; [co-ordinates corrected] USGS sheet SU 21-25/13, 1969; APC, 1974, p. 4).

**Elder Bluff** 70°31'S 61°40'W, N side of Eielson Peninsula, 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 Robert B. Elder, Chief, USCG Oceanographic Unit, on the first International Weddell Sea Oceanographic Expedition, 1968 (BAS 250 sheet SR 19-20/12, 1-DOS 1976; APC, 1977, p. 12).

*Elder, Monte*: see Elder, Mount.

**Elder, Mount** 61°13'S 55°12'W, rising to 940 m in SW Elephant Island, was surveyed and climbed by JSEEI in December 1970; called descriptively *Misty Mountain* (Burley, 1971*b*, map inside front cover); named *Mount Elder* after Capt. (later Col.) John Pullar Elder, RE (b. 1941), JSEEI surveyor (DOS 610 sheet W 61 54 (Ext.), 1-GSGS 1972; APC, 1974, p. 4). *Monte Elder* (Argentina. MM chart H-710, 1977). *Misty* (Furse, 1979, p. 192).

*Eldreda, Lednik*: see Eldred Glacier.

**Eldred Glacier** 61°58'S 58°14'W, N coast of King George Island, E of Potts Peak, was photographed from the air by FIDASE in 1956; in association with the names of nineteenth-century sealers in this area, named after Capt. Andrew J. Eldred, Master of the sealing ship *Thomas Hunt* from Stonington, who visited the South Shetland Islands in 1873-74, 1875-76, 1878-79 and 1879-80, in which last season he took part in the unsuccessful search for the sealing ship *Charles Shearer* (*Shearer Stack*, q.v.) (APC, 1960, p. 7; DOS 610 sheet W 62 58, 1968). *Lednik Eldreda* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 175).

*Elefant Eiland*: see Elephant Island.

*Elefante, Isla (del), Marino*: see Elephant Island.

*Elefanten Insel*: see Elephant Island.

*Elefanten-Inseln*: see Elephant Islands.

*Efefante, Punta*: see Hurd Peninsula or Miers Bluff or Mirounga Point.

*Elefantes, Puntilla*: see Miers Bluff.

*Elefant -Insel, Isla(nd), Ö, Øen, -Øene, Ön, Öya*: see Elephant Island.

*Elefanto, Isla del*: see Elephant Island.

*Elefant, Ostrov*: see Elephant Island.

*Elefantisaari*: see Elephant Island.

**Elena Cerda de Bulnes, Isla** 63°18'S 57°54'W, off-shore rock N of Cape Legoupil, Trinity Peninsula, was so called by CAE, 1947-48, after Elena Cerda E., wife of the Chilean Minister of Defence (*Bulnes Island*, q.v.) (Chile. DNH chart 503, 1948).

*Isla Elena* (Chile. DNH chart 503, 1951). The feature was later called *Islote Agurto* in association with *Banco Contramaestre Agurto* (q.v.) (Chile. DNH chart 503, 1959; IHA, 1974, p. 21). *Agurto Island* (Halpern, 1964, map p. 335). *Agurto Rock* (USBGN, 1964, p. 10; Halpern, 1965, map p. 181).

*Elena, Isla*: see Elena Cerda de Bulnes, Isla.

*Elephant*: see Elephant Island.

*Elephant Bay*: see Moon Bay.

*Elephant Bays*: see False Bay (Livingston Island) or South Bay (Livingston Island) or Walker Bay.

*Elefanten-Insel*: see Elephant Island.

**Elephant Flats** 60°42'S 45°37'W, forming W entrance point of Cemetery Bay, Signy Island, were surveyed by FIDS from Signy in 1947 and so named because elephant seals (*Mirounga leonina*) haul out on these flats (APC, 1955, p. 9; [incorrectly shown as the shallows in Cemetery Bay] DOS 210 Signy Island sheet, 1-DOS 1973; [correctly named] BA, 1974, p. 156; DOS 210 Signy Island sheet, 2-DOS 1975).

*Éléphant, Île (de l')*: see Elephant Island.

*Elephant Insel, Isla*: see Elephant Island.

**Elephant Island** 61°08'S 55°07'W, between King George Island and Clarence Island, South Shetland Islands, was discovered and its N coast roughly charted by Bransfield in late January or early February 1820 (Bransfield, chart, [1820*b*]); further charted by Fildes in 1820-21 and named *Sea Elephant Island* after the sea elephant (*Mirounga leonina*) observed in numbers there (Fildes, 1821*b*, chart [5]); also charted by RAE, 29 January 1821. *Elephant Island* (Powell, 1822*b*, p. 7; chart, 1822*a*; BA chart 1238, 7.ix.1839; 3205, 23.ix.1949; APC, 1955, p. 9; DOS 610 sheet W 61 54 (Ext.), 1-GSGS 1972). *Île Belsham* (*Cape Belsham*, q.v.) (Eyriès and Malte-Brun, 1823, map facing p. 237). *Île Éléphant, Île de l'Éléphant* (Powell, 1824*a*, map facing p. 5; 1824*b*, p. 100). *Admiralty Island*, after the Board of Admiralty (Weddell, chart, [?1824*b*]). *Barrows, Barrows Isle, Barrows Insel* (Weddell, 1825*a*, map facing p. 1, map facing p. 132; 1827, third end map). *Ostrov Admirala Mordvinova, Ostrov Mordvinova*, after Adm. Mordvinova of the Imperial Russian Navy (Bellingshausen, 1831*b*, Vol. 2, p. 276; 1831*a*, sheet 62). *Elefanten Insel* (Ross, 1847*b*, end map). *Elephant Insel* (Neumayer, 1972*a*, Tafel 2). *Elefant Ö* (Larsen, 1894*a*, map p. 120). *E. Elephant Island* (Bartholomew, map, 1898*a*). *Mordinow Insel* (Gravelius, 1902, p. 172). *Elefant-Insel* (Cook, 1903, end map). *Isla Elefante* (Irizar, 1903, map facing p. 4; Pierrou, 1970 p. 337; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 114). *Isla del Elefante* (Nordenskjöld, 1904*b*, p. 29). *Elefant Ön* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904*a*, Del. 2, end map). *Isla del Elefanto* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904-05, Tomo 2, end map). *Elefant Eiland* (Manen, 1905, Kaart 8 following p. 710). *Olifants Eiland* [translation of English name] (Ruys, 1905, map following p. 88). *Olifant Eiland* (Easton, 1913, map facing p. 278). The island was the landfall of BITAE in 1916 following drift in the Weddell Sea (*Cape Valentine, Point Wild*, q.v.). *Elefant Island* (Risting, 1922, p. 325). *Elephant-Sziget* (Shackleton, [1925], p. 76). *Elefant Øen* (Holtedahl and Mosby, 1928, p. 233). *Elefantøene, Elefant-Öya* (Risting, 1929, map p. 33, p. 61). *Elefant-Øen* (Aagaard, 1930, end map). The island was recharted by DI, 1933-37. *Elephantøia* (Isachsen, 1934, p. 148). *Mordwinowøen*, referring to RAE name (Aagaard, 1934, p. 413). *Barrows I.*, referring to earlier name (Hobbs, 1939*a*, p. 42). *Elefanten Insel* (Stocks, chart, 1941). *Elephantøya* (Aagaard, 1944, p. 32). *Isla Pardo*, after Capt. L. A. Pardo (*Pardo*

Ridge, q.v.) (Chile. IGM map, 1945). *Isla Pardo (Isla Elefante)*, *Isla Piloto Pardo* (Vila Labra, 1947, p. 47, map p. 203). *Mordrins [sic] Island*, as rejected name (USBGN, 1947, p. 160). *Elefantisaari* (Andersson, 1948, p. 47). *Mordvinova* (Bellingshausen, 1949, map facing p. 336). *Ostrov Mordvinova (Elefant)* (Soviet Union. BSE, 1950, map following p. 484). *Isla Elefant* (Argentina. IGM map, 1952). *Wyspa Mordwinowa* (Machowski, 1953, map p. 90). *Elefante Marino* [= sea elephant] (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 195). *Ostrov Elefant* (Guretskiy, 1954, p. 461). *Elephant* (Fisher and Fisher, 1957, p. 391). *Stoni Ostrov* [translation of English name] (Bártl, 1958, map facing p. 144). *Isola Pardo, Isola Elephant* (Zavatti, 1958, Tav. 7, 12–13). *Ostrov Elefant (Mordvinova)* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 24). *Elephant's Island* (Hardy, 1967, p. 301). The whole island was mapped by JSEEI in 1970–71 (Burley, 1971b; 1972). *Mordvinov Island* (Demenitskaya and others, 1972, p. 13). *Ostrov Mordvinova (Elephant Island)* (Soviet Union. GUGK map 221, 1973). *Isla Elephant*, as rejected form (Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 114).

*Elephant Island Group*: see Elephant Islands.

Elephant Islands, group name for Elephant, Clarence, Gibbs, Aspland, Eadie and O'Brien islands and their off-liers, was applied by SwAE (Andersson, 1904, p. 217). *Elefanten-Inseln* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904b, Vol. 2, p. 58). *Powell Group*, after Capt. G. Powell (*Powell Island*, q.v.) (Nordenskjöld, 1911a, map p. 288). *Powellgruppe, Powell-Inseln* (Nordenskjöld, 1911b, p. 44, 70). *Sheffield Group*, after Capt. J. P. Sheffield (*Cape Sheffield*, q.v.) (Balch, 1912, p. 571). Bruce (1917, p. 251) considered that the name *Powell Group*, originally given to the *South Orkney Islands* (q.v.), should not be applied to the present group of islands, since these were discovered and charted by Bransfield. *Elephant Island Group* (Ferguson, 1921, p. 31; BAS, 1977b, p. 10). *Powell-Gruppen* (Holtedah and Mosby, 1928, p. 227). *Islas Piloto Pardo*, after Capt. L. A. Pardo (*Pardo Ridge*, q.v.) (Chile. DNH chart L, 1947; IHA, 1974, p. 227). *Grupo Piloto Pardo*, as rejected form (Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 226). *Islas Rey Jorge* [= King George Islands], apparently referring to these islands (Vila Labra, 1947, map p. 203).

*Elephant, Isola, -øia, -øya*: see Elephant Island.

**Elephant Point** 62°41'S 60°52'W, SW coast of Livingston Island, was charted by Fildes in 1820–21 and named after the elephant seal (*Mirounga leonina*) (Fildes, 1821b, chart [3]; 1827, p. 459; [incorrectly applied to *Miers Bluff* (q.v.)] BA, 1930, p. 66; APC, 1955, p. 9; [correctly applied] APC, 1959a, p. 6; BA chart 3205, 23.xi.1962). The point was recharted by DI in 1933 and the name *Square Black Hill* (BA chart 3205, 28.vii.1933) or *Black Square Hill* (DI chart, [1935a]) was applied descriptively to a rock on the point. *Viereckigers Hügel* [= square hill] (Germany. OK chart 1057, 1941). *Cerro Negro Cuadrado* [translation of English name] (Chile. DNH chart L, 1947; IHA, 1974, p. 209). *Morro Square Black* (Argentina. MM chart ZZ, 1948). *Morro Negro Cuadrado* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 218). The point was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57. *Morro Cuadrado Negro* (Argentina. MM chart 127, 1957; Pierrou, 1970, p. 276).

*Ele(é)phant, Point(e), Punta*: see Miers Bluff.

**Elephant Rocks** 64°46'S 64°05'W, three off-shore rocks on W side of Arthur Harbour, Anvers Island, following the work of USARP personnel from "Palmer Station" from 1965, were so named from the elephant seals (*Mirounga leonina*) that frequent the rocks (APC, 1975, p. 3; BA, 1976, p. 3).

Elephant Seal Cove 62°06'S 57°57'W, between Turret Point and Mersey Spit, King George Island, was so called by PAE from the numerous elephant seal (*Mirounga leonina*) found there (Tokarski, 1981, map Fig. 3, p. 143 and p. 144). *Zatoka Stoni Morskich* [translation of English name] (Tokarski, 1981, p. 144).

*Elephant's Island*: see Elephant Island.

*Elephant-Sziget*: see Elephant Island.

*Elessen Hr.*: see Ellefsen Harbour.

*Eleuterio Ramírez, Isla*: see Ramírez Island.

*Elevado, Pico*: see Camber, Mount.

**Elgar Uplands** 69°40'S 70°43'W, rising to c. 1 900 m, between Tufts Pass to N and Sullivan Glacier to S, N Alexander Island, were seen from the air by BGLE, 1 February 1937; after map compilation by FIDS in 1959 from air photographs taken by RARE in 1947, named after Sir Edward Elgar (1857–1934), English composer, in association with the names of other composers in this area ([in 69°34'S 70°30'W] APC, 1961, p. 2; BA chart 3571, 14.vii.1961; Searle, 1963, end map; [co-ordinates corrected from USLANDSAT imagery of February 1975] APC, 1977, p. 12; BAS 250P sheet SR 19–20/5 (Ext.), 1–DOS 1978).

**Eliason Glacier** 64°13'S 59°29'W, flowing 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 Eliason motor sledge, invented in Sweden in 1942, later made by Carter Bros Ltd., Waterloo, Ont., Canada, and used in Arctic Canada from 1950 and in the Antarctic from 1960 (APC, 1964, p. 3; BAS 250 sheet SQ 21–22/1(Ext.), 1–DOS 1974).

Elisabeth Insel c. 65°05'S 64°10'W, unidentified but probably one of the S-most of the *Danneborg Islands* (q.v.), following the work of GAE, 1873–74, was so called by Deutsche Polarschiffahrts-Gesellschaft of Hamburg (Petermann, map, 1875b; Friederichsen, 1895, Tafel 7 facing p. 304). The name may refer to *Île Pernambuco* (q.v.) or to an island nearby.

Elisa, Caleta 64°16'S 57°20'W, between St. Rita Point and Rabot Point, James Ross Island, was so called by AAE (Argentina. IAA map, [1959c]).

**Eliza Rocks** 62°26'S 60°13'W, rising 8 m above sea level NW of Williams Point, Livingston Island, were 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 the sealing ship *Eliza* (Capt. John Wright) from London, which was moored in Blythe Bay, Desolation Island, during part of the 1821–22 season (APC, 1959a, p. 6; BA chart 1774, 14.ix.1962).

*Ellefsen Hafen, Harbor*: see Ellefsen Harbour.

**Ellefsen Harbour** 60°44'S 45°02'W, between Christoffersen Island and Michelsen Island at S end of Powell Island, was roughly charted by Powell and Palmer in December 1821 and named *Ellefsen's Harbour*, possibly after a Norwegian whaler (Powell, chart, 1822a). *Havre Ellefsens* (Powell, 1824a, map facing p. 5). *Ellessen [sic] Harbour* (BA chart 1238, 7.ix.1839). *Elessen Hr.* (USHO chart 1132, 1894). *Ellefsen Hafen* (Friederichsen, 1895, Tafel 7 facing p. 304). *Elleson [sic] Harbour* (Bruce, 1903–04, p. 12). *Ellesen [sic] Harbour* (Bruce, 1904, p. 62). *Ellison [sic] Harbour* (Brown and others, 1906, p. 69). The harbour was further charted by Sørllle in 1912–13. *Ellessen Havna* (Sørllle, chart, [1930]). *Puerto Ellessen* (Argentina.



MM chart 31, 1930). The harbour was recharted by DI in January 1933 (Marr, 1935, p. 325). *Ellefsen Harbour* (BA chart 1775, 17.viii.1934; APC, 1955, p. 9). *Ellefsen's Harbor* (Hobbs, 1939a, p. 26). *Ellefsen Harbor* (USHO, 1943, p. 71; USBGN, 1956, p. 119). *Puerto Ellefsen* (Argentina. MM, 1945, p. 277; Pierrou, 1970, p. 339). *Ellesen Harbor*, as rejected form (USBGN, 1947, p. 161). *Ellefson [sic] Harbour* (BA, 1961, p. 430).

*Ellefsen, Puerto*: see Ellefsen Harbour.

*Ellefsen('s) Harbo(u)r, Havre*: see Ellefsen Harbour.

*Ellefson Harbour*: see Ellefsen Harbour.

*Ellesen Harbour*: see Ellefsen Harbour.

*Elleson Harbour*: see Ellefsen Harbour.

*Ellessen Harbo(u)r, Havna, Puerto*: see Ellefsen Harbour.

**Elliott Hills** 71°25'S 65°25'W, rising to 1 525 m at N end of Gutenko Mountains, central Palmer Land, were photographed from the air by USN, 1966–69, and surveyed from the ground by BAS from “Stonington Island”, 1971–72; named after Lieut. Cdr David J. Elliott, USN, Commander of LC–130 aircraft on photographic flights over Antarctica, ODF 1970 and 1971 (APC, 1977, p. 12; USGS sketch map Plamer Land (North Part), 1979).

**Elliott, Mount** 64°25'S 60°02'W, rising to 1 290 m SE of Detroit Plateau, Nordenskjöld Coast, was surveyed by FIDS from “Hope Bay” in December 1947; named after Frank Kenneth Elliott (b. 1910), FIDS Base Leader, “Hope Bay”, 1946–48, who also led the sledge party from “Hope Bay” to “Stonington Island”, November 1947–January 1948; Secretary, FIDS, 1951–58 (Assistant Secretary, 1949–51) (APC, 1955, p. 9; BAS 250 sheet SQ 19–20/4, 1–DOS 1974).

**Elliott Passage** 67°44'S 68°28'W, running NE–SW between Adelaid Island and *Jenny Island* (q.v.), was named after Capt. Christopher Robert Elliott (b. 1945), Master of the BAS ship *John Biscoe* from 1975 (Fourth Officer, 1967–68, Third Officer, 1968–70, Chief Officer, 1973–74); Second Officer, 1970–71, Chief Officer, 1971–73, *Bransfield* (APC, 1986, p. 3).

**Elliott Ridge** 83°57'S 57°00'W, rising to 1 455 m S of Jones Valley, Neptune Range, Pensacola Mountains, was surveyed from the ground by USGS, 1963–64, and photographed from the air by USN in 1964; named after Cdr James Elliott, USN, commanding the icebreaker USS *Staten Island* during the establishment of “Ellsworth Station”, 1956–57 ([in 83°59'S 56°53'W] USBGN, 1965, p. 96; [co-ordinates corrected] USGS sheet SU 21–25/13, 1969; APC, 1974, p. 4).

*Ellison Harbour*: see Ellefsen Harbour.

“*Ellsworth*”: see Filchner Ice Shelf.

*Ellsworth, Altipiano, Altiplanicie*: see Ellsworth Land.

“*Ellsworth Base*”: see Filchner Ice Shelf.

*Ellsworth Highland*: see Ellsworth Land.

Ellsworth Land, between Marie Byrd Land and 80°W, with S limit unspecified, as accepted for use in British official publications, is considered to fall outside BAT. In foreign usage, however, the name and its synonyms have been used to include part of BAT. Following his flight from Dundee Island to Bay of Whales in November–December 1935, Ellsworth applied the name *James W. Ellsworth Land* after his father, James William Ellsworth (1849–1925), to the region traversed between Palmer Land and Rockefeller Plateau, Marie Byrd Land (Ellsworth, 1936a, map p. 402; USHO chart 2562, 1943). *Ellsworth Highland* (USHO chart 2562, 1947; USBGN, 1956, p. 120; [extending to W margin of Ronne Ice Shelf] Thiel and others, 1958, Fig. 9; [as rejected form] USBGN, 1969,

p. 58). *Altiplanicie Ellsworth* (Lliboutry, 1956, map p. 440). *Altipiano Ellsworth* (Zavatti, 1958, Tav. 12–13). *Ellsworth Mountains* (USAF chart GNC 26, 1961). In later US usage the feature was considered as bounded to W by Marie Byrd Land, to N by Bellingshausen Sea, to NE by Palmer Land and to E by Ronne Ice Shelf, and the name was altered to *Ellsworth Land* after Lincoln Ellsworth (1880–1951), American polar explorer and airman; Leader of Antarctic expeditions, 1933–34, 1935–36 and 1938–39; with Roald Amundsen on flight towards North Pole, 1925, and in airship *Norge* on flight across North Pole, 1926 (USBGN, 1962b, p. 22; AGS map, 1962b; USBGN, 1969, p. 58; [for part of area E of 80°W] Crame, 1982, map Fig. 1, p. 556). *Tierra de Ellsworth* (Chile. IGM map 30, 1966). *Zemlya Elsuerta*, shown extending E to Orville Coast (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 24). It has been shown that E Ellsworth Land is geologically an SW extension of Palmer Land (Laudon, 1972, p. 221). The term Lyon Nunataks-Behrendt Mountains region has been used for part of the area (Crame, 1982, note on map Fig. 1, p. 556).

**Ellsworth Mountains** 78°45'S 85°00'W, W of Ronne Ice Shelf, were named after Lincoln Ellsworth (*Ellsworth Land*, q.v.), but fall outside BAT, although shown on some earlier maps and charts as wholly or partly within BAT (e.g. USHO chart 16384–5, 1958; NGS map, 1963).

*Ellsworth Mountains*: see Ellsworth Land.

“*Ellsworth (Scientific) Station*”: see Filchner Ice Shelf.

*Ellsworth, Tierra de*: see Ellsworth Land.

**Elmers Nunatak** 83°58'S 55°25'W, rising to 1 630 m E of Washington Escarpment, Neptune Range, Pensacola Mountains, was surveyed from the ground by USGS and photographed from the air by USN, 1963–64; named after Elmer H. Smith, USN, aerographer, “Ellsworth Station”, winter 1958; “McMurdo Station”, 1961 (USGS sheet SU 21–25/13, 1969; APC, 1974, p. 4).

“*Elsuert*”: see Filchner Ice Shelf.

*Elsuerta, Zemlya*: see Ellsworth Land.

**Elton Hill** 68°50'S 66°35'W, rising to 1 000 m SE of Mikkelsen Bay, 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 John Elton, English inventor of the artificial horizon, as applied to quadrants and sextants, in 1732 (APC, 1962, p. 12; DOS 610 sheet W 68 66, 1963).

*Ema, Isla*: see Emma Island.

**Ema, Islote** 64°53'S 62°56'W, off E coast of Bryde Island, Danco Coast, was so called by AAE, 1950–51, during an aerial photographic survey of the area (Argentina. MM, 1958b, p. 119; Pierrou, 1970, p. 340).

**Embassy Islands** 67°53'S 68°45'W, W-most two islands of the *Dion Islands* (q.v.), were mapped as a single island or rock by FIDS from “Stonington Island” in June 1949; in association with Emperor Island, named *Embassy Rock* because of the detached position (APC, 1955, p. 9); recharted as two islands by an RN Hydrographic Survey Unit from *John Biscoe* in 1963. *Embassy Islands* (APC, 1964, p. 3; BA chart 3577, 14.viii.1964).

*Embassy Rock*: see Embassy Islands.

*Emblem, The*: see Triumvirate, The.

**Emeline Island** 62°24'S 59°48'W, one of the Aitcho Islands, English Strait, was photographed from the air by FIDASE in 1956–57; in association with the names of nineteenth-century

sealers in this area, named after the American sealing ship *Emeline* (Capt. Jeremiah Holmes, *Holmes Rock*, q.v.), which visited the South Shetland Islands, 1820–21, operating from Clothier Harbour (APC, 1962, p. 12; BA chart 1774, 19.vii.1968). *Emmeline* [sic] Island (BA, 1974, p. 165).

**Emerald Cove** 61°55'S 57°43'W, between Brimstone Peak and North Foreland, King George Island, was roughly charted by William Smith, 16 October 1819. The name *Shireff's* [sic] Cove or *Shireffs* [sic] Cove was applied by Smith either to the present feature (Miers, 1820a, p. 371–73, map Fig. 2, Pl. 12 and Pl. 13) or to *Shirreff Cove* (q.v.), Livingston Island (Powell, chart, 1822a), after Capt. (later Rear-Adm.) W. H. Shirreff, RN (*Cape Shirreff*, q.v.). *Shireffs-Bai* (Miers, 1820b, p. 117). *Shirreffs Cove* (Foster, chart, 1820). *Anse Shirreff*, *Baie Schireff* [sic] (Miers, 1821, map p. 4 and p. 13). The application of Shirreff's name to the feature on Livingston Island became established on subsequent maps and charts. The present feature was recharted by DI in 1935 and in 1937, when the E part of the cove was used as an anchorage by *Discovery II* (Hill, 1937). Following air photography by FIDASE in 1956 and in association with the names of nineteenth-century sealers in this area, the cove was renamed *Emerald Cove* after the brig *Emerald* (Capt. John G. Scott) from Boston, Mass., which visited the South Shetland Islands in 1820–21, in company with *Esther*; these two ships rescued the crew of *Venus* from *Esther Harbour* (q.v.) in March 1821 (APC, 1960, p. 4; DOS 610 sheet W 62 56, 1968). *Caleta Esmeralda* (Covacevich C. and Lamperein R., 1970, map p. 60).

**Emerald Icefalls** 62°09'S 58°34'W, on N side of Ezcurra Inlet, Admiralty Bay, King George Island, were so called by PAE from the colour of the serac (Birkenmajer, 1979b, map Fig. 3, p. 3; 1980b, p. 76). *Lodospady Szmardgowe* [translation of English name] (Birkenmajer, 1980b, p. 76).

**Emerald Lake** 60°43'S 45°39'W, SE of Jebson Point, Signy Island, following biological work by BAS up to 1973, was so named from the unusual colour of the water (APC, 1975, p. 3; DOS 210 Signy Island sheet, 2–DOS 1975).

**Emerald Nunatak** 69°39'S 69°59'W, rising to c. 1 250 m W of Toynbee Glacier, N Alexander Island, following surveys by BAS, 1973–77, was named descriptively from the greenish rock of which it is composed (BAS 250 sheet SR 19–20/5 (Ext.), 1–DOS 1978; APC, 1980, p. 3).

**Emerald Point** 62°10'S 58°36'W, N entrance point of Cardozo Cove, Ezcurra Inlet, Admiralty Bay, King George Island, was so called by PAE in association with *Emerald Icefalls* (q.v.) (Birkenmajer, 1980b, map Fig 3, p. 70 and p. 76). *Przylqdek Szmardgowy* [translation of English name] (Birkenmajer, 1980b, p. 76).

*Eme, Roca(s)*: see Emm Rock.

*Emma, Caleta*: see Emma Cove.

**Emma Cove** 61°07'S 55°28'W, on S side of *Cape Lindsey* (q.v.), Elephant Island, was called *Rodman Cove* after Benjamin Rodman of New Bedford, Mass., owner of whaling ships operating from that port in the 1820s and 1830s (Martin, 1940, map p. 542; USHO, 1943, p. 87; Alberts, 1977, p. 46). *Redman* [sic] Cove (USAAF chart 1737, 1946). *Caleta Rodman* (Argentina. MM chart 125, 1957; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 245). The cove was surveyed by JSEEI in December 1970 and named after *Emma*, a British ship chartered by Shackleton from Punta Arenas, Chile, which made the third unsuccessful attempt to rescue members of BITAE from *Point Wild* (q.v.) in July 1916 (DOS 610 sheet W 61 54 (Ext.), 1–GSGS 1972; APC, 1974, p. 4). *Caleta Emma* (Argentina. MM chart H–710, 1977).

*Emma, Île, Îlot, Isla*: see Emma Island.

**Emma Island** 64°36'S 62°18'W, E of Cape Anna, Wilhelmina Bay, Danco Coast, was charted by BeAE, 29 January 1898, and named *Île Emma* after Emma de Gerlache de Gomery (c. 1834–1933), mother of Baron de Gerlache de Gomery, Commander of BeAE (Lecointe, map, 1899; 1900a, map facing p. 132). *Îlot Emma* (Gerlache, 1900b, p. 469). *Emma Island* (Cook, 1900, map p. xx; BA chart 3205, 1.vi.1901; APC, 1955, p. 9; BA chart 3566, 16.x.1959). *Emma Ö* (HA chart, 1928). *Isla Ema* [sic] (Chile. DNH chart LI, 1947). *Isla Emma* (Argentina. MM chart 106, 1949; Pierrou, 1970, p. 340; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 115). *Islote Ema* [sic] (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 257). The island was recharted by FIDS from *Norsel* in April 1955 and photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57.

*Emma Island*: see Louise Island.

*Emma Ö*: see Emma Island.

**Emma, Punta** 64°33'S 61°59'W, probably the SE point of Pythia Island, off E coast of Enterprise Island, Danco Coast, was so called by CAE (Chile. DNH, 1962, p. 142).

*Emmeline Island*: see Emeline Island.

*Emm, Roca*: see Emm Rock.

**Emm Rock** 62°16'S 58°41'W, rising 30 m above sea level off E entrance of Potter Cove, King George Island, was presumably known to the early sealers; sketched by FAE, 1908–10; charted by DI, 1934–35, and probably named at that time from its shape resembling the letter M (Nelson and others, chart 1935c; [described as on W side of S entrance to Fildes Strait] BA, 1942, p. 41; [described as on E side of approach to Collins Harbour] BA, 1948, p. 154; Hattersley-Smith, 1951, map p. 69; [described correctly] BA, 1954, p. 26; APC, 1955, p. 9; BA chart 1774, 14.ix.1962). *Roca Emm*, shown as rock on land N of North Spit, Marian Cove (Argentina. MM chart ZZ, 1948). *Rocas Ewens* [sic] ([referring to present feature and adjacent rocks] Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 202; [referring to rocks off Winship Point] Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 120). *Rocas "A"*, as rejected designation (Argentina. MM, 1957b, p. 4). *Roca Eme* ([referring to rock off Winship Point] Argentina. MM chart 137, 1957; [referring to present feature] Argentina. MM, NM 54/15.iv.1959; Pierrou, 1970, p. 340). *Roca Ewens*, referring to present feature (Argentina. MM chart 136, 1957). *Rocas Eme*, referring to present feature and adjacent rocks (Argentina. MM chart 137, 1957 corr. 1972; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 115).

*Empereur Guillaume, Île*: see Wilhelm Archipelago.

**Emperor Bay** 75°32'S 26°41'W (March 1976), shifting embayment in Brunt Ice Front W of Halley, Caird Coast, was so named from the colony of emperor penguins (*Aptenodytes forsteri*) found there by RSIGYE in 1956 (APC, 1960, p. 4; Ardu, 1965, p. 18). Following changes in the ice front and the disappearance of this feature, the name was deleted (APC, 1986, p. 3).

**Emperor Island** 67°52'S 68°43'W, one of the *Dion Islands* (q.v.), SE of Adelaide, was surveyed by FIDS from "Stonington Island" in October 1948 and named *Emperor Islet* from the colony of emperor penguins (*Aptenodytes forsteri*) found there (APC, 1955, p. 9). *Emperor Island* (APC, 1959a, p. 6; BA, 1963, p. 15; chart 3577, 14.viii.1964).

*Emperor Islet*: see Emperor Island.

*Emperor, Mys*: see Emperor Point.

**Emperor Point** c. 77°57'S 47°45'W, N point of Berkner Island and W entrance point of Gould Bay, Filchner Ice Shelf, was

- roughly mapped by US IGY personnel from "Ellsworth Station" and so called presumably after the emperor penguin (*Aptenodytes forsteri*) (Thiel and others, 1958, Fig. 9; USHO chart V30-SP6, 1959). *Mys Emperor* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 24).
- Emperor William Island(s)*: see Wilhelm Archipelago.
- Enáno, Bajo** [= small shoal] 62°32'S 59°49'W, across the entrance of Yankee Harbour, Greenwich Island, was so called by CAE (Chile. DNH, 1962, p. 103; IHA, 1974, p. 115). *Banco Enáno* (Chile. DNH chart 1405, 1963).
- Enáno, Banco**: see Enáno, Bajo.
- Encarpado, Islote**: see Craggy Island.
- Enceladus Nunataks** 71°43'S 69°27'W, rising to c. 1 055 m NW of the head of Saturn Glacier, Alexander Island, were photographed from the air by RARE in 1947 and mapped from air photographs by FIDS in 1959 (DOS 610 sheet W71 68, 1960); following surveys by BAS, 1961-73, named after Enceladus, one of the satellites of Saturn, in association with similarly named features in this area (APC, 1975, p. 3; BAS 250P sheet SR 19-20/13, 2-DOS 1984).
- Enchanted Valley** 82°37'S 53°10'W, running SE-NW in Dufek Massif, Pensacola Mountains, was surveyed from the ground by US IGY personnel from "Ellsworth Station", December 1957, and named descriptively (USGS sheet SU 21-25/9, 1969; APC, 1974, p. 4).
- Enchantress Rocks** 62°43'S 60°49'W, off-shore rocks SE of Elephant Point, Livingston Island, were photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956-57; in association with the names of nineteenth-century sealers in this area, named after the British sealing ship *Enchantress* (Capt. W. Bond) from Plymouth, which visited the South Shetland Islands, 1821-22 (APC, 1962, p. 12; DOS 610 sheet W 62 60, 1968).
- Endurance Bay** 61°15'S 55°05'W, NE of Cape Lookout, Elephant Island, was so called by JSEEI after HMS *Endurance* (*Endurance Glacier*, q.v.) (Burley, 1971*b*, map inside front cover).
- Endurance, Glacier**: see Endurance Glacier.
- Endurance Glacier** 61°10'S 55°08'W, flowing SE to S coast of Elephant Island, following survey by JSEEI was called *Flog Glacier* in allusion to the effort needed to cross it (Burley, 1971*b*, map inside front cover); named *Endurance Glacier* after HMS *Endurance* (Capt. P. W. Buchanan, RN), ex-*Anita Dan* of J. Lauritzen Co., Copenhagen (launched in 1956 and recommissioned in 1968), which anchored off the glacier on several occasions in support of JSEEI (APC, 1974, p. 4; DOS 610 sheet W 61 54 (Ext.), 1-GSGS, 1972). The expedition refuge hut was established to SW of the glacier. *Glaciar Endurance* (Argentina. MM chart H-710, 1977).
- Endurance Reef** 68°19'S 67°32'W, in 2 m of water W of Red Rock Ridge, Marguerite Bay, Fallières Coast, was named after HMS *Endurance* (Capt. C. J. Isacke, RN) (*Endurance Glacier*, q.v.), which struck a rock on this reef in February 1972; charted from the ship's boats in January 1973 (BA, 1974, p. 207; APC, 1975, p. 3; BA chart 3580, 10.xii.1982).
- Enferméro Lillo, Punta**: see Lillo, Punta.
- Engaño, Punta** [= mistake point] 62°25'S 59°20'W, NE coast of Robert Island, was so called by AAE, 1953-54, in reference to the difficulty of identifying this point (Argentina. MM, 1956, p. 46; chart 138, 1957; Pierrou, 1970, p. 341).
- Engel, Cape, Capo**: see Freeman, Cape.
- Engel Peaks** 69°32'S 63°07'W, three peaks rising to 1 460 m, W of Cape Rymill, Wilkins Coast, were photographed from the air on 20 December 1928 by Wilkins, who gave the name *Finley Islands* collectively to this feature, *DeBusk Scarp* (q.v.), *Briesemeister Peak* (q.v.) and unnamed nunataks to the NE; again photographed from the air by USAS in September 1940 (USHO, 1943, photograph facing p. 272); surveyed from the ground by FIDS-RARE from "Stonington Island" in September 1940; named *Engel Peaks* after Bud Engel, President, Albert Richard Division, Osterman Co., Milwaukee, who contributed clothing to RARE and whose name was originally applied by RARE to *Cape Freeman* (q.v.) (APC, 1955, p. 9; DCS 601 sheet 69 62, 1955). *Piki Engel* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961).
- Engel, Piki**: see Engel Peaks.
- Engelse Straat**: see English Strait.
- "Engenheiro Wiltgen"**: see Hammer Hill.
- Engländischen Strassen**: see English Strait.
- England Peak** 82°37'S 52°49'W, rising to c. 1 900 m W 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 Anthony W. England, USGS geologist, who worked in the area, summer 1976-77 (APC, 1980, p. 3).
- Englischen Kanal**: see English Strait.
- English Channel**: see English Strait.
- English Coast**, W coast of Palmer Land from Buttress Nunataks to N tip of Rydberg Peninsula in 80°06'W, was roughly mapped from the ground by USAS in December 1940, and further reconnoitred on USAS flights; named *Robert English Coast* after Capt. Robert A. J. English, USN, Executive Secretary of USAS; commanding *Bear of Oakland*, Byrd Antarctic Expedition, 1933-35; editor of *Sailing directions for Antarctica* (USHO, 1943) ([73°W to 78°W] USHO, 1943, p. 169; [68°W to 87°W] USHO chart 2562, 1943; [Carroll Inlet to Thurston Island] USAAF chart [AP-]43, 1943; [67°W to Smyley Island] USBGN, 1947, p. 220; [67°W to Rydberg Peninsula] USBGN, 1956, p. 260; [Seward Mountains to Carroll Inlet] USHO chart 6638, 1962). *Costa Inglesa Robert* ([69°W to 84°W] Argentina. IGM map, 1946; [69°W to 81°W] Vila Labra, 1947, map facing p. 200). *George Bryan Coast*, including part of present feature between 78°W and 80°W, after Rear Adm. George Sloan Bryan, USN (b. 1884), Hydrographer of the USN, 1938-46 (USBGN, 1947, p. 169; USHO chart 1809, 1948). [Bryan Coast is now defined as extending from 80°06'W to 89°35'W, outside BAT (Alberts, 1966, p. 275)]. The coast was photographed from the air by RARE, 23 December 1947 (Ronne, 1949, end map). *Robert English Kyst* (Hansen, chart [no number], 1947). *Costa Inglesa*, from 74°W to 82°30'W (Argentina. IGM map, 1948). *Bereg Roberta Inglisha* (Aleyner, 1949, map p. 343). *Robert English-Kysten* (Rønne, 1950*b*, p. 154). *Costa George Bryan*, including W end only of present feature (Argentina. MM chart N-"P"-1, 1952). *Costa Robert English* (Argentina. MM chart N-"P"-1, 1953; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 243). *Costa Jorge Bryan*, including W end only of present feature (Argentina. IGM map, 1954). *Costa Roberto English* (Argentina. IGM map, 1954). *English Coast* ([between 70°W and 80°W] Kosack, 1954, Tafel 46; [with present definition] Alberts, 1966, p. 275; USGS sketch map Bryan Coast-Ellsworth Land, 1968; APC, 1975, p. 3; BA, 1976, p. 4). *English-Küste* (Kosack, 1955*a*, end map). *Côte Robert English* (France. SHM chart 5879, 1956). *Costa R. English, Costa English* (Zavatti, 1958, Tav. 6, 12-13). *Anglické Pobřeží* (Bártl, 1958, map facing p. 144). *Bereg Robert Inglish* (Soviet

Union. UNGSVF chart 334, 1958). *Côte de Robert English* (Cailleux, 1963, p. 10). The whole coast was photographed from the air by USN, 1965–66. *Bereg Dzhordzha Brayana*, incorrectly shown extending E of 80°W (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 24). *Bryan Coast*, incorrectly shown extending E of 80°W (USOO chart 6638, 1967).

*English, Costa*: see English Coast.

*English, Détroit, Estrecho*: see English Strait.

*English-Küste*: see English Coast.

*English S., Strait*: see English Strait.

**English Strait** 62°27'S 59°38'W, running NW–SE between Greenwich Island and Robert Island, was roughly indicated following the voyage of William Smith in 1819 ([Goddard], chart, [1821]); further charted by nineteenth-century sealers and named *English Straits* (Fildes, 1821c) or *English Strait* (Powell, chart, 1822a; BA chart 1238, 1844; 3205, 25.iii.1937; APC, 1955, p. 9; BA chart 1776, 19.vii.1968). *Yankee Straits* (Sherratt, 1821, map facing col. 1215–16). *Cecilia Straits*, after the shallow *Cecilia* (*Cecilia Island*, q.v.) (Davis, 1821–22, 29 January 1821). *Détroit de Freeman*, referring either to this feature or McFarlane Strait (Eyriès and Malte-Brun, 1823, map facing p. 237). *Détroit Anglais* (Powell, 1824a, map facing p. 5). *Spencers Straits*, after Capt. Sir R. C. Spencer, RN (*Spencer Bluff*, q.v.) (Weddell, 1825a, map facing p. 132). *Engländischen Strassen* (Fildes, 1827, p. 462). *Spencers Strasse* (Weddell, 1827, third end map). *Détroit English* (d'Urville, 1842, end map). *Estrecho de los Ingleses* [= strait of the English] (Spain. DH chart 458, 1861). *English Strasse* (Friederichsen, 1895, Tafel 7 facing p. 304). *Estrecho English* (Riso Patron S., 1908, end map; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 159). *Englischen Kanal* (Nordenskjöld, 1911b, p. 58). *English Strait* [sic] (Lester, 1920–22b, Vol. 1, p. 30). *English S.* (HA chart, 1928). The strait was recharted by DI in 1934–35. *Spencers Str.* (Hobbs, 1939a, p. 41). *Estrecho Inglés* [= English strait] (Argentina. IGM map, 1946). *Canal Inglés* (Flores Silva, 1947, p. 241). *Estrecho de Inglés* (Chile. DNH, NM 9/246, 15.v.1947). *Estrecho Bouchard*, after Tte Coronel de Marina H. Bouchard (*Admiralty Sound*, q.v.) (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 212). *Paso Inglés* (Argentina. MM chart MU–II, 1954). *Engelse Straat* [= English strait] (Knapp, 1958, p. 572). *Estrecho Espora*, after Coronel Tomás Espora (d. 1835), of Buenos Aires, Argentine national hero (Argentina. MM chart 138, 1957; Pierrou, 1970, p. 347). *Estrecho Espora* [sic] (Armando Caballero and Fourcade, 1958, end map). *Stretto Inglese* (Zavatti, 1958, Tav. 9). *English Channel* (Fuenzalida, 1964, p. 52).

*English Straits, Strasse*: see English Strait.

*Enigma, Gora*: see Enigma Peak.

**Enigma Peak** 69°34'S 72°44'W, highest point (c. 1 000 m) of Fournier Ridge, Desko Mountains, Rothschild Island, was photographed from the air by RARE in December 1947 when, because of low cloud cover, it was thought to be on Dorsey Island; later incorrectly identified as a peak on Charcot Island (Ronne, 1949, p. 236); following map compilation by FIDS in 1959 from RARE air photographs, finally identified and named in reference to the problem of identification ([in 69°22'S 72°42'W] APC, 1961, p. 2; BA chart 3571, 14.vii.1961; Searle, 1963, end map; [co-ordinates corrected from USLANDSAT imagery of February 1975] APC, 1977, p. 12). *Gora Enigma* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 24).

*Enojada, Caleta*: see Mitchell Cove.

*Enrique, Cerro* [= Henry hill] 64°48'S 62°52'W, rising to c.

500 m at E end of Lemaire Island, Danco Coast, was so called by CAE (Chile. DNH chart 511, 1951).

*Enrique, Isla*: see Harry Island.

*Enrique Mac Iver, Isla*: see d'Urville Island.

*Ensanada, Bukhtia*: see Comandante Piedrabuena, Ensenada.

**Enterprise Island** 64°32'S 62°00'W, NE of Nansen Island, Danco Coast, was charted by BeAE, 24 January 1898, together with *Nansen Island* (q.v.) as one island, which was called *Île Nansen* (Lecointe, 1900a, p. 30); further charted as a separate island by BAE, 1920–22, and called *North Nansen* (Lester's amendments to Johannessen, chart, [1919–20]) or *North Nansen Island* (Lester, 1920–22a, Vol. 6, p. 121; Bagshawe, 1939, p. 175). *Nansen Island*, referring collectively to this island and Nansen Island (Lester and others, chart, [1921–22]). The anchorage in Foyn Bay, between the two islands, had by this time been known to the whalers for some years. *Isla Nansen Norte* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 246; Pierrou, 1970, p. 539). *Isla Lientur*, so called by CAE, 1949–50, after the expedition patrol ship *Lientur* (Chile. DNH chart 1501, 1962; IHA, 1974, p. 184). Following air photography by FIDASE, 1956–57, the island was renamed *Enterprise Island* in reference to the enterprise of the whalers who made Foyn Harbour a major centre of summer industry during the period 1916–30 (APC, 1960, p. 4; BA chart 3566, 25.viii.1961).

*Entrada, Islote* [= entrance islet] 65°13'S 64°34'W, S-most of the *Cruls Islands* (q.v.), Wilhelm Archipelago, was so called by AAE (Argentina. MM chart 107, 1949).

*Entrada, Islote*: see Tetrad Islands.

*Entrada, Punta*: see Entrance Point.

**Entrance Point** 63°00'S 60°33'W, marking S entrance via Neptunes Bellows of Port Foster, Deception Island, was known to the nineteenth-century sealers; called *Punta Caupolicán* by CAE, 1947, after Caupolicán, hero of the Arauco War in the sixteenth century (Chile. DNH chart 501, 1947; IHA, 1974, p. 70); following survey by an RN Hydrographic Survey Unit, 1948–49, named *Entrance Point* (BA chart 3202, 23.ix.1949; APC, 1955, p. 9). *Punta Entrada* [translation of English name] (Argentina. MM chart 100, 1953; Pierrou, 1970, p. 342). *Pointe Entrance* (France. SHM, 1954, p. 46). *Punta Fildes*, in error for *Fildes Point* (q.v.) (Zavatti, 1958, Tav. 9).

*Entrance, Pointe*: see Entrance Point.

*Entre Ríos, Archipiélago* 66°26'S 66°20'W, comprising the island groups in Crystal Sound, Loubet Coast, was so called by AAE after the Argentine province (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter E).

*Entre Ríos, Cordón*: see Whichaway Nunataks.

**Envoy Rock** 67°51'S 68°42'W, N-most feature of the *Dion Islands* (q.v.), was charted by an RN Hydrographic Survey Unit from HMS *Protector* in 1963, and so named in association with Emperor Island and names from an emperor's court (BA, 1963, p. 15; APC, 1964, p. 3; BA chart 3577, 14.viii.1964).

*Hoensen, Cape*: see Vik, Cape.

*E. Perrier B., Bahía, Baie, Bay*: see Perrier Bay.

*Ephraim, Berg*: see Ephraim Bluff.

**Ephraim Bluff** 62°33'S 59°43'W, SW point of Greenwich Island, on McFarlane Strait, was roughly charted and called *Mount Ephraim* by American sealers, who used it as a lead mark for Yankee Harbour to the NW, in reference to the biblical feature (Fildes, 1821b; BA, 1916, p. 391), but the name was later thought to refer to a hill inland of the bluff (Nelson and others, chart, 1935b; BA chart 1774, 9.vii.1948; APC, 1955, p. 9). *Berg Ephraim* (Fildes, 1827, p. 460). The feature was re-

- charted by DI in 1935. *Mont Ephraim* (France. SHM, 1937, p. 395). *Monte Ephraim* (Argentina. MM chart ZZ, 1948; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 115). *Monte Efraim* (Argentina. MM chart ALFA, 1954). Following air photography by FIDASE, 1956–57, the feature was renamed *Ephraim Bluff* (APC, 1962, p. 12; DOS 610 sheet W 62 58, 1968). *Monte Efraín* (Argentina. MM, 1957a, p. 67; Pierrou, 1970, p. 335). *Monte Ephraim* (Argentina. MM chart 138, 1957).
- Ephraim, Mont(e), Mount*: see Ephraim Bluff.
- Ephraín, Monte*: see Ephraim Bluff.
- Epsilón, Isla*: see Epsilon Island.
- Epsilon Island** 64°19'S 63°00'W, S of Lambda Island, *Melchior Islands* (q.v.), Dallmann Bay, was roughly charted by DI in 1927; further charted by AAE, 1941–42, and named *Isla Epsilón* after the fifth 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. 116). *Epsilon Island* (BA chart 3213, 18.vii.1947; APC, 1955, p. 9; BA chart 3213, 12.viii.1960). *Isla Hubac*, so called after an Argentine naval cadet (*Caleta Hubac*, q.v.) (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 278). *Islote Hubac* (Argentina. MM, 1957b, p. 5). *Isla Alberti*, after Manuel Alberti (1763–1811), Argentine priest and patriot (Argentina. MM chart 101, 1957; Pierrou, 1970, p. 154). *Isla Alberdi* [sic] (Argentina. MM, 1958b, p. 138).
- Ercilla* c. 64°19'S 63°02'W, island reported NW of Theta Islands, Melchior Islands, Dallmann Bay, but not shown on BA chart 3213, 10.viii.1973, was so called by CAE after A. de Ercilla Z. (*Heroine Island*, q.v.) (Chile DNH chart 510, 1947). *Islote Ercilla* (Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 276).
- Ercilla, Islote*: see Ercilla or Heroine Island.
- Erebus and Terror Bay, Golf(e)*: see Erebus and Terror Gulf.
- Erebus and Terror Gulf** 63°55'S 56°40'W, between Dundee Island and Seymour Island, bounded by Andersson Island, Tabarin Peninsula, Vega Island and James Ross Island to W, was roughly charted by Ross, December 1842–January 1843, and named *Gulf of Erebus and Terror* after his two ships HMS *Erebus* and HMS *Terror*, lost in the Canadian Arctic in 1848, with Sir John Franklin's expedition (Ross, chart, [1843?]). *Erebus Gulf* (BA chart 1240, [post iv.1843]; Ross, 1847a, end map). *Erebus and Terror Gulf* (BA chart 1238, 1844; Ross, 1847a, map facing p.329; APC, 1955, p. 9; BA chart 3205, 15.iii.1957; DOS 610 sheet W 64 56, 1961). *Golfe Erebus and Terror* (Vincendon-Dumoulin, atlas, 1847, Pl. 43). *Golfo Erebus y Terror* (Spain. DH chart 458, 1861; Pierrou, 1970, p. 342; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 116). *Erebus and Terror Golf* (Petermann, map, 1867). *Gulf of Erebus* (McMormick, 1884, p. 334). *Erebus and Terror Bay* (Bruce, 1894, p. 59). The gulf was further charted by Larsen, 1893–94. *Erebus og Terror Gulf* (Larsen, 1894a, p. 131). *Erebus-und Terror-Golf* (Petersen, 1895a p. 269). *Golfo Erebus e Terra* [sic] (Gerlache, 1902a, end map). The gulf was mapped by SwAE, 1902–04. *Golfo Erebus* ([Irizar], 1903, map facing p. 128). *Golfe Erebus et Terror* (Lecointe, 1903, Carte 4). *Erebus-Bucht* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904b, Vol. 1, p. 302). *Golfo de Erebus* (Nordenskjöld, 1904c, p. 29). *Erebus-och Terror Bukten* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904a, Del. 1, end map). *Erebus-und Terrorbucht* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904b, Vol. 1, p. 74). *Erebus-og Terrorbugten* (Nordenskjöld, 1904b, p. 173). *Erebus-och Terror-Golfen* (Andersson, 1904b, p. 76). *Golfo del Erebus y Terra* (Sobral, 1904, map p. 272). *Golfe de l'Erebus et de la Terror* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904c, map p. 72–73). *Golfo dell'Erebus e Terror* (Faustini, 1904, p. 4). *Terror-*
- Bugten* (Nordenskjöld, 1904a, p. 46). *Bahías Erebus y del Terror* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904–05, Tomo 1, end map). *Bahía del Erebus y del Terror* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904–05, Tomo 2, end map). *Erebus en Terror-Golf* (Ruys, 1905, p. 108). *Erebus-und Terror Gulf* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1905, p. 77). *Golfo de Erebus y Terror* (Nordenskjöld, [1907a], p. 44). *Bahía Erebus y Terror* (Irizar, [1907], p. 62). *Erebus-en TerrorBocht* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1907, p. 41). *Golfo del Erebus i Terror, Golfo de Erebus i Terror* (Riso Patron S., 1908, p. 13 and end map). *Erebus u Terror Golf* (Nordenskjöld, 1911b, p. 56, Fig. 20). *Baie Erebus et Terror* (Charcot, 1912, Pl. 1). *Erebus og Terror Gulfen* (HA chart, 1928). *Erebus-og Terrorbukten, Erebus og Terror Golfen* (Risting, 1929, p. 27, 68). The gulf was resurveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay", 1945–54. *Golfo Nueva Bilbao* [= new Bilbao gulf] (Orrego Vicuña, 1948, p. 202 and end map). *Zaliv Erebus i Terror* (Baranov and others, 1954, map p. 283). *Golfo de Trebus* [sic] (Zavatti, 1958, Tav. 7).
- Erebus and Terror, Gulf of*: see Erebus and Terror Gulf.
- Erebus Bay*: see South Bay (Livingston Island).
- Erebus-Bucht*: see Erebus and Terror Gulf.
- Erebus(-)en Terror Bocht, -Golf*: see Erebus and Terror Gulf.
- Erebus et de la Terror, Golfe de l'*: see Erebus and Terror Gulf.
- Erebus e Terra, Golfo*: see Erebus and Terror Gulf.
- Erebus e Terror, Golfo dell'*: see Erebus and Terror Gulf.
- Erebus et Terror, Baie, Golfe*: see Erebus and Terror Gulf.
- Erebus, Golfo (de), Gulf (of)*: see Erebus and Terror Gulf.
- Erebus i Terror, Golfo de(l), Zaliv*: see Erebus and Terror Gulf.
- Erebus-och Terror Bukten, -golfen*: see Erebus and Terror Gulf.
- Erebus-og Terrorbugten, -bukten, Golfen, Gulf(en)*: see Erebus and Terror Gulf.
- Erebus-und Terror Bucht, -Golf, Gulf*: see Erebus and Terror Gulf.
- Erebus u Terror Golf*: see Erebus and Terror Gulf.
- Erebus y Terra, Golfo de*: see Erebus and Terror Gulf.
- Erebus y (del) Terror, Bahía(s) (del), Golfo (de)*: see Erebus and Terror Gulf.
- Ereby, Baie d'*: see False Bay (Livingston Island) or South Bay (Livingston Island).
- Erebey ó de Sur, Bahía d'*: see South Bay (Livingston Island).
- Ereby Point** 62°38'S 60°28'W, N side of *South Bay* (q.v.), Livingston Island, was roughly charted by the nineteenth-century sealers and the name *Erebys Bay* was applied to the bay by Weddell (1825a, map facing p. 132); incorrectly shown as an island on BA chart 3205, 25.iii.1937. Following air photography by FIDASE, 1956–57, Weddell's original name was transferred to the point (APC, 1962, p. 12; DOS 610 sheet W 62 60, 1968).
- Ereby(')s Bay, Bucht*: see South Bay (Livingston Island).
- Ereby's or South Bay*: see South Bay (Livingston Island).
- Erizo, Roca*: see Urchin Rock.
- Erlanger Spur** 83°16'S 51°06'W, rising to c. 1 500 m on N side of May Valley, Forrestal Range, Pensacola Mountains, was photographed from the air by USN in 1964; following field work by USGS from 1965, named after George L. Erlanger, electronics specialist with Geophysical Survey Systems Inc., who worked with USA CRREL in this area, 1973–74 (APC, 1980, p. 3).
- Erlich, Mount*: see Ehrlich, Mount.
- Ernen, Skaly*: see Ørnen Rocks.
- Ernest Gruening, Mount*: see Jackson, Mount.
- Eroica Peninsula** 71°12'S 72°05'W, between Wilkins Ice Shelf

- and Mendelssohn Inlet, W Alexander Island, following surveys by BAS, 1961–73, was named after Beethoven's *Eroica* symphony (1804), in association with Beethoven Peninsula (APC, 1975, p. 3).
- Eros Glacier** 71°16'S 68°22'W, flowing SE into George VI Sound, N of Fossil Bluff, Alexander Island, after map compilation by FIDS in 1959 from air photographs taken by RARE in 1947, was named after the minor planet Eros, in association with Pluto Glacier and Uranus Glacier to N and S (APC, 1961, p. 2; DOS 710 sheet 14, 1963; Searle, 1963, end map; BAS 250P sheet SR 19–20/14, 1–DOS 1974).
- E. Rothschild Öya, Island:* see Rothschild Island.
- E. Roux, Cap(e), Kapp, Pointe:* see Roux, Cape.
- Erratic Valley** 70°47'S 68°25'W, running S into Ablation Valley, Alexander Island, following field work by the Department of Geography, University of Aberdeen, 1978–79, supported by BAS, was so named from the concentration of erratic igneous blocks in the valley (APC, 1982, p. 3; Clapperton and Sugden, 1983, map following p. 6).
- Errera, Cabo:* see Errera, Cape.
- Errera, Canal (de):* see Errera Channel.
- Errera, Cap:* see Errera, Cape.
- Errera, Cape** 64°55'S 63°37'W, SW pointe of Wiencke Island and SW entrance point of Peltier Channel, Danco Coast, was roughly charted by BeAE, 9 February 1898, and named *Cap Errera* after Prof. Léo-Abram Errera (1858–1905), of the University of Brussels; Director, Institut Botanique, and member of the Académie Royale de Belgique and of the Commission de la *Belgica* (Lecointe, map, 1899; Gerlache, 1900b, p. 476). *Cape Errera* (Cook, 1900, p. 147; BA chart 3205, vii.1909; 3213, 14.i.1929; APC, 1955, p. 9; BA chart 3572, 12.viii.1960). *Cap Herrera [sic]* (Charcot, 1906b, p. 18). *Pointe Errera* (Matha and Rey, 1911, p. 59). The cape was further charted by DI in 1927. *Kapp Errera* (HA chart, 1928). *Cabo Errera* (Chile. DNH chart LI, 1947; Pierrou, 1970, p. 342; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 116). *Cabo Herrera [sic]* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 270a). The cape was recharted by an RN Hydrographic Survey Unit from HMS *Protector*, 1956–57.
- Errera Channel** 64°43'S 62°36'W, separating Rongé Island from Danco Coast, was roughly charted by BeAE in February 1898 and named *Chenal d'Errera* after Prof. L.-A. Errera (*Cape Errera*, q.v.) (Lecointe, map, 1899; 1903, Carte 5.) *Strait of Errera* (Cook, 1900, map p. xx). *Etrero [sic] Canal* (Stefan, 1900, map facing p. 532). *Errera Channel* (Arctowski, 1901b, p. 373; APC, 1958, p. 4; BA chart 3566, 16.x.1959; 3213, 12.viii.1960). *Chenal de Errera* (Gourdon, 1908, end map). *Paradise Bay*, in error (*Paradise Harbour*, q.v.) (Johannessen, chart, [1919–20]). *The Channel* (Lester, 1920–22a, Vol. 1, p. 149). *Orne and Lemaire Channel*, as running from Orne Harbour towards Lemaire Island (Ferguson, 1921, p. 47). *Canal Errera* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 249; Pierrou, 1970, p. 343; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 116). The channel was recharted by FIDS from *Norsel* in April 1955 and from *Shackleton* in 1956–57. *Canal de Errera* (Alarcón and others, 1976, folding map).
- Errera, Chenal d' (de):* see Errera Channel.
- Errera, Kapp, Pointe:* see Errera, Cape.
- Errera, Strait of:* see Errera Channel.
- Erskine Glacier** 66°32'S 65°22'W, flowing NW into Darbel Bay, Loubet Coast, was partly surveyed by FIDS from "Stonington Island", 1946–47, and named *West Gould Glacier* after Lieut. Cdr R. T. Gould, RN (*Gould Glacier*, q.v.) (APC, 1955, p. 22; DCS 601 sheet 66 64, 1955); following complete survey by FIDS from "Detaille Island" in 1957, renamed *Erskine Glacier* after Lieut. (later Cdr) Angus Bruce Erskine, RN (b. 1928), FIDS Base Leader and surveyor, "Detaille Island", 1957–58, who led the glacier survey; member of British North Greenland Expedition, 1952–54 (APC, 1959a, p. 6; BA chart 3570, 29.ix.1961). *Glaciar West Gould* (Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 263).
- Ervina, Lednik:* see Irvine Glacier.
- Escalonado, Cabo [= stepped cape] 64°24'S 61°34'W, SW entrance point of Graham Passage, Danco Coast, was so called descriptively by AAE (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter E).
- Escarceo, Roca(s):* see Channel Rock (McFarlane Strait).
- Escarpada Point, Punta:* see Craggy Point.
- Escarpada, Rocas:* see Rugged Rocks.
- Escarpado, Islote:* see Craggy Island.
- Escobar, Punta 64°41'S 45°09'W, N entrance point of Spence Harbour, Coronation Island, was so called by AAE after Subof. Escobar, of the Argentine Navy, who died at "Orcas" (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter E).
- Escocia, Bahía:* see Scotia Bay.
- Escombrera, Cerro [= dump hill] 64°09'S 60°56'W, rising to c. 300 m SE of Cierva Point, Danco Coast, was so called by Di Lena (1956, map p. 95).
- Escondida, Bahía:* see Hidden Bay.
- Escondida, Ensenada:* see Duarte, Ensenada.
- Escondido, Lago:* see Hidden Lake.
- Escribiente Rebolledo, Isla:* see Webb Island.
- Escribiente Rebolledo, Punta 63°18'S 54°55'W, NE point of Isla Teniente Vera, off Cape Legoupil, Trinity Peninsula, was so called by CAE, 1947–48, after Escrib. Rebolledo, a member of the expedition (Chile. DNH chart 503, 1948). *Punta Rebolledo* (Chile. DNH chart 503, 1951).
- Escritor Orrego Vicuña, Isla:* see Runaway Island.
- Escudero, Islote:* see Mamelon Point.
- Esfinge, Isla:* see Sphinx Island.
- Esfinge, La, Punta:* see Inca Point.
- Esfinge, Roca:* see Sphinx Rock.
- Eskola Cirque** 80°43'S 23°49'W, S side of 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 Pentti Eskola (1883–1964), Finnish geologist, an authority on the Precambrian rocks of Finland and on silicate melt systems (APC, 1974, p. 4; BAS 250P sheet SU 26–30/1, 1–DOS 1978).
- Esmeralda, Caleta:* see Emerald Cove.
- Esmeralda, Roca [= emerald rock] 67°56'S 69°58'W, was reported as lying SW of Surprise Island, off SW Adelaide Island (Chile. DNH chart LIII, 1947), but is not shown on BA chart 3577, 17.xi.1967.
- España, Monte [= mount Spain] 64°49'S 62°53'W, rising to c. 500 m in E Lemaire Island, Danco Coast, was so called by CAE, 1950–51 (Chile. DNH chart 511, 1951; IHA, 1974, p. 117).
- Espenchied Nunatak:* see Espenchied Nunatak.
- Espenchied Nunatak** 73°35'S 77°52'W, one of the *Snow Nunataks* (q.v.) rising to c. 500 m, S of Carroll Inlet, English Coast, was photographed from the air by USN, 1965–66; named *Espenchied [sic] Nunatak* after Peter C. Espenchied, USARP auroral scientist, "Byrd Auroral Sub-station", Ross Dependency, 1960–61 (USGS sketch map Bryan Coast-Ellsworth Land, 1968; APC, 1975, p. 3). *Espenchied Nunatak* (USBGN, 1981, p. xxii; APC, 1982, p. 3).

- Espe(é)rance, Baie de l', Bay*: see Hope Bay.  
*"Esperans(z)a"*: see Hope Bay.  
*Esperanza, Bahía (de la)*: see Hope Bay.  
*"Esperanza", "Base", "Destacamento Naval"*: see Hope Bay.  
*Esperanza, Fondateiro*: see Hope Bay.  
*Esperanza, Glaciar*: see Depot Glacier.  
*Esperanza, Isla*: see Hope Island.  
*Esperanza, Lago [= hope lake]* 63°25'S 57°01'W, NE of three fresh-water lakes on SE side of Scar Hills, Hope Bay, Trinity Peninsula, was so called by Corte (1955, Fig. 2).  
*Esperanza, Monte*: see Hope, Mount.  
*"Esperanza Station"*: see Hope Bay.  
*Espinos(z)a, Arrecife*: see Armstrong Reef.  
*Espíritu Santo, Pasaje*: see Loper Channel.  
**Esplin Islands** 67°45'S 69°00'W, rising 6 m above sea level NW of Adelaide, were charted by an RN Hydrographic Survey Unit from *John Biscoe* in 1963 and named after Sub-Lieut. (later Capt.) Christopher John Esplin-Jones, RN (b. 1940), a member of the survey unit (APC, 1964, p. 3; BA chart 3577, 14.viii.1964).  
*Espolón Verde, Pico*: see Green Spur.  
*Espora, Estrecho*: see English Strait.  
*Esporora, Estrecho*: see English Strait.  
*Esquitines, Caleta* 64°43'S 62°10'W, presumably a cove on NE side of Rozier Glacier, Wilhelmina Bay, Danco Coast, was so called by AAE after a sailor in *Uruguay*, 1904–05 (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter E).  
*Esquivel, Bahía* 64°19'S 63°40'W, E of Quinton Point, Anvers Island, was so called by AAE after a lieutenant in *Uruguay*, 1904–05 (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter E).  
**Essex Point** 62°35'S 61°11'W, N point of Byers Peninsula, Livingston Island, was called in error *Punta Start (Start Point, q.v.)* (Argentina. MM chart MU-III, 1954); 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 *Essex Point* after the American sealing ship *Essex* (Capt. Chester, *Chester Cone, q.v.*) (APC, 1959a, p. 6; DOS 610 sheet W 62 60, 1968).  
*Punta Essex* (Hernández P. and Azcárate M., 1971, map p. 20).  
*Essex, Punta*: see Essex Point.  
*Estadio, Glaciar*: see Stadium, The.  
*Estanque, Monte, Mount*: see Pond, Mount.  
*Estart, Punta*: see Start Point.  
*Estay, Isla*: see Fitzroy Island.  
*Estay, Islote*: see Estay Rock.  
**Estay Rock** 63°20'S 57°59'W, SW-most feature of *Duroch Islands (q.v.)*, off Cape Legoupil, Trinity Peninsula, was charted by CAE, 1947–48, and named *Islote Ministro Fidel Estay Cortéz* after Fidel Estay Cortéz (b. 1887), Chilean Minister for Lands and Colonization at the time (Chile. DNH chart 503, 1948). *Islote F. Estay, Islote Fidel Estay* (Chile. DNH chart 503, 1951). The rock was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57. *Islote Estay* (Chile. DNH chart 503, 1959).  
*Estay Rock* (USOO chart 6650, 1963; APC, 1986, p. 3).  
*Est, Capo*: see East Cape.  
*Este, Cabo*: see East Cape.  
*Este, Caleta [= east cove]* 64°38'S 62°32'W, E arm of Orne Harbour, Danco Coast, was so called by AAE (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 258a).  
*Este, Monte [= east mountain]* 64°10'S 61°06'W, E summit (c. 200 m) of Midas Island, Danco Coast, was so called by AAE, 1953–54 (Argentina. MM chart OO (b), 1954). *Monte Sad* (Di Lena, 1956, map p. 95).  
*Este, Monte [= east mountain]* 64°08'S 61°43'W, rising to 670 m in NE Two Hummock Island, Gerlache Strait, was so called by AAE, 1953–54 (Argentina. MM chart OO, 1954).  
*Este, Punta [= east point]* 61°14'S 53°43'W, between Sugarloaf Island and Cape Bowles, Clarence Island, was so called by AAE (Argentina. MM, 1958b, p. 56; Pierrou, 1970, p. 349).  
*Este, Punta*: see Baily Head or East Point (Desolation Island) or East Point (Phils Island).  
*Ester, Bahía, Haben, Harbour, Havre, Hr*: see Esther Harbour.  
*Ester, Nunatak*: see Esther Nunatak.  
*Ester, Porto*: see Esther Harbour.  
*Ester, Puerto*: see Esther Harbour or Venus Bay.  
*Ester's Harbour, Havre*: see Esther Harbour.  
*Esther, Bahía*: see Esther Harbour.  
*Esther Bay*: see Esther Harbour or Venus Bay.  
*Esther H., Harbor*: see Esther Harbour.  
**Esther Harbour** 61°55'S 57°57'W, S of Gam Point and W of Pyrites Island, *Venus Bay (q.v.)*, King George Island, was the landing place of William Smith when he took formal possession of King George Island for King George III, 16 October 1819 (Smith, 1821); roughly charted by the early sealers and named after the sealing ship *Esther* (Capt. E. Low, *Low Island, q.v.*) of Boston, which worked in this area, 1820–21 (*New York Gazette and General Advertiser*, 4 June 1821) (Sherratt, 1821, map facing cols. 1 215–16; BA chart 1238, 7.ix.1839; Ferguson, 1921, p. 41; [incorrectly shown on W side of Brimstone Peak] Hill and others, chart, 1937b; BA chart 3205, 2.ix.1938; [incorrectly described as lying SW of Ridley Island] BA, 1948, p. 150; [correctly indicated] APC, 1960, p. 4; DOS 610 sheet W 62 56, 1968); the site of first wintering in the Antarctic by the Chief Officer and ten of the crew of *Lord Melville* (Capt. John Clark) in 1821. *Esther's Harbour* (Fildes, 1821c). *Ester's [sic] Harbour* (Powell, chart, 1822a). *Havre Ester's* (Powell, 1824a, map facing p. 5). *Esthers Hafen* (Fildes, 1827, p. 466). *Havre Esther* (Vincendon-Dumoulin, atlas, 1847, Pl. 43). *Puerto Esther* (Spain. DH chart 458, 1861). *Ester Haben [sic]* (Friederichsen, 1895, Tafel 7 facing p. 304). *Porto Ester* (Faustini, 1904, p. 4). *Esther Bay* (Irizar, 1904, p. 581). *Bahía Esther* (Irizar, [1907], p. 65). *Hr Ester* (Riso Patron S., 1908, end map). *Havre Ester* (Charcot, 1912, Pl. 1). *Esther H.* (HA chart, 1928). *Ester Harbour* (Wilkins, 1929, map facing p. 374). The cove was further charted by DI in 1937 but wrongly identified as lying SW of Brimstone Peak (Deacon, 1939, p. 203). *Esther Harbor* (USAAF chart [LR-74], 1942; USBGN, 1960, p. 3). *Puerto Ester* (Argentina. IGM map, 1946). *Bahía Ester* (Chile. DNH chart L, 1947). *Port Esther* (France. SHM, 1954, p. 45). The harbour was photographed from the air by FIDASE in 1956 and surveyed from the ground by FIDS in 1958.  
*Esther Harbour*: see Venus Bay.  
*Esther, Havre*: see Esther Harbour.  
*Esther Hr.*: see Venus Bay.  
*Esther Islands, Islas*: see Pyrites Island.  
**Esther Nunatak** 61°57'S 57°47'W, rising to c. 200 m SE of Venus Bay, King George Island, was charted by DI in 1937 and so named in association with *Esther Harbour (q.v.)* (Hill and others, chart, 1937b; BA, 1942, p. 41; APC, 1960, p. 4; DOS 610 sheet W 62 56, 1968); photographed from the air by FIDASE in 1956 and surveyed from the ground by FIDS in 1958. *Nunatak Ester* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 175).

*Esther, Port*: see Esther Harbour.

*Esther, Puerto*: see Esther Harbour or Venus Bay.

*Esther(')s Hafen, Harbour*: see Esther Harbour.

*Estrecha, Isla*: see Furse Peninsula.

*Estrella del Norte, Isloite(s)*: see Northstar Island.

*Eta, Isla*: see Eta Island.

**Eta Island** 64°18'S 62°55'W, N of Omega Island, *Melchior Islands* (q.v.), Dallmann Bay, was roughly charted by DI in 1927; further charted by USAS in 1941 and called *North Star Island* after the USAS ship *North Star* (Berlin and Shirley, chart, [1941]); recharted by AAE, 1942–43, and named *Isla Eta* after the seventh letter of the Greek alphabet, in association with the names of other islands in this group (Argentina. MM chart 101, 1946; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 118). *East Melchior Island* (Stewart, 1947, p. 230). *Eta Island* (BA chart 3213, 28.vii.1947; APC, 1955, p. 9; BA chart 3213, 12.viii.1960). *Isla Piedrabuena*, after Cmdte Luis Piedrabuena (1833–83), Argentine naval hero (Argentina. IGM map, 1948; Pierrou, 1970, p. 591).

**Etchells, Mount** 80°18'S 28°21'W, one of the La Grange Nunataks, Shackleton Range, rising to c. 900 m, was photographed from the air by USN in 1967 and surveyed from the ground by BAS from Halley, 1968–71; named after William Allen Etchells (b. 1928), Diesel mechanic and Projects Officer (engineering) with BAS, 1962–88, who worked in Shackleton Range, 1968–69; Halley, 1963–65 and 1967–79; Grytviken, 1970–71 (APC, 1974, p. 4; BAS 250P sheet SU 26–30/1, 1–DOS 1978).

*Eteläinen Napa*: see South Pole.

*Etelä Orkneyen Saaret*: see South Orkney Islands.

*Etelä-Shetlandin (Saaret)*: see South Shetland Islands.

*Eternidad, Cadena, Cordillera, Cordón*: see Eternity Range.

*Eternite, Catena*: see Eternity Range.

*Eterniti, Gori, Gory*: see Eternity Range.

*Eternity, Catena, Kedjan, Keten, Mountains*: see Eternity Range.

*Eternityn Vuoristo*: see Eternity Range.

*Eternity, Pohoří*: see Eternity Range.

**Eternity Range** 69°46'S 64°32'W, rising to 2 860 m (not 3 241 m as on BAS sheet Misc.2, 1981) and extending N-S in central Graham Land to include *Mount Faith*, *Mount Hope* and *Mount Charity* (q.v.), was photographed from the air on 21 and 23 November 1935 by Ellsworth, who appears to have applied this name to all the mountains between Mobiloil Inlet (Bowman Coast) and the S end of Alexander Island; he was at the time much impressed by the thought of eternity and man's insignificance (Ellsworth, 1936b, p. 8, photographs p. 16–17; 1936a, p. 401 and map p. 402; 1937, map facing p. 296; BA, 1948, p. 22). The range was roughly mapped by BGLE in 1936–37 (Stephenson and Hinks, 1940) and called *Pass Mountains* (Rymill, 1938a, photographs facing p. 431–32); in part photographed from the air and surveyed from the ground by USAS which applied the name *Eternity Range* to the central plateau area E of the whole length of George VI Sound (English, 1941, map p. 469). The following synonyms refer more or less to the feature as now defined. *Eternity Kedjan* (Liljeqvist, 1944, map facing p. 204). *Wakefield Mountains (Wakefield Highland, q.v.)* (Black, 1945, p. 8). *Cordón Eternidad* (Argentina. IGM map, 1946; [between 71°00'S and 73°00'S on E coast of Graham Land] Riggi, 1950, map facing p. 24). The range was photographed from the air by RARE, 22–23 December 1947. *Eternityn Vuoristo* (Andersson, 1948, end map). *Cadena Eternidad* (Argentina. MM chart 110,

1949; Pierrou, 1970, p. 351). *Gora Vechnosti* [= eternity mountain] (Aleksandrov, 1949, map p. 26). *Gori Eterniti* (Baranov and others, 1954, map p. 283). *Cordillera Eternidad* (Lliboutry, 1956, map p. 440). *Eternity Mountains* (USBGN, 1956, p. 122; NGS map, 1957b; [in c. 71°00'S 63°30'W] USAF chart GNC 26, 1961; [in c. 72°00'S 65°00'W] USAF chart ASC–6, 1962). *Catena Eternite, Catena Eternity* (Zavatti, 1958, Tav. 6 and 9). *Eternity Keten* (Knapp, 1958, p. 573). *Pohoří Eternity* (Bártl, 1958, map facing p. 144). *Gory Eterniti* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). Following resurvey of the N part of the range by FIDS from “Stonington Island” in November 1960 and detailed study of air photographs taken by Ellsworth and RARE, the name *Eternity Range* was re-defined to apply to the present feature which probably forms the backbone of the mountain system discovered by Ellsworth (APC, 1962, p. 12; USBGN, 1962b, p. 22; DOS 610 sheet W 69 64, 1963).

**Ethelred, Mount** 70°07'S 69°34'W, rising to c. 2 250 m in Douglas Range, N Alexander Island, was probably seen from the air by BGLE, 13 March 1936 (Rymill and others, 1938, p. 102) and was roughly surveyed from the ground by BGLE from George VI Sound, October–November 1936 (Stephenson, 1940, map facing p. 232); resurveyed by FIDS from “Stonington Island”, 1948–49; in association with the names of Saxon kings in this area, named after Ethelred I (d. 871), King of the West Saxons and Kentishmen, 866–71 (APC, 1955, p. 9; BA chart 3175, 5.vii.1957; DOS 610 sheet W 70 68, 1960).

*Ethelwolf, Mount*: see Ethelwulf, Mount.

**Ethelwulf, Mount** 70°03'S 69°39'W, rising to c. 2 600 m in Douglas Range, N Alexander Island, was probably seen from the air by BGLE, 13 March 1936 (Rymill and others, 1938, p. 102) and was roughly surveyed from the ground by BGLE, October–November 1936 (Stephenson, 1940, map facing p. 232); in association with the names of Saxon kings in this area, named after Etherwulf (d. 858), King of the West Saxons and Kentishmen, 839–58 (APC, 1955, p. 9; DOS 610 sheet W 70 68, 1960). *Mount Ethelwolf [sic]* (BA, 1974, p. 209).

*Étienne, Bahía, Baie, Bay*: see Étienne Fjord.

**Étienne Fjord** 65°09'S 63°13'W, SW arm of Flandres Bay, Danco Coast, was charted by FAE, 1903–05, and named *Baie Étienne* after Eugène Étienne (1844–1921), French politician; Vice-Président de la Chambre, 1902–04, and Ministre de la Guerre, 1905–06, who assisted FAE (Charcot, 1906b, p. 326, 472; Matha and Rey, 1911, Pl. 3). *Étienne Bay* (USHO, 1943, p. 135). *Bahía Étienne* (Argentina. MM chart 106, 1949; Pierrou, 1970, p. 351; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 119). *Étienne Fjord*, following air photography by FIDASE and survey by FIDS from *Shackleton*, 1956–57 (APC, 1960, p. 4; USHO chart 6945, 1963).

*Etna, Île, Insel, Isla*: see Etna Island.

**Etna Island** 63°06'S 55°10'W, rising 165 m above sea level N of Fitzroy Point, Joinville Island, was roughly charted by Ross, 28 December 1842, and named *Ætna Island* because of its resemblance to the Italian volcano (Ross, 1847a, p. 325; BA chart 1238, x.1893). *Aetna Insel* (Friederichsen, 1895, Tafel 7 facing p. 304). *Isola Aetna* (Faustini, 1904, p. 5). *Ätna-Insel* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904b, Vol. 2, p. 296). *Île Etna* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904c, map p. 232–33). *Isla Etna* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904–05, Tomo 1, end map). *Etna Ön* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904a, Del. 1, end map). *Etna Island* ([incorrectly shown E of Cape Fitzroy] Nordenskjöld and others, 1905, map facing p. 316; BA chart 3205,



- 31.x.1921; [correctly indicated] APC, 1955, p. 9; BA chart 3205, 25.iii.1957). *Etna Insel* (Nordenskjöld, 1917, map facing p. 68). *Etna Ö* (HA chart, 1928). *Aetna Island* (USHO chart 1132, 1930). *Islote Etna* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 318; Pierrou, 1970, p. 351; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 119). The island was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57. *Ostrov Etna* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961).
- Etna, Islote, Ö(n), Ostrov*: see Etna Island.
- Etrero Canal*: see Errera Channel.
- Eubanks, Mount** 70°02'S 67°15'W, rising to 1 210 m at head of Riley Glacier, George VI Sound, following surveys by BAS, 1962–72, was named after Lieut. Cdr Paul D. Eubanks, USN, Commander of LC-130 aircraft on flights between "McMurdo Station", Ross Dependency, and Lassiter Coast, and elsewhere, on ODF 1969–70 (APC, 1977, p. 12; USGS sketch map Palmer Land (North Part), 1979; BAS 250P sheet SR 19-20/10, 2-DOS 1984).
- Eureka Glacier** 69°43'S 67°56'W, flowing W into George VI Sound N of Niznik Island, was roughly surveyed by BGLE in September 1936 (Stephenson, 1940, map facing p. 232); resurveyed in its W part by FIDS from "Stonington Island" in 1948 and so named from the Greek word *eureka* [= "I have (found) it"], as used by Archimedes], in reference to the BGLE survey party reaching George VI Sound *via* this glacier (APC, 1955, p. 9; DCS 601 sheet 69 66, 1955; DOS 610 sheet W 69 68, 1963; USGS sketch map Palmer Land (North Part), 1979). *Lednik Yurika* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 24).
- Europa Cliffs** 70°52'S 68°47'W, rising to c. 1 000 m on W side of Jupiter Glacier, N Alexander Island, following surveys by BAS, 1961–73, was named in association with the glacier after Callisto, one of the satellites of the planet Jupiter (APC, 1975, p. 3; BAS 250P sheet SR 19-20/10, 2-DOS 1984).
- Eusebione, Punta** 72°07'S 60°39'W, presumably N entrance point of Schott Inlet, Black Coast, was so called by AAE after an officer in the Argentine Air Force (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter E).
- Eva** 64°19'S 62°57'W, island off SW Kappa Island, Melchior Islands, Dallmann Bay, was so called by CAE, 1947 (Chile. DNH chart 510, 1947). *Islote Eva* (Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 276).
- Eva, Islote*: see Eva.
- Evansa, Lednik*: see Evans Glacier.
- Evansen, Cape*: see Evensen, Cape.
- Evans, Ensenada, Estrecho*: see Evans Glacier.
- Evans Glacier** 65°05'S 61°53'W, flowing E into Larsen Ice Shelf N of Foyt Point, Oscar II Coast, was seen from the air as an inlet by Wilkins, 20 December 1928, and named *Evans Inlet* after Edward Steptoe Evans (1879–1945), manufacturer of Detroit, Mich.; Manager, Detroit Arctic Expedition, 1925–26 (Wilkins, 1929, p. 364; BA chart 3175, 1.iii.1940; APC, 1955, p. 9); surveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in November 1947. *Estrecho Evans* (Chile. DNH chart LI, 1947). *Ensenada Evans* (Argentina. MM chart 110, 1949; Pierrou, 1970, p. 352; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 119). The feature was resurveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in September 1955 and recognized as a glacier; renamed *Evans Glacier* (APC, 1958, p. 4; BA chart 3570, 29.ix.1961). *Lednik Evansa* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). *Seno Evans*, as rejected form (Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 119).
- Evans Ice Stream** 76°00'S 78°00'W, flowing SE into Ronne Ice Shelf between Cape Zumberge, Orville Coast, and Fowler Peninsula, was surveyed on radio echo-sounding flights by BAS from "Siple Station", 21–23 January 1975; named after Dr Stanley Evans (b. 1929), British physicist who, from 1961, developed the apparatus and technique for radio echo-sounding of ice caps and glaciers from the air and participated in radio echo-sounding flights from "McMurdo Station", Ross Dependency, jointly organized by USNSF and SPRI, 1969–70 and 1971–72; upper atmosphere research scientist, RSIGYE, Halley, 1955–56 (APC, 1977, p. 12; Crabtree and Doake, 1980, map p. 32; BAS sheet Misc. 2, 1981).
- Evans Inlet*: see Evans Glacier or Richthofen Pass.
- Evanson, Cape*: see Evensen, Cape.
- Evans Seno*: see Evans Glacier.
- Eva Perón, Bahía*: see Mobiloil Inlet or Trail Inlet.
- Eva Peron Bay*: see Mobiloil Inlet.
- Evensen Bay*: see Auvert Bay.
- Evensen, Cabo, Cap*: see Evensen, Cape.
- Evensen, Cape** 66°09'S 65°44'W, N entrance point of Auvert Bay, Graham Coast, was roughly charted by FAE, 1903–05, and named *Cap Evensen* after Kapt. Carl Julius Evensen, Master of *Hertha* (*Hertha Nunatak*, q.v.) of NWE, 1893–94, which visited the area between Graham Coast and Biscoe Islands (Charcot, 1906a, map facing p. 316; [incorrectly referring to the rock buttresses in Auvert Bay] Bongrain, 1914, vue 26 following p. 60). *Pointe Evensen* (Charcot, 1906b, p. 477). *Cape Evensen* (BA chart 1238, ix.1908; APC, 1955, p. 9; DCS 601 sheet 66 64, 1955; BA chart 3570, 29.ix.1961). *Kapp Evensen* (HA chart, 1927). *Cape Evansen* [*sic*] (Carey and Nelson, 1931a). The cape was remapped by BGLE in 1935 and incorrectly called *Cape Waldeck Rousseau* (*Waldeck Peak*, q.v.) (Rymill, 1938a, map facing p. 400). *Cape Evenson* [*sic*] (USHO chart 5411, 1940). *Cabo Evensen* (Argentina. IGM map, 1946; Pierrou, 1970, p. 352; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 119). *Cabo Waldeck Rousseau* (Chile. DNH chart LII, 1947). *Cape Evanson* [*sic*] (James, 1949, p. 59). *G. [sic] Evensen* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 294a). The cape was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57. *Cabo Ivensen* [*sic*], as rejected form (Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 119).
- Evensen, Cape*: see Bain, Mount or Bellue, Cape or Vik, Cape.
- Evensen, G., Kapp*: see Evensen, Cape.
- Evensen Nunatak** 64°59'S 60°22'W, one of the *Seal Nunataks* (q.v.), rising to c. 160 m above Larsen Ice Shelf, Nordenskjöld Coast, was surveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in November 1947; named after Kapt. C. J. Evensen (*Cape Evensen*, q.v.) (APC, 1955, p. 9; BAS 250 sheet 19-20/4, 1-DOS 1974).
- Evensen, Pointe*: see Evensen, Cape.
- Evensen South, Cape*: see Bellue, Cape.
- Evenson, Cabo*: see Bellue, Cape.
- Evenson, Cape*: see Evensen, Cape.
- Everson Ridge** 60°43'S 45°39'W, rising to 195 m and running W from Jebsen Point to Tioga Hill, Signy Island, following biological work by BAS up to 1973 was named after Dr Inigo Everson (b. 1942), BAS marine biologist from 1964; Signy, 1965–66 (APC, 1975, p. 3; DOS 210 Signy Island sheet, 2-DOS 1975).
- Ewens, Roca(s)*: see Emm Rock.
- Ewing, Isla*: see Ewing Island.
- Ewing Island** 69°59'S 61°25'W, properly an ice rise of c. 300 m elevation at Larsen Ice Front, Wilkins Coast, was probably seen from the ground by USAS in 1940, for an irregularly shaped island was shown in c. 70°10'S 61°55'W on USHO chart 5411, 1946; photographed from the air and roughly surveyed from the ground by FIDS-RARE in November 1947 and named after Maurice Ewing (1906–74), American geo-

- physicist who helped to plan the RARE seismological programme; Professor of Geology, Lamont Geological Observatory, Columbia University, NY, 1959–72 (Ronne, 1949, map p. 230; BA chart 3175, 12.xi.1954; APC, 1955, p. 9; DCS 601 sheet 69 60, 1955; USGS sketch map Palmer Land (North Part), 1979). *Ewing-Øya* (Rønne, 1950b, p. 130). *Isla Ewing* (Argentina. MM chart N-“P”-1, 1952; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 120). *Ostrov Yuing* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). The feature was photographed from the air by USN, 1966–69. *Ewing-Øya*: see Ewing Island.
- Exasperación, Bahía, Ensenada, Seno*: see Exasperation Inlet.
- Exasperation Inlet** 65°22'S 61°53'W, between Foyn Point and *Cape Disappointment* (q.v.), Oscar II Coast, was roughly surveyed by SwAE in October 1902; called *Sandefjordsbukten*, as the E entrance of Wilkins' supposed *Crane Channel* (*Crane Glacier*, q.v.) (Aagaard, 1930, end map); resurveyed by FIDS from “Hope Bay” in 1947 and 1949, and so named, in association with the cape, because the disturbed nature of the ice shelf in the area caused difficulties for sledge parties (BA chart 3570, 27.vi.1952; APC, 1955, p. 9; BA chart 3570, 27.ix.1957). *Ensenada Desesperación* [= desperation inlet] (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 325). *Bahía Exasperación* (Argentina. MM chart 121, 1954). *Ensenada Exasperación* (Argentina. MM chart 110, 1957; Pierrou, 1970, p. 352; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 120). The inlet was further surveyed by FIDS from “Hope Bay” in 1961. *Zaliv Egzaspereyshen* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). *Ledyanoy Zaliv Egzaspereyshen* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 24). *Seno Exasperación*, as rejected form (Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 120).
- Exile Nunatak** 70°33'S 70°52'W, rising to 350 m on Handel Ice Piedmont, W Alexander Island, was possibly the feature seen from a distance by CAE, 1947, and called *Cabo 12 de Febrero* (Chile. DNH chart LIII, 1947); following map compilation by FIDS in 1959 from air photographs taken by RARE in 1947, named *Exile Nunatak* because of its isolated position ([in 70°19'S 71°16'W] APC, 1961, p. 2; DOS 710 sheet 14, 1963; Searle, 1963, end map; [co-ordinates corrected from USLANDSAT imagery of February 1979] BAS 250P sheet SR 19–20/9, 2–DOS 1980; APC, 1986, p. 3).
- Exodo, Cabo*: see Landauer Point.
- Exotic Point** 62°13'S 59°02'W, SW side of Fildes Peninsula, King George Island, following the work of SAE from “Bellingshausen Station” from 1968, was called *Mys Ekzoticheskii* [= cape exotic] (Grikurov and Polyakov, 1968, map p. 18) or *Cape Ekzoticheskii* (Grikurov and Polyakov, 1971, map p. 190). *Exotic Point* (APC, 1980, p. 3). *Cabo Sarratea*, after Cor. Manuel de Sarratea (1774–1849), Argentine soldier and politician who was Governor of Buenos Aires in 1820 (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter S).
- Exp. Chileno Patricio Wichmann, Punta** 69°50'S 75°37'W, WNW of Mount Monique, N Charcot Island, was so called by CAE, 1947 (Chile. DNH chart LIII, 1947). *Cape Byrd* (q.v.), applied in error to this feature (USHO chart 16834–5, 1958).
- Expedicionarios de Ejército, Grupo** [= army expeditioners group] 68°10'S 67°03'W, was reported by CAE, 1947, as comprising *Isla Teniente González*, *Isla Mayor Ihl*, *Isla Mayor Carbonell*, *Isla Sargento Lopez*, *Isla Capitán Ayala*, *Isla Cabo Gonzalez* and *Isla Doctor Larrain*, W of Stonington Island, Fallières Coast (Chile. DNH chart 530, 1947); later shown to be non-existent, the original sighting probably relating to icebergs (Chile. IH chart 1604, 1969). *Archipiélago Ejército, Grupo Expedicionarios del Ejército*, as rejected forms (Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 113, 120).
- Expedicionarios del Ejército, Grupo*: see Expedicionarios de Ejército, Grupo.
- Expedición Polar Argentina, Glaciar*: see Recovery Glacier.
- Expedición, Roca(s)*: see Expedition Rock.
- Expedition Rock** 60°42'S 44°44'W, submerged rock in entrance of Jessie Bay, Laurie Island, was charted by Sørille, 1912–15, and called *Aagot Gr* [= ? Agatha shoal] (Sørille, chart, [1930]); recharted by DI in 1933 and named *Expedition Rock* (BA chart 1775, 17.viii.1934; APC, 1955, p. 9). *Expédition Rock* (France. SHM, 1937, p. 387). *Expedition Rocks* (DCS 701 South Orkney Islands sheet, 1950). *Rocas Expedición* (Argentina. MM, NM 249/1.xi.1958). *Roca Expedición* (Pierrou, 1970, p. 352).
- Expedition Rocks*: see Expedition Rock.
- Exposure Rock** 64°52'S 63°44'W, rising 3 m above sea level, off Cape Lancaster, Anvers Island, was roughly charted by AAE and called descriptively *Roca Cháta* [*cháta* = flat-bottomed boat] (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 270a); recharted from HMS *Protector* in 1956–57 by an RN Hydrographic Survey Unit, members of which landed on the rock to erect a radar beacon as a navigational warning; named *Exposure Rock* from its exposed position (APC, 1959a, p. 6; BA chart 3572, 12.viii.1960). *Chata Rock* (USBGN, 1965, p. 95). *Roca Expuesta* [translation of English name] (Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 120).
- Express Cove** 60°41'S 45°39'W, NW coast of Signy Island, was roughly charted by DI in 1933 and surveyed by FIDS in 1947; named after the American schooner *Express* (Capt. Thomas B. Lynch, *Lynch Island*, q.v.) which visited the South Orkney Islands in 1880 (APC, 1955, p. 9; Matthews and Maling, 1967, end map; DOS 210 Signy Island sheet, 1–DOS 1973).
- Express Island** 62°27'S 59°59'W, off NW end of Greenwich Island, was photographed from the air by FIDASE in 1956; following field work by BAS, 1975–76, named after the American schooner *Express* (Capt. Ephraim Williams), one of the ships in the sealing fleet of E. Fanning and B. Pendleton from Stonington, which operated in this area, 1820–21 (APC, 1980, p. 3).
- Expuesta, Roca*: see Exposure Rock.
- Extensión, Arrecife*: see Extension Reef.
- Extension Reef** 65°59'S 66°08'W, islands (including Clements Island) and rocks extending SW from Rabot Island, Biscoe Islands, was charted by BGLE in February 1936 and named descriptively (Rymill, 1938a, map facing p. 400; BA chart 3196, 12.xi.1948; APC, 1955, p. 9; DCS 601 sheet 66 66, 1955). *Arrecife Extensión* (Chile. DNH chart LII, 1947; Pierrou, 1970, p. 333; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 120). The reef was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57.
- Exterior, Islote** 62°57'S 62°38'W, one of the Islotes Díaz off Gregory Point, Smith Island, was so called descriptively by AAE (Argentina. MM chart ZZ, 1948).
- Eydi, (Ledyanoy) Zaliv*: see Adie Inlet.
- Eyelson, Mys*: see Eielson Peninsula.
- Eyrie Bay** 63°35'S 57°37'W, NW of Jade Point, Trinity Peninsula, was called *Bahía Edith* by AAE, probably after the wife of the Station Commander at “Esperanza”, 1957–58 (Argentina. IAA map, [1959c]); following survey by BAS from “Hope Bay”, 1960–61, named *Eyrie Bay* in association with Eagle Island to the SE (APC, 1964, p. 3; BAS 250 sheet SP 21–22/13, 1–DOS 1974).
- “Eyts”: see Rex, Mount.
- Eyveri, Plato*: see Avery Plateau.

- Ezcurra, Ensenada, Estero, Estrecho, Fiord(o), Fjord*: see Ezcurra Inlet.
- Ezcurra Inlet** 62°10'S 58°33'W, W arm of Admiralty Bay, King George Island, was charted by FAE, 1908–10, in December 1909 and named *Fiord Ezcurra* after Pedro de Ezcurra (1859–1911), Argentine politician and Minister of Agriculture in 1908, who assisted FAE (Charcot, 1912, Pl. 1). *Fjord Ezcurra* (Bongrain, 1914, Pl. 3 (upper photograph) following p. 60). *Ezcurra Fiord* (Tyrrell, 1921, p. 71). *Ezcurra Inlet* (BA chart 3213, 14.i.1929; APC, 1955, p. 9; DOS 610 sheet W 62 58, 1968). *Estero Ezcurra* (Chile. DNH chart 502, 1947). *Fiordo Ezcurra* (Argentina. CNA, 1947, p. 60). *Ensenada Ezcurra* (Argentina. MM chart 104, 1949; Pierrou, 1970, p. 353; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 120). The inlet was photographed from the air and surveyed from the ground by FIDASE, 1956–57. *Estrecho Ezcurra*, as rejected form (Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 120).
- Ezcurra, Rocas*: see Sewing-machine Needles.
- Ezeiza, Nunatak c. 82°25'S 45°00'W, was reported by AAE as lying at N end of Support Force Glacier, Pensacola Mountains (Argentina. MM, NM 21/1.xi.1964), but is not shown on USGS sheets SU 21–25/10 and 11; probably called after the town of Ezeiza near Buenos Aires.
- Factoría, Bahía, Fondeadero*: see Factory Cove.
- Factory Bluffs** 60°43'S 45°36'W, rising to 120 m S of Factory Cove, Signy Island, following biological work by BAS up to 1973 was so named in association with the cove (APC, 1975, p. 3; DOS 210 Signy Island sheet, 2–DOS 1975).
- Factory Cove** 60°43'S 45°36'W, SE arm of *Borge Bay* (q.v.), Signy Island, with the BAS station *Signy* (q.v.) situated on its E side, was charted by Borge in 1913–14 and called *Borge Havna* (Sørllé, chart, [1930]); recharted by DI in 1927 and named *Factory Cove* because the ruins of the whaling factory built by Tønsbergs Hvalfangeri A/S in 1920–21 stand on its SE shore (BA chart 3213, 14.i.1929; APC, 1955, p. 9; DOS 210 Signy Island sheet, 1–DOS 1973). *Fontheadero Factoría* (Argentina. MM chart 31, 1930). The bay was further charted by DI in 1933. *Inner Harbour* (Nelson, 1933). *Borge Harbour* (Marr, 1935, p. 382). *Bahía Factoría* (Argentina. MM, 1958b, p. 46; Pierrou, 1970, p. 355).
- Failliepes Coast*: see Fallières Coast.
- Faillières Coast, Kust*: see Fallières Coast.
- Fairweather, Cabo, Cap*: see Fairweather, Cape.
- Fairweather, Cape** 65°02'S 61°04'W, dividing Nordenskjöld Coast from Oscar II Coast, was surveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in November 1947 and named after Capt. Alexander Fairweather, Master of *Balæna*, one of the barques of DWE (*Balæna Valley*, q.v.) (BA chart 3570, 27.vi.1952; APC, 1955, p. 9; BA chart 3570, 27.ix.1957). *Cabo Fairweather* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 324; Pierrou, 1970, p. 356; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 121). *Cabo Sinclair* (Argentina. MM chart 121, 1954). *Cap Fairweather* (France. SHM, 1954, p. 412). The cape was further surveyed by FIDS in 1955. *Cabo Buen Tiempo* [translation of English name] (Argentina. MM chart 129, 1957). *Buen Tiempo* (Merritt, 1959, p. 436). *Mys Ferveter* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). *Mys Ferueter* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 24).
- Fairweather, Estrecho*: see Tay, Firth of.
- Faith, Mount** 69°37'S 64°29'W, N-most of the three main peaks of *Eternity Range* (q.v.), central Graham Land, rising to 2 650 m, was photographed from the air by Ellsworth, 21 and 23 November 1935, and so named in association with Mount Hope and Mount Charity "because we had to have faith, and we hoped for charity in the midst of cold hospitality" (Ellsworth, 1936b, p. 8, map p. 4; Joerg, 1937, map facing p. 444; APC, 1962, p. 12; DOS sheet W 69 64, 1963). *Monte Fé* [translation of English name] (Otero Espasandin, 1943, p. 15).
- Falcon(')(s) Island*: see Table Island.
- Falda, Monte*: see Celsius Peak.
- Falkland Harbor*: see Falkland Harbour.
- Falkland Harbour** 60°44'S 45°03'W, between Powell Island and Christoffersen Island, was probably discovered by Brisbane (*Brisbane Heights*, q.v.) in 1823 (Marr, 1935, p. 311); charted by Sørllé in 1912 and named *Falklands [sic] Harbour* after the factory ship *Falkland* (Kapt. N. Christophersen), of Rethval Whaling Company, Oslo, operating under British licence and anchoring in this harbour, 1911–12 and 1912–13 (Sørllé, chart, 1912; BA, 1916, p. 412). *Puerto Falkland* (Argentina. MM chart 31, 1930). *Falkland Havna* (Sørllé, chart, [1930]). The harbour was recharted by DI in 1933. *Falkland Harbour* (BA chart 1775, 17.viii.1934; APC, 1955, p. 9). *Falkland Harbor* (USHO, 1943, p. 71; USBGN, 1956, p. 124). *Puerto Malvinas*, from *Islas Malvinas*, the Argentine name for the Falkland Islands (Argentina. MM, 1957b, p. 7; Pierrou, 1970, p. 7).
- Falkland Havna*: see Falkland Harbour.
- Falkland Islands(') Dependencies, Dependency*: see British Antarctic Territory.
- Falkland, Puerto*: see Falkland Harbour.
- Falklands Harbour*: see Falkland Harbour.
- Fallen Angel 61°09'S 54°45'W, beach WSW of Walker Point, Elephant Island, was so called by BAS (Croxall and Kirkwood, 1979, Map 29.1).
- Fallières Coast**, W coast of Graham Land from head of Bourgeois Fjord to Cape Jeremy, was in part roughly charted by FAE, 1908–10, on 15 January 1909. The name *Terre Fallières* was applied to the coast between the S entrance of Bourgeois Fjord and the limit of FAE discoveries in c. 69°00'S, after Clément Armand Fallières (1841–1931), President of France, 1906–13, who in March 1906 approved the appointment of the Commission Scientifique for FAE, 1903–05 (Charcot, 1910, map facing p. 370; 1912, Pl. 1). *Fallières Küste* (Nordenskjöld, 1911a, Karte 1). *Fallières Land* (Charcot, 1911b, map facing p. 348). *Terres Fallières* (Bongrain, 1914, vue 36 following p. 36). *Fallières Coast* (Shackleton, 1919, end map; BA, 1930, p. 84; [head of Bourgeois Fjord to Cape Berteaux] USBGN, 1947, p. 162; [as now defined] BA chart 3570, 5.i.1951; APC, 1955, p. 9; DCS 601 sheet 68 66, 1955; USBGN, 1956, p. 124; DOS 610 sheet W 69 68, 1963). *Fallières Kust* (Shackleton, [1921], end map). *Tierra de Fallières* (Hoxmark, 1924). *Fallières Kysten* (Aagaard, 1930, end map). Resurvey of the whole coast by BGLE in 1936–37 led to its redefinition. *Costa de Fallières* (Argentina. IGM map, 1946). *Tierra Fallières* (Sgrosso, 1948, p. 182). The coast was further surveyed by FIDS from "Stonington Island", 1948–49. *Costa Fallières* (Argentina. MM chart 110, 1949; Pierrou, 1970, p. 358; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 121). *Terra de Hearst*, referring to S part (*Hearst Island*, q.v.) (Zavatti, 1958, Tav. 9). *Faillières [sic] Kust* (Knapp, 1958, p. 573). *Faillières [sic] Coast* (BA, 1961, p. 172). *Bereg Fal'yera* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). *Failliepes [sic] Coast* (USAF chart GNC–24, 1976).

*Fallières, Costa (de), Ku(ü)st(e), Kysten, Land, Terre(s), Tierra (de)*: see Fallières Coast.

*Falsa*: see False Bay (Livingston Island).

*Falsa Aguila, Pico*: see Helmet Peak.

*Falsa Aguja, Morro*: see Helmet Peak.

*Falsa Aguja, Pico*: see Friesland, Mount or Helmet Peak.

*Falsa, Bahía, Baia, Baie, Bucht*: see False Bay (Livingston Island).

*Falsa, Isla*: see False Island.

*Falsa Isla, Punta*: see False Island Point.

*Falsa Punta Rancho* [= false camp point] 63°01'S 60°34'W, NE of Låvebrua Island at SW approach to Neptunes Bellows, Deception Island, was so called by AAE, 1947–48, in contrast to the Argentine name for *Baily Head* (q.v.) (Argentina. MM chart 100, 1949). *Punta Falsa Punta Rancho* [sic] (Pierrou, 1970, p. 358).

*Falsa Punta Rancho, Punta*: see Falsa Punta Rancho.

*Falsa (Punta) Redonda, Punta*: see False Round Point.

*Falsche Bay*: see False Bay (Livingston Island).

*False, Bahía*: see False Bay (Anvers Island) or False Bay (Livingston Island).

*False Bai(e)*: see False Bay (Livingston Island).

**False Bay** 62°43'S 60°22'W, between Miers Bluff and Barnard Point, S coast of Livingston Island, was probably first entered and charted by Palmer in November 1820 (Palmer, 1820–21, 15 November 1820); so named because of the possibility in thick weather of confusion between this feature and nearby *South Bay* (q.v.), where Johnsons Dock was frequented by the early sealers (Fildes, 1821c; BA chart 1238, 7.ix.1839; 3205, 25.iii.1937; APC, 1955, p. 9; BA chart 3205, 23.xi.1962). *Elephant Bays*, after the elephant seal, referring collectively to this feature, South Bay and Walker Bay (Davis, 1821–22, 11 December 1821). *Baie False* (Powell, 1824a, map facing p. 5). *Palmer's Bay*, after Capt. N. B. Palmer (*Palmer Archipelago*, q.v.) (Weddell, 1825a, map facing p. 132). *Palmer's Bucht* (Weddell, 1827, third end map). *Falsche* [sic] *Bay* (Fildes, 1827, p. 460). *Palmer's Bay* (Fildes, 1829). *Palmer's or False Bay* (Powell, chart, 1831). *Bahía de Palmer* (Spain. DNH chart 458, 1861). *False Bai* (Friederichsen, 1895, Tafel 7 facing p. 304). *Bahía Falsa* (Riso Patron S., 1908, end map; Pierrou, 1970, p. 356; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 121). *False Baie* (Charcot, 1912, Pl. 11). *Baie de Palmer ou False Bay* (Charcot, 1912, Pl. 1). *Baie d'Ereby (South Bay)*, in error (Bongrain, 1914, Pl. 3 (lower photograph) following p. 60). *South Bay*, in error (USHO chart 1132, 1930). The bay was recharted by DI in 1935. *Palmer Bay (False Bay)* (USHO, 1943, p. 100). *Bahía False* (Argentina. MM chart ZZ, 1948). The bay was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57, and surveyed from the ground by FIDS, 1958–59. *Baia Falsa* (Zavatti, 1958, Tav. 9). *Falsa* (Hernández P. and Azcárate M., 1971, map p. 19). *Baie Falsa, Bucht Falsa* (del Valle and others, 1974, p. 4).

**False Bay** 64°33'S 62°51'W, SW side of Schollaert Channel between Andrews Point and Ryswyck Point, Anvers Island, was charted by DI in 1929 and so named in association with *False Island* (q.v.) (BA chart 3213, 14.i.1929; APC, 1955, p. 9). *Bahía False* (Argentina. MM chart 106, 1949). *Bahía Hidalgo* [= noble bay] (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 265). Air photography by FIDASE, 1956–57, showed that the feature should be regarded as part of Schollaert Channel, and the name *False Bay* was rejected (APC, 1959a, p. 6). *Bahía Teniente Pérez Ciccone*, after Tte Pérez Ciccone, of the Argentine Air Force, a member of a FATA detachment who died on

active service (Argentina. MM chart 129, 1957; Pierrou, 1970, p. 685).

**False Cape Renard** 65°02'S 63°50'W, WSW of Cape Renard, was roughly charted by BeAE on 12 February 1898, when a landing was made in the vicinity and the name *The Needles* was applied collectively to this feature and Cape Renard, which are similar in appearance (Arctowski, 1901a, photographs p. 176–77); further charted by FAE, 1908–10 and named *Faux Cap Renard* (Charcot, 1910, p. 68) or *False Cape Renard* (Charcot, [1911b], p. 68; APC, 1959a, p. 6; BA chart 3572, 12.viii.1960). *Cape Renard* (USHO chart 6653, 1946). The feature was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57. *False, Île, Isla*: see False Island.

**False Island** 64°31'S 62°53'W, W side of Schollaert Channel, off Parker Peninsula, Anvers Island, was roughly charted by FAE, 1903–05; recharted and named by DI in 1927 (BA chart 3213, 14.i.1929; APC, 1959a, p. 6; BA chart 3566, 16.x.1959); further charted by BGLE in January 1936 (Rymill, 1938b). *Isla Falsa* (Chile. DNH chart 510, 1947; Pierrou, 1970, p. 357). *Isla False* (Chile. DNH chart LI, 1947). *False Islet* (USHO, 1947, p. 6; BA, 1948, p. 192; chart 3213, 6.x.1950; APC, 1955, p. 9). *Île False* (France. SHM chart 5242, 1951). The island was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57. *Islote Falso* (Chile. DNH chart 1501, 1962). *Islote False* (Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 122).

**False Island Point** 63°56'S 57°20'W, S point of Vega Island and SW entrance point of Pastorizo Bay, Erebus and Terror Gulf, was roughly mapped as an island by SwAE in February 1902; resurveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in 1945, shown to be connected to Vega Island by an isthmus, and named descriptively (BA chart 3205, 23.ix.1949; APC, 1955, p. 9; BAS 250 sheet SP 21–22/13, 1–DOS 1974). *Punta Isla Falsa* (Chile. DNH chart L, 1951). *Punta Falsa Isla* (Cordini, 1955, p. 64; Pierrou, 1970, p. 357; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 121). *Mys Fols-Ayland* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961).

*False Islet, Islote*: see False Island.

**False Ridge** 61°17'S 54°03'W, NE of Cape Bowles, Clarence Island, was so called by JSEEIG (Furse, 1979, map p. 130).

**False Round Point** 61°54'S 57°59'W, W entrance point of Venus Bay, King George Island, was roughly charted by the early sealers, c. 1822; recharted by DI in 1937 and so named because of its similarity to *Round Point* (q.v.) to the W (BA chart 3205, 2.ix.1938; APC, 1955, p. 9; BA chart 3205, 23.xi.1962). *Punta Falsa Redonda* [translation of English name] (Argentina. MM chart 64, 1939; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 122). *Punta False Round* (Argentina. MM chart 104, 1949). The point was photographed from the air by FIDASE and surveyed from the ground by FIDS, 1956–58. *Falsa Punta Redonda* (Argentina. MM chart 126, 1957). *Mys Fols-Raund* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 24). *Punta Falsa Punta Redonda* [sic] (Pierrou, 1970, p. 358). *Mys Fols-Raund-Poynt* (Govorukha and Simonov, 1973b, map p. 369).

*False Round, Punta*: see False Round Point.

**Falso Cabo Charles** 64°05'S 61°00'W, SE of Cape Herschel, Danco Coast, was so called by AAE in contrast to the Argentine name for *Cape Herschel* (q.v.) (Argentina. MM chart OO (b), 1954). *Falso Cabo Charlos* (Di Lena, 1956, map p. 95).

*Falso Cabo Charlos*: see Falso Cabo Charles.

*Falso, Islote*: see False Island.

*Falucho, Glaciar*: see Recovery Glacier.

*Fal'yera, Bereg*: see Fallières Coast.

*Fame, Isolotto della*: see Bob Island.

*Famine, Île, Îlot*: see Bob Island.

*Fançais, Caleta*: see Français Cove.

**Fanfare Island** 65°13'S 64°12'W, NE-most of the Argentine Islands, was surveyed by FIDS from Faraday in 1960 and so named in association with *Herald Reef* (q.v.) (APC, 1962, p. 12; DOS 210 Argentine Islands sheet, 1964).

**Fang Buttress** 64°41'S 63°20'W, rising to c. 650 m in Osterrieth Range, Anvers Island, was photographed from the air by FIDASE and surveyed from the ground by FIDS from "Arthur Harbour", 1955–57; named descriptively (APC, 1959a, p. 6; BA chart 3566, 16.x.1959).

*Fanning, Cabo*: see Fanning, Cape.

**Fanning, Cape** 72°23'S 60°45'W, N entrance point of Violante Inlet, Black Coast, was seen from the air by USAS, 30 December 1940, and owing to an error in navigation wrongly located in c. 73°00'S 59°10'W (USAAF chart [LR-74], 1942); later described as between Gruening Glacier and Violante Inlet, in c. 72°50'S 58°55'W, and named after Capt. Edmund Fanning (1769–1841), of Stonington, Conn., who promoted Antarctic exploration through his sealing and whaling business and his writing (Fanning, 1834) (USBGN, 1947, p. 163; USHO chart 2562, 1947); resurveyed by FIDS-RARE from "Stonington Island" in November 1947 and correctly located (Ronne, 1948b, map p. 357; APC, 1955, p. 9; DCS 601 sheet 72 60, 1956; USGS sketch map Palmer Land (North Part), 1979). *Cabo Fanning* (Argentina. MM chart N-"P"-1, 1952; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 122). *Mys Fanning* (Baranov and others, 1954, map p. 283). The cape was photographed from the air by USN, 1966–69. [Fanning Ridge, South Georgia, is also named after Capt. E. Fanning (Hattersley-Smith, 1980b, p. 38).]

*Fanning, Mys*: see Fanning Cape.

*Fannings Hafen, Harbo(ur)*: see Yankee Harbour.

*Fanning('s) Islands*: see South Shetland Islands.

**Faraday** 65°15'S 64°16'W, BAS station on Marina Point, Galindez Island, *Argentine Islands* (q.v.), was first established on *Winter Island* (q.v.) in 1947; re-established on *Galindez Island* (q.v.) in February 1954; referred to as "*Argentine Islands*" or "*Base F*". "*Arzhentayn-Aylands*" (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 24). "*Argentine Island*" (Soviet Union. GUGK map 221, 1973). From 15 August 1977 the station was renamed *Faraday* after Michael Faraday (1791–1867), English chemist and physicist, who discovered electro-magnetic induction, thus introducing the basic principle of the electric motor and dynamo, in 1831; Director, Royal Institution, London, 1825–58 (BA, 1977, p. 1; SPRI, 1978a, p. 68; APC, 1980, p. 3; BAS sheet Misc. 2, 1981; BA chart 3573, 20.iv.1984). "*Faraday Base*", "*Faraday Station*" (BAS, 1977c, p. 4 and photograph facing p. 8).

"*Faraday Base*": see Faraday.

*Faraday, Cabo, Cap*: see Faraday, Cape.

**Faraday, Cape** 60°38'S 45°04'W, N point of Powell Island, was charted by Powell and Palmer, 11 December 1821, and named presumably after M. Faraday (*Faraday*, q.v.) (Powell, 1822b, p. 10; chart, 1822a; BA chart 1238, 7.ix.1839; 1775, 17.viii.1934; APC, 1955, p. 10). *Cap Faraday* (Powell, 1824a, map facing p. 5). *Cap Farraday* [sic] (Powell, 1824b, p. 107). The cape was further charted by Weddell in January 1823 and called *Brisbanes Bluff* after Capt. M. Brisbane (*Brisbane Heights*, q.v.) (Weddell, 1825a, map facing p. 25). *Brisbanes Vorgebirge* (Weddell, 1827, second end map). *Cap Faradey* [sic] (Vincendon-Dumoulin, atlas, 1847, Pl. 43). *Kap Faradey*

[sic] (Fricker, 1898, map p. 119). *Cabo Faraday* (Riso Patron S., 1908, end map; Pierrou, 1970, p. 359). *Kapp Faraday* (Sørle, chart, [1930]). The cape was recharted by DI in 1933. *Cape Farraday* [sic] (Hobbs, 1939a, p. 29).

*Faraday, Kapp*: see Faraday, Cape.

"*Faraday Station*": see Faraday.

*Faradey, Cap, Kap*: see Faraday, Cape.

*Faravey, Gora*: see Faraway, Mount.

*Farawayfjellet, Mont(e)*: see Faraway, Mount.

**Faraway, Mount** 79°12'S 28°50'W, highest peak (1 180 m) in Theron Mountains, Coats Land, was surveyed by TAE in December 1956 and so named because, after days of sledging, the survey party never seemed to be any nearer to it (Fuchs and Hillary, 1958f, p. 58 and map p. 100; APC, 1959a p. 6; DOS 610 sheet 79 28/30, 1963). *Farawayfjellet* (Fuchs and Hillary, 1958b, p. 157). *Har Hamirhakeem* [translation of English name] (Fuchs and Hillary, 1958a, map p. 94). *Langtiborte-Bjerget* [translation of English name] (Fuchs and Hillary, 1958c, p. 77). *Monte Faraway* (Fuchs and Hillary, 1959e, map p. 116). *Mont Faraway* (Fuchs and Hillary, 1959g, p. 69). *Mount Fuarauai* [sic] (Fuchs and Hillary, 1959c, Vol. 1, map p. 156). *Dalekou Horou* [translation of English name] (Fuchs and Hillary, 1960b, p. 67). *Daljna Gora* [translation of English name] (Fuchs and Hillary, 1960a, p. 53). *Gora Faravey* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). *Faraway (Távoli) Csúcs* (Fuchs and Hillary, 1962, p. 72).

Faraway Nunataks 61°58'S 57°40'W, rising to c. 150 m on W side of Destruction Bay, King George Island, were so called by PAE because of their distance from "Arctowski Station" (Birkenmajer, 1984, p. 169 and map Fig. 19, p. 173). *Dalekie Nunataki* [translation of English name] (Birkenmajer, 1984, p. 169).

*Faraway (Távoli) Csúcs*: see Faraway, Mount.

*Farewell Felsen, Island, Ö, Pointe*: see Farewell Rock.

*Farewell, Roca*: see Farewell Rock or Spert Island.

*Farewell, Roccie, Roche(r)(s)*: see Farewell Rock.

**Farewell Rock** 63°52'S 61°01'W, off SW Trinity Island, Palmer Archipelago, was roughly charted by Hoseason in 1824 and, together with nearby smaller rocks, named *Farewell Rocks* (Powell, chart, 1828; BA chart 1238, 7.ix.1839). *Roche Farewell* (d'Urville, 1838, map following p. 1 170). *Pointe Farewell* (d'Urville, 1842, p. 20). *Roca Farewell* (Spain. DH chart 458, 1861). *Farewell Rock* (Blunt, chart, 1864; BA chart 3205, 31.x.1921; APC, 1955, p. 10; BA chart 3560, 7.iv.1961). *Farewell Felsen* (Friederichsen, 1895, Tafel 7 facing p. 304). *Roccie Farewell* (Gerlache, 1902a, end map). *Roches Farewell* (Gerlache, 1902b, p. 140). *Rocher Farewell* (Carcot, 1912, Pl. 1). *Farewell Ö* (HA chart, 1928). The rock was photographed from the air by FIDASE in 1956. *Farewell Island* (USHO, 1961, p. 142).

*Farewell Rock*: see Spert Island.

*Farewell Rocks*: see Farewell Rock.

*Farias, Punta*: see Skottsberg Point.

**Farman Nunatak** 64°25'S 61°07'W, rising to 665 m on SE side of Hughes Bay, 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 Henry Farman (1874–1958), Anglo-French aviator and aircraft designer, who carried the first aeroplane passenger in 1908 (APC, 1960, p. 4; BA chart 3566, 25.viii.1961).

*Faro, Bahía del*: see South Bay (Doumer Island).

*Faro, Roca*: see Column Rock.

*Farraday, Cap(e)*: see Faraday, Cape.

*Farrel, Paso*: see Benz Pass.

*Fauletinsel*: see Paulet Island.

**Faulkner Nunatak** 69°36'S 71°42'W, rising to c. 200 m at head of Lazarev Bay, N Alexander Island, following survey by BAS from "Fossil Bluff", 1975–76, was named after Harold T. Faulkner, USN, who supervised photographic work on ODF, 1969, as Leading Chief, Squadron VXE–6 Photo Division (APC, 1980, p. 3).

*Faul, Mys, Point, Punta*: see Foul Point.

*Faure Archipel, Eilanden*: see Faure Islands.

**Fauré Inlet** 72°37'S 70°48'W, off George VI Ice Shelf on S side of Monteverdi Peninsula, S Alexander Island, was mapped by BAS from USLANDSAT imagery of January 1973; in association with the names of composers in this area, named after Gabriel Fauré (1845–1924), French composer (APC, 1980, p. 3; BA chart 3175, 7.xii.1984).

**Faure Islands** 68°06'S 68°52'W, in N Marguerite Bay, S of Adelaide, including Dismal Island, Lurker Rock and Pipkin Rock, were charted by FAE, 1908–10, in January 1909 and named *Îles Maurice Faure*, after Emile-Louis-Maurice Faure (1850–1919), French scholar and statesman (Charcot, 1912, Pl. 1). *Maurice Faure Islands* (BA chart 3175, 9.x.1914; 1948, p. 211). *Maurice Faure Oÿane* (HA chart, 1927). *Maurice Faure Island*, following the work of USAS and incorrectly showing only one island (USAAF chart [LR–74], 1942). *Islas Mauricio Faure* incorrectly shown in 67°57'S 69°15'W (Argentina. IGM map, 1946). *Islotes Harriague*, so called by AAE after Capt. Silvano Harriague, of the Argentine Navy, commanding *Primero de Mayo* in 1943 (Argentina. MM chart 109, 1949). *Islotes Maurice Faure* ([incorrectly shown in 68°00'S 69°05'W] Argentina. MM chart 109, 1949; [correctly shown] Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 197). The islands were surveyed by FIDS from "Stonington Island" in 1949. *Faure Islands* (USBGN, 1951, p. 20; APC, 1959a, p. 6; BA chart 3571, 14.vii.1961). *Islotes Faure* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 297; [incorrectly shown in 68°00'S 69°07'W] Argentina. MM chart 133, 1957; [correctly indicated] Pierrou, 1970, p. 360). *Îlots Maurice Faure* (France. SHM, 1954, p. 49). *Islotes Mauricio Faure* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 332). *Faure Islets* (APC, 1955, p. 10; DCS 601 sheet 68 68, 1955). *Maurice Faure (Faure) Islands* (USHO, 1956, p. 35). *Faure Archipel, Faure Eilanden, Maurice Faure Eilanden* (Knapp, 1958, p. 573, 579). *Islotes Marinero Ciotti*, after an Argentine sailor (*Kirkwood Islands*, q.v.) (Argentina. MM, NM 140/15.viii.1959; chart 133, 1960). *Ostrova For* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). *Marinero Ciotti* (Argentina. MM chart 110, 1963).

*Faure Islets, Islotes*: see Faure Islands.

*Faure, Pasaje*: see Faure Passage.

**Faure Passage** 68°14'S 68°55'W, running NW–SE clear of danger to ships between Faure Islands and Kirkwood Islands, Marguerite Bay, was named *Pasaje Faure* by AAE in association with *Faure Islands* (q.v.). *Faure Passage*, following hydrographic survey from HMS *Endurance* (Capt. C. J. Isacke, RN) in 1973 (BA, 1974, p. 204; APC, 1975, p. 3; BA chart 3571, 6.v.1983).

*Faux Cap Renard*: see False Cap Renard.

**Favé, Île** c. 65°03'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 Louis-Eugène-Napoléon Favé (b. 1853), French hydrographic engineer (Charcot, 1906b, p. 475; Matha and Rey, 1911, Pl. 3).

*Faylds, Poluostrov*: see Fildes Peninsula.

*Faylds, Proliv*: see Fildes Strait.

*Faynal, Skala*: see Final Rock.

*Fazel', Mys*: see Vahsel, Kap.

*Fazel', Zaliv*: see Vahsel Bay.

"F", Cabo c. 75°09'S 24°00'W, ephemeral promontory in Brunt Ice Front, NE of Halley, was so designated by AAE, 1955–56 (Argentina. MM, 1957a, p. 194; Pierrou, 1970, p. 355).

Federico Puga Borne, Paso, has not been identified ([as rejected name] Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 122).

*Feijoo, Caleta*: see Adie Inlet.

*Feldkotter, Gora*: see Feldkotter, Mount.

**Feldkotter, Mount** 84°06'S 56°06'W, rising to 1 510 m in S Neptune Range, Pensacola Mountains, was surveyed from the ground by USGS and photographed from the air by USN, 1963–64; named after Henry H. J. Feldkotter, USN, aviation electrician, "Ellsworth Station", winter 1958 (USGS sheet SV 21–30/1, 1968; APC, 1974, p. 4). *Gora Feldkotter* (Soviet Union. MMF map V-21-V-30, 1972).

*Félicie, Cabo, Cap(e)*: see Félicie Point.

**Félicie Point** 64°42'S 63°09'W, S point of Lion Island, off SE Anvers Island, was charted by BeAE, 8 February 1898, and named *Cap Félicie* (Lecointe, map, 1899; 1900a, map facing p. 132). *Cape Félicie* (Cook, 1900, map p. xx). *Cabo Félicie* (Argentina. MM chart 106, 1949; Pierrou, 1970, p. 360). The point was resurveyed by FIDS from *Norsel* and from "Arthur Harbour" in 1955. *Félicie Point* (USBGN, 1956, p. 125; APC, 1958, p. 4; BA chart 3566, 16.x.1959). *Punta Félicie* (Chile. DNH chart 1501, 1962; IHA, 1974, p. 122). *Cabo Félicio* (Argentina. MM chart H-714, 1969).

*Félicie, Punta*: see Félicie Point.

*Félicio, Cabo*: see Félicie Point.

*Feliz Encuentro Cabo*: see Well-met, Cape.

Fellaffa Hill 61°28'S 55°38'W, rising to c. 300 m on W Gibbs Island, was so called by JSEEIG, probably because a member of the expedition fell off the hill (Furse, 1979, map p. 88).

**Fell, Mount** 73°26'S 62°16'W, rising to c. 1 370 m near head of New Bedford Inlet, Lassiter Coast, was surveyed from the ground by FIDS–RARE in December 1947, photographed from the air by USN, 1965–67, and mapped from air photographs by USGS; named after Jack W. Fell, USARP biologist in USCGC *Eastwind* and at "Palmer Station", 1965–66 (USGS sketch map Ellsworth Land–Palmer Land, 1969; APC, 1975, p. 3).

Fellow, Punta 64°24'S 61°30'W, SE point of Bluff Island, Danco Coast, was so called by CAE (Chile. DNH, 1962, p. 140; IHA, 1974, p. 123).

Fels, Pico 73°42'S 67°19'W, rising to 1 575 m SSW of Mount Vang, English Coast, was so called by AAE after a pioneer of the Argentine Air force (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter F).

*Fé, Monte*: see Faith, Mount.

**Fender Buttress** 64°36'S 61°03'W, rising to c. 1 500 m on S side of Herbert Plateau, N central Graham Land, was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57, and surveyed from the ground by FIDS from "Hope Bay", 1961–62; in association with the names of pioneers of overland mechanical transport grouped in this area, named after Guillaume Fender, of Buenos Aires, inventor of an early type of track-laying vehicle (British Patent 1 168 of 1882, taken out by J. C. Mewburn) (APC, 1964, p. 3; BAS 250 sheet SQ 19–20/4, 1–DOS 1974).

**Fenton Glacier** 73°03'S 61°48'W, flowing S into Mosby Glacier, Lassiter Coast, was photographed from the air by USN,

1965–67, and mapped from air photographs by USGS; named after Lieut. (JG) Ernest R. Fenton, USN(CEC), Officer-in-charge, "Palmer Station", 1971 (USGS sketch map Ellsworth Land–Palmer Land, 1969; APC, 1975, p. 3).

*Fer à Cheval, Île du*: see Horseshoe Island.

*Feren, Mys*: see Ferin Head.

**Ferguslie Peninsula** 60°42'S 44°33'W, between Browns Bay and Macdougall Bay, terminating in Cape Geddes, N coast of Laurie Island, was charted by SNAE in November 1903 and named after Ferguslie, the residence of J. Coats, Jr., and Maj. A. Coats, the two most generous subscribers to the expedition (*Coats Land*, q.v.) (Bruce and others, chart, [1903c]; Bruce, 1905*b*, map facing p. 322; BA, 1930, p. 50; APC, 1955, p. 10); recharted by DI in 1933. *Península Ferguslie* (Argentina. IGM map 104, 1933; Pierrou, 1970, p. 361).

*Ferguslie, Península*: see Ferguslie Peninsula.

*Ferguson, Lodowicz*: see Ferguson Glacier.

**Ferguson Channel** 64°54'S 63°00'W, S side of Bryde Island, Danco Coast, was roughly charted by BeAE in February 1898 (Lecointe, 1903, Carte 5); further charted and named in 1913–14 by David Ferguson, Scottish geologist who made geological observations in the area for the whaling firm Christian Salvesen and Co., of Leith (Ferguson, chart, 1918*a*; APC, 1960, p. 4; BA chart 3566, 25.viii.1961). *Canal Lautaro*, following survey by CAE, 1948–49, after the patrol ship *Lautaro* (Chile. DNH chart 511, 1951; IHA, 1974, p. 179). *Canal Argentino (Brazo Sur* [= south arm]) (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 256). *Canal Argentino*, referring collectively to this feature and to *Bryde Channel* (q.v.) (Argentina. MM chart 129, 1957; Pierrou, 1970, p. 171). The channel was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57. *Argentino Channel* (USBGN, 1965, p. 92). *Lautaro Channel* (Alarcón and others, 1976, p. 8). [Ferguson Peak, South Georgia, is also named after D. Ferguson (Hattersley-Smith, 1980*b*, p. 38).]

**Ferguson Glacier** 62°05'S 58°24'W, corrie glacier N of Plaza Point, Keller Peninsular, Admiralty Bay, King George Island, was so called by PAE after D. Ferguson (*Ferguson Channel*, q.v.) (Birkenmajer, 1980*b*, map Fig. 7, p. 75 and p. 76). *Lodowicz Ferguson* (Birkenmajer, 1980*b*, p. 76).

**Ferguson Nunataks** 73°33'S 63°48'W, rising to c. 1 400 m at head of Meinardus Glacier, Lassiter Coast, were photographed from the air by USN, 1965–67, and mapped from air photographs by USGS; named after Charles R. Ferguson, USARP electrician, "Palmer Station", winter 1965 (USGS sketch map Ellsworth Land–Palmer Land, 1969; APC, 1975, p. 3).

**Ferguson Ridge** 64°23'S 59°48'W, running NNW–SSE and rising to 855 m SW 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 Harry George Ferguson (1884–1960), British pioneer of tractor design from 1911 onwards (APC, 1986, p. 3).

*Ferin, Bahía, Cabo, Cape*: see Ferin Head.

**Ferin Head** 65°58'S 65°20'W, N of Holtedah Bay, Graham Coast, was roughly mapped as an island by FAE, 1908–10, and named *Île Férin* after A. Férin, French Vice-Consul at the time in Ponta Delgada, Azores, who assisted the expedition (Charcot, 1910, p. 366; 1912. Pl. 1). *Ferin Island* (BA, 1916, photograph facing p. 407; chart 3175, 1934). *Ferin Oya* (HA chart 1927). *Férin Island* (AGS map, [1929*c*]). *Ferrin* [sic] Island

(Wilkins, 1929, map facing p. 374). The feature was remapped as a headland by BGLE in 1935. *Ferin Head* (Rymill, 1938*a*, map facing p. 400; BA chart 3196, 12.xi.1948; APC, 1955, p. 10; DOS 610 sheet W 65 64, 1959). *Promontorio de Ferrin* [sic] (Rymill and others, 1943, map p. 96). *Bahía Ferin*, in error (Chile. DNH chart LII, 1947). *Cabo Ferin Head* (Argentina. MM chart 107, 1949). *Cabo Ferin* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 286; Pierrou, 1970, p. 361; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 123). The feature was photographed from the air by FIDASE and surveyed from the ground by FIDS from "Prospect Point", 1956–57. *Ferin-Khed* (Nudel'man, 1960, loose map). *Cape Ferin* (USHO, 1961, p. 182). *Mys Ferin* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). *Morro Ferin*, as rejected form (Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 123).

*Ferin Head*: see Lawson Peak.

*Ferin Head, Cabo*: see Ferin Head.

*Férin, Île*: see Ferin Head or Miller Heights.

*Férin, Isla*: see Sphinx Island.

*Fe(é)rin Island*: see Ferin Head.

*Ferin-Khed, Morro, Mys, Oya*: see Ferin Head.

**Fernández Grellet, Caleta** 61°56'S 58°21'W, SE of Pottinger Point, King George Island, was so called by AAE after the first Commander of the Argentine station "Teniente Camara" (*Half Moon Island*, q.v.) (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter F). *Jabłoński Bay*, so called by PAE after Dr Bolesław Jabłoński, ornithologist with PAE, 1978–79, 1979–80 (Birkenmajer, 1984, p. 170 and map Fig. 7). *Zatoka Jabłońskiego* (Birkenmajer, 1984, p. 170).

*Fernando, Isla*: see Tangent Island.

*Ferrara, Gora*: see Ferrara, Mount.

**Ferrara, Mount** 82°15'S 41°25'W, rising to 880 m in Panzarini Hills, Argentina Range, Pensacola Mountains, was photographed from the air during a USN non-stop flight by a P2V-2N Neptune aircraft from McMurdo Sound, Ross Dependency, to the Weddell Sea and back, 13 January 1956, and named after CPO Frederick J. Ferrara, USN, crew chief on that flight, in association with the names of other crew members in this area ([shown in c. 81°00'S 30°00'W] NGS map, 1957*b*; [shown in c. 82°00'S 38°00'W] USBGN, 1960, p. 3; AGS map, 1962*b*; [correctly shown] USGS sheet SU 21–25/11, 1968; APC, 1974, p. 4). *Gora Ferrara* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). The feature was surveyed from the ground on US Pensacola Mountain Project, 1965–66 (Huffman and Schmidt, 1966). *Nunatak Pergamino*, after the Argentine town (Argentina. MD 1978, letter P).

*Ferraz, Isla(s)*: see Sampaio Ferraz, Île.

*Ferreira, Cabo*: see Ferreyra, Cabo.

**Ferrell Nunatak** 83°54'S 54°53'W, rising to 1 615 m on W side of Iroquios Plateau, Neptune Range, Pensacola Mountains, was surveyed from the ground by USGS and photographed from the air by USN, 1963–64; named after James T. Ferrell, USARP construction mechanic, "Ellsworth Station", winter 1958 (USGS sheet SU 21–25/13, 1969; APC, 1974, p. 4).

**Ferré, Punta** 65°36'S 65°40'W, NE coast of Renaud Island, Bischoe Islands, was so called by AAE after an Argentine governor (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter F).

*Ferrer, Bajos, Bancos*: see Ferrer Rocks.

*Ferrer, Monte*: see Ehrlich, Mount.

**Ferrer Point** 62°30'S 59°42'W, head of Discovery Bay, Greenwich Island, was called *Punta López* by CAE, 1947, after Tte S. López A. (*López Nunatak*, q.v.) (Vila Labra, 1947, map p. 201); following hydrographic survey by CAE, 1950–51,

- named *Punta Ferrer* after Tte 1° (N) Fernando Ferrer Fougá, of the Argentine Navy, hydrographic officer in the transport ship *Angamos*, CAE, 1946–47 and 1950–51 (Chile. DNH chart 500, 1951; IHA, 1974, p. 123). *Punta Teniente Ferrer* (Chile. DNH chart 1405, 1961). The point was further charted by an RN Hydrographic Survey Unit from HMS *Protector* in 1964. *Ferrer Point* (BA, 1965, p. 30; chart 1774, 19.vii.1968; APC, 1974, p. 4).
- Ferrer, Punta*: see Ferrer Point.
- Ferrer Rocks** 64°42'S 62°48'W, off Ketley Point, Rongé Island, Danco Coast, were charted by CAE in 1950–51, and named *Bancos Ferrer* after F. Ferrer F. (*Ferrer Point*, q.v.) (Chile. DNH chart 511, 1951); photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57. *Bajos Ferrer* (Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 123). *Ferrer Rocks* (APC, 1980, p. 3).
- Ferreya, Cabo** 64°36'S 62°03'W, SE point of Nansen Island, Danco Coast, was so called by AAE after Miguel A. Ferreyra, a sailor lost in *Fournier* (*Ryswyck Island*, q.v.) (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter F). *Cabo Ferreira* [sic] (Argentina. AA, NM 11/1.vi.1979).
- Ferrier Peninsula** 60°43'S 44°26'W, forming E extremity of Laurie Island and terminating in Cape Dundas, was roughly charted by Weddell in 1823; further charted by SNAE in 1903 and named after James G. Ferrier, Secretary of SNAE and for many years secretary to W. S. Bruce, Commander of the expedition (Bruce and others, chart, [1903c]; Bruce, 1905b, map facing p. 322; BA, 1930, p. 50; APC, 1955, p. 10). *Península Ferrier* [incorrectly referring to the peninsula terminating in *Cape Whitson*, q.v.] (Argentina. IGM map 104, 1933; [correctly indicated] Argentina. MM, 1945, p. 278). The peninsula was recharted by DI in 1933. *Península Foster* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 190).
- Ferrier, Peninsula*: see Ferrier Peninsula.
- Ferrin Island, Promontorio de*: see Ferin Head.
- Fert-of-Tey, Zaliv*: see Tay, Firth of.
- Feru(v)eter, Mys*: see Fairweather, Cape.
- F. Estay, Islote*: see Estay Rock.
- Feudo, Sierra del*: see Fief Mountains.
- F. Guégen, Sommet*: see Guéguen, Pic.
- Fiandre, Baia delle*: see Flandres Bay.
- Fiat, Isla*: see Watchkeeper, The.
- Fidase Peak** 63°23'S 57°33'W, rising to 880 m on W side of *Mott Snowfield* (q.v.), 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 the snowfield, named after FIDASE led by P. G. Mott (APC, 1964, p. 3; BAS 250 sheet SP 21–21/13, 1–DOS 1974). *Eidase* [sic] Peak (USOO chart 6941, 1966).
- Fidel Estay, Islote*: see Estay Rock.
- Fid, The** 68°39'S 65°58'W, rising to 1 640 m W of Mercator Ice Piedmont, Bowman Coast, was photographed from the air by USAS, 28 September 1940; surveyed from the ground by FIDS from “Stonington Island” in 1958 and 1960; named from its shape resembling that of the conical wooden pin, or fid, used in splicing (APC, 1962, p. 12; DOS 610 sheet W 68 64, 1963).
- Fief, Monts du*: see Fief Mountains.
- Fief Mountains** 64°52'S 63°29'W, rising to 1 415 m and including Luigi Peak and Janssen Peak, SW Wiencke Island, were roughly mapped by BeAE in February 1898, when the name *Sierra du Fief* was applied to all the mountains in central Wiencke Island, after Prof. Jean du Fief, Secretary, Société Royale Belge de Géographie, and a member of the Commission de la *Belgica* (Lecoite, map, 1899; Gerlache, 1900b, p. 475; Lecoite, 1900a, map facing p. 132); the name was later limited to the present feature (BA chart 3205, 1.iii.1929; Pierrou, 1970, p. 326; APC, 1955, p. 9; BA chart 2572, 29.xi.74; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 107). *Monts du Fief* (Arctowski, 1900, p. 120). The mountains were further surveyed by FAE, 1903–05, and by FIDS from “Port Lockroy” in 1944. *Sierra del Feudo* [Spanish translation of personal name] (Chile. DNH chart LI, 1947). *du Fief Sierra* (BA chart 3213, 25.iv.1952). The mountains were resurveyed by FIDS from *Norsel* and from “Arthur Harbour” in 1955. *Fief Mountains* (APC, 1960, p. 4; BA chart 3566, 25.viii.1961). *Sierra du Fief Range* (USHO, 1963, p. 159). *Sierra DuFief* (USBGN, 1965, p. 96). *Fief Mountains (Sierra du Fief)* (BA, 1976, p. 3).
- Fief, Sierra du*: see Fief Mountains.
- Field, Détroit de*: see Fildes Strait or Maxwell Bay.
- Field Glacier** 67°09'S 66°21'W, flowing W in to Lallemand Fjord, Loubet Coast, was photographed from the air by FIDASE and surveyed from the ground by FIDS from “Detaillie Island”, 1956–59; in association with the names of glaciologists grouped in this area, named after William Bradhurst Osgood Field (b. 1904), American glaciologist and surveyor; sometime Research Fellow, American Geographical Society, NY (APC, 1960, p. 4; BA chart 3571, 14.vii.1961).
- Fielding Col** 68°52'S 66°59'W, at c. 550 m SE of Baudin Peaks, Rasmussen Peninsula, Fallières Coast, was surveyed by FIDS from “Stonington Island”, 1967–69, and named after Harold Michael Fielding (b. 1944), who carried out the survey (APC, 1974, p. 4; BAS 250P sheet SR 19–20/2, 1–DOS 1978).
- Field's Détroit*: see Fildes Strait.
- Fields Str*: see Maxwell Bay.
- Field's Strait*: see Fildes Strait.
- Field Strait, Strasse, Stretto*: see Fildes Strait.
- Fielid, Estrecho*: see Fildes Strait.
- Fierle Bay*: see Roberts Inlet.
- Fierle Peak** 83°25'S 50°58'W, rising to c. 1 960 m S 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 Gerard R. Fierle, USARP meteorologist-in-charge, “Ellsworth Station”, winter 1957 (USGS sheet SU 21–25/14, 1969; APC, 1974, p. 4).
- Fierro, Punta*: see Iquique, Punta.
- Figaro Nunatak** 70°07'S 70°44'W, rising to c. 200 m near E end of Mozart Ice Piedmont, N Alexander Island, following map compilation by FIDS in 1959 from air photographs taken by RARE in 1947, was named in association with the ice piedmont after Mozart's opera *The marriage of Figaro* (1786) ([in 69°56'S 70°57'W] APC, 1961, p. 2; BA chart 3571, 14.vii.1961; Searle, 1963, end map; [co-ordinates corrected from USLANDSAT imagery of January 1973] APC, 1977, p. 13; BAS 250P sheet SR 19–20/9, 2–DOS 1982). *Figaru* [sic] *Nunatak* (USHO chart 16384–5, 1961).
- Figaru Nunatak*: see Figaro Nunatak.
- Figueroa, Islote*: see Mansilla, Isla.
- Figueroa, Punta** 63°19'S 57°54'W, NE side of Huon Bay, Trinity Peninsula, was so called by CAE, 1948–49, after Subtte Jorge R. Figueroa Yavar, artillery officer in the frigate *Iquique* on the expedition (Chile. DNH chart 501, 1951; IHA, 1974, p. 124).
- Figueroa, Punta*: see Spark Point.
- Figure Four (IV) Mountain*: see Roman Four Promontory.



*Filchener, Campo de Hielo*: see Filchner Ice Shelf.

"*Filchner*": see Ronne Ice Shelf.

*Filchnera, Bariera*: see Filchner Ice Front.

*Filchnera, Lodowy Szelf, Lód Szelfowy*: see Filchner Ice Shelf.

*Filchner, Barrera de (Hielo)*: see Filchner Ice Shelf.

*Filchner, Barrera de Hielos*: see Filchner Ice Front or Filchner Ice Shelf or Ronne Ice Shelf.

*Filchner, Barrera de Hielos de*: see Filchner Ice Front.

*Filchner Barrier*: see Filchner Ice Shelf.

*Filchner Barrière, Barrieren*: see Filchner Ice Shelf.

*Filchner Barrier or (Filchner) Shelf-ice*: see Filchner Ice Shelf.

*Filchner, Campo de Hielos de*: see Filchner Ice Shelf or Ronne Ice Shelf.

*Filchner, Campos de Hielo, Eisschelf, Ghiaccio, Hielos Bajos, Ice Barrier*: see Filchner Ice Shelf.

**Filchner Ice Front** 77°45'S 40°00'W (1973, 1978), seaward face of *Filchner Ice Shelf* (q.v.). *Wilhelm Barrier* (Wordie, 1921a, p. 786). *Bariera Filchnera* (Machowski, 1953, map p. 84). *Filchner Ice Front*, referring collectively to present feature and Ronne Ice Front (APC, 1955, p. 10; BA, 1961, p. 261; DOS sheet W 77 32/34, 1963). *Barrera del Weddell, Weddell Barrier, Weddell Ice Barrier, Weddell-Eisbarriere* (Capurro, 1955, p. 1, 95, 103, 135). *Barrera de Hielos de Weddell* (Capurro, 1955, p. 9; [referring collectively to present feature and Ronne Ice Front] Chile. DNH, 1962, p. 231). The following names refer collectively to the present feature and Ronne Ice Front. *Barrera de Hielos de Filchner* (Chile. DNH, 1962, p. 207). *Barrera de Hielos Filchner* (Argentina. MM chart 121, 1957). *Barrera de Hielos del Weddell* (Argentina. MM, 1957a, p. 2). *Barrera de Hielos Weddell* (Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 299). The ice front was delineated from USLANDSAT imagery of 1973 and 1978. *Filchner Ice Front*, referring to present feature only, following redefinition of the ice shelf (APC, 1977, p. 13; BAS sheet Misc. 2, 1981).

*Filchner Ice Front*: see Ronne Ice Front.

**Filchner Ice Shelf**, on S side of Weddell Sea, is bounded to E and S by the strand cracks off Coats Land SW-ward to a point N of Pensacola Mountains, in c. 82°00'S 50°00'W, and bounded to W by the meridian of 50°W and the strand cracks off the E and SE coasts of Berkner Island to the N tip of the island. The ice shelf was discovered in its E part near Vahsel Bay by GAE, 1911–12, in January 1912 and originally named *Keizer Wilhelm Barrière* after Kaiser Wilhelm II (*Wilhelm Archipelago*, q.v.) (Easton, 1913, p. 165); at the request of the Kaiser later renamed *Filchner Barrière* after Dr Wilhelm Filchner (1877–1957), German scientist and explorer; Leader of GAE, 1911–12 (Wichmann, 1913, map facing p. 58). The following names were applied to the present feature before its full extent was known and before the discovery of *Ronne Ice Shelf* (q.v.), with which it is continuous. *Kaiser Wilhelm II Ice Barrier* (BA chart 1240, 9.x.1914). *Weddell Barrier* (David, 1914, p. 606). *Kaiser Wilhelm II Barrier* (Wordie, 1918, p. 217). *Wilhelm Barrier* (Wordie, 1918, p. 217; Shackleton, 1919, end map). *Weddell-Barrière* (Filchner, 1922, map p. 198). *Weddell (or Filchner) Shelf Ice* (AGS map, sheet 1, [1928]). *Filchner Shelf (-)Ice* (Joerg, 1930, p. 7; USAAF chart [LR-74], 1943; BA chart 1240, 22.iv.1949). *Weddell Sea Barrier* (Worsley, 1931, p. 257). *Wilhelm Ice Barrier* (Matthews, 1931, p. 141). *Filchner Shelf, Kaiser Wilhelm Barrier*, referring to original name (Hayes, 1932, p. 131). *Weddell Filchner Shelf* (Mathieson, 1932, map following p. 384). *Wilhelm Shelf Ice* (NGS map, [1932]). *Filchner Barrier* (Marr, 1935, p. 359). *Weddell Ice*

*Shelf* (USAAF chart [LR-78], 1942). *Weddell Shelf Ice* (USAAF chart [LR-74], 1942). *Filchner-Schelfeis* (Breitfuss, 1943, Tafel 38). *Barrera Wilhelm* (Cordovez Madariaga, 1945, p. 45). *Hielos Bajos Filchner* (Argentina. IGM map, 1946). *Filchnerin Jaatikö* (Andersson, 1948, end map). *Filchner Barrier or Shelf-ice, Filchner Barrier or Filchner Shelf-Ice* (BA, 1948, p. 15, 226). Following reconnaissance flights by RARE, it was concluded that the ice shelf discovered by GAE, 1911–12, extended W-ward to Bowman Peninsula and included the later named *Ronne Ice Shelf* (q.v.). Unless otherwise indicated, the following names were applied collectively to the present feature and Ronne Ice Shelf. *Wilhelm Ice Shelf* (James, 1949, p. 57). *Filchner Ice Barrier* (New Zealand. LSD map, 1952). *Lodowy Szelf Filchnera* (Machowski, 1953, map p. 4). *Shel'fovy Lednik Fil'khnera* ([referring to present feature only] Baranov and others, 1954, map p. 283; [including Ronne Ice Shelf] Nudel'sman, 1960, loose map). *Filchner Ice Shelf* (BA, 1954, p. 7; [between Bowman Peninsula and Luitpold Coast] APC, 1955, p. 10; DCS 601 sheet W 74 60, 1957; NGS map, 1957b; DOS 610 sheets W 79 28/30 and 32/34, 1963; BA, 1974, diag. 3 facing p. 59). The Argentine station "*General Belgrano*", named after Gen. Manuel Belgrano (1770–1820), Argentine patriot and liberator, was established by AAE from the icebreaker *General San Martín*, 18 January 1955, in c. 77°58'S 38°48'W (Thomas, 1957c, p. 353). "*Base General Belgrano*", "*Eisstation General Belgrano*", "*Station General Belgrano*" (Capurro, 1955, p. 1, 155, 172). *Barrera de Weddell* (Cordini, 1955, p. 90). *Barrière Filchner* (France. SHM chart 5879, 1956). *Barrera de Filchner*, referring to present feature only (Méndez, 1956). *Filchnerstisfalt* (Frödin, 1956, Front.). The British station "*Shackleton*", named after Sir E. H. Shackleton (*Mount Shackleton*, q.v.), was established by TAE from the expedition ship *Theron*, 30 January 1956, in 77°59'S 37°09'W, and evacuated, 27 December 1957; from this station TAE crossed Antarctica to the New Zealand "*Scott Base*", McMurdo Sound, Ross Dependency, between 24 November 1957 and 2 March 1958. "*Shackleton*" (USHO chart 6647, 1957). "*Shackleton Station*" (NGS map, 1957b). "*Belgrano*" (USHO chart 6647, 1957). "*General Belgrano Station*" (NGS map, 1957b; BA, 1966, p. 50). *Filchner Eisschelf* (Kosack, 1957, p. 176). *Barrera de Hielos Filchner* (Argentina. MM, 1957b, p. 4). A US IGY station was established in January 1957 near the ice front E of Gould Bay in 77°43'S 41°07'W and named "*Ellsworth*" after Lincoln Ellsworth (*Ellsworth Land*, q.v.) (USHO chart 6647, 1957; Pierrou, 1970, p. 339). "*Ellsworth Station*" (NGS map, 1957b). Following the discovery and mapping of *Berkner Island* (q.v.) on reconnaissance flights and by a ground traverse party from "*Ellsworth*", 1957–58, the name *Filchner Ice Shelf* started to be restricted to the ice shelf E of the island, while the part to the W, now *Ronne Ice Shelf* (q.v.), was not separately named until later (AGS map, 1958; Ronne, 1964, p. 144). But names following, unless otherwise indicated, continued to be applied collectively to both ice shelves. *Filchner Barrieren* (Fuchs and Hillary, 1958c, p. 43). *Filchnershelfen* (Fuchs and Hillary, 1958b, p. 38). *Filchner Isbarrieren* (Fuchs and Hillary, 1958c, p. 59). *Filchner Ijsshelf* (Knapp, 1958, p. 573). *Shelf Ice Filchner* (Zavatti, 1958, Tav. 12–13). *Filchner Shelf-Is* (Fuchs and Hillary, 1958b, p. 37). *Filchnerrûv Šelfový Led*, referring to present feature only (Bártl, 1958, map facing p. 144). *Lednik Fil'khnera* (Soviet Union. UNGSVF chart 334, 1958). An Argentine refuge hut, called "*Virgen de las Nieves*" [= Virgin

of the snows] was established on the ice shelf in 79°11'S 38°53'W, 2 December 1958. The US station "Ellsworth" was operated by Argentina with US co-operation from January 1959 until December 1962, when it was evacuated. *Campo de Hielo Filchener* [sic] (Fuchs and Hillary, 1959e, map p. 116). *Filchner Ijsbarrière* (Fuchs and Hillary, [1959d], p. 118). *Lód Szelfowy Filchnera* (Fuchs and Hillary, 1959f, map p. 37). *Plataforma de Gelo de Filchner* (Fuchs and Hillary, [1959b], p. 33). *Plateau Filchner* (Fuchs and Hillary, 1959g, p. 41). *Filchnerjeve Ledene Plošče* (Fuchs and Hillary, 1960a, p. 25). *Filchnerův Pobřežní Led* (Fuchs and Hillary, 1960b, map p. 105). *Ghiaccio Filchner* (Zavatti, 1960b, p. 606). "Belgrano Base", "Belgrano Station" (Ronne, 1961, p. 187, 247). "General Belgrano" (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). "Ellsworth Base" (Ronne, 1961, p. 132). "Shackleton Base" (Ronne, 1961, p. 181; DOS 610 sheet W 77 36/38, 1963). "Sheklton" (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). *Campo de Hielos de Filchner*, referring to the present feature only (Chile. DNH, 1962, p. 231). *Filchner Selfjég* (Fuchs and Hillary, 1962, map p. 25). *Plateforme de Filchner* (Cailleux, 1963, p. 10). An Argentine refuge hut, called "Santa Bárbara", was established on the ice shelf in 80°17'S 36°30'W in October 1963 (Argentina. IAA, 1965, p. 416). *Filchner-Self-Ijs* (Fuchs, 1965, map p. 10). An Argentine seasonal station was established in 81°05'S 40°30'W in April 1965 and called "Sobral" after Tte J. M. Sobral (*Sobral Peninsula*, q.v.) (Argentina. MM, NM 65/1.vi.1965; BA, 1974, p. 220; IHO/IOC, GEBCO chart 5-18, 1980). "Elsuert" (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 24). *Planicie de Hielo Filchner* (Chile. IGM map 27, 1966). *Shelf de Hielos Filchner* (Argentina. IGM map, 1966). "Shackeltown" [sic] (USOO chart V30-SP11, 1966). *Filchner Ice Shelf*, referring to the present feature only (USBGN, 1966, p. 50; AGS map, 1970; [as now defined] APC, 1977, p. 13; BAS sheet Misc. 2, 1981). "Virken-de-las-N'yeyes" (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 24). "Base Sobral" (Fourcade, 1969, p. 5). *Barrera de Hielo Filchner* (Pierrou, 1970, p. 362). "Ellsworth Scientific Station" (BA, 1974, p. 220). *Campos de Hielo Filchner* (Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 124). The Russian seasonal station "Druzhnaya" [= friendly], later called "Druzhnaya I", was established in 1975 in 77°34'S 40°13'W, near the ice front between "Belgrano" and "Ellsworth" (USDMAAC chart JNC-121, 1976; BAS sheet Misc. 2, 1981). "Druzhnaya Base" (BA 1977, p. 1). *Filchner* [sic] *Ice Sheet* (Geographical Magazine, 1977, p. 723). *Filchner-Ronne Ice Shelf*, referring collectively to both ice shelves (Thomas, 1979, p. 275). *Paso Saravia*, referring to part of the ice shelf SE of Berkner Island, after an associate of Gen. M. Belgrano (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter S). The Argentine station "General Belgrano II" was established near *Bertrab Nunatak* (q.v.) in 1979; "General Belgrano III" was established in 77°54'S 45°59'W at N end of Berkner Island in January 1980, following the closure of "General Belgrano" in 1979 (BAS sheet Misc. 2, 1981), and was itself closed in 1984. *Filchner-Ronne Ice Shelves*, referring collectively to both ice shelves (Drewry and others, 1980, map p. 44). In 1986, massive calving of the ice shelf S-wards to *Grand Chasms* (q.v.) led to the loss of the stations "General Belgrano", "Druzhnaya I" and "Shackleton" (*New Scientist*, 10 August 1986). [Filchner Rocks, South Georgia, were also named after W. Filchner (Hattersley-Smith, 1980b, p. 39).]

*Filchner Ice Shelf*: see Ronne Ice Shelf.

*Filchner Ijsbarrière, Ijsshef*: see Filchner Ice Shelf.

*Filchnerin Jaatikö*: see Filchner Ice Shelf.

*Filchner Isbarrieren*: see Filchner Ice Shelf.

*Filchnerjeve Ledene Plošče*: see Filchner Ice Shelf.

*Filchner, Planicie de Hielo, Plateforme de, Plataforma de Gelo de, Plateau*: see Filchner Ice Shelf.

*Filchner-Ronne Ice Shelf, Shelves*: see Filchner Ice Shelf or Ronne Ice Shelf.

*Filchner-Schelfeis, Selfjég, Shelf (de Hielos), -shelfen, Shelf(-)Ice, -Shelf-Ijs, Shelf-Is*: see Filchner Ice Shelf.

*Filchnersisfalt*: see Filchner Ice Shelf.

*Filchnerův Pobřežní Led, Šelfový Led*: see Filchner Ice Shelf.

*Filde, Détroit, Estrecho de*: see Fildes Strait.

*Filder, Estrecho*: see Fildes Strait.

*Fildes, Bahía, Bay*: see Maxwell Bay.

*Fildes, Estrecho*: see Fildes Strait.

**Fildes Peninsula** 62°11'S 58°57'W, SW-most part of King George Island, was roughly charted by nineteenth-century sealers; recharted by DI in 1934-35; in association with *Fildes Strait* (q.v.), named after R. Fildes who operated from Collins Harbour, E of the peninsula, for part of the 1821-22 season (APC, 1960, p. 4; Hawkes, 1961, map p. 3; BA chart 3205, 23.xi.1962; DOS 610 sheet W 62 58, 1968). *Poluostrov Faylds* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 175). In 1967 the peninsula was designated as SPA No. 12 under the Antarctic Treaty (FO, 1967, p. 7-8). A Russian station was established on Ardley Cove on 22 February 1968 and named "Bellingshausen" after Adm. T. T. Bellingshausen (*Bellingshausen Sea*, q.v.) (Govurukha and Simonov, 1973, map p. 369; BAS sheet Misc. 2, 1981). A Chilean station was established on Ardley Cove in March 1969 and named "Presidente Eduardo Frei" after Dr Eduardo Frei Montalva (1911-82), President of Chile, 1964-70. *Península Fildes* (Covacevich C. and Lamperein R., 1970, map p. 62). "Base Frei", "Base Presidente Eduardo Frei" (González-Ferrán, 1971, Fig. 1, p. 4 and p. 5). "Base Presidente Frei" (Covacevich and Lamperein, 1972, map p. 71). "Centro Meteorológico Presidente Frei" (Chile. IGM map 6 000-5 300, 1972). "Bellingshausen" (Soviet Union. GUGK map 221, 1973). "Bellingsgauzen" (Govorukha and Simonov, 1973a, map p. 9). "Eduardo Frei", "Eduardo Frey" (Govorukha and Simonov, 1973b, map p. 369; 1973a, map p. 9). "Bellingshausen Station", "Presidente Frei Station" (BA, 1974, p. 163). "Base Bellingshausen" (Pezzani-Hernández S., 1975, p. 29). "Refugio Bellingshausen" (Chile. IHA chart 1407, 1975). In 1980 the Chilean station was expanded and renamed "Base Teniente Rodolfo Marsh Martín" (also "Marsh", "Marsh Station" or "Teniente Marsh Station"), the name "Presidente Eduardo Frei" being retained for the meteorological centre of the station (Chile. MRE, Note No. 17430, 31.x.1980). "Teniente Rudolfo [sic] Marsh Martín" (BAS sheet Misc. 2, 1981). "Teniente Rodolfo Marsh Station" (BAS, 1982, p. 10). The Chinese station, called "The Great Wall" or "The Great Wall of China", was established on the W side of *Hydrographers Cove* (q.v.) in December 1984. The Uruguayan station, called "Artigas" after Gen. José Artigas (1764-1850), was established near *Profound Lake* (q.v.) also in December 1984. The peninsula was redesignated SSSI No. 5 under the Antarctic Treaty in 1975 (SPRI, 1986, p. 227).

*Fildes, Peninsula*: see Fildes Peninsula.

**Fildes Point** 63°00'S 60°34'W, on N side of Neptunes Bellows forming SE entrance point of Whalers Bay, Deception Island, was charted and named by Fildes (*Fildes Strait*, q.v.) in 1820-21 (Fildes, 1821c; USAAF chart [LR-74], 1942; BA chart 3205, 1945; APC, 1955, p. 10; DOS 310 Deception

- Island sheet, 1960); recharted by DI in 1931 and 1935. *Punta Fildes* (Argentina. MM chart 100, 1944; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 124). The point was further charted by an RN Hydrographic Survey Unit, 1948–49. *Punta Balcarce*, so called by AAE after Gen. Juan Ramón Balcarce (1774–1836), Argentine patriot who took part in the War of Independence (Argentina. MM chart 100, 1953; Pierrou, 1970, p. 185). *Pointe Fildes* (France. SHM, 1954, p. 46).
- Fildes, Pointe*: see Fildes Point.
- Fildes, Punta*: see Entrance Point or Fildes Point.
- Fildes Rocks*: see Craggy Island.
- Fildes S.*: see Fildes Strait.
- Filde's Sound*: see Fildes Strait.
- Fildes Strait** 62°14'S 58°59'W, running E–W between Fildes Peninsula, King George Island, and Nelson Island, was known to the nineteenth-century sealers; charted and named *Filde's* [sic] *Strait or Sound* by Capt. Robert Fildes, English sealing captain from Liverpool, who visited the South Shetland Islands in the brig *Cora*, 1820–21, and in the brig *Robert*, 1821–22, and who prepared the first comprehensive sailing directions for the islands (Fildes, 1821c). *Field's* [sic] *Strait* (Powell, chart, 1822a). *Filde's* [sic] *Strasse* (Fildes, 1827, p. 465). *Détroit Field's* (Powell, 1824a, map facing p. 5). *Filde's Strait* (Powell, chart, 1828). *Fildes Strait* (Foster and Kendall, chart, 1829a; BA chart 3175, 31.x.1921; 3205, 25.iii.1937; APC, 1955, p. 10; DOS 610 sheet W 62 58, 1968). *Field Strait* (SDUK, map, 1838; BA chart 1238, 1844; 1916, p. 389). *Détroit Filde* [sic] (d'Urville, 1842, end map). *Estrecho de Filde* (Spain. DH chart 458, 1861). *Field Strasse* (Friederichsen, 1895, Tafel 7 facing p. 304). *Stretto Field* (Gerlache, 1902a, end map). *Estrecho Fielid* [sic] (Riso Patron S., 1908, end map). *Détroit de Field* (Charcot, 1912, Pl. 1). *Fildes S.* (HA chart, 1928). The strait was recharted by DI in 1934–35, when it was described as “only a boat-passage and a very dangerous one at that” and called *The Narrows* (Nelson, 1935). *Estrecho Fildes* (Argentina. IGM map, 1946; Pierrou, 1970, p. 363; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 124). *Estrecho Filder* [sic] (Argentina. IGM map 3737, 1958). *Stretto Fildes* (Zavatti, 1958, Tav. 9). *Proliv Faylds* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 175).
- Fildes Strait*: see Maxwell Bay.
- Filde's Strait, Strasse*: see Fildes Strait.
- Fildes Stretto*: see Fildes Strait.
- Filer Haven** 60°44'S 45°35'W, between Pageant Point and Gourlay Point, Signy Island, following biological work by BAS up to 1973 was named after Roger Filer (1937–61), BAS meteorological observer, Signy, 1960–61, who fell to his death from the cliffs above the haven, 13 February 1961 (APC, 1975, p. 3; DOS 210 Signy Island sheet, 2–DOS 1975).
- Filippi, Vozvyshenost'*: see Philippi Rise.
- Fil'khnera, Lednik*: see Filchner Ice Shelf or Ronne Ice Shelf.
- Fil'khnera, Shel'fovyy Lednik*: see Filchner Ice Shelf.
- Fillberg, Isla*: see Tillberg Peak.
- Final Island** 65°05'S 64°30'W, W-most of the *Myriad Islands* (q.v.), Wilhelm Archipelago, was photographed from the air from HMS *Protector's* helicopter, March 1958, and so named from its position (APC, 1959a, p. 6; BA chart 3572, 12.viii.1960).
- Final Rock** 84°09'S 56°10'W, S-most exposed rock in Neptune Range, Pensacola Mountains, rising to 1 075 m, was surveyed from the ground by USGS and photographed from the air by USN, 1963–64; so named from its position (USGS sheet SV 21–30/1, 1968; APC, 1974, p. 4). *Skala Faynal* (Soviet Union. MMF map V–21–V–30, 1972).
- Finback Massif** 65°41'S 62°25'W, rising to c. 1 000 m between Starbuck Glacier and Flask Glacier, Oscar II Coast, was surveyed by BAS from “Stonington Island”, 1963–64; in association with the names of characters from *Moby Dick* in this area, named after the fin whale or finback (*Balaenoptera physalus*) (APC, 1977, p. 13).
- Findlay Point** 60°35'S 45°23'W, NE coast of Coronation Island, following surveys by FIDS from Signy, 1956–58, was named after Alexander George Findlay (1812–75), English geographer and hydrographer, who compiled a long series of nautical directories and charts, some covering the South Orkney Islands, in succession to the similar works of Purdy (*Purdy Point*, q.v.) (APC, 1959a, p. 6; DOS 510 South Orkney Islands, West Sheet, 1963).
- Finger, Mys*: see Finger Point.
- Finger Point** 65°15'S 64°17'W, SW point of Skua Island, Argentine Islands, Graham Coast, was charted by BGLE in 1935 and named descriptively (BA chart 3213, 7.ii.1947; APC, 1955, p. 10; DOS 210 Argentine Islands sheet, 1964). *Pointe du Doigt* [translation of English name] (Rouch, 1944, map p. 11). *Punta Finger* (Argentina. MM, 1958b, p. 152; Pierrou, 1970, p. 363). *Punta Dedo* [translation of English name] (Argentina. MM, NM 131/1.x.1962). *Mys Finger* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 178).
- Finger Point** 62°06'S 58°20'W, NE side of Lussich Cove, Martell Inlet, Admiralty Bay, King George Island, was so called descriptively by PAE (Birkenmajer, 1980b, map Fig. 4, p. 71 and p. 76). *Przylądek Palec* [translation of English name] (Birkenmajer, 1980b, p. 76).
- Finger, Punta*: see Finger Point (Argentine Islands).
- Finlandia Foothills** 69°56'S 70°06'W, rising to 1 130 m on W side of Sibelius Glacier, N Alexander Island, were surveyed by BAS, 1973–77; in association with the glacier, named after the symphonic poem *Finlandia* (1899) by Sibelius (APC, 1980, p. 3; BAS 250P sheet SR 19–20/5 (Ext.), 1–DOS 1978).
- Finlay Islands*: see Finley Heights.
- Finley Eilanden, Halbinsel*: see Finley Heights.
- Finley Heights** 69°14'S 63°13'W, rising to c. 1 100 m S of Cape Hinks, Wilkins Coast. The E extremity of this feature was photographed from the air by Wilkins, 20 December 1928, and mapped as a group of six or more islands scattered in a wide strait; named *Finley Islands* after Dr John Huston Finley (1863–1940), President of AGS at that time; Associate Editor, *New York Times*, 1921–37, and Editor, 1937–38 (Wilkins, 1929, p. 367, Fig. 30, p. 368 and map facing p. 374; Wordie, 1929, map following p. 304; BA chart 3175, 7.vii.1933). The same name was also applied by Wilkins to *Scripps Heights* (q.v.), and collectively to *Briesemeister Peak* (q.v.), *DeBusk Scarp* (q.v.), *Engel Peaks* (q.v.) and nunataks to the SE (Wilkins, 1929, p. 368, Fig. 31, and p. 369, Fig. 32). *Îles Finley* (Zimmermann, 1930, map p. 347). *Finley Öene* (Hansen, atlas, 1936, chart 1). *Finlay* [sic] *Islands* (Ellsworth, 1937, map facing p. 296). *Finley Peninsula*, following work of BGLE and air photography by Ellsworth in 1935 (Joerg, 1937, map facing p. 444). *Finley Halbinsel* (Stocks, chart, 1941). *Finleyøyene* (Aagaard, 1944, p. 32). Following survey by USAS in November–December 1940, *Lurabee Glacier* (q.v.) to the W was located and the name *Cape Cross Massif*, in association with *Cape Hinks* (q.v.), was applied to the present feature (USHO, 1943, p. 272). The feature was further photographed from the

air and surveyed from the ground by FIDS-RARE from "Stonington Island" in 1947. *Finley Ridge* (USBGN, 1947, p. 19; APC, 1955, p. 10; DCS 601 sheet 69 62, 1955). *Finley Eilanden* (Knapp, 1958, p. 573). The feature was resurveyed by FIDS from "Stonington Island" in 1960. *Khrebet Finli-Ridzh* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). *Finley Heights* (APC, 1962, p. 13; USBGN, 1962*b*, p. 24; DOS 610 sheet W 69 62, 1963). *Sierra Finley* (Chile. DNH, 1962, p. 229; IHA, 1974, p. 125).

*Finley, Îles*: see *Finley Heights*.

*Finley Islands*: see *Briesemeister Peak* or *DeBusk Scarp* or *Engel Peaks* or *Finley Heights*.

*Finley Öene, -øyene, Peninsula, Ridge, Sierra*: see *Finley Heights*.

*Finli-Ridzh, Khrebet*: see *Finley Heights*.

**Fin Nunatak** 69°03'S 64°03'W, rising to 805 m in Casey Glacier, Wilkins Coast, was photographed from the air by Wilkins, 20 December 1928 (Joerg, 1937, Fig. 6, p. 436); following survey by FIDS from "Stonington Island" in December 1960, named from its fin-like shape (APC, 1962, p. 13; DOS 610 sheet W 69 64, 1963).

**Finsterwalder Glacier** 67°18'S 66°12'W, flowing SW into the head of Lallemand Fjord, Loubet Coast, was surveyed in its upper reaches from the plateau by FIDS from "Stonington Island", 1946-47; in association with the names of glaciologists grouped in this area, named after Sebastian Finsterwalder (1862-1951), Professor of Mathematics and Descriptive Geometry, Technical University of Munich, 1891-1931, and his son Richard Finsterwalder (1899-1963), Professor of Photogrammetry, Technical University of Hanover, 1942-48, and Technical University of Munich, 1948-63, German glaciologists who made special studies of glacier flow, the latter being the first to adapt photogrammetric methods to its measurement (APC, 1955, p. 10; BA chart 3570, 21.ix.1957; BAS 250P sheet SQ 19-20/14 (Ext.), 1-DOS 1978); photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956-57.

*Firleja, Zatoka*: see *Firlej Cove*.

*Firlej Cove* 62°11'S 58°36'W, between Goulden Cove and Mon-simet Cove, Ezcurra Inlet, King George Island, was so called by PAE after Cmdre Roman Firlej, of the Polish Navy, sea-transport party Leader, PAE, 1976-77 and 1977-78 (Birkenmajer, 1979*b*, map Fig. 3; 1980*b*, p. 76). *Zatoka Firleja* (Birkenmajer, 1980*b*, p. 76).

*Fisher, Islote*: see *Midas Island*.

**Fisher Peak** 75°52'S 68°23'W, one of the *E Hauberg Mountains* (q.v.), rising to c. 1 100 m, was climbed by a USGS field party in December 1977; named after Cdr Dwight David Fisher, USN, commanding Antarctic Development Squadron Six, 1984-85, and command pilot on the first landing by LC-130 aircraft on English Coast in December 1984 (APC, 1986, p. 3).

**Fish Islands** 66°01'S 65°24'W, off Prospect Point, Graham Coast, comprising Flounder Island, Mackerel Island, Perch Island, Plaice Island, Salmon Island, Trout Island and The Minnows, were roughly charted and named by BGLE in September 1935 (Rymill and others, 1938, p. 75 and map facing p. 400; DCS 9 sheet C, 1948; APC, 1959*a*, p. 6; BA chart 3213, 12.viii.1960). *Islas Fish* (Rymill and others, 1943, map facing p. 96; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 125). *Isla Pescado* [= fish island] (Chile. DNH chart LII, 1947). *Fish Islets* (BA chart 3196, 12.xi.1948; APC, 1955, p. 10; DCS 601 sheet 66 64, 1955). *Islotes Fish* (Argentina. MM chart 107, 1949; Pierrou, 1970, p. 363). The islands were recharted by FIDS from *Shackleton* in 1957.

*Fish, Islas, Islets, Islotes*: see *Fish Islands*.

**Fishtrap Cove** 68°11'S 67°00'W, NW of Boulder Point, Stonington Island, Marguerite Bay, Fallières Coast, was surveyed by USAS, 1940-41 (Dyer, map, c. 1941); resurveyed by FIDS, 1946-47, and so named because the cove was used for setting fish traps (APC, 1955, p. 10).

*Fiske, Cabo*: see *Fiske, Cape*.

**Fiske, Cape** 74°17'S 60°39'W, E extremity of Smith Peninsula, Lassiter Coast, was photographed from the air by USAS in 1940 and by RARE, 21 November 1947, and surveyed from the ground by FIDS-RARE from "Stonington Island" in December 1947. The present name, after Clarence Oliver Fiske (b. 1922), RARE climatologist, was originally applied to the SE extremity of the peninsula (AGS map, 1948; Ronne, 1948*b*, p. 390 and map p. 357), while the name *Cape Ketchum*, after Cdr Gerald Ketchum, USN (*Ketchum Glacier*, q.v.), was applied to the N extremity of the peninsula (AGS map, 1948). The latter name was subsequently changed to *Cape Light* after Dr Richard U. Light (*Mount Light*, q.v.) (Ronne, 1948*b*, p. 391; 1949, map p. 249; BA chart 3175, 12.xi.1954; APC, 1955, p. 10; DOS 601 sheet W 74 60, 1957). *Cabo Fiske*, referring to the SE extremity of the peninsula (Argentina. MM chart N-"P"-1, 1952). *Cabo Light*, referring to N extremity of the peninsula (Argentina. MM chart N-"P"-1, 1952; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 184). The name *Cape Fiske* was later applied to the E extremity of the peninsula (BA chart 3175, 12.xi.1954; APC, 1955, p. 10; DOS 601 sheet W 74 60, 1957; USGS sketch map Ellsworth Land-Palmer Land, 1969). *Mys Layt*, referring to the N extremity of the peninsula (Soviet Union. UNGSVF chart 334, 1958). *Mys Fisk*, referring to the E extremity of the peninsula (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). Following air photography of the peninsula by USN, 1965-67, the name *Cape Light* for the N extremity was deleted, the name of R. U. Light being transferred to *Mount Light* (q.v.) (APC, 1975, p. 4).

*Fisk, Mys*: see *Fiske, Cape*.

*Fist, The*: see *Admiralen Peak* or *Wegger Peak*.

*Fitchie, Bahía*: see *Fitchie Bay*.

**Fitchie Bay** 60°44'S 44°28'W, between Cape Whitson and Cape Dundas, SE Laurie Island, was charted by SNAE, 25 September 1903, and named after John Fitchie, Second Mate in the expedition ship *Scotia* (Bruce and others, chart, [1903*c*]; Bruce, 1905*b*, map facing p. 322; BA chart 1775, 17.viii.1934; APC, 1955, p. 10). *Bahía Fitchie* (Argentina. IGM map 104, 1933; Pierrou, 1970, p. 363). The bay was recharted by DI in 1933.

*Fits-Dzherald, Obryv*: see *FitzGerald Bluffs*.

*Fitzroy, Cape*: see *Fitzroy Point*.

**Fitton Rock** 67°46'S 68°35'W, rising 8 m above sea level off Cape Alexandra, S Adelaide Island, was used as a survey station by BAS from Adelaide in 1961; named after Gordon Francis Fitton (b. 1932), BAS general assistant, Adelaide, 1961-62 (BA, 1963, p. 14; APC, 1964, p. 3; BA chart 3577, 14.viii.1964).

*Fitz-Gerald, Acantilado*: see *FitzGerald Bluffs*.

**FitzGerald Bluffs** 74°03'S 77°20'W, rising to c. 800 m S of Carroll Inlet, English Coast, were seen from the air by RARE, 23 December 1947, and mapped in c. 74°00'S between 72° and 79°W; named *Fitzgerald* [sic] *Escarpment* after Col. Gerald FitzGerald (1897-1981), Chief Topographic Engineer, USGS, 1947-57 (Ronne, 1949, p. 291 and end map; 1950*a*, map p. 292). *Acantilado Fitz-Gerald* (Lliboutry, 1956, map p. 440).

- Fitz Gerald Escarpment*, referring to region inland of English Coast between 72° and 79°W (Kosack, 1957, Tafel 21). *Obryv FitzDzherald* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). The feature was photographed from the air by USN, 1965–66, and mapped from air photographs by USGS. *FitzGerald Bluffs* (USGS sketch map Bryan Coast Ellsworth Land, 1968; BAS sheet Misc. 2, 1981; APC, 1982, p. 3). *Fitzgerald [sic] Bluffs*, in error (APC, 1975, p. 3).
- Fitzgerald Escarpment*: see FitzGerald Bluffs.
- Fitzmaurice Point** 66°16'S 63°43'W, at the head of Cabinet Inlet, Foyn Coast, between Attlee Glacier and Bevin Glacier, was surveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay", 1946–48 (BAS 500G sheet 3, 1981); named after Sir Gerald Gray Fitzmaurice (1901–82), Legal Adviser, Foreign Office, 1953–60 (Second Legal Adviser, 1945–53), who served Cabinet Ministers commemorated in this area; Chairman, APC, 1952–60 (APC, 1986, p. 3).
- Fitzroi, Cabo*: see Fitzroy Point.
- Fitz(-)Roy, Cabo, Cap(e)*: see Fitzroy Point.
- Fitzroy Island** 68°12'S 66°59'W, N side of Neny Bay, Marguerite Bay, Fallières Coast, now partially overridden by Northeast Glacier, was roughly mapped by BGLE in 1936 and by USAS in 1941; surveyed by FIDS from "Stonington Island" in 1947 and named *Fitzroy Islet*, after the Falkland Islands Company ship *Fitzroy* (Capt. F. W. White), which visited the area in March 1947 bringing the Governor of the Falkland Islands, Sir Miles Clifford, to inspect the FIDS station (Adie, 1954, p. 9; APC, 1955, p. 10). The feature was incorrectly charted as three islands by CAE, 1947: *Isla Bunster*, *Isla Estay*, probably after F. Estay Cortéz (*Islote Ministro Fidel Estay Cortéz*, q.v.), and *Teniente FACH Parodi* (Chile. DNH chart 530, 1947). *Fitzroy Island* (APC, 1959a, p. 6). *Fitzroy Point* (BA chart 3213, 22.ix.1967). *Punta Fitzroy* (Chile. IH chart 1604, 1969). *Isla Teniente FACH Parodi*, as rejected name (Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 283). *Fitzroy Island (Fitzroy Point)* (BA, 1976, p. 3).
- Fitzroy Islet*: see Fitzroy Island.
- Fitzroy, Kap(p)*: see Fitzroy Point.
- Fitzroy Point** 63°11'S 55°09'W, E entrance point of Fliess Bay, NE Joinville Island, was roughly mapped by Ross, 30 December 1842, and named *Cape Fitzroy* after Capt. (later Vice-Adm.) Robert Fitzroy, RN (1805–65), English hydrographer and meteorologist, who commanded HMS *Beagle* (*Beagle Island*, q.v.) on her voyage round the world, 1831–36 (Ross, 1847a, p. 329 and map facing p. 329; BA chart 1238, x.1893; 3175, 1.iii.1940). *Cap Fitzroy* (Friederichsen, 1895, Tafel 7 facing p. 304). *Kap Fitzroy* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904b, Vol. 2, first end map). *Cabo Fitzroy* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904–05, Tomo 1, end map). *Cabo Fitz Roy* (Jalour, [1907a], p. 14; Pierrou, 1970, p. 364; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 251). *Cabo Fitzroi* (Riso Patron S., 1908, end map). *Kapp Fitz Roy* (HA chart, 1928). *Cape Fitzroy [sic]* (Wilkins, 1929, map facing p. 374). *Cape Fitz Roy* (BA chart 3205, 1945). The feature was surveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in December 1953. *Fitzroy Point* (APC, 1955, p. 10; BA chart 3205, 23.xi.1962; BAS 250 sheet SP 21–22/14 (Ext.), 1–DOS 1973).
- Fitzroy Point, Punta*: see Fitzroy Island.
- Fivemile Rock** 63°29'S 57°03'W, rising to 375 m on Tabarin Peninsula, Trinity Peninsula, was surveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in 1946; called *Dos Juancitos* [= two little Johns] by AAE (Olsacher and others, 1956, p. 86); resurveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in 1956 and named *Fivemile Rock*, because it lies almost exactly 5 miles from the station on the route to Duse Bay (APC, 1958, p. 5; DOS 310 Hope Bay sheet, 1961). The Argentine refuge hut "*Martín Güemes*", so called after Gen. M. Güemes (*Rockpepper Bay*, q.v.), was established here in 1959–60, the name being transferred from the refuge at *Duse Bay* (q.v.).
- Fizking Island*: see Fizkin Island.
- Fizkin Island** 65°31'S 65°31'W, SE-most of the Pitt Islands, Bischoe Islands, was photographed from the air by FIDASE in 1956; in association with the names of characters from *Pickwick papers* in this area, named after Horatio Fizkin Esquire (APC, 1959a, p. 6; BA chart 3573, 26.viii.1960). *Fizking [sic] Island* (BA, 1974, p. 193).
- Fjellvik [= mountain cove], unidentified feature near the terminus of Crane Glacier, Oscar II Coast, was so called by Aagaard after Fjellvik near Sandefjord, Norway, to commemorate the landing of three men from *Jason* of NWE, 3 December 1893 (Aagaard, 1930, p. 301 and end map).
- Fladtop*: see Flat Top.
- Flagon, Mys*: see Flagon Point.
- Flagon Point** 72°13'S 60°48'W, S entrance point of Schott Inlet, Black Coast, was photographed from the air by USAS in December 1940; surveyed from the ground by FIDS–RARE from "Stonington Island" in November 1947 and named descriptively (APC, 1955, p. 10; USHO chart 6635, 1955; DCS 601 sheet 72 60, 1956; USGS sketch map Palmer Land (North Part), 1979). *Mys Flagon* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). *Punta Almonacid*, so called by AAE after an officer in the Argentine Air Force (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter A).
- Flag Point** 64°49'S 63°32'W, N entrance point of Port Lockroy, Wiencke Island, was roughly charted by FAE, 1903–05; surveyed by FIDS in 1944 and named from the metal Union Jack erected on the point (BA chart 3213, 6.x.1950; APC, 1955, p. 10). *Punta Flag* (Chile. DNH chart 510, 1955; IHA, 1974, p. 125).
- Flag, Punta*: see Flag Point.
- Flagpole Point** 68°11'S 67°01'W, W side of Stonington Island, Marguerite Bay, Fallières Coast, was surveyed by USAS in 1940–41, when a flagpole was erected nearby at an elevation of 14 m (Dyer, map, c. 1941); resurveyed and named by FIDS, 1946–47 (APC, 1955, p. 10; BA, 1974, p. 207).
- Flagstaff*: see Flagstaff Hill.
- Flagstaff Glacier** 62°05'S 58°24'W, flowing E on Keller Peninsula, Admiralty Bay, King George Island, following glaciological studies by FIDS in the IGY was so named in association with *Flagstaff Hill* (q.v.) (Royal Society, 1958, p. 19; APC, 1960, p. 4).
- Flagstaff Hill** 62°05'S 58°25'W, rising to 265 m on Keller Peninsula, Admiralty Bay, King George Island, following survey by FIDS in 1948 was so named from the two iron flagstaffs on the summit (APC, 1960, p. 4). *Flagstaff* (Bancroft, 1959, Fig. 10, p. 101). *Mount Flagstaff* (Birkenmajer, 1980b, p. 85).
- Flagstaff, Mount*: see Flagstaff Hill.
- Flame Point** 62°05'S 57°58'W, NNW of Turret Point, King George Bay, King George Island, was so called by PAE from the flame-shaped rock spires forming it (Tokarski, 1981, map Fig. 3, p. 143 and p. 144). *Plommienny Pryzłqdek* [translation of English name] (Tokarski, 1981, p. 144).
- Flandern, Bahía de, Bucht, Bukten*: see Flandres Bay.
- Flanders Bay, -Bukten*: see Flandres Bay.
- Flanderská Zátoka*: see Flandres Bay.
- Flandes, Bahía*: see Flandres Bay.

*Flandres B., Bahía (de), Baie de(s)*: see Flandres Bay.

**Flandres Bay** 65°03'S 63°22'W, between Cape Renard and Cape Willems, Danco Coast, was roughly charted by BeAE, 10–11 February 1898, and named *Baie des Flandres* or *Baie de Flandres* after the region of Flandres (Flanders) in NW Europe (Lecointe, map, 1899; 1900a, map facing p. 132). *Flandres Bay* (BA chart 1238, viii.1900; APC, 1955, p. 10; BA chart 3572, 29.xi.1974). *Flandern Bucht* (Stefan, 1900, map facing p. 532). *Flemish Bay* (Cook, 1900, map p. xx). *Flanders Bay* (Arctowski, 1901b, map facing p. 464; Rymill and others, 1938, p. 13; BA, 1954, p. 51). *Baia delle Fiandre* [sic] (Gerlache, 1902a). *Flandern Bukten* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904a, Del. 1, end map). The bay was further charted by FAE, 1903–05, in February 1904. *Bahía de Flandern* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904–05, Tomo 1, end map). *Bahía de Flandres* (Charcot, [1907], p. 108). *Bahía Flandes* [sic] (Riso Patron S., 1908, end map; Pierrou, 1970, p. 364). The bay was recharted by FAE, 1908–10 (Matha and Rey, 1911, p. 36, 62–64). *Dallmann Bay*, proposed for this feature after Capt. E. Dallmann (*Dallmann Bay*, q.v.) (Balch, 1912, p. 575 and map facing p. 570). *Flandres B.* (HA chart, 1928). *Flanders-Bukten* (Aagaard, 1930, end map). *Bahía Flandres* (Argentina. IGM map, 1946; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 125). The bay was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57. *Vlaanderen Bocht* (Knapp, 1958, p. 587). *Flanderská Zátoka* (Bártl, 1958, map facing p. 144). *Flandres (Flanders) Bay* (USHO, 1961, p. 164). *Bukhta Flandrskaya* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961).

*Flandrskaya, Bukhta*: see Flandres Bay.

**Flank Island** 65°07'S 64°22'W, W of Vedel Islands, Wilhelm Archipelago, was photographed from HMS *Protector's* helicopter in March 1958 and so named from its position (APC, 1959a, p. 6; BA chart 3572, 12.viii.1960).

*Flanseme*: see Flensing Islands.

**Flask Glacier** 65°46'S 62°46'W, flowing E into Scar Inlet, Oscar II Coast, was surveyed in its lower reaches by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in December 1947; in association with names of characters from *Moby Dick* in this area, named after Flask, Third Mate in *Pequod* (APC, 1958, p. 5; BA chart 3570, 29.ix.1961); further surveyed by BAS from "Stonington Island", 1964–65.

**Flatcap Point** 64°08'S 58°08'W, NE side of Röhss Bay, James Ross Island, following surveys by FIDS from "Hope Bay", 1958–61, was named descriptively (APC, 1964, p. 3; BAS 250 sheet SQ 21–22/1 (Ext.), 1–DOS 1974).

*Flat, Île*: see Watchkeeper, The.

**Flatiron Valley** 70°54'S 68°29'W, N–S valley marginal to Jupiter Glacier, Alexander Island, following field work by the Department of Geography, University of Aberdeen, supported by BAS, was so named from the triangular slope facets between prominent gullies on the W side (APC, 1982, p. 3). *Flat Iron Valley* (Clapperton and Sugden, 1983, map following p. 126).

*Flat, Isla(nd), Isle, Ö, Rock*: see Watchkeeper, The.

**Flat Top** 80°27'S 28°23'W, rising to 1 335 m in NW Shackleton Range, was surveyed by TAE in October 1957 and named descriptively (Fuchs and Hillary, 1958f, p. 164; APC, 1959a, p. 6; DOS 610 sheet W 80 28/30, 1963). *Fladtop, Flat-Toppen, Har'osh Hashatuah, Furatto Toppu, O Cume Plano, Platte Top, Sommet Plat, Ravni Vrh, Rovný Vržek, Lapos Tetö* [translations of English name] (Fuchs and Hillary, 1958c, p. 193; 1958b, p. 159; 1958a, p. 146; 1959c, Vol. 2, p. 34; [1959b], p. 185; [1959d], p. 178; 1959g, p. 181; 1960a, p. 140; 1960b, p. 163; 1962, p. 187).

*Flat Top*: see Pardo Ridge.

*Flat Top Island*: see Flat Top Peninsula.

*Flat-Toppen*: see Flat Top.

**Flat Top Peninsula** 62°13'S 59°02'W, W coast of Fildes Peninsula, King George Island, was roughly charted by nineteenth-century sealers and called descriptively *Tableland* (Goddard, chart [1821]). *Table Land* (BA, 1930, p. 60). The feature was recharted by DI in 1935 and named *Flat Top Peninsula* (Nelson and others, chart, 1935b; BA chart 1774, 9.vii.1948; APC, 1955, p. 10; DOS 610 sheet W 62 58, 1968). *Flat-Top Peninsula* (Nelson and others, chart, 1935c; BA, 1942, p. 40). *Península Flat Top* (Argentina. MM chart 104, 1949). The feature was incorrectly mapped as an island by FIDS from "Admiralty Bay" in 1949. *Flat Top Island* (Hattersley-Smith, 1951, p. 72 and map p. 69). *Monte Plano* [= flat mountain] (Chile. DNH chart L, 1951). *Morro Plano* [= flat hill] (Chile. DNH chart L, 1951; IHA, 1974, p. 228). *Península Morro Chato* [translation of English name] (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 200; Pierrou, 1970, p. 533). The peninsula was photographed from the air by FIDASE and surveyed from the ground by FIDS, 1956–59. *Península Morro Plano* (Chile. DNH, 1962, p. 81; IHA, 1974, p. 204). *Morro Chato (Flat Top) Peninsula* (Schauer and Fourcade, 1964, p. 487). *Mys Zherlovyy* [= cape crater] (Grikurov and Polyakov, 1968, map p. 18). *Cape Zherlovyy* (Grikurov and Polyakov, 1971, map p. 190). *Poluostrov Flet-Top* (Govorukha and Simonov, 1973a, map p. 10). *Skala Flet-Top* (Simonov, 1975, map p. 130). *Flat-Top Rock* (Simonov, 1977, map p. 224).

*Flat Top, Península*: see Flat Top Peninsula.

**Flat Top Ridge** 61°16'S 55°13'W, W of Cape Lookout, Elephant Island, was so called by JSEEIG (Mogford in Furse, 1979, p. 206).

*Flat-Top Rock*: see Flat Top Peninsula.

**Flauta, Punta** [= flute point] 64°37'S 62°05'W, SE point of Nansen Island, Wilhelmina Bay, Danco Coast, ENE of Patcha Point, was so called by AAE from its shape (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter F).

**Fleece Glacier** 65°54'S 63°10'W, flowing SE into Leppard Glacier, Oscar II Coast, was surveyed by BAS from "Stonington Island", 1964–65; in association with the names of characters from *Moby Dick* in this area, named after Fleece, the black cook aboard *Pequod* (APC, 1977, p. 13).

**Fleet Point** 67°37'S 65°23'W, S side of Whirlwind Inlet, Bowman Coast, following survey by the BAS Larsen Ice Shelf party, 1963–64, was named after Michael Fleet (b. 1940), BAS geologist, "Hope Bay" 1962–63, and "Stonington Island", 1963–64, who worked in the area (APC, 1975, p. 3; BA, 1976, p. 4).

*Fleminga, Lednik*: see Fleming Glacier.

*Fleming-Breen*: see Dasplit Glacier.

*Fleming, Glaciar*: see Fleming Glacier.

**Fleming Glacier** 69°28'S 66°11'W, flowing WNW into Forster Ice Piedmont, Fallières Coast, was probably seen from the air by Ellsworth, 23 November 1935; surveyed from the ground by BGLE in 1936 (Stephenson, 1940, map facing p. 232; BA chart 3175, 1.iii.1940); photographed from the air by USAS in September 1940 (USHO, 1943, p. 164); following surveys by FIDS from "Stonington Island", 1947–48, named after The Rev. (later Rt Rev.) William Launcelot Scott Fleming (1906–90), Chief Scientist, chaplain and geologist, BGLE; Director, SPRI, 1946–49; Bishop of Portsmouth, 1949–59, and of Norwich, 1959–71; Dean of Windsor, 1971–76 (APC, 1955,

p. 10; DCS 601 sheets 69 64 and 69 66, 1955; DOS 610 sheets W 69 64 and 69 66, 1963); further surveyed by FIDS from "Stonington Island", 1957–62. *Lednik Fleminga* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). *Glaciar Fleming* (Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 126).

*Fleming Glacier*: see Daspit Glacier.

*Fleming Glacier Bay*: see Trail Inlet.

**Fleming Point** 64°20'S 62°36'W, W coast of 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 Alexander Fleming (1881–1955), Scottish bacteriologist who discovered penicillin in 1928; Professor of Bacteriology, University of London, 1928–48; Nobel Laureate in medicine, 1945 (APC, 1960, p. 4; BA chart 3560, 7.iv.1961).

*Fleming, Ventisquero*: see Daspit Glacier.

*Flemish Bay*: see Flandres Bay.

*Flenserne (Rocks)*: see Flensing Islands.

**Flensing Islands** 60°42'S 45°40'W, four islands off W coast of Signy Island, were charted by Sørllie in 1912–13 and named *Flenserne* [= flense islands], possibly because the islands were used as a place for flensing whales (Sørllie and Borge, chart, 1913). *Flanseme* [*sic*] (Moe, chart, 1913). *Flenserne Rocks* (BA, 1916, p. 414; Nelson and others, chart, 1933). The islands were recharted by DI in 1933. *Flensing Islets* (BA chart 1775, 17.viii.1934; APC, 1955, p. 10). *Flensing Islands* (BA chart 1775, 1938; APC, 1959a, p. 6; DOS 210 Signy Island sheet, 1973). *Rocas Flensing* (Argentina. MM, 1945, p. 275; Pierrou, 1970, p. 365).

*Flensing Islets, Rocas*: see Flensing Islands.

**Fletcher Bluff** 67°36'S 68°42'W, rising to c. 800 m on E side of Fuchs Ice Piedmont, Adelaide Island, following survey by FIDS from Adelaide, 1961–62, and geological work in the area by BAS, 1980–81, named after David Donald William Fletcher (b. 1948), BAS general assistant, Halley, 1972–73; Station Commander, Signy, 1973–74, and Rothera, 1976–81 (summers) (APC, 1986, p. 3).

*Fletcher Ice Rise, Peninsula*: see Fletcher Promontory.

**Fletcher Promontory** 78°25'S 80°00'W, W side of Ronne Ice shelf between Carlson Inlet and Rutford Ice Stream, its SE part only lying within BAT, was seen from the air on a US LC-130 aircraft flight from McMurdo Sound, Ross Dependency, to "Eights Station" across Ellsworth Mountains, 14–15 December 1961; traversed on a radio echo-sounding flight by BAS from "Siple Station", Marie Byrd Land, in January 1975 and mapped as a peninsula rather than an ice rise (Swithinbank and others, 1976, Fig. 3, p. 297); later mapped by USGS from USLANDSAT imagery of February 1974 and named *Fletcher Ice Rise* after Dr Joseph Otis Fletcher (b. 1920), Director, Office of Polar Programs, USNSF, 1971–74; former Colonel, USAF, who in 1952 piloted the C-47 aircraft that made the first landing on the ice island T-3 near the North Pole (USGS satellite image map Ellsworth Mountains, 1976; Alberts, 1977, p. 42). *Fletcher Peninsula* (APC, 1980, p. 3; BAS sheet Misc. 2, 1981). *Fletcher Promontory* (APC, 1982, p. 3; Drewry, 1983, Map 2.1).

**Flett Crags** 80°39'S 23°35'W, rising to c. 1 500 m in Read Mountains, Shackleton Range, were surveyed by BAS from Halley, 1968–71; in association with the names of geologists grouped in this area, named after Sir John Smith Flett (1869–1947), British geologist who worked on Scottish geology and volcanoes; Director, Geological Survey and Museum of Practical

Geology (now British Geological Survey), 1920–35, and responsible for establishing the Geological Museum and survey offices (APC, 1974, p. 4; BAS 250P sheet SU 26–30/1, 1–DOS 1978).

*Flet-Top, Poluoostrov, Skala*: see Flat Top Peninsula.

**Fleurus Island** 64°35'S 62°12'W, off W coast of Nansen Island, Wilhelmina Bay, Danco Coast, following survey by FIDS from *Norsel* in April 1955, was named *Fleurus Rock* after the FID ship *Fleurus* (Capt. Lauritz Karlsen), in which in 1928 Sir Arnold Hodson, then Governor of the Falkland Islands, made an official visit to the South Shetland Islands, Palmer Archipelago, South Orkney Islands and South Georgia (APC, 1958, p. 5); following air photography by FIDASE, 1956–57, renamed *Fleurus Island* (APC, 1960, p. 4; BA chart 3566, 25.viii.1961).

*Fleurus Rock*: see Fleurus Island.

*Flichner Ice Sheet*: see Filchner Ice Shelf.

**Fliess Bay** 63°12'S 55°11'W, SW of Fitzroy Point, NE Joinville Island, was named *Caleta Almirante Fliess* by AAE after Almte Felipe Fliess (1878–1952), of the Argentine Navy, who as a lieutenant had commanded the naval detachment that formed part of the crew of the corvette *Uruguay* in 1903, when members of SwAE were rescued from Snow Hill Island (Argentina. MM chart 124, 1957; Pierrou, 1970, p. 160). *Bahía Almirante Fliess* (Argentina. MM, 1957a, p. 178). The bay was surveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay", 1958–61. *Fliess Bay* (APC, 1964, p. 3; BAS 250 sheet SP 21–22/14 (Ext.), 1–DOS 1973).

Fliess, Punta 62°36'S 59°52'W, W of Renier Point, Moon Bay, Livingston Island, was so called by AAE after Almte F. Fliess (*Fliess Bay*, q.v.) (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter F).

"*Fliess, Refugio*": see Neko Harbour.

**Flinders Peak** 69°21'S 66°40'W, rising to 960 m at W end of Bristol Peaks, Fallières Coast, was photographed from the air by BGLE, 1 February 1937, and by RARE in 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 Capt. Matthew Flinders, RN (1774–1814), English navigator who discovered the cause of deviation in magnetic compasses and pointed the way to a solution of the problem, 1805–14 (APC, 1962, p. 13; DOS 610 sheet W 69 66, 1963).

*Flint, Glaciar*: see Flint Glacier.

**Flint Glacier** 67°15'S 65°29'W, flowing S into Whirlwind Inlet, Bowman Coast, was seen from the air by Wilkins, 20 December 1928, and photographed from the air by USAS in 1940; surveyed from the ground by FIDS from "Stonington Island" in 1947; in association with the names of glaciologists grouped in this area, named after Richard Foster Flint (1902–76), American glacial geologist; Professor of Geology, Yale University, New Haven, Conn., 1940–70; author of many publications including *Glacial geology and the Pleistocene Epoch* (New York and London, 1947) (BA chart 3570, 4.vi.1954; APC, 1955, p. 10; DCS 601 sheet 67 64, 1955). *Glaciar Flint* (Argentina. MM chart 110, 1957; Pierrou, 1970, p. 365).

*Flint-Halbinsel, Peninsula*: see Churchill Peninsula.

*Flog Glacier*: see Endurance Glacier.

*Flora (-Berg)*: see Flora, Mount.

Flora, Lago 63°25'S 57°02'W, SW-most of three lakes SE of Scar Hills, Hope Bay, Trinity Peninsula, was so called by AAE in association with *Mount Flora* (q.v.) (Corte, 1955, Fig. 2).

*Flora, Mont(aña)(e)*: see Flora, Mount.

**Flora, Mount** 63°25'S 57°01'W, rising to 520 m SE of Hope Bay, Trinity Peninsula, was roughly mapped by SwAE in 1902 and named *Flora-Berg* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904b, Vol. 2, p. 165) or *Floras Berg* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904a, Del. 2, map facing p. 248) from the rich fossil flora found there by the geologist J. G. Andersson (*Andersson Island*, q.v.). *Montaña Flora* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904–05, Tomo 2, map facing p. 280). *Mount Flora* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1905, map facing p. 434; BA chart 3213, 6.x.1950; APC, 1955, p. 10; DOS 310 Hope Bay sheet, 1961). *Monte Flora* (Duse, 1907, map p. 187; Pierrou, 1970, p. 366; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 126). *Mont Flora* (Gourdon, 1908, p. 41). The mountain was surveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay", 1945–47, and resurveyed in 1955. *Flora* (Anderson, 1957, p. 45).

*Floras Berg*: see *Flora, Mount*.

**Florence Nunatak** 62°13'S 58°36'W, rising to 340 m ENE of Potter Cove, King George Island, was called *Nunatak Yamana* by AAE after the Argentine naval tugboat *Yamana*, which carried out hydrographic work in King George Bay (Argentina. MM, NM 54/15.iv.1949; Pierrou, 1970, p. 731); 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 *Florence Nunatak* after the sealing ship *Florence* (Capt. J. W. Buddington, *Buddington Peak*, q.v.) from New London, which visited the South Shetland Islands in 1876–77, during the revival of US southern fur sealing (APC, 1960, p. 4; BA chart 1774, 14.ix.1962; DOS 610 sheet W 62 58, 1968). Some of the crew of *Florence* wintered in Potter Cove in 1877, but only one man survived (*Glass Point*, q.v.). *Nunatak Florens* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 175).

*Florence, Roca*: see *Florence Rock*.

**Florence Rock** 60°46'S 44°35'W, rising 25 m above sea level on E side of entrance to Scotia Bay, Laurie Island, was charted and named by SNAE (Bruce and others, chart, [1903b]; BA chart 1775, 17.viii.1934; APC, 1955, p. 10); recharted by DI in 1933. *Roca Florence* (Argentina. MM, 1945, p. 279). *Islote Florencia* (Argentina. MM chart I, 1954). *Roca Florencia* (Argentina. MM, 1958b, p. 51; Pierrou, 1970, p. 366).

*Florencia, Islote, Roca*: see *Florence Rock*.

*Florens, Nunatak*: see *Florence Nunatak*.

"*Florentino Ameghino*": see Longing, Cape.

*Florida, Punta*: see Leblond, Cape.

*Flot(t)a, Mar de la*: see Bransfield Strait.

**Flounder Island** 66°01'S 65°24'W, largest 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. 6; BA chart 3213, 12.viii.1960).

**Flower, Mount** 70°12'S 67°54'W, rising to c. 1 465 m on N side of Mount Chapman, George VI Sound, was photographed from the air by Ellsworth in 1935 (Joerg, 1937, map p. 444); re-photographed from the air and roughly surveyed from the ground by BGLE in 1936 (Stephenson, 1940, map facing p. 232); resurveyed from the ground by FIDS from "Stonington Island" in 1949 and named after Lieut. Cdr. Geoffrey Chambers Flower, RNR (?1898–1976), instructor in survey, RGS, 1933–40, who assisted with the organization and computation of BGLE surveys (APC, 1955, p. 10; DCS 601 sheet 70 66, 1956).

*Flyspot, Rocas*: see *Flyspot Rocks*.

**Flyspot Rocks** 68°35'S 68°19'W, rising 37 m above sea level NW

of Cape Berteaux, Marguerite Bay, Fallières Coast, were probably first sighted by FAE, 1908–10, in 1909; sketched from the air by BGLE, 1 February 1937 (Stephenson, 1940, map facing p. 232); surveyed from the ground by FIDS from "Stonington Island" in January 1949; called *Islotes Zapiola* by AAE after the Argentine patriot (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 297); named *Flyspot Rocks* because of their indistinct appearance as represented on the BGLE map (APC, 1955, p. 10; DCS sheet 68 68, 1955). *Islotes Primer (1er) Teniente Patrignani*, presumably referring to this feature, but incorrectly charted, after Primer Tte Domingo Aldo Patrignani, of an FATA mobile detachment, who was killed on active service (Argentina. MM, 1957a, p. 158; Pierrou, 1970, p. 603). *Islotes Teniente Patrignani* (Argentina. MM chart 133, 1957). *Rocas Flyspot* (Chile. DNH, 1962, p. 201; IHA, 1974, p. 126). *Islas Iquique*, as rejected name probably after the Chilean naval frigate *Iquique* (*Iquique Cove*, q.v.) (Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 126).

**Foca Cove** 60°42'S 45°39'W, SE of *Foca Point* (q.v.), Signy Island, following biological work by BAS up to 1973 was so named in association with the point (APC, 1975, p. 3; DOS 210 Signy Island sheet, 2–DOS 1975). A BAS refuge hut, established near the head of the cove, 1959–60, is known as "*Foca Hut*".

"*Foca Hut*": see *Foca Cove*.

*Foca, Isla(s)*: see Seal Islands.

*Foca, Isla de la*: see Seal Nunataks.

*Foca, Islotes*: see Seal Islands.

*Foca, Nunataks*: see Seal Nunataks.

**Foca Point** 60°42'S 45°39'W, N entrance point of *Foca Cove*, W Signy Island, following survey by FIDS in 1947 was named after the whale catcher *Foca*, of the Compañía Argentina de Pesca, which visited the South Orkney Islands in December 1926 (APC, 1955, p. 10; Matthews and Maling, 1967, end map; DOS 210 Signy Island sheet, 1–DOS 1973).

*Foca, Pointe, Punta*: see Penguin Point (Coronation Island).

*Foca, Punta, Roca*: see Seal Point.

*Focas, Archipiélago de las, Elevaciones sin Hielo de las*: see Seal Nunataks.

*Focas, Farallones*: see Seal Islands.

*Focas, Islas (de las), Nunataks de las*: see Seal Nunataks.

*Foche, Arcipelago delle, Isola delle*: see Seal Nunataks.

*Fockyer, Cabo*: see Lockyer Island.

**Fogg Highland** 72°45'S 60°50'W, between Violante Inlet and Clowes Glacier, SW of Cape Herdman, Black Coast, bounded to the W by Heezen Glacier, was surveyed from the ground by FIDS–RARE from "Stonington Island" in November 1947 and photographed from the air by USN, 1965–67; in association with the names of Antarctic oceanographers and marine biologists grouped in this area, named after Gordon Elliott ("Tony") Fogg (b. 1919), Professor of Marine Biology, University College of North Wales, Bangor, 1971–85, who conducted research in the Antarctic Peninsula area in conjunction with BAS in 1966, 1974 and 1979; Chairman, BAS Scientific Advisory Committee, 1970–86 (APC, 1982, p. 3).

**Föhn Bastion** 69°31'S 68°36'W, rising to 915 m SE of Cape Jeremy, Fallières Coast, was surveyed by FIDS, 1948–50, and by BAS, 1970–73, from "Stonington Island"; in association with the names of winds grouped in this area, named after the *Föhn*, the warm S wind in the European Alps (BAS 250P sheet SR 19–20/6, 1–DOS 1978; APC, 1980, p. 3).

**Folger Rock** 62°16'S 59°14'W, off NW 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. Tristan Folger, Master of the American sealing ship *William and Nancy* from Nantucket, which visited the South Shetland Islands, 1820–21, operating from Harmony Cove (APC, 1962, p. 13; BA chart 1774, 14.ix.1962).

*Fols-Aylend, Mys*: see False Island Point.

*Fols-Raund-Poynt, Mys*: see False Round Point.

**Fomalhaut Nunatak** 70°58'S 66°40'W, rising to *c.* 900 m E of Pegasus Mountains, George VI Sound, following surveys by BAS, 1962–72, was named after the star Fomalhaut in the constellation of Piscis Austrinus, in association with similar names in this area (APC, 1977, p. 13; USGS sketch map Palmer Land (North Part), 1979; BAS 250P sheet SR 19–20/10, 2–DOS 1984).

*Fondeadero, Isla*: see Anchorage Island (Melchior Islands).

*Fontaine, Caleta*: see Cierva Cove.

**Fontaine Heights** 65°49'S 64°28'W, rising to *c.* 1 800 m and including Index Peak and Mount Dewey, SW of Bigo Bay, Graham Coast, were 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 Henri-Marie La Fontaine (1854–1943), Belgian documentalist, co-founder with P. Otlet (*Otlet Glacier*, q.v.) of the Institut International de Bibliographie, Brussels, in 1895, and of the Office Central des Associations Internationales, Brussels, in 1907; initiator of the Universal Decimal Classification; Nobel Laureate for peace, 1913 (APC, 1959a, p. 6; BA chart 3573, 26.viii.1960).

*Fontavie [sic] Heights* (BA, 1974, p. 195).

*Fontana, Fondeadero*: see Foster, Port or Whalers Bay.

*Fontana, Punta*: see Collins Point.

*Fontavie Heights*: see Fontaine Heights.

**Foote Islands** 66°12'S 66°12'W, E of Lavoisier Island, Crystal Sound, Graham Coast, were photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57, and surveyed from the ground by FIDS from "Detaillie Island" in 1958; named after Brian Leonard Hodson Foote (b. 1926), FIDS radio mechanic, "Arthur Harbour", 1957–58, and surveyor, "Detaillie Island", 1958–59, who surveyed these islands (APC, 1960, p. 4; BA chart 3571, 14.vii.1961).

**Foquero León, Isla** 65°24'S 65°38'W, one of the NW Pitt Islands, Biscoe Islands, was so called by AAE after the Argentine sealing ship *Foquero León*, which operated off the coast of Tierra del Fuego and possibly further S in the early nineteenth century (Argentina. MM chart H-772, 1964; Pierrou, 1970, p. 368).

*Foqueros, Pasaje*: see Sealers Passage.

*Forbes-Berg*: see Forbes Point.

**Forbes Glacier** 67°47'S 66°33'W, flowing W into Square Bay, Fallières Coast, was roughly surveyed in its lower reaches by BGLE in 1936 (Rymill, 1938a, map facing p. 432) and resurveyed over its whole length by FIDS from "Stonington Island", 1946–48; in association with the names of glaciologists grouped in this area, named after James David Forbes (1809–68), Scottish physicist who made pioneer studies of glacier flow (APC, 1955, p. 10; BA chart 3570, 21.ix.1957; BAS 250P sheet SQ 19–20/14 (Ext.), 1–DOS 1978).

*Forbes Hill*: see Forbes Point.

**Forbes Point** 64°53'S 62°32'W, E entrance point of Lester Cove, Andvord Bay, Danco Coast, was roughly charted in 1913–14 by Ferguson, who applied the name *Forbes Hill* to a spur of the

plateau escarpment S of the point, possibly after J. D. Forbes (*Forbes Glacier*, q.v.) (Ferguson, chart, 1918a; 1921, map p. 46). *Forbes-Berg* (Kosack, 1955a, map p. 220). *Forbes Point*, referring to the present feature following air photography by FIDASE, 1956–57 (APC, 1960, p. 4; BA chart 3566, 25.viii.1961). *Cabo Vidal*, so called by AAE after a deputy of the Argentine junta in 1813 (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter V).

**Forbidden Plateau** 64°55'S 62°15'W, rising to *c.* 2 000 m SE of Andvord Bay and Wilhelmina Bay, Danco Coast, was photographed from the air by FIDASE and surveyed from the ground in its N part by FIDS from "Danco Island", 1956–57; so named because all attempts to reach the plateau failed until a difficult route up Bayly Glacier was found (APC, 1960, p. 4; BA chart 3566, 25.viii.1961; BAS 250 sheet SQ 19–20/4, 1–DOS 1974).

**Ford Ice Piedmont** 82°10'S 50°00'W, NW side of Dufek Massif, Pensacola Mountains, was photographed from the air by USN in 1964; following field work by USGS from 1965, named after Dr Arthur B. Ford, of USGS, Menlo Park, Cal., Party Leader and geologist, Thiel Mountains, 1960–61 and 1961–62; Lassiter Coast, 1970–71; Pensacola Mountains, 1965–66, 1973–74, 1976–77 and 1978–79 (APC, 1980, p. 3).

*Foreland, Cabo, Cape, Capo*: see North Foreland.

*Foreland, Île, Isla*: see Foreland Island.

**Foreland Island** 61°56'S 57°36'W, N side of Destruction Bay, King George Island, was known to the sealers as early as 1821; charted by DI in 1937 and so named in association with North Foreland to the NW (Hill and others, chart, 1937b; BA chart 3205, 2.ix.1938; APC, 1959a, p. 6; DOS 610 sheet W 62 56, 1968). *Isla Foreland* (Argentina. IGM map, 1946). *Isla Promontorio* [translation of English name] (Chile. DNH chart L, 1947). *Foreland Islet* (BA, 1948, p. 150; APC, 1955, p. 10). *Islote Promontorio* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 207; Pierrou, 1970, p. 606; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 231). *Île Foreland* (France. SHM, 1954, p. 44).

*Foreland Islet*: see Foreland Island.

*Foreland, Isola*: see North Foreland.

*Foreland Norte, Cabo*: see North Foreland.

**Forel Glacier** 67°28'S 66°28'W, flowing SSW into Blind Bay, Bourgeois Fjord, between Loubet Coast and Fallières Coast, was roughly surveyed by BGLE in 1936 (Rymill, 1938a, map facing p. 432) and further surveyed in its lower reaches by FIDS from "Stonington Island" in November 1949; in association with the names of glaciologists grouped in this area, named after François Alphonse Forel (1841–1912), Swiss glaciologist and ice physicist; first President, International Commission of Glaciers, 1894, and pioneer of the annual survey of glacier fluctuation (APC, 1955, p. 10; BA chart 3570, 21.ix.1957); renamed *South Forel Glacier* following resurvey by FIDS from "Horseshoe Island" and air photography by FIDASE, 1956–57, which showed that this glacier is continuous with *Sharp Glacier* (q.v.) (formerly *North Forel Glacier*), flowing N into Lallemand Fjord (APC, 1959a, p. 11; BA, 1961, p. 189). *Forel Glacier, South* (BA, 1961, p. 431). The name *Forel Glacier* was subsequently reaffirmed (APC, 1960, p. 4; BA, 1963, p. 30; BAS 250P sheet SQ 19–20/14 (Ext.), 1–DOS 1978).

*Forel Glacier, South*: see Forel Glacier.

**Foreman Glacier** 69°18'S 71°22'W, flowing SSE from Havre Mountains into Palestrina Glacier, N Alexander Island, following survey by BAS from "Fossil Bluff", 1975–76, was named after David Alexander Foreman (b. 1947), BAS aircraft mechanic, Adelaide, 1973–76 (APC, 1980, p. 3).

**Forge Islands** 65°14'S 64°18'W, NW of Faraday, Argentine Islands, Graham Coast, were charted by BGLE and named *Horseshoe Islands* because of their horseshoe arrangement (Fleming and others, 1938, map facing p. 576; BA chart 3213, 7.ii.1947; APC, 1955, p. 12). *Islas Horseshoe* (Rymill and others, 1943, map facing p. 72). *Archipel Horseshoe* (Rouch, 1944, map p. 11). *Isla Herradura* [= horseshoe island] (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 291). *Islas Herradura* (Argentina. MM, 1958b, p. 151; Pierrou, 1970, p. 425). The islands were renamed *Forge Islands* in association with the original name and with Anvil Rock on the SE side (APC, 1959a, p. 6; BA chart 3213, 12.viii.1960). *Horseshoe Island* [*sic*] (USHO, 1963, p. 172).

**Forlidas Pond** 82°27'S 51°21'W, at NW end of *Forlidas Ridge* (q.v.), Dufek Massif, Pensacola Mountains (Neuburg and others, 1959, Fig. 9), following field work by USGS from 1965, was named in association with the ridge (APC, 1980, p. 3).

**Forlidas Ridge** 82°29'S 51°16'W, rising to c. 930 m and running NW from 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 Charles W. Forlidas, USN (MCB, Special Detachment Bravo), radioman "Ellsworth Station", winter 1957 (USGS sheet SU 21–25/10, 1969; APC, 1974, p. 4).

*For, Ostrova*: see Faure Islands.

*Forrestal, Cordillera, Khrebet*: see Forrestal Range.

**Forrestal Range** 83°00'S 49°00'W, between Neptune Range and Argentina Range, Pensacola Mountains, rising to 2 030 m at Mount Lechner, was photographed from the air, 13 January 1956, on a flight by a USN Neptune aircraft from McMurdo Sound, Ross Dependency, to the Weddell Sea and return; named after USS *Forrestal*, first USN supercarrier ([referring to E half of Pensacola Mountains] NGS map, 1957b; AGS map, 1962b; [as now defined] Schmidt and Ford, 1963, map p. 21; APC, 1964, p. 3; USGS sheets SU 21–25/10 and 14, 1969). *Diamonte* [*sic*] *Mountain Range*, incorrectly shown in 83°15'S 44°00'W but presumably referring to part of this feature, after the Argentine town of Diamante (Ronne, 1961, map front.). *Khrebet Forrestal* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). The range was further photographed from the air by USN in 1964. *Montes Piedrabuena*, apparently referring to S part of this feature, after Coronel de Marina Luis Piedrabuena (1833–83), pioneer of Argentine sovereignty in the south (Argentina. MM, NM 21/1.xi.1964). *Cordillera Diamante*, apparently referring to central part of this feature (Argentina. MM, NM 21/1.xi.1964; Pierrou, 1970, p. 313). The range was surveyed from the ground on USGS Pensacola Mountains Project, 1965–66. *Montes Comandante Luis Piedrabuena*, apparently referring to central part of this feature (Pierrou, 1970, p. 257). *Cordillera Forrestal*, apparently referring to S part of this feature (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter F).

*Forster Bay*: see Foster, Port.

*Forster, Cabo*: see Foster, Cape.

*Forster Hafen*: see Foster, Port.

**Forster Ice Piedmont** 69°22'S 66°57'W, SE of Wordie Ice Shelf, Fallières Coast, was surveyed by BGLE in 1936–37 (Stephenson, 1940, map facing p. 232) and resurveyed by FIDS from "Stonington Island" in 1958; named after Peter Derek Forster (b. 1935), FIDS surveyor, "Stonington Island", 1958–59, and "Horseshoe Island", 1960–61 (APC, 1962, p. 13; DOS 610 sheet W 69 66, 1963).

*Forster, Kap*: see Foster, Cape.

*Forster, Mount*: see Foster, Mount.

*Fort (Castle) Rock*: see Fort Point.

*Fortín, Roca, Rock*: see Crab Stack.

**Fort Point** 62°33'S 59°35'W, SE point of Greenwich Island, was roughly charted by the early sealers and called *Deception Rocks* (Davis, 1821–22, 30 March 1821); called *Greenwich Point* by BAE, 1920–22 (Lester, 1920–22a, Vol. 1, p. 31); re-charted by DI, 1934–35, as an offshore rock and named descriptively *Castle Rock* (Nelson, 1935; BA chart 3205, 25.iii.1937; APC, 1955, p. 7). *Point Hardy*, incorrectly applied to this feature (*Sartorius Point*, q.v.) (USHO, 1943, p. 97). *Roca Castillo* [= castle rock] (Chile. DNH chart L, 1947; IHA, 1974, p. 68). *Roca Castle*, referring to part of this feature (Argentina. MM chart ZZ, 1948). *Punta Hardy*, referring to part of this feature (Argentina. MM chart ZZ, 1948; Pierrou, 1970, p. 416; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 148). *Roca Cattle* [*sic*] (Flores Silva, 1952, p. 89). *Roca Peñón* [= crag rock], referring to part of this feature (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 224b; Pierrou, 1970, p. 585). *Fort Rock* (APC, 1955, p. 10; BA, 1958, p. 51). *Hardy Point* (USHO, 1956, p. 12). *Fort (Castle) Rock* (BA, 1961, p. 229). *Fort Point*, following air photography by FIDASE in 1956 showing that the feature is not separated from the main island (APC, 1962, p. 13; BA chart 1774, 14.ix.1962).

**Fortress Hill** 63°56'S 57°31'W, rising to c. 200 m near E entrance of Croft Bay, James Ross Island, was roughly surveyed by SwAE in February 1902; resurveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in April 1946 and named descriptively (APC, 1955, p. 10; BAS 250 sheet SP 21–22/13, 1–DOS 1974).

*Fortress, The*: see Pendragon, Mount.

*Fort Rock*: see Fort Point.

**Fortuna, Punta** 62°12'S 58°26'W, NW of Demay Point, Admiralty Bay, King George Island, was so called by AAE after a schooner of the Argentine fleet (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter F). *Agat Point*, so called by PAE from the agates in the rock there (Birkenmajer, 1979b, map Fig. 3, p. 3). *Przylądek Agat* (Birkenmajer, 1980b, p. 67).

**Fortune Summit** 61°30'S 55°59'W, highest point (420 m) on O'Brien Island, was so called by JSEEIG, 22 December 1976, when the first ascent was made (Furse, 1979, map p. 42).

**Fort William** 62°22'S 59°43'W, NW extremity of Coppermine Peninsula, Robert Island, was roughly charted and named by the early sealers who used this steep-sided, flat-topped feature as a landmark for entering English Strait from the N (Fildes, 1821c); erroneously reported as on the W side of the strait (Fildes, 1829; BA, 1916, p. 390); re-charted by DI, 1934–35, when the name *Cape Morris*, after A. Morris (*Morris Rock*, q.v.), was applied to this feature (Nelson and others, chart 1935b; BA, 1942, p. 42; chart 1774, 9.vii.1948; APC, 1955, p. 15), and the name *Fort William* was applied to *Spark Point* (q.v.) on the W side of the strait. *Cabo Morris* (Argentina. MM chart 104, 1949; Pierrou, 1970, p. 532; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 204). *Cap Morris* (France. SHM, 1954, p. 45). *Mys Morris* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). Following re-interpretation of Fildes' sailing directions in conjunction with air photographs taken by FIDASE in 1956, the feature reverted to its original name (APC, 1962, p. 13; BA chart 1774, 14.ix.1962).

*Fort William*: see Spark Point.

**Fort William, Bajos** 62°27'S 59°43'W, shoal around Bonert Rock and Ibar Rocks, off Spark Point, Greenwich Island, as rejected name (Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 127).

*Fort William(s), Punta*: see Spark Point.

*Fósil, Acantilado, Bluff*: see Fossil Bluff.

*Fossatti, Cabo*: see Lookout, Cape.

**Fossil Bay** 64°18'S 56°54'W, cove at SW end of Seymour Island, N of Picnic Passage, was so called by a USARP field party from RV *Hero* because of fossils found there (Woodburne and Zinsmeister, 1983, map Fig. 1, p. 320).

*"Fossil-Blaff"*: see Fossil Bluff.

*Fossil-Blaff, Utes*: see Fossil Bluff.

**Fossil Bluff** 71°20'S 68°17'W, E coast of Alexander Island on George VI Sound, was probably seen from the air by Ellsworth, 23 November 1935; roughly surveyed by BGLE in 1936 and called *Fossil Camp* because the first fossils from Alexander Island (of Jurassic age) were found there (Rymill, 1938b; Stephenson, 1940, map facing p. 232); resurveyed by FIDS from "Stonington Island" in 1948 and named *Fossil Bluff* (Fuchs, 1951a, p. 400; APC, 1955, p. 10; DOS 610 sheet W 71 68, 1960). *Fósil Bluff* (Argentina. MM chart 110, 1957). The FIDS/BAS station, known as "*Base KG*" or "*Fossil Bluff*", was established there by aircraft from Adelaide in February 1961 and was occupied as a winter station in 1961, 1962 and 1968–75, since when it has been occupied during summers only (BAS sheet Misc. 2, 1981). *Utes Fossil-Blaff* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). *Acantilado Fósil* (Chile. DNH, 1962, p. 203; IHA 1974, p. 127). "*Fossil-Blaff*", referring to the BAS station (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 24).

*Fossil Camp*: see Fossil Bluff.

*Foster, Bahía*: see Foster, Port.

*Foster Berg*: see Foster, Mount.

*Foster, Cabo, Cap*: see Foster, Cape.

**Foster, Cape** 64°27'S 57°59'W, S point of James Ross Island, was roughly charted by Ross, 7 January 1843, and named after Cdr H. Foster, RN (*Port Foster*, q.v.), who had been a shipmate of Ross on Parry's third and fourth Arctic voyages, 1824–25 and 1827 (BA chart 1238, 1844; 3205, 25.iii.1937; APC, 1955, p. 10; DOS 610 sheet W 64 56, 1961). *Foster-Cap* (Ross, 1847b, p. 403). *Cabo Foster* (Spain. DN chart 458, 1861; Pierrou, 1970, p. 370; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 127). *Cap Foster* (Larsen, 1894a, p. 128). *Kap Foster* (Petersen, 1895b, p. 291). The cape was surveyed by SwAE in October 1903. *Kap Forster* [sic] (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904b, Vol. 1, p. 342). *Cabo Forster* [sic] (Sobral, [1907], p. 141). *Kaap Foster* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1907, p. 78). *Kapp Foster* (Aagaard, 1930 end map). The cape was resurveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in 1948 and 1955.

*Foster, Gora*: see Foster, Mount.

*Foster H., Hafen, Harbor*: see Foster, Port.

*Foster, Ka(a)p(p)*: see Foster, Cape.

*Foster, Mont(e)*: see Foster, Mount.

**Foster, Mount** 63°00'S 62°33'W, highest peak (c. 2 100 m) on Smith Island, was roughly charted by the early sealers, when the names *Mount Pisco* (Burdick, 1820–21, 15 February 1821), *Mount Pisga* (Palmer, 1820–21, 10 November 1820) and *Mount Pigo* (Davis, 1821–22, 16 October 1821) (*Mount Pisgah*, q.v.) were applied to the island as a whole; further charted by Cdr Henry Foster, RN (1796–1831), from HMS *Chanticleer* (which he commanded, 1828–31), 7 January 1829, and called *Mount Beaufort* after Capt. Francis (later Rear-Adm. Sir Francis) Beaufort, RN (1774–1857), a member of the committee which planned Foster's voyage; Hydrographer of the Navy, 1829–55; deviser of the Beaufort scale of wind force ([Foster and Kendall], chart [1829b]); renamed *Mount Foster* probably by Foster's committee or by the Admiralty

after the return of the expedition, Foster having been drowned in the Chagres River, Panama, after an affray with natives, 5 February 1831 (Foster and Kendall, chart, 1829a [corrected in another hand]; BA chart 1238, 7.ix.1839; APC, 1955, p. 10; BA chart 3205, 23.xi.1962). *Foster Berg* (Friederichsen, 1895, Tafel 7 facing p. 304). *Mont Foster* (Gerlache, 1902b, p. 140). *Monte Foster* (Riso Patron S., 1908, p. 11; Pierrou, 1970, p. 370; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 127). *Pic Foster* (Bongrain, 1914, vue 11 following p. 60). *Mount Forster* [sic] (Nelson, 1935). *Mount Beaufort* [sic], *Mount Pisgah*, as rejected names (USBGN, 1956, p. 132). The mountain was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57. *Gora Foster* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961).

*Foster, Mount*: see Pisgah, Mount.

**Foster Peninsula** 71°18'S 61°09'W, between Palmer Inlet and Lamplugh 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 Theodore D. Foster, USARP oceanographer, International Weddell Sea Oceanographic Investigations, 1972–73 and 1974–75 (BAS 250 sheet SR 19–20/16, 1–DOS 1976; APC, 1977, p. 13).

*Foster, Peninsula*: see Ferrier Peninsula.

*Foster, Pic*: see Foster, Mount.

**Foster Plateau** 64°45'S 61°30'W, SE of Charlotte Bay, Danco Coast, part of ice cap of N central Graham Land, rising to c. 2 150 m, was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57, and surveyed and traversed by FIDS from "Portal Point", October–November 1957; named after Richard Arthur Foster (b. 1929), FIDS Base Leader, "Danco Island", 1956–58 (APC, 1960, p. 4; BA chart 3566, 25.viii.1961).

**Foster, Port** 62°57'S 60°39'W, drowned and breached volcanic crater forming harbour of Deception Island, was discovered by Palmer, 15 November 1820 (Palmer, 1820–21) and charted by Fildes in c. 1821 (Fildes, 1821b, chart [2]); called *Deception Harbour* (Fanning and Pendleton, 1821), *Harbour of Deception* (Fildes, 1821b, chart [2]), *Port William* probably after the brig *Williams* (Capt. W. Smith) (Clark, 1821), *Bay of Deception* (Davis, 1821–22, 30 December 1821) or *Deception Bays* (Pendleton, 1821–23, 30 January 1822); also called *Yankee Harbor*, erroneously identifying this feature with *Yankee Harbour* (q.v.), Greenwich Island (Fanning, 1833, p. 435); named *Port Foster* after Cdr H. Foster, RN (*Mount Foster*, q.v.), who made pendulum and magnetic observations at *Pendulum Cove* (q.v.) in 1829 (BA chart 1238, 7.ix.1839; 3202, 23.ix.1949; APC, 1955, p. 10; DOS 310 Deception Island sheet, 1960). *Håvre Iankee* (d'Urville, 1842, p. 12). *Foster Hafen* (Friederichsen, 1895, Tafel 7 facing p. 304). *Forster* [sic] *Hafen* (Stefan, 1900, map facing p. 532). *Porto Foster* (Gerlache, 1902a, end map). *Puerto Foster* (Riso Patron S., 1908, end map; Pierrou, 1970, p. 371; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 127). *Bassin Interieur* (Charcot, 1910, p. 33). *Yankee Harbour* (Charcot, [1911b], p. 35). *Port Foster (Yankee Harbor)* (Charcot, 1912, Pl. 1). *Foster H.* (HA chart, 1928). *Foster Harbor* (Yoder, 1929, p. 219). *Deception Harbor* (Wilkins, 1930, p. 357). *Williams Harbour*, referring to the name reported to have been given by Capt. W. Smith (Aagaard, 1934, p. 417). *Yankey Hbr.* (Hobbs, 1939a, p. 41). *Port Williams* (Martin, 1940, p. 548). *Port William (Port Foster)* (*Yankee Harbor*) (USHAO, 1943, p. 104). *Port William (Foster)* (USAAF chart 1737, 1946). *Bahía Foster* (Cordovez Madariaga, 1945, p. 93). The harbour was charted by an RN Hydrographic Survey Unit, 1948–49. *Fondeadero Fontana* [= fountain anchorage], referring either

- to this feature or to Whalers Bay (Argentina. MM chart 110, 1963). *Bahía Yankee*, as rejected name (Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 307). *Forster* [sic] Bay (Hermosilla, 1976, p. 59). The shores of the harbour were designated SSSI No. 21 under the Antarctic Treaty (SPRI, 1986, p. 244–45). [For details of survey and occupation see *Deception Island*, *Fumarole Bay*, *Pendulum Cove*, *Whalers Bay*.]
- Foster, Porto, Puerto: see Foster, Port.
- Fothergill Point** 64°35'S 60°14'W, NE of Cape Worsley, Nordenskjöld Coast, was roughly surveyed by SwAE in 1902 and called *Cabo Ruth* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904–05, Tomo 1, end map); photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57, and surveyed from the ground by FIDS from “Hope Bay”, 1960–61; named after Ian Ledgard Fothergill (b. 1937), FIDS meteorologist, “Hope Bay”, 1960–62 (Base Leader, 1961–62) (APC, 1964, p. 3; BAS 250 sheet SQ 19–20/4, 1–DOS 1974).
- Fotógrafo Gerstman, Islas 63°19'S 54°56'W, W of Cape Legoupil, Trinity Peninsula, were so called by CAE, 1947–48, after the expedition photographer (Chile. DNH chart 503, 1948). *Islas Gerstman* (Chile. DNH chart 503, 1951).
- Fotogrametrii, Przyłgdek: see Photogrammetry Point.
- Foul, Cap: see Foul Point.
- Foul Point** 60°32'S 45°29'W, N point of small island forming W entrance of Ommaney Bay, Coronation Island, was roughly charted by Powell and Palmer in December 1821 and so named presumably because of off-shore rocks (Powell, chart, 1822a; BA chart 1238, 7.ix.1839; 1775, 17.viii.1934; APC, 1955, p. 10; DOS 510 South Orkney Islands, West Sheet, 1963). *Pointe Foul* (Powell, 1824a, map facing p. 5). *Cap Foul* (Friederichen, 1895, Tafel 7 facing p. 304). *Punta Faul* [sic] (Riso Patron S., 1908, end map). The feature was further charted by Sørllé, 1912–13. *Faul* [sic] Point (Sørllé, chart, 1912). *Foul Pynten* (Sørllé, chart, [1930]). *Punta Peligrosa* [= dangerous point] (Argentina. MM chart 31, 1930; Pierrou, 1970, p. 581). The feature was recharted by DI in 1933. *Punta Foul* (Argentina. CNA, 1947, map p. 45). *Punta Pellgrosa* [sic] (Argentina. IGM map, 1952). The feature was surveyed from the ground by FIDS from Signy, 1956–58. *Mys Faul* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961).
- Foul, Pointe, Punta, Pynten*: see Foul Point.
- Foundation Ice Stream** 83°15'S 60°00'W, W of Patuxent Range and Neptune Range, Pensacola Mountains, flowing N into Ronne Ice Shelf, was seen from the air by Grupo Aeronaval UT 78 on the first Argentine flight to the South Pole in January 1962 and called *Glaciar Bahía Buen Suceso*, after the AAE transport ship *Bahía Buen Suceso* (Argentina. MM, NM 21/1.xi.1964); photographed from the air by USN in 1964 and named *Foundation Ice Stream* after the US National Science Foundation, a prime supporter of USARP (USGS sheet SU 16–20/16, 1968; APC, 1974, p. 4).
- Four Brothers Rocks 62°05'S 57°55'W, off Three Sisters Point, Sherratt Bay, King George Island, were so called descriptively by PAE (Tokarski, 1981, map Fig. 3, p. 143 and p. 144). *Skaly Czterech Braci* [translation of English name] (Tokarski, 1981, p. 144).
- Fourcade'a, Lodowiec*: see Fourcade Glacier.
- Fourcade Glacier** 62°13'S 58°40'W, flowing SW into Potter Cove, King George Island, was so called by PAE after Dr Nestor H. Fourcade of IAA, Buenos Aires, who made the first detailed geological investigations in the vicinity of the cove (Fourcade, 1960) (Birkenmajer, 1980b, map Fig. 3, p. 70 and p. 76). *Lodowiec Fourcade'a* (Birkenmajer, 1980b, p. 76).
- Fourcade, Mount** 64°36'S 62°29'W, rising to 215 m at N end of 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 and air survey grouped in this area, named after Henri Georges Fourcade (1866–1948), South African geodetic surveyor and botanist who designed the stereogoniometer and applied it to plotting photogrammetric surveys, in c. 1900 (APC, 1960, p. 4; BAS 250 sheet SQ 19–20/4, 1–DOS 1974).
- Fournier B., Bahía, Baie*: see Fournier Bay.
- Fournier Bay** 64°32'S 63°09'W, between Thompson Peninsula and Guépratte Island, NE Anvers Island, was probably sighted by GAE, 1873–74, in January 1874; charted by FAE, 1903–05, on 4 January 1905 and named *Baie E. Fournier* after Vice-amiral François-Ernest Fournier (1842–1934), of the French Navy, member of the Bureau des Longitudes (Charcot, 1906a, map facing p. 316). *Baie Fournier* (Charcot, 1906b, p. 290). *Baie de l'Amiral Fournier* (Charcot, 1908, p. 103). *Fournier Bay* (BA chart 3205, vii.1909; APC, 1955, p. 10; BA chart 3566, 16.x.1959). *Fournier B.* (HA chart, 1928). *Bahía Fournier* (Chile. DNH chart LI, 1947; Pierrou, 1970, p. 371; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 128). The bay was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57. *Fournier Fjord* (Hardy, 1967, p. 401).
- Fournier Fjord*: see Fournier Bay.
- Fournier, Isla(nd), Islote*: see Ryswyck Island.
- Fournier, Pasaje*: see Fournier, Paso.
- Fournier, Paso** 64°34'S 62°49'W, between Ryswyck Point and Ryswyck Island, NE Anvers Island, was so called by AAE in association with the Argentine name for *Ryswyck Island* (q.v.) (Argentina. MM chart 106, 1949). *Pasaje Fournier* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 273). The channel was navigated by *John Biscoe* in January 1950. *Biscoe Passage* (*Glasgow Evening News*, 26 January 1950).
- Fournier, Punta** 64°33'S 62°50'W, NNW of Ryswyck Point, NE Anvers Island, was so called by AAE in association with the Argentine name for *Ryswyck Island* (q.v.) (Argentina. MM chart 106a, 1954).
- Fournier Ridge** 69°34'S 72°35'W, W part of Desko Mountains, Rothschild Island, rising to c. 1 000 m at *Enigma Peak* (q.v.), following survey by BAS, 1975–77, was named after Capt. James M. Fournier, USCG, commanding USCGC *Burton Island*, ODF, 1976 and 1977 (Executive Officer, ODF, 1971) (APC, 1980, p. 3).
- Fowler Ice Rise*: see Fowler Peninsula.
- Fowler Islands** 66°25'S 66°26'W, in Crystal Sound, Loubet Coast, were 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 Sir Ralph Howard Fowler (1889–1944), English physicist; Professor of Applied Mathematics, Cambridge University, 1932–44; joint author in 1933 with J. D. Bernal (*Bernal Islands*, q.v.) of a classic paper on the structure of ice which suggested the location of the hydrogen atoms (APC, 1960, p. 4; BA chart 3571, 14.vii.1961).
- Fowler Peninsula** 77°25'S 80°00'W, W side of Ronne Ice Shelf between Evans Ice Stream and Carlson Inlet, was seen from the air on a USN LC–130 aircraft flight from McMurdo Sound, Ross Dependency, to “Eights Station” across Ellsworth Mountains, 14–15 December 1961; traversed on a radio echosounding flight by BAS from “Siple Station”, Marie Byrd

Land, in January 1975 and mapped as a peninsula rather than an ice rise (Swithinbank and others, 1976, p. 297, Fig. 3); later mapped by USGS from USLANDSAT imagery of February 1974 and named *Fowler Ice Rise* after Capt. Alfred N. Fowler, USN, Commander, US Naval Support Force, Antarctica, 1972–74 (USGS satellite image map Ellsworth Mountains, 1976; Alberts, 1977, p. 42). *Fowler Peninsula* (APC, 1980, p. 3; BAS sheet Misc. 2, 1981).

**Fowl**, The 60°40'S 44°26'W, rock 5 m above sea level E of Cape Valavielle, Laurie Island, was charted and so called by SNAE in 1903 (Bruce and others, chart, [1903a]); recharted by DI in 1933.

*Foyna, Bereg*: see Foyn Coast.

*Foyn, Cabo, Cape, Capo*: see Alexander, Cape.

**Foyn Coast**, E coast of Graham Land from Cape Alexander to Cape Northrop. The N part of this coast, consisting of "four hills which are free of snow on their northern and eastern slopes" in c. 66°45'S 61°50'W, was roughly charted by NWE, 9 December 1893, and named *Foyns Land* (Larsen, 1894b, p. 340 and map facing p. 333; Bartholomew, map, 1898a) or *Foyn's Land* (Larsen, 1894a, p. 125), after Svend Foyn (1809–94), Norwegian seaman, sealer and whaler of Tønsberg, who in 1868 invented the grenade harpoon which ultimately made possible the Antarctic whaling industry. The name with its synonyms was subsequently extended S–wards. *Foyn Land*, referring to coast between c. 66°00' and 70°00'S (AGS, 1905, map facing p. 702; BA 1916, p. 399). *Terra di Svend-Foyn* (Gerlache, 1902a, end map). *Costa Foyn* (Irizar, 1903, map facing p. 128; Pierrou, 1970, p. 372; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 128). *Tierra Foyn* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904–05, Tomo 2, end map). *Tierra de Foyn, Tierra Svend Foyn* (Riso Patron S., 1908, p. 7 and end map). *Hohes Ld.* [= high land], *Foyn L.* (Nordenskjöld, 1911b, Fig. 20, p. 56 and Karte 1). *Terre de Svend Foyn* (Charcot, 1912, Pl. 1). *Foyn Coast* (Bruce, 1917, p. 250; [between c. 66°00' and 66°35'S] Wilkins, 1929, map facing p. 374; [as now defined] BA chart 3570, 27.vi.1952; APC, 1955, p. 10; DCS 601 sheets 66 62 and 67 64, 1955; [shown with Cape Northrop incorrectly positioned] BAS sheet Misc. 2, 1981). *Föyn Coast* (Shackleton, 1919, end map). *Foyn Kust* (Shackleton, [1921], end map). *Svend Foyn Coast*, between c. 66°30' and 67°30'S (BA chart 3175, 31.x.1921; 1948, p. 12). The coast was photographed from the air by Wilkins, 20 December 1928. *Svend Foyn Land* (Aagaard, 1929, p. 24; Rymill and others, 1938, p. 10). *Svend Foyns Land* (Risting, 1929, map p. 33). *Andersens Kyst*, after Kapt. Søren Andersen (*Admiralen Peak*, q.v.) (Aagaard, 1930, p. 300 and end map). *Terre Foyn, Terre de Foyn* (France. SHM, 1937, p. 400–01). *Svend Foyn Küste* (Germany. OK chart 1061, 1938). The coast was surveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in December 1947. *Costa de Foyn* (Chile. DNH chart LI, 1947). *Costa Svend Foyn* (Zavatti, 1958, Tav. 9). *Bereg Foyna* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). The coast was incorrectly defined as extending from McCarroll Peak to Mount Birks (USHO, 1963, p. 332a). The coast was resurveyed by BAS from "Stonington Island", 1963–64.

*Foyn, Costa*: see Foyn Coast or Oscar II Coast.

*Foyn, Costa de*: see Foyn Coast.

*Foyn-Halbinsel*: see Churchill Peninsula.

*Foyn Harbor*: see Foyn Harbour.

**Foyn Harbour** 64°33'S 62°01'W, between Nansen Island and Enterprise Island, Wilhelmina Bay, Danco Coast, was an active centre for whaling operations from c. 1912–30; surveyed

by BAE, 1920–22, and named *Svend(-)Foyn Harbour*, following the usage of the whalers after the whaling factory ship *Svend Foyn*, of Messrs Christian Salvesen, Leith, which was moored there in 1921–22 (Lester, 1920–22b, p. 9; Lester and others, chart, [1921–22]; Lester, 1923, p. 181; [incorrectly described as on W side of Nansen Island] BA, 1930, p. 81; [correctly described] BA, 1954, p. 50) or *Nansen Harbour*, in association with *Nansen Island* (q.v.) (Lester, 1920–22b, p. 12). *Graham Harbour*, presumably referring to this feature (Ferguson, 1921, p. 47). *Svend Foyn Harbor* (USHO, 1943, p. 117). The harbour was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57. *Entrada Svend Foyn* (Argentina. MM, 1957a, p. 102). *Puerto Svend Foyn* (Argentina. MM, 1958b, p. 110; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 271). *Foyn Harbour* (APC, 1960, p. 4; BA chart 3566, 25.viii.1961). *Foyn Harbor* (USBGN, 1965, p. 97).

*Foyn, Isla(nd)*: see Foyn Point.

*Foyn Kust, L.*: see Foyn Coast.

*Foyn Land*: see Foyn Coast or Foyn Point.

*Foyn, Mys*: see Foyn Point.

**Foyn Point** 65°15'S 61°37'W, N entrance point of Exasperation Inlet, Oscar II Coast. Following his flight on 20 December 1928, Wilkins reported an island in c. 66°30'S 62°30'W to which he applied the name *Foyn Island*, in association with *Foyn Coast* (q.v.), which he showed lying further W than charted by NWE, 1893–94 (Wilkins, 1929, map facing p. 374; BA chart 3175, 1.iii.1940; 1948, p. 12). Wordie (1929, second map facing p. 304) used the name *New Island* presumably for the same feature but shown in c. 67°05'S 62°00'W. *Isla Foyn* (Argentina. IGM map, 1946). Following survey of the area by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in December 1947 and comparison of a photograph by Wilkins (1929, Fig. 26, p. 365) with FIDS photographs, the present feature was identified as the SE extremity of the feature originally named by Wilkins, but lying c. 165 km NNE of the position reported by him. *Foyn Point* (BA chart 3570, 27.vi.1952; APC, 1955, p. 10; BA chart 3570, 29.ix.1961). *Punta Foyn* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 325; Pierrou, 1970, p. 373; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 128). Further survey by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in 1955 showed that the feature is the SE point of a promontory and not of an island. *Mys Foyn* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961).

*Foyn, Punta*: see Foyn Point.

*Foyn(')s Land*: see Foyn Coast or Graham Land.

*Foyn, Terre (de), Tierra (de)*: see Foyn Coast.

*Foynüv, Poloostrov*: see Churchill Peninsula.

**Frachat Glacier** 69°08'S 70°58'W, flowing SW from Rouen Mountains into Russian Gap, N Alexander Island, was surveyed by BAS from "Fossil Bluff", 1975–76; in association with other FAE names in this area, named after M. Frachat, motor engineer in *Pourquoi Pas?* on FAE, 1908–10, one of the first expeditions to take motorized transport to Antarctica (Dibbern, 1976, p. 261–62) (APC, 1980, p. 3).

*Fragata Covadonga, Puerto*: see Covadonga Harbour.

*Framæs, Cap*: see Framnes, Cape.

*Framas, Cabo*: see Framnes, Cape.

*Fram Inlet*: see Nantucket Inlet.

*Framnae(æ)s, Cabo, Cap(e), Kap*: see Framnes, Cape.

*Fra(ä)mna(ä)s, Cape, -fjället, Kap*: see Framnes, Cape.

*Framnes, Cabo, Cap*: see Framnes, Cape.

**Framnes, Cape** 65°57'S 60°33'W, NE point of Jason Peninsula, Oscar II Coast, was charted by NWE in c. 66°00'S 60°00'W, 1 December 1893, and named *Cap Framnaes* [= cape forward

headland] or *Cap Framnes*, either descriptively or after A/S Framnæs Mekanisk Verksted, shipbuilding firm of Sandefjord, Norway, where the expedition ship *Jason* (*Jason Island*, q.v.) was built (Larsen, 1894a, map p. 120, p. 121; Friederichsen, 1895, Tafel 7 facing p. 304). *Cape Framnaes* (RSGS, 1894, p. 491; BA chart 1238, iii.1901; 1948, p. 184; APC, 1958, p. 5). *Kap Framnaes* (Schuck, 1894, p. 139). *Cape Framnes* (Larsen, 1894b, p. 337; [in 66°06'S 60°48'W] USBGN, 1949, p. 20; [in present position] APC, 1960, p. 4; BA, 1974, p. 217). *Cap Framnæs* [sic] (Friederichsen, 1895, p. 303). *Cap Framnaes* (Petersen, 1896, p. 75). *Kap Framnäs* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904b, Vol. 1, p. 77). *Cape Framnäs* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1905, p. 58). *Cabo Framas* [sic] (Sobral, [1907], p. 127). *Kaap-Frömmes* [sic] (Nordenskjöld and others, 1907, p. 30). *Cabo Framnaes* (Riso Patron S., 1908, end map). *Kap Framnes* (Risting, 1929, map p. 33). *Cape Framnas* (Ellsworth, 1938, p. 293). *Kap Frännäs*, *Framnäs fjället* (Andersson, 1944, p. 134, 136). *Framnäs*, as rejected form (USBGN, 1947, p. 167). Following survey of Jason Island by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in 1953, it was found that the position of the present feature agrees well in latitude with the original NWE position. *Capo Pramnaes* [sic] (Zavatti, 1958, Tav. 9). *Mys Framnes* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). *Cabo Framnes* (Chile. DNH, 1962, p. 227; IHA, 1974, p. 128). *Cape Framnes* (*Frammaes*) (USHO, 1963, p. 332a).

*Framnes, Kap, Mys*: see Framnes, Cape.

**Franca Glacier** 68°23'S 65°34'W, flowing NE into Solberg Inlet, Bowman Coast, was surveyed by FIDS from "Stonington Island", 1946-48; named after Dr Fernando E. Franca, Station Manager and medical officer, "Palmer Station", 1974 (USGS sketch map Palmer Land (North Part), 1979; APC, 1980, p. 3).

*Français Anchorage, Anse (du)*: see Français Cove.

*Français Berg*: see Français, Mount.

*Français Bight, Caleta*: see Français Cove.

*Français, Canal*: see French Passage.

*Français, Cap(o)*: see Français Rocks.

**Français Cove** 65°04'S 64°03'W, W side of Port Charcot (q.v.), Booth Island, Graham Coast, was charted by FAE, 1903-05, in 1904 and named *Anse du Français* or *Anse Français* after the French-built three-masted schooner *Français*, which was moored there from March to December in that year (Charcot, 1906b, p. 79, 473; 1908, map p. 39); the ship was later acquired by Argentina, renamed *Austral* and used to relieve the Argentine station "Orcadas", but was subsequently lost in the Rio de la Plata. *Anse du Française* [sic] (BA 1916, p. 407). *Français Anchorage* (BA, 1930, p. 85). *Français Bight* (USHO, 1943, p. 136). *Caleta Français* [sic] (Argentina. MM chart 106, 1949). *Caleta Français* (Argentina. MM chart 107, 1949; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 129). *Ensenada Français* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 287; Pierrou, 1970, p. 374). *Français Cove* (APC, 1955, p. 10; BA chart 3572, 25.vii.1958). *Puerto Charcot*, referring only to this feature (Argentina. MM chart 130, 1957).

*Française, Anse du*: see Français Cove.

*Française, Cabo, Cape*: see Français Rocks.

**Français, Écueil du** c. 66°37'S 67°47'W, W of Cape Mascart, N Adelaide Island, was roughly charted by FAE, 1903-05, and called after the expedition ship *Français* (*Français Cove*, q.v.), which grounded on the reef, 15 January 1905, and was damaged (Charcot, 1906a, map facing p. 316). *Français Reef* (USHO, 1943, p. 154). *Isla Cachapoal*, after the district in

Chile (Chile. DNH chart LII, 1947). A rock (position approximate) is charted c. 6 km W of Cape Mascart on BA chart 3571, 23.vii.1976.

*Française, Kap*: see Français Rocks.

*Française, Monte*: see Français, Mount.

*Français, Ensenada*: see Français Cove.

*Française Point*: see Français Rocks.

*Français Fj., Mi, Mont (du)*: see Français, Mount.

*Français, Monte*: see Français, Mount or Hector, Mount.

**Français, Mount** 64°38'S 63°26'W, highest peak (2 825 m) on Anvers Island, at S end of Trojan Range, was sighted by BeAE in 1898; roughly charted by FAE, 1903-05, and named *Mont du Français* or *Sommet du Français* after the expedition ship *Français* (*Français Cove*, q.v.) (Charcot, 1906b, p. 64, 471). *Mount Français* [sic] (BA chart 1238, ix.1908; 1916, photograph facing p. 402). *Pic Français* (Nordenskjöld, 1911b, p. 74). *Frenchman Hill* (Charcot, 1911a, map facing p. 348; ICRD, 1920, map following p. iv). *Mont Français* (BA, 1916, p. 404). *Mount Francis* [sic] (Ferguson, 1921, p. 49). *Français Fj.* (HA chart, 1927). The mountain was further charted by DI in 1929. *Mount Français* (BA chart 3213, 14.i.1929; APC, 1955, p. 10; BA chart 3566, 16.x.1959). *Mi* [sic] *Français* (USAAF chart [LR-74], 1942). *Monte Francés* [sic] (Chile. DNH chart LII, 1947). *Monte Français* (Argentina. MM chart 106, 1949; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 129). *Monte Française* [sic] (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 270a). *Monte Teniente Ibáñez*, after Tte 1° Francisco Ibáñez, who was killed while climbing in the Himalaya (Pierrou, 1970, p. 683). *Monte Francis* (Cordini, 1955, p. 41). The mountain was surveyed by FIDS from "Arthur Harbour" in 1955, when the first ascent was made on 7 December. *Français Berg* (Knapp, 1958, p. 573). *Gora Franse* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961).

*Français, Mount*: see William, Mount.

*Français P.*: see Français Rocks.

*Français, Pasaje, Paso*: see French Passage.

*Français, Pic*: see Français, Mount.

*Français Point, Pointe des, Punta*: see Français Rocks.

*Français Reef*: see Français, Écueil du.

**Français Rocks** 63°02'S 56°00'W, off NE coast of d'Urville Island. This coast was roughly charted by FAE, 1837-40, in 1838, when the name *Pointe des Français* [= point of the French] was applied to the NE-most point of the island which at that time was believed to be continuous with *Joinville Island* (q.v.) (d'Urville, 1838, map following p. 1170; Charcot, 1912, Pl. 1). *Punta de los Franceses* (Spain. DNH chart 458, 1861). *Français Point* (BA chart 1238, x.1893). *Cap Français* (Friederichsen, 1895, Tafel 7 facing p. 304). *Kap Française* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904b, Vol. 2, second end map). *Capo François* [sic] (Faustini, 1904, p. 4). *Cabo Française* [sic] (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904-05, Tomo 1, end map). *Cape Française* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1905, map facing p. 316). *Française Point* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1905, p. 414). *Punta Français* (Irizar, [1907], p. 65; Pierrou, 1970, p. 374). *Cabo Francés* (Riso Patron S., 1908, end map). *Français P.* (HA chart, 1928). Surveys by FIDS from "Hope Bay", 1945-47, resulted in a shift of the coastline in this area by c. 15 km to WSW. *Punta Francés* (Chile. DNH chart L, 1947; IHA, 1974, p. 129). The coastline was further surveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay", 1952-54, and photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956-57. *Capo Français* (Zavatti, 1958, Tav. 12-13). *Cabo King*, in error (*King Point*, q.v.) (Argentina. IGM map 3737, 1958). Following publication of an accurate

map of the area (BAS 250 sheet SP 21-22/14 (Ext.), 1-DOS 1973), the name *Français Rocks* was applied to the present feature (APC, 1980, p. 3).

*Français, Sommet du*: see Français, Mount.

*Francés, Cabo*: see Français Rocks.

*Franceses, Punta de los*: see Français Rocks.

*Frances Island*: see Francis Island.

*Francés, Monte*: see Français, Mount.

*Francés, Pasaje, Paso*: see French Passage.

*Francés, Punta*: see Français Rocks.

*"Francisco de Gurruchaga, Refugio"*: see Harmony Cove.

**Francisco Medina**, Isla 65°24'S 65°38'W, one of the W Pitt Islands, Biscoe Islands, S of Jinks Island, was charted by AAE, 1954-55, and so called after Francisco Medina, owner of the Argentine sealing ship *Ventura* (*Isla Ventura*, q.v.), operating off Patagonia and possibly S to sub-Antarctic Islands, c. 1820 (Argentina. MM chart H-772, 1964).

*Francis, Isla*: see Francis Island.

**Francis Island** 67°37'S 64°45'W, rising to 705 m above Larsen Ice Shelf, off Whirlwind Inlet, Bowman Coast, was probably seen from the air by Wilkins, 20 December 1928, and by Ellsworth in November 1935; photographed from the air by USAS in December 1940, when it was described as two separate islands (USHO, 1943, p. 270 and photograph facing p. 270); identified as one island by FIDS from "Stonington Island", 1946-47, and surveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in December 1947; called *Robinson Island* by RARE after W. S. Robinson (*Cape Robinson*, q.v.) (Ronne, 1949, map p. 230); named *Francis Island* after Samuel John Francis (1915-83), FIDS surveyor, "Hope Bay", 1946-48, who surveyed the island (BA chart 3570, 27.vi.1952; APC, 1955, p. 10; DCS 601 sheet 67 64, 1955). *Isla Robinson* (Argentina. MM chart N-"P"-1, 1952). *Frances* [sic] *Island* (BA, 1954, p. 44). *Isla Francis* (Argentina. MM chart 110, 1957; Pierrou, 1970, p. 374; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 129). *Ostrov Fransis* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961).

*François, Monte, Mount*: see Français, Mount.

**Francis Nunataks** 71°32'S 72°22'W, rising to c. 250 m on Beethoven Peninsula, Alexander Island, after map compilation by FIDS in 1959 from air photographs taken by RARE in 1947, were named after César Auguste Franck (1822-90), French composer, in association with the names of other composers in this area ([in 71°26'S 72°20'W] APC, 1961, p. 3; 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. 14). *Frank* [sic] *Nunataks* (Searle, 1963, map).

*François, Cabo*: see Français Rocks.

*Fran Inlet*: see Nantucket Inlet.

*Frank Houlder Berg, Mo(u)nt*: see Houlder Bluff.

*Franklin, Cape*: see Franklin Point.

**Franklin Point** 63°57'S 61°30'W, SW point of Intercurrence Island, Palmer Archipelago, was roughly charted by Foster in 1829 and named *Cape Franklin* possibly after Capt Sir John Franklin, RN (1786-1847), British Arctic explorer (Foster and Kendall, chart, 1829a; BA chart 1238, 7.ix.1839); photographed from the air by FIDASE in 1956 and renamed *Franklin Point* (APC, 1960, p. 4; BA chart 3560, 7.iv.1961).

*Frank Nunataks*: see Franck Nunataks.

**Franko Escarpment** 83°02'S 49°00'W, rising to c. 1 250 m NE of Lexington Table, Forrester Range, Pensacola Mountains, was photographed from the air by USN in 1964; following field

work by USGS from 1965, named after Stephen J. Franko, Grants and Contracts Officer, USNSF, from 1967, with responsibility for all contracts in support of USARP (APC, 1980, p. 3).

*Franse, Gora*: see Français, Mount.

*Fransis, Ostrov*: see Francis Island.

**Fraser Point** 60°41'S 44°30'W, E entrance point of Marr Bay, Laurie Island, was charted by DI in 1933 and named after Dr Francis Charles Fraser (1903-78), Scottish zoologist; member of DI scientific staff at the "Marine Station", Grytviken, and in *Discovery*, *Discovery II* and *William Scoresby*, 1926-33; British Museum (Natural History), 1933-69 (Keeper of Zoology, 1957-64) (BA chart 1775, 17.viii.1934; APC, 1955, p. 10). *Frazier* [sic] *Point* (USHO, 1943, p. 72). *Punta Fraser* (Argentina. CNA, 1947, map p. 54; Pierrou, 1970, p. 375). [Mount Fraser, South Georgia, is also named after F. C. Fraser (Hattersley-Smith, 1980b p. 40).]

*Fraser, Punta*: see Fraser Point.

*Frazier Point*: see Fraser Point.

**Frederick Rocks** 62°33'S 60°56'W, in Barclay Bay, Livingston Island, were photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956-57; in association with the names of nineteenth-century sealers in this area, named after the brig *Frederick* (Capt. B. Pendleton, *Pendleton Strait*, q.v.), one of the fleet of American sealers from Stonington which visited the South Shetland Islands, 1820-21 and 1821-22 (APC, 1959a, p. 6; DOS 610 sheet W 62 60, 1968). *Rocas Campastri*, so called by AAE after Co Principal Omar Campastri, of the Argentine Navy, who died in the crash of a Neptune aircraft (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter C).

*Fredriksen (Island)*: see Fredriksen Island.

*Fredriksen Island*: see Fredriksen Island.

*Fredriksen, Isla*: see Fredriksen Island.

**Fredriksen Island** 60°44'S 45°00'W, SE of Powell Island, was roughly charted by Powell and Palmer in December 1821; recharted by Sørllle, 1912-13, and named *Fredriksens Ø* or *Fredriksens Øya* (Sørllle, chart, 1912; Sørllle and Borge, chart, 1913). *Fredriksen's Island* (BA, 1916, p. 412). *Dibden-Insel* (*Powell Island*, q.v.) (Kühn, 1920, p. 261). *Isla Fredriksen* (Argentina. MM chart 31, 1930; Pierrou, 1970, p. 376). *Fredriksen Øya* (Sørllle, chart, [1930]). *Fredriksen Island*, following survey by DI in 1933 (BA chart 1775, 17.viii.1934; APC, 1955, p. 10). *Fredriksen* [sic] *Island* (France. SHM, 1937, p. 388; Ommaney, 1938, p. 112). *Coffer Island* (q.v.), in error (USAAF chart 1738, 1943). *Fredriksen* (France. SHM, 1937, p. 388). *Fredriksens Island*, as rejected form (USBGN, 1947, p. 168). *Isla Coffer*, in error (Argentina. IGM map 3738, 1958). *Fredriksen* [sic] *Island* (FID, 1959, p. 67). In 1967 the island was designated as part of SPA No. 15 under the Antarctic Treaty (FO, 1967, p. 9).

*Fredriksen Øya*: see Fredriksen Island.

*Fredriksen('s) Island, Ø(ya)*: see Fredriksen Island.

*Freeborn Johnston Glacier*: see Johnston Glacier.

*Freeman, Cabo*: see Freeman, Cape.

**Freeman, Cape** 67°59'S 65°18'W, S entrance point of Seligman Inlet, Bowman Coast, was probably seen from the air by Wilkins, 20 December 1928; photographed from the air by Ellsworth, 21 November 1935, and subsequently roughly mapped (Joerg, 1936, Fig. 4, p. 456; 1937, map facing p. 444); re-photographed from the air and surveyed from the ground by USAS, 1940-41 (USHO, 1943, photograph facing p. 270; [in c. 67°58'S 65°24'W] USAAF chart [LR-74], 1942); resurveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay" and "Stonington Island" in 1947;

- called *Cape Engel* by RARE after B. Engel (*Engel Peaks*, q.v.) (Ronne, 1949, map p. 230); called *Punta 21 de Mayo* by CAE in honour of the battle of Iquique, 21 May 1879 (Chile. DNH chart LIII, 1947); named *Cape Freeman* after Reginald Leonard Freeman (1913–88), FIDS surveyor, “Stonington Island”, 1946–48, and leader of the guide party which met the FIDS sledge party from “Hope Bay” at 68°00’S 65°00’W in December 1947 (BA chart 3570, 27.vii.1952; APC, 1955, p. 10; DCS 601 sheet 67 64, 1955). *Cabo Freeman* (Argentina. MM chart 110, 1957; Pierrou, 1970, p. 376; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 130). *Capo Engel* (Zavatti, 1958, Tav. 12–13). *Cabo Balcarce*, probably after Gen. J. R. Balcarce (*Fildes Point*, q.v.) (Argentina. IAA map, [1959b]). *Mys Frimen* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). The cape was further surveyed by FIDS from “Stonington Island”, 1963–64.
- Freeman, Détroit de*: see English Strait or McFarlane Strait.
- Freeseland*: see Livingston Island.
- Freeseland, Point of*: see Barnard Point.
- Freesland*: see Livingston Island.
- Freesland Point*: see Barnard Point or Renier Point.
- Freesland Bay*: see South Bay (Livingston Island).
- Freesland, Mount*: see Friesland, Mount.
- Freesland Point*: see Barnard Point.
- Freezeland*: see Livingston Island.
- Freezeland Point*: see Renier Point.
- Freezland*: see Livingston Island.
- Freezland Point*: see Renier Point.
- Frei, Bahía*: see Recess Cove.
- “Frei, Base”*: see Fildes Peninsula.
- Freiherr von Wiedenmann Gletscher* 78°09’S 35°30’W, reported as flowing W into Weddell Sea on N side of Moltke Nunataks, Luitpold Coast, was roughly mapped by GAE, 1911–12, in 1912 and so called after Peter Freiherr [Baron] von Wiedenmann (1847–1911), a supporter of the expedition (Filchner, 1922, map p. 198; 1930, map p. 109). *Weidenmann* [sic] *Glacier* (USAAF chart [LR-74], 1942). *Wiedenman* [sic] *Glacier* (USAAF chart [LR-75], 1942). *Wiedemann* [sic] *Glacier* (USAAF chart [LR-74], 1943). *Wiedenmann Glacier* (USAAF chart [LR-] 75, 1943; USBGN, 1949, p. 58; [as rejected name] USBGN, 1962b, p. 23). Following survey by TAE in October 1956, it was reported that the glacier was not a well-marked feature. *Wiedenmann Glaicer* [sic] (USAF chart GNC 23, 1958). *Lednik Videnmana* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). *Glaciar Wiedenmann* (Argentina. IGM map, 1966).
- Freire, Isla* 69°18’S 67°57’W, an island or ice rise of doubtful existence near Wordie Ice Front, Fallières Coast, was reported by CAE, 1947 (Chile. DNH chart LIII, 1947).
- French, Caleta*: see Pisani, Caleta.
- Frenchman Hill*: see Français, Mount.
- French Pass*: see French Passage.
- French Passage** 65°11’S 64°20’W, running NW–SE between Myriad Islands, Vedel Islands and Stray Islands to the N, and Roca Islands, Anagram Islands and Argentine Islands to the S, Graham Coast, was roughly charted by BGLE in February 1936 and named for FAE, 1908–10, which made the first recorded use of the passage in January 1909 (Rymill, 1938a, map facing p. 400; BA chart 3196, 12.xi.1948; APC, 1955, p. 10; BA chart 3572, 12.viii.1960). *Pasaje Francés* (Argentina. IGM map, 1946). *French Pass* (USAAF chart 1762, 1946). *Paso Francés* (Chile. DNH chart LII, 1947; IHA, 1974, p. 129). *Paso Français* (García, 1948, p. 99). *Pasaje Français* (Argentina. MM chart 107, 1949; Pierrou, 1970, p. 374). *Canal Français* (Argentina. MM chart 129, 1957). The passage was photographed from the air from a helicopter of HMS *Protector* in March 1958, and recharted by an RN Hydrographic Survey party from *John Biscoe*, 1958–59.
- Freshfield Nunatak** 80°28’S 24°53’W, rising to c. 1 250 m on SE side 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 Douglas William Freshfield (1845–1934), English geographer and mountaineer in the Caucasus and Himalaya, who initiated widespread recognition of the place of mountaineering in exploration; President of RGS, 1914–17 (APC 1974, p. 4; BAS 250P sheet SU 26–30/1, 1–DOS 1978).
- Fresia, Isla*: see Mügge Island.
- Fresia, Laguna* 62°55’S 60°39’W, N of Telefon Bay, Deception Island, was so called by CAE, probably after a town in Chile (Chile. IGM map, 1947). *Laguna Lautaro* (q.v.), in error (Zavatti, 1958, Tav. 9).
- Freud Passage** 64°17’S 62°08’W, running NE–SW between Brabant Island to NW, and Lecoite Island and Hunt Island to SE, was called *Bahía Pampa* in its SW part by AAE, 1947–48, after the expedition transport ship *Pampa* (Argentina. MM chart 106, 1949; Pierrou, 1970, p. 573); photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57; in association with the names of pioneers of medicine grouped in this area, named after Sigmund Freud (1856–1939), Austrian founder of psycho-analysis who made fundamental contributions to understanding the working of the mind; Professor of Neurology, University of Vienna, 1902–38 (APC, 1960, p. 4; BA chart 3560, 7.iv.1961). *Pampa Passage* (USBGN, 1965, p. 103).
- Freystag, Cabo* 67°39’S 67°02’W, NE point of Ridge Island, Bourgeois Fjord, Fallières Coast, was so called by AAE after an IAA surveyor who died in a helicopter accident (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter F).
- Freezeland (Island)*: see Livingston Island.
- Freezeland, Peak of*: see Friesland, Mount.
- Freezland*: see Livingston Island.
- Friar Island** 64°56’S 63°56’W, one of the central Wauwermans Islands, Wilhelm Archipelago, was charted by an RN Hydrographic Survey Unit from HMS *Protector*, 1956–57; so named in association with the names of characters from *Canterbury tales* in this area (APC, 1959a, p. 6; BA chart 3572, 12.viii.1960).
- Fricker, Glacier*: see Fricker Glacier.
- Fricker Glacier** 67°05’S 65°08’W, flowing NE into Mill Inlet, Foynt Coast, was photographed from the air by RARE and surveyed from the ground by FIDS from “Hope Bay” in 1947; called *Wilson Glacier* by RARE after Gen. R. C. Wilson, USAF (*Mount Wilson*, q.v.) (Ronne, 1949, photograph p. 229, map p. 230); in association with the names of Antarctic historians grouped in this area, named after Karl Fricker, German Antarctic historian; author of *Antarktis* (Berlin, 1898), the first general history of the Antarctic (BA chart 3570, 4.vi.1954; APC, 1955, p. 10; DCS 601 sheet 67 64, 1955). *Glaciar Fricker* (Argentina. MM chart 110, 1957). *Lednik Frikker* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961).
- Fridbjof, Isola*: see Fridtjof Island.
- Fridfjof, Estrecho, Sound*: see Fridtjof Sound.
- Fridjof, Îlot, Isla(nd), Ö*: see Fridtjof Island.
- Fridjof(s) Sound, Sund*: see Fridtjof Sound.



*Fridtjof, Détroit de, Estrecho*: see Fridtjof Sound.

*Fridtjof, Île, Îlot, Isla*: see Fridtjof Island.

**Fridtjof Island** 64°53'S 63°22'W, in Gerlache Strait, SE of Wiencke Island, Danco Coast, was roughly charted by BeAE, 10–11 February 1898, and named *Îlot Fridtjof* probably after Dr Fridtjof Nansen (1861–1930), Norwegian Arctic explorer; Leader, trans-Greenland expedition, 1888–89, and Norwegian North Polar Expedition, 1893–96; Professor of Oceanography, Christiania (now Oslo) University, 1908–30; Nobel Laureate for peace, 1921–22 (Lecointe, map, 1899). *Îlot Fridtjof [sic]* (Lecointe, 1900a, map facing p. 132). *Fridtjof Island* (Cook, 1900, map p. xx; BA chart 3205, 1.vi.1901; APC, 1955, p. 10; BA chart 3572, 29.xi.1974). *Île Fridtjof* (Lecointe, 1903, Carte 5). *Isola Fridbjof [sic]* (Gerlache, 1902a). *Isla Fritjof [sic]* ([Jalour], 1907, p. 37). *Fridtjof [sic] Ó* (HA chart, 1928). *Fridtjof [sic] Island* (BA chart 3205, 2.ix.1938). *Isla Fridtjof [sic]* (Chile. DNH chart LI, 1947). *Isla Fridtjof* (Argentina. MM chart 106, 1949; Pierrou, 1970, p. 378; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 130). *Islote Fridtjof* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 274). The island was recharted from *John Biscoe*, 1959–67. *Isla Fridtjos [sic]* (Chile. IGM map 9, 1966).

*Fridtjof, Islote*: see Fridtjof Island.

*Fridtjof, Paso, S.*: see Fridtjof Sound.

**Fridtjof Reef** 64°42'S 63°11'W, extending NE from Cape Astrup, Wiencke Island, Danco Coast, was so called by Birch probably in confusion with *Fridtjof Island* (q.v.) (Birch, chart, 1911).

**Fridtjof Sound** 63°55'S 56°43'W, running N–S between Tabarin Peninsula to the W, and Jonassen Island and Andersson Island to the E, was charted by SwAE, 15 January 1902, and named *Frithiofs [sic] Sund* after the Norwegian whaling ship *Fridtjof* (Kapt. Olof Gylden) which was to have co-operated with *Uruguay* (*Uruguay Cove*, q.v.) in the relief of the expedition but arrived too late (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904b, Vol. 2, first end map). *Détroit de Fritjof [sic]* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904c, map p. 232–33). *Frithiof [sic] Sound* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1905, map facing p. 316). *Frithiof [sic] Sund* (K. Andersson, 1905, Karte 1 following p. 58). *Seno Fritmof [sic]* (Riso Patron S., 1908, end map). *Détroit de Frithjof [sic]* (Charcot, 1912, Pl. 1). *Frithjof [sic] Sound* (BA, 1916, p. 402). *Fridtjof Sound* (BA chart 3205, 31.x.1921; APC, 1955, p. 10; BAS 250 sheet SP 21–22/14 (Ext.), 1–DOS 1973). *Fridtjof S.* (HA chart, 1928). *Fridtjofs [sic] Sund* (Aagaard, 1930, end map). *Fridtjof [sic] Sound* (Ellsworth, 1938, p. 278). The sound was surveyed by FIDS from “Hope Bay”, 1945–47. *Paso Fridtjof* (Chile. DNH chart L, 1947; IHA, 1974, p. 130). *Fridtjof [sic] Sound* (BA, 1948, p. 182). *Estrecho Fridtjof* (Argentina. MM chart 103, 1949; Pierrou, 1970, p. 377). *Détroit de Fridtjof, Fritjof [sic] Channel* (James, 1949, p. 53; 1952, map following p. 264). *Fridtjof* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 313). *Estrecho Fridtjof [sic]* (Argentina. MM chart FI, 1954). *Fridtjof [sic] Sound, Détroit du Frithjof*, as rejected forms (USBGN, 1956, p. 135). *Proliv Frit'of* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). *Fridtjof [sic] Sound* (USHO, 1963, p. 323). [Nansen Reef, South Georgia, is also named after this ship (Hattersely-Smith, 1980b, p. 62).]

*Fridtjof Sound*: see Fridtjof Sound.

*Fridtjos, Isla*: see Fridtjof Island.

**Friedburg Insel** 65°08'S 64°13'W, E–most and largest of the *Vedel Islands* (q.v.), Wilhelm Archipelago, was probably the feature roughly charted by GAE, 1873–74, and so called by Deutsche Polarschiffahrts-Gesellschaft after a Hamburg

patron of the expedition (Petermann, map, 1875b). The area was further charted by BeAE in 1898, when the name *Île Vedel* was applied to this feature (Lecointe, map, 1899). *Vedel Island* (Cook, 1900, map p. xx; Rymill, 1938b). *Vedel* (Arctowski, 1901b, map facing p. 464). *Isla Vedal [sic]* (Gourdon, [1910], p. 137). *Île Wedel [sic]* (Charcot, 1912, Pl. 3). *Isla Vedel* (Rymill and others, 1943, map facing p. 96). *Wedel [sic] Island* (USHO, 1943, p. 137). *Islote Vedel* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 289; Pierrou, 1970, p. 708). *Vadel [sic] Islet* (USHO, 1956, p. 30). *Vedel Islet* (USHO, 1963, p. 167).

*Friederichsen, Glaciar*: see Friederichsen Glacier.

**Friederichsen Glacier** 66°38'S 64°18'W, flowing E into Cabinet Inlet, Foyn Coast, was photographed from the air by RARE and surveyed from the ground by FIDS from “Hope Bay” in 1947; called *Bailey Glacier* by RARE after Cdr C. Bailey, USN (*Mount Bailey*, q.v.) (Ronne, 1949, map p. 230); in association with the names of Antarctic cartographers grouped in this area, named *Friederichsen Glacier* after Ludwig Friederichsen (1841–1915), German cartographer of the firm L. Friederichsen and Co. and Chief Editor of the Geographische Gesellschaft, Hamburg, who published a compilation of all existing surveys of N Graham Land and the South Shetland Islands (Friederichsen, 1895) (BA chart 3570, 4.vi.1954; APC, 1955, p. 10; DCS 601 sheet 66 64, 1955). *Glaciar Friederichsen* (Argentina. MM chart 110, 1957).

**Friedmann Nunataks** 70°55'S 65°28'W, rising to 1 765 m near head of Ryder Glacier, George VI Sound, were photographed from the air by USN, 1966–69, and surveyed from the ground by BAS from “Fossil Bluff”, 1970–72; named after Herbert Friedmann, ornithologist of the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, DC, who prepared the report on birds observed by USAS (*Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society*, Vol. 89, 1945) (APC, 1977, p. 14; USGS sketch map Palmer Land (North Part), 1979).

*Frieseland*: see Livingston Island.

*Friesland, Île, Isla, Island(s), -Øya*: see Livingston Island.

**Friesland, Mount** 62°40'S 60°12'W, highest peak (c. 1 650 m) on *Livingston Island* (q.v.), NE of False Bay, was known to the nineteenth-century sealers who named it *Peak of Frezeland* (Burdick, 1820–21, 15 February 1821; Stackpole, 1955, p. 63), *Fris Land Peak* (Palmer, 1820–21), *Friezland Peak [sic]* (Fildes, 1821c), *Friezland Peak* (Fildes, 1821b, chart [3]), *Peak of Friezland* (Fildes, 1821c), *Mount Freesland* (Davis, 1821–22, 18 October 1821), *Friezland Pik*, *Freeslands Pik* (Fildes, 1827, p. 449, 459) or *Friesland Peak* (Powell, chart, 1831), in association with the original name *Frezeland* for the whole island. *Pic Friesland* (d'Urville, 1842, p. 163). *Pic Bernard [sic]*, in error after Capt. C. H. Barnard (*Needle Peak*, q.v.) (Vincendon-Dumoulin, 1851, p. 30). *Pico Triesland [sic]* (Spain. DH chart 458, 1861). *Barnards Peak* (Petermann, map, 1867). *Barnard Peak* (BA chart 3205, 1.vi.1901). *Pic Barnard* (Gerlache, 1902b, p. 141). *Barnard T.* (HA chart, 1928). The mountain was charted by DI, 1933–35. *Mount Barnard* (BA chart 3205, 28.vii.1933; APC, 1955, p. 5). *Friesland Peak (Mount Barnard)* (USHO, 1943, p. 98). *Mont Barnard* (France. SHM chart 5452, 1951). *Monte Barnard* (Argentina. IGM map, 1946; [referring to the W–most summit] Argentina. MM chart PI, 1954; [referring to the present feature] Pierrou, 1970, p. 191; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 39). *Pico Aguja* [= needle peak] and *Pico Falsa Aguja* [= false needle peak], referring to individual summits of this feature (Argentina. MM chart MU–III, 1954). Following air photography by FIDASE, 1956–57,

and ground survey by FIDS, 1957–59, the original name in the form *Mount Friesland* [the spelling most frequently used] was restored to the most conspicuous feature on Livingston Island, the name of C. H. Barnard having been applied to *Barnard Point* (q.v.) (APC, 1959a, p. 6; USOO chart 6943, 1963; DOS 610 sheet W 62 60, 1968). *Mount Friesland (Barnard)* (BA, 1961, p. 233). *Monte Bernard [sic]* (Argentina. MM chart 126, 1963). *Monte Benard [sic]* (Chile. IGM map 5, 1966). *Gora Frisland* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 24).

*Friesland Peak, Pic:* see Friesland, Mount.

*Friesland Point:* see Renier Point.

*Friezland Pea(c)k (of), Pik:* see Friesland, Mount.

*Friezlands Pik:* see Friesland, Mount.

*Frigga, Pico:* see Frigga Peak.

**Frigga Peak** 66°25'S 64°00'W, rising to 1 570 m between Anderson Glacier and Sleepnir Glacier, Foyn Coast, was photographed from the air by RARE and surveyed from the ground by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in 1947; in association with *Mount Odin* (q.v.), named after the Norse goddess Frigga, the "cloud spinner", because cloud was observed to form on the summit of this peak earlier than on any other feature in the vicinity (BA chart 3570, 27.vi.1952; APC, 1955, p. 10; DCS 601 sheet 66 62, 1955). *Pico Frigga* (Argentina. MM chart 110, 1957). *Montaña Newbery*, so called by AAE after Dr Eduardo Newbery, a pioneer of Argentine aviation (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter N).

*Frikkerer, Lednik:* see Fricker Glacier.

*Frimen, Mys:* see Freeman, Cape.

**Fringe Rocks** 66°03'S 65°54'W, W side of Saffery Islands, off Cape Evensen, Graham Coast, were photographed from the air by FIDASE and surveyed from the ground by FIDS from "Prospect Point", 1956–57; so named because of their position on the fringe of the navigable passage between Saffery Islands and Trump Islands (APC, 1959a, p. 6).

*Frisland, Gora:* see Friesland, Mount.

*Fris Land Peak:* see Friesland, Mount.

*Friethiof(s) Sound, Sund:* see Fridtjof Sound.

*Friethjof, Détroit de (du), Sound:* see Fridtjof Sound.

*Fritjof Channel, Détroit de:* see Fridtjof Sound.

*Fritjof, Isla:* see Fridtjof Island.

*Fritmof, Seno:* see Fridtjof Sound.

*Frit'of, Proliv:* see Fridtjof Sound.

*Fritsche, Cabo, Cape:* see Fritsche, Mount.

**Fritsche, Mount** 66°00'S 62°42'W, rising to 990 m on W side of Scar Inlet, Oscar II Coast, was probably seen by SwAE in October 1902 at the time of the discovery of *Richthofen Pass* (q.v.); seen from the air by Wilkins, 20 December 1928, as N entrance of the pass in c. 65°50'S 62°15'W, and named *Cape Fritsche* after Carl B. Fritsche of Detroit, Mich. (Wilkins, 1929, p. 364 and map facing p. 374; BA chart 3175, 1934). *Jasonfjellet*, in association with *Jason Peninsula* (q.v.) (Aagaard, 1930, end map). *Cabo Fritsche* (Argentina. IGM map, 1946). *Cape McCarrroll*, in error (*McCarrroll Peak*, q.v.) (USBGN, 1956, p. 208). Following survey of the area by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in 1955, the name *Mount Fritsche* was applied to the present feature in accordance with Wilkins' positioning of the name *Cape Fritsche* on the N side of the pass (APC, 1958, p. 5; BA chart 3570, 29.ix.1961). *Cape (Mount) Fritsche* (USHO, 1963, p. 332a).

**Frödin, Mount** 64°50'S 62°50'W, rising to c. 600 m ESE of Waterboat Point, Paradise Harbour, Danco Coast, was roughly mapped by BAE, 1920–22, and called *Mount Luncho*

(Lester, 1920–22a, Vol. 2, p. 15) or *Mount Lunch-Ho!* (Lester, 1921–22; Bagshawe, 1939, p. 49), because on the first ascent in 1921 lunch was eaten on the summit; named *Monte Bertil Frödin* (Chile. DNH chart 511, 1951; IHA, 1974, p. 45) or *Mount Bertil Frödin* (Frödin, 1951, photograph p. 374 and p. 379) by CAE, 1950–51, after Bertil Frödin, Swedish engineer of the University of Uppsala, who made geological and glaciological studies on the expedition; photographed from the air by FIDASE and surveyed from the ground by FIDS from "Danco Island", 1956–58. *Mount Frödin* (APC, 1980, p. 3).

*Froilán González, Cabo:* see Tindal Bluff.

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

**Frölich Peak** c. 65°33'S 63°48'W, rising to c. 1 035 m at head of Beascochea 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 Theodor Christian Brun Frölich (b. 1870), Norwegian biochemist who in 1907, with Axel Holst (*Holst Point*, q.v.), first produced experimental scurvy and laid the foundations for future work on vitamins (APC, 1959a, p. 6; BA chart 3573, 26.viii.1960).

*Frömmes, Kaap-:* see Framnes, Cape.

**Frost Rocks** 65°16'S 64°21'W, rising 5 m above sea level on SW side of Argentine Islands, Graham Coast, following survey by an RN Hydrographic Survey Unit from HMS *Endurance* in February 1969, were named after Richard Frost (b. 1946), assistant on the survey (APC, 1974, p. 4; BA chart 3572, 29.xi.1974).

**Frost Spur** 82°33'S 51°59'W, rising to c. 1 200 m on NW 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 Charles Frost, logistics specialist, Office of Antarctic Programs, USNSF (USGS sheet SU 21–25/10, 1969; APC, 1974, p. 4).

**Fry Peak** 71°03'S 63°40'W, S-most of Welch Mountains, Palmer Land, rising to c. 2 400 m, was photographed from the air by USN, 1966–69, and mapped from air photographs by USGS; named after Lieut. Frederick M. Fry, USN(MC), Flight Surgeon and member of the para-rescue team, Squadron VXE-6, ODF, 1969 and 1970 (APC, 1977, p. 14; Singleton, 1979, map Fig. 1; USGS sketch map Palmer Land (North Part), 1979).

*Fry Strait:* see Fyr Channel.

*Fuarauel, Mount:* see Faraway, Mount.

**Fuchs Dome** 80°36'S 27°50'W, snowfield rising to c. 1 600 m in W Shackleton Range, was surveyed by TAE from "Shackleton" in 1957 and named after Sir Vivian Ernest Fuchs (b. 1908), Leader, TAE; Base Leader (and Commander, FIDS), "Stonington Island", 1948–50; first Director, FID Scientific Bureau, 1950–58; Director, FIDS, 1958–62, and BAS, 1962–73; Chairman, APC, from 1968; President of RGS, 1981–84 (APC, 1962, p. 13; DOS 610 sheets W 80 24/26 and 26/28, 1963). *Kupol Fuks* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 24).

**Fuchs Ice Piedmont** 67°14'S 68°40'W, W side of Adelaide Island, was roughly mapped by FAE, 1908–10, in January 1909 (Charcot, 1912, Pl. 2); further surveyed in part by FIDS from "Stonington Island" and photographed from the air by RARE, 1947–48; named after Dr V. E. (later Sir Vivian) Fuchs (*Fuchs Dome*, q.v.) (APC, 1955, p. 10; USHO chart V30-SP6, 1959; BA chart 3571, 14.vii.1961; BAS 250P sheet

SQ 19–20/14 (Ext.), 1–DOS 1978); rephotographed from the air by BAS in 1963.

*Fuelle, Cerro (El)*: see Buttress Hill.

*Fuelle(s) de Neptuno*: see Neptunes Bellows.

**Fuente, Ensenada de la** 62°31'S 59°43'W, head of Discovery Bay, Greenwich Island, was so called by CAE, 1947, after Capt. (C) A. de la Fuente (*Fuente Rock*, q.v.) (Ihl C. and Ayala A., 1947, maps following p. 96). *Ensenada de la Puente* [*sic*] (Vila Labra, 1947, map p. 201). The feature was later called *Ensenada Rodríguez* after Capt. (C) Exequiel Rodríguez S., Operations Officer on CAE, 1947 (Chile. DNH chart 500, 1951; IHA, 1974, p. 245). *Ensenada Capitán Rodríguez* (Chile. DNH chart 1405, 1961).

*Fuente Island, Islote de la*: see Fuente Rock.

**Fuente Rock** 62°30'S 59°41'W, rising 9 m above sea level off Ferrer Point, Discovery Bay, Greenwich Island, was charted by CAE in 1947 and called *Isla Don Jorge* (Ihl C. and Ayala A., 1947, maps following p. 96); later named *Islote de la Fuente* after Capt. (C) Alberto de la Fuente, Second-in-command of the frigate *Iquique* on CAE, 1947 (Chile. DNH chart 500, 1951; IHA, 1974, p. 96); further charted by an RN Hydrographic Survey Unit from HMS *Protecter* in 1964. *Fuente Rock* (BA, 1965, p. 30; chart 1774, 19.vii.1968; APC, 1974, p. 4). *Islote Capitán de la Fuente*, as rejected form (Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 96). *Fuente Island*, as rejected form (Alberts, 1977, p. 42).

**Fuenzalida, Punta** 63°54'S 60°45'W, SE point of Trinity Island, N of Tetrad Rocks, Palmer Archipelago, was so called by CAE probably after Humberto Fuenzalida Villegas, Professor of Geology, University of Chile (Chile. DNH chart 1501, 1962; IHA, 1974, p. 131).

**Fuerza Aérea, Glaciar** [= Air Force glacier] 62°30'S 59°38'W, flowing W into Discovery Bay, Greenwich Island, was so called by CAE, 1947, after the Chilean Air Force (Chile. DNH chart 500, 1951; IHA, 1974, p. 131). *Glaciar Arquitecto Ripamonti*, as rejected name referring to N part of this glacier, after Julio Ripamonti Barros, Chilean architect who helped construct the nearby station "Arturo Prat" in 1947 (Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 131).

*Fuks, Kupol*: see Fuchs Dome.

**Fullastern Rock** 67°37'S 69°26'W, submerged rock on W side of Johnston Passage, off W Adelaide Island, was charted by an RN Hydrographic Survey Unit from *John Biscoe* in 1963 and so named because the ship was compelled to go full astern to avoid this hazard (APC, 1964, p. 3; BA, 1963, p. 12; chart 3577, 14.viii.1964).

**Fuller Rock** 68°10'S 68°54'W, rock awash S of Faure Islands, Marguerite Bay, Fallières Coast, was charted by an RN Hydrographic Survey Unit from *John Biscoe* in January 1973 and named after Lieut. Andrew Clement Fuller, RN (b. 1949), who directed the survey (BA, 1974, p. 204; APC, 1977, p. 14; BA chart 3571, 6.v.1983).

**Fulmar Bay** 60°37'S 46°01'W, between Moreton Point and Return Point, W Coronation Island, was roughly charted by Powell and Palmer in December 1821; recharted by DI in 1933; following survey by FIDS from Signy, 1947–49 and 1950–51, named after the Antarctic fulmar or silver-grey petrel (*Fulmarus glacialisoides*) nesting in large numbers in this area (APC, 1955, p. 10; DOS 510 South Orkney Islands, West Sheet, 1963).

**Fulmar Crags** 60°38'S 45°11'W, rising to 245 m near East Cape, Coronation Island, following survey by FIDS from Signy,

1956–58, were named after the Antarctic fulmar (*Fulmar Bay*, q.v.) nesting here (APC, 1959a, p. 6; DOS 510 South Orkney Islands, West Sheet, 1963).

*Fumarola(s), Bahía*: see Fumarole Bay.

**Fumarole Bay** 62°58'S 60°42'W, W side of *Port Foster* (q.v.), Deception Island, was called *Bahía I° de Mayo* or *Bahía Primero de Mayo* by AAE, 1942–43, after the expedition ship *I° de Mayo*, which sank near Monte Hermoso off the coast of Argentina, 5 February 1944 (Argentina. MM chart 100, 1944; Pierrou, 1970, p. 601). An Argentine station, called "*I° de Mayo*", was established on the bay, 20 November 1947; later called "*Destacamento Naval Decepción*" (Pierrou, 1970, p. 298) or "*Decepción*", 25 January 1948. *Caleta Primero de Mayo* (Cordini, 1955, p. 167). Following survey by FIDS, 1953–54, and air photography by FIDASE, 1956–57, the bay was named *Fumarole Bay* because the most active fumarole on the island is situated there (APC, 1959a, p. 6; DOS 310 Deception Island sheet, 1960). "*Primero de Mayo*" (USHO, 1962, p. 133). *Bahía Fumarolas* (Casertano, 1964, map p. 34). *Primero de Mayo Bay* (USBGN, 1965, p. 104). "*Desepts'yon*", referring to the Argentine station (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 24). The Argentine station was closed to permanent occupation following volcanic eruption on the island, 4 December 1967, but has been used in certain seasons since that time. *Bahía Fumarola* (González-Ferrán, 1971, p. 7). "*Decepcion*", referring to the Argentine station (Soviet Union, GUGK map 221, 1973; BAS sheet Misc. 2, 1981). "*Decepción Base*", referring to the Argentine station (BA, 1974, p. 172).

*Funes, Cabo*: see Stranger Point.

**Funk Glacier** c. 65°35'S 63°41'W, flowing W into Beascochea Bay, Graham Coast, was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57, and roughly surveyed from the ground by FIDS from "Hope Bay", 1961–62; in association with the names of pioneers of vitamin research grouped in this area, named after Casimir Funk (1894–1967), Polish biochemist who, while working at the Lister Institute, London, in 1912, originated the theory of vitamins (APC, 1959a, p. 6; BA chart 3573, 26.viii.1960).

*Furatto Toppu*: see Flat Top.

*Furmańczyka, Przylądek*: see Furmańczyk Point.

**Furmańczyk Point** 62°06'S 58°28'W, SSE of Crépin Point, Admiralty Bay, King George Island, was so called by PAE after Kazimierz Furmańczyk, who made a photogrammetric survey of the area, 1978–79 (Birkenmajer, 1980b, map Fig. 7, p. 75 and p. 76). *Przylądek Furmańczyka* (Birkenmajer, 1980b, p. 76).

*Furness, Glaciar, Glacier*: see Lord Furness Glacier.

*Furque, Islote(s)*: see Wideopen Islands.

**Fur Seal Beach** 61°13'S 54°03'W, E coast of Clarence Island, NW of Sugarloaf Island, was so called by JSEIIG (Furse, 1979, map p. 130). *Fur Seal Point* (Croxall and Kirkwood, 1979, Map 8.1).

*Fur Seal Point*: see Fur Seal Beach.

**Furse Peninsula** 61°29'S 55°28'W, E part of *Gibbs Island* (q.v.), E of The Spit. The name *Narrow Island* (Powell, 1822b, p. 11) or *Narrow Isle* (Powell, chart, 1822a) was originally applied to the whole island. *Narrow Island*, referring to the present feature (BA chart 1238, 7.ix.1839; 1916, p. 387). *Île Narrow*, referring to the whole island (d'Urville, 1842, end map). The following names were applied to the present feature. *Narrow Insel* (Friederichsen, 1895, Tafel 7 facing p. 304). *Isla Narrow* (Riso Patron S., 1908, end map). *Narrow Ö* (HA chart, 1928).

- Narrow-Öen* (Aagaard, 1930, end map). Survey by DI in January 1937, when a landing was made, showed that the present feature is joined to the rest of Gibbs Island by The Spit which "dries at low water" (Hill, 1937). *Narrow Island Peninsula* (Deacon, 1939, p. 200). *Islote Narrow* (Argentina. MM chart 104, 1949; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 207). *Isla Estrecha* [translation of English name] (Riggi, 1950, map facing p. 24). *Islote Angosto* [translation of English name] (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 197; Pierrou, 1970, p. 167). *Islote Harrow* [sic] (Chile. IGM map 1, 1966). Further survey by JSEEIG in January 1977 showed that The Spit is a storm beach rising about 2 m above sea level at high tide, although awash in heavy seas, and the present feature was renamed *Furse Peninsula* after Cdr John Richard ("Chris") Furse, RN (b. 1935), Leader of JSEEIG and of JSEBI; member of JSEEI (APC, 1980, p. 3).
- Furuya*, *Piedra*, or *Piedra Suboficial Martin*, has not been identified (Argentina. MM, 1957b, p. 10).
- Fyr Channel** 60°44'S 45°40'W, running NW-SE between Signy Island and Moe Island, was charted by the whalers, 1912-13, and named *Fyr Str.* after the whale catcher *Fyr*, of Messrs Christensen and Co., Corral, Chile, which operated in the area at this time (*Corral Point*, *Moe Island*, *Tioga Hill*, q.v.) (Sørille, chart, 1912). *Fyr Pasage*, *Fyr Pasagen*, *Fyr Passage* (Moe, chart, 1913a; 1913b). *Fyr Strait* (Sørille and Borge, chart, 1913; BA chart 1775, 17.viii.1934; DCS 701 South Orkney Islands sheet, 1950). The feature was recharted by DI in 1933. *Fyr Channel* (Nelson and others, chart, 1933; APC, 1955, p. 10; BA chart 1775, 13.x.1967; DOS 210 Signy Island sheet, 1-DOS 1973). *Détroit Fyr* (France. SHM, 1937, p. 390). *Fry* [sic] *Strait* (USHO, 1943, p. 82).
- Fyr*, *Détroit*, *Pasage(n)*, *Passage*, *Str.*, *Strait*: see *Fyr Channel*.
- Gabbro Crest** 83°23'S 50°22'W, rising to c. 1 750 m on SE side of Saratoga Table, Forrestral Range, Pensacola Mountains, was photographed from the air by USN in 1964; following USGS field work from 1965, named after the dominant rock type of Forrestral Range (APC, 1980, p. 3).
- Gabbro Islands*: see Kirkwood Islands.
- Gabinete*, *Bahía*, *Ensenada*: see Cabinet Inlet.
- "*Gabriel Gonzáles(z) Videla*, *Base*": see Waterboat Point.
- Gabriel Peak** 65°36'S 62°39'W, rising to c. 1 250 m at head of Starbuck Glacier, Oscar II Coast, was surveyed by BAS from "Stonington Island", 1963-64; in association with the names of characters from *Moby Dick* in this area, named after Gabriel, the crewman in *Jeroboam* (APC, 1977, p. 14).
- Gadarene Lake** 71°23'S 67°39'W, former surface melt-water lake marginal to George VI Ice Shelf, below Swine Hill on E side of George VI Sound, was surveyed by FIDS from "Stonington Island" in December 1948; in association with the hill and in allusion to the parable of the Gadarene swine (*St Mark*, chap. 5, verse 1), so named because FIDS sledge dogs made a rush down icy slopes towards the lake (APC, 1955, p. 10; DCS 601 sheet W 71 66, 1956). In USLANDSAT imagery of January 1973 the lake was of much reduced size (BAS 250P sheet SR 19-20/14, 1-DOS 1974); following BAS flights over the area in 1975-76, when the lake was not seen and was assumed to have drained away, the name was deleted (APC, 1980, p. 3).
- Gage*, *Cabo*, *Cap*: see *Gage*, *Cape*.
- Gage, Cape** 64°10'S 57°05'W, E point of James Ross Island and W entrance point of Admiralty Sound, was charted by Ross, 6 January 1843, and named after Adm. of the Fleet Sir William Hall Gage (1777-1864), a Lord Commissioner of the Admiralty, 1842-46 (BA chart 1238, 1844; Ross, 1847a, p. 343; APC, 1955, p. 10; DOS 610 sheet W 64 56, 1961). *Cabo Gage* (Spain. DH chart 458, 1861; Pierrou, 1970, p. 381; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 133). *Cap Gage* (Friederichsen, 1895, Tafel 7 facing p. 304). The cape was further charted by SwAE in 1902-03. *Kap Gage* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904a, Del. 1, end map). *Kaap Gage* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1907, p. 106). *Cabo Gage* [sic] (Riso Patron S., 1908, end map). *Kapp Gage* (HA chart, 1928). The cape was resurveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay", 1945-47 and 1952-54. *Mys Geydzh* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961).
- Gage*, *Ka(a)p(p)*: see *Gage*, *Cape*.
- Gage Point** 66°20'S 66°53'W, S point 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 Adolf Pharo Gagge (b. 1908), American physiologist who specialized in the reactions of the human body to cold environments; Professor of Environmental Physiology, Yale University, 1969-77 (APC, 1960, p. 4; BA chart 3571, 14.vii.1961).
- Gaind*, *Punta*: see *Gain*, *Pointe*.
- Gain Glacier** 71°07'S 61°38'W, flowing NE into Larsen Ice Shelf between Imshaug Peninsula and Kvinge Peninsula, 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 Louis Gain, zoologist and botanist on FAE, 1908-10 (Charcot, [1911b], p. 22) (BAS 250 sheet SR 19-20/16, 1-DOS 1976; APC, 1977, p. 14).
- Gain*, *Point*: see *Gain*, *Pointe*.
- Gain, Pointe** 65°12'S 64°10'W, W entrance point of Fjord du Sud, Petermann Island, Graham Coast, was charted by FAE, 1908-10, and named after L. Gain (*Gain Glacier*, q.v.) (Charcot, 1912, Pl. 5). *Point Gain* (USHO, 1943, p. 138). *Punta Gain* (Argentina. MM chart 107, 1949). *Punta Gaind* [sic] (Pierrou, 1970, p. 381).
- Gain*, *Punta*: see *Gain*, *Pointe*.
- Galain, Monte** 65°32'S 63°47'W, rising to c. 1 000 m E of Holst Point, Beascochea Bay, Graham Coast, was so called by AAE after a sailor in the Argentine corvette *Uruguay* in 1903 (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter G).
- Galan Ridge** 73°10'S 62°00'W, rising to c. 1 000 m on SW side of Mosby Glacier, Lassiter Coast, with Mount Cummings at SE end, was photographed from the air by USN, 1965-67, and mapped from air photographs by USGS; named after Michael P. Galan, USARP engineer, "McMurdo Station", Ross Dependency, winter 1967, and member of the South Pole-Dronning Maud Land traverse party, 1967-68 (USGS sketch map Ellsworth Land-Palmer Land, 1969; APC, 1975, p. 3).
- Galen Peak** 64°23'S 62°25'W, rising to 1 520 m in Solvay Mountains, S 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 Galen (138-201), born in Pergamon, Asia Minor, the most eminent Roman doctor of his time and author of numerous works on anatomy, medicine and surgery (APC, 1960, p. 4; BAS 250 sheet SQ 19-20/4, 1-DOS 1974).
- Gale Ridge** 83°41'S 56°27'W, running NW-SE in Neptune

Range, Pensacola Mountains, and rising to 1 245 m at Mount Cowart, was photographed from the air by USN in 1964 and surveyed from the ground on USGS Pensacola Mountains Project, 1965–66; named after Phillip E. Gale, USARP meteorologist, “Ellsworth Station”, winter 1962 ([in 83°41'S 56°15'W] USBGN, 1965, p. 97; [co-ordinates corrected] USGS sheet SU 21–25/13, 1969; APC, 1974, p. 4).

**Galileo Cliffs** 70°46'S 68°45'W, rising to c. 1 300 m between Grotto Glacier and Jupiter Glacier, Alexander Island, George VI Sound, were photographed from the air by RARE and mapped from air photographs by FIDS in 1959; following surveys by BAS from “Fossil Bluff”, 1961–73, named in association with Jupiter Glacier after Galileo Galilei (1564–1642), Italian astronomer who discovered the four largest satellites of Jupiter (APC, 1975, p. 3; BAS 250P sheet SR 19–20/10, 2–DOS 1984).

*Galíndes, Isla*: see Galindez Island.

*Gali(i)ndez Eiland, Île(s), Isla*: see Galindez Island.

**Galindez Island** 65°15'S 64°16'W, one of the Argentine Islands, Wilhelm Archipelago, Graham Coast, was roughly charted by FAE, 1903–05, and named *Îles Galindez*, together with adjacent islands (Charcot, 1906*b*, p. 474), and later *Île Galindez*, restricted to this feature (Matha and Rey, 1911, Pl. 3), after Capt. (F) Ismael F. Galíndez, of the Argentine Navy, commanding the corvette *Uruguay* (*Uruguay Cove*, q.v.) on her Antarctic cruise, 1904–05, when she relieved the SNAE station at Scotia Bay, Laurie Island, and conducted a search for FAE; recharted by BGLE in 1935–36. *Isla Galindez* (Rymill and others, 1943, map facing p. 72; Pierrou, 1970, p. 381; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 133). *Galindez Island* (BA chart 3213, 7.ii.1947; APC, 1955, p. 10; DOS 210 Argentine Islands sheet, 1964). *Isla Galindes* (Argentina. MM chart N–“P”–1, 1952). A FIDS/BAS station has been established on the island since February 1954 (*Faraday*, q.v.). The island was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57. *Galindez Eiland* (Knapp, 1958, p. 574).

**Galíndez, Monte** 63°00'S 60°34'W, rising to c. 150 m above Entrance Point, Deception Island, was so called by Olsacher and others (1956, map facing p. 26).

**Galkin Nunatak** 73°27'S 65°55'W, rising to c. 1 500 m W of the head of Meinardus Glacier, Lassiter Coast, was photographed from the air by USN, 1965–67, and mapped from air photographs by USGS; named after William L. Galkin, USARP meteorologist, “Byrd Station”, 1965–66 (USGS sketch map Ellsworth Land–Palmer Land, 1969; APC, 1975, p. 3).

**Gallegos, Nunatak** c. 82°05'S 39°50'W, presumably a feature in Panzarini Hills, Argentina Range, Pensacola Mountains, was so called by the Argentine Grupo Aeronaval UT 78 (which made the first Argentine flight to the South Pole, January 1962) after the Patagonian town of Río Gallegos, from which the flight originated (Argentina. MM, NM 21/1.xi.1964; Pierrou, 1970, p. 382). There is no nunatak shown in this position on USGS sheet SU 21–25/11, 1968.

*Galliver, Nunatak*: see Gulliver Nunatak.

**Gallows Point** 64°20'S 62°59'W, NE point of Gamma Island, Melchior Islands, Dallmann Bay, was roughly charted by DI in 1927 and probably named at that time (BA chart 3213, 14.i.1929; APC, 1955, p. 10; BA chart 3213, 23.iii.1956); recharted by AAE in 1942, 1943 and 1948. *Gallow's Point* (USHO, 1943, p. 41). *Punta Gallows* (Argentina. IGM map, 1946; Pierrou, 1970, p. 382; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 133). The Argentine station “Melchior” (*Gamma Island*, q.v.) was established S of the point in 1947.

*Gallow(')s Point, Punta*: see Gallows Point

*Galvarino, Laguna*: see Kroner Lake.

*Galvarino, Rocas*: see Quintana Island.

*Galvez, Ensenada*: see Covadonga Harbour.

**Damage Point** 64°46'S 64°04'W, N entrance point of Hero Inlet, *Arthur Harbour* (q.v.), Anvers Island, following the work of USARP personnel from “Palmer Station” (situated on the point) from 1964, was named after Harvey F. Gamage, of South Bristol, Maine, who was responsible for building US RV *Hero* (APC, 1975, p. 3; BA, 1976, p. 3).

**Gambacorta Peak** 84°02'S 56°03'W, rising to c. 1 840 m at S end of Neptune Range, Pensacola Mountains, was surveyed from the ground by USGS and photographed from the air by USN, 1963–64; named after Capt. Francis M. Gambacorta, USN, commanding USS *Wyandot* during establishment of “Ellsworth Station”, summer 1956–57 ([in 84°02'S 55°44'W] USBGN, 1965, p. 97; [co-ordinates corrected] USGS sheet SV 21–30/1, 1968; APC, 1974, p. 4). *Nunatak Gambacorta* (Soviet Union. MMF sheet V–21–V–30, 1972).

*Gambacorta, Nunatak*: see Gambacorta Peak.

*Gamburg, Bukhta*: see Hamburg Bay.

*Gamma Eiland*: see Gamma Island.

**Gamma Hill** 63°34'S 56°48'W, rising to c. 350 m on W side of Fridtjof Sound, Tabarin Peninsula, Trinity Peninsula, following surveys by FIDS from “Hope Bay”, 1959–61, was so named in reference to the intensive geophysical work carried out in this area in 1959–60,  $\gamma$  [gamma] being the former unit of magnetic intensity taken as  $10^{-5}$  gauss (APC, 1964, p. 3; BAS 250 sheet SP 21–22/14 (Ext.), 1–DOS 1973).

*Gamma, Île, Isla (de)*: see Gamma Island.

**Gamma Island** 64°20'S 63°00'W, SW–most of the Melchior Islands, Dallmann Bay, was roughly charted by FAE, 1903–05, and called *Île Gouts* after Capitaine de Frégate Gouts, of the French Navy (Charcot, 1906*b*, p. 470); further charted by DI in 1927 and named *Gamma Island* after the third letter in the Greek alphabet, in association with the names of other islands in this group (BA chart 3213, 14.i.1929; 25.iv.1952; APC, 1955, p. 10; BA chart 3213, 12.viii.1960); recharted by AAE in 1942 and 1943. *Isla Gamma* (Argentina. IGM map, 1946; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 133). The Argentine station “Melchior” was opened at the NE end of the island, S of Gallows Point, 31 January 1947 (Thomas and Roberts, 1953, p. 659). *Isla Observatorio*, in association with the Argentine station (Argentina. IGM map, 1948; Pierrou, 1970, p. 560). *Isla de Gamma* ([Chile. IGM], 1949, p. 98). *Île Gamma* (France. SHM, 1954, p. 48). *Gamma Eiland* (Knapp, 1958, p. 574). The Argentine station was evacuated 30 November 1961. “Melchior” (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 24). “Destacamento Naval Melchior” (Pierrou, 1970, p. 515). *Gamma Melchior* (Alarcón and others, 1976, p. 31).

*Gamma Melchior*: see Gamma Island.

**Gam Point** 61°55'S 57°57'W, N side of Esther Harbour, Venus Bay, King George Island, following rough survey by Ferguson in 1913–14, was one of the features called *Pyritis Islands*, *Esther Islands* or *Pyritic Islands* (*Pyrites Island*, q.v.) (Ferguson, chart, 1918*a*; 1921, map p. 41); photographed from the air by FIDASE in 1956 and shown to be a point rather than an island, the ice margin on the SW side probably having advanced; named *Gam Point* from the term used by sealers and whalers for the occasions when groups of men from several ships met in one of the ships for a gossip, Esther Harbour being an anchorage frequently used by sealers (APC, 1960, p. 4; DOS 610 sheet W 62 56, 1968).

*Gancedo, Cerro*: see Levassor Nunatak.

*Gándara, Isla*: see Bluff Island.

**Gándara Island** 63°19'S 57°56'W, one of the *Duroch Islands* (q.v.) off Cape Legoupil, Trinity Peninsula, was charted by CAE, 1947–48, and called *Isla Comandante Escuadrilla González Rojas* after Cmdte (E) René González Rojas, of the Chilean Air Force, who took part in the expedition as a pilot (Chile. DNH chart 503, 1948). *Isla González Rojas* (Chile. DNH chart 503, 1951). The island was later named *Islote Gándara* after Capt. (N) Jorge Gándara Bofill, of the Chilean Navy, commanding the patrol ship *Covadonga* on CAE, 1947–48 and 1948–49, and Commodore of CAE, 1954–55 (Chile. DNH chart 503, 1959; IHA, 1974, p. 134). *Gándara Island* (USOO chart 6650, 1963; Thomson, 1975, map p. 169; APC, 1986, p. 3).

*Gándara Islote*: see Gándara Island.

*Gándara, Tenedero*: see Comandante Gándara, Tenedero.

*Gand, Île (de), Isla*: see Gand Island.

**Gand Island** 64°24'S 62°51'W, in Dallmann Bay, Palmer Archipelago, was roughly charted by BeAE, 30 January 1898, and named *Île Gand* after the Belgian town Gand (Gent) which subscribed towards the expedition (Lecointe, map, 1899; Gerlache, 1900*b*, p. 420). *Gand Island* (BA chart 1238, viii.1900; APC, 1955, p. 10; BAS 250P sheet SQ 19–20/4, 1–DOS 1974). *Grand [sic] Island* (Cook, 1900, p. 148). *Île de Gand* (Lecointe, 1905, p. 69). *Gand Ö* (HA chart, 1928). *Isla Gand* (Chile. DNH chart LI, 1947; Pierrou, 1970, p. 382; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 134). The island was photographed from the air by USN, 1968–69.

*Gand Ö*: see Gand Island.

*Gandry, Mount*: see Gaudry, Mount.

**Gannon Nunataks** 70°43'S 69°28'W, rising to *c.* 750 m at N end of LeMay Range, Alexander Island, were surveyed by BAS in 1973 and named after Anthony Edward Gannon (b. 1945), BAS meteorological observer, Halley, 1970–72, general assistant, “Grytviken”, 1972, and builder, “Stonington Island”, 1973–75, who took part in the survey (APC, 1980, p. 3; BAS 250P sheet SR 19–20/9, 1–DOS 1978).

**Ganymede Heights** 70°52'S 68°26'W, rising to *c.* 750 m between Ablation Point and Jupiter Glacier, Alexander Island, George VI Sound, were photographed from the air by RARE in 1947 and mapped from air photographs by FIDS in 1959; following surveys by BAS from “Fossil Bluff”, 1961–73, named in association with the glacier after Ganymede, one of the satellites of Jupiter (APC, 1975, p. 3; USGS sketch map Palmer Land (North Part), 1979; BAS 250P sheet SR 19–20/10, 2–DOS 1984).

*Gap, The*: see Neptunes Window.

*Garay, Cabo*: see Bottrill Head.

*Garcia, Cabo, Cap*: see Garcia, Cape or Loqui Point.

**Garcia, Cape** 65°44'S 64°40'W, SW entrance point of Bigo Bay, Graham Coast, was roughly charted by FAE, 1903–05, and called *Cap Loqui* after Capt. Loqui, of the Argentine Navy (Charcot, 1906*a*, map facing p. 316). *Cape Loqui* (BA chart 1238, ix.1908). The cape was later named *Cap Garcia* by FAE, 1908–10, after Contra-Almte García, of the Argentine Navy, who as President of the Centro Naval, Buenos Aires, assisted FAE, 1903–05 (Matha and Rey, 1911, Pl. 2); his name had previously been applied to *Loqui Point* (q.v.). *Kapp Garcia* (HA chart, 1927). The cape was further charted by BGLE in 1935–36. *Cape Garcia* (Rymill, 1938*a*, map facing p. 400; BA chart 3196, 12.xi.1948; APC, 1955, p. 10; DOS 610 sheet W 65

64, 1959). *Cabo Loqui* (Argentina. IGM map, 1946). *Cabo García* (Chile. DNH chart LII, 1947; Pierrou, 1970, p. 383; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 134). The cape was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57. *Mys Garsiya* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). *Cape Garcia* (USOO chart 29127, 1970).

*Garcia, Cape*: see Lagrange Peak or Loqui Point.

*García Fernandez, Isla* 64°45'S 62°17'W, in Piccard Cove, Wilhelmina Bay, Danco Coast, was so called by AAE after a sailor in the Argentine corvette *Uruguay*, 1904–05 (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter G).

*Garcia, Kapp*: see Garcia, Cape.

*Garcia, Mont*: see Zdarsky, Mount.

*Garcia, Mount*: see Dewey, Mount or Zdarsky, Mount.

*García, Pico*: see Pilot Peak.

**Garcie Peaks** 69°31'S 66°45'W, rising to 960 m SE of Forster Ice Piedmont, Fallières Coast, were surveyed by FIDS from “Stonington Island” in December 1958; in association with the names of pioneers of navigation grouped in this area, named after Pierre Garcie, French sailor whose *Le grand routier et pilotage* (1483) was the first manual of sailing directions to include coastal recognition sketches (APC, 1962, p. 14; DOS 610 sheet W 69 66, 1963).

**Garde Islands** 65°51'S 66°22'W, off SW 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 Vilhelm Garde (1859–1926), Danish oceanographer who in 1899 initiated the international scheme of sea-ice reporting in the Arctic and prepared the first nine annual ice reports issued by Dansk Meteorologisk Institut, Copenhagen (APC, 1959*a*, p. 7; BA chart 3570, 29.ix.1961).

*Gardiner Inlet*: see Gardner Inlet.

*Gardner, Bahía, Bay, -Bukten, Ensenada*: see Gardner Inlet.

*Gardner Glacier*: see Ketchum Glacier.

**Gardner Inlet** 75°01'S 62°56'W, between Cape Adams and Cape Schlossbach, Lassiter Coast, was seen from the air by RARE, 21 November 1947 (Ronne, 1948*b*, p. 372), and surveyed from the ground in its N part by FIDS–RARE from “Stonington Island” in December 1947; called *American Geographical Society Bay*, while the name *Irvine Gardner Glacier* was applied to *Ketchum Glacier* (q.v.), after Dr Irvine Clifton Gardner (1889–1972), physicist and specialist in optics as applied to air photography, National Bureau of Standards, Washington, DC, and a member of the American Antarctic Association Inc., set up to assist RARE (AGS map, 1948). The latter name, in the form *Gardner Bay*, was subsequently transferred to the present feature (Ronne, 1948*b*, map p. 357; 1949, photograph p. 205). *Gardner-Bukten* (Rønne, 1950*b*, p. 135). *Bahía Gardner* (Argentina. MM chart N–“P”–1, 1952). *Gardner Inlet* (BA chart 3175, 12.xi.1954; APC, 1955, p. 10; [referring only to the N part] USHO chart 6638, 1955; DOS 601 sheet W 74 62, 1958; [as now defined] USGS sketch map Ellsworth Land–Palmer Land, 1969; BAS 500P sheet SS 17–20/SE, 1–DOS 1981). *Ensenada Gardner* (Argentina. MM, 1957*b*, p. 5; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 135). *Gardiner [sic] Inlet* (Ronne, 1961, map Front.). *Zaliv Gardner* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). The inlet was photographed from the air by USN, 1965–67, and mapped from air photographs by USGS. *Ledyanoy Zaliv Gardner* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 24). *Seno Gardner*, as rejected form (Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 135).

*Gardner, (Ledyanoy) Zaliv, Seno*: see Gardner Inlet.

*Garibaldi, Caleta*: see Spiller Cove.

**Garnerin Point** 64°41'S 62°09'W, SW entrance point of Plata Passage, Wilhelmina 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 André Jacques Garnerin (1769-1823), French physicist and aeronaut, the first man to make a successful descent from a free balloon by parachute, 22 October 1797 (APC, 1960, p. 4; BA chart 3566, 25.viii.1961). *Garnerin [sic] Point* (USOO chart 6945, 1963).

**Garnet Hill** 60°43'S 45°37'W, a nunatak in McLeod Glacier, Signy Island, rising to 225 m, was surveyed by FIDS in 1947 and used as the site of a meteorological screen in 1949; named from the abundance of garnets in pink quartz veins (APC, 1955, p. 10; Matthews and Maling, 1967, folding map; DOS 210 Signy Island sheet, 1-DOS 1973).

**Garnet Rocks** 68°21'S 67°04'W, three off-shore rocks on N side of Rymill Bay, Fallières Coast, were surveyed by FIDS from "Stonington Island", 1948-49, and so named from the occurrence of garnet in the rock (Adie, 1954, p. 12; APC, 1955, p. 10; DCS 601 sheet 68 66, 1955). *Skua Gull Islands* (Nichols, 1955, p. 14).

*Garnuszewskiego, Szczyt*: see Garnuszewski Peak.

**Garnuszewski Peak** 62°06'S 58°31'W, rising to c. 300 m W of Wegger Peak, Admiralty Bay, King George Island, was so called by PAE after the expedition ship *Antoni Garnuszewski* in 1977-78 and 1978-79 (Birkenmajer, 1980b, map Fig. 7, p. 75 and p. 76). *Szczyt Garnuszewskiego* (Birkenmajer, 1980b, p. 76).

**Garra de León, Punta** [= lion's claw point] 63°45'S 60°48'W, S of Lyon Peak, W coast of Trinity Island, Palmer Archipelago, was so called by AAE descriptively and in association with the peak (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter G).

**Garry, Cape** 63°21'S 62°14'W, SW point of Low Island, was roughly charted and named by Foster in 1829 (Foster and Kendall, chart, 1829a; APC, 1962, p. 14; BA chart 3205, 23.xi.1962); further charted by DI, 1930-31. *Cabo Wallace*, in error (*Cape Wallace*, q.v.) (Argentina. IGM map, 1946; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 298). The cape was photographed from the air by FIDASE in 1956. *Mys Uollis* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). *Cape Wallace* (Soviet Union. GUGK map 221, 1973).

*Garsiya, Mys*: see Garcia, Cape.

**Garzón Point** 64°55'S 62°53'W, S entrance point of Skontorp Cove, Paradise Harbour, Danco Coast, was roughly charted by BAE, 1920-22, and called *South Point* (Lester, 1920-22a, Vol. 5, p. 60); photographed from the air by FIDASE and surveyed from the ground by FIDS from "Danco Island", 1956-57; called by AAE *Punta Mariana* (Argentina. MM, 1957b, p. 5), later changed to *Punta Garzón* after Gen. Eugenio Garzón (b. 1796), a hero of the Argentine War of Independence (Argentina. MM chart 129, 1957; Pierrou, 1970, p. 384). *Garzón Point* (APC, 1980, p. 3).

*Garzón, Punta*: see Garzón Point.

**Gass, Mount** 80°27'S 29°30'W, rising to c. 1 160 m in Haskard Highlands, W Shackleton Range, was surveyed by TAE in October 1957; named after Sir Neville Archibald Gass (1893-1965), Chairman of British Petroleum Co. Ltd., 1957-60, who contributed towards the cost of TAE (APC, 1962, p. 14; DOS 610 sheet W 80 28/30, 1963).

*Gaston, Île, Îlot*: see Gaston Islands.

*Gaston, Isla*: see Gaston Islands or Tetrad Islands.

*Gaston Island*: see Gaston Islands.

**Gaston Islands** 64°29'S 61°50'W, two islands and rocks off N end of Reclus Peninsula, Danco Coast, were charted by BeAE, 28 January 1898, when a landing was made on one of the islands, which was named *Îlot Gaston* after Gaston de Gerlache de Gomery (1867-1915), brother of the Leader of the expedition (*Gerlache Island*, q.v.); later Major, 1st Regiment Carabiniers, Belgian Army, who died of wounds in World War I (Lecoite, map, 1899; Gerlache, 1900b, p. 468). *Gaston Island* (Cook, 1900, map p. xx; BA chart 3205, 1.vi.1901; DCS 9 sheet A, 1948). *Gaston Islands* (Cook, 1900, p. 138; APC, 1960, p. 4; BA chart 3566, 25.viii.1961). Cook (1900, p. 138) thought that these islands were the same as those discovered by Larsen on Nordenskjöld Coast (*Seal Nunataks*, q.v.) and referred to them as the "supposed Larsen Islands". *Gaston Islet* (Arctowski, 1901b, p. 372; BA, 1948, p. 194; chart 3570, 5.i.1951; APC, 1955, p. 10). *Île Gaston* (Lecoite, 1903, Carte 1). *Gaston Ö* (HA chart, 1928). *Isla Gaston* (Chile. DNH chart LI, 1947; Pierrou, 1970, p. 384). Following air photography by FIDASE and ground survey by FIDS from "Portal Point", 1956-58, the islands were defined as above. *Islote Gaston* (Chile. DNH chart 1501, 1962; IHA, 1974, p. 135).

*Gaston Islet*: see Gaston Islands.

*Gaston, Islote*: see Gaston Islands or Tetrad Islands.

*Gaston Ö*: see Gaston Islands.

**Gateway Pass** 71°40'S 68°47'W, leading from the W arm of Venus Glacier, George VI Sound, to the interior of Alexander Island, following surveys by BAS from "Fossil Bluff", 1961-73, was named descriptively (APC, 1975, p. 3; BAS 250P sheet SR 19-20/4, 2-DOS 1984).

**Gateway Ridge** 64°43'S 63°34'W, running N-S and rising to 715 m, N of Börger Bay, Anvers Island, was surveyed from the E by FIDS from "Port Lockroy" in 1944; called descriptively by AAE *Orejas Negras* [= black ears] (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 272b); resurveyed by FIDS from "Arthur Harbour" in 1955; so named because the snow col at the N end provides the only sledging route between Hooper Glacier and Hindson Glacier (APC, 1958, p. 5; BA chart 3572, 25.vii.1958).

**Gatlin Peak** 70°47'S 63°18'W, NE-most peak of Welch Mountains, central Palmer Land, rising to c. 1 950 m, was photographed from the air by USN, 1966-69, and mapped from air photographs by USGS; named after Lieut. Ronald H. Gatlin, USNR, navigator on LC-130 air photographic flights, ODF, 1968 and 1969 (APC, 1977, p. 14; Singleton, 1979, map Fig. 1; USGS sketch map Palmer Land (North Part), 1979).

*Gato, Isla*: see Cat Island or Screen Islands.

*Gato, Islote*: see Cat Island.

**Gaicho, Cerro** 63°48'S 58°27'W, rising to 760 m between Pitt Point and Mount Reece, Trinity Peninsula, was so called by AAE after the gaicho of the pampas (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter G).

**Gaicho, Glacier El** 62°40'S 60°24'W, on W side of Hurd Peninsula, Livingston Island, flowing SW into South Bay, was so called by del Valle and others (1974, map Fig. 1 facing p. 6).

*Gaudier Islet*: see Goudier Island.

**Gaudin Point** 65°05'S 63°22'W, E entrance point of Lauzanne Cove, Flandres Bay, Danco Coast, was called descriptively *Punta Corcho* [= cork point] by AAE (Argentina. MM chart Ñ, 1954); photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956-57; later called *Punta Liniers* by AAE after an Argentine hero in the reconquest of Buenos Aires (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter L); in association with the names of pioneers of photography

- grouped in this area, named after Marc Antoine Gaudin (1804–80), French photographer who took the first instantaneous photographs of moving objects in 1841 (APC, 1980, p. 3).
- Gaudry Fj.*, -fjellet, *Massif*, *Mont(e)*: see Gaudry, Mount.
- Gaudry, Mount** 67°32'S 68°37'W, rising to c. 2 320 m W of Ryder Bay, Adelaide Island, was roughly mapped as part of Graham Land by FAE, 1903–05, and named *Sommet A. Gaudry* after Albert Gaudry (1827–1908), French palaeontologist and President of the Académie des Sciences in 1903; a member of the Comité de Patronage of FAE, 1908–10, who signed the instructions for the expedition (Charcot, 1906b, p. 477; 1906a, map facing p. 316; 1910, p. 6). *St. A. Gaudry* (BA chart 1238, ix.1908). The mountain was remapped in its correct position on Adelaide Island by FAE, 1908–10. *Massif Gaudry* (Charcot, 1912, Pl. 1). *Mount Gaudry* (BA chart 3175, 9.x.1914; DCS 601 sheet 67 68, 1954; APC, 1955, p. 10; BAS 250P sheet SQ 19–20/14 (Ext.), 1–DOS 1978). *Gaudry Fj.* (HA chart, 1927). *Gaudryfjellet* (Aagaard, 1930, end map). *Mont Gaudry* (France. SHM, 1937, p. 409). *Mount Goudry* [sic] (USAAF chart [LR-74], 1942). *Monte Gaudry* (Rymill and others, 1943, map facing p. 272; Pierrou, 1970, p. 385; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 136). *Mount Goodry* [sic] (USAF chart (AP-38), 1947). The mountain was photographed from the air by RARE and surveyed from the ground by FIDS from “Stonington Island” in 1948. *Mount Gandry* [sic] (Mott, 1958, p. 422). *Gora Godri* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). *Monte Guadry* [sic] (Argentina. MM chart 110, 1963). The first ascent of the mountain was made by a BAS–Royal Marine party, 9 January 1963 (BAS, 1964, p. 33).
- Gaudry, Sommet*: see Bridgman, Mount or Glen Peak.
- Gaul Cove** 67°49'S 67°11'W, NE side of Horseshoe Island, Marguerite Bay, Fallières Coast, following survey by FIDS, 1955–57, was named after Kenneth Mitchell Gaul (b. 1925), FIDS Base Leader, “Horseshoe Island”, 1955–56 (APC, 1959a, p. 7; DOS 310 Horseshoe Island sheet, 1961).
- Gaunt, Rocas*: see Gaunt Rocks.
- Gaunt Rock*: see Gaunt Rocks.
- Gaunt Rocks** 65°17'S 64°20'W, rising 3 m above sea level, SW of Argentine Islands on NW side of Grandidier Channel, Graham Coast, following survey by an RN Hydrographic Survey Unit, 1957–58, were so named from their bleak appearance (APC, 1959a, p. 7; BA chart 3573, 26.viii.1960). *Rocas Gaunt* (Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 136). *Gaunt Rock* [sic] (BA chart 3573, 20.iv.1984).
- Gauthier Point** 64°50'S 63°35'W, N point of Doumer Island and NE entrance point of Security Bay, off SE Anvers Island, was charted by FAE, 1903–05, and named *Pointe Gauthier* after M. Gauthier, Director of the Saint-Malo shipyard where the expedition ships *Français* and *Pourquoi-Pas?* were built (Charcot, 1906b, p. xi, 472). *Pointe Gautier* [sic] (Matha and Rey, 1911, p. 34). The point was resurveyed by FIDS from “Port Lockroy” in 1944. *Punta Gautier* [sic] (Argentina. MM chart 106, 1949; Pierrou, 1970, p. 385). *Gauthier Point* (BA chart 3213, 6.x.1950; APC, 1955, p. 10; BA chart 3572, 25.vii.1958). *Punta Gauthier* (Argentina. MM, 1960a, p. 9; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 136).
- Gaut(h)ier, Pointe, Punta*: see Gauthier Point.
- Gavin Ice Piedmont** 63°44'S 59°06'W, extending from Cape Kjellman to E side of Bone Bay, 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 Christopher Braithwaite Gavin-Robinson (b. 1911), FIDASE pilot, 1956–57 (APC, 1964, p. 3; BAS 250P sheet SP 21–22/13, 1–DOS 1974).
- Gaviota, Punta** [= gull point] 64°19'S 62°53'W, SE point of Eta Island, Melchior Islands, Dallmann Bay, Palmer Archipelago, was so called by AAE, 1946–47, presumably after Dominican gulls (*Larus dominicanus*) seen here (Argentina. MM chart 101, 1949; Pierrou, 1970, p. 386).
- Gaviotín, Isloite(s), Rock*: see Gull Rock.
- Gaździckiego, Cieśnina*: see Gaździcki Sound.
- Gaździckiego, Wysepka*: see Gaździcki Islet.
- Gaździcki Islet** 62°09'S 58°07'W, in Polonez Cove, King George Island, was so called by PAE after A. Gaździcki (*Gaździcki Sound*, q.v.) (Birkenmajer, 1980b, map Fig. 6, p. 74 and p. 76). *Wysepka Gaździckiego* (Birkenmajer, 1980b, p. 76).
- Gaździcki Sound** 62°00'S 57°38'W, running NNW–SSE between Trowbridge Island and King George Island in Destruction Bay, was so called by PAE after Dr Andrzej Gaździcki, palaeontologist with PAE, 1978–79 and 1980–81 (Birkenmajer, 1981b, map Fig. 2, p. 333; 1984, p. 169). *Cieśnina Gaździckiego* (Birkenmajer, 1984, p. 169).
- Gdańska, Lodospad*: see Gdańsk Icefall.
- Gdańsk Icefall** 62°11'S 58°36'W, at Platt Cliffs, Ezcurra Inlet, King George Island, was so called by PAE after Gdańsk (Danzig), port on the Baltic Sea, Poland (Birkenmajer, 1980b, map Fig. 3, p. 70 and p. 76). *Lodospad Gdańska* (Birkenmajer, 1980b, p. 76).
- Gdynia Point** 62°10'S 58°33'W, E point of *Dufayel Island* (q.v.), Ezcurra Inlet, King George Island, was named by PAE after Gdynia, port on the Baltic Sea, Poland (Birkenmajer, 1979b, map Fig. 3, p. 3; 1980b, p. 77; APC, 1986, p. 3). *Przylądek Gdynia* (Birkenmajer, 1980b, p. 77).
- Gdynia, Przylądek*: see Gdynia Point.
- Geddes, Cabo, Cap*: see Geddes, Cape.
- Geddes, Cape** 60°41'S 44°34'W, E entrance point of Browns Bay and N point of Ferguslie Peninsula, Laurie Island, was probably sighted by Weddell in 1823; mapped by SNAE in November 1903 and named after [Sir] Patrick Geddes (1854–1932), sometime Professor of Botany, University College, Dundee (St. Andrews University), and of Sociology and Civics, University of Bombay (Bruce and others, chart, [1903b]; Bruce, 1905b, map facing p. 322; BA chart 1775, 17.viii.1934; APC, 1955, p. 10). *Kapp Geddes* (Sørllø, chart, [1930]). *Punta Geddes* (Argentina. MM chart 31, 1930; Pierrou, 1970, p. 386). The cape was recharted by DI in 1933. *Cap Geddes* (France. SHM, 1937, p. 387). The FIDS station, known as “Base C” or “Cape Geddes”, was established on the cape, 22 January 1946, and occupied until 17 March 1947, when it was permanently closed, following the establishment of Signy (q.v.). *Cabo Geddes* (Argentina. CNA, 1947, map p. 54).
- Geddes, Kapp, Punta*: see Geddes, Cape.
- Geddes, Arrecife(s), Reef, Rocas*: see Geddes Rocks.
- Geddes Rocks** 65°20'S 64°33'W, four rocks rising up to 5 m above sea level on W side of Grandidier Channel, SW of Argentine Islands, Graham Coast, were charted by BGLE in February 1936 and named *Geddes Reef* after The Geddes, a dangerous reef off the mouth of Helford River, Cornwall, England (Rymill, 1938a, map facing p. 400; USHO chart 6653, 1946; BA chart 3196, 12.xi.1948; APC, 1955, p. 10). *Arrecifes Geddes* (Rymill and others, 1943, map facing p. 96). *Arrecife Geddes* (Chile. DNH chart LII, 1947; Pierrou, 1970, p. 386;



- Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 136). *Scogli Gedges* (Zavatti, 1958, Tav. 7). The feature was recharted by an RN Hydrographic Survey Unit from HMS *Protector* in 1969 and renamed *Gedges Rocks* (APC, 1974, p. 4; BA chart 3572, 29.xi.1974). *Rocas Gedges*, as rejected form (Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 136).
- Gedges, Scogli*: see *Gedges Rocks*.
- Geelan Ice Piedmont** 69°29'S 72°41'W, forming N end of Rothschild Island, following survey by BAS, 1975–77, was named after Patrick John Michael Geelan (b. 1926), Secretary, PCGN, 1955–79, and a member of APC from 1955 (APC, 1980, p. 3).
- Gefahr, Inseln der*: see *Danger Islands*.
- Geier, Mount** 71°34'S 62°24'W, rising to 1 675 m as part of Schirmacher Massif, W 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 Frederick J. Geier, topographic engineer with USGS Lassiter Coast party, 1969–70 (APC, 1977, p. 14; BAS 250P sheet SR 19–20/16, 1–DOS 1976).
- Geikie Nunatak** 80°24'S 25°52'W, rising to c. 1 100 m in SW 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 James Geikie (1839–1915), Professor of Geology, Edinburgh University from 1882, who was one of the first to recognize multiple glaciations during the Pleistocene period (APC, 1974, p. 4; BAS 250P sheet SU 26–30/1, 1–DOS 1978).
- Gemel Peaks** 62°12'S 59°00'W, rising to c. 100 m on Fildes Peninsula, King George Island, were charted by DI in 1935 and named *Twin Peak* (Nelson and others, chart, 1935*b*) or *Twin Peaks* (Nelson and others chart 1935*c*; BA chart 1774, 9.vii.1948; APC, 1955, p. 10); following air photography by FIDASE in 1956, renamed *Gemel Peaks*, gemel being a descriptive word meaning twin (APC, 1960, p. 4; DOS 610 sheet W 62 58, 1968).
- Gemini Nunatak** 66°08'S 62°31'W, rising to c. 490 m in twin peaks on SW side of Philippi Rise, Oscar II Coast, was photographed from the air by RARE and surveyed from the ground by FIDS from "Hope Bay", 1947–48; named after the constellation Gemini, which contains the twin stars Castor and Pollux (BA chart 3570, 4.vi.1954; APC, 1955, p. 10; DCS 601 sheet 66 62, 1955). *Nunatak Dzheminay* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). *Nunatak Gemini* (Chile. DNH, 1962, p. 226; IHA, 1974, p. 136). The nunatak was further surveyed by BAS from "Stonington Island", 1964–65.
- Gendelya, Lednik*: see *Handel Ice Piedmont*.
- Genecand, Mount** c. 66°06'S 64°38'W, rising to c. 1 200 m on W side of Bruce Plateau, N Graham Land, 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 Félix Genecand (1879–1957), Swiss mountaineer who invented the Tricouni nail for climbing boots in c. 1912 (APC, 1959*a*, p. 7).
- General Alvarado, Cabo*: see *Shirreff, Cape*.
- General Arenales, Puerto*: see *Inverleith Harbour*.
- General Aurelio Celedón, Isla** 63°18'S 57°58'W, one of three islands off N end of Bulnes Island, Duroch Islands, NW of Cape Legoupil, Trinity Peninsula, was so called by CAE, 1947–48, after Gen. Aurelio Celedón Palma, C-in-C of the Chilean Air Force at the time (Chile. DNH chart 503, 1948). *Isla Aurelio Celedón* (Chile. DNH chart 503, 1951). *Islote Cel-*
- edón* (Chile. DNH chart 503, 1959; IHA, 1974, p. 70). *Celedon Island* (Halpern, 1964, map p. 335).
- General Baquedano, Isla*: see *Jason Peninsula*.
- General Barrios, Meseta*: see *Laclavère Plateau*.
- "*General Bel( )grano*", "*Base*", "*Eisstation*", "*Station*": see *Filchner Ice Shelf*.
- "*General Belgrano II*": see *Bertrab Nunatak* or *Filchner Ice Shelf*.
- "*General Belgrano III*": see *Filchner Ice Shelf*.
- "*General Bernardo O'Higgins*", "*Base*", "*Station*": see *Légoupil, Cape*.
- General Cañas, Cordillera** 63°30'S 58°00'W, on the NW sides of Louis-Philippe Plateau and Laclavère Plateau extending roughly from Crown Peak to Fidase Peak, was so called by CAE, 1947–48, after Gen. Ramon Cañas Montalva, C-in-C of the Chilean Army, who accompanied the President of Chile on the expedition (Chile. IGM, 1948*b*, sketch panoramas following p. 56). *Cordillera General R. Cañas, Cordillera General R. Cañas Montalva, Cordillera R. Cañas Montalva* (Chile. IGM, 1948*a*, photograph p. 90; 1948*b*, sketch panoramas following p. 56).
- General Cañas (Osorno), Nevado*: see *Plymouth, Mount*.
- General Cañas, Picacho*: see *Plymouth, Mount*.
- General H. Carmona Vial, Nevado*: see *Jacquinet, Mount*.
- General Levene, Islotes*: see *Moss Islands*.
- General Mackenna, Isla*: see *Adelaide Island*.
- General Pujato, Estrecho** 68°08'S 67°07'W, between Brian Island and Audrey Island, Debenham Islands, Marguerite Bay, Fallières Coast, was so called by AAE after Gen. H. Pujato (*Pujato Bluff*, q.v.) (Argentina. MM chart 116, 1952). *Estrecho Pujato*, as rejected form (Argentina. MM, 1957*b*, p. 11). *Estrecho Viamonte*, possibly after Gen. Juan José Viamonte (1774–1843), Argentine soldier and politician (Argentina. MM, 1957*b*, p. 11).
- General Ramon Cañas, Isla** 63°18'S 57°58'W, one of three islands off N end of Bulnes Island, Duroch Islands, NW of Cape Legoupil, Trinity Peninsula, was so called by CAE, 1947–48, after Gen. R. Cañas M. (*Cordillera General Cañas*, q.v.) (Chile. DNH chart 503, 1948). *Isla Ramon Cañas* (Chile. DNH chart 503, 1959; IHA, 1974, p. 65). *Cañas Island* (Halpern, 1964, map p. 335).
- General Ramón Cañas M(ontalva), Nevado*: see *Plymouth, Mount*.
- General R. Cañas (Montalva), Cordillera*: see *General Cañas, Cordillera*.
- General Ricchieri, Caleta*: see *Luz, Caleta*.
- "*General San Martín*", "*Base (Militar)*": see *Barry Island*.
- General San Martín, Pico**, unidentified peak in Pensacola Mountains incorrectly recorded as in 83°10'S 37°30'W, was so called after Gen. J. de San Martín (*Barry Island*, q.v.), following the first Argentine flight to the South Pole by Grupo Aeronaval UT 78 in January 1962 (Argentina. MM, NM 21/1.xi.1964; Pierrou, 1970, p. 390).
- General San Martín, Puerto** 68°08'S 67°05'W, between Debenham Islands and Sanavirón Island, Marguerite Bay, Fallières Coast, was so called by AAE after Gen. J. de San Martín (*Barry Island*, q.v.) (Argentina. MM chart 116, 1952).
- "*General San Martín, Station*": see *Barry Island*.
- General Teófilo Gómez, Isla** 63°18'S 57°58'W, one of three islands off N end of Bulnes Island, Duroch Islands, NW of Cape Legoupil, Trinity Peninsula, was so called by CAE,

- 1947–48, after Gen. Teófilo Gómez Vera, of the Chilean Army (Chile. DNH chart 503, 1948). *Isla Teófilo Gómez* (Chile. DNH chart 503, 1951). *Islote Gómez* (Chile. DNH chart 503, 1959; IHA, 1974, p. 141). *Gomez Island* (Halpern, 1964, map p. 335).
- General Zenteno, Estrecho*: see Wilkins Sound.
- Genghis Hills** 80°44'S 28°02'W, rising to 1 305 m W of Stephenson Bastion, W Shackleton Range, were photographed from the air by USN in 1967 and surveyed from the ground by BAS from Halley, 1968–71; named after Graham Keith ("Genghis") Wright (b. 1944), BAS general assistant, Halley, 1969–71, who took part in the survey, 1969–70 (APC, 1974, p. 4; BAS 250P sheet SU 26–30/1, 1–DOS 1978).
- Gentoo Island** 64°49'S 62°51'W, E of Waterboat Point, Paradise Harbour, Danco Coast, was mapped by BAE, 1920–22, in 1921 and so called after the gentoo penguins (*Pygoscelis papua*) observed there (Bagshawe, 1938, map p. 189); photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57, by which time the island had been overrun by a glacier.
- Geode Nunataks** 69°50'S 70°05'W, rising to c. 1 500 m near head of Sibelius Glacier, N Alexander Island, following surveys by BAS from 1968 were so named from the abundant geodes (cavities containing quartz and calcite crystals) in the lava flows of which the feature is composed (BAS 250P sheet SR 19–20/5 (Ext.), 1–DOS 1978; APC, 1980, p. 3).
- Geofizyków, Zatoka*: see Geophysicists Cove.
- Geografów, Bukhta, Inlet*: see Geographers Cove.
- Geografów, Potok*: see Geographers Creek.
- Geographers Cove** 62°13'S 59°02'W, between Exotic Point and Flat Top Peninsula, *Fildes Peninsula* (q.v.), King George Island, following surveys by SAE from "Bellingshausen Station" from 1968 was named *Bukhta Geografów* [= geographers bay] (Govorukha and Simonov, 1973a, map p. 10) or *Geografów Inlet* (Govorukha and Simonov, 1973b, map p. 370). *Geographers Cove* (APC, 1980, p. 3).
- Geographers Creek** 62°30'S 58°29'W, S of Point Thomas, Admiralty Bay, King George Island, was so called by PAE after the geographers with the expedition, 1977–78 (Birkenmajer, 1980b, map Fig. 5, p. 73 and p. 77). *Potok Geografów* (Birkenmajer, 1980b, p. 77).
- Geologists Cove** 62°11'S 58°17'W, between Chabrier Rock and Syrezol Rocks, Admiralty Bay, King George Island, was so called by PAE after the geologists with the expedition, 1978–79 (Birkenmajer, 1980b, map Fig. 6, p. 74 and p. 77). *Zatoka Geologów* (Birkenmajer, 1980b, p. 77).
- Geologists Island** 62°13'S 58°57'W, S of *Ardley Island* (q.v.), King George Island, following surveys by SAE from "Bellingshausen Station" from 1968 was named *Ostrov Geologov* [= geologists island] (Grikurov and Polyakov, 1968, map p. 18) or *Geologov Island* (Grikurov and Polyakov, 1971, map p. 190). *Geologists Island* (APC, 1980, p. 3).
- Geologov, Ostrov, Island*: see Geologists Island.
- Geologów, Zatoka*: see Geologists Cove.
- Geophysicists Cove** 62°09'S 58°20'W, SE of Point Hennequin, Admiralty Bay, King George Island, was so called by PAE after the geophysicists with the expedition, 1977–78 (Birkenmajer, 1980b, map Fig. 6, p. 74 and p. 77). *Zatoka Geofizyków* (Birkenmajer, 1980b, p. 77).
- Georg IV, Meer*: see Weddell Sea.
- Georga, Plato*: see Joerg Plateau.
- Georgia VI, Lednik*: see George VI Ice Shelf.
- Georgia VI, Proliv*: see George VI Sound.
- Georgia VI, Shel'fovyy Lednik*: see George VI Ice Shelf.
- Georg den Sjettes Sund*: see George VI Sound.
- George Bay*: see King George Bay.
- George Black Range**, bordering Black Coast, Lassiter Coast and Orville Coast from Violante Inlet S-wards to c. 75°40'S, was seen from the air by USAS, 30 December 1940, and so called after a relative of Cdr Richard B. Black, USNR (*Black Coast*, q.v.), in command of the flight (USAAF chart [LR-74], 1942; [from Cape Darlington S-wards to c. 77°00'S] Ronne, 1945, map p. 14; [from Hilton Inlet S-wards to c. 75°45'S] USAF chart (AP-38), 1947).
- George Bryan Coast, Costa*: see English Coast.
- George Bryan, Ensenada*: see George Bryan Inlet.
- George Bryan Inlet** c. 76°30'S 61°00'W, presumably an embayment in Ronne Ice Shelf, was reported on a flight by USAS, 30 December 1940, and so called after Rear-Adm. George S. Bryan, USN (*English Coast*, q.v.) (USAAF chart [LR-74], 1942). *Ensenada Jorge Bryan* (Argentina. IGM map, 1946). *Estero Jorge Bryan* (Chile. DNH chart [no number], 1947). *Ensenada Blest Gana* (Orrego Vicuña, 1948, p. 202 and end map). *Ensenada George Bryan* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 329). *Estrecho Jorge Bryan*, as rejected name (Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 166).
- George I., Island*: see King George Island.
- George the Fourth, Sea of*: see Weddell Sea.
- George the Sixth Sound*: see George VI Sound.
- George P, Isla*: see King George Island.
- George IV, Mer de, Sea*: see Weddell Sea.
- George VI, Canal, Sd, Sond*: see George VI Sound.
- George VI Ice Front** 69°52'S 68°50'W (1974) and 72°58'S 72°30'W (1973), seaward faces of *George VI Ice Shelf* (q.v.) (BAS 250P sheet SR 19–20/6, 1–DOS 1978; APC, 1980, p. 4).
- George VI Ice Shelf**, almost entirely covering *George VI Sound* (q.v.), from the vicinity of Niznik Island to Ronne Entrance and Spaatz Island, was called *König-Georg-VI. Schelfeis* (Kosack, 1955a, p. 228), *Lednik Georgia VI* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961) or *Shel'fovyy Lednik Georgia VI* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 24); named *George VI Ice Shelf* (APC, 1975, p. 3; BA, 1976, p. 4; BAS 250P sheet SR 19–20/9, 1–DOS 1978; BAS sheet Misc. 2, 1981). *George VI Sound Ice Shelf* (Sugden and Clapperton, 1980, p. 378).
- George VI Sound**, a major fault depression separating Alexander Island from Palmer Land and extending from a line joining Cape Brown and Cape Jeremy in the N to Ronne Entrance in the S, was photographed from the air in its central part by Ellsworth, 23 November 1935, the first day of his trans-Antarctic flight (Joerg, 1936, Figs 10, 11 and 12, p. 458–59; 1937, Figs 14 and 15, p. 440, Fig 16, p. 441 and Map B facing p. 444); seen from the air at its N end by BGLE, recognized as a major feature and traced S-wards for 75 km on flights of 13 March, 15 August and 4 September 1936 (*London Times*, 12 December 1936 and 27 January 1937; Rymill and others, 1938, p. 101–02, 164–65 and 174–75); surveyed from the ground by BGLE as far S as 72°00'S in October–November 1936 (Stephenson, 1940, p. 232; Stephenson and Fleming, 1940, p. 156–62); named *King George the Sixth Sound* after George VI (1895–1952), King of England, 1937–52 (RGS, 1938a, p. 192; Rymill, 1938a, map facing p. 496). *King George VI Sound* (BA chart 1240, 20.v.1938; APC, 1955, p. 13). *König-Georg-VI-Sund* (Hannemann, 1938, p. 63). The sound was roughly surveyed from the ground throughout its length to Ronne Entrance by USAS, November 1940–January 1941. *Marguerite Bucht*,

referring to the N entrance (Stocks, chart, 1941). *Canal Rey Jorge VI* (Rymill and others, 1943, map facing p. 272). *George the Sixth Sound* (Black, 1945, p. 9). *Estrecho Rey Jorge VI* (Argentina. IGM map, 1946). *George VI Sound* (USBGN, 1947, p. 140; USHO chart 2562, 1947; APC, 1959a, p. 7; DOS 610 sheets W 69 68, 70 68, 71 68 and 72 68, 1960; BA chart 3571, 14.vii.1961). *Kong George VI Sd.* (Hansen, chart [no number], 1947). *Seno Rey Jorge VI* (Chile. DNH chart LIII, 1947). The sound was resurveyed throughout its length as far as Eklund Islands by FIDS from "Stonington Island", October–December 1949 (Fuchs, 1951a). *Kuningas Yrjö VI Salmi* (Andersson, 1948, map p. 329). *King George V [sic] Sound* (CO, 1949, p. 35). *Georg den Sjettes Sund* (Rønne, 1950b, p. 43). *Détroit de Roi Georges VI* (IHB chart B'1, 1952). *Proliv Georgia VI* (Buynitskiy, 1953, p. 43). *Canal Seaver*, after Tte. Cor. de Marina Benjamin Seaver (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 306). *Proliv Korolya Georga VI* (Baranov and others, 1954, map p. 283). *Proliv Shokal'skogo*, after Y. M. Shokal'skiy (*Schokalsky Bay*, q.v.) (Guretskiy, 1954, p. 464). *George-VI-Sund* (Kosack, 1955a, end map). *Canal George VI* (Liboutry, 1956, map p. 440). *George VI Sd (France. SHM chart 5879, 1956)*. *George VI Sundet* (Frödin, 1956, Front.). *Canal Presidente Sarmiento*, after Domingo Faustino Sarmiento (1811–88), Argentine statesman, writer and educator; President of Argentina, 1868–74 (Argentina. MM chart 110, 1957; Pierrou, 1970, p. 600). *George VI Sond* (Knapp, 1958, p. 574). *Canale Re Giorgio VI, Giorgio VI Sound, Sound Re Giorgio VIe* (Zavatti, 1958, Tav. 6, 9 and 12–13). *Průliv Jiřího VI* (Bártl, 1958, map facing p. 144). *Golfo Gioglio [sic] VI* (Zavatti, 1960a, p. 1 419). *Canal Jorge VI* (Chile. DNH, 1962, p. 198; IHA, 1974, p. 167). *Canal King George VI*, as rejected form (Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 167). *Zaliv Simonova*, referring to part of sound N of George VI Ice Front (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 24). The Russian seasonal station "Soyuz", established on Amery Ice Shelf, AAT, in November 1982, is shown near the sound in 70°35'S 68°47'W, in error for the same E longitude (NGS map, 1987).

*George VI Sound Ice Shelf*: see George VI Ice Shelf.

*George(-)VI(-)Sund(et)*: see George VI Sound.

*George('s) Bay*: see Admiralty Bay or King George Bay.

*Georges Bucht*: see King George Bay.

*Georges, Cabo, Cap(e)*: see Georges Point.

*Georges Insel, Island*: see Penguin Island (King George Island).

*George's Island*: see King George Island.

**Georges Point** 64°40'S 62°40'W, N point of Rongé Island, Danco Coast, was charted by BeAE, 3 February 1898, and named *Cap Georges*, probably after Georges Lecointe (*Lecointe Island*, q.v.) (Lecointe, map, 1899; 1900a, map facing p. 132). *Cape Georges* (Cook, 1900, map p. xx; USHO, 1943, p. 124; APC, 1958, p. 5). *Cabo Georges* (Argentina. MM chart 106, 1949; Pierrou, 1970, p. 390; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 137). Following resurvey by FIDS from *Norsel* in April 1955 and air photography by FIDASE, 1956–57, the feature was renamed *Georges Point* (APC, 1960, p. 4; BA chart 3566, 25.viii.1961).

*George's Rib* 61°09'S 54°56'W, beach W of Muckle Bluff, Elephant Island, was so called by JSEIIG (Furse, 1979, p. 184).

*Georges IV, Mer de*: see Weddell Sea.

**Georgian Cliff** 71°15'S 68°15'W, E coast of Alexander Island on George VI Sound, N of Fossil Bluff, following surveys by BAS from "Fossil Bluff", 1961–73, was so named in association with *Uranus Glacier* (q.v.), Uranus being known as The Georgian

until about 1850 (APC, 1975, p. 3; USGS sketch map Palmer Land (North Part), 1979; BAS 250P sheet SR 19–20/14, 2–DOS 1984).

*Georgija Pobedonosca, Gora*: see Paris, Mount.

*Georg Insel*: see King George Island.

*Georgiya Pobedonostsa, Gora*: see Paris, Mount.

*Georgiy Pobedonosetsa, Gora*: see Paris, Mount.

*Georgs Bay*: see King George Bay.

**Gerber Peak** 65°07'S 63°17'W, rising to c. 500 m SSW of Rahir Point, 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 Friedrich Gerber (1797–1872), Swiss veterinary surgeon who first suggested the use of photography for book illustration in 1839 (APC, 1960, p. 4).

*Gerdholm, Islote*: see Gerd Island.

*Gerd, Isla*: see Gerd Island.

**Gerd Island** 60°40'S 45°45'W, rising 16 m above sea level near E entrance of Norway Bight, Coronation Island, was roughly charted by Sørille, 1912–13, and named *Gerdholm* after his daughter Gerd (Mrs Stranger), in association with *Mariholm* and *Reid Island* (q.v.) (Sørille, chart, 1912; BA, 1916, p. 414). *Islote Gerdholm* (Argentina. MM chart 31, 1930). The island was recharted by DI in 1933. *Gerd Island* (BA chart 1775, 17.viii.1934; APC, 1959a, p. 7; DOS 510 South Orkney Islands, West Sheet, 1963). *Islote Gerd* (Argentina. MM, 1945, p. 273). The island was visited by FIDS from Signy in September 1948. *Gerd Islet* (BA, 1948, p. 139; APC, 1955, p. 10). *Isla Gerd* (Moneta, 1951, end map [1]). The island was surveyed by FIDS from Signy, 1956–58. *Islotes [sic] Gerd* (Pierrou, 1970, p. 392).

*Gerd Islet, Islote(s)*: see Gerd Island.

*Gerit Eiland*: see Melchior Islands.

*Gerlache, Canal(e) (de), Channel, Détroit de, Estrecho (de)*: see Gerlache Strait.

**Gerlache Island** 64°35'S 64°15'W, largest of the *Rosenthal Islands* (q.v.), off W coast of Anvers Island, was charted by FAE, 1903–05, as part of the main island and named *Pointe de Gerlache*, after Lieut. Adrien Victor Joseph de Gerlache de Gomery, of the Belgian Marine (later Baron de Gerlache de Gomery) (1866–1933), Belgian polar explorer and Commander of BeAE; Leader of Arctic expeditions, 1905, 1907 and 1909 (Charcot, 1906b, p. 471; 1906a, map facing p. 316). *Gerlache Point* (BA chart 3205, vii.1909; APC, 1955, p. 10). *Pointe Gerlache* (BA, 1916, p. 404). *Gerlache P.* (HA chart, 1928). *De Gerlache Point* (Wilkins, 1929, map facing p. 374). *Punta Gerlache* (Chile. DNH chart LI, 1947). *Kap Gerlache* (Kosack, 1955a, map p. 220). The island was photographed from the air by FIDASE and surveyed from the ground by FIDS from "Arthur Harbour", 1956–58, and shown to be the feature originally named by FAE. *Gerlache Island* (APC, 1959a, p. 7; BA, 1961, p. 159; BAS 250P sheet SQ 19–20/3, 1–DOS 1979). *Isla Rosenthal*, as rejected form (Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 248). *Islote Rosenthal* (Chile. DNH chart 1501, 1962; IHA, 1974, p. 248). *Islotes Rosenthal*, as rejected form (Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 248).

*Gerlache Kanaal*: see Gerlache Strait.

*Gerlache(-)Kanal*: see Gerlache Strait or Orléans Strait.

*Gerlache Kanalen*: see Gerlache Strait.

*Gerlache, Kap, P., Point(e) (de)*: see Gerlache Island.

*Gerlache, Punta*: see De Gerlache, Punta or Gerlache Island.

**Gerlache Strait**, separating SW Palmer Archipelago from Trinity

Island and Danco Coast, with N limit Hoseason Island to Cape Wollaston (Trinity Island) and S limit Cape Errera (Wiencke Island) to Cape Renard, was sighted by GAE, 1873–74, at its S entrance which was included in some maps under the name *Bismarck Strasse* (*Bismarck Strait*, q.v.) (Fricker, 1898, map p. 122); roughly charted throughout its length by BeAE, 23 January–12 February 1898, and named *Détroit de Belgica* “in honour of our country and our ship” (Gerlache, 1900*b*, p. 520; Lecointe, 1903, Carte 5). *Canal de la Belgica*, *Détroit de la Belgica* (Arctowski, 1900, p. 118, 128). *Belgica Strait* (BA chart 1238, viii.1900; ICRD, 1920, map following p. 4). On the return of the expedition to Belgium, the BeAE Scientific Commission, at the request of expedition members, renamed the feature *Détroit de Gerlache*, after Lieut. A. V. J. de Gerlache de Gomery, Commander of BeAE (*Gerlache Island*, q.v.) (Gerlache, 1900*a*, map p. 411; 1902*b*, p. 277; Pelseneer, 1902, p. 388). *Von Gerlache Meerenge* (Stefan, 1900, map facing p. 532). *Gerlache Strait* (Balch, 1902; Bartholomew, 1922, Pl. 9; BA, 1930, p. 73; chart 3196, 12.xi.1948; [separating Palmer Archipelago from Danco Coast] APC, 1955, p. 10; [separating SW Palmer Archipelago from Trinity Island and Danco Coast] APC, 1960, p. 4; BA chart 3560, 7.iv.1961; 3566, 25.viii.1961). *Stretto de Gerlache* (Gerlache, 1902*a*, p. xiv). *Estrecho de Belgica*, *Canal Belgico* ([Irizar], 1903, maps facing p. 4 and 128). *Belgica-Strasse* (Cook, 1903, map following p. 10). *Estrecho de Gerlache* ([Irizar], 1903, map facing p. 128; Pierrou, 1970, p. 302; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 95). The strait was further charted by FAE, 1903–05. *Canal de Belgica* (Sobral, 1904, p. 74). *Belgica-Sund* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904*b*, Vol. 2, p. 115). *Canal de Gerlache*, *Estrecho de Guerlache* [*sic*] (Nordenskjöld, 1904*c*, p. 25 and upper map facing p. 32). *Gerlache(-)Kanal* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904*b*, Vol. 1, p. 55; [referring collectively to this feature and to Orléans Strait] Nordenskjöld, 1917, map facing p. 68). *Gerlache Kanalen* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904*a*, Del. 1, end map). *Belgica Kanal* (Nordenskjöld, 1905*a*, map p. 236). *Gerlache Channel* (Charcot, 1905*b*, map p. 218). *Gerlache Kanaal* (Ruys, 1905, map following p. 88). *Canale de Gerlache* (Duse, 1907, p. 40). The strait was further charted by FAE, 1908–10. In all British Government correspondence from 1908 at least until 1912 and in whalers’ usage for that period, reference was to *Belgica Strait* (not *Gerlache Strait*) (Allardyce, 1908–15). *Détroit de Cerlache* [*sic*] (Gourdon, 1908, p. 36). *Canal Gerlache* (Riso Patron S., 1908, end map). *Détroit de de Gerlache* (Charcot, 1910, p. 48). *De Gerlache Strait* (BA chart 1238, xi.1910; 3205, 2.ix.1938; 3213, 18.vii.1947). *de Gerlache Strasse* (Wichmann, 1913, map facing p. 58). *Belgica Straights*, *Straights of Belgica* (Lester, 1920–22*a*, Vol. 1, p. 23, 35). *Gerlache Straits*, *Straits of Gerlache* (Lester, 1920–22*b*, p. 6; 1920–22*a*, Vol. 2, p. 30). *Belgica Straits* (Ferguson, 1921, p. 34). *Belgicatrædet* (Risting, 1922). The strait was further charted by DI in 1927. *De Gerlache S.* (HA chart, 1928). *Gerlache Stredet* (Risting, 1929, p. 57). *De Gerlache Channel* (USHO, 1943, p. 15). *Estrecho Gerlache* (Vila Labra, 1947, p. 85). *de Guerlache* [*sic*] *Strait* (Ronne, 1949, p. 49). *Gerlache-Sundet* (Frödin, 1951, p. 377). *Gerlache* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 248). *Belgica Straat*, *De Gerlache Kanaal* (Knapp, 1958, p. 568). *Pråliv Gerlachûv* (Bártl, 1958, map facing p. 144). An extensive survey of the strait by an RN Hydrographic Survey Unit was made from *Shackleton*, 1959–60 (Roberts, 1965, p. 45). *Gerlach* [*sic*] *Strait* (BA, 1961, p. 158). *Proliv Gerlakhe* (Soviet Union, MMF chart, 1961). Further survey was carried

out in the strait by an RN Hydrographic Survey Unit from *HMS Protector*, 1963–64 (Roberts, 1965, p. 46). *Proliv Zherlash* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 24).

*Gerlache, Straits (of), Stredet, Stretto de, -Sundet*: see Gerlache Strait.

*Gerlach Strait*: see Gerlache Strait.

*Gerlachûv, Pråliv*: see Gerlache Strait.

*Gerlakhe, Ostrova*: see Rosenthal Islands.

*Gerlakhe, Proliv*: see Gerlache Strait.

*Gerni, Mys*: see Gurney Point.

*Gernsi, Gora*: see Guernsey, Mount.

**Gerontius Glacier** 69°32’S 70°30’W, flowing N from Elgar Uplands into Tufts Pass, N Alexander Island, following surveys by BAS from 1968 was so named, in association with the uplands, from *The dream of Gerontius* (1900), an oratorio by Elgar (BAS 250P sheet SR 19–20/5 (Ext.), 1–DOS 1978; APC, 1980, p. 4).

*Gerrard’s Islands, -Land*: see South Shetland Islands.

*Gerritz, Îles de, Islands, -Land*: see South Shetland Islands.

*Gerstman, Islas*: see Fotógrafo Gerstman, Islas.

*Gertsog-Ernst, Zaliv*: see Vahsel Bay.

**Gervaise Rocks** 63°20’S 58°06’W, off-shore NNE of Cape Ducorps, Trinity Peninsula, following survey by FIDS from “Hope Bay”, 1960–61, were named after Charles-François-Eugène Gervaise (b. 1816), French naval officer in *Astrolabe* of FAE, 1837–40 (APC, 1964, p. 3; BAS 250 sheet SP 21–22/13, 1–DOS 1974).

*Geslingerne*: see Gosling Islands.

*Gestlingen*: see Gosling Islands.

**Getman Ice Piedmont** 68°06’S 64°57’W, NE end of Joerg Peninsula, Bowman Coast, was surveyed by FIDS from “Stonington Island”, 1946–48; named after Cdr Robert T. Getman, USCG, Executive Officer, USCGC *Southwind*, ODF, 1969 (APC, 1980, p. 4; USGS sketch map Palmer Land (North Part), 1979).

*Geusalaga Peninsula*: see Guesalaga Peninsula.

*Geydzh, Mys*: see Gage, Cape.

*Gherrit, Terre de*: see Gherritz Land.

Gherritz Land, roughly the N part of what is now Graham Land, including some or all the offlying islands, was so called by Burney as early as 1806, after Dirck Gerritsz Pomp (1544–?1608), Dutch navigator (Balch, 1902, p. 46); considered by Findlay (1855, p. 169) to be the same as Forster’s *Clarence Land* (*Davis Coast*, q.v.) and to form part of Biscoe’s *Graham’s Land* (*Graham Land*, q.v.). *Dirck Gherritz-Archipel* ([referring to Graham Land and the offlying islands, but excluding the South Shetland Islands] Schück, 1894; [referring to the mainland and islands N of Bismarck Strait, including the South Shetland Islands] Friederichsen, 1895, p. 300; [referring to an extensive group of islands stretching from Biscoe Islands to South Orkney Islands] Wegener, 1897, end map). *Dirk-Gherrits-Archipel*, as used in Larsen’s log on NWE, 1893–94, for the whole of N Graham Land (Schück, 1894, p. 140). *Dirk Gerritsz-Archipel* (Petersen, 1896, p. 62). *Dirk Gerritsz Archipelago*, *Dirk Gerritz-Archipelago*, referring to whole of Graham Land N of Bismarck Strait, then still thought to be a group of islands (Fricker, 1898, end map; 1900, map facing p. xii). *Dirk Gerrisz Archipelago*, apparently referring to Graham Land and the offlying island groups (Andersson, 1902, p. 405). *Dirck Gerritzarchipel* (Nordenskjöld, 1911*b*, p. 34). This name and its synonyms gradually dropped from use early in this century, after it was shown that Dirck Gerritsz Pomp

could not have sighted Antarctic land during his voyage of 1598–1600, which took him into Drake Passage, and when it became clear that Graham Land is not an archipelago. *Terre de Gherrit*, referring to earlier usage (Hobbs, 1939a, p. 56). *Dirk Gherritszgruppen*, referring to earlier usage (Aagaard, 1944, p. 32). [See also under *Antarctic Archipelago*, *Antarctic Peninsula*, *Antártida Americana*, *Graham Land*, *Palmer Archipelago*, *South Shetland Islands*.]

**Giannini Peak** 71°01'S 62°47'W, rising to c. 1 900 m on N side of Dana 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 Albert P. Giannini, USARP biologist, "Palmer Station", 1973 (BAS 250 sheet SR 19–20/16, 1–DOS 1976; APC, 1977, p. 14).

**Giants Cirque** 67°17'S 67°17'W, W side of Tyndall Mountains, S of Ward Glacier, Arrowsmith Peninsula, Loubet Coast, following geological work in the area by BAS from Rothera, 1980–81, was named descriptively (Moyes and Hamer, 1984, map Fig. 1, p. 42; APC, 1986, p. 3).

*Giard, Cabo*: see Giard Point.

**Giard Point** 64°26'S 63°50'W, SW entrance point of Perrier Bay, NW Anvers Island, was roughly charted by FAE, 1903–05, and named *Pointe Giard* after Prof. Alfred Giard (1846–1908), French zoologist and member of the Commission appointed by the *Ministre de l'Instruction Publique* to publish the scientific results of FAE (Charcot, 1906b, p. ii, 471; Matha and Rey, 1911, Pl. 3). *Point Giard* (USHO, 1943, p. 128). *Punta Giard* (Argentina. MM chart 106, 1949; Pierrou, 1970, p. 392; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 137). *Cabo Giard* (Argentina. MM chart 110, 1957). *Giard Point*, following air photography by FIDASE and ground survey by FIDS from "Arthur Harbour", 1956–57 (APC, 1959a, p. 7; USOO chart 6944, 1963; BAS 250P sheet SQ 19–20/3, 1–DOS 1979).

*Giard, Point(e), Punta*: see Giard Point.

*Gibb Eiland, Île, Insel, Isla(nd), -Öen*: see Gibbs Island.

*Gibbon, Bahía, Baia, Baie*: see Gibbon Bay.

**Gibbon Bay** 60°39'S 45°11'W, between Rayner Point and The Turret, E Coronation Island, was charted by DI in January 1933 and named after Dr Geoffrey McKay Gibbon (1896–1983), surgeon in *Discovery II*, DI, 1931–33, who assisted in hydrographic work in the South Orkney Islands (Nelson, 1933, p. 25; BA chart 1775, 17.viii.1934; APC, 1955, p. 10; DOS 510 South Orkney Islands, West Sheet, 1963). *Baie Gibbon* (France. SHM, 1937, p. 388). *Bahía Gibbon* (Argentina. CNA, 1947, map p. 45; Pierrou, 1970, p. 392). *Baia Gibbon* (Zavatti, 1958, Tav. 10).

*Gibbosas, Rocas*: see Gibbous Rocks.

**Gibbous Rocks** 61°04'S 54°59'W, off N coast of Elephant Island, NW of Cape Belsham, following survey by JSEEIG were named descriptively, gibbous meaning humped (DOS 610 sheet W 61 54 (Ext.), 1–GSGS 1972; APC, 1974, p. 4). *Rocas Gibbosas* (Argentina. MM chart H–710, 1977).

*Gibbs (Eiland)*: see Gibbs Island.

**Gibbs Glacier** 68°28'S 66°01'W, flowing SE into Mercator Ice Piedmont, Bowman Coast, and separated by a col at c. 1 050 m from *Neny Glacier* (q.v.), which flows NW into Neny Fjord, Fallières Coast, was seen from the air by USAS, 21 May 1940. The name *Neny Trough* was applied to that part of the through valley (occupied by the two glaciers) which was not visible from Neny Fjord (USHO, 1943, p. 272; Black, 1945, p. 5, 11). In January 1941 the valley was traversed by a USAS sledging party and referred to as *Neny Valley* (Ronne, 1945, p. 20). The

name *Neny Trough* was later applied to the whole feature between Neny Fjord and Mercator Ice Piedmont (Ronne, 1948b, p. 367; APC, 1955, p. 15). *Neny-Breen*, *Neny-Passet*, *Neny-Traktene*, referring to the whole valley (Rønne, 1950b, p. 61, 102, 111). *Neny Glacier*, apparently referring to the whole valley (Nichols, 1953, Fig. 2, p. 3). Following survey by FIDS from "Stonington Island" in 1958, the name *Neny Glacier* was restricted to the NW glacier and the present feature, the SE glacier, was named *Gibbs Glacier* after Peter McCausland Gibbs (b. 1934), FIDS surveyor, "Horseshoe Island", 1957–58, and Base Leader and surveyor, "Stonington Island", 1958–59, who surveyed the glacier (APC, 1962, p. 14; DOS 610 sheets W 68 64 and 68 66, 1963).

*Gibbs, Île, Insel, Isla*: see Gibbs Island.

**Gibbs Island** 61°28'S 55°34'W, separated from Elephant Island to the NE by Loper Channel, was roughly charted by nineteenth-century sealers, who applied the name *Brains Isles* (*O'Briens Islands*, q.v.) collectively to this island, Aspland Island, Eadie Island and O'Brien Island, although the islands were incorrectly positioned (Sherratt, 1821, map facing cols 1215–16); further charted by RAE, 21 January 1821; called descriptively *Narrow Island* (Powell, 1822b, p. 11) or *Narrow Isle* (Powell, chart, 1822a), which names were later applied only to *Furse Peninsula* (q.v.) at the E end (for long thought to be a separate island) because of ambiguity in Powell's chart; named *Gibbs Islands* [*sic*] (Weddell, 1825a, map facing p. 132). *Gibbs Island* (Powell, chart, 1828; BA chart 3205, 1.vi.1901; 25.iii.1937; APC, 1955, p. 10; DOS 610 sheet W 61 54 (Ext.), 1–GSGS 1972). *Ostrov Razhnova* [*sic*], after Rear-Adm. Rozhnova, of the Imperial Russian Navy ([Bellingshausen], 1831a, sheet 62). *Ostrov Rozhnova* (Bellingshausen, 1831b, Vol. 2, p. 272). *Île Gibb* (d'Urville, 1838, map following p. 1170). *Gibb* [*sic*] *Island* (BA chart 1238, 7.ix.1839). *Île Biggs* [*sic*], *Île Gibbs* (d'Urville, 1842, p. 141). *Île Narrow* (Vincendon-Dumoulin, atlas, 1847, Pl. 43). *Gibb Insel* (Friederichsen, 1895, Tafel 7 facing p. 304). *Roshnow Insel* (Gravelius, 1902, p. 172). *Isla Gibb* (Riso Patron S., 1908, end map). *Gibb Eiland* (Easton, 1913, map facing p. 278). *Gibbs Insel* (Nordenskjöld, 1917, map facing p. 68). *Gibbs Ö* (HA chart, 1928). *Gibb-Öen* (Aagaard, 1930, end map). The island was recharted by DI in January 1937, when its two parts were shown conclusively to be joined by *The Spit* (q.v.) (Deacon, 1939, p. 200). *Isla Gibbs* (Argentina. MM chart 64, 1939; Pierrou, 1970, p. 393; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 137). *Rainoff's Island*, as rejected name (USBGN, 1947, p. 170). *Ostrov Kontr-Admirala Rozhnova* (Berg, 1949, p. 16). *Ostrov Rozhnova (Gibs)* (Soviet Union. BSE, 1950, map following p. 484). *Wyspa Rożnowa* (Machowski, 1953, map p. 90). *Ostrov Rozhnova (Gibbs)* (Baranov and others, 1954, map p. 283). The island was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57. *Gibbs Eiland* (Knapp, 1958, p. 574). *Gibbs* (Araya and Hervé, 1966, p. 9). Incorrect reference was made to the island as being part of the group called *Tri-Brata* by RAE (*O'Briens Islands*, q.v.) (Pierrou, 1970, p. 393). The island was surveyed by JSEEI, 1970–71. *Ostrov Rożnowa (Gibbs Island)* (Soviet Union. GUGK map 221, 1973). *Islas Gibbs* (Rivano and Cortes, 1975, p. 12). The island was further surveyed by JSEEIG in 1977.

*Gibbs Islands, Islas, Ö, Ostrov*: see Gibbs Island.

*Gibbs Spit*: see Spit, The.

*Giboso, Islote*: see Humps Island.

*Gibraltar Felsen, Rock*: see Castle Rock.

*Gibraltar Rock*: see Castle Rock.

*Gibson B., Bahía, Bai(e)*: see Gibson Bay.

**Gibson Bay** 63°19'S 55°52'W, S coast of Joinville Island, W of Mount Alexander, was roughly charted and named by DWE, 8 January 1893 ([Robertson], 1893c; Robertson, chart, 1893b; BA chart 1238, x.1893; APC, 1958, p. 5; BA chart 3205, 23.xi.1962). *Bay Gibson* (Robertson, chart, 1893a). *Gibson Bai* (Friederichsen, 1895, Tafel 7 facing p. 304). *Gibson Bukt* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904a, Del. 1, end map). *Gibsons Bucht* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904b, Vol. 2, first end map). *Bahía Gibson* (Riso Patron S., 1908, end map; Pierrou, 1970, p. 393). *Baie Gibson* (Charcot, 1912, Pl. 1). *Gibson Bucht* (Nordenskjöld, 1917, map facing p. 68). *Gibson B.* (HA chart, 1928). The bay was surveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay", 1953–54. *Bahía Oliver*, after Carlos Oliver Schneider, Professor of Geology and Mineralogy, Universidad de Concepción, Chile (Chile. DNH, 1962, p. 215; IHA, 1974, p. 216).

*Gibson, Bay, Bucht, Bukt*: see Gibson Bay.

*Gibsons Bucht*: see Gibson Bay.

*Gibs, Ostrov*: see Gibbs Island.

*Gidrografo, Bukhta, Inlet*: see Hydrographers Cove.

**Giffard Cove** 64°37'S 61°42'W, SW end of Charlotte Bay, Danco Coast, S of Boxing Island, 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 Henri Giffard (1825–82), French engineer who constructed and flew the first truly navigable balloon (dirigible airship) in 1852 (APC, 1960, p. 4; BA chart 3566, 25.viii.1961). *Gifford [sic] Cove* (USOO chart 6945, 1963).

*Gifford Cove*: see Giffard Cove.

**Gilbert Glacier** 69°50'S 71°07'W, flowing S from Nichols Snowfield into Mozart Ice Piedmont, N Alexander Island, following surveys by BAS from 1968 was named, in association with *Sullivan Glacier* (q.v.), after Sir William Schwenk Gilbert (1836–1911), British librettist (BAS 250P sheet SR 19–20/5 (Ext.), 1–DOS 1978; APC, 1980, p. 4).

**Gilbert, Mount** 69°16'S 66°17'W, rising to 1 420 m between Airy Glacier and Seller Glacier, Fallières Coast, was photographed from the air by BGLE, 1 February 1937, and by RARE, 27 November 1947; 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 William Gilbert (1540–1603), English physician whose work *De magnete, magneticisque corporibus . . .* (London, 1600) laid the foundation for an understanding of terrestrial magnetism and the variation of the compass (APC, 1962, p. 14; DOS 610 sheet W 69 66, 1963).

*Gilberto Davies, Estrecho*: see Gilbert Strait.

*Gilbert, Proliv*: see Gilbert Strait.

**Gilbert Strait** 63°39'S 60°12'W, running NW–SE between Trinity Island and Tower Island, Palmer Archipelago, was roughly charted by Foster in 1829 and named *Davis [sic] Gilbert Strait* (Foster and Kendall, chart, 1829a; BA chart 3205, 31.x.1921) or *Davis Gilberts Strait* (Foster and Kendall, chart, [1829b]), after Davies Gilbert (1767–1839), PRS, 1827–30, and Chairman of the Royal Society Committee which planned the voyage of Foster's ship, HMS *Chanticleer*, 1828–31. *Davis Gilbert Inlet* (BA chart 1238, iii.1901; 1916, p. 402). The strait was re-charted by SwAE in 1902. *Détroit de Davis Gilbert* (Charcot, 1912, Pl. 1). *Détroit Davis Gilbert* (Bongrain, 1914, vue 7 following p. 7). *Davis Gilbert Bay*, referring to a bay on E coast

of Trinity Island (Wilson, chart, 1917). *Davis Gilbert S.* (HA chart, 1928). *Détroit Davies Gilbert* (France. SHM, 1937, p. 403). *Davies Gilbert Strait* (USAAF chart [LR-74], 1942; BA chart 3205, 1945; APC, 1955, p. 8). *Estrecho Davies Gilbert* (Chile. DNH chart L, 1947; Pierrou, 1970, p. 296; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 93). *Estrecho Gilberto Davies* (Chile. DNH chart LI, 1947). The strait was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57. *Proliv Gilbert* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). *Gilbert Strait* (APC, 1960, p. 4; BA chart 3205, 23.xi.1962).

**Gilliamsen Peak** 71°51'S 70°20'W, SE-most of *Staccato Peaks* (q.v.), S Alexander Island, rising to c. 650 m, was named after Lieut. Cdr Donald A. Gilliamsen, USN, aircraft pilot, Squadron VXE-6, ODF, 1969 and 1970 (APC, 1980, p. 4; BAS 250P sheet SR 19–20/13, 2–DOS 1984).

**Gillies Rock** 83°07'S 54°45'W, rising to 1 185 m at N end of Neptune Range, Pensacola Mountains, was surveyed from the ground by USGS, 1963–64, and photographed from the air by USN in 1964; named after Betty Gillies, of San Diego, Cal., ham radio operator who with J. Madey (*Madey Ridge*, q.v.) was helpful to USARP personnel, especially to those in Pensacola Mountains (USGS sheet SU 21–25/13, 1969; APC, 1974, p. 4).

**Gimlet Rock** 61°06'S 54°53'W, off Cape Belsham, Elephant Island, was so called descriptively by BITAE (Wordie, 1921b, map p. 24).

*Gin Bottle*: see McDonald Ice Rumples.

**Gin Cove** 64°03'S 58°25'W, N of Tumbledown Cliffs, W James Ross Island, was surveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay", 1960–61; called *Bahía Villar Fabre* by AAE (Malagnino and others, 1978, map p. 491); following geological work in the area by BAS, 1981–83, and in association with the names of other alcoholic spirits on this coast, named *Gin Cove* (Thomson, 1984, map Fig. 1B, p. 309; APC, 1986, p. 3).

**Ginger Islands** 67°45'S 68°42'W, W of Cape Alexandra, S Adelaide Island, were charted by an RN Hydrographic Survey Unit from *John Biscoe* in 1963 and named after Kenneth Ginger (b. 1928), Principal Civil Hydrographic Officer, Hydrographic Department, responsible for Admiralty charts of the Antarctic from 1958 (BA, 1963, p. 14; APC, 1964, p. 3; BA chart 3577, 14.viii.1964).

*Giogio VI, Golfo*: see George VI Sound.

**Giorgi, Caleta** 60°46'S 45°09'W, E of Steepholm in Robertson Islands, off Coronation Island, was so called by AAE after Capt. (C) Felipe Giorgi, of the Argentine Navy (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter G).

*Giorgio VI Sound*: see George VI Sound.

**Giovannini, Cordon** 63°33'S 57°58'W, rising to 1 135 m and running E–W from Stepup Col to Windy Gap, Trinity Peninsula, was so called by AAE after a lieutenant-colonel in the Argentine Army (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter G).

**Giovanni Peak** 70°02'S 71°26'W, rising to c. 500 m at S end of Debussy Heights, above Mozart Ice Piedmont, after map compilation by FIDS in 1959 from air photographs taken by RARE in 1947, was named in association with the ice piedmont for Mozart's opera *Don Giovanni* (1787) ([in 69°50'S 71°24'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. 14; BAS 250P sheet SR 19–20/9, 1–DOS 1978).

**Gipps Ice Rise** 68°46'S 60°56'W, rising to c. 270 m above Larsen Ice Shelf, E of Revelle Inlet, Wilkins Coast, may have been

- seen from the air by Wilkins, 20 December 1928, when he plotted "indications of low snow-covered islands or snow ridges" in this vicinity (Wilkins, 1929, map facing p. 374); recognized from the air by USGS as an uncharted feature, 18 December 1966, and mapped from air photographs; traversed on a radio echo-sounding flight by BAS, 15 February 1970; named after Derek Raymond Gipps (b. 1929), Senior Executive Officer, BAS, 1961–73, and at NERC headquarters, 1973–89 (APC, 1975, p. 3; BA, 1976, p. 4; Martin, 1976, Fig. 1, p. 141; USGS sketch map Palmer Land (North Part), 1979; BAS sheet Misc. 2, 1981).
- Girad, Bahía*: see Girard Bay.
- Giralt, Cabo*: see Shirreff, Cape.
- Girard, Bahía*: see Deloncle Bay or Girard Bay.
- Girard, Baie*: see Girard Bay.
- Girard Bay** 65°08'S 64°00'W, off N entrance of Penola Strait, Graham Coast, was roughly charted by BeAE in February 1898; further charted by FAE, 1903–05, and named *Baie Girard* after Jules Girard, of the French Société de Géographie, Paris, and subsequently a member of the Comité de Patronage of FAE, 1908–10 (Charcot, 1906*b*, p. 474; 1910, map p. 267); recharted by FAE, 1908–10, in 1909. *Girard Bay* (Charcot, [1911*b*], p. 180; BA, 1916, p. 407; chart 3175, 1934; APC, 1955, p. 10; BA chart 3572, 12.viii.1960). *Bahía Girard* (Argentina. IGM map, 1946; Pierrou, 1970, p. 394; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 137). The bay was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57. *Bahía Girad [sic]* (Chile. IH chart 58, 1971).
- Girard, Île* c. 65°04'S 64°00'W, unidentified island near Port Charcot, Booth Island, Graham Coast, was visited by FAE, 1903–05, on 3 April 1904 and so called probably after J. Girard (*Girard Bay*, q.v.) (Charcot, 1908, p. 46).
- Girardi, Islote* 62°36'S 59°54'W, off E side of Half Moon Island, Greenwich Island, was so called by AAE after Juan Girardi, gunner in the Argentine corvette *Uruguay* in 1903 (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter G).
- Girdle, Islote*: see Girdler Island.
- Girdler Island** 66°00'S 65°39'W, E of Beer Island off Holvedahl Bay, Graham Coast, was charted by BGLE in February 1936 and named *Girdler Islet* because it girdles the entrance to Mutton Cove (Rymill, 1938*b*; USHO chart 6650, 1947; BA chart 3213, 6.x.1950; APC, 1955, p. 10). *Islote Girdler* (Argentina. MM, 1957*a*, p. 148; Pierrou, 1970, p. 394; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 137). The island was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57. *Islote Girdle [sic]* (Argentina. MM, 1958*b*, p. 154). *Girdler Island* (APC, 1959*a*, p. 7; BA chart 3213, 12.viii.1960).
- Girdler Islet, Islote*: see Girdler Island.
- Giró Nunatak** 82°13'S 42°02'W, rising to 380 m on SW side of Panzarini Hills, Argentina Range, Pensacola Mountains, was surveyed from the ground on USGS Pensacola Mountains Project, 1965–66, and photographed from the air by USN in 1967; named after Capt. G. A. Giró, Argentine Army Officer-in-charge, "General Belgrano Station", winter 1965, and a member of the traverse party to the South Pole, 1965–66 (USGS sheet SU 21–25/11, 1968; APC, 1974, p. 4). *Nunatak Paraná*, so called by AAE after the capital of the Argentine province of Entre Ríos (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter P).
- Giyu, Bukhta*: see Guyou Bay.
- Gjeslingene*: see Gosling Islands.
- Glacier, Bahía*: see Aguda, Bahía.
- Glaciar, Cabo*: see Glacier Cape.
- Glaciar, Morro, Punta*: see Glacier Bluff.
- Glacier Bay** 64°49'S 62°51'W, SE of Waterboat Point, Danco Coast, was mapped and so called by BAE, 1920–22 (Lester, 1920–22*a*, Vol. 3, p. 191; Bagshawe, 1938, map p. 189). *Cale-tón Tempanos* [= iceberg cove], so called by CAE, 1950–51 (Halpern, 1962, Fig. 6; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 274).
- Glacier Bay** c. 75°31'S 26°37'W, an iceport of variable position and extent produced by calving along Brunt Ice Front, Caird Coast, was charted by BITAE in 75°25'S 26°30'W in January 1915 and so called descriptively (Worsley, 1914–15, chart 4; Shackleton, 1919, p. 27; NGS map, [1932]; USHO, 1943, p. 256; [in 75°20'S 26°15'W] USBGN, 1956, p. 140; [as rejected name] 1960, p. 4); used as a landing place by RSIGYE, 6 January 1956, and named *Halley Bay* after Edmond Halley for the tercentenary of his birth, the name also being used for the nearby British station ([in 75°31'S 26°36'W] BA chart 3176, 30.xi.1956; APC, 1958, p. 5; [incorrectly referring to an embayment in c. 75°08'S 25°00'W] USAF chart 1806, 1959; [in 75°30'S 26°42'W] APC, 1960, p. 4; [as rejected name] 1980, p. 4). *Halley Baai* (Knapp, 1958, p. 575). *Halley-Bucht, Halleybugten, Halleybukta, Zatoka Halleya, Baía de Halley, Bahía Halley, Halleyev Zaliv, Halleyova Zátoka* (Fuchs and Hillary, 1958*d*, p. 29; 1958*c*, p. 341; 1958*b*, p. 28; 1959*f*, map p. 37; 1959*b*, p. 21; 1959*e*, map p. 16; 1960*a*, p. 25; 1960*b*, map p. 30). *Khalli-Bey* (Nudel'man, 1960, loose map). *Halley-Öböl* (Fuchs and Hillary, 1962, map p. 25). *Baie Halley* (Cailleux, 1963, p. 10). The name of Halley was later restricted to the BAS station (*Halley*, q.v.).
- Glacier Bay*: see Aguda, Bahía or West Bay (Elephant Island).
- Glacier Bluff** 62°31'S 59°48'W, N entrance point of Yankee Harbour, Greenwich Island, was charted by DI, 1934–35, and named descriptively (Nelson and others, chart, 1935*b*; BA, 1942, p. 43; chart 1774, 9.vii.1948; APC, 1955, p. 10). *Morro Glaciar* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 214; Pierrou, 1970, p. 394). *Punta Triangle*, in error for *Triangle Point* (q.v.) (Chile. DNH chart 501, 1953). *Pointe Glacier* (France. SHM, 1954, p. 45). *Punta Glaciar* (Chile. DNH, 1962, p. 102; IHA, 1974, p. 137).
- Glacier Cape** c. 62°04'S 58°02'W, an ephemeral projection of the ice cliff on N side of King George Bay, King George Island, was so called by DI during a survey in 1937 (Hill and others, chart, 1937*a*; BA chart 3205, 1945). *Cabo Glaciar* (Argentina. MM chart 139, 1957*a*).
- Glacier Dome*: see McLeod Hill.
- Glacier, Mont du, Mountain*: see Glacier, Sommet du.
- Glacier, Pointe*: see Glacier Bluff.
- Glacier, Sommet du** 65°09'S 64°05'W, W summit of *Mount Scott* (q.v.), Graham Coast, was so called by FAE, 1908–10 (Charcot, 1910, photograph p. 304). *Mont du Glacier, Glacier Mountain* (Charcot, 1910, photograph p. 305; [1911*b*], p. 325).
- Glacier, The*: see Mount Lunch-Ho! Glacier.
- Glandaz, Cape*: see Glandaz Point.
- Glandaz Point** 65°05'S 63°59'W, SW entrance point of Deloncle Bay, Lemaire Channel, Graham Coast, was roughly charted by BeAE in February 1898; recharted by FAE, 1903–05, and named *Pointe Glandaz* after A. Glandaz, a Frenchman who assisted the expedition (Charcot, 1906*b*, p. 326; 1908, map p. 36). *Cape Glandaz* (USHO, 1943, p. 138). *Glandaz Point* (APC, 1955, p. 10; BA chart 3572, 25.vii.1958). The point was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57. *Punta Glandaz* (Chile. DNH chart 1502, 1962; IHA, 1974, p. 138).
- Glandaz, Pointe, Punta*: see Glandaz Point.

- Glass Point** 61°56'S 58°09'W, N coast of King George Island, SW of False Round Point, 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 Capt. Robert H. Glass, Master of *Francis Allyn* from New London, who visited the South Shetland Islands, 1873–75 and 1877–79, and who in 1877–78 rescued from Potter Cove, King George Island, the sole survivor of a sealing gang from *Florence* (*Florence Nunatak*, q.v.) (APC, 1960, p. 4; DOS 610 sheet W 62 58, 1968).
- Gleaner Heights** 62°34'S 60°14'W, rising to 530 m W of Leslie Hill, Livingston Island, were 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 the American brig *Gleaner* (Capt. D. Leslie, *Leslie Hill*, q.v.), a whale catcher from New Bedford, Mass., which was diverted to the South Shetland Islands in 1820–21, following their discovery in 1819 (APC, 1959a, p. 7; DOS 610 sheet W 62 60, 1968).
- Glen Glacier** 80°42'S 25°20'W, flowing S from Read Mountains, Shackleton Range, into Recovery Glacier, following survey by TAE in October 1957, was named after [Sir] Alexander Richard Glen (b. 1912), member of the Committee of Management, TAE; Leader of the Oxford University North East Land Expedition, 1935–36; Chairman, British Tourist Authority, 1969–77 (APC, 1962, p. 14; 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.
- Glen Peak** 66°46'S 67°24'W, rising to c. 1 000 m in N Liard Island, Loubet Coast, was roughly charted by FAE, 1903–05, when the name *Sommet Gaudry* (*Mount Gaudry*, q.v.) was apparently applied collectively to this feature and *Mount Bridgman* (q.v.) (Bongrain, 1914, vue 26 following p. 60); photographed from the air by RARE, 1947–48, and 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 Dr John Wallington Glen (b. 1927), British physicist and glaciologist who investigated the flow of single-crystal and polycrystalline ice; Reader in Ice Physics, University of Birmingham from 1973; Senior Editor, *Journal of Glaciology*, 1961–85 (APC, 1960, p. 4; BA, 1961, p. 190; BAS 250P sheet SQ 19–20/10, 1–DOS 1979).
- Glinka Islands** 69°30'S 72°10'W, in Lazarev Bay off E coast of Rothschild Island, were photographed from the air on USN Operation “Highjump”, 1946–47, and by RARE, 1947–48; mapped by FIDS in 1959 from air photographs as two islands with off-lying rocks; in association with the names of other composers in this area, named after Michael Ivanovich Glinka (1803–57), Russian composer ([in 69°23'S 72°17'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); remapped by BAS, 1975–77, as one island with off-lying rocks.
- Globe II Boen** c. 60°28'S 45°28'W, underwater rock NE of Conception Point, Coronation Island, was reported by Sørllø following surveys of the area, 1912–15, and was so called after the Norwegian whale-catcher *Globe II* (Sørllø, chart, 1930); not shown on BA chart 1775, 17.viii.1934 and later editions.
- Gloria, Caleta** 64°49'S 62°51'W, on N side of Waterboat Point, Paradise Harbour, Danco Coast, was mapped by BAE, 1920–22; so called by CAE, 1950–51, after the daughter of Capt. (N) Diego Munita Whittaker, of the Argentine Navy, commanding the expedition (Chile. DNH chart 511, 1951; IHA, 1974, p. 138).
- Gloria, Punta** 64°48'S 63°29'W, NW of Dorian Bay, Wiencke Island, was so called by CAE, 1947 (Chile. DNH chart 510, 1947; IHA, 1974, p. 138). *Punta Chica* [= small point] (Argentina. MM chart 106a, 1954; Pierrou, 1970, p. 287).
- Glover Rocks** 67°46'S 68°55'W, inshore rocks S of Adelaide, were charted by an RN Hydrographic Survey Unit from *John Biscoe* in 1963 and named after John Francis Glover (b. 1940), Third Engineer in *John Biscoe*, 1962–63, who assisted in the survey (APC, 1964, p. 3; BA, 1963, p. 13; chart 3577, 14.viii.1964).
- Glowa, Mount** 75°27'S 73°18'W, SW-most of *Behrendt Mountains* (q.v.), NW of Cape Zumberge, Orville Coast, rising to 960 m, was named after Col. L. William Glowa, USAF, on the staff of Gen. Curtis LeMay, USAF (*LeMay Range*, q.v.), at the time RARE was organized, who assisted in obtaining support for the expedition (USGS sketch map Ellsworth Land–Palmer Land, 1969; APC, 1975, p. 3; BAS 500P sheet SS 17–20/SE, 1981).
- Glowes Glacier*: see Clowes Glacier.
- Glubokoye, Lake, Ozero*: see Profound Lake.
- Gluck Peak** 71°44'S 72°41'W, rising to c. 500 m on NW side of Boccherini Inlet, Beethoven Peninsula, Alexander Island, was photographed from the air by RARE in December 1947; following map compilation from air photographs by FIDS in 1959, named after Christoph Willibald von Gluck (1714–87), Austrian composer, in association with the names of other composers in this area ([in 71°39'S 72°35'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 sheet SR 17–18/15, 16, 1–DOS 1974; APC, 1977, p. 15). *Pik Glyuka* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 24).
- Glyuka, Pik*: see Gluck Peak.
- Gneiss Hills** 60°44'S 45°39'W, two hills rising to 255 and 240 m on N–S line in SW Signy Island, were surveyed by FIDS, 1947–49, and so named because a band of pink gneiss outcrops near the summits (APC, 1955, p. 10; DOS 510 South Orkney Islands, West Sheet, 1963; [incorrectly referring to hills to W] DOS 210 Signy Island sheet, 1–DOS 1973: [correctly indicated] DOS 210 Signy Island sheet, 2–DOS 1975).
- Gneiss Lake** 60°44'S 45°39'W, W of Gneiss Hills, Signy Island, following freshwater biological studies by BAS from 1970, was so named in association with the hills (APC, 1982, p. 3; Ellis-Evans, 1983, Fig. 1, p. 79).
- Gniezno Glacier** 62°02'S 58°07'W, flowing SE into King George Bay, E of Mount Hopeful, King George Island, was so called by PAE after the oldest capital of Poland (Tokarski, 1981, map Fig. 2, p. 143 and p. 144). *Lodowiec Gniezno* (Tokarski, 1981, p. 144).
- Gniezno, Lodowiec*: see Gniezno Glacier.
- Gnome Island** 67°33'S 66°50'W, near head of Bourgeois Fjord, Loubet Coast, was surveyed by FIDS from “Stonington Island” in November 1949 and named *Gnome Islet* from its resemblance to a small gnome-like creature rising from the sea (APC, 1955, p. 10; BA chart 3570, 21.ix.1957). *Gnome Island* (APC, 1959a, p. 7; BA chart 3571, 14.vii.1961).
- Gnome Islet*: see Gnome Island.
- Gnomo, Islote*: see Gnomon Island.



**Gnomon Island** 61°06'S 54°52'W, rising c. 90 m above sea level off *Point Wild* (q.v.), Elephant Island, was so called by BITAE in reference to the shadow-casting pillar or plate of a sun-dial (Wordie, 1921*b*, map p. 24; USBGN, 1964, p. 13). *The Gnomon* (Hurley, 1925, p. 259). *Gnomon Islet* (USHO, 1943, p. 86; USBGN, 1956, p. 141). *Islote Gnomon* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 195; Pierrou, 1970, p. 394). *Islote Gnomo [sic]* (Argentina. MM, 1956, p. 30).

*Gnomon Islet, Islote, The*: see Gnomon Island.

*Gobernador, Islas*: see Governor Islands.

*Goddard, Cerro*: see Goddard Hill.

**Goddard Hill** 62°55'S 60°35'W, rising to c. 335 m in N Deception Island, was called *Monte Bynon* by AAE, possibly after a member of the expedition (Argentina. MM chart 100, 1953); following survey by FIDS in January 1954, named *Goddard Hill* after Midshipman (later Lieut.) William Henry Goddard, RN (?1804–49), who drew one of the earliest charts of the South Shetland Islands ([Goddard], chart, [1821]; APC, 1958, p. 5; DOS 310 Deception Island sheet, 1960). *Cerro Goddard* (Casertano, 1964, map p. 34). *Bynon Hill* (USBGN, 1965, p. 94; USOO chart 6796, 1965). *Binon [sic] Hill* (Brecher and others, 1976, Fig. 9, p. 71).

**Godfrey Upland** 68°44'S 66°22'W, rising to c. 1 750 m, between Lammers Glacier to N and Clarke Glacier to S and between Meridian Glacier to W and Cole Glacier to E, Fallières Coast, was skirted on its W and N sides by a USAS field party in January 1941 (Ronne, 1945, p. 20–21); partially photographed from the air by RARE, 27 November 1947; surveyed from the ground by FIDS from "Stonington Island", 1958–60; in association with the names of pioneers of navigation grouped in this area, named after Thomas Godfrey (1704–49), American glass-worker and mathematician who, at the same time as J. Hadley (*Hadley Upland*, q.v.), independently invented the quadrant (forerunner of the sextant) in 1730 (APC, 1962, p. 14; DOS 610 sheet W 68 66, 1963).

**Godfroy Point** 65°10'S 64°10'W, N point of Petermann Island, Graham Coast, was charted by FAE, 1908–10, in 1909 and named *Pointe Godfroy* after Sub-Lieutenant René E. Godfroy, of *Pourquoi-Pas?*, who was responsible for tidal and atmospheric studies on the expedition and who made a sketch survey of the area (Charcot, 1912, Pl. 5). *Point Godfroy* (USHO, 1943, p. 138). *Punta Godfroy* (Argentina. MM chart 107, 1949; Pierrou, 1970, p. 395). The point was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57. *Godfroy Point* (APC, 1959*a*, p. 7; USHO, 1963, p. 168).

*Godfroy, Point(e), Punta*: see Godfroy Point.

*Godri, Gora*: see Gaudry, Mount.

**Goetel Glacier** 62°04'S 58°19'W, flowing S into Martel Inlet, Admiralty Bay, King George Island, was so called by PAE after Prof. Walery Goetel (1889–1972), Polish geologist and conservationist (Birkenmajer, 1980*b*, map Fig. 2, p. 69 and p. 77). *Lodowiec Goetla* (Birkenmajer, 1980*b*, p. 77).

*Goetla, Lodowiec*: see Goetel Glacier.

*Goetschy, Îlot, Island, Islet*: see Priest Island.

**Goettel Escarpment** 70°14'S 66°56'W, rising to c. 1 500 m near head of Chapman Glacier, George VI Sound, following surveys by BAS, 1962–72, was named after Capt. Frederick A. Goettel, USCG, commanding USCGC *Westwind* in support of reconstruction of "Palmer Station", ODF, 1967 (APC, 1977, p. 15; USGS sketch map Palmer Land (North Part), 1979; BAS 250P sheet SR 19–20/10, 2–DOS 1984).

*Goff, Pico(s)*: see Pensotti, Picos.

**Golden Pass** 69°23'S 70°47'W, at c. 1 250 m on N side of Care Heights, N Alexander Island, following surveys by BAS from 1968 was so named from the colour of the granite outcrops on either side (BAS 250P sheet SR 19–20/5 (Ext.), 1–DOS 1978; APC, 1980, p. 4).

*Goldring Glacier*: see Murphy Glacier.

**Goldring, Mount** 66°57'S 66°01'W, rising to c. 1 280 m on NE side of Murphy Glacier, Loubet Coast, was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57; named after Denis Charles Goldring (b. 1932), FIDS geologist, "Detaille Island", 1957–59 (APC, 1960, p. 4; BAS 250P sheet SQ 19–20/10, 1–DOS 1979).

*Goldriz, Puerto*: see Inverleith Harbour.

**Goldschmidt Cirque** 80°44'S 22°48'W, in 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 Dr Victor Moritz Goldschmidt (1888–1947), Norwegian geochemist and pioneer in the field of crystal chemistry (APC, 1974, p. 4; BAS 250P sheet SU 26–30/1, 1–DOS 1978).

**Goldsmith Glacier** 78°57'S 27°30'W, flowing WNW in NE Theron Mountains, was surveyed by TAE in 1956–57 and named after Dr Rainer Goldsmith (b. 1927), medical officer with the advance party of TAE, 1955–56 (APC, 1962, p. 14; DOS 610 sheet W 79 24/26 (Ext.), 1963).

**Golf Course Point** 61°07'S 55°29'W, S entrance point of Emma Cove, Elephant Island, was so called by BAS (Croxall and Kirkwood, 1979, Map 18.10).

*Golubiewa, Lodowiec*: see Golubiew Glacier.

**Golubiew Glacier** 62°03'S 58°14'W, flowing SE into King George Bay, S of Rose Peak, King George Island, was so called by PAE after Antoni Golubiew (1907–79), Polish author (Tokarski, 1981, map Fig. 2, p. 143 and p. 144). *Lodowiec Golubiewa* (Tokarski, 1981, p. 144).

*Gómez Island, Islote*: see General Teófilo Gómez, Isla.

*Gómez, Monte*: see Buddington Peak.

**Gomez Nunatak** 73°57'S 68°38'W, rising to 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 José M. Gomez, construction mechanic, USASA, "Eights Station", winter 1965 (USGS sketch map Ellsworth Land–Palmer Land, 1969; APC, 1975, p. 3; BAS, 1982, p. 44).

**Gómez, Paso** 68°08'S 67°06'W, between Barbara Island and Barry Island, Debenham Islands, Fallières Coast, was so called by AAE (Argentina. MM chart 116, 1952). *Paso Almirante Seguí* (Argentina. MM, 1957*b*, p. 1).

*Gondwana Province*: see Greater Antarctica.

*"Gonsales-Videla"*: see Waterboat Point.

*González Albarracín, Montaña*: see Brading, Mount.

*González Anchorage*: see Comandante González Navarrete, Tenedero.

**González, Bahía** 64°39'S 61°57'W, between Daedalus Point and Lana Point, Plata Passage, Danco Coast, was so called by AAE after a sailor in the Argentine corvette *Uruguay*, 1904–05 (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter G).

*González, Isla*: see González Island.

**González Island** 62°29'S 59°40'W, in entrance of Iquique Cove, Discovery Bay, Greenwich Island, was charted by CAE in 1947; called *Isla Bascopé* after Tte 1° J. Bascopé G. (*Ash Point*, q.v.) (Vila Labra, 1947, map p. 201); later named *Isla*

- González* after Capt. (N) Ernesto González Navarrete, commanding the patrol ship *Iquique* on CAE, 1947, and in command of CAE, 1947–48 (Chile. DNH chart 500, 1951; IHA, 1974, p. 138); resurveyed by an RN Hydrographic Survey Unit from HMS *Protector*, 1963–64. *Gonzalez* [sic] *Island* (BA, 1965, p. 30; chart 1774, 19.vii.1968; APC, 1974, p. 4). *Islote González* (Araya and Hervé, 1966, p. 41). *Isla Comandante González*, as rejected form (Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 138). *González Island* (APC, 1986, p. 3).
- González, Islote*: see González Island.
- González Navarrete, Paso*: see Harvey Channel.
- González Navarrete, Tenedero*: see Comandante González Navarrete, Tenedero.
- González Pacheco, Bahía*: see Azure, Bahía.
- González Point* 62°06'S 57°06'W, N point of Penguin Island, off King George Island, was so called by PAE after the Chilean geologist Oscar González-Ferrán, who worked in the area (Birkenmajer, 1979b, map Fig. 2, p. 71).
- González Rojas, Isla*: see Gándara Island.
- González, Tenedero*: see Comandante González Navarrete, Tenedero.
- "*González Videla*": see Waterboat Point.
- González Videla, Bahía*: see Patagonia Bay.
- "*González Videla, Base*": see Waterboat Point.
- González Videla, Isla, Island*: see Greenwich Island.
- Goodenough-Gletscher*: see Goodenough Glacier.
- Goodenough Glacier** 71°57'S 66°00'W, flowing WSW into George VI Ice Shelf, N of Buttress Nunataks, was surveyed by BGLE in October 1936 and named *Margaret Goodenough Glacier* after the Hon. Margaret E. Goodenough (Lady Goodenough), wife of Adm. Sir William Edmund Goodenough, RN (1867–1945), who as President of the RGS, 1930–33, assisted in raising funds for BGLE (Rymill, 1938b; BA chart 3175, 1.iii.1940; Stephenson, 1940, map facing p. 232). *Glaciar Margaret Goodenough* (Rymill and others, 1943, map facing p. 272). *Goodenough Glacier* (USAF chart 1808, 1948; APC, 1955, p. 11; DCS 601 sheets W 71 66 and 72 66, 1956; USGS sketch map Palmer Land (North Part), 1979; BAS 250P sheet SR 19–20/14, 2–DOS 1984). *Goodenough* [sic]-*Gletscher* (Kosack, 1955a, end map). *Glaciar Quinteros*, so called by AAE probably after a member of the expedition (Argentina. MM chart 110, 1957). *Ghiacciaio Margaret Goodenough* (Zavatti, 1958, Tav. 9). *Lednik Gudenaf* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). The glacier was photographed from the air by USN, 1966–69.
- Good Hope*: see Hope Bay.
- Goodman, Mount** 75°12'S 72°20'W, N-most of the *Behrendt Mountains* (q.v.), NW of Cape Zumberge, Orville Coast, rising to c. 1 000 m, was named after Alan L. Goodman, USARP auroral scientist, "Eights Station", 1963 (USGS sketch map Ellsworth Land–Palmer Land, 1969; APC, 1975, p. 3; BAS 500P sheet SS 17–20/SE, 1–DOS 1981).
- Goodry, Mount*: see Gaudry, Mount.
- Goodwin Glacier** 65°07'S 62°52'W, flowing W into Flandres Bay, E of Pelletan Point, 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 Hannibal Goodwin (1822–1900), American pastor who invented the first transparent, nitro-cellulose, flexible roll-film in 1887 (patent granted, 1898) (APC, 1960, p. 4).
- Goose Island*: see Grande, Isla.
- Gordon Bennet, Monte*: see Edgell, Mount.
- Gordon Bennett, Île*: see Douglas Range or Edgell, Mount.
- Gordon Bennett Island, Öya*: see Edgell, Mount.
- Gordon Bernet, Monte*: see Edgell, Mount.
- Gordon, Cabo, Cap*: see Gordon, Cape.
- Gordon, Cape** 63°51'S 57°03'W, E point of Vega Island on Erebus and Terror Gulf, was roughly charted by Ross, 6 January 1843, and named after Capt. (later Vice-Adm.) the Hon. William Gordon, RN (1784–1858), a Lord Commissioner of the Admiralty, 1841–46 (BA chart 1238, 1844; 1948, p. 176; APC, 1955, p. 11; BAS 250 sheet SP 21–22/13, 1–DOS 1974). *Cap Gordon* (Vincendon-Dumoulin, atlas, 1847, Pl. 43). *Cabo Gordon* (Spain. DH chart 458, 1861; Pierrou, 1970, p. 396; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 139). The cape was surveyed by SwAE in February 1902. *Kap Gordon* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904b, Vol. 1, p. 342). *Capo Gordon* (Duse, 1907, p. 166). *Kaap Gordon* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1907, p. 123). *Kapp Gordon* (HA chart, 1928). The cape was re-surveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in 1945. *Mys Gordon* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961).
- Gordon, Capo*: see Gordon, Cape.
- Gordon Glacier** 80°25'S 26°10'W, flowing N into Slessor Glacier, between Fuchs Dome and Herbert Mountains, Shackleton Range, was surveyed by TAE in October 1957 and named after George Patrick Pirie-Gordon (b. 1918), a member of the Committee of Management and Treasurer, TAE (APC, 1962, p. 14; DOS 610 sheet W 80 24/26, 1963); photographed from the air by USN in 1967.
- Gordon Island* c. 64°19'S 62°57'W, one of the Melchior Islands, Palmer Archipelago, has not been identified (Stewart, 1947, p. 232).
- Gordon, Ka(a)p(p), Mys*: see Gordon, Cape.
- Gordon Nunataks** 72°53'S 63°48'W, rising to c. 1 500 m at head of Mosby Glacier, S central Palmer Land, 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 Arnold Lewis Gordon (b. 1940), American oceanographer; Professor of Geology, Lamont-Doherty Geological Observatory, Columbia University, NY, from 1976, and author of publications on the structure and characteristics of Antarctic waters (USGS sketch map Palmer Land (North Part), 1979; APC, 1980, p. 4; BAS sheet Misc. 2, 1981).
- Goreck, Gora*: see Gorecki, Mount.
- Gorecki, Mount** 83°20'S 57°35'W, S-most of Schmidt Hills, Pensacola Mountains, rising to 1 110 m, was photographed from the air by USN on a flight from McMurdo Sound, Ross Dependency, to Weddell Sea and return, 13 January 1956; in association with the names of other crew members in this area, named after CPO Francis Gorecki, USN, radioman on the transcontinental flight ([in c. 83°35'S 53°00'W] AGS map, 1959; USBGN, 1960, p. 4; [correctly shown] USGS sheet SU 21–25/13, 1969; APC, 1974, p. 4). *Gora Goreck* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). The mountain was rephotographed from the air by USN in 1964 and surveyed from the ground on USGS Pensacola Mountains Project, 1965–66. *Gora Goretskogo*, presumably referring to this feature (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 24).
- Goretskogo, Gora*: see Gorecki, Mount.
- Gorham, Mount** 74°03'S 62°04'W, rising to c. 1 600 m in *Hutton Mountains* (q.v.), Lassiter Coast, was named after Charles E. Gorham, builder, USASA, "South Pole Station", winter 1967 (USGS sketch map Ellsworth Land–Palmer Land, 1969; APC, 1975, p. 3; BAS 500P sheet SS 17–20/SE, 1–DOS 1981).

*Gorrite, Pico*: see Janssen Peak.

*Gorriti, Pico*: see Janssen Peak.

*Gorriti, Rocas*: see Covey Rocks.

*Gorrochátegui, Cabo, Cape*: see Wiman, Cape.

*Gorrochátegul, Cabo*: see Wiman, Cape.

*Gosling Island*: see Gosling Islands.

**Gosling Islands** 60°39'S 45°55'W, W of Meier Point, Coronation Island, were charted by Sørllé in 1912–13, and named descriptively *Geslingerne* [= the goslings] with *Gosling Island* presumably referring to the largest island (Sørllé, chart, 1912). *Gestlingen* (Sørllé and Borge, chart, 1913). *Gjeslingene* (Sørllé, chart, [1930]). *Goslings Islets* (APC, 1955, p. 11). The islands were surveyed by FIDS from Signy, 1956–58. *Gosling Islands* (APC, 1959a, p. 7; DOS 510 South Orkney Islands, West Sheet, 1963).

*Goslings Islets*: see Gosling Islands.

*Gossler I., Île(s), Insel(n)*: see Gossler Islands.

**Gossler Islands** 64°42'S 64°22'W, off Cape Monaco, Anvers Island, were roughly charted by GAE, 1873–74, and named as one island *Gossler Insel* after Herr Gossler, of Hamburg, who helped to finance the expedition (Petermann, map, 1975b). *Gossler Inseln* (Neumayer, 1901, Tafel 4 following p. 488). The islands were further charted by FAE, 1903–05. *Île Gossler* (Charcot, 1906a, map facing p. 316). *Îles Gossler* (Gourdon, 1908, end map). *Gossler Islands* (BA chart 1238, ix.1908; APC, 1959a, p. 7; BA chart 3572, 12.viii.1960). *Gossler I.* (Nordenskjöld, 1911b, Fig. 20). *Gossler Öyane* (HA chart, 1928). *Islas Gossler* (Chile. DNH chart LI, 1947). *Islas Grossler [sic]* (Chile. DNH chart LII, 1947). *Gossler Islets* (BA chart 3196, 12.xi.1948; APC, 1955, p. 11). *Islotes Gossler* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 267; Pierrou, 1970, p. 396; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 139). The islands were photographed from the air by FIDASE in 1956.

*Gossler, Islas, Islets, Islotes, Öyane*: see Gossler Islands.

**Goubat, Punta** 69°22'S 62°50'W, between DeBusk Scarp and Cape Reichelderfer, Wilkins Coast, was so called by AAE after a cadet in the Argentine Navy (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter G).

*Goudier, Islita*: see Goudier Island.

*Goudier, Île, Îlot, Isla*: see Goudier Island.

**Goudier Island** 64°49'S 63°30'W, in *Port Lockroy* (q.v.), Wiencke Island, was charted by FAE, 1903–05, and named *Îlot Goudier* after E. Goudier, Chief Engineer in the expedition ship *Français* (Charcot, 1906b, p. xix, 471). *Goudier Islet* (Charcot, [1911b], p. 58; BA, 1916, p. 405; 1948, p. 198; chart 3213, 6.x.1950; APC, 1955, p. 11). *Île Goudier* (Matha and Rey, 1911, Pl. 4). *Goudier Öya* (HA chart, 1927). The island was recharted by DI in 1927. *Goudier Island* (BA chart 3213, 14.i.1929; APC, 1959a, p. 7; BA chart 3213, 12.viii.1960). The FIDS station called “*Base A*” or “*Port Lockroy*” was established on the island, 16 February 1944, and occupied almost continuously until 16 January 1962. An astronomical fix was obtained on the island in 1944. *Islote Cordier [sic]* (Ihl C. and Ayala A., 1947, p. 70). *Islita Goudier [sic]* (Flores Silva, 1947, p. 252). *Isla Goudier* (Chile. DNH chart 510, 1947). *Gourmier [sic] Island* (*Glasgow Evening News*, 26 January 1950). *Islote Goudier* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 273; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 139). *Gaudier [sic] Islet* (USHO, 1956, p. 29). *Islotes [sic] Goudier* (Pierrou, 1970, p. 397).

*Goudier Islet, Islote(s), Öya*: see Goudier Island.

*Goudon, Punta*: see Gourdon Peninsula.

*Goudry, Mount*: see Gaudry, Mount.

*Gould Baai, Bahía (de)*: see Gould Bay.

**Gould Bay** c. 78°00'S 45°00'W, at N end of Berkner Island indenting Filchner Ice Front, whose movement and calving controls the shape of the bay, was seen from the air by RARE, 12 December 1947, and named *Larry Gould Bay* after Dr Lawrence McKinley Gould (b. 1896), Second-in-command, Chief Scientist and geologist, First Byrd Antarctic Expedition, 1928–30; President, Carleton College, Northfield, Minn. (1945–62); Chairman, Committee on Polar Research, US National Academy of Sciences, from 1958; Professor of Geology, University of Arizona, Tucson, from 1962; President of SCAR, 1962–70 (AGS map, 1948; Ronne, 1948b, map p. 356). *Gould Bay* (Ronne, 1949, end map; USBGN, 1949, p. 22; USHO chart 6640, 1955; BA chart 3176, 15.i.1971; APC, 1974, p. 4). *Bahía Gould* (Argentina. IGM atlas, 1953, lám. 68). *Bahía Austral* [= south bay] (Argentina. MM chart 121, 1954; Pierrou, 1970, p. 177). *Zaliv Guld* (Baranov and others, 1954, map p. 283). *Bahía de Gould* (Capurro, 1955, p. 8). *Gould-Bucht* (Capurro, 1955, p. 141). *Gould Bay* and *Bahía Austral* referring to parts of this feature (AGS map, 1956). The bay was incorrectly given as the site of a British station to be opened in the IGY (Lliboutry, 1956, p. 441). *Gould Baai* (Knapp, 1958, p. 574). The extent of the bay was delineated from USLANDSAT imagery of 1973 and 1978 (BAS sheet Misc. 2, 1981).

*Gould-Bucht*: see Gould Bay.

*Goulden, Anse, Caleta*: see Goulden Cove.

**Goulden Cove** 62°11'S 58°37'W, SW end of Ezcurra Inlet, Admiralty Bay, King George Island, was known to sealers at least from 1822; charted by FAE, 1908–10, in December 1909 and named *Anse Goulden* (Charcot, 1912, Pl. 1). *Goulden Cove* (BA chart 3213, 14.i.1929; APC, 1955, p. 11; BA chart 1774, 14.ix.1962). *Caleta Goulden* (Chile. DNH chart 502, 1947; Pierrou, 1970, p. 397; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 139). The cove was photographed from the air by FIDASE in 1956.

**Gould Glacier** 66°42'S 64°45'W, flowing SE into Mill Inlet, Foyn Coast, was surveyed by FIDS from “*Stonington Island*”, 1946–47, when with *Erskine Glacier* (q.v.) it was reported as filling a depression across Graham Land; photographed from the air by RARE in 1947 and called *Martin Glacier* after O. Martin (*Mount Martin*, q.v.) (Ronne, 1949, photograph p. 229, map p. 230 and p. 291); in association with the names of Antarctic historians grouped in this area, later named *East Gould Glacier* after Lieut. Cdr Rupert Thomas Gould, RN (1890–1948), British polar historian and cartographer; Naval Assistant in the Hydrographic Department, 1915–27, when he contributed to the first edition of the *Antarctic Pilot* (BA, 1930) (APC, 1955, p. 11; DCS 601 sheet 66 64, 1955). *Shelby Glacier*, as rejected name (*Mount Shelby*, q.v.) (USBGN, 1956, p. 115). *Glaciar East Gould* (Argentina. MM chart 110, 1957). The glacier was resurveyed by FIDS from “*Detaille Island*” in 1957, when it was shown that the col between this glacier and *Erskine Glacier* is wide and indefinite, and that there is no close topographical alignment between the two glaciers. *Glaciar East Goui [sic]* (Argentina. IGM map 3762, 1958). *Gould Glacier* (APC, 1959a, p. 7; BA chart 3570, 29.ix.1961). *Lednik Gulda* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). *Glaciar Valdivia*, so called by CAE, 1947, after Subof. Juan Valdivia T., radio officer with the expedition (Chile. DNH chart 1503, 1963; IHA, 1974, p. 289).

*Goupil, Cap*: see Coupvent Point or Legoupil, Cape.

*Goupil, Cape*: see Legoupil, Cape.

*Gourdin, Isla*: see Gourdin Island.

**Gourdin Island** 63°12'S 57°18'W, largest of a group of islands off Prime Head, Trinity Peninsula, was roughly charted by FAE, 1837–40, 27 February 1838, and named *Roche Gourdin* after Enseigne de Vaisseau Jean-Marie Gourdin, of the French Navy, an officer in the expedition ship *Astrolabe* (d'Urville, 1838, map following p. 1170; 1841, p. xxxvi; Vincendon-Dumoulin, atlas, 1847, Pl. 8). *Roca Gourdin* (Spain. DH chart 458, 1861). *Gourdin Rock* (BA chart 3205, 1.vi.1901; 1948, p. 184). *Rocher Gourdin* (Charcot, 1912, Pl. 1). *Gourdin Ö* (HA chart, 1928). *Gourdin Islet*, following surveys by FIDS from "Hope Bay", 1945–47 (BA chart 3205, 23.ix.1949; APC, 1955, p. 11). *Islotes Gourdin*, referring to all the islands in the group (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 241; Pierrou, 1970, p. 397). *Isla Gourdin* (Argentina. MM chart FI, 1954). *Islote Gourdin* (Argentina. MM chart 124, 1957; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 140). *Rocas Gourdin*, referring to all the islands in the group (Argentina. MM, 1958a, p. 261). *Gourdin Island* (APC, 1959a, p. 7; BA, 1961, p. 151; BAS 250 sheet SP 21–22/13, 1–DOS 1974). *Ostrov Gurden* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). *Gourdon [sic] Island* (BA, 1974, p. 177).

*Gourdin Islet, Islote(s), Ö, Roca(s), Roche(r), Rock*: see Gourdin Island.

*Gourdon, Glaciar*: see Gourdon Glacier.

**Gourdon Glacier** 64°15'S 57°23'W, flowing SE into Markham Bay, James Ross Island, was surveyed by SwAE in 1902–03 and named *Gourdon Gletscher*, after Dr E. Gourdon (*Gourdon Peak*, q.v.) (Nordenskjöld, 1911b, Karte 3). *Gourdon Glacier* (USHO, 1943, p. 264; APC, 1958, p. 5; DOS 610 sheet W 64 56, 1961; BAS 250 sheet SQ 21–22/1 (Ext.), 1–DOS 1974). *Glaciar Gourdon* (Argentina. MM chart 103, 1949; Pierrou, 1970, p. 397). The glacier was resurveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay", 1952–53.

*Gourdon Gletscher*: see Gourdon Glacier.

*Gourdon Island*: see Gourdin Island.

*Gourdon, Massif, Mont(e), Mount*: see Gourdon Peak.

**Gourdon Peak** 65°05'S 64°01'W, rising to c. 800 m on Booth Island, Graham Coast, N of Wandel Peak, was mapped by FAE, 1903–05, in 1904 and named *Sommet Gourdon* after Dr Ernest Gourdon, geologist on FAE, 1903–05 and 1908–10, and leader of the party which attempted to cross Graham Land in September 1909 (Charcot, 1906b, p. 91; Gourdon, 1908, Pl. 11 following p. 214). *Massif Gourdon* (Matha and Rey, 1911, p. 65). *Mount Gourdon* (BA, 1930, p. 85; APC, 1955, p. 11; BA chart 3572, 25.vii.1958). *Mont Gourdon* (France. SHM, 1937, p. 407). *Monte Gourdon* (Argentina. MM chart 107, 1949; Pierrou, 1970, p. 398; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 140). The peak was photographed from the air by FIDASE and surveyed from the ground by FIDS–RN, 1956–58. *Gourdon Peak* (APC, 1959a, p. 7). *Gourdon Mount* (USHO, 1960, p. 165).

**Gourdon Peninsula** 64°26'S 63°13'W, SE of Lapeyrère Bay, NE Anvers Island, was roughly charted by FAE, 1903–05, in January 1905, when the name *Pointe Gourdon*, after Vice-Am. Palma-Firmin-Christian Gourdon (1843–1913), of the French Navy, was applied to the NE point of the peninsula (Charcot, 1906b, p. 470). *Point Gourdon* (USHO, 1943, p. 126). *Punta Gourdon* (Argentina. MM chart 106, 1949; Pierrou, 1970, p. 398; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 140). Following survey by FIDS from "Arthur Harbour" in 1955, the name *Gourdon Peninsula* was applied to the whole feature (APC, 1958, p. 5; BA chart 3566, 16.x.1959). *Península Gourdon* (Chile. DNH, 1962, p. 162). *Punta Goudon [sic]* (Chile. IGM map 9, 1966).

*Gourdon, Península, Point(e), Punta*: see Gourdon Peninsula.

*Gourdon, Sommet*: see Gourdon Peak.

"*Gourlay Hut*": see Rock Haven.

**Gourlay Peninsula** 60°44'S 45°35'W, SE–most part of Signy Island, terminating in *Gourlay Point* (q.v.), and site of the BAS station Signy, following surveys by FIDS, 1947–51, was named in association with the point (APC, 1955, p. 11; Matthews and Maling, 1967, end map; DOS 210 Signy Island sheet, 1–DOS 1973).

**Gourlay Point** 60°44'S 45°35'W, SE point of Signy Island and S entrance point of Rock Haven, was charted by DI in 1933 and named after Ronald George Gourlay (1900–86), engineer in *Discovery*, 1925–27, and in *Discovery II*, 1929–39 (Nelson and others, chart, 1933; BA chart 1775, 17.viii.1934; APC, 1955, p. 11; DOS 210 Signy Island sheet, 1–DOS 1973). *Pointe Gourlay* (France. SHM, 1937, p. 390). *Punta Gourlay* (Argentina. MM chart 117, 1952; Pierrou, 1970, p. 398). The point was resurveyed by FIDS, 1947–51. [George Rock, South Georgia, is also named after R. G. Gourlay (Hattersley-Smith, 1980b, p. 41).]

*Gourlay, Pointe, Punta*: see Gourlay Point.

*Gourmier Island*: see Goudier Island.

*Gouts, Île*: see Gamma Island.

*Gouvernøren Harbor*: see Gouvernøren Harbour.

**Gouvernøren Harbour** 64°32'S 62°00'W, E side of Enterprise Island and SW of Pythia Island, Wilhelmina Bay, Danco Coast, was roughly charted by BAE, 1920–22, and named, following the usage of whalers in this area, after the whaling ship *Gouvernøren I* which was wrecked in the harbour in 1916 and remains there (Lester, 1920–22b, p. 21; Lester and others, chart, [1921–22]; APC, 1961, p. 3; BA, 1961, p. 164); also called *Pythia Harbour* after the whaling factory ship *Pythia* which anchored there, 1921–22 (Lester, 1920–22b, Vol. 6, p. 193). *Guvernören [sic] Harbour* (Bagshawe, 1921–22a, Vol. 4, p. 165). *Gouvernøren Harbour* (Bagshawe, 1939, p. 198). *Puerto Svend Foyn*, in error for *Foyn Harbour* (q.v.) (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 246; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 271). The harbour was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57. *Gouvernøren Harbour* (APC, 1960, p. 4). *Gouvernøren Harbor* (USBGN, 1965, p. 98).

*Gouyou, Isla*: see Ménier Island.

*Govard, Mys*: see Howard, Cape.

*Governor*: see Governor Islands.

**Governor Islands** 60°30'S 45°56'W, off Penguin Point, Coronation Island, were discovered by Powell and Palmer in December 1821; roughly charted by Sørille, 1912–13, and named *Guvernør [sic] Islands* (Sørille, chart, 1912) or *Guvernøren's Islands* (Sørille and Borge, chart, 1913) in honour of Sir William Lamond Allardyce (1861–1930), Governor of the Falkland Islands and Dependencies, 1904–14. *Allardyce Öyane* (Sørille, chart, [1930]). The islands were further charted by DI in 1933. *Islas Governor* (Argentina. IGM map 104, 1933; Pierrou, 1970, p. 398). *Governor Islands* (BA chart 1775, 17.viii.1934; APC, 1955, p. 11; DOS 510 South Orkney Islands, West Sheet, 1963). *Governor* (Argentina. MM, 1945, p. 276). *Islas Gobernador* (Argentina. CNA, 1947, map p. 45). The islands were surveyed by FIDS from Signy, 1956–58.

*Governor, Islas*: see Governor Islands.

**Goward Peak** 69°36'S 72°19'W, rising to c. 500 m E of Fournier Ridge, Rothschild Island, was surveyed by BAS, 1975–77; named after Cdr Richard F. Gower, USCG, Executive Officer, USCGC *Glacier*, ODF, 1969 (APC, 1980, p. 4).

*Goyena, Monte*: see Kirkwood, Mount.

*G. P. Gustav, Canale*: see Prince Gustav Channel.

*Graa, Holmen*: see Grey Island.

**Grace Rock** 62°22'S 59°00'W, awash off S 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 British sealing ship *Grace* (Capt. H. Rowe, *Rowe Point*, q.v.) from Plymouth, which visited the South Shetland Islands, 1821–22, operating from Harmony Cove (APC, 1962, p. 14; BA chart 1774, 14.ix.1962).

*Graciela, Caleta* 64°09'S 57°10'W, between Ula Point and Cape Gage, James Ross Island, was so called by AAE (Argentina. IAA map, [1959c]).

*Graciela, Isla*: see Lautaro Island.

*Graciela Norte, Paso* 64°49'S 63°04'W, N–S channel between Lemaire Island and Lautaro Island, was so called in association with the former Argentine name for *Lautaro Island* (q.v.) (Argentina. MM, 1956, p. 81). *Paso Crámer Norte*, in association with the present Argentine name for Lautaro Island (Argentina. MM, 1957a, p. 113; Pierrou, 1970, p. 272).

*Graciela Sur, Paso* 64°50'S 63°06'W, E–W channel between Byrde Island and Lautaro Island, was so called in association with the former Argentine name for *Lautaro Island* (q.v.) (Argentina. MM, 1956, p. 81). *Paso Crámer Sur*, in association with the present Argentine name for Lautaro Island (Argentina. MM, 1957a, p. 113; Pierrou, 1970, p. 272).

**Gradziński Cove** 62°09'S 58°56'W, NE of Bothy Bay, Fildes Peninsula, King George Island, was so called by PAE after Prof. Ryszard Gradziński (Birkenmajer, 1984, map Fig. 5, p. 168 and p. 169). *Zatoka Gradzińskiego* (Birkenmajer, 1984, p. 170).

*Gradzińskiego, Zatoka*: see Gradziński Cove.

*Graf Lerchenfeld Glacier, Gletscher*: see Lerchenfeld Glacier.

*Graftolite, Isla*: see Graptolite Island.

*Graham-Alexander Land*: see Alexander Island or Graham Land.

*Graham Archipel*: see Antarctic Peninsula.

*Grahama, Ziemi(a)*: see Antarctic Peninsula.

**Graham Coast**, W coast of Graham Land from Cape Bellue to Cape Renard, was discovered by Biscoe, 17–18 February 1832, roughly charted and annexed for King William IV, 21 February 1832, and named *Graham's Land* after Sir James Graham (*Graham Land*, q.v.) (Biscoe, 1830–33b; 1901, p. 332). The following names apply more or less to the feature as now defined. *Terre de Biscoe*, proposed rather than *Terre de Graham* (d'Urville, 1842, p. 24). *Graham Land* (Ross, 1847b, end map; USHO, 1894, p. 440; BA, 1916, p. 406). *Terre Graham* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904c, map p. 232–33). *Tierra de Graham* (Delachaux, [1907], p. 148). Much inland detail of this coast between Deloncle Bay and Beascochea Bay was roughly mapped by FAE, 1908–10, in 1909 (Charcot, 1910, p. 267–78). *Graham-Küste* (Nordenskjöld, 1911b, p. 78). *Graham Coast* (AGS map, sheet 1, [1928]; USHO chart 5411, 1940; [as now defined] BA chart 3196, 12.xi.1948; APC, 1955, p. 11; DCS 601 sheet 66 64, 1955; DOS 610 sheet W 65 64, 1959). *Graham-Kysten* (Aagaard, 1930, end map). The coast was surveyed by BGLE, August–September 1935 (Rymill, 1938a). *Côte de Graham* (France. SHM, 1937, p. 407). *Costa de Graham* (Chile. DNH chart LII, 1947). *Tierra Graham* (Sgrosso, 1948, p. 182). The coast was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57. *Costa Graham* (Zavatti, 1958, Tav. 12–13; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 140). *Bereg Greyama* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961).

*"Graham Coast"*: see Prospect Point.

*Graham, Costa (de), Côte de*: see Graham Coast.

*Graham-Danco-Luis Felipe, Península*: see Graham Land.

*Graham et Palmer, T.*: see Graham Land.

*Graham-Föld*: see Antarctic Peninsula or Graham Land.

*Graham-halbinsel*: see Antarctic Peninsula.

*Graham Harbour*: see Foyn Harbour.

*Grahamin Maa*: see Antarctic Peninsula.

*Graham Island*: see Graham Land.

*Graham, Islas*: see Joinville, Archipiélago de or Ross, Groupe des Îles.

*Graham-Küste, -Kysten*: see Graham Coast.

**Graham Land**, the part of the Antarctic Peninsula N of a line from Cape Jeremy (junction of Fallières and Rymill coasts) to Cape Agassiz (junction of Bowman and Wilkins coasts), between c. 63°15' and 69°15'S, was first sighted by Bransfield, 30 January 1820, and very roughly charted along its N coast between the longitudes of Trinity Island and Mount Bransfield (*Trinity Peninsula*, q.v.) (Bransfield, chart, 1820b). The following sightings of N Graham Land by sealers in the early 1820s were recorded, and doubtless many more were unrecorded. On 17 November 1820, Palmer is reported to have sighted the N coast of Trinity Peninsula, and the name *Palmer's Land* (*Palmer Land*, q.v.) was later applied to this coast (Woodbridge, atlas, 1821). In January 1821, after a cruise down the W side of the Antarctic Peninsula, Johnson reported ice-covered land as far S as 60°00'S (Burdick, 1820–21, 27 January 1821). On 31 January 1821, Davis reported land to S and SE of Low Island, and on 7 February effected a landing in the vicinity of *Hughes Bay* (q.v.); he concluded "this southern Land to be a continent" (Davis, 1821–22). On 15 February 1821, Burdick reported land to S and ESE of Low Island, and supposed that it was part of a continent (Burdick, 1820–21). In March 1823 it is possible that Johnson and Morrell sighted land on the E coast of Graham Land between 63°00' and 69°00'S but in a reported longitude of c. 48°00'W, which would have had to be in error by 9–14°; to this land or appearance of land Johnson applied the name *New South Greenland* (Morrell, 1832, p. 69), although this name and *New South Iceland*, and their synonyms, may later have been applied by American sealers and others to the whole known part of Graham Land and the South Shetland Islands (Wordie, 1918, p. 227). *Süd-Island* (Weddell, 1826, p. 10). In February 1832 the W coast of Graham Land was sighted by Biscoe in the vicinity of *Graham Coast* (q.v.) and named *Graham's Land* after Sir James Robert George Graham (1792–1861), English statesman; First Lord of the Admiralty, 1830–34 and 1852–55; Home Secretary, 1841–46 ([Biscoe], 1833d, p. 110 and map preceding p. 265); the name was later applied to the whole peninsula (Neumayer, 1872a, p. 135; Great Britain. Privy Council, 1908). *Terre de Graham* ([Biscoe], 1833c, map facing p. 65; [referring to the whole peninsula] Reclus, 1889, p. 17). *Graham Land* (BA chart 1238, 7.ix.1839; [referring to the whole peninsula] Neumayer, 1872a, Tafel 2; [between Bismarck Strait and S limit of chart in 68°00'S] USHO chart 1132, 1894; [referring to the whole peninsula] Great Britain. Privy Council, 1917; [with S limit undefined] APC, 1955, p. 11). *Terre de Biscoe*, proposed for the land discovered by Biscoe (d'Urville, 1842, p. 24). *Terre de New-South-Greenland, Terre du Nouveau Groënland* (d'Urville, 1842, p. 54, 215) and *Morrell Land* (Hamilton, 1870, p. 148), referring to the reported discovery by Johnson

and Morrell. The following names, unless otherwise indicated, refer to the whole peninsula as known at the time. *Graham's Island* (Richardson and Gray, 1875, map). *Grahamsland* (Reclus, 1889, p. 20). *Palmer Land*, *Palmer's Land*, referring to the part of the peninsula N of Bismarck Strait (USHO chart 1132, 1894; 1894, p. 440). *Groenlandia del Sud* (Faustini, 1901a). *New Greenland* (Arctowski, 1901b, p. 364). *Terra di Graham* (Gerlache, 1902a). *Terre Graham* (Gerlache, 1902b, map p. 28). *Grahamland* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904b, Vol. 1, p. 54). *Neusüdgrönland*, referring to the voyage by Johnson and Morrell (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904b, Vol. 1, p. 110). *Smithland* or *Smith Land*, after Capt. W. Smith (*Smith Island*, q.v.), proposed as suitable alternatives for "the main continental mass" (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904b, Vol. 1, p. 93; 1905, p. 74). *Tierra de Graham* (Charcot, [1907], p. 110). *Península Graham-Danco-Luis Felipe* (*Danco Coast*, *LouisPhilippe Plateau*, q.v.) (Delachaux, [1907], p. 150). *Nieuw-Zuid-Groenland*, referring to the voyage of Johnson and Morrell (Nordenskjöld and others, 1907, p. 43). *Südgrönland*, referring to the voyage of Johnson and Morrell (Nordenskjöld, 1911b, p. 46–47). *Graham Land-Region*, *Grahamregion* (Nordenskjöld, 1911b, p. 67, 208). *Neuen Südgrönland* (Nordenskjöld, 1911b, p. 46). *Graham-Alexander Land*, presumably referring to Graham Land and Alexander Island (Nordenskjöld, 1911b, p. 65). *Palmer-Danco Land* (Nordenskjöld, 1911b, p. 68). *Palmer Land* (USBGN decision of 6 November 1912 in Hackworth, 1940, p. 453; USHO chart 1132, 1930). *Nördlichen Westantarktika* (Nordenskjöld, 1913, map p. 4). *Grahamlandet* (Palander, 1914, p. 18). The existence of *Morrell's Land* (or *New South Greenland*) in the position of c. 48°00'W, originally reported by Morrell, was finally disproved during the drift of *Endurance* of BITAE (Wordie, 1918, p. 225; Shackleton, 1919, end map). *Morell [sic] Land* (Shackleton, 1919, p. 60). *Graham-Föld* (Shackleton, [1925], p. 12). Following his flight of 20 December 1928, Wilkins erroneously reported Graham Land as composed of several islands, separated from each other and from the mainland to the S by straits in the approximate positions of (from N to S) *Crane Glacier*, *Casey Glacier*, *Lura-bee Glacier* and *Stefansson Sound* (q.v.) (Wilkins, 1929, p. 366–68). It was proposed that the names *North Graham Land* (Wordie, 1929, map following p. 304), *Trinity Land* (*Trinity Peninsula*, q.v.) (Gould, 1929, map p. 265) or *Nord Graham Land* (Drygalski, 1930, p. 327) should be applied to the supposed island N of Crane Glacier, and the names *Graham Land* (Gould, 1929, map p. 265), *South Graham Land* (Wordie, 1929, map following p. 304) or *Sud Graham Land* (Drygalski, 1930, p. 327) to the supposed islands between Crane Glacier and Stefansson Sound. It was also suggested that the name *Antarctic Archipelago* (q.v.) should be applied to the whole group of islands extending from the South Shetland Islands to *Hearst Island* (q.v.), and that the name *Graham Land* should be dropped (Bowman, 1930, p. 35). *Foyns Land* after S. Foy (Foy Harbour, q.v.), referring to the area between Crane Glacier and Casey Glacier (Aagaard, 1930, p. 300 and end map). *Grahamlande* (Wilckens, 1932, p. 12). *Ny Syd Grønland*, referring to the voyage by Johnson and Morrell (Aagaard, 1934, p. 454). *Trinity-(Graham-) Land*, referring to an island N of 66°35'S (Hansen, atlas, 1936, chart 1). *Graham Island* (France. SHM, 1937, p. 387). *Palmer Peninsula*, proposed to mark Palmer's "priority of discovery" in November 1820, in disregard of Bransfield's voyage during the

previous season (Martin, 1938a, 1938c; USBGN, 1947, p. 210). *T. Graham*, *T. Graham et Palmer*, *Te. de Graham*, *Te. de Palmer*, *Trinity or Palmer's Land* (Hobbs, 1939a, p. 56, 60). Up to 1940 world usage greatly favoured the name *Graham Land* rather than *Palmer Land* or *Palmer Peninsula*. *Ostrov Greyama*, *Severnaya Zemlya Greyama* [= north Graham Land], referring to the area N of Crane Glacier in connexion with Wilkins' discoveries (Grigor'yev and Lebedev, 1949, p. 191; 1950, p. 19). *Graham Land Dependency* (Taylor, 1950, p. 47). *Península Antarctica*, with S limit in vicinity of Marguerite Bay (Camacho and others, 1957, map facing p. 20). *Zuid-Groenland*, referring to the voyage of Johnson and Morrell (Knapp, 1958, p. 580). *Tierra di Graham* (Zavatti, 1960a, p. 1419). *Graham Land* was provisionally defined as the peninsula extending S-ward from Prime Head to a line joining Bowman Peninsula and the mainland coast in c. 73°25'S 72°00'W (on English Coast), S of Eklund Islands (APC, 1961, p. 3; DOS 813 British Antarctic Territory sheet, 1963); later redefined with S limit a line joining Cape Jeremy and Cape Agassiz, with the name *Palmer Land* (q.v.) applied to the S part of the peninsula (APC, 1964, p. 3; DOS 960 Falkland Islands, South Georgia, South Sandwich Islands and British Antarctic Territory sheet, 1964). [See also under *Antarctic Archipelago*, *Antarctic Peninsula*, *Antártida Americana*, *Gherritz Land* and *Trinity Peninsula*.]

*Graham(-)Land* (*Grahamland*): see Antarctic Peninsula or Graham Coast or Palmer Land or Trinity Peninsula.

*Graham Land Andes*: see Antarctandes.

*Graham Land Dependency*: see Graham Land.

*Graham Land District*, extending from Charcot Island to E coast of Graham Land, was one of the six districts proposed as main divisions of Antarctica (*Weddell Sea District*, q.v.) (Hayes, 1928, p. 11–12 and Map 1).

*Grahamlande(t)*: see Graham Land.

*Graham Land Peninsula*: see Antarctic Peninsula.

*Graham Land-Region*: see Graham Land.

*Graham (O'Higgins), Tierra de*: see Antarctic Peninsula.

*Grahamova Země, Zemlja*: see Antarctic Peninsula.

*Graham (Palmer) Land*: see Antarctic Peninsula.

*Graham-Palmer Peninsula*: see Antarctic Peninsula.

*Graham, Pasaje (de)*: see Graham Passage.

**Graham Passage** 64°24'S 61°30'W, separating Bluff Island from Danco Coast, was discovered and roughly charted by Capt. Skidsmo of the whale-catcher *Graham*, which passed twice through the passage in pursuit of a whale, 20 March 1922, and which was later lost with all hands near the South Shetland Islands, 6 November 1924; named *Graham's Passage* after the ship (Lester's amendments to Johannessen, chart, [1919–20]; Lester, 1920–22a, Vol. 6, p. 153; Bagshawe, 1939, p. 188; USHO, 1943, p. 115). *Pasaje de Graham* (Argentina. MM chart 106, 1949). *Pasaje Correa*, after Capt. (N) Edelmiro Correa (1852–1906), of the Argentine Navy, who fought in the war against Paraguay (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 245; Pierrou, 1970, p. 269). *Pasaje Graham* (Argentina. MM chart A–2–A, 1954). The passage was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57. *Graham Passage* (APC, 1960, p. 4; BA chart 3566, 25.viii.1961). *Paso Yelcho*, after the Chilean cutter *Yelcho*, which under the command of Capt. L. A. Pardo (*Pardo Ridge*, q.v.) rescued members of BITAE from Elephant Island, 30 August 1916 (Chile. DNH chart 1501, 1962; IHA, 1974, p. 307).

*Graham Peninsula*, *Península de (la Tierra de)*: see Antarctic Peninsula.

*Grahamregion*: see Graham Land.

*Graham's Island*: see Graham Land.

*Graham('s) Land*: see Antarctic Peninsula or Graham Coast or Graham Land.

*Graham's Passage*: see Graham Passage.

**Graham Spur** 70°03'S 62°25'W, rising to 505 m NW of Hughes Ice Piedmont, 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 William L. Graham, USARP Scientific Leader and biologist, "Palmer Station", 1972 (APC, 1977, p. 15; BAS 250 sheet SR 19–20/12, 1–DOS 1976).

*Graham T., Te. de*: see Graham Land.

*Graham, Terra (de)*: see Antarctic Peninsula.

*Graham, Terra di*: see Antarctic Peninsula or Graham Land.

*Graham, Terre*: see Graham Coast or Graham Land.

*Graham, Terre de*: see Graham Coast or Graham Land.

*Graham, Territorio de*: see Antarctic Peninsula.

*Graham, Tierra*: see Graham Coast.

*Graham, Tierra de*: see Antarctic Peninsula or Graham Coast or Graham Land.

*Graham (de O'Higgins), Tierra de*: see Antarctic Peninsula.

*Graham, Tierra di*: see Graham Land.

Grail Point 61°28'S 55°57'W, N point of Eadie Island, was so called by JSEEIG (Croxall and Kirkwood, 1979, Map 17.1).

*"Granaderos, Refugio"*: see Hayrick Island.

*Grand Chasm*: see Grand Chasms.

**Grand Chasms** 78°37'S 37°54'W, on Filchner Ice Shelf, W of Touchdown Hills, were photographed from the air and partly surveyed from the ground by TAE, 1956–57; further surveyed from the ground by a USIGY party from "Ellsworth Station" in 1957 and named descriptively *Grand Chasm* (Neuburg and others, 1959, p. 112 and photograph p. 114) or *Grand Chasms* (APC, 1962, p. 14; USHO chart V30–SP6, 1962; DOS 610 sheet W 78 36/38, 1963). *Razlomy Grand-Kasms* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 24). In 1986 massive calving of the ice shelf S-wards to Grand Chasms was reported (*New Scientist*, 10 August 1986).

*Grande, Glaciar*: see Breguet Glacier.

*Grande, Isla* [= large island] 65°02'S 63°24'W, the larger of the *Guyou Islands* (q.v.), Flandres Bay, Danco Coast, was so called by AAE, 1952–53, in contrast to *Isla Chico* (q.v.) (Argentina. MM chart N, 1954; Pierrou, 1970, p. 399); triangulated by FIDASE, 1956–57. *Goose Island* (Bancroft, 1959, Fig. 11 facing p. 102).

*Grande, Islote*: see Chanticleer Island.

*Grandes Acanilados*: see Pardo Ridge.

*Grande, Valle* [= large valley] c. 82°15'S 39°50'W, presumably on E side of Panzarini Hills, Argentina Range, has not been identified; was seen from the air on the Argentine flight to the South Pole, January 1962, and so called in contrast to *Valle Chico* (q.v.) to N (Argentina. MM, NM 21/1.xi.1964; Pierrou, 1970, p. 400).

*Grande, Ventisquero* [= large glacier] has not been identified ([as rejected name] Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 141).

*Grandidier, Canal(e)*: see Grandidier Channel.

**Grandidier Channel** 65°32'S 64°39'W, extending NE–SW from S end of Penola Strait to N junction of Maskelyne and Harrison passages, Graham Coast, was charted by FAE, 1903–05, and named *Chenal Grandidier* after Alfred Grandidier (1836–1921), French explorer and naturalist; President, Société de Géographie, Paris, 1901–05; member of the Comité de

Patronage, FAE, 1908–10 (Charcot, 1906b, p. 477; 1906a, map facing p. 316). *Grandidier Channel* ([referring to the sea area between Biscoe Islands and Graham and Loubet coasts from c. 65°15' to 66°35'S] BA chart 1238, ix.1908; APC, 1955, p. 11; [as now defined] APC, 1959b, p. 12; DOS 610 sheet W 65 64, 1959). Following air reconnaissance, the channel was further charted by BGLE and traversed by the expedition ship *Penola* in February 1936. *Détroit Grandidier* (France. SHM, 1937, p. 408). *Pendleton Strait* (q.v.), referring incorrectly to Grandidier Channel and Crystal Sound (Martin, 1940, map p. 542). *Pendleton Strait (Grandidier Channel)* (USHO, 1943, p. 137). *Canal Grandidier* (Argentina. IGM map, 1946; Pierrou 1970, p. 400; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 141). *Estrecho Pendleton [sic]* (Chile. DNH chart I, 1947). *Estrecho Pendleton (Canal Grandidier)* (Chile. DNH chart LII, 1947). *Pendleton Str.* (Hansen, chart [no number], 1947). *Grandidier-Stredet* (Rønne, 1950b, p. 43). The channel was further charted by RN Hydrographic Survey Units from *John Biscoe*, 1956–59 (Wynne-Edwards, 1959; 1960). *Canale Grandidier* (Zavatti, 1958, Tav. 7). *Grandidier Kanaal* (Knapp, 1958, p. 574). *Proliv Grandid'ye* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). *Grandidier Canal* (Soviet Union. GUGK map 221, 1973).

*Grandidier, Chenal, Détroit, Kanaal, -Stredet*: see Grandidier Channel.

*Grandid'ye, Proliv*: see Grandidier Channel.

*Grand Island*: see Gand Island.

*Grand-Kasms, Razlomy*: see Grand Chasms.

*Grandoli, Morro*: see Walter, Morro.

*Grand Pérez, Sommet du*: see Pérez Peak.

**Gränicher Island** 66°54'S 67°43'W, N–most of *Bennett Islands* (q.v.), Hanusse Bay, off Adelaide Island, was called *Isla Guacolda* by CAE, 1947, after a Chilean submarine (Chile. DNH chart LII, 1947; IHA, 1974, p. 44), *Islote Suboficial Nieva* by AAE after a member of the expedition (Argentina. MM, 1957b, p. 10) or *Islote Suboficial Nievas* (Argentina. MM 1958a, p. 353); in association with the names of glaciologists grouped in this area, named *Gränicher Island* after Walter Hans Heini Gränicher (b. 1924), Swiss physicist working from 1954 on the electrical and mechanical properties of ice in relation to its molecular structure (APC, 1960, p. 4; BA, 1976, p. 3; BAS 250P sheet SQ 19–20/10, 1–DOS 1979). *Gränicker [sic] Island* (BA, 1961, p. 190).

*Gränicker Island*: see Gränicher Island.

*Grano, Cabo* [= cape grain] 64°36'S 62°10'W, W point of Nansen Island, Danco Coast, was so called descriptively by AAE (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter G).

*Gran Roca, Cabo* [= cape great rock] 64°36'S 62°32'W, N entrance point of Orne Harbour, Danco Coast, was so called descriptively by AAE (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter G).

*Granville, Cabo*: see Smith, Cape.

*Graptolita, Isla*: see Graptolite Island.

*Graptolite Eiland, Isla*: see Graptolite Island.

**Graptolite Island** 60°43'S 44°27'W, in Fitchie Bay, E Laurie Island, was mapped by SNAE in 1903 and named *Graptolite Isle* (Bruce and others, chart, [1903c]; Pirie, 1913, Pl. 1) or *Graptolite Island* (Bruce, 1905b, map facing p. 322; BA chart 1775, 17.viii.1934; APC, 1955, p. 11) after the graptolite fossils, of the genus *Pleurograptus*, found there (Pirie, 1905). *Graptolith Insel* (Nordenskjöld, 1913, p. 5). The island was charted by DI in 1933. *Isla Graptolite* (Argentina. MM, 1945, p. 278). *Isla Graptolita* (Argentina. MM, 1957b, p. 5; Pierrou, 1970, p. 401). *Isla Graftolite [sic]* (Díaz Molano and Homet,

- [1948], map p. 259). *Islote Graptolito* (Cordini, 1955, p. 273). *Graptolite Eiland* (Knapp, 1958, p. 574).
- Graptolite Isle*: see Graptolite Island.
- Graptolith Insel*: see Graptolite Island.
- Graptolito, Islote*: see Graptolite Island.
- Gras, Holmen*: see Grey Island.
- Gravier Fj.*: see Gravier Peaks.
- Gravier, Massif*: see Gravier Peaks or Lagally, Mount.
- Gravier, Mont, Mount*: see Gravier Peaks.
- Gravier Peaks** 67°12'S 67°20'W, three peaks in Tyndall Mountains, Arrowsmith Peninsula, Loubet Coast, rising to c. 1 900, 2 100 and 2 300 m, and extending ENE–WSW, were roughly positioned by FAE, 1903–05, in January 1905 and named *Sommet Gravier* after Charles-Joseph Gravier (1865–1937), French zoologist of the Museum d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris; member of the Commission appointed to publish the scientific results of the expedition (Charcot, 1906*b*, p. iii, 477; 1906*a*, map facing p. 316). *S: Gravier* (BA chart 1238, ix.1908). The peaks were roughly surveyed by FAE, 1908–10, in January 1909. *Massif Gravier* (Charcot, 1912, Pl. 1; Bongrain, 1914, vue 26 following p. 60; [referring collectively to Gravier Peaks and to Mount Lagally] vue 31 following p. 60). *Pics Gravier, Sommets Gravier* (Bongrain, 1914, p. 45 and vue 28 following p. 60). *Mount Gravier* (BA, 1916, p. 408; BA chart 3196, 12.xi.1948; 1948, view facing p. 208). *Gravier Fj.* (HA chart 1927). *Mont Gravier* (France. SHM, 1937, p. 408; BA, 1948, p. 357). The peaks were photographed from the air by BGLE, 13 February 1937. *Gravier Massif* (USHO, 1943, p. 153). *Gravier Peaks* (USAAF chart 1762, 1946; APC, 1955, p. 11; BA, 1956, p. 76; chart 3570, 21.ix.1957; BAS 250P sheet SQ 19–20/14 (Ext.), 1–DOS 1978). The peaks were photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57, and resurveyed by FIDS from “Stonington Island” in October 1958. *Pico Gravier* (Argentina. MM, 1958*a*, p. 348). *Picos Gravier* (Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 141).
- Gravier Peaks*: see Kinzl Crests.
- Gravier, Pico(s)*: see Gravier Peaks.
- Gravier, Pics*: see Gravier Peaks or Lagally, Mount.
- Gravier, Sommet(s), S:* see Gravier Peaks.
- Gray*: see Arctowski Nunatak or Gray Nunatak.
- Gray Hill** 82°56'S 48°29'W, rising to 1 020 m in S 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 Master Sgt Kitt Gray, flight engineer with USAF Electronic Test Unit, Pensacola Mountains, summer 1957–58 (USGS sheet SU 21–25/10, 1969; APC, 1974, p. 4).
- Gray Nunatak** 65°06'S 60°04'W, one of the *Seal Nunataks* (q.v.), SE of Nordenskjöld Coast, rising to c. 100 m above Larsen Ice Shelf, was called *Jason-Insel* (*Jason Peninsula*, q.v.) following the discovery of the nunataks by NWE, 1893–94, on 11 December 1893 (Petersen, 1895*a*, p. 264). *Île Jason* (Gerlache, 1902*b*, p. 30). The feature was further surveyed by SwAE, 8 October 1902, and shown to be a nunatak; named *Nunatak Gray* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904*c*, map p. 232–33; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 141) or *Grays Nunatak* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904*a*, Del. 1, end map), probably after Capt. David Gray, whaling master of Peterhead, Scotland, who had planned an expedition to the Weddell Sea in 1891 which was abandoned through lack of funds. *Gray*, referring collectively to this feature and *Arctowski Nunatak* (q.v.) (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904–05, Tomo 1, end map). *Gray*

*Nunatak* (BA chart 3205, 31.x.1921; APC, 1955, p. 11). The nunatak was resurveyed by FIDS from “Hope Bay” in August 1947. *Roca Gray* (Chile. DNH chart LI, 1947).

*Gray Nunatak*: see Donald Nunatak.

*Gray, Roca*: see Gray Nunatak.

*Grays Nunatak*: see Gray Nunatak.

*Graziella, Isla, Island*: see Lautaro Island.

**Greater Antarctica**, the major region of Antarctica lying in the sector on the Indian Ocean side of the Transantarctic Mountains (cf. *Lesser Antarctica*), includes Coats Land, Shackleton Range, Pensacola Mountains, and the South Polar Plateau between 20°00' and 80°00'W. The name *East Antarctica* has been used to refer more or less to the same region (Balch, 1902, p. 13; AGS, 1905, map facing p. 702; Nordenskjöld and others, 1905, p. 69; [0° through 90°E to 180°] Mecking, 1928, p. 286; [on the Indian Ocean side of the Transantarctic Mountains] Behrendt, 1962*a*, p. 232; USBGN, 1962*b*, p. 21; Soviet Union. AA, 1967, p. 310). *East Antarktis* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1905, p. 69). *Ostantarktis* (Nordenskjöld, 1911*b*, p. 64). *Ost(-) Antarktika* (Nordenskjöld, 1913, p. 3; [20°00'W through 90°00'E to Victoria Land, Ross Dependency] Breitfuss, 1943, Tafel 38). *Antarctide de l'Est* (Zimmermann, 1930, p. 297). *Øst-Antarktika, Øst-Antarktis*, 0° through 90°E to 180° (Aagaard, 1944, p. 25). *Antártida Oriental*, 0° through 90°E to 180° (Alazraqui, 1947, p. 77). *Antártida del Este* (Sgrosso, 1948, p. 181). *Östantarktis* (Skottsberg, 1950, p. 372). *Gondwana Province*, from geological affinity with the ancient continent of Gondwanaland (Adie, 1961, p. 446). It was recognized that the names *East Antarctica* and *West Antarctica* are confusing to, for example, Australians and New Zealanders (Roberts, 1959), and the names *Greater Antarctica* and *Lesser Antarctica* (q.v.) were proposed for the two major natural regions of Antarctica, with *Greater Antarctica* (as defined above) comprising the true continental shield on which rest relatively undisturbed sediments of the widespread Gondwana System (Thiel, 1961, p. 335–36; Law, 1967, p. 158; BA, 1974, p. 19; Roberts, 1981, p. 257–59). These names were approved for official use by ANPMCA, APC and NZAPC in 1960 (Hattersley-Smith, 1981, p. 260; APC, 1986, p. 3). *Antarctique Orientale* (Cailleux, 1963, p. 2). *East (Greater) Antarctica* (Soviet Union. AA, 1967, p. 416). *Eastern Antarctica* (Hyden and Tanner, 1981, Fig. 1, p. 531).

“*Great Wall (of China), The*”: see Fildes Peninsula.

**Greaves Peak** 62°27'S 59°59'W, rising to 235 m at NW end of Greenwich Island, was presumably known to nineteenth-century sealers in the area; charted by DI, 1934–35, and named descriptively *Black Peak* (Nelson and others, chart, 1935*b*; BA 1942, p. 41; chart 1774, 9.vii.1948; APC, 1955, p. 5). *Pico Black* (Argentina. MM chart ZZ, 1948). *Pico Negro* [translation of English name] (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 213; Pierrou, 1970, p. 542). *Pic Black* (France. SHM, 1954, p. 45). *Monte Negro* (Chile. DNH chart 1400, 1961; IHA, 1974, p. 209). Following air photography by FIDASE, 1956–57, and ground survey by FIDS, 1957–59, the feature was renamed *Greaves Peak* after Capt. Alexander Benjamin Greaves, Master of the British sealing ship *Brussa* from London, who visited the South Shetland Islands, 1821–22 (APC, 1962, p. 15; DOS 610 sheet W 62 58, 1968).

*Greema, Zemlya*: see Antarctic Peninsula.

**Green, Cape** 63°39'S 56°49'W, SE point of Tabarin Peninsula, Trinity Peninsula, was roughly mapped by SwAE in January 1902; surveyed by FIDS from “Hope Bay” in March 1946 and



- named after Michael Campbell Green (1926–48), FIDS geologist, “Hope Bay”, 1948, who with O. R. Burd (*Cape Burd*, q.v.) lost his life in a fire at the station, 8 November 1948 (Fuchs, 1951*b*, p. 15) (APC, 1955, p. 11; BA chart 3205, 15.iii.1957; BAS 250 sheet SP 21–22/14 (Ext.), 1–DOS 1973).
- Green Crag*: see Hopeful, Mount.
- Green Creek* 62°13'S 58°27'W, flowing E into Sentry Cove, Admiralty Bay, King George Island, was so called by PAE from the Tertiary green conglomerates exposed in its walls (Birkenmajer, 1980*b*, map Fig. 3, p. 70 and p. 77). *Zielony Potok* [translation of English name] (Birkenmajer, 1980*b*, p. 77).
- Greenfield, Mount** 80°46'S 27°36'W, rising to 1 480 m at W end of Stephenson Bastion, Shackleton Range, was surveyed by TAE in October 1957 and named after George Charles Greenfield (b. 1917), literary agent for TAE (APC, 1962, p. 15; 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.
- Green Glacier** 64°58'S 61°50'W, flowing NE and E into the W side of Hektor Glacier, Oscar II Coast, was surveyed by FIDS from “Hope Bay” in September 1955 and named after John Robert Green (1921–88), FIDS Base Leader, “Deception Island”, 1949–50, and “Argentine Islands”, 1950–51; Assistant Secretary, FIDS, 1951–58, and Secretary and Operations Officer, FIDS/BAS, 1958–67 (APC, 1958, p. 5; BA chart 3570, 29.ix.1961; BAS 250P sheet SQ 19–20/4, 1–DOS 1974). The glacier was photographed from the air by USN, 1968–69.
- Green Island** 65°19'S 64°10'W, N–most of the *Berthelot Islands* (q.v.), Graham Coast, was roughly charted by BGLE, 10 February 1935, and named descriptively since the island supports one of the most extensive areas of green moss (*Pogonatum* or *Polytrichum* spp.) in the Antarctic Peninsula area (Rymill, 1938*b*; APC, 1959*a*, p. 7; DOS 610 sheet W 65 64, 1959). *Green Islet* (BA, 1948, p. 204; APC, 1955, p. 11). *Islote Verde* [translation of English name] (Chile. DNH chart 1502, 1962; IHA, 1974, p. 292). In 1967 the island was designated SPA No. 9 under the Antarctic Treaty (FO, 1967, p. 6).
- Green Islet*: see Green Island.
- Greenland, Cabo, Cape, Kapp*: see Grönland, Cape.
- Greenna, Zemlja*: see Antarctic Peninsula.
- Green Peak** c. 64°35'S 62°53'W, at NE end of Osterrieth Range, Parker Peninsula, Anvers Island, was roughly charted by DI in 1927 and named descriptively, probably after the usage of whalers (BA chart 3213, 14.i.1929; APC, 1955, p. 11). *Pico Green* (Argentina. MM chart 106, 1949; Pierrou, 1970, p. 401; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 141). Following air photography by FIDASE, 1956–57, the feature could not be positively identified and the name was deleted (APC, 1959*a*, p. 7), although it may be synonymous with *Clifford Peak* (q.v.).
- Green, Pico*: see Green Peak.
- Green Point*: see Redondeada, Punta.
- Green Reef** 64°44'S 63°18'W, W side of Neumayer Channel, off *Green Spur* (q.v.), Anvers Island, was charted from HMS *Snipe* (Capt. J. G. Forbes, RN) in January 1948 and so named in association with the spur (APC, 1955, p. 11; BA chart 3213, 23.iii.1956).
- Greenshields Peak** 65°40'S 64°22'W, rising to c. 760 m between Leroux Bay and Bigo Bay, Graham Coast, was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57, and named after James Newbigging Hutton Greenshields (b. 1923), pilot of Canso aircraft with FIDASE, 1955–56 (APC, 1959*a*, p. 7; BA chart 3573, 26.viii.1960).
- Green Spot** 62°04'S 58°17'W, small nunatak rising to c. 400 m NNW of Ternyck Needle, Martel Inlet, King George Island, was so called descriptively by PAE (Birkenmajer, 1982*a*, map Fig. 2, p. 108).
- Green Spur** 64°43'S 63°19'W, running ESE from Copper Peak, Anvers Island, was probably sighted by BeAE in February 1898; roughly charted by DI in 1927 and named descriptively, probably after the usage of whalers (BA chart 3213, 14.i.1929; APC, 1955, p. 11; BAS 250P sheet SQ 19–20/3, 1–DOS 1979). *Pico Green Spur* (Argentina. MM chart 106, 1949; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 141). *Espolón Verde* [translation of English name] (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 268). The feature was surveyed by FIDS from “Arthur Harbour” in 1955. *Pico Espolón Verde* (Argentina. MM, 1957*a*, p. 127).
- Green Spur*: see Copper Peak.
- Green Spur, Pico*: see Green Spur.
- Green Valley, The** 61°16'S 55°17'W, running E–W to WSW of Cape Lookout, Elephant Island, was so called by JSEEIG (Furse, 1979, map p. 156).
- Greenwich-Ön*: see Greenwich Island.
- Greenwich Eiland, Île, Insel, Isla (de)*: see Greenwich Island.
- Greenwich Island** 62°30'S 59°47'W, separated from Livingston Island to the SW by McFarlane Strait and from Robert Island to the NE by English Strait, South Shetland Islands, was roughly charted by nineteenth-century sealers and, joined to Robert Island, Nelson Island and W King George Island, first indicated by Bransfield (chart, [1820*b*]); probably included under *Lloyd's Land* by Foster (chart, 1820), but first shown as a separate island by Goddard (chart, [1821]); also charted by RAE and named *Ostrov Berezino*, 25 January 1821, after the River Berezina, near Minsk, where Tsarist forces defeated the French in November 1812 (Bellingshausen, 1831*a*, sheet 62; 1831*b*, Vol. 2, p. 265). *Île de Lloyd, Île Lloyd* (Miers, 1821, map p. 4 and p. 14). *Greenwich Island*, either after Greenwich, England, or after Greenwich, Conn., from which many New England sealers came (Fildes, 1821*c*; Powell, chart, 1822*a*; BA chart 1238, iv.1887; 3205, 25.iii.1937; APC, 1955, p. 11; DOS 610 sheet W 62 58, 1968). *Île Livingston* or *Île Robert*, referring in part to the present island which was not separately named (Eyriès and Malte-Brun, 1823, map facing p. 237). *Île Greenwich* (Powell, 1824*a*, map facing p. 5; d'Urville, 1842, end map). *Sartorius Island*, after Capt. (later Adm. of the Fleet) [Sir] George Rose Sartorius (1790–1885) under whose command Weddell had served in HMS *Avon*, 1813–14 (*Sartorius Point*, q.v.) (Weddell, 1825*a*, map facing p. 132). *Greenwich Insel* (Fildes, 1827, p. 460). *Sartorius Insel* (Weddell, 1827, third end map). *Isla Greenwich* (Spain. DH chart 458, 1861; Argentina. IGM map, 1946; Pierrou, 1970, p. 402; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 142). *Greenwich Ø* (Larsen, 1894*a*, p. 130). *Beresino-Insel* (Gravelius, 1902, p. 198). *Greenwich Ön* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904*a*, Del. 2, end map). *Greenwich-Öya* (Risting, 1929, map p. 33). *Greenwichöen* (Aagaard, 1930, end map). *Beresino-Øen*, referring to the RAE name (Aagaard, 1934, p. 410). The island was re-charted by DI in 1935. *Beresino*, referring to the RAE name (Hobbs, 1939*a*, p. 20). *Greenwich Islands* [sic] (USAAF chart [LR-74], 1942). *Beresina Island*, referring to the RAE name (Debenham, 1945, p. 426). *Beresino Island*, as rejected name (USBGN, 1947, p. 172). *Isla Pedro Aguirre Cerda*, after Don Pedro Aguirre Cerda (*Aguirre Passage*, q.v.) (Vila Labra,

- 1947, p. 61). *Isla de Greenwich* (Chile. MRE, 1948, p. 146). *Isla Presidente González Videla*, after Gabriel González Videla (1898–1980), President of Chile, 1946–52, who visited Chilean Antarctic stations in February 1948 (Chile. IGM, 1948a, p. 33). *Isla Soberanía* [= sovereignty island] (Chile. IGM, 1948a, p. 99). *Berezino* (Bellingshausen, 1949, map facing p. 336). *Ostrov Berezina* (Berg, 1949, p. 16). *Ostrov Berezina (Grinivich)* (Soviet Union. BSE, 1950, map following p. 484). *Isla González Videla* (Cañas Montalva, 1950, p. 26). *Greenwich-Ön* (Frödin, 1951, p. 374). *Isola Greenwich, Isola Presidente González Videla*, referring to Chilean names (Zavatti, 1952, p. 509). *Wyspa Berezina* (Macowski, 1953, map p. 90). *Ostrov Grinivich (Berezina)* (Baranov and others, 1954, map p. 283). *González Videla Island, President González Videla Island* (Pinochet de la Barra, 1955, p. 55–56). The island was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57. *Presidente G. González Videla* (Saavedra Rojas, 1956, map p. 28). *Bresino [sic] Island*, as rejected name (USBGN, 1957, p. 36). *Greenwich Eiland* (Knapp, 1958, p. 574). *Greenwich* (Hardy, 1967, p. 386). *Greenwich Island (Ostrov Berezina)* (Soviet Union. GUGK map 221, 1973). [For the history of occupation of the island see under *Guesalaga Peninsula*.]
- Greenwich Islands, Isola, Ø, -øen, Ön, -Öya*: see *Greenwich Island*.
- Greenwich Point*: see *Fort Point*.
- Gregores, Isla*: see *Jagged Island* (South Shetland Islands).
- Gregori, Cabo, Capo, Mys*: see *Gregory Point*.
- Gregorio, Cabo*: see *Gregory Point*.
- Gregory, Cabo, Cap(e)*: see *Gregory Point*.
- Gregory Glacier** 64°08'S 60°46'W, flowing W into Cierva Cove, 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 Col. H. Franklin Gregory, USAF (b. c. 1910), American pioneer in the development and use of helicopters from 1936; author of *The helicopter* (London, 1948) (APC, 1960, p. 4; BA chart 3560, 7.iv.1961).
- Gregory, Kapp*: see *Gregory Point*.
- Gregory Point** 62°56'S 62°32'W, W coast of Smith Island, was roughly charted by Foster in 1829 and named *Cape Gregory* (Foster and Kendall, chart, 1829a; BA chart 1238, 7.ix.1839; APC, 1955, p. 11). *Cap Gregory* (Gerlache, 1902b, p. 146). *Cabo Gregory* ([Irizar], 1903, map facing p. 4; Pierrou, 1970, p. 402; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 142). *Cabo Gregorio* (Riso Patron S., 1908, end map). *Kapp Gregory* (HA chart, 1928). *Cabo Gregori* (Argentina. IGM map, 1946). The feature was recharted by an RN Hydrographic Survey Unit, 1951–52, and photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57. *Capo Gregori* (Zavatti, 1958, Tav. 9). *Mys Gregori* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). *Gregory Point* (APC, 1962, p. 15; BA chart 3205, 23.xi.1962).
- Greham, Erez*: see *Antarctic Peninsula*.
- Greid, Holmen*: see *Grey Island*.
- Grekhama, Zemlya*: see *Antarctic Peninsula*.
- Grekhema, Zemlya*: see *Antarctic Peninsula*.
- Gremlin Island** 68°16'S 67°12'W, off Red Rock Ridge, forming S entrance point of Neny Fjord, Fallières Coast, was surveyed by BGLE in 1936 (Stephenson, 1940, map facing p. 232); resurveyed by FIDS from "Stonington Island", 1948–49, and named *Gremlin Islet* following the mysterious disappearance of a ration box left on the island (APC, 1955, p. 11; DCS 601 sheet 68 66, 1955). *Gremlin Island* (APC, 1959a, p. 7; BA chart 3571, 14.vii.1961).
- Gremlin Islet*: see *Gremlin Island*.
- Greyama, Bereg*: see *Graham Coast*.
- Greyama, Ostrov, Severnaya Zemlya*: see *Graham Island*.
- Greyama, Zemlya*: see *Antarctic Peninsula*.
- Greyema, Zemlya*: see *Antarctic Peninsula*.
- Grey, Isla*: see *Grey Island*.
- Grey Island** 60°45'S 45°02'W, S of Michelsen Island off S end of Powell Island, was charted by Sørllé, 1912–13, and called (presumably descriptively) *Holmen Greid* [spelling doubtful on chart] (Sørllé, chart, 1912) or *Holmen Graa* [= the grey island] (Sørllé and Borge, chart, 1913); recharted by DI in 1933. *Grey Island* (BA chart 1775, 17.viii.1934; APC, 1959a, p. 7). *Holmen Gras [sic]* (Tilley, 1935, p. 385). *Grey Islet* (BA, 1942, p. 33; APC, 1955, p. 11). *Isla Grey* (Argentina. MM chart 31, 1954). In 1967 the island was designated as part of SPA No. 15 under the Antarctic Treaty (FO, 1967, p. 9).
- Grey Islet*: see *Grey Island*.
- Grey Rocks*: see *Centre Rocks*.
- Grieg, Mount** 71°36'S 73°11'W, rising to c. 600 m at head of Brahms Inlet, Beethoven Peninsula, W Alexander Island, following map compilation by FIDS in 1959 from air photographs taken by RARE in 1947, was named after Edvard Hagerup Grieg (1843–1907), Norwegian composer, in association with the names of other composers in this area ([in 71°27'S 73°22'W] APC, 1961, p. 3; DOS 710, sheet 14, 1963; Searle, 1963, folding map; [co-ordinates corrected from USLANDSAT imagery of January 1973] BAS 250P sheet SR 17–18/15, 16, 1–DOS 1974; APC, 1977, p. 15). *Gora Griga* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 24).
- Griga, Gora*: see *Grieg, Mount*.
- Grikurova, Przylądek*: see *Suffield Point*.
- Grikurov Point*: see *Suffield Point*.
- Grikurov Ridge** 71°17'S 68°57'W, rising to c. 1350 m and extending W from S end of LeMay Range, Alexander Island, following surveys by BAS from "Fossil Bluff", 1961–73, was named after Dr Garrik E. Grikurov (b. 1934), Russian exchange geologist with BAS, "Stonington Island", 1963–64, (APC, 1975, p. 3; BAS sheets SR 19–20/13 and 14, 2–DOS 1984).
- Grillette, Islote*: see *Priest Island*.
- Grimley Glacier** 69°09'S 64°41'W, flowing ENE into Casey Glacier, Wilkins Coast, was photographed from the air by RARE, 22 December 1947; descended and surveyed from the ground by FIDS from "Stonington Island" in December 1960; named after Peter Hugh Grimley (b. 1933), FIDS geologist, "Horseshoe Island" and "Stonington Island", 1959–60 (APC, 1962, p. 15; DOS 610 sheet W 69 64, 1963).
- Grimminger, Gora, Monte*: see *Grimminger, Mount*.
- Grimminger, Mount** 73°16'S 62°15'W, one of the Dana Mountains rising to 1685 m, 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 George Grimminger (b. 1907), American meteorologist; member of US Antarctic Expedition, 1928–30 (R. E. Byrd) and joint author of the meteorological reports of US Antarctic expeditions, 1928–30 and 1933–35 (APC, 1955, p. 11; USHO chart 6639, 1955; DCS 601 sheet W 73 62, 1957; USGS sketch map Ellsworth Land–Palmer Land, 1969). *Gora*

- Grimminger* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). The mountain was rephotographed from the air by USN, 1965–67, and mapped from air photographs by USGS. *Monte Grimminger* (Chile. IGM map 27, 1966).
- Grim, Roca (de)*: see Grim Rock.
- Grim Rock** 65°23'S 64°30'W, awash on NW side of Grandidier Channel, NW of Beascochea Bay, was charted by BGLE in February 1936 and so named from its appearance (Rymill, 1938*a*, map facing p. 400; BA chart 3196, 12.xi.1948; APC, 1955, p. 11; DOS 610 sheet W 65 64, 1959). *Roca de Grim* (Rymill and others, 1943, map facing p. 96). *Roca Grim* (Argentina. IGM map, 1946; Pierrou, 1970, p. 403; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 142). The rock was recharted by an RN Hydrographic Survey Unit from *John Biscoe* in 1958.
- Grinder Rock** 63°58'S 61°26'W, rising 130 m above sea level, S of Intercurrence Island, Palmer Archipelago, following air photography by FIDASE in 1956 was so named from its tooth-like appearance (APC, 1960, p. 4; BA chart 3560, 7.iv.1961).
- Grinvich (Berezina), Ostrov*: see Greenwich Island.
- Gris, Islote [= grey islet] 63°22'S 57°05'W, was reported by AAE, 1953–54, as lying in Bahía Chica, N of Hope Bay, Trinity Peninsula, and so named descriptively (Argentina. MM, 1957*a*, p. 167; Pierrou, 1970, p. 403). The report presumably related to an iceberg, since no island is shown on BAS 250 sheet SP 21–22/13, 1–DOS 1974.
- Grob Ridge** 83°29'S 51°22'W, rising to 1 450 m and running NW–SE 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 Richard W. Grob, USN (MCB, Special Detachment Bravo), cook, “Ellsworth Station”, winter 1957 (USGS sheet SU 21–25/14, 1969; APC, 1974, p. 4).
- Grønland, Cape*: see Grønland, Cape.
- Groenlandia del Sud*: see Graham Land.
- Grønland, Cabo, Cap*: see Grønland, Cape.
- Grønland, Cape** 64°15'S 63°21'W, N point of Anvers Island, was roughly charted by GAE, 1873–74, and named *Grønland Cap* or *Grønland-Kap* after the expedition ship (Petermann, map, 1875*b*; 1875*a*, p. 312). *Greenland Cape* (USHO chart 1132, 1894). *Cape Greenland* (Bartholomew, map, 1898*b*; BA chart 1238, ix.1908). *Cap Grønland* (Friederichsen, 1895, Tafel 7 facing p. 304). The cape was further charted by FAE, 1903–05. *Cape Grønland* (Charcot, [1911*b*], p. 53). *Kapp Greenland* (HA chart, 1928). *Cape Grønland* (BA chart 3205, 1945; APC, 1955, p. 11; BAS 250P sheet SQ 19–20/3, 1–DOS 1979). *Cabo Greenland* (Argentina. MM chart 106, 1949). *Cabo Grønland* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 267; Pierrou, 1970, p. 403; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 142). *Cabo Tierras Verdes* [translation of proper name] (Kosack, 1955*b*, map facing p. 88). The cape was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57. *Cape Greenland (Gronland)* (USHO, 1963, p. 156).
- Grønland-Kap*: see Grønland, Cape.
- Grossler, Islas*: see Gossler Islands.
- Grotto Glacier** 70°44'S 68°50'W, flowing E into George VI Sound, N of Ablation Point, E Alexander Island, was photographed from the air and roughly surveyed from the ground by BGLE in October 1936 (Stephenson, 1940, map facing p. 232); resurveyed by FIDS from “Stonington Island”, 1948–49, and so named because a dog was rescued from a crystal-lined crevasse in this glacier (APC, 1955, p. 11; DOS 610 sheet W 70 68, 1960). *Lednik Grotto* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961).
- Grotto, Isla*: see Grotto Island.
- Grotto Island** 65°14'S 64°16'W, one of the *Argentine Islands* (q.v.), N of Faraday, Graham Coast, was charted by BGLE in 1935 and so named in reference to an ice cave on the island (Rymill, 1938*b*; BA chart 3213, 7.ii.1947; APC, 1955, p. 11; DOS 210 Argentine Islands sheet, 1964). *Isla Grotto* (Rymill and others, 1943, map facing p. 72; Pierrou, 1970, p. 403; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 142).
- Grotto, Lednik*: see Grotto Glacier.
- “*Groussac*”, “*Refugio (Naval)*”: see Circumcision, Port.
- Growler, Roca, Rocher*: see Growler Rock.
- Growler Rock** 62°07'S 58°09'W, awash on W side of King George Bay, King George Island, was charted by DI in 1937 and so named from the term used for a piece of ice almost awash (Hill and others, chart, 1937*a*; BA chart 3205, 2.ix.1938; APC, 1955, p. 11; BA chart 1774, 14.ix.1962). *Roca Growler* (Argentina. MM chart 104, 1949). *Roca Gruñon* [translation of English name] (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 206; Pierrou, 1970, p. 405; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 143). *Rocher Growler* (France. SHM, 1954, p. 45). The rock was further charted by an RN Hydrographic Survey Unit from *John Biscoe* in 1959.
- Grubb Glacier** 64°57'S 62°41'W, flowing NE into Lester Cove, Andvord 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 Thomas Grubb (1800–78), Irish optician who designed and introduced the first aplanatic camera lens in 1857 (APC, 1960, p. 4; BA chart 3566, 25.viii.1961).
- Gruden Rock(s)*: see Grunden Rock.
- Gruening, Glacier, -Breen*: see Gruening Glacier.
- Gruening Glacier** 71°52'S 63°00'W, flowing SE into Hilton Inlet, Black Coast. In December 1940 the glacier was photographed from the air (USHO, 1943, first photograph p. 275) and sighted from the ground by USAS in c. 72°00'S 61°25'W (USAAF chart [LR-74], 1942). Owing to an error in navigation, the air photograph of this glacier was wrongly located in c. 72°35'S 60°00'W, in the approximate latitude of *Maury Glacier* (q.v.), and it was not identified with the feature sighted by the ground party. The name *Aviza Black Glacier*, after Mrs Richard B. Black (*Black Coast*, q.v.), was applied to the glacier in this more southerly position (USAAF chart [LR-74], 1942; Ronne, 1945, map p. 14), but the name in this position was later changed to *Gruening Glacier* after Ernest H. Gruening (1887–1974), Director, Division of Territories and Island Possessions, US Department of the Interior, 1934–39; member of the Executive Committee, USAS; Governor of Alaska, 1939–53; US Senator from Alaska, 1956–69 (USAAF chart [LR-74], 1943; USBGN, 1947, p. 173). At the same time the name *Aviza Black Glacier* was not specifically rejected by USBGN. *Glaciar Gruening*, in c. 72°35'S 60°00'W (Argentina. IGM map, 1946). *Ventisquero Gruening* ([in c. 72°35'S 60°00'W] Chile. DNH chart [no number], 1947; [in 71°52'S 61°55'W] IHA, 1974, p. 142). During a ground survey by FIDS–RARE from “Stonington Island” in November 1947, the glacier seen by the USAS ground party in 1940 was identified and its mouth located, although its full extent was not determined. The earlier duplication of position of the feature was discovered, and the name *Gruening Glacier* was re-applied in the more northerly position where it had been the original intention to name the glacier (Ronne, 1948*b*, map p. 357; APC, 1955, p. 11; DCS 601 sheet 71 60, 1955; BAS 250

- sheet SR 19-20/16, 1-DOS 1976). *Glaciar Pérez Rosales*, after the Chilean author Pérez Rosales (Orrego Vicuña, 1948, p. 203 and end map). *Gruening-Breen* (Rønne, 1950b, p. 132). *Lednik Gruninga* (Soviet Union. MMF chart 1961). The glacier was photographed from the air by USN in 1966 and surveyed from the ground by BAS from "Stonington Island", 1972-73.
- Gruening, Ventisquero*: see Gruening Glacier.
- Grumete Sánchez, Roca*: see Burton Rocks.
- Grumman, Estrecho* 63°33'S 55°55'W, NE-SW strait between Dundee Island and Paulet Island, was so called by AAE, 1952-53, after the Grumman Goose aircraft of Grupo Antártico Naval which was used for air photography of the area (Argentina. MM, 1956, p. 118; Pierrou, 1970, p. 405).
- Grunden, Islotes, Rocas*: see Grunden Rock.
- Grunden Rock** 63°24'S 56°58'W, the highest (12 m) of a group of near-shore rocks on SE side of Hope Bay, Trinity Peninsula. Following survey by FIDS in 1945, the name *Grunden Rocks* was applied to the whole group after Toralf Grunden, a member of SwAE who wintered at Hope Bay in 1903 with J. G. Andersson (*Andersson Island*, q.v.) and S. A. Duse (*Duse Bay*, q.v.) (BA chart 3213, 6.x.1950). *Rocas Grunden* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 311; Pierrou, 1970, p. 405; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 143). Following the work of an RN Hydrographic Survey Unit, 1951-52, the name *Grunden Rock* was restricted to the highest rock (APC, 1955, p. 11; BA chart 3213, 23.iii.1956; DOS 310 Hope Bay sheet, 1961). *Gruden* [sic] *Rocks* (BA, 1956, p. 111). *Islotes Grunden* (Chile. DNH, 1962, p. 209). *Gruden* [sic] *Rock* (USOO chart 6650, 1963).
- Grunden Rocks*: see Grunden Rock.
- Gruninga, Lednik*: see Gruening Glacier.
- Gruñon, Roca*: see Growler Rock.
- Grupo Naval Antártico, Grupo de Nunatakes c. 83°46'S 50°00'W, reported near the head of Support Force Glacier, Pensacola Mountains, and comprising *Monte Chiriguano*, *Monte Guaraní* and *Monte Yamana* (q.v.), was seen from the air by Grupo Aeronaval UT 78 on the first Argentine flight to the South Pole in January 1962 and was named accordingly (Argentina. MM, NM 21/1.xi.1964; Pierrou, 1970, p. 406); is not shown in the reported position on USGS sheet SU 21-25/14, 1969, but may possibly refer to nunataks on the SW side of Iroquois Plateau. *Nunatakes Grupo Naval Antártico* (Pierrou, 1970, p. 407).
- Grupo Naval Antártico, Nunatakes*: see Grupo Naval Antártico, Grupo de Nunatakes.
- Grutas, Costa de las* [= coast of the caves] 63°52'S 61°52'W, W of Mikkelsen Harbour, Trinity Island, Palmer Archipelago, was so called descriptively by CAE in 1952 (Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 96).
- Grzybowski Bay* 62°03'S 58°43'W, S of Stigant Point, King George Island, was so called by PAE after Josef Grzybowski, chief helicopter pilot with PAE, 1980-81 (Birkenmajer, 1984, p. 170 and map Fig. 7). *Zatoka Grzybowskiiego* (Birkenmajer, 1984, p. 170).
- Grzybowskiiego, Zatoka*: see Grzybowski Bay.
- Guacolda, Isla*: see Gränicher Island.
- Guadry, Monte*: see Gaudry, Mount.
- "*Guaraní*": see Sobral Peninsula.
- Guaraní, Monte* c. 83°51'S 50°10'W, one of the *Grupo de Nunatakes Grupo Naval Antártico* (q.v.), reported as lying near the head of Support Force Glacier, Pensacola Mountains, has not been identified but may possibly refer to *Elmers 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 *Guaraní* (Argentina. MM, NM 21/1.xi.1964). *Monte Guaraní* (Pierrou, 1970, p. 406-07).
- Guaraní, Monte*: see Guaraní, Monte.
- Guard Glacier** 71°01'S 62°13'W, flowing SE into *Murrish Glacier* (q.v.), Black Coast, was photographed from the air by USN in 1966 and surveyed from the ground by BAS from "Stonington Island", 1971-73; named after Charles L. Guard, USARP biologist who with D. E. Murrish (*Murrish Glacier*, q.v.) investigated peripheral vascular control mechanism in birds of the Antarctic Peninsula in the summers 1972-75 (BAS 250P sheet SR 19-20/16, 1-DOS 1976; APC, 1977, p. 15).
- Guardia Nacional, Bahía*: see Maxwell Bay.
- Guardián Aguilera, Mogotes*: see Aguilera, Mogotes.
- Guardián Gutiérrez, Bajo*: see Guardián Gutiérrez, Banco.
- Guardián Gutiérrez, Banco* 63°18'S 57°55'W, reef NW of Cape Legoupil, Trinity Peninsula, was so called by CAE, 1948, after Guardián [= boatswain] Gutiérrez (Chile. DNH chart 503, 1948). *Banco Gutiérrez* (Chile. DNH chart 503, 1951). *Bajo Gutiérrez* (Chile. DNH, 1962, p. 127; IHA, 1974, p. 146). *Gutiérrez Reef* (USOO chart 6650, 1963; USBGN, 1964, p. 13). *Bajo Guardián Gutiérrez*, as rejected form (Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 14).
- Guardián Gutiérrez, Isla*: see Cierva Point.
- Guardian Rock** 67°33'S 67°16'W, low off-shore rock N of Parvenu Point, Bigourdan Fjord, Loubet Coast, was surveyed by FIDS from "Stonington Island", 1948-49, and so named because it guards the NW entrance to The Narrows (APC, 1955, p. 11; BA chart 3570, 21.ix.1957; 3580, 10.xii.1982).
- Guardiya-Nas'onat', Zaliv*: see Maxwell Bay.
- Gudenaf, Lednik*: see Goodenough Glacier.
- Guazu, Monte* [= large mountain] c. 83°11'S 46°30'W, reported E of Support Force Glacier, is not shown on USGS sheet SU 21-25/14, 1969, but may possibly refer to *Mount Mann* (q.v.); was seen from the air by the Argentine Grupo Aeronaval UT 78 in January 1962 and so called descriptively in the Guaranian vocabulary (Argentina. MM, NM 21/11.xi.1964; Pierrou, 1970, p. 408).
- Guébriant, Îlots de*: see Guébriant Islands.
- Guébriant Islands** 67°48'S 68°25'W, two islands SE of Cape Alexandra, Adelaide Island, were roughly charted by FAE, 1908-10, and named *Îlots de Guébriant* after the Rev. Father Guébriant, French missionary to China (Charcot, 1912, Pl. 1). *Guébriant Islets* (BA chart 3175, 9.x.1914; 3196, 12.xi.1948; DCS 601 sheet 67 68, 1954; APC, 1955, p. 11). *Guébriant Öyane* (HA chart, 1927). *de Guébriant Islets* (USHO, 1943, p. 157). The islands were surveyed by FIDS from "Stonington Island" in October 1948. *de Guebriant* [sic] *Islets* (Fuchs, 1951a, p. 403). *Islotes Roca* [= rock islets] (Argentina. MM chart 132, 1957). *Guébriant Islands* (APC, 1959a, p. 7; BA chart 3571, 14.vii.1961; 3577, 14.viii.1964). *Islotes Guébriant* (Chile. DNH, 1962, p. 195; IHA, 1974, p. 143). The islands were recharted by an RN Hydrographic Survey Unit from *John Biscoe* in 1963. *Islote Guébriant*, referring to the larger island (Chile. IH chart 58, 1971).
- Guébriant Islets, Islote(s), Öyane*: see Guébriant Islands.
- Guéguen, Monte, Mount, Peak*: see Guéguen, Pic.
- Guéguen, Pic* 65°04'S 64°00'W, rising to c. 500 between Jeanne Hill and Louise Peak, Booth Island, Graham Coast, was mapped by FAE, 1903-05, in 1904 and so called after F. Guéguen, a sailor in the expedition ship *Français* (Charcot, 1906b,

- p. 473). *Sommet F. Guéguen* (Charcot, 1908, map p. 36). *Sommet Guéguen* (Gourdon, 1908, p. 21 and end map). *Guéguen Peak* (USHO, 1943, p. 136; USBGN, 1956, p. 147). *Guéguen* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 287). *Mount Guéguen* (USHO, 1956, p. 29). The peak was photographed from the air by FIDASE and surveyed from the ground by FIDS-RN, 1956–58. *Pico Guéguen* (Argentina. MM, 1958b, p. 146; Pierrou, 1970, p. 408). *Monte Guéguen* (Chile. DNH, 1962, p. 174; IHA, 1974, p. 143).
- Guéguen, Pico*: see Guéguen, Pic.
- Guéguen Point** 65°09'S 64°08'W, S point of Hovgaard Island, Graham Coast, was charted by FAE, 1903–05, in 1904 and named *Pointe Guéguen* after J. Guéguen, a sailor in the expedition ship *Français* and later in *Pourquoi-Pas?*, 1908–10, who had also accompanied Charcot to Jan Mayen Island in 1902 (Charcot, 1906b, p. 474). *Pointe J. Guéguen* (Matha and Rey, 1911, Pl. 3). The point was photographed from the air by FIDASE and surveyed from the ground by FIDS-RN, 1956–58 (APC, 1959a, p. 7; BA chart 3572, 12.viii.1960).
- Guéguen, Pointe*: see Guéguen Point.
- Guéguen, Sommet*: see Guéguen, Pic.
- Guëmes, Ensenada*: see Rockpepper Bay.
- “Guëmes, Refugio”*: see Duse Bay.
- Guépratte, Île, Isla*: see Guépratte Island.
- Guépratte Island** 64°30'S 63°00'W, forming E entrance point of Fournier Bay, NE Anvers Island, was roughly charted by GAE, 1873–74 (Friederichsen, 1895, map facing p. 304); re-charted by FAE, 1903–05, in January 1905 and named *Île Guépratte* after Capt. de Vaisseau (later Contre-Am.) Émile-Paul-Aimable Guépratte (1856–1939), of the French Navy (Charcot, 1906b, p. 470; Matha and Rey, 1911, Pl. 3); further charted by DI in 1927 and, in apparent ignorance of previous naming, renamed *Discovery Island* after *Discovery* and in association with *Discovery Sound* (q.v.) on its S side (BA chart 3213, 14.i.1929; 1948, p. 192). *Discovery Island (Guépratte Island)* (USHO, 1943, p. 128). *Isla Descubrimiento* [translation of English name] (Chile. DNH chart LI, 1947). *Isla Discovery* (Argentina. MM chart 106, 1949; Pierrou, 1970, p. 316). *Île Discovery* (France. SHM chart 5452, 1951). *Guépratte Island* (BA chart 3213, 1952; APC, 1955, p. 11; BA chart 3566, 16.x.1959). The island was photographed from the air by FIDASE in 1956. *Isla Guépratte* (Chile. DNH chart 1501, 1962; IHA, 1974, p. 144). *Isla Cuepratte [sic]* (Chile. IGM map 9, 1966).
- Guerlache, Estrecho de*: see Gerlache Strait.
- Guernesey, Île*: see Douglas Range or Guernsey, Mount.
- Guernsey Island, Monte*: see Guernsey, Mount.
- Guernsey, Mount** 69°20'S 68°14'W, rising to 1 250 m between Wordie Ice Shelf and Mount Edgell, Fallières Coast, was sighted by FAE, 1908–10, from a position near the centre of the entrance of Marguerite Bay, 16 January 1909. From this distance the feature appeared as an island and was called *Île Guernesey [sic]* after the island of Guernsey, Channel Islands (Charcot, [1911b], p. 104; Bongrain, 1914, Vue 42), but the position of the feature was later incorrectly shown by Charcot (1912, Pl. 1 and 2). On 21 January 1909, a peak in *Douglas Range* (q.v.), seen from a point SE of Jenny Island, was misidentified as the same feature (Charcot, [1911b], p. 116; Bongrain, 1914, Vue 39) and thus the name *Île Guernesey* came to be plotted too far to the NW. *Guernsey Öya* (HA chart, 1927). *Guernsey Island* (Wilkins, 1929, map facing p. 374). The feature was photographed from the air and surveyed from the ground by BGLE in August–September 1936, when it was found to be a mountain on the mainland (Stephenson, 1940, map facing p. 232); called *White Cross Mountain* by USAS in 1940 because of its appearance when seen from the air (USHO, 1943, p. 164); resurveyed by FIDS from “Stonington Island” in 1948 and named *Mount Guernsey* (APC, 1955, p. 11; USHO chart 6639, 1955; BA, 1956, p. 81; chart 3571, 14.vii.1961; DOS 610 sheet W 69 68, 1963). *Gora Gernsi* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). *Monte Guernsey* (Chile. DNH, 1962, p. 201; IHA, 1974, p. 144).
- Guernsey Öya*: see Guernsey, Mount.
- Guerrabut, Punta 60°43'S 45°09'W, on Petter Bay, SE Coronation Island, was so called by AAE after a sailor in *Uruguay* who died in the Antarctic, c. 1903 (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter G).
- Guesalaga, Bahía*: see Curtiss Bay.
- Guesalaga Island, Islote*: see Bell Island.
- Guesalaga, Paso*: see Comodoro Guesalaga, Paso.
- Guesalaga Peninsula** 62°29'S 59°40'W, E side of Discovery Bay, Greenwich Island, was charted by DI in 1935 and further charted by CAE in 1947; named *Punta Comodoro Guesalaga [sic]* (Flores Silva, 1947, p. 242) or *Península Guesalaga* by CAE, 1947, after Capt (N) Federico Guesalaga Toro, Comodoro of the expedition (Chile. DNH chart 500, 1951; IHA, 1974, p. 144); is site of a Chilean naval station established 6 February 1947 and originally called “*Soberanía*” [= sovereignty], but later named “*Arturo Prat*” after Capt. Arturo Prat C. (*Edwards Point*, q.v.) (USHO, 1962, p. 124). *Guesalaga Promontory* (Fuenzalida, 1964, p. 49). “*Soberanía Base*” (Mueller, 1964, p. 393). The peninsula was further charted by an RN Hydrographic Survey Unit from HMS *Protector* in 1964. *Geusalaga [sic] Peninsula* (BA, 1965, p. 31). “*Base Arturo Prat*” (Araya and Hervé, 1966, p. 42). “*Base Militar Arturo Prat*” (Chile. IGM map 5, 1966). “*Base Naval Arturo Prat*” (Araya and Hervé, 1966, p. 41). *Guesalaga Peninsula* (BA chart 1774, 19.vii.1968; APC, 1974, p. 4). “*Base Prat*” (González-Ferrán and others, 1971, Fig. 1, p. 4). “*Base Capitán Arturo Prat*” (Chile. IGM map 6000–5300, 1972). “*Capitán Arturo Prat Station*” (BA, 1974, p. 166). *Península Comodoro Guesalaga*, as rejected form (Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 145). “*Base Antártica Arturo Pratt*” (Leó, 1975, p. 16). “*Capitán Arturo Prat*” (BAS sheet Misc. 2, 1981).
- Guesalaga, Península, Promontory*: see Guesalaga Peninsula.
- Guesolaga, Isolate*: see Bell Island.
- Guettard Range** 74°21'S 63°27'W, running NW–SE between Johnston Glacier and Irvine Glacier, Bowman Coast, rising to c. 1 700 m and including Mount Lampert, Mount Laudon and Mount Mull, was photographed from the air by USN, 1965–67, and mapped from air photographs by USGS; in association with the names of geologists grouped in this area, named after Jean Etienne Guettard (1715–86), French naturalist and geologist (USGS sketch map Ellsworth Land–Palmer Land, 1969; APC, 1975, p. 3; BAS 500P sheet SS 17–20/SE, 1–DOS 1981). *Cordón Martín Fierro*, probably after a member of AAE and apparently referring to the SE part of this feature (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter M).
- Guido Island*: see Pardoner Island.
- Güido Spano, Isla*: see Pardoner Island.
- Guile Island** 65°44'S 65°12'W, SW of Duchaylard Island, Grandidier Channel, Graham Coast, was photographed from the air by FIDASE and surveyed from the ground by FIDS-RN, 1956–58; so named because numerous underwater rocks make

- it dangerous to approach landing places on the island (APC, 1959a, p. 7; BA chart 3573, 26.viii.1960).
- Guillermina, Bahía*: see Wilhelmina Bay.
- Guillermo, Cabo*: see Willems, Cape.
- Guillermo, Glaciar*: see William Glacier.
- Guillermo, Monte*: see Banck, Mount or William, Mount.
- Guillermo, Ventisquero*: see William Glacier.
- "Guillochón, Refugio"*: see Rabot Island.
- Guión, Islote* [= cross islet] 61°17'S 55°14'W, off S coast of Elephant Island, W of Rowett Island, was so called descriptively by AAE in 1952 (Argentina. MM chart 125, 1957). *Islotes Guión*, presumably including nearby rocks (Pierrou, 1970, p. 410).
- Guión, Islotes*: see Guión, Islote.
- Gulch Island** 64°00'S 61°29'W, one of the *Christiania Islands* (q.v.), Palmer Archipelago, following air photography by FIDASE in 1956 was so named because of its deeply indented character (APC, 1960, p. 4; BA chart 3560, 7.iv.1961). *Isla Aragay*, after Tte Ramón Aragay Boada, Communications Officer in the transport ship *Angamos* of CAE, 1947 (Chile. DNH chart 1400, 1961; IHA, 1974, p. 30).
- Gulda, Lednik*: see Gould Glacier.
- Guld, Zaliv*: see Gould Bay.
- Guliver Nunatak*: see Gulliver Nunatak.
- Gull, Canal*: see Gull Channel.
- Gull Channel** 68°11'S 67°00'W, between Stonington Island and Dynamite Island, Back Bay, Marguerite Bay, Fallières Coast, was surveyed and named by USAS in 1940 (Dyer, map, c. 1941; USHO chart 6652, 1946; APC, 1955, p. 11); resurveyed by FIDS in 1947. *Canal Gull* (Chile. DNH chart 530, 1947).
- Gullet, Angostura*: see Gullet, The.
- Gullet, The** 67°10'S 67°39'W, between Arrowsmith Peninsula and Adelaide Island, S of Hansen Island and N of Day Island, Loubet Coast, was presumed to exist but not seen by FAE, 1908–10, following survey in January 1909, and tentatively shown as a channel (Charcot, 1910, p. 129; 1912, Pl. 2); called *Charcot Strait* after J.-B. Charcot (*Charcot Bay*, q.v.) (Balch, 1911a, p. 86); seen from the air and surveyed from the ground by BGLE in 1936, when it was found to be narrower than indicated by FAE (Rymill, 1938a, p. 307, 311); called *Loubet Strait* in association with the coast (USHO, 1943, p. 153); following resurvey by FIDS from "Stonington Island" in 1948, named *The Gullet* because the feature forms a constriction through which the tide flows between Hanusse Bay to the N and Laubeuf Fjord to the S (Fuchs, 1951a, p. 402; APC, 1955, p. 11; BA, 1956, p. 76; chart 3570, 21.ix.1957). *Angostura Gullet* (Chile. DNH, 1962, p. 193; IHA, 1974, p. 145).
- Gulliver Nunatak** 66°12'S 62°40'W, rising to 575 m on N side of Adie Inlet, Oscar II Coast, was photographed from the air by RARE and surveyed from the ground by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in 1947; named after the fictional character in *Gulliver's travels*, in association with other names in the area from this work and because the feature viewed from SE has the appearance of a large man lying on his back with his head towards the S ([incorrectly spelt *Guliver Nunatak*] BA, 1952, p. 19; [correctly spelt] BA chart 3570, 4.vi.1954; APC, 1955, p. 11; DCS 601 sheet 66 62, 1955). *Nunatak Gulliver* (Argentina. MM chart 110, 1957; Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 24; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 145). *Nunatak Galliver* [sic] (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). The nunatak was further surveyed by BAS from "Stonington Island", 1964–65.
- Gulliver, Nunatak*: see Gulliver Nunatak.
- Gull Rock** 63°08'S 56°03'W, rising to c. 30 m above sea level off N coast of Joinville Island near NE entrance of Larsen Channel, was roughly charted by AAE, 1946–47, and called *Islote Gaviotín* [= tern islet] (Argentina. MM, 1956, p. 116); following survey by FIDS from "Hope Bay", 1958–61, named *Gull Rock*, derived in error from the Spanish word *gavióta* [= gull] (APC, 1964, p. 3; BAS 250P sheet SP 21–22/14 (Ext.), 1–DOS 1973). *Gaviotín Rock* (USBGN, 1965, p. 97). *Islotes* [sic] *Gaviotín* (Pierrou, 1970, p. 386).
- Gumar, Cabo*: see Kater, Cape.
- Gunnar Andersson, Cap*: see Kater, Cape.
- Gunnar, Cabo*: see Anna, Cape or Kater, Cape.
- Gunnar, Cap(e), Kap*: see Kater, Cape.
- Gunnel Channel** 67°06'S 67°32'W, running N–S between Arrowsmith Peninsula and Hansen Island, Loubet Coast, was seen from the air by BGLE, 25 February 1936; surveyed from the ground by FIDS from "Stonington Island" in 1948 and so named because the channel gave an impression of such narrowness that a boat could not pass through without scraping her gunnels (gunwales) on either shore (APC, 1955, p. 11; BA, 1958, p. 95; chart 3571, 14.vii.1961). *Paso Gunnel* (Chile. DNH, 1962, p. 193; IHA, 1974, p. 145).
- Gunnel, Paso*: see Gunnel Channel.
- Gunn Peaks** 73°25'S 66°36'W, rising to c. 1 600 m SE of English Coast, were photographed from the air by USN, 1965–67, and mapped from the air photographs by USGS; named after Robert C. Gunn, USARP glaciologist, "Byrd Station", 1965–66 (USGS sketch map Ellsworth Land–Palmer Land, 1969; APC, 1975, p. 3).
- Gunter, Mount** 69°00'S 66°34'W, rising to 1 970 m E of N end of Wordie Ice Shelf, Fallières Coast, was roughly surveyed by BGLE, 1936–37; photographed from the air by RARE, 27 November 1947, and resurveyed 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 Edmund Gunter (1581–1626), English mathematician whose "line of numbers" (1617) was the first step towards a slide-rule and who, in 1620, published tables of logarithmic sines and tangents which revolutionized navigation (APC, 1962, p. 15; DOS 610 sheet W 68 66, 1963).
- Gurden, Ostrov*: see Gourdin Island.
- Gureamu Rando*: see Antarctic Peninsula.
- Gurling Glacier** 70°34'S 62°27'W, flowing NE into 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 Paul William Gurling (b. 1946), BAS surveyor, "Stonington Island", 1969–71 (BAS 250 sheet SR 19–20/12, 1–DOS 1976; APC, 1977, p. 15).
- Gurney Point** 71°02'S 67°29'W, E coast of George VI Sound between Bertram Glacier and Ryder Glacier, was photographed from the air by Ellsworth, 23 November 1935, and roughly mapped from the air photographs (Joerg, 1937, map facing p. 444); surveyed from the ground by BGLE in October 1936 (Stephenson, 1940, map facing p. 232) and resurveyed by FIDS from "Stonington Island", 1948–49; named after [The Rev.] Norman Arthur Gurney (1912–80), member of BGLE who served as a sailor in the expedition ship *Penola* (APC, 1955, p. 11; USHO chart 6638, 1955; DCS 601 sheet 70 66, 1956; BAS 250P sheet SR 19–20/14, 1–DOS 1974). *Mys Gerni* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961).
- "Gurruchaga"*: see Harmony Cove.

- Gurruchaga, Punta 62°05'S 58°26'W, W side of Keller Peninsula, Admiralty Bay, King George Island, was so called by AAE after F. de Gurruchaga (*Harmony Cove*, q.v.) (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter G). *Speil Point*, referring to the S part of the feature after Jerzy Speil, geophysicist with PAE, 1978–79 (Birkenmajer, 1980b, map Fig. 7, p. 75 and p. 84). *Przylądek Speila* (Birkenmajer, 1980b, p. 84). *Weiss Point*, referring to the N part of the feature after Józef Weiss, seismologist and radio operator with PAE, 1979–80 (Tokarski, 1981, p. 145 and map Fig. 5). *Przylądek Weissa* (Tokarski, 1981, p. 145).
- Gusano, Seno [= worm bay] 64°37'S 62°06'W, NE of Patcha Point, Nansen Island, Wilhelmina Bay, Danco Coast, was so called descriptively by AAE (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter G).
- Gustav Channel*: see Prince Gustav Channel.
- Gustavo, Roca 64°49'S 62°55'W, off Muñoz Point, Lemaire Island, Danco Coast, was so called by CAE (Chile. DNH, 1962, p. 148; IHA, 1974, p. 146).
- Gustav Strait*: see Prince Gustav Channel.
- Guten Begegnung, Vorgebirge der*: see Well-met, Cape.
- Gutenko, Gory, Montagne, Montes*: see Gutenko Mountains.
- Gutenko Mountains** 71°40'S 64°50'W, rising to c. 1 700 m SW of Dyer Plateau, central Palmer Land, and including from N to S Elliott Hills, Rathbone Hills, Guthridge Nunataks and Blanchard Nunataks, were seen from the air by RARE, 21 November and 23 December 1947; roughly mapped in c. 72°15'S 64°15'W and named *Gutenko Mountains* (Ronne, 1948a, map p. 357, p. 384) or *Vincent Gutenko Mountains* (AGS map, 1948; Ronne, 1948b, p. 369) after the Gutenko family of Baltimore, Md, of which Sigmund Gutenko, USN, served as chief commissary steward with RARE. *Montes Gutenko* (Argentina. MM chart N-“P”-1, 1952). *Montagne Gutenko* (Zavatti, 1960a, p. 1419). *Gory Gutenko* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). The mountains were photographed from the air by USN, 1966–69, and surveyed from the ground by BAS from “Stonington Island”, 1971–72. *Gutenko Mountains*, as now defined (APC, 1977, p. 15; USGS sketch map Palmer Land (North Part), 1979); BAS sheet Misc. 2, 1981).
- Guthridge Nunataks** 71°48'S 64°33'W, part of *Gutenko Mountains* (q.v.) rising c. 1 700 m and including Randall Ridge, Mount Jukkola, Walcott Peak and Lokey Peak, were photographed from the air by USN, 1966–69, and mapped from air photographs by USGS; in association with *Blanchard Nunataks* (q.v.) and *Journal Peaks* (q.v.), named after Guy R. Guthridge, Director, Polar Information Service, Office of Polar Programs, US National Science Foundation, and Editor, *Antarctic Journal of the United States*, 1972–78 (APC, 1977, p. 15; USGS sketch map Palmer Land (North Part), 1979).
- Gutierrez, Islote*: see Cierva Point.
- Gutiérrez, Bajo, Banco*: see Guardián Gutiérrez, Banco.
- Gutiérrez, Islote*: see Cierva Point.
- Gutiérrez, Morro 62°56'S 60°36'W, rising to 150 m on NE side of Pendulum Cove, Deception Island, was so called by CAE, 1957–58 (Chile. DNH, 1962, p. 117; IHA, 1974, p. 146).
- Gutiérrez, Punta*: see Triangle Patch.
- Gutiérrez Reef*: see Guardián Gutiérrez, Banco.
- Guvenor Point*: see Herschel, Cape.
- Guvernören Harbour*: see Gouvernøren Harbour.
- Guvernørens Islands*: see Governor Islands.
- Guvernør Islands*: see Governor Islands.
- Guvernør Point*: see Sterneck, Cape.
- Guyatt Ridge** 80°38'S 29°27'W, rising to c. 1 070 m at S end of Haskard Highlands, W Shackleton Range, was surveyed by TAE in 1957, photographed from the air by USN in 1967, and further surveyed from the ground by BAS from Halley, 1968–71; named after Malcolm John Guyatt (b. 1944), BAS general assistant, Halley, 1969–71, who worked in Shackleton Range, 1969–70 (APC, 1974, p. 4; BAS 250P sheet SU 26–30/1, 1–DOS 1978).
- Guyou, Baie*: see Guyou Bay.
- Guyou, Isla*: see Guyou Islands.
- Guyou B., Bahía, Baie*: see Guyou Bay.
- Guyou Bay** 64°05'S 62°34'W, between Claude Point and Metchnikoff Point, Pasteur Peninsula, Brabant Island, was roughly charted by FAE, 1903–05, and named *Baie Guyou* after Capt. de Frégate Émile Guyou (1843–1915), of the French Navy, scientist and a member of the commission appointed by the Ministre de la Marine to publish the scientific results of FAE (Charcot, 1906b, p. 470; 1906a, map facing p. 316; BA, 1916, p. 404). *Guyou Bay* (BA chart 1238, ix.1908; APC, 1955, p. 11; BAS 250 sheet SQ 19–20/4, 1–DOS 1974). *Guyou B.* (HA chart, 1928). *Baie Guyon* [sic] (France. SHM, 1937, p. 405). *Bahía Guyou* (Chile. DNH chart LI, 1947; Pierrou, 1970, p. 411; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 146). *Zaliv Zhuyo* (Guretskiy, 1954, p. 461). *Cuyou* [sic] *Bucht*, as rejected form (USBGN, 1956, p. 148). The bay was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57. *Bukhta Giyu* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961).
- Guyou, Île*: see Ménier Island.
- Guyou, Îles*: see Guyou Islands.
- Guyou, Isla(nd)*: see Guyou Islands or Ménier Island.
- Guyou Islands** 65°04'S 63°25'W, two islands with off-lying rocks N of Lauzanne Cove, Flandres Bay, Danco Coast, were roughly charted by BeAE, 11 February 1989, and named *Îles Guyou* after Capt. E. Guyou (*Guyou Bay*, q.v.), who prepared a report on the magnetic results of the expedition (Lecoq, map, 1899; 1903, Carte 5). *Guyou Islands* (BA chart 1238, viii.1900; APC, 1960, p. 4; BA chart 3566, 25.viii.1961). *Guyou Island*, referring to the larger island (BA chart 3205, 1.vi.1901). *Isla Guyon* [sic], referring to the larger island ([Irizar], 1903, map facing p. 4). *Isla Guyou*, referring to the larger island (Riso Patron S., 1908, end map). The name *Guyou Isles* was later misapplied collectively to *Ménier Island* (q.v.) and *Little Space Island* (q.v.), and the name *Guyou Island* to *Ménier Island*. The names *Isla Grande* and *Isla Chico* (q.v.) were applied respectively by AAE, 1952–53, to the larger and smaller Guyou Islands. The islands were photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57.
- Guyou Isles*: see Ménier Island.
- Guyou Ó*: see Ménier Island.
- Guzmán, Punta*: see Coal Point.
- Gvas Bay*: see Bone Bay or Charcot Bay.
- Gvas Point*: see Kater, Cape.
- Haabets Vig, Vik*: see Hope Bay.
- Haag-Fjellet, Monte*: see Haag Nunataks.
- Haag, Mount*: see Coman, Mount or Haag Nunataks.
- Haag Nunatak*: see Haag Nunataks.
- Haag Nunataks** 77°00'S 78°24'W, rising to c. 1 150 m W of Ronne Ice Shelf and SW of Evans Ice Stream, were sighted

from a distance of *c.* 160 km during a flight by RARE, 21 November 1947, and reported as more than 3 050 m in height in the position 77°40'S 79°00'W; named *Mount Joseph Haag* after Joseph Haag Jr (1895–1958), Executive Vice-President of Todd Shipyards, New York, which worked on the RARE ship *Port of Beaumont* (Ronne, 1948*b*, map p. 356). *Mount Haag* (Ronne, 1949, end map; USBGN, 1949, p. 24; BAS, 1976, p. 290). *Haag-Fjellet* (Rønne, 1950*b*, p. 136). *Gora Khag* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). During ODF, 1961–62, the feature was resighted from a C-130 aircraft, commanded by Lieut. Ronald F. Carlson, USN (*Carlson Inlet*, q.v.), on 14–15 December 1961, and during ODF, 1966–67, its identity as a group of nunataks and its position were established on a flight by USN Squadron VX-6 on 1 December 1966. *Monte Haag* (Argentina. IGM map 30, 1966; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 147). The nunataks were further surveyed on a BAS radio echo-sounding flight from “Siple Station”, Ellsworth Land, in January 1975, when a landing was made near one of the three nunataks (Swithinbank and others, 1976, p. 296). *Haag Nunatak* (Clarkson and Brook, 1977, p. 616). *Haag Nunataks* (Alberts, 1977, p. 42; BAS, 1977, p. 24; APC, 1980, p. 4; BAS sheet Misc. 2, 1981).

*Haakon Island*: see Dufayel Island.

*Haasen*, Cape: see Hansen, Cape.

*Håbetsbukt*: see Hope Bay.

*Hache*, Défilé de la [= hatchet defile] 65°04'S 64°02'W, running N to shore from foot of Jeanne Hill, Booth Island, was so called descriptively by FAE, 1903–05 (Charcot, 1906*b*, p. 53; Gourdon, 1908, Plate II, Fig. 9).

*Hackadike*, *Caleta*: see Hackapike Bay.

*Hackapike*, *Bahía*: see Hackapike Bay.

**Hackapike Bay** 64°31'S 62°54'W, at N end of Parker Peninsula, Anvers Island, limited by Andrews Point, False Island, Pear Island and Head Island, was charted by BGLE in January 1936 and named after the instrument used for killing seals (Rymill, 1938*b*; USHO chart 6650, 1947; BA chart 3213, 5.x.1950; APC, 1955, p. 11; BA chart 3213, 12.viii.1960). *Bahía Hackapike* (Chile. DNH chart 510, 1947). The bay was photographed from the air by FIDASE in 1956. *Caleta Hackapike* (Chile. DNH chart 1501, 1962; IHA, 1974, p. 147). *Hackopike [sic] Bay* (USO chart 6945, 1963). *Caleta Hackadike [sic]* (Chile. IGM map 9, 1966).

*Hackapike*, *Caleta*: see Hackapike Bay.

*Hackopike Bay*: see Hackapike Bay.

*Haddington Berg*, *Cerro*, *-felsen*, *(-)Fj(ellet)*, *-Hegy*: see Haddington, Mount.

*Haddington, Isla (de)*: see James Ross Island.

*Haddington-Kegel*: see Haddington, Mount.

*Haddington-Land(et)*: see James Ross Island.

*Haddington, Mont*: see Haddington, Mount.

*Haddington, Monte*: see Haddington, Mount or James Ross Island.

**Haddington, Mount** 64°14'S 57°38'W, highest point (1 630 m) on James Ross Island, was roughly charted by Ross, 1 January 1843, and named after Thomas Hamilton, 9th Earl of Haddington (1780–1858), First Lord of the Admiralty, 1841–46 (BA chart 1238, 1844; Ross, 1847*a* p. 333; APC, 1955, p. 11; DOS 610 sheet W 64 56, 1961). *Mont Haddington* (Vincendon-Dumoulin, atlas, 1847, Pl. 43). *Monte Haddington* (Spain. DH chart 458, 1861; Pierrou, 1970, p. 413; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 147). *Haddington* (Larsen, 1894*a*, map p. 120). *Haddington Berg* (Friederichsen, 1895, Tafel 7 facing p. 304). The feature

was further charted by SwAE in 1902–03. *Haddingtonfelsen*, *Haddington-Kegel* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904*b*, Vol. 1, p. 83; Vol. 2, p. 235). *Mont Haddington [sic]* (Nordenskjöld, 1904*a*, p. 356). *Haddington-Rotsen* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1907, p. 34). *Cerro Haddington*, *Pico Haddington*, *Volcan Haddington* (Riso Patron S., 1908, p. 6, 13 and end map). *Haddington-Hegy* (Shackleton, [1925], p. 76). *Haddington Fj.* (HA chart, 1928). *Haddington-Fjellet* (Risting, 1929, map p. 51). *Mount Haddington [sic]* (USAAF chart [AP-]43, 1943). *Haddingtonvulkanen* (Andersson, 1944, p. 234). The mountain was surveyed by FIDS from “Hope Bay”, 1952–53. *Gora Khaddington* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961).

*Haddington, Pico*, *-Rotsen*, *Volcan*, *-vulkanen*: see Haddington, Mount.

*Haddington, Mont*: see Haddington, Mount.

**Haddon Bay** 63°18'S 55°44'W, S coast of Joinville Island, E of Mount Alexander, was roughly charted from *Active* (Capt. T. Robertson) of DWE, 11 January 1893 (Bruce and Donald, 1896, p. 634); surveyed by FIDS from “Hope Bay” in December 1953; named after Alfred Cort Haddon (1855–1940), Professor of Zoology, Royal College of Science, Dublin, 1880–1901, and Reader in Ethnology, Cambridge University, 1909–26 (Lecturer, 1901–09), who assisted Dr W. S. Bruce (*Bruce Islands*, q.v.) with his preparations for scientific work on DWE (APC, 1958, p. 5; BA chart 3205, 23.xi.1962; BAS 250 sheet SP 21–22/14 (Ext.), 1–DOS 1973).

*Haddington, Mount*: see Haddington, Mount.

**Hadley Upland** 68°31'S 66°25'W, running NE–SW and rising to 2 310 m SE of Rymill Bay, Fallières Coast, bounded to NW by Remus and Martin glaciers, to N by Snowshoe Glacier, to NE by Gibbs Glacier, and to S by Lammers Glacier and Windy Valley, and including Mount Cortes and Mount Medina. The existence of this upland was known to USAS, a sledge party from which skirted it on its E side. The upland was surveyed by FIDS from “Stonington Island”, on its NW side, in 1948–50 and, on its S and NE sides, in December 1958; in association with the names of pioneers of navigation grouped in this area, named after John Hadley (1682–1744), English mathematician who, at the same time as T. Godfrey (*Godfrey Upland*, q.v.), independently invented the quadrant (forerunner of the sextant) in 1730–31 (APC, 1962, p. 15; DOS 610 sheet W 68 66, 1963).

**Haefeli Glacier** 67°16'S 66°20'W, flowing SSW to join Finsterwalder Glacier and Sharp Glacier at head of Lallemand Fjord, Loubet Coast, was surveyed in its upper part by FIDS from “Stonington Island”, 1946–47; in association with the names of glaciologists grouped in this area, named after Robert Haefeli (1898–1978), Swiss glaciologist; Director, Eidgenössische Schnee-und Lawinenforschungsinstitut [Federal Snow and Avalanche Research Institute], Weissfluhjoch, Davos, 1935–42; Professor of Soil and Snow Mechanics, Eidgenössische Technische Hochschule [Federal Technical High School], Zürich, 1942–53; Chairman, Swiss Glacier Commission, 1949–73; President International Commission of Snow and Ice, 1954–57 (APC, 1955, p. 11; BAS 250P sheet SQ 19–20/14 (Ext.), 1–DOS 1978). The glacier was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57.

**Haffner Pass** 69°47'S 71°22'W, running NE–SW and rising to *c.* 500 m between Gilbert Glacier and Mozart Ice Piedmont, N Alexander Island, was surveyed by BAS, 1975–77; in association with the ice piedmont, named after Mozart's *Haffner* symphony (1782) (APC, 1980, p. 4).



- Hageman Peak** 71°43'S 70°48'W, NW-most of *Staccato Peaks* (q.v.), rising to c. 940 m, was named after Lieut. Roger H. Hageman, USN, LC-130 aircraft commander, ODF, 1969 (APC, 1980, p. 4; BAS 250P sheet SR 19-20/13, 2-DOS 1984).
- Hagerty Peak** 75°17'S 68°11'W, SE-most of *Sweeney Mountains* (q.v.), Orville Coast, rising to c. 1 500 m, was named after Cornelius J. Hagerty, USN, chief hospital corpsman, Squadron VX-6, "McMurdo Station", Ross Dependency, winter 1960 (USGS sketch map Ellsworth Land-Palmer Land, 1969; APC, 1975, p. 3; BAS 500P sheet SS 17-20/SE, 1-DOS 1981).
- Hag Pike** 68°57'S 66°59'W, rising to 1 000 m on SE side of Rasmussen Peninsula, Fallières Coast, was photographed from the air by BGLE in 1937 and by RARE in November 1947; surveyed from the ground by FIDS from "Stonington Island" in 1948-50 and 1958; named descriptively, hag being the stump of a tree which remains after felling and pike being an English lakeland term for a hilltop (APC, 1962, p. 15; DOS 610 sheet W 68 66, 1963).
- Hahit'wshut Karhon*: see Recovery Glacier.
- Hahn, Mount** 69°18'S 70°09'W, rising to c. 1 100 m at head of Schokalsky Bay, N Alexander Island, was surveyed by FIDS from "Stonington Island", 1948-50; named after Lieut. Cdr Gerald L. Hahn, USN, LC-130 aircraft pilot, ODF, 1969 (APC, 1980, p. 4).
- Haigh Point** 64°55'S 63°06'W, W of Mount Banck, Danco Coast, forming the N entrance point of *Thomas Cove* (q.v.), was surveyed by FIDS from "Danco Island" and photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956-57; in association with the cove, named after Miss Dorothy Haigh (1905-88), Head, Cartographic Section, FCO, 1949-70, with responsibility for preparing APC maps (APC, 1986, p. 3).
- Hainaut Island*: see Bombay Island.
- Haines, Glacier*: see Haines Glacier.
- Haines Glacier** 73°14'S 62°56'W, flowing SE to join Meinardus Glacier, Lassiter Coast, was photographed from the air by USAS, 30 December 1940 (USHO, 1943, upper photograph p. 276); partially surveyed by FIDS-RARE from "Stonington Island" in December 1947; in association with the names of Antarctic meteorologists grouped in this area, named after William Cassius Haines (1887-1956), American meteorologist; member of Byrd North Pole Expedition, 1926, and of Byrd Antarctic Expeditions, 1928-30 and 1933-35, and joint author of the meteorological reports of the last two expeditions (APC, 1955, p. 11; USHO chart 6639, 1955; DCS 601 sheet W 73 62, 1957; USGS sketch map Ellsworth Land-Palmer Land, 1969). *Lednik Kheynsa* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). The glacier was photographed from the air by USN, 1965-67, and mapped from air photographs by USGS. *Glaciar Haines* (Chile. IGM map 27, 1966).
- Hakotev Hatsfony*: see South Pole.
- Hala** [= alp] 62°09'S 58°28'W, W of Rakusa Point, Admiralty Bay, King George Island, was so called by PAE (Birkenmajer, 1979b, map Fig. 4, p. 4; 1980b, p. 77).
- Halbmond Insel*: see Half Moon Island.
- Halbmonds Gestade*: see Half Moon Beach.
- Halcón, Islotes*: see Curtis Island.
- Hales Peak** 64°08'S 62°09'W, rising to c. 1 000 m between Bouquet Bay and Hill 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 The Rev. Stephen Hales (1677-1761), English curate of Teddington, who was the first to estimate blood pressure and who also made important advances in hygiene (APC, 1960, p. 4; BAS 250 sheet SQ 19-20/4, 1-DOS 1974).
- Haley Glacier** 71°30'S 61°56'W, flowing SE 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 Philip H. Haley, USARP biologist, "Palmer Station", 1973 (BAS 250 sheet SR 19-20/16, 1-DOS 1976; APC, 1977, p. 15).
- Half-moon Bay*: see Moon Bay.
- Half Moon Beach** 62°29'S 60°47'W, between Cape Shirreff and Black Point, NW Livingston Island, was roughly charted by nineteenth-century sealers; described as being approachable overland from Shirreff Cove and a useful refuge for boats caught between Desolation Island and Cape Shirreff in an E-ly gale; named *Half-moon Beach* from its shape (Fildes, 1821b). *Halbmonds Gestade* [= half moon beach] (Fildes, 1827, p. 451). The beach was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956-57. *Half Moon Beach* (APC, 1959a, p. 7; DOS 610 sheet W 62 60, 1968).
- Halfmoon Cove** 62°10'S 58°28'W, WNW of Rakusa Point, Admiralty Bay, King George Island, was so called descriptively by PAE (Birkenmajer, 1979b, map Fig. 3, p. 3; 1980b, p. 77). *Zatoka Półksiężyca* [translation of English name] (Birkenmajer, 1980b, p. 77).
- Half-moon Glacier** 60°46'S 44°43'W, on W side of Scotia Bay, Laurie Island, was photographed by SNAE in 1903-04 and so called descriptively (Pirie, 1913, p. 856 and Pl. 5).
- Half Moon, Isla*: see Half Moon Island.
- Half Moon Island** 62°35'S 59°56'W, in Moon Bay, E Livingston Island, on SW side of McFarlane Strait, was roughly charted by nineteenth-century sealers, the first landing probably being made by Palmer on 18 November 1820 (Palmer, 1820-21); so named from its crescent shape, which provides a good harbour (Fildes, 1821c; BA chart 3205, 28.vii.1933; APC, 1955, p. 11; DOS 610 sheet W 62 58, 1968); also called *Moon Island* (Davis, 1821-22, 14 March 1821) or *Johnsons Island*, probably after Capt. R. Johnson (*Johnsons Dock*, q.v.) (Weddell, 1825a, map facing p. 132). *Halbmond Insel* [translation of English name] (Fildes, 1827, p. 460). *Johnsons Insel* (Weddell, 1827, third map). *Half-moon Island* (Fildes, 1829; BA, 1930, p. 63). *Johnson's Island* (Powell, chart, 1831). *Isla Johnson* (Spain. DH chart 458, 1861). *Keith Island*, almost certainly referring to this feature (Ferguson, 1921, p. 44). The island was recharted by DI in 1935. *Isla Half Moon* (Argentina. MM chart 105, 1949). *Isla H. Moon* (Argentina. MM chart 102, 1949). *Isla Media Luna* [translation of English name] (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 108b; Pierrou, 1970, p. 512; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 198). An Argentine station was established at the head of the harbour on the E side of the island in March 1952 and formally opened on 1 April 1953 (Thomas, 1956a, p. 163, 165); called "*Teniente Cámara*" (Argentina. MM, 1957a, p. 76a) or "*Destacamento Naval Teniente Cámara*" (Argentina. MM, 1957a, p. 76; Pierrou, 1970, p. 682) after Tte de Navío Juan Ramón Cámara, who was accidentally killed by a helicopter blade at Potter Cove, King George Island, 15 January 1955; permanently occupied until 1960 and in summers only since that time (SPRI, 1961a, p. 522). *Moonön* (Frödin, 1956, end map). *Halve Maan Eiland* [translation of English name] (Knapp, 1958, p. 575). "*Ten'yente-Kamara*" (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 24). "*Teniente Cámara Station*" (BA, 1974, p. 167).

**Halfthree Point** 62°14'S 58°57'W, SE point of Fildes Peninsula, King George Island, was charted by DI in 1934–35 and probably so named as a survey station at that time (Nelson and others, chart, 1935g; APC, 1960, p. 4; BA chart 1774, 23.xi.1962). *Half Three Point* (Nelson, 1935; DOS 610 sheet W 62 58, 1968).

**Halfway Island** 64°45'S 64°12'W, in mouth of Wyllie Bay, S Anvers Island, was surveyed by FIDS from "Arthur Harbour", 1955–57, and so named because it lies half-way between Arthur Harbour and Cape Monaco (APC, 1959a, p. 7; BA chart 3572, 12.viii.1960).

**Hall Cliff** 71°59'S 68°37'W, rising to c. 450 m on S side of Saturn Glacier, S Alexander Island, following surveys by BAS from "Fossil Bluff", 1961–73, was named in association with the glacier after Asaph Hall (1829–1907), American astronomer who contributed towards the discovery of Saturn and who also discovered the satellites of Mars (APC, 1975, p. 4; BAS 250P sheet SR 19–20/14, 2–DOS 1984).

**Haller Rocks** 64°03'S 62°07'W, in Bouquet Bay off NE Brabant Island, were photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57; in association with the names of pioneers of medicine grouped in this area, named after Albrecht von Haller (1708–77), Swiss physiologist who made important contributions to medical knowledge, particularly concerning the mechanism of heart beat (APC, 1960, p. 4; BA chart 3560, 7.iv.1961).

**Halley** 75°36'S 26°41'W (1986), BAS station on SW side of Brunt Ice Shelf, Caird Coast, near the ice front. The RSIGYE station "*Halley Bay*" was established on the ice shelf, 16 January 1956, in 75°31'S 26°36'W, c. 2 km from an ephemeral indentation in the ice front originally called *Glacier Bay* (q.v.) and for a time named *Halley Bay* (APC, 1958, p. 5). "*Royal Society Station*" (NGS map, 1957b). The station was transferred to FIDS (later BAS) on 14 January 1959; designated "*Base Z*". "*Halley Bay Base*" (Ronne, 1961, p. 185). An Argentine refuge hut, later abandoned, was established from the icebreaker *General San Martín* to S of the BAS station on 10 January 1961, and called "*Ejerchito [sic] Corrientes*" (SPRI, 1962a, p. 48) or "*Refugio Corrientes*" (Pierrou, 1970, p. 270) after the Argentine province. "*Halley Bay Station*" (BA, 1967, p. 46). A BAS field station "*Coats*" was established 280 km S of Halley in 77°54'S 24°08'W in 1964–65. Because of burial by snow and movement of the ice shelf, it was necessary to replace and resite the main station in 1967 (at a distance of 4 km from the old site and 5 km from the ice front in 75°31'S 26°39'W) and again in 1973 (at a distance of 500 m from the old site and 5 km from the ice front in 75°31'S 26°43'W). From 15 August 1977 the BAS station, hitherto known as "*Halley Bay*", was renamed *Halley* after Edmond Halley (1656–1742), English astronomer who made pioneer studies of the variation of the compass on a voyage in the Atlantic Ocean, 1698–1700, during which he reached lat. 52°S; investigator of the comet named after him in 1759; Secretary of the Royal Society, 1713–21; Astronomer Royal, 1721–42 (BA, 1977, p. 1; APC, 1980, p. 4; BAS sheet Misc. 2, 1981). Movement of the ice shelf, which is estimated at c. 750 m W per year in the vicinity of the station, led to the removal of the original RSIGYE station by calving to sea at the end of the 1978–79 summer. The BAS station was again replaced and resited in 1983 at a distance of 7 km from the old site and 15 km from the ice front in 75°36'S 26°40'W.

*Halleya, Zátoka*: see Glacier Bay (Caird Coast).

*Halley Baai, Bahía de, Baie, Bay*: see Glacier Bay (Caird Coast).

"*Halley Bay (Base) (Station)*": see Halley.

*Halley-Bucht, -bugten, -bukta*: see Glacier Bay (Caird Coast).

*Halleyev, Zaliv*: see Glacier Bay (Caird Coast).

*Halley-Öbol*: see Glacier Bay (Caird Coast).

*Halleyova Zátoka*: see Glacier Bay (Caird Coast).

*Hall Island*: see Snow Island.

**Hall Peninsula** 62°46'S 61°15'W, E coast of *Snow Island* (q.v.), SSW of President Head, was roughly charted in 1820–23 by Weddell, who applied to the whole island the name *Basil Halls Island*, after Capt. Basil Hall, RN (1788–1844) (Weddell, 1825a, map facing p. 132). Following air photography by FIDASE in 1956, the name of Hall was transferred to the present feature, which is close to the anchorage indicated on Weddell's map (APC, 1962, p. 15; DOS 610 sheet W 62 60, 1968).

**Hall Ridge** 70°42'S 63°12'W, rising to c. 1 600 m S of Eland Mountains, central Palmer Land, was photographed from the air by USN, 1966–69, and mapped from air photographs by USGS; named after Capt. Phillip L. Hall, US Army, assistant civil engineering officer on staff of Commander, Naval Support Force, Antarctica, ODF, 1969 and 1970 (APC, 1977, p. 16; Anckorn, 1979, map Fig. 1; USGS sketch map Palmer Land (North Part), 1979).

**Halpern Point** 63°18'S 57°52'W, ENE of Cape Legoupil, Trinity Peninsula, was surveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in 1946; named after Martin Halpern, of the Geophysical and Polar Research Center, University of Wisconsin, who led a USARP geological mapping party in the area, 1961–62 (Halpern, 1964, map Fig. 2, p. 335; APC, 1986, p. 3).

*Halve Maan Eiland*: see Half Moon Island.

**Hamblin Glacier** 66°25'S 65°04'W, flowing N to join Hugi Glacier, Graham Coast, was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57; in association with the names in this area of pioneers in the prevention of snow-blindness, named after Theodore Hamblin (1890–1952), of Messrs Theodore Hamblin Ltd, English optician, who in co-operation with J. D. M. Cardell (*Cardell Glacier*, q.v.) and others evolved the first satisfactory snow-goggle design in 1933 (APC, 1959a, p. 7).

*Hambourg B., Baie de, Bay, Havn, Havre de*: see Hamburg Bay.

*Hamburg, Bahía*: see Hamburg Bay.

**Hamburg Bay** 64°31'S 63°57'W, S of Bonnier Point, W Anvers Island, was roughly charted by GAE, 1873–74, in January 1874 and named *Hamburg Hafen* after the home port of the expedition (Petermann, map, 1875b). *Hamburg Harbour* (Donald, 1894, map facing p. 66). *Hamburg Hr.* (USHO chart 1132, 1894). The bay was recharted by FAE, 1903–05. *Baie de Hambourg [sic]* (Charcot, 1906a, map facing p. 316). *Hamburger Hafen* (Charcot, 1906b, p. 320). *Hambourg Bay* (BA chart 1238, ix.1908). *Havre de Hambourg* (Charcot, 1910, p. 47). *Hambourg B.* (HA chart, 1928). *Hamburg Bay* (Wilkins, 1929, map facing p. 374; BA chart 3196, 12.xi.1948; APC, 1955, p. 11; BAS 250P sheet SQ 19–20/3, 1–DOS 1979). *Hambourg Havn* (BA chart 3205, 1942). *Hambourg Havn* (USAAF chart [LR-]74, 1943). *Bahía Hamburg* (Chile. DNH chart LL, 1947; Pierrou, 1970, p. 413). The bay was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57. *Bukhta Gamburg* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). *Bahía Hamburg* (Chile. DNH chart 1501, 1962; IHA, 1974, p. 147). *Hamburg (Hambourg) Bay* (USHO, 1963, p. 157).

*Hamburger Hafen*: see Hamburg Bay.

*Hamburg Hafen, Harbour, Havn, Hr.*: see Hamburg Bay.

*Hamburgo, Bahía*: see Hamburg Bay.

**Hamer Hill** 64°32'S 59°35'W, rising to 505 m on E side of Sobral

Peninsula, Nordenskjöld Coast, was surveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay", 1960–61; following geological work by BAS, 1978–79, named after Richard Daniel Hamer (b. 1955), BAS geologist, Rothera, 1978–79 and 1980–81, who worked in the area (APC, 1986, p. 3).

*Hamilton, Cabo, Cap(e), Ka(a)p*: see Hamilton Point.

*Hamilton Mountains*: see Walton Mountains.

**Hamilton Point** 64°22'S 57°17'W, SE point of James Ross Island and S entrance point of Markham Bay, was sighted by Ross, 6 January 1843, and named *Cape Hamilton*, after Capt. (later Adm.) William Alexander Baillie-Hamilton (1803–84), private secretary to his kinsman the 9th Earl of Haddington (First Lord of the Admiralty, 1841–46, *Mount Haddington*, q.v.); later Second Secretary to the Admiralty (Ross, 1847a p. 344; BA chart 1238, 1844; 3205, 2.ix.1938). *Cap Hamilton* (Friederichsen, 1895, Tafel 7 facing p. 304). The point was surveyed by SwAE in 1902–03. *Kap Hamilton* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904b, Vol. 1, p. 152). *Kaap Hamilton* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1907, p. 57). *Cabo Hamilton* (Riso Patron S., 1908, end map; Pierrou, 1970, p. 413). The point was re-surveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in August 1953. *Hamilton Point* (Spath, 1953, p. 43; APC, 1958, p. 5; DOS 610 sheet W 64 56, 1961). *Punta Hamilton* (Chile. DNH, 1962, p. 221; IHA, 1974, p. 147).

*Hamilton, Punta*: see Hamilton Point.

*Hamirhakeem, Har*: see Faraway, Mount.

**Hammer Hill** 61°05'S 55°22'W, rising to 500 m in NW Elephant Island, was surveyed by JSEEIG in December 1970; called descriptively *The Pap* (Agnew in Burley, 1971, Annex J, p. 3); named from its shape *Hammer Hill* (DOS 610 sheet W 61 54 (Ext.), 1-GSGS 1972; APC, 1974, p. 4). *Colina Martillo* [translation of English name] (Argentina MM chart H-710, 1977). The Brazilian refuge "*Engenheiro Wilgen*" was established near the hill in January 1985.

**Hammer Point** 62°20'S 59°39'W, SW of Catharina Point, NW Robert Island, was photographed from the air by FIDASE in 1956; called *Punta Clothier* by CAE in association with *Clothier Harbour* (q.v.) (Chile. DNH, 1962, p. 94; IHA, 1974, p. 78); following field work by BAS 1975–76, named *Hammer Point* from its shape (APC, 1980, p. 4).

**Hampton Bluffs** 64°26'S 59°19'W, rising to c. 150 m on E side of Larsen Inlet, Nordenskjöld Coast, following survey by FIDS from "Hope Bay", 1960–61, were named after Ian Francis Glynn Hampton (b. 1936), FIDS physiologist, "Hope Bay", 1959–61, who took part in the survey (*Mount Brading*, q.v.) (APC, 1964, p. 3; BAS 250 sheet SQ 21–22/1 (Ext.), 1-DOS 1974).

**Hampton Glacier** 69°29'S 70°11'W, flowing N into Schokalsky Bay, N Alexander Island, between Douglas Range and Elgar Uplands, was photographed from the air by BGLE, 1 February 1937, and by RARE in 1947; surveyed from the ground at its mouth by FIDS from "Stonington Island" in December 1948; named after Wilfred Edward Hampton (b. 1908), Second-in-command and chief pilot, BGLE, who made the 1937 flight; member of BAARE (APC, 1955, p. 11; USHO chart 6638, 1955; DOS 610 sheet W 69 70, 1960; Searle, 1963, end map; BAS 250P sheet SR 19–20/5 (Ext.), 1-DOS 1978); mapped from air photographs by FIDS in 1959. *Lednik Khamptona* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961).

**Handel Ice Piedmont** 70°35'S 70°50'W, between Haydn Inlet and Schubert Inlet, W Alexander Island, on E side of Wilkins Ice Shelf, was photographed from the air by RARE in

December 1947 and mapped from air photographs by FIDS in 1959; in association with names of other composers in this area, named after George Frederick Handel (1685–1759), German composer ([in 70°20'S 71°00'W] APC, 1961, p. 3; DOS 710 sheet 14, 1963; [co-ordinates corrected from USLANDSAT imagery of January 1975] APC, 1977, p. 16; BAS 250P sheets SR 19–20/9, 1-DOS 1978 and 2-DOS 1982). *Lednik Gendelya* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 24).

*Handy Cove*: see Eagle Cove.

**Hangover Point** 61°11'S 55°23'W, N of Stinker Point, Elephant Island, was so called by BAS (Croxall and Kirkwood, 1979, Map 18.9).

*Hanka, Isla*: see Hanka Island.

**Hanka Island** 64°51'S 62°48'W, in Leith Cove, Paradise Harbour, Danco Coast, was charted by the whalers after 1905; named by Ferguson after Messrs Salvesen's whaling ship *Hanka* in which he visited the area in 1913–14 (Ferguson, 1921, p. 48; APC, 1960, p. 4; BAS 250 sheet SQ 19–20/4, 1-DOS 1974); further charted by AAE in 1950–51. *Isla Hanka* (Chile. DNH chart 511, 1951). *Islote Hanka* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 254; Pierrou, 1970, p. 414; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 148). The island was photographed from the air by FIDASE and surveyed from the ground by FIDS from "Danco Island", 1956–58.

*Hanka, Islote*: see Hanka Island.

*Hannah Island*: see Ridley Island.

**Hannah Peak** 82°36'S 53°10'W, rising to c. 1 100 m in 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 James L. Hannah, USN, construction electrician, "Ellsworth Station", winter 1957, and "McMurdo Station", Ross Dependency, winter 1961 (USGS sheet SU 21–25/9, 1969; APC, 1974, p. 4).

**Hannah Point** 62°39'S 60°38'W, dividing Walker Bay from South Bay, Livingston Island, was roughly charted by Fildes in 1820–21 and called descriptively *Black Point* (Fildes, 1821b, chart [3]); recharted by DI in 1935; following air photography by FIDASE and ground survey by FIDS, 1956–58, and in association with the names of nineteenth-century sealers in this area, named *Hannah Point* after the sealing ship *Hannah* (Capt. James Johnson), of Liverpool, which was wrecked in the South Shetlands Islands, 25 December 1820 (APC, 1959a p. 7; BA chart 3205, 25.xi.1962). *Punta Sub. Ribes*, probably after a junior officer of AAE (Argentina. MM chart 139, 1959). *Punta Sur* [= south point], in association with South Bay (del Valle and others, 1974, Fig. 4, p. 23).

**Hannah Ridge** 83°36'S 55°10'W, running NW from 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 Edward L. Hannah, USN, aviation structural mechanic, "Ellsworth Station", winter 1958 (USGS sheet SU 21–25/13, 1969; APC, 1974, p. 4).

*Hansen, Cabo, Cap*: see Hansen, Cape.

**Hansen, Cape** 60°40'S 45°35'W, dividing Marshall Bay from Iceberg Bay, S Coronation Island, was charted by Sørllé, 1912–13, and named *Cape H. Hansen* after Kapt. Hans P. Hansen, Master of the whale factory ship *Lancing* (*Melsom Rocks*, q.v.) (Sørllé and Borge, chart, 1913). *Cap Hansen* (France. SHM, 1937, p. 389). The cape was recharted by DI in 1933. *Cape Hansen* (BA chart 1775, 17.viii.1934; APC, 1955, p. 11; DOS 510 South Orkney Islands, West Sheet, 1963). *Cape Haasen* [sic] (USAAF chart [LR-74], 1942). *Cabo*

- Hansen* (Argentina. MM chart 117, 1952; Pierrou, 1970, p. 414).
- Hansen Inlet** 75°15'S 63°40'W, between Cape Schlossbach and Cape Cox, Orville Coast, was photographed from the air by USN, 1965–67, and mapped from air photographs by USGS; named after Bernard Lyle Hansen (b. 1916), who with H. T. Ueda (*Ueda Glacier*, q.v.) was in charge of USACRREL deep ice-coring programme, "Byrd Station", Marie Byrd Land, 1966–67 and 1967–68; with USA SIPRE/CRREL, 1952–73 (USGS sketch map Ellsworth Land–Palmer Land, 1969; APC, 1975, p. 4; BA chart 3176, 19.iii.1982).
- Hansen, Isla*: see Hansen Island.
- Hansen Island** 67°06'S 67°36'W, at head of Hanusse Bay, Loubet Coast, N of The Gullet and between Tickle Channel and Gunnel Channel, was seen from the air by BGLE, 25 February 1936, and roughly surveyed from the ground by that expedition in July 1936; called *North Island* in association with earlier names for *Day Island* (q.v.) and *Wyatt Island* (q.v.) (Rymill and others, 1938, p. 141). *Isla Tegualda*, so called by CAE probably after a member of the expedition (Chile. DNH chart LII, 1947). Following resurvey by FIDS from "Stonington Island" in 1948, the island was named *Hansen Island* after Leganger H. Hansen (1883–1948), Manager, Messrs Christian Salvesen's South Georgia Whaling Company station, Leith Harbour, South Georgia, 1916–37, who assisted BGLE (APC, 1955, p. 11; BA, 1956, p. 76; chart 3570, 21.ix.1957). *Isla Hansen* (Argentina. MM chart 132, 1960; Pierrou, 1970, p. 415; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 148). [Hansen Point, South Georgia, is also named after L. H. Hansen (Hattersley-Smith, 1980b, p. 45).]
- Hanson Hill** 63°35'S 58°49'W, rising to 900 m SE of Cape Roquemaurel, Trinity Peninsula, was surveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in September 1946; named *Thanaron Hill* in association with *Thanaron Point* (q.v.) (APC, 1955, p. 21); following air photography by FIDASE, 1956–57, and ground survey by FIDS from "Hope Bay", 1959–60, renamed *Hanson Hill* after Thomas Anthony Hanson (b. 1936), FIDS surveyor, "Hope Bay", 1957–59 (APC, 1964, p. 3; BAS 250 sheet SP 21–22/13, 1–DOS 1974).
- Hanussa Bay*: see Hanusse Bay.
- Hanusse, Bahía*: see Hanusse Bay.
- Hanusse Bay** 66°54'S 67°33'W, V-shaped bay between Cape Mascart, Anvers Island, and Schmidt Point, Arrowsmith Peninsula, Loubet Coast, broken by Liard Island at its N entrance and bounded to the S by a line joining Landauer Point, the N point of Hansen Island and Bagnold Point, was roughly charted by FAE, 1908–10, when the W part of the feature was named *Fiord Hanusse* after Ferdinand-Isidore Hanusse (b. 1848), then Director, Hydrographic Service of the French Navy; member of the Commission des Travaux Scientifiques of FAE, 1908–10 (Charcot, 1912, Pl. 1). *Hanusse Fd* (BA chart 3175, 9.x.1914). *Hanusse Fiord* (BA, 1930, p. 87; chart 3175, i.iii.1940). The feature was sketched from the air by BGLE in 1936. *Fjord Hanusse* (France. SHM, 1937, p. 409). *Hanusse Fjord* (USAAF chart [LR–74], 1942; BA 1948, view facing p. 208). The feature was photographed from the air by RARE in 1947. Following ground survey by FIDS from "Stonington Island" in 1948, the name *Hanusse Bay* was applied to the whole feature (BA chart chart 3572, 27.vi.1952; APC, 1955, p. 11; DCS 601 sheet 66 66, 1955; BA chart 3570, 29.ix.1961). *Bahía Hanusse* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 286; Pierrou, 1970, p. 415; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 148). The bay was further photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57, and further surveyed by FIDS from "Detaille Island", 1956–59. *Fiordo Hanusse*, as rejected form (Argentina. MM, 1957b, p. 5). *Zaliv Anyus* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). *Hanusse [sic] Bay* (Mott, 1958a, p. 422). *Bahía Hanusse [sic]* (Chile. IGM map 12, 1966).
- Hanusse Fd*, *Fiord(o)*, *Fjord*: see Hanusse Bay.
- Happy Valley** 75°20'S 72°30'W, running NE–SW in *Behrendt Mountains* (q.v.), was so named during field work by a USARP University of Wisconsin traverse party in 1965–66 (USGS sketch map Ellsworth Land–Palmer Land, 1969; APC, 1975, p. 4; BAS 500P sheet SS–20/SE, 1–DOS 1981).
- Happy Valley 61°28'S 55°33'W, running NE–SW on N side of Gibbs Island, was so called by JSEEIG (Furse, 1979, map, p. 88).
- Harbour Glacier** 64°49'S 63°26'W, through glacier flowing NE into Neumayer Channel near Lockley Point, and SW into Port Lockroy, Wiencke Island, was probably sighted by BeAE in February 1898; following survey by FIDS from "Port Lockroy" in 1944, so named from its proximity to the harbour of the FIDS station (BA chart 3213, 6.x.1950; APC, 1955, p. 11). *Ventisquero Channel* (Argentina. MM chart 106, 1949). *Ventisquero Canal* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 270).
- "*H. Arctowskiego, Stacja*": see Thomas, Point.
- "*H. Arctowski Station*": see Thomas, Point.
- Hardley, Peninsula*: see Ardley Island.
- Hardy, Cape, unidentified point on NW coast of Brabant Island, was so called by Foster and Kendall, the name possibly referring to *Metchnikoff Point* (q.v.) (Foster and Kendall, chart, 1829a).
- Hardy Cove** 62°31'S 59°35'W, N of Fort Point, E Greenwich Island, was roughly charted by the nineteenth-century sealers; described by Fildes as follows: "To the eastward of Point Hardy [now *Sartorius Point*, q.v.] and near English Straits is a snug little Shallop harbour, in a bight in the Ice Berg as you pass you will distinguish it . . ." (Fildes, 1821c); recharted by DI, 1934–35; following air photography by FIDASE in 1956 and ground survey by FIDS, 1957–59, and in association with Fildes' original name for Sartorius Point, named after Adm. Sir Thomas Masterman Hardy, RN (1769–1839), Flag Captain in HMS *Victory* at the battle of Trafalgar in 1805; First Sea Lord, 1830–34 (APC, 1962, p. 15; BA chart 1774, 23.xi.1962).
- Hardy, Islote*: see Harry Island.
- Hardy (,) Point*: see Fort Point or Sartorius Point.
- Hardy, Punta*: see Fort Point.
- Hardy Rocks** 66°17'S 67°17'W, rising 15 m above sea level, W of Dubois Island, Biscoe Islands, were photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57; in association with the names of pioneers in cold-climate physiology grouped in this area, named after James Daniel Hardy (b. 1904), American physiologist and specialist in the reactions of the human body to cold (APC, 1960, p. 4; BA chart 3571, 14.vii.1961).
- Hargrave Hill** 64°01'S 60°07'W, rising to c. 950 m on SE side of Wright Ice Piedmont, Davis Coast, was photographed from the air by FIDASE and surveyed from the ground by FIDS from "Hope Bay", 1956–57; in association with the names of pioneers of aviation grouped in this area, named after Lawrence Hargrave (1850–1915), Australian inventor of the box-kite and other fixed-wing flying machines, and pioneer of rotary aero-engines, 1884–1909 (APC, 1960, p. 4; BAS 250 sheet SQ 19–20/4, 1–DOS 1974).
- Harihholm*: see Mariholm.

- Hariot Glacier** 69°00'S 66°20'W, flowing NW and W into NE part of Wordie Ice Shelf, Fallières Coast, was roughly surveyed by BGLE, 1936–37 (Stephenson, 1940, map facing p. 232); photographed from the air in its upper part by RARE, 27 November 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 Thomas Hariot (1560–1621), English mathematician who devised new methods of navigation under the patronage of Sir Walter Raleigh (APC, 1962, p. 15; DOS 610 sheets W 68 66 and 69 66, 1963).
- Harmony, Ance, B., Bay, Bucht*: see Harmony Cove.
- Harmony, Cabo*: see Harmony Point.
- Harmony, Caleta*: see Harmony Cove.
- Harmony, Capo*: see Harmony Point.
- Harmony Cove** 62°19'S 59°11'W, between Harmony Point and The Toe, Nelson Island, was roughly charted by the nineteenth-century sealers and named after the Nantucket sealing ship *Harmony* (Capt. N. Ray, *Ray Promontory*, q.v.), which was based there in the 1920–21 season (Sherratt, 1821, map facing col. 1215–16; Powell, chart, 1822a; BA chart 3205, 1.vi.1901; 25.iii.1937; APC, 1955, p. 11; Stackpole, 1955, p. 41). *Collom's Harbour*, possibly referring to this feature (Pendleton, 1821–23, 18 December 1821). *Ance Harmony* (Powell, 1824a, map facing p. 5). *Harmony Bucht* (Weddell, 1827, third end map). *Havre Harmony* (Charcot, 1912, Pl. 1). *Harmony B.* (HA chart, 1928). The cove was recharted by DI in 1934–35, when astronomical observations were made there. *Harmony Bay* (Nelson, 1935; Frödin, 1951, p. 373). *Anse Harmony Cove* (France. SHM, 1937, p. 394). *Caleta Armonía* (Chile. DNH chart L, 1947; Pierrou, 1970, p. 172; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 32). *Caleta Harmony* (Argentina. MM chart 104, 1949). An Argentine refuge station for seasonal occupation was established on the W side of the cove, 15 December 1953, and called "*Gurruchaga*" after the Argentine patriot Francisco de Gurruchaga (1766–1846), who created the first Argentine naval squadron (Thomas, 1956a, p. 167). "*Refugio Francisco de Gurruchaga*" (Argentine. MM, 1957a, p. 54; Pierrou, 1970, p. 375). The Brazilian refuge "*Astrónomo Cruls*" was established on the cove in January 1985.
- Harmony Cove, Anse*: see Harmony Cove.
- Harmony, Havre*: see Harmony Cove.
- Harmony Point** 62°18'S 59°15'W, W point of Nelson Island and W entrance point of Harmony Cove, was roughly charted by the nineteenth-century sealers; called *Cape Huntress* after the American schooner *Huntress* (*Huntress Glacier*, q.v.) (Burdick, 1820–21); recharted by DI in 1934–35 and named *Harmony Point* in association with the cove (Nelson and others, chart, 1935c; BA, 1942, p. 42; chart 1774, 9.vii.1948; APC, 1955, p. 11). *Cabo Harmony* (Argentina. IGM map, 1946). *Punta Harmony* (Argentina. MM chart ZZ, 1948). *Punta Armonía* (Chile. DNH chart L, 1951; Pierrou, 1970, p. 172; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 32). *Pointe Harmony* (France. SHM, 1954, p. 45). *Cerro Punta Armonía* (Olsacher, 1958, p. 14). *Capo Harmony* (Zavatti, 1958, Tav. 9). The point was designated SSSI No. 14 under the Antarctic Treaty (SPRI, 1986, p. 234).
- Harmony, Pointe, Punta*: see Harmony Point.
- Harmony Str., Strait(s)*: see Nelson Strait.
- Harnasie Hill** 62°11'S 58°16'W, rising to c. 250 m SE of Vauréal Peak, Admiralty Bay, King George Island, was named by PAE after the *Harnasie* opera by K. Szymanowski (*Szyma-*
- nowski Icefall*, q.v.) (Birkenmajer, 1980b, map Fig. 6, p. 74 and p. 77; APC, 1986, p. 3). *Wierch Harnasie* (Birkenmajer, 1980b, p. 77).
- Harnasie, Wierch*: see Harnasie Hill.
- Haro, Caleta 62°32'S 59°47'W, at head of Yankee Harbour, Greenwich Island, was so called by CAE probably after a member of the expedition (Chile. DNH chart 1402, 1953; IHA, 1974, p. 148).
- Har'osh Hashatuah*: see Flat Top.
- Harper, Mount** 84°03'S 57°03'W, rising to 1 405 m in SW Neptune Range, Pensacola Mountains, was surveyed from the ground by USGS and photographed from the air by USN, 1963–64; named after Ronald B. Harper, USN, chief electronics technician, "Ellsworth Station", winter 1958 (USGS sheet SV 21–30/1, 1968; APC, 1974, p. 4). *Nunatak Kharper* (Soviet Union. MMF map V–21–V–30, 1972).
- Harp Island** 66°00'S 65°39'W, between Beer Island and Cliff Island off Holtedah Bay, Graham Coast, was roughly charted by BGLE in February 1936 and so named from its shape (Rymill, 1938b; APC, 1959a, p. 7; BA chart 3213, 12.viii.1960). *Harp Islet* (BA chart 3213, 6.x.1950; APC, 1955, p. 11). The island was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57. *Islote Harp* (Argentina. MM, 1957a, p. 148; Pierrou, 1970, p. 417; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 148).
- Harp Islet, Islote*: see Harp Island.
- Harpoon Point 62°05'S 58°25'W, NW of Plaza Point, Keller Peninsula, King George Island, was so called by PAE after an old whaling harpoon found there (Birkenmajer, 1980b, map Fig. 7, p. 75 and p. 77). *Przylądek Harpun* (Birkenmajer, 1980b, p. 77).
- Harpun, Przylądek*: Harpoon Point.
- Harpun, Roca(s), Rock*: see Harpun Rocks.
- Harpun Rocks** [= harpoon rocks] 64°19'S 62°59'W, submerged rocks off Bills Point, Melchior Harbour, Dallmann Bay, were charted by DI in 1927 and so named possibly from earlier usage by Norwegian whalers (BA, 1930, p. 191; chart 3213, 18.vii.1947; APC, 1955, p. 11; BA chart 3213, 12.viii.1960); further charted by AAE in 1942 and 1943. *Harpun Rock* (USHO, 1943, p. 127; BA chart 3213, 7.ii.1947). *Roca Harpun* (Argentina. MM chart 101, 1949). *Rocas Harpun* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 278; Pierrou, 1970, p. 418; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 149). *Roca Arpun* (Argentina. MM chart 101, 1957). *Roca Arpón* (Argentina. MM, NM 141/15.ix.1964).
- Harriague, Islotes*: see Faure Islands or Kirkwood Island.
- Harrington Hill*: see Herrington Hill.
- Harrison, Paso*: see Harrison Passage.
- Harrison Passage** 62°52'S 65°10'W, between Larrouy Island and Tadpole Island to W, and Straggle Islands and Graham Coast to E, 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 *Maskelyne Passage* (q.v.), named after John Harrison (1693–1776), English horologist who gave the first definitive solution to the problem of determining longitude at sea (APC, 1959a p. 7; BA chart 3573, 26.viii.1960). *Paso Harrison* (Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 149).
- Harris Peak** 64°35'S 61°47'W, rising to 1 000 m at the base of Reclus Peninsula, 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 Leslie Harris (b. 1929), FIDS general assistant, "Danco Island", 1956–57, who took part in surveys from both stations (*Bayly Glacier*, q.v.) (APC, 1960, p. 4; BA chart 3566, 25.viii.1961).

*Harris, Roca*: see Harris Rock.

**Harris Rock** 62°57'S 56°21'W, largest and S-most of three offshore rocks ENE of Cape Juncal, d'Urville Island, was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57; named *Roca Harris* by AAE after Capt. (N) Santiago Harris, of the Argentine Navy (Argentina. MM, 1957*a*, p. 176; Pierrou, 1970, p. 418); surveyed from the ground by FIDS from "Hope Bay", 1958–61. *Harris Rock* (APC, 1964, p. 3; BAS 250 sheet SP 21–22/14 (Ext.), 1–DOS 1973).

*Harrow, Islote*: see Furse Peninsula.

*Harry Dodson Island*: see Dodson Peninsula.

*Harry, Île*: see Davis Island or Harry Island or Lecointe Island.

*Harry-Insel*: see Harry Island.

*Harry, Isla*: see Harry Island or Spallanzani Point.

**Harry Island** 64°07'S 62°00'W, N of Spallanzani Point, Brabant Island, was roughly charted by BeAE, 25 January 1898, when a landing was made (Cook, 1900, p. 136). It was probably this feature, rather than *Davis Island* (q.v.) or *Lecointe Island* (q.v.), that was named *Île Harry* after Gerard Harry, Belgian journalist and promoter of the expedition (Lecointe, chart, 1899; 1900*a*, map facing p. 132; Gerlache, 1902*b*, p. 278). *Harry Island* (Cook, 1900, map facing p. 132; BA chart 3205, 2.ix.1938; APC, 1960, p. 4; BAS 250 sheet SQ 19–20/4, 1–DOS 1974). *Isola Harry* (Gerlache, 1902*a*). *Harry-Insel* (Cook, 1903, map following p. x). The island was further charted by FAE, 1903–05 (Matha and Rey, 1911, Pl. 3 following p. 615). *Harry Ó* (HA chart, 1928). *Isla Harry* ([referring to Spallanzani Point as an island] Chile. DNH chart LI, 1947; [incorrectly positioned SW of Spallanzani Point] Argentina. MM chart OO, 1954; [correctly indicated] Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 149). *Harry Islet* (BA chart 3205, 23.ix.1949; APC, 1955, p. 11). *Isla Enrique* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 262; Pierrou, 1970, p. 341). *Islote Hardy* [*sic*] (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 258b). The island was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57. *Isla Wiegand*, as rejected name (Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 301).

*Harry Islet*: see Davis Island or Harry Island.

*Harry, Isola*: see Harry Island.

**Harry, Mount** 74°14'S 76°32'W, rising to c. 1 000 m SSE of Carroll Inlet, English Coast, was photographed from the air by USN, 1965–66, and mapped from air photographs by USGS; named after Jack L. Harry, USGS topographic engineer, Marie Byrd Land survey party, 1967–68 (USGS sketch map Bryan Coast–Ellsworth Land, 1968; APC, 1975, p. 4).

*Harry Ó*: see Harry Island.

*Harry, Punta*: see Spallanzani Point.

*Hartom 'Ayil*: see Rambow Bluff.

*Hartree, Cabo, Cap*: see Hartree, Cape.

**Hartree, Cape** 60°47'S 44°43'W, SW point of Mossman Peninsula and W entrance point of Buchan Bay, Laurie Island, was charted and named by Powell and Palmer, 12–13 December 1821 (Powell, chart 1822*a*; [referring to SE entrance point of Wilton Bay] Bruce and others, chart 1903*a*; [correctly shown] BA chart 1775, 17.viii.1934; APC, 1955, p. 11). *Cap Hartree* (Powell, 1824*a*, map facing p. 5). The cape was further charted by SNAE, 28 June 1903, and called *Cape McVitie*, after R. McVitie of Messrs McVitie and Price, biscuit manufacturers, Edinburgh (Bruce and others, chart, [1903*c*]; Bruce, 1905*b*, map facing p. 322). *Cape M'Vitie* (Bruce, 1903–04, p. 36; Brown and others, 1906, p. 143). *Cabo Vitie* (Argentina. MM chart 31, 1930). The cape was recharted by DI in 1933. *Cabo Hartree* (Argentina. MM, 1945, p. 279; Pierrou, 1970, p. 418).

*Cabo Vitje* [*sic*] (Argentina. CNA, 1947, map p. 54). *Cape Hatree*, in error (USBGN, 1956, p. 154).

*Hart, Roca*: see Hart Rock.

**Hart Rock** 60°40'S 44°22'W, rising 9 m above sea level NNE of Cape Dundas, Laurie Island, may have been sighted by Weddell in 1822–24; charted by FAE, 1837–40, in 1838; recharted by DI in 1933 and named after Dr Thomas John Hart (1907–70), British zoologist; member of DI scientific staff at the "Marine Station", Grytviken, South Georgia, 1930–31; in *Discovery II*, 1929–31, 1933–35, 1937–39, and *William Scoresby*, 1936–37 (BA chart 1775, 17.viii.1934; APC, 1955, p. 11). *Roca Hart* (Argentina. MM, 1945, p. 278; Pierrou, 1970, p. 418).

**Hartshorne Island** 64°47'S 64°23'W, one of the E *Joubin Islands* (q.v.) off SW Anvers Island, following the work of USARP personnel from "Palmer Station" from 1965, was named after Capt. Sidney G. Hartshorne, Master of US RV *Hero* which visited the station on her first Antarctic voyage in 1968 (APC, 1975, p. 4; BAS 250P sheet SQ 19–20/3, 1–DOS 1979).

**Harvey Channel** 62°45'S 60°55'W, between Livingston Island and Snow Island to N and NW, and Deception Island to SE, with E limit between Barnard Point and Marconi Point, and SW limit between Cape Conway and New Rock, was so called probably after Peter Harvey, a seaman in the American sloop *Hero* (Capt. N. B. Palmer), 1820–21 (Martin, 1940, map p. 542). The name was later applied to the channel between Snow Island and Smith Island to NW, and Deception Island and Low Island to SE (USHO, 1943, p. 105). *Paso Comandante González Navarrete*, referring to the channel between Smith Island and Low Island, after the Commander, CAE, 1947–48 (Chile. DNH chart LI, 1947). *Paso González Navarrete* (Chile. DNH chart L, 1947).

**Harvey Heights** 64°13'S 62°22'W, rising to c. 2 450 m N of Mount Parry, Brabant Island, were included under the name *Mount Parry* (q.v.) (Bagshawe, 1921–22*c*, p. 27); following air photography by FIDASE, 1956–57, and in association with the names of pioneers of medicine grouped in this area, named after William Harvey (1578–1657), English physician who first demonstrated the circulation of the blood (APC, 1960, p. 4; BAS 250 sheet SQ 19–20/4, 1–DOS 1974); first climbed by JSEBI, 7 March 1984.

**Harvey Shoals** 68°11'S 67°08'W, between Millerand Island and Northstar Island, Marguerite Bay, Fallières Coast, following survey by an RN Hydrographic Survey Unit from *John Biscoe* in 1966, were named after PO Brian Edward Harvey, RN (b. 1937), surveying recorder who carried out all the soundings in this area (APC, 1974, p. 4; BA, 1972, p. 40; chart 3580, 10.xii.1982).

*Haseason, Isola*: see Hoseason Island.

*Haseau Island*: see Hoseason Island.

**Haskard Highlands** 80°30'S 29°15'W, between Blaiklock Glacier and Stratton Glacier, W Shackleton Range, rising to 1 345 m at Mount Weston and including also from N to S Mount Provender, Pratts Peak, Mount Gass, Honnywill Peak, Mount Rogers and Pointer Nunatak, 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; named after Sir Cosmo Dugal Patrick Thomas Haskard (b. 1916), Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Falkland Islands and Dependencies, and High Commissioner for the British Antarctic Territory, 1964–70 (APC, 1974, p. 4; BAS 250P sheet SU 26–30/1, 1–DOS 1978).

- Haskell, Mount** 66°45'S 64°16'W, rising to 1 785 m on SW side 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 of Antarctic bibliographers grouped in this area, named after Daniel C. Haskell, American bibliographer of the New York Public Library; author of *The United States Exploring Expedition, 1838-42, and its publications, 1844-1874* (New York, 1942) (BA chart 3570, 4.vi.1954; APC, 1955, p. 11; DCS 601 sheet 66 64, 1955).
- Haskill Nunatak** 83°24'S 51°45'W, rising to c. 1 710 m at SW 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 Robert E. Haskill, USN (MCB, Special Detachment Bravo), radioman, "Ellsworth Station", winter 1957 (USGS sheet SU 21-25/14, 1969; APC, 1974, p. 4).
- Haslam Heights** 67°25'S 67°30'W, rising to c. 1 000 m on the E side of Laubeuf Fjord, Loubet Coast, and extending NNE-SSW between Vallot Glacier and Whistling Bay, bounded to the E by Nye Glacier and including Tanglefoot Peak and Mount Veynberg, were roughly mapped by FIDS from "Stonington Island" in September 1948 and photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956-57 (BA chart 3571, 14.vii.1961); in association with *Day Island* and *Wyatt Island* (q.v.), named after Rear-Adm. Sir David William Haslam, RN (b. 1923), Hydrographer of the Navy, 1975-85; President, Directing Committee, IHB, from 1987 (APC, 1986, p. 3).
- Haslop, Mount** 80°36'S 30°16'W, W-most peak in *Otter Highlands* (q.v.), Shackleton Range, rising to c. 975 m, was surveyed by TAE in October 1957; in association with the highlands, named after Flight Lieut. Gordon Murray Haslop, RAF (formerly RNZAF) (1922-61), New Zealand second pilot, RAF contingent TAE, who with Squadron Leader J. H. Lewis (*Lewis Chain*, q.v.) made the first trans-Antarctic flight in a single-engined Otter aircraft, 6-7 January 1958 (APC, 1962, p. 15; DOS sheet W 80 28/30, 1963).
- Haslum Crag** 64°22'S 56°59'W, rising to 170 m at NE end of *Snow Hill Island* (q.v.), was surveyed by SwAE which established a winter station nearby in February 1902; called descriptively *Basaltspitze* [= basalt peak] or *Die Basaltspitze* (Nordenskjöld, 1911b, Fig. 2, Tafel 11 facing p. 200; Tafel 12, facing p. 202). *Basalt Peak* (Taylor, 1950, p. 53). The feature was resurveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in September 1952 and named *Haslum Crag* after H. J. Haslum (b. 1856), Second Mate in the SwAE ship *Antarctic*, 1901-04 (APC, 1958, p. 5; DOS 610 sheet W 64 56, 1961).
- Hassage-Fjellet, Monte*: see Hassage, Mount.
- Hassage, Mount** 75°51'S 72°29'W, rising to 1 120 m W of Hauberg Mountains, Orville Coast, was seen from the air by RARE, 21 November 1947, and named after Charles Hassage, Chief Engineer in the RARE ship *Port of Beaumont* ([in c. 77°28'S 71°30'W] Ronne, 1948b, map p. 356, p. 390; AGS map, 1962b; [correctly shown] USGS sketch map Ellsworth Land-Palmer Land, 1969; APC, 1975, p. 4; BAS 500P sheet SS 17-20/SE, 1-DOS 1981). *Hassage-Fjellet* (Rønne, 1950b, p. 137). *Monte Hassage* (Argentina. MM chart N-"P"-1, 1952; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 149). *Gora Khassidzh* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). The mountain was surveyed on USGS Antarctic Peninsula Traverse, 1961-62, and following air photography by USN, 1965-67, mapped from air photographs by USGS.
- Hatch Plain** 80°44'S 25°43'W, debris-covered area (rising to c. 1 350 m) of Du Toit Nunataks, Read Mountains, Shackleton Range, was surveyed by BAS from Halley, 1968-71; in association with the names of geologists grouped in this area, named after Dr Frederick Henry Hatch (1864-1932), British consulting geologist; author of standard textbooks on igneous and sedimentary petrology (APC, 1974, p. 4; BAS 250P sheet SU 26-30/1, 1-DOS 1978).
- Hatree, Cape*: see Hartree, Cape.
- Hattersley-Smith, Cape** 71°51'S 61°04'W, SE side of Condor Peninsula and N side of Hilton Inlet, SW of Cape Knowles, Black Coast, was surveyed by FIDS-RARE from "Stonington Island" in November 1947 and photographed from the air by USN in 1966 (DCS 601 sheet 71 60, 1956; BAS 250 sheet SR 19-20/16, 1-DOS 1976); named by USACAN after Dr Geoffrey Francis Hattersley-Smith (b. 1923), with BAS from 1973 (Secretary, APC, from 1975); FIDS Base Leader and glaciologist, "Admiralty Bay", 1948-49; with Defence Research Board, Canada, 1951-73 (field research in the Arctic) (APC, 1986, p. 3).
- Hauberg-Gebirge, Montes*: see Hauberg Mountains.
- Hauberg Mountains** 75°52'S 69°15'W, rising to c. 1 450 m and including from W to E Bean Peaks, Janke Nunatak, Mount Dewe and Mount Leek, were seen from the air by RARE, 21 November 1947, and named after John Henry Hauberg (1869-?1955), of Rock Island, Ill., a supporter of RARE ([in c. 76°48'S 68°00'W] Ronne, 1948b, map p. 356, p. 390; USBGN, 1956, p. 154; AGS map, 1962b; [correctly shown] USGS sketch map Ellsworth Land-Palmer Land, 1969; APC, 1975, p. 4; BAS 500P sheet SS 17-20/SE, 1-DOS 1981). *Montes Hauberg* (Argentina. MM chart N-"P"-1, 1952; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 149). *Hauberg-Gebirge* (Kosack, 1955a, end map). *Gory Khoberg* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). The mountains were photographed from the air by USN, 1965-67, and mapped from air photographs by USGS.
- Hauken Rock** 62°00'S 57°32'W, awash NE of Cape Melville, King George Island, following air photography by FIDASE in 1956 was named, in association with *Ornen Rocks* (q.v.), after the whale catcher *Hauken* (APC, 1960, p. 4; BA chart 3205, 23.xi.1962). *Hauken* and *Ornen*, the first two modern whale-catchers, accompanied the floating factory ship *Admiralen* (*Admiralen Peak*, q.v.) to the South Shetland Islands in January-February 1906. *Rocas Ornen*, in error (Argentina. MM chart 110, 1963).
- Haulaway Point** 68°11'S 67°00'W, NE side of Stonington Island, Marguerite Bay, Fallières Coast, was surveyed by USAS, 1940-41 (Dyer, map, c. 1941), and resurveyed by FIDS, 1946-47; so named because it was one of the best places for hauling stores ashore for the FIDS/BAS station on the island (APC, 1955, p. 11).
- Hanusse, Bahía*: see Hanusse Bay.
- Hauron Peak** 64°57'S 62°58'W, rising to 1 350 m between Petzval Glacier and Miethe Glacier, S of Ferguson 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 photography grouped in this area, named after Louis-Arthur Ducos du Hauron (1837-1920), French pioneer in cinematography and, in 1869, the first to lay down the fundamental principles of colour photography (APC, 1960, p. 4; BA chart 3566, 25.viii.1961).
- Haverly Peak** 65°06'S 63°33'W, rising to 960 m on the S side of Flandres Bay, Danco Coast, SW of Sonia Point, was photo-

graphed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57, and was one of the S-most points triangulated by that expedition; in association with the names of cartographers grouped near this area and with *Hyatt Cove* (q.v.), named after William Reginald Haverly (b. 1936), of the Cartographic Section, FCO, from 1970 (Head from 1986), with responsibility for preparing APC maps (APC, 1986, p. 3).

*Havgaard Island*: see Hovgaard Island.

*Havgaarg Island*: see Hovgaard Island.

**Havilland Point** 63°55'S 60°14'W, W entrance point of Lan-  
chester Bay, Davis Coast, following air photography by FIDASE, 1956–57, and in association with the names of pioneers of aviation grouped in this area, was named after Capt. Sir Geoffrey de Havilland (1882–1965), English pioneer aircraft engineer and designer; President, The de Havilland Aircraft Company of Canada Ltd (APC, 1960, p. 4; BA chart 3205, 23.xi.1962).

*Havrefjellet, Monte(s), Monti, Mount*: see Havre Mountains.

**Havre Mountains** 69°16'S 71°45'W, rising to c. 1900 m in NW Alexander Island and including St George Peak, Mount Newman and Simon Peak, bounded by Bongrain Ice Piedmont to N, Russian Gap and Palestrina Glacier to E, and Lazarev Bay to W, were sighted by RAE, 28 January 1821 ([Bellingshausen], atlas, 1831a, sheet 61), and again by BeAE in February 1898 (Lecointe, 1905, p. 99–100); very roughly positioned by FAE, 1908–10, in January 1909 and named *Massif Le Havre* (Charcot, 1912, Pl. 1) or *Massif Le Havre* (Bongrain, 1914, vue 43 following p. 60; BA, 1916, photograph facing p. 409), after the French port of Le Havre from which the expedition ship *Pourquoi-Pas?* sailed in 1908. *Le Havre Range* (BA chart 3175, 9.x.1914). *Le Havre Fjellene* (HA chart, 1927). *Mount Havre* (Wilkins, 1929, map facing p. 374). *Havrefjellet* (Aagaard, 1930, end map). *Chaîne Le Havre* (France. SHM, 1937, p. 409). *Havre Mountains* (Rymill, 1938a, map facing p. 496; BA chart 3196, 12.xi.1948; [in 69°08'S 71°40'W] APC, 1961, p. 3; Searle, 1963, end map; [co-ordinates corrected] APC, 1977, p. 16; BAS 250P sheet SR 19–20/5 (Ext.), 1–DOS 1978). The mountains were photographed from the air by USAS, 4 November 1940 (USHO, 1943, photograph p. 167). *Montes Havre* (Rymill and others, 1943, map facing p. 272). *Monte Havre* (Argentina. IGM map, 1946; Pierrou, 1970, p. 419). The mountains were again photographed from the air on US Operation “Highjump”, 9 February 1947, and by RARE in 1947, and mapped from the air photographs by FIDS in 1959. *Monti Havre* (Zavatti, 1958, Tav. 9). *Gory Avr* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 24). *Montes Le Havre* (Chile. IH chart 58, 1971; IHA, 1974, p. 181). The mountains were surveyed from the ground by BAS from “Fossil Bluff”, 1976–77.

*Havre Mountains*: see Lassus Mountains.

**Hawkes, Mount** 83°55'S 56°05'W, highest peak (1975 m) in Neptune Range, Pensacola Mountains, at S end of Washington Escarpment, 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; in association with the names of other crew members grouped in this area, named after Cdr (later Capt.) William M. Hawkes, USN, co-pilot of the P2V–2N Neptune aircraft on this flight; pilot-in-command of one of the two aircraft making the first flight from Christchurch, New Zealand, to McMurdo Sound, 17 December 1955; co-pilot of the ski-equipped R4D Skytrain aircraft *Que Sera Sera* on the first air landing at the South Pole, 31 October 1956 ([shown in c. 83°28'S 46°00'W, rising to c.

3660 m] NGS map, 1957b; [in 84°28'S 54°00'W] USBGN, 1960, p. 4; AGS map, 1962b; [in 83°28'S 54°00'W] USHO chart V30–SP11, 1963; [correctly shown] USGS sheet SU 21–25/13, 1969; APC, 1974, p. 4). *Gora Khoks* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). The mountain was surveyed from the ground by USGS and rephotographed from the air by USN, 1963–64.

*Hawkins Inlet*: see Howkins Inlet.

*Hawk Island*: see Dufayel Island.

**Haydn Inlet** 70°14'S 70°30'W, forming E arm of *Wilkins Sound* (q.v.), E of Dorsey Island, 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 other composers in this area, named after Franz Joseph Haydn (1732–1808), Austrian composer ([in 70°13'S 70°45'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. 16; BAS 250P sheets SR 19–20/9, 1–DOS 1978 and 2–DOS 1980).

**Hayes Glacier** c. 76°16'S 27°54'W, SW of Dawson-Lambton Ice Stream, Caird Coast, was photographed from the air by USN, 5 November 1967, and mapped from air photographs by USGS; so called after Lieut. Cdr Winston R. Hayes, USNR, pilot on the flight ([shown in 76°40'S 27°48'W] Alberts, 1977, p. 42; [in 76°16'S 27°54'W] USBGN, 1981, p. 367).

*Hayes, Monte*: see Hayes, Mount.

**Hayes, Mount** 66°50'S 64°10'W, rising to c. 1140 m at base of Cole Peninsula, 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 of Antarctic historians grouped in this area, named after The Rev. James Gordon Hayes (1877–1936), English polar historian; author of *Antarctica: a treatise on the southern continent* (London, 1928) and *The conquest of the South Pole* (London, 1932) (BA chart 3570, 27.vi.1954; APC, 1955, p. 11; DCS 601 sheet 66 64, 1955). *Monte Hayes* (Argentina. MM chart 110, 1957). The feature was further surveyed by BAS from “Stonington Island”, 1963–64.

**Hayrick Island** 68°42'S 67°32'W, one of the *Terra Firma Islands* (q.v.), Marguerite Bay, Fallières Coast, rising to c. 160 m, was named descriptively *Hayrick Islet* following survey by FIDS from “Stonington Island” in September 1948 (APC, 1955, p. 11). *Hayrick Island* (APC, 1959a, p. 7; DOS 610 sheet W 68 66, 1963). An Argentine hut was established on the W side of the island by personnel from “General San Martín”, Barry Island, 17 August 1957, and called “*Refugio Granaderos*” [= grenadiers refuge] after the Regimiento de Granaderos a Caballo employed in its construction (Pierrou, 1970, p. 399).

*Hayrick Islet*: see Hayrick Island.

*Haywood island*: see Heywood Island.

*Hazard, Roca*: see Hazard Rock.

**Hazard Rock** 64°59'S 63°44'W, awash NE of Cape Renard, Danco Coast, following survey by an RN Hydrographic Survey Unit from *John Biscoe* in April 1952, was so named because it is a hazard to navigation in this area of frequent low visibility, being too small to produce an easily identifiable radar echo (BA chart 3570, 4.vi.1954; APC, 1955, p. 11; BA chart 3572, 25.vii.1958). *Roca Azar* [translation of English name] (Argentina. MM chart 130, 1957; Pierrou, 1970, p. 179). *Roca Hazard* (Chile. DNH chart 1501, 1962; IHA, 1974, p. 149).

**Head Island** 64°31'S 62°55'W, near head of Hackapike Bay,



Parker Peninsula, Anvers Island, was roughly charted by BGLE in January 1936 and so named from its position in the bay (Rymill, 1938*b*; USHO chart 6650, 1947; APC, 1959*a*, p. 7; BA chart 3213, 12.viii.1960). *Isla Cabeza* [translation of English name] (Chile. DNH chart 510, 1947). *Head Islet* (BA chart 3213, 6.x.1950; APC, 1955, p. 11). *Islote Head* (Chile. DNH chart 510, 1955; IHA, 1974, p. 150). Air photographs by FIDASE in 1956 show the island half-connected to Anvers Island through encroachment of glacier ice from the S, and air photographs by USN in 1969 show it completely connected. The island does not appear on BAS 250 sheet SQ 19-20/4, 1-DOS 1974.

*Head Islet, Islote*: see Head Island.

*Healey, Cabo*: see Healy, Cape or Musselman, Cape.

*Healey, Cape*: see Healy, Cape.

*Healy, Cabo*: see Healy, Cape.

**Healy, Cape** 71°23'S 61°03'W, NE entrance point of Lamplugh Inlet, Black Coast, was photographed from the air and surveyed from the ground by USAS in December 1940; named *Cape Healey* [*sic*] after Joseph D. Healy, dog driver at the expedition's "East Base"; member of Second Byrd Antarctic Expedition, 1933-35 (USHO, 1943, photograph p. 274; [in 71°20'S 61°05'W] USHO chart 5411, 1946); resurveyed from the ground by FIDS-RARE from "Stonington Island" in November 1947. *Cabo Healey* (Argentina. MM chart 110, 1949). *Cape Healy* (BA chart 3175, 12.xi.1954; APC, 1955, p. 11; DCS 601 sheet 71 60, 1955; BAS 250 sheet SR 19-20/16, 1-DOS 1976). *Cabo Healy* (Argentina. MM, 1958*b*, p. 192; Pierrou, 1970, p. 419; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 150). *Mys Khili* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). *Cabo Eealy* [*sic*] (Argentina. IGM map, 1966). The cape was photographed from the air by USN in 1966 and further surveyed from the ground by BAS from "Stonington Island", 1972-73.

**Heap Island** 65°50'S 65°43'W, off the SE coast of Renaud Island, Biscoe Islands, Graham Coast, between Jurva Point and Bates Island, was photographed from the air by FIDASE in 1956; in association with the names of sea-ice specialists grouped in this area, named after Dr John Arnfield Heap (b. 1932), sea-ice specialist with FIDS, 1955-62, who worked in the Antarctic with FIDS, 1955-56, with TAE, 1956-57, and with USARP, 1962-63; author of *Sea ice distribution in the Antarctic between 70°W. and 92°W.* (London, 1963); Head, Polar Regions Section, FCO, and a member of APC, from 1976 (APC, 1986, p. 3).

*Hearsland*: see Hearst Island.

**Hearst Coast**, W coast of Alexander Island extending S and W from c. 70°30'S 70°00'W, was so used by Hobbs (1940, map p. 710) and presumably derived from Wilkins's *Hearst Land*, which formerly covered part of Alexander Island on maps and charts but which is now known to refer to an island (*Hearst Island*, q.v.) off Wilkins Coast.

**Hearst Escarpment**, reported as SW of Cape Collier, Wilkins Coast, cannot now be identified but may possibly refer to *Eland Mountains* (q.v.), although these can in no way be described as forming "the northern ramparts of the Eternity Range" (USHO, 1943, p. 273); was named in association with Wilkins's discovery of *Hearst Island* (q.v.).

*Hearst, Île, -Insel, Isla*: see Hearst Island.

**Hearst Island** 69°27'S 62°04'W, separated from Wilkins Coast by Stefansson Sound, was photographed from the air on 20 December 1928 by Wilkins, who reported it as part of continental Antarctica in c. 71°S, separated from what is now

Palmer Land by what is now *Stefansson Sound* (q.v.); shown extending indefinitely to E and W and named *Hearst Land*, after William Randolph Hearst (1863-1951), American newspaper publisher and editor, who supported Wilkins' expedition financially (Wilkins, 1929, p. 367-68, Fig. 33, p. 369 and map facing p. 374). This name was later applied to areas of widely varying extent ([referring to land immediately S of Wilkins' *Stefansson Strait*] Brown, 1929, map p. 102; [mainland in 72°30'S] NGS map, [1932]; [mainland S of 71°S] BA chart 3175, 7.vii.1933; 1948, p. 18; [mainland in c. 71°45'S] Hansen, atlas, 1936, chart 1; [in c. 71°S, between 60°W and 77°W, and including S Alexander Island and mainland S of Charcot Island] Joerg, 1937, map facing p. 444; [mainland in c. 70°40'S] Germany. OK chart 1061, 1938; [in c. 71°30'S and including S Alexander Island] BA chart 3175, 1.iii.1940; [in c. 71°45'S, between 59°W and 73°W, and including S Alexander Island] Stocks, chart, 1941; [mainland E of George VI Sound in c. 72°S] USAAF chart [LR-74], 1942; [mainland in c. 73°S, between 60°W and 67°W] Ronne, 1945, map p. 14; [Palmer Land between 71°S and 72°S] USHO chart 5411, 1946). *Terre Hearst* (Zimmermann, 1930, map p. 347). *Terre de Hearst* or *Terre d'Hearst*, recorded as the name given by Wilkins to the Antarctic Peninsula which he believed to be an island (France. SHM, 1937, p. 400-01). *Tierra de Hearts* [*sic*], for area on either side of George VI Sound (Rodriguez, 1941, map p. 10). The feature photographed by Wilkins was rephotographed from the air and surveyed from the ground by USAS in September-December 1940, but was not recognized as *Hearst Land* since it was found to be an island; it was called *Wilkins Island* after Sir G. H. Wilkins (*Wilkins Coast*, q.v.) (USAAF chart [LR-74], 1942; [Hinks], 1943, p. 30; USHO, 1943, photograph facing p. 272). At the same time the name *Hearst Escarpment* (q.v.) was applied to a feature SW of Cape Collier. *Tierra de Hearst*, in 71-72°S 75°W (Argentina. IGM map, 1945). *Isla Wilkins* (Argentina. IGM map, 1946). *Wilkins Öy* (Hansen, chart [no number], 1947). Subsequent comparison of Wilkins' photographs with USAS photographs proved that Wilkins' *Hearst Land* and USAS's *Wilkins Island* referred to the same feature, which was renamed *Hearst Island* (USBGN, 1947, p. 176-77; USHO chart 2562, 1947; Bertrand and others, 1948, Figs. 2 and 3, p. 484 and p. 485-86; Mason, 1950*a*, map facing p. 151; BA chart 3175, 12.xi.1954; APC, 1955, p. 11; DCS 601 sheet 69 62, 1955). The island was resurveyed by FIDS-RARE from "Stonington Island" in November 1947. *Hearsland* [*sic*] (Mann Fischer, 1948, maps facing p. 316). *Tierra José Miguel Carrera*, referring to Wilkins' original *Hearst Land* after José Miguel Carrera (1786-1821), a leader of the Chilean independence movement (Orrego Vicuña, 1948, p. 197 and end map). *Zemlya Khersta*, referring roughly to Palmer Land (Aleksandrov, 1949, map p. 26). *Hearst-Øya* (Rønne, 1950*b*, p. 130). *Île Hearst* (IHB chart B'1, 1952). *Wyspa Wikinsa* (Machowski, 1953, map p. 84). *Isla Hearst* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 327; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 150). *Ostrov Uilkinsa* (Baranov and others, 1954, map p. 283). *Hearst-Insel* (Kosack, 1955*a*, end map). *Ostrov Khersta* (Aleyner, 1955, p. 84). *T. Hearst* (Lliboutry, 1956, map p. 432). *Hearstöya* (Fuchs and Hillary, 1958*c*, map p. 6-7). *Isla Hearts* [*sic*] (Argentina. IGM chart 3789, 1958; Pierrou, 1970, p. 419). *Heartsöv Ostrov* (Bártl, 1958, map facing p. 144). *Ostrov Uilkinsa (Kherst)* (Soviet Union. UNGSVF chart 334, 1958). *Hearst (Wilkins) Island* (USHO, 1960, p. 336). *Ostrov Kherst* (Soviet Union. MMF chart,

- 1961). An aeronautical support base was established by AAE, 1964–65, for temporary occupation in 69°26'S 62°10'W on the ice cap near the centre of the island.
- Hearst Land, -öya, -Øya, T.*: see Hearst Island.
- Hearst, Terra de*: see Fallières Coast or Hearst Island.
- Hearst, Terre*: see Hearst Island.
- Hearst, Terre de (d')*: see Charcot Island or Hearst Island.
- Hearst, Tierra de*: see Hearst Island.
- Hearst (Wilkins) Island*: see Hearst Island.
- Hearts, Isla, Tierra de*: see Hearst Island.
- Heartsöv Ostrov*: see Hearst Island.
- Heathcliffe, Mount*: see Pardo Ridge.
- Hectoria, Fiordo, Fiords, Glacier*: see Hektoria Glacier.
- Hector, Mount** 64°36'S 63°24'W, rising to 2 225 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 Hector (fl. c. 1 200 BC), son of King Priam and Prince of Troy, who commanded the Trojan and allied armies against the Achæans (APC, 1958, p. 5; BA chart 3566, 16.x.1959). *Monte Français*, in error for *Mount Français* (q.v.) (Chile. DNH chart 1501, 1962).
- Hedionda, Punta*: see Stinker Point.
- Heed Rock** 64°59'S 63°48'W, on NW side of Butler Passage, Danco Coast, was charted by an RN Hydrographic Survey Unit from *John Biscoe*, 1956–57, and so named as a caution to mariners (APC, 1959a, p. 7; BA chart 3572, 12.viii.1960).
- Heer, Mount** 73°18'S 62°58'W, rising to c. 1 700 m on W side of Haines 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 Ray R. Heer, Jr (d. 1983), Program Director (atmospheric physics), Office of Antarctic Programs, USNSF, who visited "McMurdo Station", Ross Dependency, 1965–66 and 1966–67 (USGS sketch map Ellsworth Land–Palmer Land, 1969; APC, 1975, p. 4).
- Heezen Glacier** 72°45'S 61°10'W, flowing NE into Violante Inlet, Black Coast, was photographed from the air by USN, 1966–69, 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 Dr Bruce Charles Heezen (1924–77), American marine geologist and oceanographer; Professor of Geology, Lamont-Doherty Geological Observatory, Columbia University, NY, 1964–77, and joint author (with M. Tharp, *Tharp Ice Rise*, q.v., and C. R. Bentley) of *Morphology of the Earth in the Antarctic and Subantarctic* (New York, 1972); he died aboard the USN nuclear submarine NR-1 during a research cruise to explore the Reykjanes Ridge, S of Iceland, 28 June 1977 (USGS sketch map Palmer Land (North Part), 1979; APC, 1980, p. 4).
- Heim Glacier** 67°26'S 66°53'W, flowing SW into Jones Channel, Arrowsmith Peninsula, Loubet Coast, was seen from the air by BGLE in 1936 (Rymill, 1938a, map facing p. 496); surveyed from the ground in its lower reaches by FIDS from "Stonington Island" in November 1949; in association with the names of glaciologists grouped in this area, named after Albert Heim (1849–1937), Swiss geologist and glaciologist; author of *Handbuch der Gletscherkunde* (Stuttgart, 1885), the first work to deal with the complete study of glaciers from their microstructure to their world-wide distribution with its climatic implications (APC, 1955, p. 11; BA chart 3570, 21.ix.1957).
- Further surveys by FIDS from "Detaille Island" and "Horse-shoe Island", 1955–57, showed that the present feature is continuous *via* a central col with a glacier flowing N into Lallemand Fjord, and the names *South Heim Glacier* (APC, 1959a, p. 11; SPRI, 1960, p. 52; BA, 1961, p. 189) and *North Heim Glacier* (*Antevs Glacier*, q.v.) were applied respectively to the two glaciers. But the name *Heim Glacier* was later re-applied to the present feature (APC, 1960, p. 4; BAS 250P sheet SQ 19–20/14 (Ext.), 1–DOS 1978). *Heim Glacier, South* (BA, 1961, p. 433).
- Heim Glacier, North*: see Antevs Glacier.
- Heim Glacier, South*: see Heim Glacier.
- Heintz Peak** 70°56'S 63°42'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 Lieut. Cdr Harvey L. Heintz, USN, Commander of LC-130 aircraft, ODF, 1969 and 1970 (APC, 1977, p. 16; Singleton, 1979, map Fig. 1 facing p. 21; USGS sketch map Palmer Land (North Part), 1979).
- Heiser Ridge** 83°50'S 57°09'W, running WSW–ESE and rising to c. 1 290 m in SW Neptune Range, Pensacola Mountains, was photographed from the air by USN and surveyed from the ground by USGS, 1963–64; named after James R. Heiser, USGS topographic engineer with the ground party ([in 83°51'S 56°50'W] USBGN, 1965, p. 98; [co-ordinates corrected] USGS sheet SU21–25/13, 1969; APC, 1974, p. 4).
- Hektoria Fiord(s), -fjordene, -fjorder, Fjords*: see Hektoria Glacier.
- Hektoria Glacier** 64°51'S 61°42'W, flowing SE into Larsen Ice Shelf W of Shiver Point, Oscar II Coast, was photographed from the air by Wilkins, 20 December 1928, and reported as "long ice-filled fiords almost severing Graham Land" in c. 64°45'S (to SW of *Drygalski Glacier*, q.v.), to which he applied the name *Hektoria Fiords* after the whaling factory ship *Hektoria*, of the Hektor Whaling Company (*Hektor Icefall*, q.v.), used to transport his expedition to Deception Island (Wilkins, 1929, p. 364 and map p. 374; BA chart 3205, 1945). *Hektoria Fjords* (Brown, 1929, map p. 102). *Hektoriaffordene, Hektoriaffjorder* (Aagaard, 1930, p. 99, 275). *Hectoria [sic] Fiords* (BA chart 3205, 28.vii.1933). *Hektoria Fiord* (USAAF chart 1762, 1946). *Fiordo Hectoria* (Chile. DNH chart LI, 1947). *Fiords Hektoria* (Argentina. MM chart 110, 1949). *Hestoria [sic] Fiord* (Flores Silva, 1952, p. 85). Following survey by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in September 1955, the glacier described above and two unnamed glaciers to the W were identified as the feature photographed and named by Wilkins (1929, Fig. 21, p. 363). *Hektoria Glacier* (APC, 1958, p. 5; BA chart 3570, 29.xi.1961; BAS 250 sheet SQ 19–20/4, 1–DOS 1974). *Hectoria Glacier* (USOO chart 6945, 1963). The glacier was photographed from the air by USN, 1968–69.
- Hektor Icefall** 62°01'S 57°49'W, NW side of Sherratt Bay, King George Island, following surveys by FIDS from "Admiralty Bay" from 1948 and air photography by FIDASE in 1956, was named after the Hektor Whaling Company which operated a land station at Whalers Bay, Deception Island, 1912–31, and worked chiefly in the waters of the South Shetland Islands (APC, 1960, p. 4; DOS 610 sheet W 62 56, 1968).
- Helena Island, Rock*: see Bridgeman Island.
- Helen, Mount** 64°32'S 63°38'W, rising to 1 370 m in 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 Helen (fl. c.

1200 BC), wife of Menelaus (*Menelaus Ridge*, q.v.), who in running away with Paris to Troy was the main cause of the Trojan War (APC, 1958, p. 5; BA chart 3566, 16.x.1959).

*Helicon, Mount*: see *Helmet Peak*.

*Helicopter Hills*: see *Stansbury Peninsula*.

*Helicóptero, Isla*: see *Belding Island*.

*Helikoptera, Wzgórze*: see *Stansbury Peninsula*.

*Heller, Islote* 62°30'S 59°41'W, S side of *Discovery Bay*, *Greenwich Island*, was so called by CAE, 1947, after *Cabo 2° (Cp)* José Heller C., carpenter in the patrol ship *Iquique* (Chile. DNH chart 500, 1951; IHA, 1974, p. 150). *Islote Carpintero Heller* (Chile. DNH chart 1405, 1961).

**Hellerman Rocks** 64°08'S 64°01'W, E of *Hermit Island* and SE of *Arthur Harbour*, *Anvers Island*, were surveyed by FIDS from "Arthur Harbour" and by an RN Hydrographic Survey Unit, 1956–58; following the work of USARP personnel from "Palmer Station" from 1965, named after Lieut. (JG) Lance W. Hellerman, USN, Officer-in-charge, "Palmer Station", 1969 (APC, 1975, p. 4).

**Hell Gates** 62°40'S 61°11'W, boat passage between the rocks off *Devils Point*, *Byers Peninsula*, *Livingston Island*, was known to the nineteenth-century sealers and evidently used as a short cut between *New Plymouth* and *South Beaches*, which was negotiable by a whaleboat but not by a shallop or brig; described as a place "where many boats and lives have been lost" and named *Hell-Gates* (Fildes, 1821c, p. [7]), *Hells Gates* (Fildes, 1821b) or *Hell Gates* (Powell, chart, 1822a; Foster and Kendall, chart, 1829a). *Höllentrachen* [= jaws of hell] (Fildes, 1827, p. 454). The following forms of the name were later applied to the SE part of *Morton Strait* (q.v.). *Höllenthor* [= hell gate] (Friederichsen, 1895, Tafel 7 facing p. 304). *Hell Gates* (BA chart 3205, 31.x.1921; APC, 1955, p. 11; BA chart 3205, 15.iii.1957). *Hell Gates (Morton Strait)* (USAAF chart 1737, 1946). *Puertas del Infierno* [translation of English name] (Chile. DNH chart L, 1947). The name *Hell Gates* was also applied to the chain of small islands and rocks across the E entrance of *Morton Strait* (USBGN, 1956, p. 156). Following air photography by FIDASE, 1956–7, and ground survey by FIDS in 1958, the name *Hell Gates* was re-applied to the boat passage (APC, 1959b, p. 13; USBGN, 1981, p. 373). *Khell Geyts*, referring to strait between *Livingston Island* and *Deception Island* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961).

*Hell Gates*: see *Morton Strait*.

*Hell Gates, Islotes* 62°43'S 61°11'W, off *President Head*, *Snow Island*, were so called by AAE in association with *Hell Gates* (q.v.) (Argentina. MM chart 105, 1949). *Islotes Puertas del Infierno* [= hell gates islets] (Argentina. MM chart 127, 1957; Pierrou, 1970, p. 607).

*Hells Gates*: see *Hell Gates*.

*Hell's Gates* 61°07'S 54°43'W, col at c. 200 m between *The Stadium* and the N coast of *Elephant Island*, was so called by JSEEIG from its twin rock pillars (Furse, 1979, p. 160).

*Hell's Gates*: see *Neptunes Bellows*.

**Helmet Peak** 62°39'S 60°02'W, rising to 1 255 m in W *Livingston Island*, was charted by DI in the period 1926–32 and named descriptively (Herdman, 1932, chart 6; APC, 1959a, p. 7; BA chart 3205, 23.xi.1962; DOS 610 sheet W 62 60, 1968). *Pic Helmet* (France. SHM chart 5452, 1951). Following the work of an RN Hydrographic Survey Unit in 1951–52, the feature was called *Mount Helicon*, presumably after the Boeotian mountain sacred to the Muses in mythology ([Hunt], chart, 1951–52a). The peak was photographed from the air by FIDASE

and surveyed from the ground by FIDS, 1957–59. The name *Morro Falsa Aguja* [= false needle hill] was applied to the peak by AAE, in contrast to *Pico Aguja (Mount Friesland, q.v.)* (Argentina. MM, 1957a, p. 70). *Pico Aguja Falsa* (Argentina. MM, 1958b, p. 80). *Pico Falsa Aguja* (Argentina. MM chart 126, 1963; Pierrou, 1970, p. 357; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 121). *Pico Falsa Aguila* [= false eagle peak] (Chile. IGM map 5, 1966).

*Helmet, Pic*: see *Helmet Peak*.

**Helm Peak** 69°29'S 67°50'W, the highest (930 m) of the *Relay Hills* (q.v.), *Fallières Coast*, following survey by BAS from "Stonington Island", 1970–73, and in association with the names of winds grouped in this area, was named after the helm wind, an E gale in the lee of the N Pennine Chain, England (BAS 250P sheet SR 19–20/6, 1–DOS 1978; APC, 1980, p. 4).

**Hemmen Ice Rise** 77°57'S 49°46'W, in *Ronne Ice Shelf* off NW tip of *Berkner Island*, was roughly mapped from the air on a USN reconnaissance flight from "Ellsworth Station", 21 January 1958; shown in US LANDSAT imagery of January 1973; again seen from the air on a BAS radio echo-sounding flight from "Siple Station", *Ellsworth Land*, in January 1975 (Collivill, 1977, map p. 391); named after *George Ethelbert Hemmen* (b. 1926), administrative officer, Royal Society, 1960–85; FIDS meteorological observer, "Admiralty Bay", 1952–53; Base Leader, "Deception Island", 1953–54; with RSIGYE summers, 1955–56, 1956–57 and 1958–59; Executive Secretary (previously Assistant Secretary), SCAR, 1972–89 (at SPRI from 1985) (APC, 1977, p. 16; BA, 1977, p. 9; Swithinbank and others, 1977, p. 496; BAS sheet Misc. 2, 1981).

**Hemmingsen, Mount** 73°25'S 61°50'W, NE-most of the *Werner Mountains* (q.v.), *Lassiter Coast*, was named after *Edvard A. Hemmingsen*, USARP biologist, "McMurdo Station", Ross Dependency, summer 1966–67; "Palmer Station", 1967–68 (USGS sketch map *Ellsworth Land–Palmer Land*, 1969; APC, 1975, p. 4).

**Henderson Bluff** 83°05'S 50°35'W, rising to 1 660 m on W 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 *John R. Henderson*, USARP geophysicist, *Pensacola Mountains Project*, summer 1965–66 (USGS sheet SU 21–25/14, 1969; APC, 1974, p. 4).

**Henfield Rock** 62°19'S 59°35'W, off-shore NE of *Catharina Point* (q.v.), *Robert Island*, and E of *Heywood Island*, was known to the nineteenth-century sealers and sometimes included under the name *Powells Islands* or *Heywood Islands (Heywood Island, q.v.)*; following air photography by FIDASE, 1956–57, and in association with the names of sealers in this area, named *Henfield Rock* after *Capt. Joseph Henfield*, Master of the American sealing ship *Catharina* from *Stonington*, who visited the *South Shetland Islands*, 1820–21 (*Catharina Point*, q.v.) (APC, 1962, p. 16; DOS 610 sheet W 62 58, 1968).

**Hengist Nunatak** 69°00'S 70°18'W, rising to c. 600 m on SE side of *Roberts Ice Piedmont*, N *Alexander Island*, was photographed from the air by BGLE, 15 August 1936 and 1 February 1937; surveyed from the ground by FIDS from "Stonington Island" in 1948; named after *Hengist*, Saxon chieftain who, with his brother *Horsa (Horsa Nunataks, q.v.)*, led the first Saxon bands to settle in England and ruled Kent, c. 455–88 (APC, 1955, p. 11; DOS 610 sheet W 68 70, 1960; BAS 250P sheet SR 19–20/5 (Ext.), 1–DOS 1978). *Nunatak Khengist* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961).

*Henke, Islote*: see Henkes Islands.

*Henkes, Îlots, Island*: see Henkes Islands.

**Henkes Islands** 67°48'S 68°57'W, S of Adelaide and SW of Crosse Passage, Adelaide Island, including Biggs Island, Crouch Island, Dean Rocks, Preston Island and Worth Reef, were roughly charted by FAE, 1908–10, in January 1909, but their limits were undefined; named *Îlots Henkes*, after Hr Henkes, Norwegian Director of the Sociedad Ballenera de Magallanes [Magellan Whaling Company], Punta Arenas, who assisted FAE (Charcot, 1910, p. 25; 1912, Pl. 1 and 2). *Henkes Islets*, shown extending from their actual position NW along the coast towards Cape Adriasola (BA chart 3175, 9.x.1914; DCS 601 sheet 67 68, 1954; [in 67°44'S 69°10'W] APC, 1955, p. 11). *Henkes Öyane* (HA chart, 1927). *Henkes Islands*, still incorrectly shown (Wilkins, 1929, map facing p. 374; APC, 1959a, p. 7; BA chart 3571, 14.vii.1961). *Grupo Blanco Encalada*, after Almirante M. Blanco Encalada (*Hoseason Island*, q.v.) (Chile. DNH chart LIII, 1947). *Islotes Henkes* ([referring to a limited group SW of Avian Island] Argentina. MM chart 132, 1947; [extending NW towards Cape Adriasola] Argentina. MM chart 109, 1949; [correctly shown] Argentina. MM chart 132, 1957; Pierrou, 1970, p. 420; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 150). *Islote Henke* [sic] (Argentina. MM, 1959a, p. 253). *Ostrova Khenkes* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). Following surveys by BAS from Adelaide in 1961 and by an RN Hydrographic Survey Unit from HMS *Protector* in 1963, the name *Henkes Islands* was redefined with the limits given above (APC, 1964, p. 3; BA chart 3577, 14.viii.1964). *Henkes Island* [sic] (Moe and DeLaca, 1976, p. 23).

*Henkes Islets, Islotes, Öyane*: see Henkes Islands.

**Henkle Peak** 74°39'S 75°50'W, rising to c. 1 100 m N of Mount Rex and S of Stange Sound, English Coast, was photographed from the air by Ellsworth, 23 November 1935, and by RARE, 23 December 1947; surveyed from the ground on US Antarctic Peninsula traverse, 1961–62, and further photographed from the air by USN, 1965–66; named after Charles R. Henkle, USGS topographic engineer with survey party, Marie Byrd Land, 1967–68 (USGS sketch map Bryan Coast–Ellsworth Land, 1968; APC, 1975, p. 4).

**Hennequin, Point** 62°07'S 58°24'W, E side of Admiralty Bay, King George Island, was charted by FAE, 1908–10, in December 1909 and named *Pointe Hennequin*, after Général E. Hennequin, Director, Institut Cartographique Militaire, Brussels, and a member of the Committee of the Société Royale Belge de Géographie, 1882–c.1900 (Charcot, 1912, Pl. 1). *Hennequin Point* (Tyrrell, 1921, p. 70). *Point Hennequin* (BA chart 3213, 14.i.1929; APC, 1955, p. 11; DOS 610 sheet W 62 58, 1968; [referring to the point to NW] Birkenmajer, 1980a, map Fig. 16, annex). The point was recharted by DI in 1935. *Punta Hennequin* (Argentina. IGM map, 1946; Pierrou, 1970, p. 420; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 151). *Thomas Point*, in error (*Point Thomas*, q.v.) (USOO chart 6943, 1963; 1968). *Basalt Point* (Birkenmajer, 1980a, map Fig. 16, annex).

*Hennequin Point*: see Thomas, Point.

*Hennequin, Pointe, Punta*: see Hennequin, Point.

*Hennessy Island*: see Hennessy Islands.

**Hennessy Islands** 65°53'S 65°41'W, NNE of Dodman Island, Graham Coast, were photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57; in association with the names of sea-ice specialists grouped in this area, named after Jack Hennessy (1885–1954), Deputy Marine Superintendent, UK Meteorological Office, 1940–54, who collected and published reports on sea ice in the

Southern Ocean, 1902–53 (APC, 1959a, p. 7; BA chart 3573, 26.viii.1960). *Islas Cebrales*, so called by CAE after the Chilean tugboat *Cebrales* (Chile. DNH chart 1502, 1962; IHA, 1974, p. 63). *Hennessy Island* [sic] (USOO chart 6946, 1964).

**Henry Ice Rise** 80°35'S 62°00'W, in Ronne Ice Shelf between Berkner Island and Korff Ice Rise, rising to c. 250 m, was roughly indicated as a peninsula by a US IGY party from “Ellsworth Station”, 1957–58, although the possibility of its being an island was not excluded; called *Malville Peninsula* after J. McKim Malville (*Mount Malville*, q.v.) (Aughenbaugh and others, 1958, map E.1; Neuburg and others, 1959, map p. 111, p. 115–16). *Maville* [sic] *Peninsula* (Thiel and others, 1958, Fig. 9). *Berkner Bank*, referring to the submarine feature on which *Berkner Island* (q.v.) and the present feature are grounded (Behrendt, 1962b, p. 19). The nature and extent of the present feature were later determined on USARP flights over the area (AGS map, 1970) and from USLANDSAT imagery of 1973–74, and the name *Henry Ice Rise* was applied after Capt. Clifford D. Henry (1918–75), of US Military Sealift Command, ice pilot and Master of USNS *Private John R. Towle*, who died aboard his ship at sea while returning from his fourteenth voyage to Antarctica in support of USARP, 16 February 1975; formerly Master of USNS *Wyandot* on resupply missions to the Antarctic Peninsula, 1969 and 1970–71 (Alberts, 1977, p. 42; APC, 1980, p. 4; Crabtree and Doake, 1980, map p. 32; BAS sheet Misc. 2, 1981). *Isla Quijada*, so called by AAE after Vicealmirante Hermes Quijada, of the Argentine Navy (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter Q).

*“Henryk Arctowski”*: see Thomas, Point.

**Henry Nunataks** 75°08'S 72°36'W, rising to c. 1 500 m W of Merrick Mountains, were surveyed on USGS Antarctic Peninsula traverse, 1961–62, and photographed from the air by USN, 1965–67; named after K. C. Henry, USARP engine-man, “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).

**Henson Glacier** 64°07'S 60°05'W, flowing NW into Wright Ice Piedmont, Davis Coast, was photographed from the air by FIDASE and roughly surveyed from the ground by FIDS from “Hope Bay”, 1956–57; in association with the names of pioneers of aviation grouped in this area, named after William Samuel Henson (1805–88), English designer of a powered model aeroplane, 1842–43, which led to widespread aeronautical research and experiment (APC, 1960, p. 4; BAS 250 sheet SQ 19–20/4, 1–DOS 1974).

**Herald Reef** 65°11'S 64°12'W, SW of Petermann Island, Graham Coast, was photographed from HMS *Protector*'s helicopters in March 1958 and so named because it heralds the approach to French Passage from the SE (APC, 1959a, p. 7; BA chart 3572, 12.viii.1960). *Arrecife Baeza*, so called by CAE, 1960–61, after Capt. Jorge Baeza Concha, Second-in-command of *Piloto Pardo* on the expedition (Chile. DNH, 1962, p. 176; IHA, 1974, p. 37).

*Heras, Glaciari Las*: see Keller Inlet.

*Heras, Península Las*: see Red Rock Ridge.

**Herbert Mountains** 80°20'S 25°30'W, in Shackleton Range to S of Slessor Glacier and Mount Sheffield, bounded to E by Bernhardt Heights, to S by Shotton Snowfield and to W by Gordon Glacier, and including from N to S Charpentier Pyramid, Maclaren Monolith, Venetz Peak and Mount Absalom (1 645 m), were partially surveyed by TAE in October 1957 and named after Sir Edwin Savory Herbert (later Baron Tang-

ley of Blackheath) (1899–1973), member of the Committee of Management and Chairman, Finance Committee, TAE; President of the Alpine Club, 1953–55 (APC, 1962, p. 16; DOS 610 sheet W 80 24/26, 1963). *Gory Kherbert* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 24). The mountains were photographed from the air by USN in 1967 and resurveyed from the ground by BAS from Halley, 1968–71.

**Herbert Plateau** 64°32'S 61°13'W, S of Hughes Bay and E of Charlotte Bay, Danco Coast, running NE–SW between The Catwalk and The Waist, and rising to c. 1 950 m, was surveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in November 1957; named after Walter William ("Wally") Herbert (b. 1934), FIDS assistant surveyor, "Hope Bay", 1956–58, who with L. Rice (*Rice Bas-tion*, q.v.) and others made the first survey sledge journey from Hope Bay to Reclus Peninsula via Detroit Plateau, this plateau and Foster Plateau; surveyor, NZ Antarctic Expedition, 1960–62; Leader, British Trans-Arctic Expedition, 1968–69, which made the first surface crossing of the Arctic Ocean from Point Barrow to Vesle Tavleøya, Svalbard (APC, 1960, p. 4; BA chart 3566, 25.viii.1961; BAS 250P sheet SQ 19–20/3, 1–DOS 1974). The plateau was photographed from the air by USN, 1968–69.

*Herbert Sidney, Paso*: see Herbert Sound.

**Herbert Sound** 63°54'S 57°39'W, between James Ross Island and Vega Island, with NW entrance between Cape Lachman and Cape Keltie, and SE entrance between The Naze and False Island Point, was roughly charted in its SE part as a bay by Ross, 6 January 1843; named *Sidney Herbert Bay* after Sidney Herbert, 1st Baron Herbert of Lea (1810–61), English statesman; First Secretary to the Admiralty, 1841–45, and Secretary at War, 1845–46, 1852–55 and 1859–61 (BA chart 1238, 1844; Ross, 1847a, p. 344). *Baie Sidney Herbert* (Vincendon-Dumoulin, atlas, 1847, Pl. 43). *Bahía Sidney Herbert* (Spain. DH chart 458, 1861). *Sidney Herbert Bai* (Friederichsen, 1895, Tafel 7 facing p. 304). *Bahía Sidney Kerber* [*sic*] ([Irizar], 1903, map facing p. 4). The feature was recharted as a sound by SwAE in October 1903. *Sidney Herbert-Bucht* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904b, Vol. 2, p. 147). *Détroit Sidney Herbert* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904c, map p. 232–33). *Sidney Herbert Sund* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904a, Del. 1, end map). *Sidney Herbert-Sundet* (Andersson, 1904b, p. 78). *Estrecho de Sidney Herbert* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904–05, Tomo 1, end map). *Sidney Herbert Sound* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1905, p. 311; BA chart 3205, 31.x.1921; 12.ii.1954; APC, 1955, p. 19). *Sidney Herbert-Strasse* (Nordenskjöld, 1905a, map p. 236). *Sidney-Herbert-Baai*, *Sidney-Herbert-Bocht* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1907, p. 47, 129). *Baja Sidney Herbert* (Duse, 1907, p. 48). *Estrecho de Sidney Hubert* [*sic*] (Nordenskjöld, [1907b], p. 95). *Chenal Sidney-Herbert* (Gourdon, 1908, p. 49). *Seno Sidney Herbert* (Riso Patron S., 1908, end map). *Sidney Herbert B.* (Nordenskjöld, 1911b, Fig. 20, p. 56). *Détroit de Sidney Herbert* (Charcot, 1912, Pl. 1). *Sydney* [*sic*] *-Herbert-Sund* (Nordenskjöld, 1913, p. 9). *Sidney Herbert S.* (HA chart, 1928). *Sydney Herb-ertsundet* (Aagaard, 1930, end map). *Sydney Herbert Sound* (USHO, 1943, p. 265). The sound was resurveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in 1945. *Herbert Sound* (USHO, 1947, p. 18; APC, 1960, p. 4; BA chart 3205, 23.xi.1962; BAS 250 sheet SP 21–22/13, 1–DOS 1974). *Paso Herbert Sidney* (Chile. DNH chart LI, 1947). *Estrecho Sidney Herbert* (Argentina. MM chart 103, 1949). *Sydney Herbert Bay*, referring to Ross's original naming (James, 1949, p. 48). *Paso Sidney Herbert*

(Chile. DNH chart L, 1951). *Estrecho Azopardo*, so called by AAE after Coronel de Marina Juan Bautista Azopardo (1772–1848), who fought for Argentina in the war against Brazil in 1824 (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 321; Pierrou, 1970, p. 179). *Canal Sidney Herbert* (Chile. DNH chart 1400, 1961; IHA, 1974, p. 259). The sound was further surveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay", 1960–61.

**Hercules Inlet** 80°04'S 79°00'W, inlet of Ronne Ice Shelf on S side of Skytrain Ice Rise, with its NW extremity lying outside BAT, was photographed from the air by USN in 1961, 1962 and 1964, and mapped from air photographs by USGS in 1966; named after the US LC-130 Hercules turbo-prop aircraft, made by Lockheed Aircraft Corporation and used extensively on USARP for load carrying and photographic flights (USGS sheet SU 16–20/2, 1967; APC, 1974, p. 4; USGS satellite image map Ellsworth Mountains, 1976; BAS sheet Misc. 2, 1981).

*Herdman, Cabo*: see Herdman, Cape.

**Herdman, Cape** 72°36'S 60°36'W, S entrance point of Violante Inlet, Black Coast, was photographed from the air by USAS in 1940 and by RARE in 1947; surveyed by FIDS–RARE from "Stonington Island" in November 1947; called in error *Cape Reynolds* (*Mount Reynolds*, q.v.) (Ronne, 1948b, map p. 357); in association with the names of Antarctic oceanographers grouped in this area, named *Cape Herdman* after Henry Francis Porter Herdman (1901–67), British oceanographer and member of the scientific staff of DI, 1924–49; Discovery, 1925–27, and *Discovery II*, 1929–31, 1933–35, 1937–39 and 1950–51; with the National Institute of Oceanography, 1949–67 (BA chart 3175, 12.xi.1954; APC, 1955, p. 11; DCS 601 sheet 72 60, 1956; USGS sketch map Palmer Land (North Part), 1979). *Cabo Herdman* (Argentina. MM chart 121, 1957; Pierrou, 1970, p. 421; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 151). *Cabo Reynolds*, as rejected name (Argentina. MM, 1957b, p. 5). *Mys Kherdmen* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961).

*Herdman(n) Rocks, Rocas*: see Herdman Rocks.

**Herdman Rocks** 60°41'S 44°20'W, rising 15 m above sea level NE of Cape Dundas, Laurie Island, may have been sighted by Weddell, 22 January 1823; were charted by FAE, 1837–40, in 1838 and recharted by DI in 1933; named after H. F. P. Herdman (*Cape Herdman*, q.v.) (BA chart 1775, 17.viii.1934; APC, 1955, p. 11). *Herdmann* [*sic*] *Rocks* (France. SHM, 1937, p. 387). *Rocas Herdman* (Argentina. MM, 1945, p. 278; Pierrou, 1970, p. 422).

**Heritage Range** 79°45'S 83°00'W, S part of Ellsworth Mountains rising to c. 2 000 m, so named in reference to the theme of the American heritage (USBGN, 1961, p. 25; 1981, p. 378) and so accepted for use in British official publications, falls outside the BAT, but has been shown on some earlier maps and charts as partly within the BAT (e.g. USAF chart GNC 26, 1961; NGS map, 1963).

*Hermelo, Isla*: see Delta Island.

**Hermes Glacier** 68°59'S 65°12'W, flowing W into Weyerhaeuser Glacier, N central Palmer Land, was surveyed by FIDS from "Stonington Island" in January 1960; because the glacier provided a route out of the mountains to the NE, named after Hermes, son of Zeus, messenger of the gods and god of roads in Greek mythology (APC, 1962, p. 16; DOS 610 sheet W 68 64, 1963; USGS sketch map Palmer Land (North Part), 1979). This name initiated the idea of naming other features in the area after Greek gods.

*Hermilo, Isla*: see Delta Island.

**Hermit Island** 64°48'S 64°02'W, SE of Bonaparte Point, Anvers Island, was surveyed by FIDS from "Arthur Harbour", 1956–57; so named because a FIDS surveyor from the station spent some time alone on the island in January 1957 making observations (APC, 1959a, p. 7; BA chart 3572, 12.viii.1960).

*Hermosilla, Punta*: see Maruja, Punta.

**Hernán, Caleta** 64°54'S 62°52'W, on N side of Skontorp Cove, Paradise Harbour, Danco Coast, was so called by AAE, 1951–52, probably after a member of the expedition (Argentina. MM, 1956, p. 80; Pierrou, 1970, p. 423).

*Hernández, Glaciar*: see Johnston Glacier.

**Hero Bay** 62°31'S 60°28'W, between Cape Shirreff and Williams Point, N Livingston Island, was roughly charted by the nineteenth-century sealers, 1820–24; called in error *Blythe B.* (HA chart, 1928); recharted by DI, 1933–34, and called, again in error, *Blythe Bay* (q.v.) (BA chart 3175, 1934; APC, 1955, p. 5). *Bahía Blythe* (Argentina. IGM map, 1946; Pierrou, 1970, p. 207; Chile, IHA, 1974, p. 49). Following air photography by FIDASE and ground survey by FIDS, 1956–58, the name *Blythe Bay* was returned to the original feature named, and the present feature was renamed *Hero Bay* after the American sloop *Hero* (Capt. N. B. Palmer, *Palmer Coast*, q.v.), one of the ships of Pendleton's sealing fleet in the South Shetland Islands, 1820–21, which made at least three circumnavigations of Livingston Island and from which Half Moon Island and Yankee Harbour were discovered, November–December 1820 (APC, 1959a, p. 4; BA chart 3205, 23.xi.1962). *Zaliv Blayt*, referring to W half of bay only (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). *Hero (Blythe) Bay* (BA, 1961, p. 233). *Zaliv Khiro* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 24).

*Hero (Blythe) Bay*: see Hero Bay.

**Heroína, Caleta** 64°22'S 61°25'W, on W side of Valdivia Point, Hughes Bay, Danco Coast, was so called by AAE after the Argentine frigate of the 1948–49 season (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter H).

*Heroína, Islote*: see Heroine Island.

**Heroine Island** 63°24'S 54°36'W, NE–most of *Danger Islands* (q.v.) off SE Joinville Island, was called *Islote Ercilla* by CAE after Alonso de Ercilla y Zúñiga (1533–94), Spanish author of *La Araucana* (Madrid, 1569), in which work Antarctica is mentioned (Chile. IHA, NM 147/1977); also called *Islote Heroína*, by AAE, 1948–49, after the expedition ship (Argentina. MM, NM 106/15.ix.1977); named *Heroine Island* (APC, 1982, p. 3).

**Hero Inlet** 64°47'S 64°04'W, SE of Gamage Point, Anvers Island, was surveyed by FIDS from "Arthur Harbour", 1956–58; following the work of USARP personnel from "Palmer Station" on the N side of the inlet from 1965, named after US RV *Hero* which on her first voyage to the Antarctic reached the station, 24 December 1968; the inlet is used as a turning basin in docking (APC, 1975, p. 4; BA, 1976, p. 3).

*Herradura, Caleta*: see Lystad Bay.

*Herradura, Isla*: see Forge Islands or Horseshoe Island.

*Herradura, Islas*: see Forge Islands.

*Herrera, Cabo, Cap*: see Errera, Cape.

**Herring Nunataks** 83°12'S 51°22'W, rising to c. 1 620 m on W side of Forrestal Range, Pensacola Mountains, were photographed from the air by USN in 1964 and surveyed from the ground by USGS, 1965–66; named after Earl F. Herring, USN, aviation storekeeper, Squadron VX–6, "Ellsworth Station", winter 1957 (USGS sheet SU 21–25/14, 1969; APC, 1974, p. 4).

**Herrington Hill** 66°15'S 66°42'W, rising to c. 200 m on E side 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 Lovic Pierce Herrington (b. 1907), American physiologist who specialized in the reactions of the human body to cold (APC, 1960, p. 4; BAS 250P sheet SQ 19–20/10, 1–DOS 1979). *Harrington [sic] Hill* (BA, 1961, p. 191).

*Herrstom, Isla*: see Long Island.

*Herrstrom, Île*: see Herrström Insel.

**Herrström Insel** c. 63°48'S 57°55'W, between Cape Lachman and Bibby Point, James Ross Island, was reported in this position by SwAE in 1903 and named after O. Herrström, Swedish master builder who assisted SwAE financially (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904b, Vol. 2, first end map). *Herrströms [sic] Ön* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904a, Del. 1, end map). *Herrström Island* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1905, map facing p. 316). *Île Herrstrom* (Charcot, 1912, Pl. 1). *Herrstrom Island* (BA chart 3205, 31.x.1921; 2.ix.1938). *Herrstrom Islet* (BA, 1930, p. 78). Survey by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in December 1945 showed that no island exists anywhere near the reported position. *Isla Herrstrom* (Chile. DNH chart L, 1947). *Isla Herrström* (Argentina. MM chart 103, 1949). *Islote Hersström [sic]* (Argentina. MM chart 124, 1957). *Islote Herrström* (Argentina. MM, 1958b, p. 183).

*Herrstro(ö)m, Isla*: see Herrström Island or Long Island.

*Herrstro(ö)m Island, Islet, Islote*: see Herrström Insel.

**Herschel, Cape** 64°04'S 61°02'W, NE entrance point of Hughes Bay, dividing Davis Coast from Danco Coast, was roughly charted by Foster in January–February 1829, when the name *Mount Herschel* was applied to the later named *Mount Pénaud* (q.v.) to ESE of the cape, after Sir John Frederick William Herschel (1792–1871), British astronomer and member of the Royal Society Committee which prepared instructions for the voyage of Foster's ship HMS *Chanticleer*, 1828–31; son of Sir F. W. Herschel (*Herschel Heights*, q.v.); further charted by BeAE, 24 January 1898, when the name *Cap von Sterneck* was applied to *Sterneck Island* (q.v.) to S of the cape; further charted by SwAE in 1902 and erroneously called *Kap von Steineck [sic]* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904b, Vol. 2, p. 115), *Cape von Steineck* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1905, p. 402) or *Kap Wengersgaard* (*Wengersgaard Point*, q.v.) (K. Andersson, 1905, Karte 1 following p. 58); erroneously called *Cap Charles* (*Charles Point*, q.v.) by FAE, 1908–10 (Charcot, 1912, Pl. 1). *Guvonor [sic] Point*, probably after the whaling ship *Gouvernøren I* (*Gouvernøren Harbour*, q.v.) (Johannessen, chart, [1919–20]). *Cape Charles* (Lester, 1920–22a, Vol. 1, p. 44; BA chart 3205, 2.ix.1938; [recorded as erroneous application] Gould, 1941, footnote p. 239). *Kapp Wengersgaard* (Aagaard, 1930, end map). *Guvonor [sic] Point* (Bagshawe, 1939, end-paper map 1). *Cape von Sterneck (Cape Charles)* (USHO, 1943, p. 112). *Cape von Sterneck* (USAAF chart 1762, 1946). *Cape Sterneck* (USBGN, 1947, p. 238; BA chart 3205, 23.ix.1949; APC, 1955, p. 20; USBGN, 1981, p. 816). *Cabo Carlos* (Chile. DNH chart LI, 1947). *Cape Sterneck (Charles)* (BA, 1948, p. 170). *Cabo Charles* (Argentina. MM chart 106, 1949). *Cabo Teniente Vivot*, after Tte Mario Justo Vivot, of the Argentine Navy, a member of aircrew on FATA operations who died on active service (Argentina. MM chart 128, 1957; Pierrou, 1970, p. 687). *Charles* (Argentina. MM chart OO(b), 1954). Following air photography by FIDASE, 1956–57, and further study of BeAE records showing that the name of Ster-

- neck was originally applied to Sterneck Island, the name of Herschel was transferred to the present feature. *Cape Herschel* (APC, 1960, p. 4; BA chart 3560, 7.iv.1961; BAS 250 sheet SQ 19-20/4, 1-DOS 1974). *Charles Point* (USHO, 1961, p. 146). *Mys Shterneck* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). *Cabo Sterneck* (Chile. DNH chart 1400, 1961; IHA, 1974, p. 268). *Punta Charles*, as rejected name (Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 268).
- Herschel Heights** 71°53'S 69°38'W, rising to c. 1 020 m and including *Mimas Peak* (q.v.), W of Saturn Glacier, Alexander Island, were surveyed by BAS from "Fossil Bluff", 1961-73; in association with the glacier, named after Sir Frederick William Herschel (1738-1822), who discovered Enceladus (*Enceladus Nunataks*, q.v.) and Mimas, satellites of Saturn; father of Sir J. F. W. Herschel (*Cape Herschel*, q.v.) (APC, 1975, p. 4; BAS 250P sheet SR 19-20/13, 2-DOS 1984).
- Herschell, Mo(u)nt*: see Pénaud, Mount.
- Herschel, Monte, Mount*: see Pénaud, Mount.
- Hersilia, Caleta*: see Hersilia Cove.
- Hersilia Cove** 62°38'S 61°13'W, at NE end of Rugged Island, off New Plymouth, Livingston Island, was charted by Capt. J. P. Sheffield (*Cape Sheffield*, q.v.) and named after his ship, the brig *Hersilia* from Stonington, which visited the South Shetland Islands, 1819-20 and 1820-21, and used this cove for anchorage (Palmer, 1820-21; Fanning, 1834, p. 431; [incorrectly indicated on S coast of Rugged Island] USHO, 1943, p. 101; [correctly shown] APC, 1959a, p. 7; DOS 610 sheet W 62 60, 1968). *South Beach*, presumably in error for *South Beaches* (q.v.) (Hobbs, 1939a, p. 40). *Caleta Hezsilia* [sic], *Caleta Hersilia*, referring to a cove on S side of Rugged Island (Argentina. MM chart YPSILON, [1954]; 127, 1957). The cove was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956-57, and surveyed from the ground by FIDS, 1958-59. *Caleta Hersilia* (Argentina. MM, 1958b, p. 82; Pierrou, 1970, p. 425; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 151).
- Hersström, Islote*: see Herrström Insel.
- Hersströms Ön*: see Herrström Insel.
- Hertha, Île, -Insel, Island*: see Hertha Nunatak.
- Hertha Nunatak** 65°09'S 59°59'W, one of the *Seal Nunataks* (q.v.), Oscar II Coast, rising to 225 m above Larsen Ice Shelf, was discovered and roughly charted by Larsen, 11 December 1893; named *Hertha-Insel* by J. Petersen after the Norwegian sealing ship *Hertha* (Capt. C. J. Evensen, *Cape Evensen*, q.v.), of NWE, 1893-94 (Petersen, 1895a, p. 264). *Île Hertha* (Gerlache, 1900a, map p. 411). *Hertha Island* (BA chart 1238, iii.1901). The feature was further surveyed from the ground by SwAE, 8 October 1902, and found to be a nunatak. *Hertha-Nunatak*, *Nunatak Hertha*, *Herthas Nunatak* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904b, Vol. 1, p. 239; 1904a, Del. 1, end map; 1904c, map p. 232-33). *Hertha Nunatak* (BA chart 3205, 31.x.1921; APC, 1955, p. 11; DOS 610 sheet W 65 58, 1961). *Roca Hertha* (Chile. DNH chart LI, 1947). *Nunatak Hertha* (Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 152).
- Hertha, Nunatak, Roca*: see Hertha Nunatak.
- Herthas Nunatak*: see Hertha Nunatak.
- Hertog Ernst Bocht*: see Vahsel Bay.
- Hertug Ernst Bay*: see Vahsel Bay.
- Hervé, Anse, Caleta*: see Hervé Cove.
- Hervé Cove** 62°11'S 58°32'W, S side of Ezcurra Inlet, E of Mon-simet Cove, Admiralty Bay, King George Island, was charted by FAE, 1908-10, in December 1909 and named *Anse Hervé* after a sailor in the FAE ship *Pourquoi-Pas?* (Charcot, 1912, Pl. 1). *Hervé Cove* (BA chart 3213, 14.i.1929; APC, 1955, p. 11; BA chart 1774, 14.ix.1962). *Herve* [sic] *Cove* (USHO, 1943, p. 93; BA chart 1774, 9.vii.1948). *Caleta Hervé* (Chile. DNH chart 502, 1947; Pierrou, 1970, p. 425; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 152). The cove was photographed from the air by FIDASE in 1956.
- Hervéou, Cabo*: see Hervéou Point.
- Hervéou Point** 65°04'S 64°04'W, W point of Booth Island and NW entrance point of Salpêtrière Bay, Graham Coast, was charted by FAE, 1903-05, in 1904 and named *Pointe Hervéou* after F. Hervéou, a sailor in the FAE ship *Français* (Charcot, 1906b, map p. 74 and p. 473). *Point Herveou* (USHO, 1943, p. 136). *Punta Hervéou* (Argentina. MM chart 106, 1949; Pierrou, 1970, p. 426; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 152). *Hervéou Point* (USBGN, 1956, p. 158; APC, 1959a, p. 7). The point was photographed from the air by FIDASE in 1956. *Cabo Hervéou* (Chile. DNH, 1962, p. 175).
- Hervéou, Point(e), Punta*: see Hervéou Point.
- Herzog Ernst Bay, -Bucht*: see Vahsel Bay.
- Hesperus Nunatak** 71°31'S 69°21'W, rising to c. 1 035 m on SE side of Satellite Snowfield, W of Venus Glacier, Alexander Island, was surveyed by BAS from "Fossil Bluff", 1961-73; in association with the glacier, named after Hesperus, the evening star or Venus (APC, 1975, p. 4; BAS 250P sheet SR 19-20/13, 2-DOS 1984).
- Hess, Glaciär, Glacier*: see Hess Inlet.
- Hess Inlet** 67°12'S 65°08'W, between Battle Point and Mamelon Point, Foyn Coast, following survey by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in December 1947 and in association with the names of glaciologists grouped in this area, the name *Hess Glacier* was applied to the glacier flowing SE into the inlet, after Hans Hess (1864-1940), German glaciologist who first measured glacier flow at depth; author of *Die Gletscher* (Braunschweig, 1904), a monograph on all aspects of glaciers (BA chart 3570, 4.vii.1954; APC, 1955, p. 11; DCS 601 sheet 67 64, 1955). *Glaciär Hess* (Argentina. MM chart 110, 1957). *Lednik Khessa* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). The area was resurveyed by BAS from "Stonington Island", 1963-64, and photographed from the air by USN in 1968. Study of the air photographs showed that the glacier is a minor feature and the name of Hess was transferred to the inlet. *Hess Inlet* (APC, 1982, p. 3).
- Hess Mountains** 72°00'S 62°30'W, rising to c. 1 500 m at head of Hilton Inlet, Black Coast, W of Dietz Bluff and bounded to N by Gruening Glacier, to W by Runcorn Glacier, and to S by Beaumont Glacier, were 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 Dr Harry Hammond Hess (1906-69), American geologist; Professor of Geology, Princeton University, NJ, 1948-69 (USGS sketch map Palmer Land (North Part), 1979; APC, 1980, p. 4; BAS sheet Misc. 2, 1981).
- Hesteskoøya*: see Horseshoe Island.
- Hectoria Fiord*: see Hectoria Glacier.
- Hetty Rock** 62°40'S 60°44'W, the largest of several rocks off John Beach, Walker Bay, Livingston Island, was charted by DI in 1935 and called descriptively *Low Rock* (DI chart, [1935a]); following air photography by FIDASE and ground survey by FIDS, 1956-58, named *Hetty Rock* in association with *Bond Point* (q.v.) to WSW after the sealing ship *Hetty* (Capt. R. Bond) of London, which operated in the South

Shetland Islands, 1820–21 (APC, 1959a, p. 7; DOS 610 sheet W 62 60, 1968). *Hetty Rocks*, referring to the group of rocks (BA, 1974, p. 169).

*Hetty Rocks*: see Hetty Rock.

Heynen, Bahía 64°09'S 58°16'W, N arm of Röhss Bay, James Ross Island, N of Flatcap Point, was so called by AAE after a corporal in the Argentine Air Force (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter H).

*Heywood, Îles, Inseln, Isla*: see Heywood Island.

**Heywood Island** 62°19'S 59°41'W, largest of several islands WNW of Catharina Point, Robert Island, was roughly charted by Powell, 1821–22, when the name *Heywood's Islands* (Powell, chart, 1822a) or *Heywood's Isles* (Powell, 1822b, p. 5; Foster and Kendall, chart, 1829a) was applied collectively to the present feature, Cornwall Island and the islands forming Clothier Harbour, after Capt. Peter Heywood, RN (1773–1831), commanding HMS *Nereus* off the E coast of South America, 1810–13; formerly a midshipman in HMS *Bounty* (Capt. W. Bligh, RN), 1786–89, who was detained by the mutineers in the ship, then court-martialled and convicted of mutiny on his return to England from Tahiti in 1792, but later pardoned unconditionally. *Îles Heywood* (Eyriès and Malte-Brun, 1823, map facing p. 237). *Îles Heywood's* (Powell, 1824a, map facing p. 5). *Powels* [sic] *Islands*, referring to the above group together with other islands and rocks off N Robert Island as far E as Mellona Rocks, after Capt. G. Powell (*Powell Island*, q.v.) (Weddell, 1825a, map facing p. 132). *Powels Inseln* (Weddell, 1827, third end map). *Heywood Islands* (BA chart 1238, 1844; Nelson and others, chart, 1935b; BA chart 3205, 25.iii.1937; APC, 1955, p. 11; BA chart 3205, 15.iii.1957). *Islas Heywood* (Spain. DH chart 458, 1861). *Heywood Inseln* (Friederichsen, 1895, Tafel 7 facing p. 304). *Heywood Öyane* (HA chart, 1928). The group of islands N of Robert Island, then named *Heywood Islands*, was recharted by DI, 1934–35, when the name *Hummock Island* was applied descriptively to the largest island, as defined above (Nelson and others, chart, 1935b; BA chart 3205, 25.iii.1937; APC, 1955, p. 12; BA chart 3205, 15.iii.1957). *Heywoods Is.*, referring to the group of islands (Hobbs, 1939a, p. 41). The following names refer to the largest island. *Haywood* [sic] *Island* (USAAF chart [LR–74], 1942). *Heywood Island* (USAAF chart [LR–] 74, 1943). *Isla Hummock* (Argentina. IGM map, 1946; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 157). *Isla Colina* [translation of English name] (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 211). The island was photographed from the air by FIDASE in 1956. *Isla de la Colina* (Argentina. MM chart 138, 1957; Pierrou, 1970, p. 254). *Isla Heywood* (Argentina. MM, 1957a, p. 60). *Islotes Heywood*, referring to the group of islands (Argentina. MM chart 138, 1957; Pierrou, 1970, p. 426; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 152). *Isla Hummok* [sic], as rejected name for the largest island (Argentina. MM, 1957b, p. 3). *Islote de la Collina* (Armando Caballero and Fourcade, 1958, end map). *Isole Heywood*, *Isola Hummock* (Zavatti, 1958, Tav. 9). Following study of air photographs, the largest island was re-named *Heywood Island* and the name *Heywood Islands* for the group of islands was deleted (APC, 1962, p. 16; BA chart 1774, 14.ix.1962).

*Heywood Islands, Islas*: see Heywood Island.

*Heywood, Islotes*: see Heywood Island or Mellona Rocks.

*Heywood, Isole*: see Heywood Island.

**Heywood Lake** 60°41'S 45°37'W, N–most lake in Three Lakes Valley, Signy Island, following biological work by BAS up to

1973, was named after Dr Ronald Barry Heywood (b. 1937), BAS biologist from 1961; limnologist, Signy, 1962–63 and 1970–71, who initiated a long-term study of this lake; chief scientist, BAS offshore biological programme from 1978; Deputy Director, BAS, from 1988 (APC, 1975, p. 4; DOS 210 Signy Island sheet, 1975). A BAS refuge hut was established on the NE shore of the lake, c. 1970.

*Heywood Öyane*: see Heywood Island.

*Heywood('s), Îles, Is., Islands, Isles*: see Heywood Island.

*Hezsilia, Caleta*: see Hersilia Cove.

*H. Hansen, Cape*: see Hansen, Cape.

*H. Hansen Pynten*: see Meier Point.

**Hibbert Rock** 67°46'S 69°02'W, awash on NW side of Quest Channel, WSW of Adelaide, was charted by an RN Hydrographic Survey Unit from *John Biscoe* in 1963 and named after William Hibbert (b. 1921), Second Engineer in *John Biscoe*, 1957–63 (BA, 1963, p. 13; APC, 1964, p. 3; BA chart 3577, 14.viii.1964).

*Hidalgo, Bahía*: see False Bay (Anvers island).

**Hidden Bay** 65°03'S 63°47'W, between Cape Renard and Eclipse Point, Danco Coast, was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57, and following the work of an RN Hydrographic Survey Unit from *John Biscoe*, 1956–57, named descriptively, the bay being hidden from the N by Screen Islands (APC, 1959a, p. 7; BA chart 3572, 12.viii.1960). *Bahía Escondida* [translation of English name] (Chile. DNH chart 1502, 1962; IHA, 1974, p. 117). *Bahía Paraná*, so called by AAE after the brigantine *Paraná* of the Argentine National Squadron (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter P).

**Hidden Lake** 64°02'S 58°18'W, S of Holluschickie Bay, James Ross Island, was surveyed by FIDS from “Hope Bay” in December 1945 and named descriptively, the lake being obscured by surrounding high land (APC, 1955, p. 12; BAS 250 sheet SQ 21–22/1 (Ext.), 1–DOS 1974). *Lago Escondido* [translation of English name] (Cordini, 1955, p. 64). An Argentine refuge hut, called “*San Juan*” [= St John], was established to SW of the lake by personnel from “*Esperanza*”, 9 October 1959. “*Refugio San Juan*” (Pierrou, 1970, p. 650). *Lago Hiden* [sic] (Malagnino and others, 1978, map p. 491).

*Hidden Lake Bay*: see Holluschickie Bay.

**Hidden Valley** 61°29'S 55°33'W, running N–S on S side of Gibbs Island, was so called by JSEEIG (Furse, 1979, map p. 88).

*Hiden, Lago*: see Hidden Lake.

*Hielo, Morro (del)*: see Ice Bluff.

**High Island** 60°35'S 46°40'W, the largest and highest (960 m) of the Inaccessible Islands, South Orkney Islands, was charted by DI in 1933 and so called descriptively (Marr, 1935, p. 376 and Pl. 24; Mansfield, 1958, p. 3). *Île Sud* (France. SHM, 1937, p. 390).

**High, Mount** 73°34'S 62°05'W, highest (1 600 m) of the *Werner Mountains* (q.v.), Lassiter Coast, was named after Harvey W. High, USASA commissary man, “South Pole Station”, winter 1967 (USGS sketch map Ellsworth Land–Palmer Land, 1969; APC, 1975, p. 4).

*High Peak*: see Camber, Mount or Pardo Ridge.

*High, Pico*: see Camber, Mount.

*High Point, Punta*: see Edinburgh Hill.

**High Style** 60°35'S 45°30'W, pass at c. 460 m between Iceberg Bay and Ommaney Bay, Coronation Island, was surveyed by FIDS from Signy, 1948–49, and so named descriptively (APC, 1955, p. 12; DOS 510 South Orkney Islands, West Sheet, 1963); further surveyed by FIDS from Signy, 1956–58.



**Highton Glacier** 61°14'S 54°03'W, on E coast of Clarence Island, S of Sugarloaf Island, flowing NE, was photographed from the air by FIDASE in 1957; following field work by JSEEIG, 1976–77, called *Stamina Glacier* from the stamina needed to cross it (Highton in Furse, 1979, map p. 130); later named *Highton Glacier* after Cdr John Ernest Highton, RN (b. 1935), Deputy Leader of the expedition and in charge of the group on Clarence Island (APC, 1980, p. 4).

*Hij. Sjögren, Ensenada:* see Sjögren Glacier.

**Hildegard, Punta** 63°19'S 57°55'W, on E coast of Kopaitic Island, off Cape Legoupil, Trinity Peninsula, was so called by CAE (Chile. DNH chart 503, 1948; IHA, 1974, p. 153).

**Hill Bay** 64°10'S 62°09'W, between Spallanzani Point and Mitchell Point, E Brabant Island, was roughly surveyed by an RN Hydrographic Survey Unit from *John Biscoe*, 1951–52, and further surveyed by FIDS from *Norsel* in April 1955; named after Lieut. Cdr Leonard Charles Hill, RNR (b. 1908), who served with DI as a ship's officer in *William Scoresby*, 1931, and in *Discovery II*, 1931–33, 1933–35, (in command) 1935–37 and 1937–39 (APC, 1958, p. 5; BA chart 3560, 7.iv.1961); photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57.

*Hill, Cabo, Cape:* see Hill, Mount.

**Hill Glacier** 73°03'S 75°40'W, on Spaatz Island flowing W into Stange Sound, English Coast, was photographed from the air by USN, 1965–66, and mapped from air photographs by USGS; named after Lennie J. Hill, USGS topographic engineer, Marie Byrd Land survey party, 1967–68 (USGS sketch map Bryan Coast–Ellsworth Land, 1968; APC, 1975, p. 4).

**Hillier Moss** 60°44'S 45°36'W, between Gourlay Peninsula and McLeod Glacier, Signy Island, following biological work by BAS up to 1973 was named after Dr Edward Richard Hillier (b. 1940), BAS Station Commander and medical officer, Signy, 1967–68; the term moss is used in the sense of peat-bog (APC, 1975, p. 4; DOS 210 Signy Island sheet, 1973).

*Hill, Monte:* see Hill, Mount.

**Hill, Mount** 70°56'S 61°40'W, rising to 900 m on Imshaug Peninsula, Black Coast, SW of Cape Sharbonneau, was photographed from the air and roughly mapped from the ground by USAS in 1940, when because of poor visibility it was thought to be a cape, marking the S limit of *Lehrke Inlet* (q.v.), and Cape Sharbonneau was thought to be an island; named *Cape Hill* after Archie C. Hill, cook at USAS "East Base" (USAAF chart [LR-74], 1942); following survey by FIDS–RARE from "Stonington Island" in November 1947, renamed *Mount Hill* (Ronne, 1949, map p. 249; APC, 1955, p. 12; DCS 601 sheet 70 60, 1955; BAS 250 sheet SR 19–20/12, 1–DOS 1976). *Cabo Hill* (Argentina. MM chart 110, 1949). *Monte Hill* (Argentina. MM chart N–"P"–1, 1952; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 153). *Monte Colina* [translation of English personal name] (Argentina. MM chart 121, 1954). *Gora Khill* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). The mountain was photographed from the air by USN in 1966 and resurveyed from the ground by BAS from "Stonington Island" in 1973.

**Hill Nunatak** 84°00'S 54°45'W, rising to c. 1 450 m on S side of Iroquois Plateau, 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; in association with the names of other crew members grouped in the area, named after CPO Jack O. Hill, USN, aerial photographer on the flight ([shown in c. 84°35'S 52°00'W] NGS map, 1957b; USBGN, 1960, p. 4; [correctly shown] USGS sheet SU 21–25/13, 1969; APC, 1974, p. 4).

*Nunatak Khill* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). The nunatak was surveyed from the ground by USGS and rephotographed from the air by USN, 1963–64.

*Hilton, Bahía, Bay, -Bukten, Ensenada:* see Hilton Inlet.

**Hilton Inlet** 71°58'S 61°40'W, between Cape Knowles and Cape Darlington, Black Coast, was roughly surveyed from the ground by USAS from its "East Base" in December 1940 and named *Hilton Bay* after Donald C. Hilton, surveyor with the USAS sledge party ([in 71°50'S 61°00'W] USAAF chart [LR-74], 1942; Ronne, 1945, map. p. 14); also photographed from the air by USAS in December 1940 (USHO, 1943, upper photograph p. 275), but owing to an error in navigation on the flight the inlet was located c. 40'S of its true position and was not identified with the feature seen by the sledge party. *Bahía Hilton* (Chile. DNH chart [no number], 1947; Pierrou, 1970, p. 427). The inlet was resurveyed by FIDS–RARE from "Stonington Island" in December 1947 and identified as the feature named by the USAS sledge party. *Hilton-Bukten* (Rønne, 1950b, p. 132). *Hilton Inlet* (BA chart 3175, 12.xi.1954; APC 1955, p. 12; DCS 601 sheets 71 60, 1955 and 72 60, 1956; BAS 250 sheet SR 19–20/16, 1–DOS 1976; USGS sketch map Palmer Land (North Part), 1979). *Bukhta Khilton* (Baranov and others, 1954, map p. 283). *Ensenada Hilton* (Argentina. MM, 1958c, p. 192; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 153). *Zaliv Khilton* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). *Ledyanoy Zaliv Khilton* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 24). The inlet was photographed from the air by USN in 1966 and surveyed from the ground by BAS from "Stonington Island" in 1973.

**Himalia Ridge** 70°50'S 68°27'W, running E–W on the N side of Ganymede Heights, NE of Jupiter Glacier, 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 70 68, 1960; Elliott, 1974, Fig 11, p. 109); following geological work in the area by BAS, 1983–84, named after Himalia a satellite of Jupiter, in association with the glacier (APC, 1986, p. 3).

**Hinckley Rock** 83°04'S 55°14'W, rising to 1 135 m at N end of Neptune Range, Pensacola Mountains, was surveyed from the ground by USGS and photographed from the air by USN, 1963–64; named after Neil Hinckley, USAF, survival specialist with USAF Electronic Test Unit, Pensacola Mountains, summer 1957–58 (USGS sheet SU 21–25/13, 1969; APC, 1974, p. 4).

**Hindson, Mount** 64°49'S 63°41'W, rising to 815 m NNE of Cape Lancaster, SE Anvers Island, was surveyed from the E by FIDS from "Port Lockroy" in 1944; called *Monte Ancla* [= anchor mountain] by AAE, possibly in reference to its use as an anchor bearing (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 268; Pierrou, 1970, p. 164); resurveyed by FIDS from "Arthur Harbour" in 1955 and named *Mount Hindson* after William John Hindson (b. 1935), FIDS assistant surveyor, "Arthur Harbour", 1955–56 (APC, 1958, p. 5; BA chart 3572, 25.vii.1958). *Mount Ancla* (USBGN, 1965, p. 92).

*Hinks, Cabo:* see Hinks, Cape.

**Hinks, Cape** 69°10'S 63°10'W, NW entrance point of Stefansson Sound, Wilkins Coast, was photographed from the air on 20 December 1928 by Wilkins who appears to have regarded it as part of his *Finley Islands* (*Finley Heights*, q.v.) (Wilkins, 1929, Fig. 30, p. 368); further photographed from the air by Ellsworth, 21 November 1935 (Joerg, 1937, Fig. 8, p. 437); following comparison of Wilkins' and Ellsworth's photographs, shown as NE extremity of Joerg's *Finley Peninsula* (*Finley*

*Heights*, q.v.) in c. 69°25'S 62°30'W (Joerg, 1937, map facing p. 444); further photographed from the air and surveyed from the ground by USAS in 1940 (USHO, 1943, photograph facing p. 272); called *Cape Cross*, probably after Dr Allan S. Cross (*Mount Cross*, q.v.) and shown in 69°12'S 63°07'W (USAAF chart [LR-74], 1942). *Cabo Cross* (Chile. DNH chart I, 1947). The name *Cape Hinks* was later applied to the whole E side of Finley Heights, after Arthur Robert Hinks (1873–1945), British astronomer and geographer; Secretary of the RGS, 1915–45, “who undertook in his published studies to reconcile the explorations of Wilkins, Ellsworth, Rymill, and the United States Antarctic Service expedition in the general area of Stefansson Strait [Stefansson Sound]” (USBGN, 1947, p. 179). Following resurvey by FIDS–RARE from “Stonington Island” in November 1947, the name *Cape Hinks* was restricted to the feature defined above (BA chart 3175, 12.xi.1954; APC, 1955, p. 12; DCS 601 sheet 69 62, 1955; USBGN, 1956, p. 159; USGS sketch map Palmer Land (North Part), 1979). *Cabo Hinks* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 327; Pierrou, 1970, p. 427; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 153). *Cape (Cross) Hinks* (USHO, 1960, p. 336). *Mys Khinks* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961).

**Hinks Channel** 67°16'S 67°37'W, in N part of Laubeuf Fjord separating Day Island from Wyatt Island and Arrowsmith Peninsula, Loubet Coast, was roughly charted by BGLE in July 1936 (Rymill, 1938a, map facing p. 496); resurveyed by FIDS from “Stonington Island” in September 1948 and named after A. R. Hinks (*Cape Hinks*, q.v.) (APC, 1955, p. 12; BA chart 3570, 21.ix.1957).

**Hippocrates Glacier** 64°22'S 62°21'W, flowing SE into Buls 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 Hippocrates (c. 460–377 BC), Greek physician and author of works on medicine, who also established a professional code of medical conduct (APC, 1960, p. 5; BA chart 3566, 25.viii.1961; BAS 250 sheet SQ 19–20/4, 1–DOS 1974).

*Hippolyte, Cap(e)*: see Hippolyte Point.

**Hippolyte Point** 64°40'S 63°07'W, NE point of Lion Island off Anvers Island, was roughly charted by BeAE, 8 February 1898, when a landing was made near the point (Lecointe, 1900a, p. 33); named *Cap Hippolyte* after Comte Hippolyte d'Ursel (*d'Ursel Point*, q.v.) (Lecointe, map, 1899; 1900a, map facing p. 132). *Cape Hippolyte* (Cook, 1900, map p. xx). *Cape Hyppolyte [sic]* (Arctowski, 1901b, map facing p. 464). The point was roughly resurveyed by FIDS from *Norsel* in April 1955 and photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57. *Hippolyte Point* (APC, 1958, p. 5; BA chart 3566, 16.x.1959). *Punta Hippolyte* (Chile. DNH chart 1501, 1962; IHA, 1974, p. 153).

*Hippolyte, Punta*: see Hippolyte Point.

**Hirart, Monte** 65°45'S 64°22'W, rising to c. 600 m on E side of Bigo Bay, Graham Coast, was so called by AAE after a sailor in the Argentine corvette *Uruguay*, 1904–05 (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter H).

**Hirman, Mount** 75°58'S 72°46'W, S-most of the *Behrendt Mountains* (q.v.), NW of Cape Zumberge, Orville Coast, rising to 1070 m, was named after Joseph W. Hirman, USARP scientific leader, “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).

*Hirschinsel*: see Bridgeman Island.

**Hitchcock Heights** 68°48'S 64°50'W, rising to 1 800 m between Maitland Glacier and Apollo Glacier, S of Mobiloil Inlet, Bowman Coast, were photographed from the air by Wilkins, 20 December 1928; by Ellsworth, 21 November 1935; and by FIDS from “Stonington Island” in 1947. The highest part of the feature was named *Mount Hitchcock* after Dr Charles Baker Hitchcock (b. 1906), Director of the AGS from 1953, who using the 1928 and 1935 photographs assisted in constructing the first reconnaissance map of the area (Joerg, 1937, map facing p. 444) (USHO chart 6639, 1955). Following further survey by FIDS from “Stonington Island” in 1958, the feature was renamed *Hitchcock Heights* (APC, 1962, p. 16; DOS 610 sheet W 68 64, 1963). *Gora Khitchkok* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961).

*Hitchcock, Mount*: see Hitchcock Heights.

*Hiver, Île de l'*: see Winter Island.

*Hjelmen*: see New Rock.

**Hjort Massif** 72°09'S 61°22'W, part of Wilson Mountains on S side of Hilton Inlet, Black Coast, rising to c. 1 000 m, was photographed from the air by USN, 1968–69, surveyed from the ground by BAS from “Stonington Island”, 1974–75, and mapped from air photographs by USGS; in association with the names of Antarctic marine biologists grouped in this area, named after Johan Hjort (1869–1948), Professor of Marine Biology, University of Oslo, 1920–39; Chairman of the first Norwegian Whaling Committee in 1924, and of the International Whaling Committee, 1926–39 (USGS sketch map Palmer Land (North Part), 1979; APC, 1980, p. 4).

*Hj. Sjögren(s) Fiord, Fjord*: see Sjögren Glacier.

*H. Moon, Isla*: see Half Moon Island.

*Hobben Inseln*: see Seal Nunataks.

*Hobbs, Glaciär*: see Hobbs Glacier.

**Hobbs Glacier** 64°18'S 57°28'W, flowing SE into Markham Bay, James Ross Island, was surveyed by SwAE in 1902–03 and named *Hobbs Gletscher*, after William Herbert Hobbs (1864–1953), American geologist and glaciologist, who also wrote on early discoveries in Antarctica (e.g. Hobbs, 1939a); Professor of Geology, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, 1906–34; author of *Characteristics of existing glaciers* (New York, 1911); Leader of three expeditions to Greenland, 1926–28 (Nordenskjöld, 1911b, Karte 3). *Hobbs Glacier* (USHO, 1943, p. 264; APC, 1958, p. 5; DOS 610 sheet W 64 56, 1961). *Glaciär Hobbs* (Argentina. MM chart 103, 1949). The glacier was resurveyed by FIDS from “Hope Bay” in August 1953.

*Hobbs Gletscher*: see Hobbs Glacier.

**Hobbs, Mount** 83°45'S 58°50'W, highest point (1 135 m) in Williams Hills, Pensacola Mountains, was photographed from the air by USN and surveyed from the ground by USGS, 1963–64; named after Ensign James W. Hobbs, USN, “Ellsworth Station”, winter 1958 (USGS sheet SU 21–25/13, 1969; APC, 1974, p. 4).

**Hobbs Point** 64°37'S 62°02'W, NE point of Brooklyn Island, Wilhelmina Bay, Danco Coast, was photographed from the air by FIDASE and surveyed from the ground by FIDS from “Danco Island” and “Portal Point”, 1956–58; named after Graham John Hobbs (b. 1934), FIDS geologist, “Danco Island”, 1957–59 (APC, 1960, p. 5; BA chart 3566, 25.viii.1961). *Punta Manchada* [= speckled point], so called descriptively by AAE (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter H).

**Hobbs Pool** 71°19'S 67°34'W, tidal lake on E coast of George VI Sound, S of Horse Bluff and marginal to George VI Ice Shelf,

- following oceanographic and limnological studies by BAS from "Fossil Bluff" from 1974, was named after Simon Alistair Hobbs (b. 1949), BAS general assistant, "Fossil Bluff", 1973-75 (APC, 1980, p. 4; Lennon and others, 1982, Fig. 1, p.179).
- Hoces, Mar de, Pasaje de:* see Drake Passage.
- Hodge Escarpment** 83°03'S 50°11'W, rising to c. 1 500 m on NW 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 Steven M. Hodge, USGS geophysicist who worked in Dufek Massif and Forrestal Range, 1978-79 (APC, 1980, p. 4).
- Hodges Point** 67°22'S 65°02'W, between Mamelon Point and Cape Northrop, Foyn Coast, following survey by the BAS Larsen Ice Shelf party, 1963-64, was named after Ben Hodges (b. 1936), BAS general assistant, "Deception Island", 1961-62, and "Stonington Island", 1963-64, who took part in the survey (APC, 1975, p. 4; BA, 1976, p. 4).
- Hoegh, Mount** 64°50'S 62°47'W, rising to 890 m E of Waterboat Point, Paradise Harbour, Danco Coast, was photographed from the air by FIDASE and surveyed from the ground by FIDS from "Danco Island", 1956-58; in association with the names of pioneers of photography grouped in this area, named after Emil von Hoegh (1865-1915), German mathematical optician who designed the first double anastigmatic camera lens (introduced by Goerz in 1893) (APC, 1960, p. 5; BA chart 3566, 25.viii.1961).
- Hoek Glacier** 66°00'S 65°03'W, flowing NW from Simler Snowfield towards Harrison Passage, 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 Henry William Hoek (1875-1951), pioneer Swiss (originally German) ski-mountaineer and author of *Der Schi und seine sportliche Benutzung* (München, 1906), one of the earliest skiing manuals (APC, 1959a p. 7; BA chart 3573, 26.viii.1960).
- Hoffman, Isote:* see Rugged Rocks.
- Hoffnung, Bucht der:* see Hope Bay.
- Hoffnungs Bai, Bay, Bucht:* see Hope Bay.
- Högbom Outcrops** 80°15'S 24°52'W, rising to c. 1 000 m on NE 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 Arvid Gustaf Högbom (1857-1940), Swedish geologist who made important contributions to the glacial geology of N Sweden (APC, 1974, p. 4; BAS 250P sheet SU 26-30/1, 1-DOS 1978).
- Hogmanay Pass** 69°15'S 64°06'W, NW-SE pass at c. 1 150 m between the head of Casey Glacier and Lurabee Glacier, Wilkins Coast, was photographed from the air by Wilkins, 21 November 1935 (Joerg, 1936, Fig. 9, p. 457); rephotographed from the air by RARE, 22 December 1947, and surveyed from the ground by FIDS from "Stonington Island" in 1947 and 1960; so named because the pass was approached from "Stonington Island" on the last day of 1960, the Scottish feast of Hogmanay (APC, 1962, p. 16; DOS 610 sheet W 69 62, 1963).
- Hohes Land:* see Alexander Island or Foyn Coast.
- Holden Nunataks** 72°51'S 65°00'W, rising to c. 1 500 m near head of Mosby Glacier, S central Palmer Island, were photographed from the air by USN, 1966-9, and surveyed from the ground by BAS from "Fossil Bluff", 1974-5; named after Godfrey Andrew Holden (b. 1948), who took part in the survey; BAS general assistant, "Stonington Island", 1974-75, and Adelaide, 1975-76; Station Commander, Rothera, 1977-78 (APC, 1980, p. 4; USGS sketch map Palmer Land (North Part), 1979; BAS sheet Misc. 2, 1981).
- Holder, Monte, Mount:* see Houlder Bluff.
- Holdfast Point** 66°48'S 66°35'W, NE entrance point of Lallemand Fjord, Loubet Coast, was photographed from the air by FIDASE and surveyed from the ground by FIDS from "Detaile Island", 1956-57; so named because, when the pack ice breaks out to N of Lallemand Fjord, it usually holds for some time longer S of this point (APC, 1959a, p. 7; BA chart 3571, 14.vii.1961). *Roux Island* (q.v.), in error (USHO, 1960, p. 370, 1st view).
- Hole, Roca, Rocher:* see Hole Rock.
- Hole Rock** 61°53'S 57°41'W, awash N of North Foreland, King George Island, was charted by DI in 1937 and so named because a conspicuous hole extends through it (Hill and others, chart, 1937b; BA, 1942, p. 40; APC, 1955, p. 12; DOS 610 sheet W 62 56, 1968). *Nole* [sic] *Rock* (Hill, 1937). *Roca Hole* (Argentina. MM chart 104, 1949). *Roca Perforada* [= perforated rock] (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 199). *Rocher Hole* (France. SHM, 1954, p. 45). *Roca Ventana* [= window rock] (Argentina. MM, 1957a, p. 40; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 292). *Roca de la Ventana* (Argentina. MM chart 125, 1957; Pierrou, 1970, p. 711).
- Höllentrachen:* see Hell Gates.
- Höllenthor:* see Hell Gates.
- Hollick(-)Kenyon Peninsula, Peninsula:* see Kenyon Peninsula.
- Hollingworth Cliffs** 80°26'S 25°33'W, on S side of Mount Absalom, 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 Sydney Ewart Hollingworth (1899-1966), British geologist who specialized in the Pleistocene geology of NW England; Professor of Geology, University College, London University, 1946-66 (APC, 1974, p. 4; BAS 250P sheet SU 26-30/1, 1-DOS 1978).
- Holluschickie Bay** 63°59'S 58°15'W, between Matkah Point and Kotick Point, W 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; named from the large number of young seals observed near the mouth of the bay by a FIDS party in August 1952, the holluschickie being the young seals in Rudyard Kipling's story *The white seal* in *The jungle book* (APC, 1958, p. 5; BAS 250 sheet SP 21-22/13, 1-DOS 1974). *Caleta San Servando* [= St Saviour cove] (Argentina. IAA map, [1959c]). *Hidden Lake Bay*, in association with *Hidden Lake* (q.v.) (Anderson, 1957, p. 186). *Holluschickie* [sic] *Bay* (BA, 1974, p. 326).
- Holluschickie Bay:* see Holluschickie Bay.
- Holmes Hills** 72°08'S 63°25'W, rising to c. 1 700 m between Runcorn Glacier and Beaumont Glacier, bounded to SW by Brennecke Nunataks, central Palmer Land, were photographed from the air by USN, 1966-69, 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 Arthur Holmes (1890-1965), Scottish geologist and specialist in radiometric dating; Professor of Geology, Edinburgh University, 1943-56 (USGS sketch map Palmer Land (North Part), 1979; APC, 1980, p. 4).

- Holmes Island** 65°41'S 65°14'W, S of Vieugué Island, near SW entrance of Grandidier Channel, Graham Coast, was photographed from the air by FIDASE and surveyed from the ground by FIDS from "Prospect Point", 1956–57; named after Bryan Holmes (b. 1932), FIDS surveyor, "Prospect Point", 1957–58, who was attached to an RN Hydrographic Survey Unit in that period (APC, 1959a, p. 7; BA chart 3573, 26.viii.1960).
- Holmes, Mount** 66°46'S 64°16'W, rising to 1 580 m on SW side of Cabinet Inlet, Foyn coast, was photographed from the air by RARE and surveyed from the ground by FIDS from "Hope Bay", 1947–48; resurveyed by BAS from "Stonington Island", 1963–64; in association with the names of Antarctic bibliographers grouped in this area, named after Sir (Gerald) Maurice Holmes (1885–1964), author of *An introduction to the bibliography of Captain James Cook*, RN (London, 1936); Permanent Secretary, Board of Education, 1937–45 (BA chart 3570, 4.vi.1954; APC, 1955, p. 12; DCS 601 sheet 66 64, 1955).
- Holmes Rock** 62°23'S 59°50'W, rising 45 m above sea level off W side of Aitcho Islands, English Strait, South Shetland Islands, was photographed from the air by FIDASE in 1956; in association with the names of nineteenth-century sealers in this area, named after Capt. Jeremiah Holmes, Master of the American sealing ship *Emeline* (*Emeline Island*, q.v.) from Stonington, who visited the South Shetland Islands, 1820–21 (APC, 1962, p. 16; BA chart 1774, 19.vii.1968).
- Holmes Summit** 80°40'S 24°40'W, highest peak (1875 m) in Read Mountains, Shackleton Range, was photographed from the air by USN in 1967; climbed and surveyed from the ground by BAS from Halley, 1968–71; in association with the names of geologists grouped in this area, named after Prof. A. Holmes (*Holmes Hills*, q.v.) (APC, 1974, p. 4; BAS 250P sheet SU 26–30/1, 1–DOS 1978).
- Holst Peak** 71°14'S 69°25'W, rising to c. 1 185 m on NE side of Satellite Snowfield, 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 and with the names of planets in this area, named after Gustav Theodore Holst (1874–1934), English composer of works including the suite *The planets* (1918) ([in 71°20'S 70°06'W] APC, 1961, p. 3; DOS 710 sheet 14, 1963; Searle, 1963, end map; [correctly positioned] BAS 250P sheet SR 19–20/13, 1–DOS 1974; APC, 1977, p. 17). *Gora Kholst* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 24). The peak was correctly positioned following the availability of USLANDSAT imagery of January 1973.
- Holst Point** 65°32'S 63°50'W, at head of Beascochea 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 Axel Holst (1860–1931), Norwegian biochemist who in 1907, with T. C. B. Frølich (*Frølich Peak*, q.v.), first produced experimental scurvy and laid the foundations for future work on vitamins (APC, 1959a, p. 7; BA chart 3573, 26.viii.1960).
- Holtedahl, Bahía (de)*: see Holtedahl Bay.
- Holtedahl Bay** 66°06'S 65°19'W, between Ferin Head and Black Head, Graham Coast, was mapped by BGLE in March 1936 and named after Olaf Holtedahl (1885–1975), Norwegian geologist and a member of NAE, 1927–28, when he made geological observations in the South Shetland Islands and Graham Land (Holtedahl, 1929); Professor of Geology, University of Oslo, 1920–58, and author of geological studies of Norway, Svalbard and Novaya Zemlya; President of Norsk Videnskaps-Akademi, 1946 (Rymill, 1938a, map facing p. 400; APC, 1955, p. 12; DCS 601 sheet 66 64, 1955; BA chart 3570, 29.ix.1961). *Bahía de Holtedahl* (Rymill and others, 1943, map facing p. 96). *Bahía Holtedahl* (Chile. DNH chart LII, 1947; Pierrou, 1970, p. 429; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 154). The bay was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57. *Bukhtia Khol'tedal'* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961).
- Holt, Mount** 69°25'S 71°37'W, rising to c. 750 m near terminus of Palestrina Glacier, Lazarev Bay, N Alexander Island, was surveyed by BAS, 1975–77; named after Cdr Fred C. Holt, USN, Commanding Officer, Squadron VXE–6, ODF, 1976; aircraft commander, ODF, 1975 (APC, 1980, p. 4).
- Holt Nunatak** 64°16'S 59°24'W, rising to 830 m N of Larsen Inlet, 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 Holt Manufacturing Company, Stockton, Cal., which in 1906 began the commercial production of chain-track tractors, and after the Holt Caterpillar Tractor Company, New York, founded 2 years later (APC, 1964, p. 3; BAS 250 sheet SQ 21–22/1 (Ext.), 1–DOS 1974).
- Homard, Mount** 80°40'S 29°50'W, highest peak (1 200 m) in Otter Highlands, Shackleton Range, following survey by TAE in 1957, was named after Sgt Major (WO I) (later Major) Desmond Edgar Lemuel ("Roy") Homard, REME (b. 1921), engineer with the advance party and trans-polar party, TAE, 1955–58; engineer, British North Greenland Expedition, 1952–54 (APC, 1962, p. 16; DOS 610 sheet W 80 28/30, 1963).
- Hombron, Roca(s), Roche*: see Hombron Rocks.
- Hombron Rocks** 63°28'S 58°42'W, awash N of Thanaron Point, Trinity Peninsula, were charted as one rock by FAE, 1837–40, in February 1838 and named *Roche Hombron* after Jacques-Bernard Hombron (b. 1800), surgeon in the FAE ship *Astrolabe* (d'Urville, 1838, map following p. 1170; Vincendon-Dumoulin, atlas, 1847, Pl. 8). *Roca Hombron* (Spain. DH chart 458, 1861). *Rocher Honabron [sic]* (Charcot, 1912, Pl. 11). *Honabron Rock* (BA chart 3205, 31.x.1921). *Honabron Skj.* (HA chart, 1928). The rocks were resurveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in September 1946. *Roca Honabron* (Chile. DNH chart L, 1947). *Hombron Rocks*, referring to the group of rocks (BA chart 3205, 23.ix.1949; APC, 1955, p. 12; BAS 250 sheet SP 21–22/13, 1–DOS 1974). *Rocas Honabron* (Chile. DNH chart 503, 1951). *Honabron Rocks* (USHO, 1956, p. 19). The rocks were photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57. *Rocas Hombron* (Argentina. MM, 1958c, p. 102; Pierrou, 1970, p. 430; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 154).
- Homeward Point** 64°51'S 63°37'W, W entrance point of Security Bay, Doumer Island, off Anvers Island, was surveyed by FIDS from "Port Lockroy" in 1944 and resurveyed by an RN Hydrographic Survey Unit in co-operation with FIDS, 1956–57; so named because it formed a landmark for the crew of the Survey Unit's motor launch when homeward bound for "Port Lockroy" after a day's survey work in Bismarck Strait (APC, 1959a, p. 7; BA chart 3572, 12.viii.1960).
- Homing Head** 67°48'S 67°16'W, NE entrance point of Sally Cove, Horseshoe Island, Fallières Coast, following survey by FIDS, 1955–57, was so named because it formed a landmark for FIDS sledge parties returning from Bourgeois Fjord to "Horseshoe Island" (APC, 1958, p. 7; BA chart 3213, 12.viii.1960; DOS 310 Horseshoe Island sheet, 1961).
- Honabron, Roca(s), Rocher, Rock(s), Skj.*: see Hombron Rocks.

*Hongo, Isla*: see Mushroom Island.

**Honnywill Peak** 80°31'S 29°08'W, rising to 1 220 m in Haskard Highlands, Shackleton Range, following survey by TAE in October 1957 was named after Mrs Eleanor Honnywill (b. 1916), Secretary to TAE, 1955–59; Secretary and Editor, Trans-Antarctic Association, and Personal Assistant to the Director, FIDS/BAS, 1959–73 (APC, 1962, p. 16; DOS 610 sheet W 80 28/30, 1963).

*Honores, Islote*: see Honores Rock.

**Honores Rock** 62°30'S 59°43'W, rising 2 m above sea level SW of Ferrer Point, Discovery Bay, Greenwich Island, was charted by CAE, 1946–47, and named *Islote Honores* after Cabo 1° Cocinero [= first cook] Arsenio Honores, of the CAE patrol ship *Iquique* at the time (Chile. DNH chart 500, 1951; IHA, 1974, p. 154). *Islote Cocinero Honores* (Chile. DNH chart 1405, 1961). The rock was recharted by an RN Hydrographic Survey Unit from HMS *Protector* in 1964. *Honores Rock* (BA chart 1774, 18.vii.1968; APC, 1974, p. 4).

*Hood, Port*: see Blythe Bay.

**Hoodwink Island** 67°01'S 66°52'W, on W side of Lallemand Fjord, Loubet Coast, was photographed from the air by FIDASE and surveyed from the ground by FIDS from "Detaillé Island", 1956–57; so named because the island "hoodwinked" successive visitors, for it escaped the notice of BGLE on a flight over the area in February 1936, its geology was later misinterpreted by FIDS, and the survey station beside it was misidentified in 1957 (APC, 1959a, p. 7; BA chart 3571, 14.vii.1961).

**Hooke Point** 67°11'S 66°42'W, near head of Lallemand Fjord, Loubet Coast, was 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 Robert Hooke (1635–1703), English experimental physicist who was employed for many years by R. Boyle (*Boyle Mountains*, q.v.); author of *Micrographia or some physiological descriptions of minute bodies made by magnifying glass* . . . (London, 1665), which contains the earliest known descriptions of ice crystals (APC, 1959a, p. 7; BA chart 3571, 14.vii.1961).

*Hooker, Cabo*: see Benson Point or Hooker, Cape or Timblón, Cape.

*Hooker, Cap*: see Hooker, Cape.

**Hooker, Cape** 63°18'S 61°56'W, SE point of Low Island, South Shetland Islands, was roughly charted by the nineteenth-century sealers; further charted by Foster in 1829 but shown as the NE point of the island; probably named after Sir William Jackson Hooker (1785–1865), Professor of Botany, University of Glasgow, 1820–41; Director of Kew Gardens, 1841–65 (Foster and Kendall, chart, 1829a; BA chart 1238, 7.ix.1839; [in 63°16'S 62°00'W] APC, 1955, p. 12; BA chart 3205, 15.iii.1957). The following names refer to the NE point of the island. *Cap Hooker* (Friederichsen, 1895, Tafel 7 facing p. 304). *Kapp Hooker* (HA chart, 1928). *Cabo Hooker* (Argentina. IGM map, 1946; Pierrou, 1970, p. 430; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 154). Following air photography by FIDASE in 1956, the charted shape of the island was drastically altered and the name *Cape Hooker* was applied to its SE point as defined above (APC, 1962, p. 16; BA chart 3205, 23.xi.1962). *Mys Khuker* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961).

*Hooker, Kapp*: see Hooker, Cape.

**Hook Island** 65°38'S 65°10'W, NE of Vieugué Island, near SW entrance of Grandidier Channel, Graham Coast, was photo-

graphed 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. 7; BA chart 3573, 26.viii.1960).

**Hook, Mount** 83°20'S 50°00'W, rising to 1 605 m on E 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 Lieut. Richard M. Hook, USN (MC), medical officer, "South Pole Station", 1969 (APC, 1980, p. 4).

*Hoop, -baai, Bocht der*: see Hope Bay.

**Hooper Glacier** 64°44'S 63°39'W, flowing NE and E into Børgen Bay, Anvers Island, following survey by FIDS from "Arthur Harbour" in 1955, was named after Peter Ralph Hooper (b. 1931), FIDS Base Leader and geologist, "Arthur Harbour", 1955–57 (APC, 1958, p. 5; BA chart 3572, 25.vii.1958).

**Hopalong Nunatak** 81°33'S 28°45'W, W-most of Whichaway Nunataks, Coats Land, rising to c. 1 450 m, was surveyed by TAE in December 1957 and so named to mark the work in this area of the expedition's Australian geologist P. J. Stephenson (*Stephenson Bastion*, q.v.) (APC, 1962, p. 16; DOS 610 sheet 81 28/30, 1963). *Nunatak Khopalong* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 24).

*Hope B., Baai, Bahía, Baie*: see Hope Bay.

**Hope Bay** 63°24'S 57°00'W, between Sheppard Point and Stone Point, Trinity Peninsula, was charted by SwAE in January 1902. The expedition members J. G. Andersson (*Andersson Island*, q.v.), S. A. Duse (*Duse Bay*, q.v.) and T. Grunden (*Grunden Rock*, q.v.), having failed to contact O. Nordenskjöld's party on Snow Hill Island and not having been picked up by the expedition ship as arranged, built a stone hut on the W side of *Hut Cove* (q.v.), which they occupied from 12 March to 29 September 1903; they named the bay *Haabets Vig* [= hope bay] "to keep hope alive" (Nordenskjöld, 1904b, p. 171). *Haabets Vik* (Larsen, 1904, p. 81). *Hoffnungs Bucht* [= hope bay] (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904b, Vol. 2, first end map). *Hoppets Vik* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904a, Del. 1, end map). *Baie de l'Espérance* [= hope bay] (Nordenskjöld, 1904d, p. 352). *Bahía de la Esperanza* [= hope bay] (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904–05, Tomo 2, map facing p. 280). *Bucht der Hoffnung* (Nordenskjöld, 1905a, map p. 236). *Hope Bay* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1905, p. 42; BA chart 3205, 31.x.1921; 3213, 6.x.1950; APC, 1955, p. 12; DOS 310 Hope Bay sheet, 1961). *Bay of Hope* (Lönnerberg, 1906, p. 83). *Golfo della Speranza* [= hope gulf] (Duse, 1907, map p. 187). *Bocht der Hoop* [= hope bay] (Nordenskjöld and others, 1907, p. 24). *Bahía Esperanza* (Riso Patron S., 1908, p. 13; Pierrou, 1970, p. 345). *Bahía Hope* (Riso Patron S., 1908, end map; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 154). *Esperance Bay* (Charcot, [1911b], p. 272). *Baie Hope* (Charcot, 1912, Pl. 1). *Hoffnungs Bay* (Tyrrell, 1915, p. 833). *Hope-Öböl* (Shackleton, [1925], p. 85). *Hope B.* (HA chart, 1928). *Håbetsbuk* (Risting, 1929, p. 69). *Hoffnungs Bai* (Drygalski, 1930, p. 327). *Bahía Hope (Esperanza)* (Ihl C. and Ayala A., 1947, p. 84). A FIDS station, called "Base D" or "Hope Bay", was established S of Seal Point, 12 February 1945, and the bay was resurveyed in that year. On 8 November 1948 the main hut was destroyed in a fire, in which O. R. Burd (*Cape Burd*, q.v.) and M. C. Green (*Cape Green*, q.v.) lost their lives, and the station was evacuated on 4 February 1949 (Fuchs, 1951b, p. 15, 17). *Khop-Day [sic]* (Soviet Union. BSE, 1950, map following p. 484). An Argentine naval station, called "*Destacamento Naval Espe-*

ranza" or "Esperanza", was established c. 500 m NW of the evacuated FIDS station, 14 January 1952, and formally inaugurated on 31 March (Thomas, 1956a, p. 162–63; Roberts and Thomas, 1956, p. 59; BAS 250 sheet SP 21–22/14 (Ext.), 1–DOS 1973). The FIDS station was re-established for continuous occupation, 4 February 1952, following a show of resistance by Argentine personnel already ashore; "they fired a machine-gun over the heads of the British party . . . and, at the point of a pistol, forced them to return to the ship" [John Biscoe] (SPRI, 1954, p. 168; Thomas, 1956a, p. 162). The same season the bay was further charted by an RN Hydrographic Survey Unit from the ship. In 1953–54, a new Argentine Army Station was established near the naval station and inaugurated on 4 March 1954 (Thomas, 1956a, p. 166–67). *Bukhta Nadezhda* [= hope bay] (Molodtsov, 1954, p. 22). The bay was further surveyed by FIDS, 1954–56. *Hope-Bucht* (Kosack, 1955a, p. 216). In December 1956 the Argentine naval detachment was withdrawn. "Trinity House", referring to the main hut of the FIDS station (Anderson, 1957, photograph facing p. 177). *Good Hope* (Olrog, 1958, p. 19). *Hoopbaai* [= hope bay] (Knapp, 1958, p. 575). *Zátoka Naděje* [= hope bay] (Bártl, 1958, map facing p. 144). On 16 October 1958 the Argentine naval huts were completely destroyed by fire (SPRI, 1961a, p. 522). *Hope Baai* (Fuchs and Hillary, 1959d, p. 10). *Khop-Bey* (Nudel'man, 1960, loose map). *Fon-deadero Esperanza*, referring to the anchorage off the stations (Argentina. MM chart 110, 1963). The FIDS station was evacuated, 13 February 1964. "Esperansa" (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 24). "Base Esperanza" (Pierrou, 1970, p. 346). "Esperanza Station" (BA, 1974, p. 177). *Fortiń* [= fort] *Sarjento Cabral*, referring to an Argentine installation (Mendéz, 1982, p. 71).

*Hope, Bay of, -Bucht*: see Hope Bay.

*Hope, Cabo*: see Brown Bluff.

*Hope, Cerro*: see Percy, Mount.

**Hopeful, Mount** 62°02'S 58°08'W, rising to c. 700 m N 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' schooner *Hopeful* (Henry Rea, Master, RN, *Rea Peak*, q.v.), which sailed from London in 1833, in company with the tender *Rose* (*Rose Peak*, q.v.), to continue Biscoe's Antarctic exploration, although the Antarctic voyage was abandoned after the loss in December 1833 or January 1834 of *Rose*, whose crew were rescued by *Hopeful* (APC, 1960, p. 5; DOS 610 sheet W 62 58, 1968). *Gora Khopful* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 175). *Copper Ridge* or *Miedziana Grań*, referring to the W ridge of the mountain from the copper mineralization (Tokarski, 1981, p. 142 and map Fig. 2, p. 143). *Green Crag* or *Zielona Turnia*, on the N side of the mountain (Tokarski, 1981, map Fig. 2, p. 143 and p. 144). *Middle Walls* or *Pośrednie Sciany*, on the W side (Tokarski, 1981, map Fig. 2, p. 143 and p. 144). *Ruined Castle* or *Zrujnowany Zamek*, referring to a feature on the NE side (Tokarski, 1981, map Fig. 2, p. 143 and p. 145). *Splinter* or *Odlupek*, referring to a rock in the massif (Tokarski, 1981, map Fig. 2, p. 143 and p. 145). *Twins* or *Bliznieta*, referring to twin crags on the N side of the massif (Tokarski, 1981, map Fig. 2, p. 143 and p. 145).

*Hope, Île, Insel(n), I, Isla*: see Hope Island.

**Hope Island** 63°02'S 56°50'W, rising 35 m above sea level W of Turnbull Point, d'Urville Island, was charted as an island c. 5 km in diameter in c. 63°05'S 57°07'W and so named by

Bransfield between 30 January and 1 February 1820 (Bransfield, chart, [1820b]; Baird, 1821, p. 233; BA chart [no number], 1822). *Hope Isle* (Powell, chart, 1822a). *Île Hope* (Eyriès and Malte-Brun, 1823, map facing p. 237). *Hope Insel* (Weddell, 1827, third end map; [in 63°00'S 56°55'W] Friederichsen, 1895, Tafel 7 facing p. 304). The island was recharted as a new discovery by FAE, 1837–40, on 27 February 1838 in c. 63°01'S 56°40'W, and called *Île Daussy* probably after a member of FAE (d'Urville, 1838, map following p. 1170; BA chart 1238, 7.ix.1839; Vincendon-Dumoulin, atlas, 1847, Pl. 8). The two peaks of *Mount Percy* (q.v.) were probably mistaken for the present feature by USEE in 1839. *Isla Daussy* (Spain. DH chart, 1861). *Daussy Island* (Findlay, 1871, p. 6; BA chart 3205, 1.vi.1901). *Hope I* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904b, Vol. 2, first end map), *Hope Öarna* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904a, Del. 1, end map), *Islas Hope* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904–05, Tomo 1, end map) or *Hope Islands* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1905, map facing p. 316) in the approximate position of *Zélée Rocks* (q.v.). *Îles Daussey* [sic], in the position given by FAE, 1837–40 (Charcot, 1912, Pl. 1). *Hope Inseln*, in the approximate position of *Zélée Rocks* (Nordenskjöld, 1917, map facing p. 68). *Hope Island (Daussy Island)* (BA chart 3205, 31.x.1921; [in 63°02'S 56°57'W] 2.ix.1938). *Hope Ö* (HA chart, 1928). *Hope Island (Dausay Island)* (*Daussy Island*) (USHO, 1943, p. 109). The position of the island was fixed by FIDS from *Trepassey* in 1946–47. *Isla Esperanza* [= hope island] (Chile. DNH chart L, 1947; Pierrou, 1970, p. 346). *Isla Hope* (Argentina. MM chart 103, 1949; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 155). *Hope Island*, correctly positioned (BA chart 3205, 23.xi.1949; APC, 1955, p. 12; BAS 250 sheet SP 21–22/14 (Ext.), 1–DOS 1973). The island was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57. *Ostrov Khop* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961).

*Hope Island*: see *Zélée Rocks*.

*Hope Islands*: see *Hope Island* or *Zélée Rocks*.

*Hope, Islas, Isle*: see *Hope Island*.

**Hope, Mount** 69°46'S 64°34'W, central and highest peak (2 860 m) of *Eternity Range* (q.v.), was probably one of the three peaks seen from the air by Ellsworth on 21 November 1935 and named *Mount Faith* (q.v.), *Mount Hope* and *Mount Charity* (q.v.), "because we had to have faith, and we hoped for charity in the midst of cold hospitality" (Ellsworth, 1936b, map p. 4, p. 8; Joerg, 1937, map facing p. 444; DOS 610 sheet W 69 64, 1963); probably the feature surveyed by BGLE in October 1936, and named *Mount Wakefield* after Viscount Wakefield of Hythe (*Wakefield Highland*, q.v.) (Rymill, 1938a, map facing p. 496; BA chart 3175, 1.iii.1940; APC, 1955, p. 22; DCS 601 sheet 69 64, 1955). *Monte Esperanza* [translation of English name] (Otero Espasandin, 1943, p. 15). *Monte Wakefield* (Argentina. IGM map, 1946; Pierrou, 1970, p. 721; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 297). *Mont Wakefield* (IHB chart B'1, 1952). Following resurvey by FIDS from "Stonington Island" in November 1960, the name *Mount Hope* was re-applied to the feature (APC, 1962, p. 16).

*Hope, Mount*: see Bransfield, Mount or Percy, Mount.

*Hope Ö(arna), -Öböl*: see Hope Bay.

*Hôpital, Ance*: see Yankee Harbour.

**Hopkins Glacier** 66°36'S 65°35'W, flowing SSW into Darbel Bay, Loubet Coast, was photographed from the air by FIDASE and surveyed from the ground by FIDS from "Detaillé Island", 1956–57; in association with the names of biochemists grouped in this area, named after Sir Frederick

Gowland Hopkins (1861–1947), founder of the School of Biochemistry and Professor of Biochemistry, Cambridge University, 1914–43, who made pioneer investigations on synthetic diets and vitamins of importance to the development of sledge rations; Nobel Laureate in medicine, 1929 (APC, 1959*a*, p. 7; BA chart 3570, 29.ix.1961).

*Hoppets Vik*: see Hope Bay.

*Horacego, Lodowiec*: see Horatio Glacier.

*Hora, Islotes La*: see Psi Islands.

*Hora, La* 64°08'S 62°58'W, S-most of the *Psi Islands* (q.v.), Melchior Islands, Dallmann Bay, was so called by CAE after the Chilean newspaper *La Hora* (Chile. DNH chart 510, 1947).

*Horatio Glacier* 62°17'S 58°59'W, flowing N into Edgell Bay, *Nelson Island* (q.v.), was so called by PAE after Vice-Adm. Sir Horatio, 1st Viscount Nelson of the Nile, RN (1758–1805), in association with the island, although this was in fact named after a sealing ship (Birkenmajer, map Fig. 4, p. 167 and p. 170). *Lodowiec Horacego* (Birkenmajer, 1984, p. 170).

**Horatio Stump** 62°13'S 59°01'W, rising to 165 m at SW end of Fildes Peninsula, King George Island, was photographed from the air by FIDASE and surveyed from the ground by FIDS, 1956–57; in association with the names of nineteenth-century sealers in this area, named after the sealing ship *Horatio* (Capt. J. Weeks, *Weeks Stack*, q.v.) from London, which visited the South Shetland Islands, 1820–21 (APC, 1960, p. 5; BA chart 1774, 14.ix.1962). *Mushroom Hill*, so called from its flat top (Hawkes, 1961, p. 15).

*Horne, Monte*: see Horne, Mount.

**Horne, Mount** 75°46'S 71°42'W, highest (1 165 m) of the Quilty Nunataks, NW of Cape Zumberge, Orville Coast, was seen from the air by RARE, 21 November 1947, and roughly positioned in 76°47'S 70°00'W; named after Bernard Horne, Manager of Horne Department Store, Pittsburgh, Pa, who furnished clothing for RARE (Ronne, 1948*b*, map p. 356; AGS map, 1962*b*; [correctly positioned] USGS sketch map Ellsworth Land-Palmer Land, 1969; APC, 1975, p. 4; BAS 500P sheet 17–20/SE, 1–DOS 1981). *Mount Bernard Horne*, shown in 76°47'S 70°00'W (AGS map, 1948). *Monte Horne* (Argentina. MM chart N–“P”–1, 1952; Chile. IHA, 1947, p. 155). *Gora Khorn* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). The mountain was surveyed on USGS Antarctic Peninsula Traverse, 1961–62, and following air photography by USN, 1965–67, mapped from air photographs by USGS.

**Horne Nunataks** 71°42'S 66°46'W, rising to c. 715 m N of Good-enough Glacier, George VI Sound, following surveys by BAS from “Stonington Island” and “Fossil Bluff”, 1962–72, were named after Ralph Ross Horne (b. 1940), BAS geologist, “Stonington Island”, 1963–64, Adelaide and “Fossil Bluff”, 1964–65 (APC, 1977, p. 17; USGS sketch map Palmer Land (North Part), 1979; BAS 250P sheet SR 19–20/14, 2–DOS 1984).

**Horner Nunatak** 74°16'S 72°45'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 Stanley Horner, USARP radio-scientist, “Byrd Station”, Marie Byrd Land, 1962–63 (USGS sketch map Ellsworth Land-Palmer Land, 1969; APC, 1975, p. 4; BAS 500P sheet SS 17–20/SE, 1–DOS 1981).

*Horne, Rocas*: see Ørnen Rocks.

*Horn, Isla, Islote*: see Largo Island.

**Hornpipe Heights** 69°52'S 70°35'W, rising to c. 1 200 m SW of

Whistle Pass, N Alexander Island, and bounded by Sullivan Glacier, Mikado Glacier and Clarsach Glacier, following surveys by BAS from 1968 were so named in association with the pass (BAS 250P sheet SR 19–20/5 (Ext.), 1–DOS 1978; APC, 1980, p. 4).

**Hornsby, Mount** 64°12'S 59°20'W, rising to 1 360 m NNE 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 Richard Hornsby and Sons of Grantham, who designed and constructed several highly successful chain-track vehicles for the War Office (the first caterpillar tractors), 1904–10 (APC, 1964, p. 3; BAS 250 sheet SQ 21–22/1 (Ext.), 1–DOS 1974).

**Horn, The** 63°39'S 57°34'W, NW point of Eagle Island, off Trinity Peninsula, rising to 220 m, was surveyed by FIDS from “Hope Bay” in November 1945 and named descriptively (APC, 1955, p. 12; BAS 250 sheet SP 21–22/13, 1–DOS 1974). *Cerro Mayor* [= major hill] (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter M).

**Horn, The** 61°14'S 54°09'W, rising to c. 400 m ENE of Chinstrap Cove, Clarence Island, was so called descriptively by JSEEIG (Highton *in Furse*, 1979, p. 343).

**Horrocks Block** 71°35'S 68°22'W, rising to c. 750 m between Mercury Glacier and Venus Glacier, Alexander Island, following surveys by BAS from “Fossil Bluff”, 1961–73, was so named in association with Venus Glacier after Jeremiah Horrocks (?1617–41), British astronomer who predicted and first observed a transit of Venus in 1639 (APC, 1975, p. 4; USGS sketch map Palmer Land (North Part), 1979; BAS 250P sheet SR 19–20/14, 2–DOS 1984).

**Horsa Nunataks** 68°56'S 70°22'W, rising to c. 600 m in Roberts Ice Piedmont, NE Alexander Island, were photographed from the air by BGLE, 15 August 1936 and 1 February 1937; surveyed from the ground by FIDS from “Stonington Island” in 1948; named after Horsa (d. 455), Saxon chieftain who, with his brother Hengist (*Hengist Nunatak*, q.v.), led the first Saxon bands to settle in England (APC, 1955, p. 12; USHO chart 6638, 1955; DOS 610 sheet W 69 70, 1960; BAS 250P sheet SR 19–20/5 (Ext.), 1–DOS 1978). *Nunatak Khorsa* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). *Nunataks Horsa* (Chile. DNH, 1962, p. 202; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 155).

**Horse Bluff** 71°18'S 67°34'W, between Ryder Glacier and McArthur Glacier, George VI Sound, following surveys by BAS from “Stonington Island” and “Fossil Bluff” from 1970, was called *Horse Point* from a distinctive rock feature resembling a horse's head on the slopes above the point (Bishop and Walton, 1977, map p. 503). *Horse Bluff* (APC, 1980, p. 4; BAS 250P sheet SR 19–20/14, 2–DOS 1984).

*Horse Point*: see Horse Bluff.

*Horseshoe, Archipel*: see Forge Islands.

*Horseshoe Bay, Caleta*: see Fyestad Bay.

*Horseshoe, Isla*: see Horseshoe Island.

**Horseshoe Island** 67°51'S 67°12'W, between Bourgeois Fjord and Square Bay, Fallières Coast, was surveyed by BGLE in 1936–37 and so named from its shape (Rymill, 1938*b*; BA chart 3175, 1.iii.1940; DCS 601 sheet 67 66, 1954; APC, 1955, p. 12; DOS 310 Horseshoe Island sheet, 1961); resurveyed by FIDS from “Stonington Island”, 1948–50, and from the FIDS station on *this* island, 1955–57, when the shape was found to be less like a horseshoe than originally believed. *Horshoe* [*sic*] *Island* (USAAF chart [LR–74], 1942). *Île du Fer à Cheval*

[translation of English name] (Rouch, 1944, map p. 13). *Isla Herradura* [translation of English name] (Chile. DNH chart LIII, 1947; BA, 1966, p. 27; Pierrou, 1970, p. 424; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 151). *Isla Horseshoe* (Argentina. MM chart 109, 1949). The FIDS station was established at *Sally Cove* (q.v.), 11 March 1955, and occupied continuously until evacuated, 21 August 1960. *Hesteskoøya* [translation of English name] (Fuchs and Hillary, 1958b, p. 59). *Paardehoef Eiland* [translation of English name] (Knapp, 1958, p. 582). *Ostrov Khorsshu* (Nudel'man, 1960, loose map). *Horseshoe Islands* [sic] (SPRI, 1961b, p. 394). *Horseshoe-Legység* (Fuchs and Hillary, 1962, p. 243).

*Horseshoe Island*: see Forge Islands.

"*Horseshoe Island*": see Sally Cove.

*Horseshoe Island Cove*: see Lystad Bay.

*Horseshoe Islands*: see Forge Islands or Horseshoe Island.

*Horseshoe, Islas*: see Forge Islands.

*Horseshoe-Legység*: see Horseshoe Island.

*Horse Shoe Mountain*: see Blackwall Mountains.

*Horshoe Island*: see Horseshoe Island.

**Horton Glacier** 67°33'S 68°30'W, between Mount Barré and Mount Gaudry flowing SE into Ryder Bay, S Anvers 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 Colin Phillip Horton (b. 1951), BAS builder, Rothera, 1976–77 (BAS 250P sheet SQ 19–20/14 (Ext.), 1–DOS 1978; APC, 1980, p. 4).

**Horton Ledge** 85°41'S 69°05'W, rising to 1 560 m at S end of Pecora Escarpment, Pensacola Mountains, and forming S-most rock feature in BAT, was surveyed from the ground by USGS, 1961–62, and photographed from the air by USN in 1964; named after Edward C. Horton, Jr, USN, electronics technician, "Plateau Station", Dronning Maud Land, winter 1966 (USGS sheet SV 11–21/8\*, 1968; APC, 1974, p. 4).

**Horvath Island** 66°19'S 67°08'W, off N end of Watkins 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 Dr Steven Michael Horvath (b. 1911), American physiologist who specialized in the peripheral circulation of man in climatic extremes; Professor of Physiology, University of California (APC, 1960, p. 5; BAS 250P sheet SQ 19–20/10, 1–DOS 1979).

*Hoscason, Isla*: see Hoseason Island.

*Hoseason*: see Hoseason Island.

*Hoseason, Bahía, H., Hafen, Harbor*: see Mikkelsen Harbour.

*Hoseason Harbour*: see Mikkelsen Harbour or Orléans Strait.

*Hoseason, Håvre*: see Orléans Strait.

*Hoseason, Île*: see Hoseason Island.

*Hoseason, Île d'*: see Desolation Island.

*Hoseason Insel*: see Hoseason Island.

*Hoseason, Isla*: see Hoseason Island or Low Island.

*Hoseason, Isla de*: see Hoseason Island.

**Hoseason Island** 63°46'S 41°40'W, N of Liège Island and separated from Trinity Island to E by Gerlache Strait, was roughly charted late in 1824 by James Hoseason, First Mate in the British sealer *Sprightly* (Capt. E. Hughes) (*Sprightly Island, Hughes Bay*, q.v.) and named *Hoseason's Island* after him (Powell, chart, 1828). Hoseason had previously served in the brig *Williams* (Capt. W. Smith) in 1819. "On 7th January, 1829, Capt. Foster, RN, of HMS *Chanticleer*, landed at *Cape*

*Possession* [q.v.], and named it *Prince William Land* in honour of the then Lord High Admiral" (*Clarence Island*, q.v.) (BA, 1930, p. 80). This implies that the name *Prince William Land* was given either to *Chanticleer Island* (q.v.) or to the present feature, but study of the original charts and narrative of Foster's voyage (Foster and Kendall, chart, [1829b]; Webster, 1834) shows that the name was intended to refer to the N part of *Danco Coast* (q.v.) or to *Palmer Archipelago* (q.v.). *Île Hoseason* (d'Urville, 1838, map following p. 1170). *Hoseason Island* (BA chart 1238, 7.ix.1839; 3205, 25.iii.1937; APC, 1955, p. 12; BA chart 3205, 23.xi.1962). *Isla Hoseason* (Spain. DH chart 458, 1861; Pierrou, 1970, p. 431; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 155). *Hoseason Insel* (Friederichsen, 1895, Tafel 7 facing p. 304). *Hoseason Island (Liège Island)*, referring to one island covering the area of both (BA chart 3205, 1.vi.1901). The island was further charted by FAE, 1903–05, which reported that the current BA chart wrongly identified Hoseason Island with Liège Island, and that the existence of the former was in doubt until the FAE survey (Charcot, 1906a, p. 245, 252). *Hoseason Ön* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904a, Del. 1, end map). *Isla Liège* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904–05, Tomo 2, end map). *Isla de Hoseason* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904–05, Tomo 1, end map). *Haseau* [sic] *Island* (Charcot, 1905a, p. 499). *Isla Hoscason* [sic], *Isla Hotscason* [sic] (Jalour, [1907b], p. 37). *Hoseason Ö* (HA chart, 1928). *Hoseason-Öya* (Risting, 1929, map p. 33). *Hoseasonöen* (Aagaard, 1930, end map). The island was recharted by DI, December 1930–January 1931 (Carey and Nelson, 1931b). *Hoseasonøen* (Aagaard, 1931). *Hoseason Islands* [sic] (USAAF chart [LR-74], 1942). *Isla Almirante Blanco Encalada, Isla Blanco Encalada*, after Almirante Manuel Blanco Encalada (1790–1878), of the Argentine Navy; President of Chile in 1826 (Orrego Vicuña, 1948, p. 201 and end map). *Isla Hossmann* [sic], probably referring to this feature (Moreno, 1948, p. 6). The island was photographed from the air by FIDASE in 1956. *Hoseason* (Argentina. MM, 1957a, p. 116). *Isola Haseason* [sic] (Zavatti, 1958, Tav. 12–13). *Ostrov Khoziason* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961).

*Hoseason Island*: see Chanticleer Island or Liège Island.

*Hoseason Islands, Ö, -öen, -øen, Ön*: see Hoseason Island.

*Hoseason o Mikkelsen, Puerto*: see Mikkelsen Harbour.

*Hoseason Öya*: see Hoseason Island.

*Hoseason, Port*: see Orléans Strait.

*Hoseason's Aim*: see Desolation Island.

*Hoseason's Harbour*: see Mikkelsen Harbour or Orléans Strait.

*Hoseason's Island*: see Hoseason Island.

*Hoseasons Land*: see Desolation Island.

**Hoskins Peak** 67°46'S 67°37'W, rising to c. 900 m in S Pourquoi Pas Island, was apparently not sighted during a survey of the area by FIDS from "Stonington Island", 1948–50; photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57, and surveyed from the ground by FIDS from "Horseshoe Island" and "Stonington Island", 1956–59; incorrectly identified with *Contact Peak* (q.v.) (APC, 1960, p. 3); later named *Hoskins Peak* after Arthur Keith Hoskins (b. 1935), FIDS geologist, "Stonington Island", 1958–59, and "Horseshoe Island", 1959–60 (APC, 1962, p. 17; BAS 250P sheet SQ 19–20/14 (Ext.), 1–DOS 1978).

*Hospital Bucht, Cove, Harbour, Håvre*: see Yankee Harbour.

**Hospital Point** 62°31'S 59°47'W, N side of *Yankee Harbour* (q.v.), Greenwich Island, was charted by DI in 1935 and named descriptively *Rocky Point* (Nelson and others, chart,



1935*d*; BA chart 1774, 9.vii.1948; APC, 1955, p. 18). *Punta Rocosa* [translation of English name] (Argentina. MM chart "SS", 1953). The point was further charted by CAE in 1953 and called *Punta Alfaro*, after Tte Mario Alfaro Cabrera, of the Chilean Navy, officer in the patrol ship *Lientur* during the survey (Chile. DNH chart 501, 1953; IHA, 1974, p. 24). *Punta Rocky* (Zavatti, 1958, Tav. 9). Following air photography by FIDASE in 1956, the feature was renamed *Hospital Point* from the name *Hospital Cove*, in common use by British sealers in the 1820s for Yankee Harbour (APC, 1962, p. 17; BA chart 1774, 14.ix.1962).

*Hossman, Isla*: see Hoseason Island.

**Host Island** 64°56'S 63°56'W, one of the Wauwermans Islands, Bismarck Strait, was charted by an RN Hydrographic Survey Unit from HMS *Protector*, 1956–57; in association with the names of other features in this area, named after one of the characters in Chaucer's *Canterbury tales* (APC, 1959*a*, p. 7; BA chart 3572, 12.viii.1960).

**Hotine Glacier** 65°09'S 63°45'W, flowing NW into Deloncle Bay, Graham Coast, was roughly mapped by FAE, 1908–10, in 1909 (Charcot, 1910, p. 264–78); photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57; in association with the names in this area of members of DOS, responsible for mapping in the BAT, named after Brigadier Martin Hotine, RE (1898–1968), Director of Overseas Surveys, 1946–63; Director of Military Surveys, War Office, 1941–46 (APC, 1959*a*, p. 7; BA chart 3572, 12.viii.1960).

*Hotscason, Isla*: see Hoseason Island.

**Houk Spur** 85°01'S 64°45'W, rising to c. 1 600 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 Lieut. Vernon N. Houk, USN (MC), Officer-in-charge, "South Pole Station", 1958 (USGS sheet SV 11–20/8\*, 1968; APC, 1974, p. 4).

**Houlder Bluff** 61°07'S 54°54'W, rising to 300 m S of Point Wild, Elephant Island, was roughly mapped by BITAE in April–August 1916 as a distinct mountain, as indeed it appears from the N; named *Mount Frank Houlder* after Frank Houlder, of the Houlder Steamship Line, who assisted BITAE (Shackleton, 1919, photograph facing p. 147; Wordie, 1921*b*, p. 22 and map p. 24). *Frank Houlder Berg* (Shackleton, [1921], p. 209). *Mont Frank Houlder* (Shackleton, 1930, p. 182). *Mount Holder [sic]* (Hayes, 1932, p. 209). *Monte Holder* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 195; Pierrou, 1970, p. 428). *Mount Houlder* (USBGN, 1956, p. 164). *Monte Houlder* (Chile. DNH, 1962, p. 77; IHA, 1974, p. 156). The feature was surveyed by JSEEI in December 1970 and shown to be backed by higher ground to the S. *Houlder Bluff* (DOS 610 sheet W 61 54 (Ext.), 1–GSGS 1972; APC, 1974, p. 4; Alberts, 1977, p. 43).

*Houlder, Monte, Mount*: see Houlder Bluff.

**Houser Peak** 68°22'S 65°33'W, rising to 1 080 m at head of Solberg Inlet, Bowman Coast, was surveyed by FIDS from "Stonington Island", 1946–48, and photographed from the air by USN, 1966–69; named after Elaine Houser, administrative officer with Holmes and Narver Inc., US firm of outfitters, closely associated with USARP from the late 1960s (APC, 1980, p. 4; USGS sketch map Ellsworth Land (North Part), 1979).

**Houston Glacier** 70°35'S 62°55'W, on Eielson Peninsula flowing N into 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 Robert S.

Houston, USN, radioman, "Palmer Station", 1973 (BAS 250 sheet SR 19–20/12, 1–DOS 1976; APC, 1977, p. 17).

*Houzeau (de Lehaie), Cabo, Cap(e)*: see Lehaie Point.

*Houzeau de Lehaie, Cabo, Cap(e)*: see Lehaie Point.

*Hovgaard Eiland, Île, Insel, Isla*: see Hovgaard Island.

**Hovgaard Island** 65°08'S 64°07'W, between Booth Island and Petermann Island, Graham Coast, was discovered by GAE, 1873–74, and named *Krogmann-Insel* after H. Krogmann (*Krogmann Point* q.v.) ([Petermann], 1875*a*). *Krogmann I.* (Petermann, map, 1875*b*). The island was roughly charted as a new discovery by BeAE, 12 February 1898, and renamed *Île Hovgaard* after Kapt. Andreas Peter Hovgaard (1853–1910), of the Royal Danish Navy, who assisted in preparations for BeAE; meteorologist with the Swedish *Vega* Expedition, 1878–80 (A. E. Nordenskjöld) through the Northeast Passage (Lecointe, map, 1899). *Hovgaard Island* (Cook, 1900, map p. xx; Charcot, 1905*b*, map facing p. 592; BA chart 3175, 9.x.1914; APC, 1955, p. 12; DOS 610 sheet W 65 64, 1959). *Hovgaard* (Arctowski, 1901*b*, map facing p. 464). *Hovgaard Insel* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904*b*, Vol. 2, first end map). *Hovgaards Ön* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904*a*, Del. 1, end map). In February 1904, the island was recharted as GAE's original discovery by FAE, 1903–05, but to avoid confusion BeAE's name was retained (Charcot, 1906*b*, p. 18). *Île Hovgaard [sic]* (Charcot, 1906*b*, p. 474). *Île Krogmann (Île Hovgaard)* (Charcot, 1906*a*, map facing p. 316). *Isla Hovgaaxd [sic]* (Riso Patron S., 1908, end map). *Isla Howgaard [sic]* (Gourdon, [1910], p. 136). *Île Krogmann-Hovgaard* (Matha and Rey, 1911, p. 33). *Hovgard [sic] Island* (Charcot, [1911*b*], p. 53). *Krogmann (Hovgaard) Island* (BA, 1916, p. 406). *Hovgaard Öya* (HA chart, 1927). *Île Hovgaard* or *Île Krogmann* (France. SHM, 1937, p. 407). *Isla Hovgaard* (Rymill and others, 1943, map facing p. 96; Pierrou, 1970, p. 432; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 156). *Hovgaard Island (Krogmann Island)*, *Hovgaarg [sic] Island* (USHO, 1943, p. 137–38). *Havgaarg [sic] Island*, amended to *Havgaard [sic] Island* (USHO, 1949, p. 7). *Île Howgaard [sic]*, as rejected form (USBGN, 1956, p. 164). *Krogman [sic] Island* (USHO, 1956, p. 30). The island was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57, and further charted by FIDS–RN in 1958. *Hovgaard Eiland* (Knapp, 1958, p. 575).

*Hovgaard Öya*: see Hovgaard Island.

*Hovgaards Ön*: see Hovgaard Island.

*Hovgaard Island*: see Hovgaard Island.

*Hovgaaxd, Isla*: see Hovgaard Island.

*Hovgard, Île, Island*: see Hovgaard Island.

*Howard, Bahía, Bay*: see Howard, Cape or Lamplugh Inlet.

*Howard B.*: see Lamplugh Inlet.

*Howard, Cabo*: see Howard, Cape.

**Howard, Cape** 71°25'S 61°09'W, SW entrance point of Lamplugh Inlet and N entrance point of Odom Inlet, Black Coast, was photographed from the air and surveyed from the ground by USAS in December 1940; called *Cape Rusty* after a sledge dog which was lost here (USHO, 1943, p. 274; Ronne, 1948*b*, map p. 357). At the same time and in the same area the name *Howard Bay* was applied to the recession in the coast between *Cape Bryant* (q.v.) and *Cape Knowles* (q.v.), after August Howard (1910–89), Founder of the American Polar Society in 1934 (Secretary from 1934) and Editor, *Polar Times*, from 1935 (USAAF chart [LR–74], 1942). The name *Howard Island* was later applied to a feature in c. 72°40'S 59°00'W. Following further survey by FIDS–RARE from "Stonington

Island" in November 1947, the feature called *Cape Rusty* was identified and located. It was also found that, owing to an error in navigation during the USAS flight of 1940, certain features in the area had been plotted in two separate localities and that *Howard Island* was identical with *Cape Darlington* (q.v.). *Cabo Rusty* (Argentina. MM chart 110, 1949). For the sake of historical continuity and in accordance with the policy of not naming features after sledge dogs, the name of Howard was transferred to the present feature. *Cape Howard* (APC, 1955, p. 12; DCS 601 sheet 71 60, 1955; BAS 250 sheet SR 19-20/16, 1-DOS 1976). *Cabo Howard* (Argentina. MM, 1958b, p. 192; Pierrou, 1970, p. 432; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 156). *Cape (Rusty) Howard* (USHO, 1961, p. 338). *Mys Govard* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). *Bahía Howard*, as rejected name (Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 156).

**Howard Island** 64°47'S 64°23'W, one of the E *Joubin Islands* (q.v.) off SW Anvers Island, following the work of USARP personnel from "Palmer Station" from 1965, was named after Judson R. Howard, mate in US RV *Hero* which visited the station on her first Antarctic voyage in 1968 (APC, 1975, p. 4; BAS 250P sheet SQ 19-20/3, 1-DOS 1979).

*Howard Island*: see Darlington, Cape.

*Howgaard, Île, Isla*: see Hovgaard Island.

*Howkins, Ensenada*: see Howkins Inlet.

**Howkins Inlet** 73°40'S 60°48'W, between Cape Brooks and Lamb Point, Lassiter Coast, was photographed from the air by USAS, 30 December 1940, and by RARE in 1947; surveyed from the ground by FIDS-RARE from "Stonington Island" in November 1947; in association with the names of Antarctic meteorologists grouped in this area, named after Gordon Arthur Howkins (b. 1919), Operation "Tabarin" meteorologist, "Deception Island", 1943-45; Senior and Chief Meteorological Officer, Stanley, Falkland Islands, 1946-56; Assistant Director, Meteorological Office, Ministry of Defence, 1973-79 (APC, 1955, p. 12; DOS 610 sheet W 73 60, 1957; USGS sketch map Ellsworth Land-Palmer Land, 1969). *Hawkins [sic] Inlet* (USHO chart 6647, 1957). *Bukhta Khaukins* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). The inlet was photographed from the air by USN, 1965-67. *Ensenada Howkins* (Chile. IGM map 27, 1966).

*Hoya*: see Traffic Circle.

*Hoz, Glaciar de*: see Balch Glacier.

**Hubac, Caleta** 64°54'S 63°05'W, between San Eladio Point and Killermet Cove, Bryde Island, Danco Coast, was so called by AAE after a cadet in the Argentina bilander *América* in 1811 (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter H).

*Hubac, Isla, Islote*: see Epsilon Island.

*Hubley Island*: see Berkner Island.

**Hübl Peak** 64°43'S 62°29'W, rising to 1 015 m on 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 and air survey grouped in this area, named after Artur, Freiherr von Hübl (1853-1932), Austrian surveyor of the Militärgeographische Institut, Vienna, who in 1894 designed a stereo-comparator that was developed independently by C. Pulfrich (*Pulfrich Peak*, q.v.) in 1901 (APC, 1960, p. 5; [incorrectly shown in 64°41'S 62°29'W] BA chart 3566, 25.viii.1961; [correctly shown] BAS 250 sheet SQ 19-20/4, 1-DOS 1974).

**Hub Nunatak** 68°37'S 66°05'W, rising to 915 m near centre of *Traffic Circle* (q.v.), W of Mobiloil Inlet, Bowman Coast, was

photographed from the air and seen from the ground by USAS, 1940-41; called descriptively *The Hub* (USHO, 1943, p. 272) and later named *Hub Nunatak* (Ronne, 1945, p. 20; USHO chart 6639, 1955; APC, 1962, p. 17; DOS 610 sheet W 68 66, 1963); surveyed by FIDS from "Stonington Island" in December 1958. *Nunatak Khub* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961).

*Hub, The*: see Hub Nunatak.

**Huckle, Mount** 69°38'S 69°51'W, rising to c. 2 600 m in Douglas Range, W of Toynbee Glacier, N Alexander Island, was possibly sighted by FAE, 1908-10, on 21 January 1909 but not recognized as part of Douglas Range; photographed from the air by BGLE, 16 August 1936 and 1 February 1937, and by RARE in 1947; surveyed on its E side by FIDS from "Stonington Island" in 1948; named after John Sydney Rodney Huckle (b. 1924), FIDS general assistant, "Deception Island" (Base Leader), 1947-48, and "Stonington Island", 1948-50, who took part in survey of the W side of George VI Sound in 1949; ice pilot in *Oluf Sven* on FIDASE, 1956-57, and helicopter pilot with whale factory ships in three later seasons (APC, 1955, p. 12; USHO chart 6638, 1955; BA chart 3175, 5.vii.1957; DOS 610 sheet W 69 68, 1960). *Gora Khaki* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961).

*Huddle, Rocas*: see Huddle Rocks.

**Huddle Rocks** 65°25'S 64°59'W, between Pitt Islands and Grandier Channel, N of Symington Islands, Graham Coast, were photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956-57, and named descriptively (APC, 1959a, p. 7; BA chart 3573, 26.viii.1960). *Rocas Huddle* (Chile. DNH chart 1502, 1962; IHA, 1974, p. 156).

**Hudson Ridge** 83°47'S 56°36'W, running SE from Meads Peak and rising to c. 1 250 m in SW Neptune Range, Pensacola Mountains, was photographed from the air by USN and surveyed from the ground by USGS, 1963-64; named after Peter M. Hudson, USN, aviation machinist, "Ellsworth Station", winter 1958 (USGS sheet SU 21-25/13, 1969; APC, 1974, p. 4).

*Huemul, Isla(nd), Islote*: see Megaptera Island.

*Huevo, Isla*: see Egg Island.

**Huffman, Mount** 75°16'S 72°18'W, one of the *Behrendt Mountains* (q.v.), NW of Cape Zumberge, Orville Coast, rising to c. 1 300 m, was named after Jerry W. Huffman, USARP scientific leader, "Eights Station", 1963 (USGS sketch map Ellsworth Land-Palmer Land, 1969; APC, 1975, p. 4; BAS 250P sheet SS 17-20/SE, 1-DOS 1981).

**Hugershoff Cove** 64°39'S 62°23'W, NW side of Wilhelmina Bay, SW of Emma Island, 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 photogrammetry and air survey grouped in this area, named after Carl Reinhard Hugershoff (1882-1941), German geodesist and designer of the autcartograph, an instrument which first applied the principles of photogrammetry to air photographs in c. 1921 (APC, 1960, p. 5; BA chart 3566, 25.viii.1961).

*Hughes B., -Baay, Bahía, Bai(a) (di), Baie*: see Hughes Bay.

*Hughes, Baie de*: see Hughes Bay or Orléans Strait.

**Hughes Bay** 64°14'S 61°13'W, between Cape Herschel and Cape Murray, Danco Coast. The first recorded landing on the Antarctic mainland was made in the area of this bay by Capt. J. Davis (*Davis Coast*, q.v.) from the shallop *Cecilia* (*Cecilia Island*, q.v.), tender to his ship *Huron* (*Huron Glacier*, q.v.), 7

February 1821 (Davis, 1821–22). The bay was roughly charted by Hoseason, First Mate in the British sealer *Sprightly* (*Sprightly Island*, q.v.) in December 1824 and named *Hughes' Bay* after Capt. Edward Hughes, the ship's Master (Powell, chart, 1828). *Baie Hugues* [*sic*] (d'Urville, 1838, map following p. 1170). *Hughes Bay* (BA chart 1238, 7.ix.1839; [referring to sea area between Trinity Island and Brabant Island] Arctowski, 1901a, map p. 151; [as now defined] APC, 1955, p. 12; BA chart 3566, 16.x.1959; 3560, 7.iv.1961; BAS 250 sheet SQ 19–20/4, 1–DOS 1974). *Hughes Gulf* (BA chart 1238, 1844; [referring to sea area between Trinity Island and Brabant Island] Arctowski, 1901a, p. 155; [referring to N entrance of Gerlache Strait] Bartholomew, atlas, 1922, Pl. 9). *Bahía Hugues* [*sic*] (Spain. DH chart 458, 1861). *Hughes(-)Golf* (Petermann, map, 1867; [misapplied to bay on SW side of Trinity Island] Cook, 1903, map following p. x). The bay was further charted by BeAE, 23–25 January 1898. *Hughes Inlet* (Lecoite, map, 1899; BA chart 1238, viii.1900; [referring to sea area bounded by SW Davis Coast, Trinity Island and Liège Island] Arctowski, 1901b, map facing p. 464). *Baie de Hughes* (Arctowski, 1900, p. 128; [referring to sea area between Trinity Island and Christiania Islands] Nordenskjöld and others, 1904c, map p. 232–33; [referring to sea area between E Brabant island and Danco Coast] Charcot, 1912, Pl. 1). *Golfe de Hughes* (Arctowski, 1900, p. 120). *Baia di Hughes* (Gerlache, 1902a, end map). Synonyms of the name *Brialmont Cove* (q.v.), referring to a part of the bay, were later applied to the whole feature. *Brialmont-Bucht* (Cook, 1903, map following p. x). *Baie Brialmont* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904c, map p. 232–33). *Brialmont-Bay* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904b, Vol. 1, p. 56). *Brialmont Bukten* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904a, Del. 1, end map). *Hughes-Bucht* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904b, Vol. 1, p. 98). *Bahía de Brialmont* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904–05, Tomo 1, end map). *Hughes-Baay* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1907, p. 39). *Bahía Brialmont* (Riso Patron S., 1908, end map). *Bahía Hughes* ([referring to part of Gerlache Strait E of Liège Island] Riso Patron S., 1908, end map; [correctly indicated] Chile. DNH chart LI, 1947; Pierrou, 1970, p. 433; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 157). *Golfo de Hughes* (Riso Patron S., 1908, p. 8). *Baie de Hugues* [*sic*] (Gourdon, 1908, p. 37). *Hughes Bai* (Nordenskjöld, 1911b, p. 51). *Baie de Brialmont* (Charcot, 1912, Pl. 1). *Hughes B.* (HA chart, 1928). *Hughesbukten* (Aagaard, 1931). *Baie Hugues* (Pergamini, 1935, p. 57). *Hughes Bay* or *Brialmont Bay* (Bagshawe, 1939, end-paper map 1). *Hughes Gulf or Bay* (Hobbs, 1939a, p. 49). Air photography of the area by FIDASE in 1956–57 led to important changes in topography and outline of the bay, as shown on maps and charts. Prior to this time many identifications of names in the area were no more than guesses. *Zaliv Kh'yus* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961).

*Hughes Bay*: see Mikkelsen Harbour.

*Hughes-Bucht, -bukten*: see Hughes Bay.

*Hughes, Chenal de*: see Orléans Strait.

*Hughes-Golf(e) (de), Golfo de, Gulf, Inlet*: see Hughes Bay.

**Hughes Ice Piedmont** 70°09'S 62°13'W, W and NW of Cape Collier, 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 Dr Terence J. Hughes, of the Department of Geological Sciences, University of Maine; USARP glaciologist, Deception Island and McMurdo Sound, Ross Dependency, 1970–71; Deception Island, 1973–74; author of papers on polar ice sheets (BAS 250 sheet SR 19–20/12, 1–DOS 1976; APC, 1977, p. 17).

**Hugi Glacier** 66°18'S 65°04'W, flowing NW into Holtedahl Bay, 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 Franz Joseph Hugi (1796–1855), Swiss school teacher, called "the father of winter mountaineering"; author of *Naturhistorische Alpenreise* (Leipzig, 1830) and *Über das Wesen der Gletscher und Winterreise in das Eismeer* (Stuttgart and Tübingen, 1842), two early works on glacier phenomena (APC, 1959a, p. 7; BA chart 3570, 29.ix.1961).

**Hugo Island** 64°57'S 65°45'W, the most outlying island on the W side of the Antarctic Peninsula, N of Biscoe Islands, was probably sighted from *Hertha* (Capt. C. J. Evensen, *Cape Evensen*, q.v.) of the NWE, 1893–94, because an unnamed island of similar extent and in similar location appeared on sealers' charts of that time; roughly charted by FAE, 1903–05, in c. 64°58'S 65°48'W and named *Île Victor Hugo*, after Victor Marie Hugo (1802–85), French poet and novelist; grandfather of Dr J.-B. Charcot's first wife, *née* Jeanne Hugo (Charcot, 1906b, p. 476; 1906a, map facing p. 316; 1910, map facing p. 370); further charted by FAE, 1908–10, on 13 January 1909. *Victor Hugo Island* (BA chart 1238, ix.1908; [in 64°59'S 65°46'W] APC, 1955, p. 12). *Île V. Hugo* (Rouch, 1911, map facing p. 18). *Victor Hugo-Øen* (Holtedahl and Mosby, 1928, p. 228). *Isla Belgica*, after the BeAE expedition ship *Belgica* (Argentina. IGM map, 1945). *Isla Victor Hugo* (Argentina. IGM map, 1946; Pierrou, 1970, p. 714; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 293). *Victor Hugo Òya* (Hansen, chart [no number], 1947). *Ostrov Viktora Gyugo* (Soviet Union. BSE, 1950, map following p. 484). *Victor Hugo* (Argentina. MM, 1957a, p. 152). *Victor Hugo Eiland* (Knapp, 1958, p. 587). *Isola Victor Hugo* (Zavatti, 1958, Tav. 12–13). *Ostrov Viktor-Gyugo* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). *Hugo Island* (APC, 1960, p. 5; BA chart 3570, 29.ix.1961; [co-ordinates corrected] 23.vii.1976; APC, 1977, p. 17). *Islas Victor Hugo*, including rocks offlying E end of island (Argentina. MM chart 110, 1963). The island was recharted by an RN Hydrographic Survey Unit from HMS *Protector*, 1966–67.

*Hugues, Bahía, Baie (de)*: see Hughes Bay.

*Huidob(d)ro, Isla*: see Alpha Island.

**Huie Cliffs** 83°19'S 51°03'W, rising to c. 1 700 m on N 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 Carl Huie, USARP technician, ODF, 1976–77, and USGS geologist, Pensacola Mountains, 1978–79 (APC, 1980, p. 4).

*Huinca, Isla*: see Wyatt Island.

**Huitfeldt Point** 65°59'S 64°43'W, SW end 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 Fritz Huitfeldt (1851–1938), Norwegian skier; author of *Lerbuch des Skilaufens* (Berlin, 1890), one of the earliest skiing manuals, and designer of the Huitfeldt ski-binding, the standard binding from 1894 to c. 1935 (APC, 1959a, p. 7; BA chart 3573, 26.viii.1960).

*Hulot, Costa (de), Île*: see Hulot Peninsula.

**Hulot Peninsula** 64°29'S 62°44'W, SW end of Brabant Island, forming SW entrance of Duperré Bay and NE entrance of Schollaert Strait, was probably sighted by BeAE in February 1898; charted by FAE, 1903–05, in 1904–05 and named *Pres-*

- qu'Île Hulot* after Baron Hulot, a character in *La Cousine Bette* by H. de Balzac (Charcot, 1906*b*, p. 470; Matha and Rey, 1911, Pl. 3). *Île Hulot* (Matha and Rey, 1911, p. 56). *Hulot Peninsula* (USHO, 1943, p. 123; APC, 1960, p. 5; BA chart 3566, 25.viii.1961; BAS 250 sheet SQ 19-20/4, 1-DOS 1974). *Península Hulot* (Argentina. MM chart 106, 1949; Pierrou, 1970, p. 434; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 157). *Costa Hulot*, *Costa de Hulot*, apparently referring to W part only (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 263). The peninsula was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956-57. *Cabo Lehaie*, referring to the whole peninsula (*Cape Lehaie*, q.v.) (Chile. DNH chart 1500, 1963).
- Hulot, Península, Presqu'Île*: see Hulot Peninsula.
- Hulth, Monte*: see Hulth, Mount.
- Hulth, Mount** 66°41'S 64°11'W, rising to 1 475 m on W side of Cabinet Inlet, Foyn Coast, S of Friederichsen Glacier, 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 bibliographers grouped in this area, named after Johan Markus Hulth (1865-1928), Swedish polar bibliographer and author of *Swedish Arctic and Antarctic exploration, 1758-1910. Bibliography* (Uppsala and Stockholm, 1910) (APC, 1955, p. 12; BA chart 3570, 4.vi.1954; DCS 601 sheet 66 64, 1955). *Monte Hulth* (Argentina. MM chart 110, 1957). *Gora Khul'ti* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961).
- Humann Point** 64°24'S 62°42'W, N entrance point of Duperré Bay, SW Brabant Island, was charted by FAE, 1903-05, in 1904-05 and named *Pointe Humann* after Vice-amiral Edgar Humann (1834-1914); of the French Navy (Charcot, 1906*b*, p. 470; Matha and Rey, 1911, Pl. 3). *Point Humann* (USHO, 1943, p. 121). *Punta Humann* (Argentina. MM chart 106, 1949; Pierrou, 1970, p. 434; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 157). The point was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956-57. *Humann Point* (APC, 1960, p. 5; BA chart 3566, 25.viii.1961). *Punta Humman* [*sic*] (Alarcón and others, 1976, p. 44).
- Humann, Point(e), Punta*: see Humann Point.
- Humble Island** 64°46'S 64°06'W, ESE of Norsel Point, SW Anvers Island, following survey by FIDS from "Arthur Harbour" in 1955, was named *Humble Islet* because it appears to be squeezed insignificantly between Litchfield Island and the coast of the main island (APC, 1958, p. 5; BA chart 3572, 25.vii.1958). *Humble Island* (APC, 1959*a*, p. 7; BA chart 3213, 12.viii.1960).
- Humble Islet*: see Humble Island.
- Humble Point** 61°11'S 54°08'W, on W coast of Clarence Island, was called *Punta Baja* [= low point] by AAE (Argentina. MM chart 125, 1957; Pierrou, 1970, p. 183); following survey by JSEEI in December 1970, named *Humble Point* (APC, 1974, p. 4; DOS 610 sheet W 61 54 (Ext.), 1-GSGS 1972).
- Humman, Punta*: see Humann Point.
- Hummer, Mount** 83°17'S 50°06'W, rising to 1 710 m at NE end 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 Dr Michael G. Hummer, of Oklahoma Medical Research Foundation, physician, "South Pole Station", 1975 (APC, 1980, p. 4).
- Hummock-Inseln*: see Two Hummock Island.
- Hummock, Isla*: see Cornwall Island or Heywood Island or Hummock Island.
- Hummock Island** 65°54'S 65°29'W, W of Larrouy Island, Graham Coast, was charted by BGLE in August 1935 and named descriptively (Rymill, 1938*a*, map facing p. 400; BA chart 3196, 12.xi.1948; APC, 1955, p. 12; DOS 610 sheet W 65 64, 1959). *Isla Hummock* (Rymill and others, 1943, map facing p. 96; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 157). *Isla Mogote* [translation of English name] (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 295; Pierrou, 1970, p. 525). The island was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956-57.
- Hummock Island, Isola*: see Heywood Island.
- Hummockøene*: see Two Hummock Island.
- Hummok, Isla*: see Heywood Island.
- Humock Inseln, Is, Islands*: see Two Hummock Island.
- Humphreys Hill*: see Humphreys Ice Rise.
- Humphreys Ice Rise** 67°14'S 66°51'W, in Müller Ice Shelf, Arrowsmith Peninsula, Loubet Coast, was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956-57, and surveyed from the ground by FIDS from "Detaille Island", 1956-59; in association with the names of glaciologists grouped in this area, named *Humphreys Hill* after William Jackson Humphreys (1862-1949), American meteorologist and specialist on effects of ice in the atmosphere; joint author with W. A. Bentley (*Bentley Crag*, q.v.) of *Snow crystals* (New York, 1931) (APC, 1960, p. 5; BA, 1961, p. 189; BAS 250P sheet SQ 19-20/14 (Ext.), 1-DOS 1978); renamed *Humphreys Ice Rise* to reflect the true nature of the feature as evident in the air photographs (APC, 1986, p. 3).
- Humphries Heights** 65°03'S 63°53'W, rising to c. 1 100 m between False Cape Renard and Deloncle Bay, Lemaire Channel, Graham Coast, were 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 George James Humphries (1900-81), Director of Overseas Surveys, 1963-65 (Deputy Director, 1946-63) (APC, 1959*a*, p. 8; BA chart 3572, 12.viii.1960). *Cape Renard* (q.v.), in error (USHO, 1960, p. 364, 2nd view).
- Hump, Pico*: see Hump, The.
- Humps, Isla*: see Humps Island.
- Humps Island** 63°59'S 57°25'W, in Erebus and Terror Gulf, off NE coast of James Ross Island, was roughly surveyed by SwAE in February 1902; resurveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in November 1945 and named *Humps Islet* in reference to the twin summits of the island (BA chart 3205, 23.ix.1949; APC, 1955, p. 12). *Isla Humps* (Chile. DNH chart L, 1951). *Islote Humps* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 320; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 157). *Islote Giboso* [translation of English name] (Argentina. MM chart 124, 1957; Pierrou, 1970, p. 393). *Humps Island* (APC, 1959*a*, p. 8; BA, 1961, p. 140; BAS 250 sheet SP 21-22/13, 1-DOS 1974).
- Humps Islet, Islote*: see Humps Island.
- Hump, The** 64°22'S 63°15'W, dome-shaped hill rising to c. 150 m near NW entrance point of Lapeyrère Bay, Anvers Island, was charted by DI in 1927, the descriptive name possibly following the usage of whalers (BA chart 3213, 14.i.1929; APC, 1955, p. 12; BAS 250P sheet SQ 19-20/3, 1-DOS 1979). *La Joroba* [translation of English name] (Chile. DNH chart LI, 1947). *Pico Hump* (Argentina. MM chart 106, 1949). *Pico Joroba* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 267; Pierrou, 1970, p. 452). The feature was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956-57. *Monte Joroba* (Chile. DNH chart 1500, 1963; IHA, 1974, p. 167).
- Hungry, Île*: see Window Island.
- Hunter, Mount** 64°05'S 62°25'W, rising to c. 1 450 m on Pasteur Peninsula, 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 John Hunter (1728–93), British surgeon, comparative anatomist and physiologist, who revolutionized the approach to surgery as an exact science in relation to other aspects of medicine; Surgeon General and Inspector General of Hospitals to the British Army, 1790–93 (APC, 1960, p. 5; BAS 250 sheet SQ 19–20/4, 1–DOS 1974); climbed by JSEBI, 14 January 1984.

**Hunt Island** 64°20'S 62°09'W, off E coast of Brabant Island at SW end of Freud Passage, was roughly charted by BeAE in January 1898 (Lecointe, 1903, Carte 5); called *Isla Jenie* by CAE, 1947, after a relative of a member of the expedition (Chile. DNH chart LI, 1947; IHA, 1974, p. 164); called *Isla Pampa* by AAE, 1947–48, after the transport ship *Pampa*, which took part in the expedition (Argentina. MM chart 106, 1949; Pierrou, 1970, p. 573); surveyed by FIDS from *Norsel* in April 1955 and photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57; named *Hunt Island* after Lieut. Cdr (later Cdr) Frank William Hunt, RN (b. 1922), Officer-in-charge of the RN Hydrographic Survey Unit attached to FIDS, 1951–52, who made surveys in Bransfield Strait and the Palmer Archipelago area (APC, 1958, p. 5; BA chart 3566, 16.x.1959). *Pampa Island* (USBGN, 1965, p. 103).

**Hunt Peak** 67°18'S 68°02'W, rising to c. 550 m on N side of Stonehouse Bay, Adelaide Island, was roughly charted by FAE, 1908–10, in 1909; surveyed by FIDS from "Stonington Island" in September 1948 and named *Hunt Point*, after Sgt Kenneth Dawson Hunt, RAF (b. 1922), mechanic of the Norseman aircraft that flew from Argentine Islands to Stonington Island in January–February 1950 to relieve the FIDS station (*Mount St. Louis*, q.v.) (APC, 1955, p. 12; BA chart 3570, 21.ix.1957); following air photography by FIDASE, 1956–57, and further ground survey by FIDS from "Horseshoe Island", 1957–58, renamed *Hunt Peak* (APC, 1960, p. 5; BAS 250P sheet SQ 19–20/14 (Ext.), 1–DOS 1978).

*Hunt Point*: see Hunt Peak.

*Huntress, Cape*: see Harmony Point.

**Huntress Glacier** 62°40'S 60°15'W, flowing SW into False 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 the American schooner *Huntress* (Capt. C. Burdick, *Burdick Peak*, q.v.), from Nantucket, which visited the South Shetland Islands, 1820–21, in company with *Huron* (*Huron Glacier*, q.v.) (APC, 1959a, p. 8; DOS 610 sheet W 62 60, 1968).

*Huon, Bahía*: see Huon Bay.

**Huon Bay** 63°23'S 58°00'W, between Cape Ducorps and *Cape Legoupil* (q.v.), Trinity Peninsula. The name *Cap Huon* was applied to a cape in this rough position by FAE, 1837–40, on 27 February 1838, after Félix-Casimir-Marie Huon de Kermadec (b. 1813), steward in the FAE ship *Zelée* (d'Urville, 1838, map following p. 1170; 1841, p. xlviii). *Cape Union*, as corrupt form (BA chart 3205, 31.x.1921). *Kapp Union* (HA chart, 1928). *Cabo Unión* (Chile. DNH chart L, 1947). Following survey by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in September 1946, when it was found that no cape exists in this position, the name of Huon was transferred to the present feature. *Huon Bay* (BA chart 3205, 23.ix.1949; APC, 1955, p. 12; BAS 250 sheet SP 21–22/13, 1–DOS 1974). *Bukhta Ion* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). *Bahía Huon* (Chile. DNH, 1962, p. 129; IHA, 1974, p. 157).

*Huon, Cap*: see Huon Bay or Legoupil, Cape.

**Hurd Peninsula** 62°41'S 60°23'W, between South Bay and False Bay, Livingston Island, was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57, and surveyed from the ground by FIDS, 1957–59; called *Punta Elefante* by CAE, in association with *Miers Bluff* (q.v.) (Chile. DNH chart 1400, 1961); later named *Hurd Peninsula* after Capt. Thomas Hurd, RN (? 1757–1823), the second Hydrographer of the Navy, 1808–23, who instituted a system of regular nautical surveys and under whose authority Bransfield's 1820 survey of the Bransfield Strait area was published in 1822 (APC, 1962, p. 17; BA chart 3205, 23.xi.1962). *Península Hurd* (del Valle and others, 1974, p. 5).

*Hurd, Península*: see Hurd Peninsula.

**Hurley Glacier** 67°34'S 68°32'W, between Mount Gaudry and Mount Liotard, Adelaide Island, flowing E into Ryder Bay, 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 Alec John Hurley (b. 1951), BAS mechanic, Halley, 1975–76, and Rothera, 1976–77 (APC, 1980, p. 4; BAS 250P sheet SQ 19–20/14 (Ext.), 1–DOS 1978).

**Huron Glacier** 62°38'S 60°05'W, flowing E into Moon 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 the American sealing ship *Huron* (Capt. J. Davis, *Davis Coast*, q.v.), of New Haven, Conn., which visited the South Shetland Islands, 1820–21 (in company with *Huntress*, *Huntress Glacier*, q.v.) and 1821–22, using Yankee Harbour, Greenwich Island, as a base for operations and wintering in the Falkland Islands in 1821 (APC, 1959a, p. 8; BA chart 1774, 14.ix.1962; DOS 610 sheet W 62 60, 1968).

**Hurst Bay** 63°57'S 57°28'W, on E side of The Naze, James Ross Island, was surveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay", 1952–54; following hydrographic work in the area from HMS *Endurance*, 1981–82, named after Cdr William Edgar Hurst, RN (b. 1933), Navigating Officer in the ship (APC, 1986, p. 3).

**Husons Island** c. 62°50'S 59°30'W, near the middle of Bransfield Strait, SE of Renier Point, Livingston Island, was reported and so called by nineteenth-century sealers (Godard, chart, [1821]); later called descriptively *Middle Island* (Powell, chart, 1822a; BA chart 1238, 7.ix.1839) but not sighted by subsequent expeditions. *Île Middle* ([showing reported position] d'Urville, 1838, map following p. 1170; [referring to non-existence of the island] Vincendon-Dumoulin, 1851, p. 30; Charcot, 1910, p. 337). *Île Midle* [sic] (Vincendon-Dumoulin, 1851, p. 31). *Isla Middle* (Spain. DH chart 458, 1861; [referring to non-existence of the island] Jalour, [1907b], p. 36). *Midle* [sic] Ö (Larsen, 1894a, map p. 120). *Middle Insel* (Friedrichsen, 1895, Tafel 7 facing p. 304). *Île du Milieu* [translation of English name], referring to non-existence of the island (Nordenskjöld, 1904d, p. 353). *Middle Eiland* (Ruys, 1905, p. 104). *Isla del Medio* [translation of English name] (Riso Patron S., 1908, p. 12). There are water depths up to 1 450 m in the reported position of the island (BA chart 1776, 19.vii.1968).

**Hut Bluff** 61°13'S 55°09'W, SW of Endurance Glacier, Elephant Island, was so called by JSEEI from the hut established there in December 1970 (Furse, 1979, map p. 156).

*Hut, Caleta*: see Hut Cove.

**Hutchins Nunataks** 75°38'S 68°10'W, rising to c. 1 200 m, NNE of Mount Leek, Hauberg Mountains, Orville Coast, were

- photographed from the air by USN, 1965–67, and mapped from air photographs by USGS; following a visit by a USGS field party in December 1977, named after Lieut. Cdr John Roy Hutchins, USN, command pilot of an LC-130 aircraft in support of the field party (APC, 1986, p. 3).
- Hutchison Hill** 66°56'S 65°42'W, rising to c. 2 150 m on Avery Plateau, SSE of 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, named after Sir Robert Hutchison, 1st Baronet (1871–1960), English physician who contributed to knowledge of the scientific principles of nutrition; sometime President of the Royal College of Physicians (APC, 1960, p. 5).
- Hut Cove** 63°24'S 56°59'W, between Seal Point and Grunden Rock, Trinity Peninsula, with the unoccupied FIDS/BAS station on the W side, was surveyed by the SwAE party that wintered on the W side of the cove in 1903 (*Hope Bay*, q.v.); resurveyed by FIDS in November 1945 and named descriptively (BA chart 3213, 6.x.1950; APC, 1955, p. 12; DOS 310 Hope Bay sheet, 1961). *Caleta Choza* [translation of English name] (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 311; Pierrou, 1970, p. 289). *Caleta Hut* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 332; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 158).
- Hut Glacier*: see Sultan Glacier (near Mount Elder).
- Hutton Mountains** 74°12'S 62°20'W, are bounded to SW by Johnston Glacier, to NW by Squires Glacier, to N by Swann Glacier and to E by Keller Inlet and Smith Peninsula, Lassiter Coast, rising to c. 1 700 m and including from W to E Mount McElroy, Mount Rath, Mount Nash, Mount Gorham, Mount Light and Mount Tricorn; 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 in this area, named after James Hutton (1726–97), Scottish geologist who propounded the principle of uniformitarianism in 1785 (USGS sketch map Ellsworth Land–Palmer Land, 1969; APC, 1975, p. 4; BAS 500P sheet SS 17–20/SE, 1–DOS 1981). *Cordón Trenque Lauquen*, apparently referring to the SE part of this feature after the district in Argentina (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter T).
- Hvalbugten, Bukt*: see Whale Bay.
- Hvalen Rock** [= the whale rock] 64°33'S 62°00'W, on NE side of Foyn Harbour, Wilhelmina Bay, Danco Coast, was so called by BAE, 1920–22, probably after the usage of whalers (Lester and others, chart, [1921–22]).
- Hvalskjær(en)(e)*: see Whale Skerries.
- Hvirvelvindebreene*: see Whirlwind Inlet.
- Hyatt Cove** 65°05'S 63°32'W, on S side of Flandres Bay, Danco Coast, W of Sonia Point, was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57; in association with the names of cartographers grouped near this area and with *Haverly Peak* (q.v.), named after Raymond Henry Hyatt (b. 1925), of the Cartographic Section, FCO, 1949–85 (Head, 1970–85), with responsibility for preparing APC maps (APC, 1986, p. 3).
- Hyatt, Isla*: see Laktionov Island.
- Hyatt, Mount** 74°53'S 64°47'W, S-most of *Latady Mountains* (q.v.), Orville Coast, rising to c. 1 600 m, was named after Gerson Hyatt, USASA builder, "McMurdo Station", Ross Dependency, winter 1967, who assisted in building "Plateau Station", Dronning Maud Land (USGS sketch map Ellsworth Land–Palmer Land, 1969; APC, 1975, p. 4; BAS 500P sheet SS 17–20/SE, 1–DOS 1981).
- Hydrodist Rocks** 63°44'S 60°55'W, rising up to 3 m above sea level with some rocks submerged, off Milburn Bay, Trinity Island, Palmer Archipelago, were charted by an RN Hydrographic Survey Unit from HMS *Protector* in January 1964, and named after the helicopter-borne hydrodist apparatus used to fix their position (BA chart 3560, 4.ix.1964; APC, 1974, p. 4).
- Hydrographers Cove** 62°13'S 58°57'W, W of Ardley Island, *Fildes Peninsula* (q.v.), King George Island, following surveys by SAE from "Bellingshausen Station" from 1968, was named *Bukhta Hidrografov* [= hydrographers bay] (Grikurov and Polyakov, 1968, map p. 18) or *Hidrografov Inlet* (Grikurov and Polyakov, 1971, map p. 190). *Hydrographers Cove* (APC, 1980, p. 4). The cove is the site of the Chinese station "The Great Wall".
- Hydrurga Rocks** 64°08'S 61°38'W, off E coast of Two Hummock Island, Palmer Archipelago, were photographed from the air by FIDASE in 1956; in association with seal and whale names in this area, named after the leopard seal (*Hydrurga leptonyx*) (APC, 1960, p. 5; BA chart 3560, 7.iv.1961).
- Hyperion Nunataks** 72°02'S 68°55'W, rising to c. 600 m S of Saturn Glacier, SW Alexander Island, were photographed from the air by Ellsworth, 23 November 1935, and roughly mapped from the photographs (Joerg, 1937, map facing p. 444); further photographed from the air by RARE in 1947 and surveyed from the ground by FIDS from "Stonington Island" in December 1949; named in association with the glacier, Hyperion being one of the satellites of Saturn ([in 72°04'S 68°54'W] APC, 1955, p. 12; DCS 601 sheet W 72 68, 1956; [co-ordinates corrected] BAS 250P sheet SS 19–21/1, 1–DOS 1974; APC, 1977, p. 17); remapped from air photographs by FIDS in 1959. *Hyppolyte, Cape*: see Hippolyte Point.
- Iankee, Havre*: see Foster, Port.
- Iapetus Nunatak** 71°36'S 70°15'W, rising to 915 m on SW side of Satellite Snowfield, Alexander Island, following surveys by BAS, 1961–73, was named after Iapetus, one of the satellites of Saturn, in association with Saturn Glacier to the SE (APC, 1975, p. 4; BAS 250 sheet SR 19–20/13, 2–DOS 1984).
- Ibáñez, Punta** 64°15'S 58°06'W, SE side of Röhss Bay, James Ross Island, was so called by AAE after a corporal in the Argentine Air Force (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter I).
- Ibarguren, Istmo** 60°45'S 44°42'W, between Uruguay Cove and Scotia Bay, Laurie Island, was so called by AAE after Dr Carlos Ibarguren (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter I).
- Ibar, Islote*: see Ibar Rocks.
- Ibar Rocks** 62°27'S 59°43'W, a rock awash and a submerged rock SE of Spark Point, Discovery Bay, Greenwich Island, were charted by CAE, 1946–47, when the name *Islote Ibar* was applied to the rock awash, after Teniente 2° Mario Ibar P., of the Chilean Marines, in charge of the marines aboard the frigate *Iquique* at that time; he signed the official act of inauguration of the Chilean naval station "Arturo Prat" (*Guesalaga Peninsula*, q.v.), 6 February 1947 (Chile. IGM map, 1947; Vila Labra, 1947, p. 190 and map p. 201; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 161). *Islote Teniente Ibar* (Chile. DNH chart 1405, 1961). The rocks were re-charted by an RN Hydrographic Survey Unit from HMS *Protector* in 1964. *Ibar Rocks* (BA, 1965, p. 30; chart 1774, 19.vii.1968; APC, 1974, p. 4).

Ibera, Nunatak c. 82°11'S 39°30'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 Argentine lagoon of the same name (Argentina. MM, NM21/1.xi.1964; Pierrou, 1970, p. 437). 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.

"I", Cabo c. 75°16'S 24°50'W, an ephemeral projection of Brunt Ice Front, Caird Coast, was so designated by AAE, 1955-56 (Argentina. MM, 1957a, p. 194; Pierrou, 1970, p. 437).

**Icarus Point** 64°34'S 61°54'W, SW entrance point of Bancroft Bay, Danco Coast, was roughly charted on 7 February 1898 by BeAE, which sailed between this feature and Nansen Island to the W; photographed from the air by FIDASE and surveyed from the ground by FIDS from "Danco Island", 1956-57; called *Punta Cañón* [= tube point] by AAE (Argentina. MM chart 129, 1957); in association with the names of pioneers of aviation grouped in this area, named after Icarus who, with Daedalus in Greek mythology (*Daedalus Point*, q.v.), made wings and became the first to fly (APC, 1960, p. 5; BA chart 3566, 25.viii.1961). *Cañón Point* (USBGN, 1965, p. 94).

*Ice Bay*: see Lanchester Bay.

*Iceberg, Bahía*: see Norway Bight.

**Iceberg Bay** 60°39'S 45°32'W, between Cape Hansen and Olivine Point, S Coronation Island, was roughly charted by Weddell in January 1823 and named descriptively *Ice Berg Bay* (Weddell, 1825a, map facing p. 25). *Eisberg Bay* (Weddell, 1827, second end map). *Iceberg Bay* (Powell, chart, 1831; BA chart 1238, 7.ix.1839; [referring to unnamed bay on E side of Olivine Point] Sørllé and Borge chart, 1913; [correctly shown] BA chart 1775, 17.viii.1934; APC, 1955, p. 12). *Eisberg Bai* (Friederichsen, 1895, Tafel 7 facing p. 304). *Isfjell Bukta*, referring to bay on E side of Olivine Point (Sørllé, chart, [1930]). The bay was recharted by DI in 1933. *Bahía Témpano* [translation of English name] (Argentina. MM chart 117, 1952; Pierrou, 1970, p. 680). The bay was further surveyed by FIDS from Signy, 1956-58. The bay is the site of a BAS refuge hut established in 1962.

*Iceberg Hill*: see Pond, Mount.

**Iceberg Point** 64°39'S 63°05'W, NE entrance point of Lion Sound, Anvers Island, was roughly charted by BeAE in February 1898; recharted by DI in 1927 and so named descriptively, probably after the usage of whalers (BA chart 3213, 14.i.1929; APC, 1955, p. 12; BA chart 3566, 16.x.1959). *Punta Témpano* [translation of English name] (Chile. DNH chart LI, 1947; Pierrou, 1970, p. 681). *Punta Iceberg* (Argentina. MM chart 106, 1949; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 161). The point was further charted by FIDS from *Norsel* in April 1955 and photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956-57.

*Iceberg, Punta*: see Iceberg Point.

**Ice Bluff** c. 62°05'S 58°08'W, formed by ice cliff near Stump Rock on W side of King George Bay, King George Island, was charted by DI in 1937 and so called descriptively (Hill and others, chart, 1937a; BA chart 3205, 2.ix.1938; BA, 1954, p. 23). *Morro Ice* (Argentina. MM chart 104, 1949). *Morro Hielo* [= ice hill] (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 206; Pierrou, 1970, p. 426). *Morro del Hielo* (Argentina. MM, 1957b, p. 5).

*Ice, Morro*: see Ice Bluff.

*Ice Sea*: see Weddell Sea.

*Ickes Inlet*: see Nantucket Inlet.

*Icy Sea*: see Weddell Sea.

*Idena, Lednik*: see Eden Glacier.

*Igle, Ostrov*: see Eagle Island.

*Iglesia de la Providencia, Glaciár* [= providence church glacier], has not been identified ([as rejected name] Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 159).

*Iglesias, Cerro*: see Stonethrow Ridge.

**Igloo Hill** 64°33'S 61°47'W, rising to c. 750 m on Reclus Peninsula, Danco Coast, was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956-57, and surveyed from the ground by FIDS from "Portal Point", 1957-59; so named because the shape of this completely ice-covered feature resembles that of an Eskimo igloo (APC, 1960, p. 5; [incorrectly shown 3 km to S] BAS 250 sheet SQ 19-20/4, 1-DOS 1974).

*Ignacio Domeyko, Isla*: see Lavoisier Island.

**Ihl, Islote** 68°13'S 67°03'W, off SW side of Neny Island, Marguerite Bay, Fallières Coast, was so called by CAE, probably after Pablo Ihl Cléricas, Chilean geographer and author of papers on Antarctica (Chile. IH chart 1604, 1969).

*Livingston Islands*: see Livingston Island.

**Ika, Monte** 64°51'S 63°05'W, rising to c. 500 m in W Bryde Island, Danco Coast, was so called by AAE (Argentina. MM chart 106, 1954).

*Ilend, Gory*: see Eland Mountains.

*Île Noire, Détroit de l'*: see Black Island Channel.

**Iliad Glacier** 64°31'S 63°31'W, flowing NE into Lapeyrère Bay, Anvers Island, was surveyed by FIDS from "Arthur Harbour" in 1955 and photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956-57; in association with names from Homer's *Iliad* in this area, named after that work (APC, 1958, p. 5; BAS 250P sheet SQ 19-20/3, 1-DOS 1979).

**Ilustrado, El** 64°18'S 62°57'W, largest of the *Psi Islands* (q.v.), Melchior Islands, Dallmann Bay, was so called by CAE after the Chilean newspaper *El Ilustrado* (Chile. DNH chart 510, 1947). *Islote El Ilustrado*, as rejected name (Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 114).

*Ilustrado, Islote(s) El*: see Ilustrado, El or Psi Islands.

**Imhotep, Mount** 64°22'S 62°24'W, in Solvay Mountains, rising to c. 1250 m NW of Buls 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 Imhotep (fl. 2890 BC), who lived in Egypt and was the first physician to emerge as an individual (APC, 1960, p. 5; BAS 250 sheet SQ 19-20/4, 1-DOS 1974).

**Imparcial, El** 64°18'S 62°58'W, one of the *Psi Islands* (q.v.), Melchior Islands, Dallmann Bay, was so called by CAE after the Chilean newspaper *El Imparcial* (Chile. DNH chart 510, 1947). *Islote El Imparcial*, as rejected name (Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 114).

*Imparcial, Islote(s) El*: see Imparcial, El or Psi Islands.

**Imshaug Peninsula** 70°57'S 61°30'W, forming S side of Lehrke Inlet and terminating in Cape Sharbonneau, 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 Henry A. Imshaug, USARP biologist and principal investigator in a long-range biosystematic study of sub-Antarctic flora in Islas Juan Fernández, 1965-66, the Falkland Islands, 1967-68, Chilean archipelago, 1969, Campbell Island, 1969-70, and Îles Kerguelen, 1970-71 (BAS 250 sheet SR 19-20/12, 1-DOS 1976; APC, 1977, p. 17).

*Inaccessible Islands, Islas*: see Inaccessible Islands.

*Inaccessibles, Islas*: see Inaccessible Islands.

*Inaccessible Öyane*: see Inaccessible Islands.

*Inaccessible, Îles, Inseln, Island*: see Inaccessible Islands.

**Inaccessible Islands** 60°35'S 46°40'W, W of Coronation Island, comprising three main islands and offlying rocks, the W-most part of the South Orkney Islands, were charted by Powell from *Dove*, 6 December 1821, as "three spiral rocks quite inaccessible", and named *Inaccessible Isles* (Powell, 1822*b*, p. 7–8; chart, 1822*a*). *Îles Inaccessibles* [*sic*] (Powell, 1824*a*, map facing p. 5). *Inaccessible Islands* (BA chart 1238, ix.1839; 1775, 17.viii.1934; APC, 1955, p. 12; DOS 510 South Orkney Islands, West Sheet, 1963). *Îles Inaccessibles* (d'Urville, 1838, map following p. 1170). *Îles Inaccessibles* [*sic*] (d'Urville, 1842, end map). *Inaccessible Inseln* (Petermann, map, 1867). *The Inaccessibles* (BA, 1874, p. 367). *Inaccessibles Inseln* (Fricker, 1898, map p. 119). *Isla Inacesible* [*sic*] (Riso Patron S., 1908, end map). *Inaccessible Island* (Sørllø, chart, 1912). *Îles Inaccessible* (CSM chart B'1 1921). *Islas Inaccessibles* [*sic*] (Argentina. MM chart 31, 1930; Pierrou, 1970, p. 437). *Inaccessible Öyane* (Sørllø, chart, [1930]). The islands were recharted by DI in January 1933, when the first landing was made (Marr, 1935, p. 295). *Inaccessible* [*sic*] *Islands* (USHO chart 2562, 1943). *Inacoessible* [*sic*] *Islands* (USAAF chart [LR-] 74, 1943). *Islas Inaccessible* (Ihl C. and Ayala A., map facing p. 64). *Inaccessible* [*sic*] *Öyane* (Hansen, 1947*a*, chart 5). *Ostrova Inaksessibl* (Baranov and others, 1954, map p. 283). *Inaccessable* [*sic*] *Island* (USHO chart 958, 1956). *Inaccesible* [*sic*] *Islands* (USDMAAC chart JNC-118N, 1975).

*Inaccessible Isles, Öyane*: see Inaccessible Islands.

*Inaccessible, Point* 61°05'S 54°45'W, between Point Wild and Cape Valentine, Elephant Island, was so called by JSEEIG (Furse, 1979, map p. 156).

*Inaccessibles, Îles, Inseln, The*: see Inaccessible Islands.

*Inaccessible Islands*: see Inaccessible Islands.

*Inaceesibles, Îles*: see Inaccessible Islands.

*Inaccessible, Isla*: see Inaccessible Islands.

*Inaccessibles, Îles*: see Inaccessible Islands.

*Inach, Crater* 62°55'S 60°38'W, volcanic crater with two lakes, NW of Pendulum Cove, Deception Island, was so called for the Instituto Antártico Chileno (INACH), following field work after the eruption of 12 August 1970 (González-Ferrán and others, 1971, Fig. 3 facing p. 8).

*Inacoessible Islands*: see Inaccessible Islands.

*Inaksessibl, Ostrova*: see Inaccessible Islands.

*Inca, El, Piedra del*: see Inca Point.

**Inca Point** 62°19'S 59°12'W, NW side of *Harmony Cove* (q.v.), Nelson Island. The Argentine refuge "Gurruchaga" was established N of the point, 15 December 1953. The AAE at the time recognized two distinctive rocks in the vicinity, which were called descriptively *La Esfinge* [= the sphinx] (on the present point) and *El Inca* (near the minor point to the NE), from its resemblance to an Inca head (Olsacher, 1958, map p. 7). But these names were reversely and incorrectly applied in the forms *Punta Inca* (Argentina. MM chart 137, 1957; Pierrou, 1970, p. 437) and *Punta Esfinge* (Argentina. MM chart 137; Pierrou, 1970, p. 344). *Piedra del Inca*, referring to the point to NE (Olsacher, 1958, p. 10). *Inca Point*, referring to the present feature (APC, 1980, p. 4).

*Inca, Punta*: see Inca Point.

*Inca Stairs* 62°05'S 58°25'W, NW ridge of Flagstaff Hill, Keller Peninsula, Admiralty Bay, King George Island, were so called by PAE (Birkenmajer, 1980*a*, map Fig. 15, p. 47).

*"Independencia Argentina, Refugio"*: see Cardinall, Mount.

*Independencia, Punta*: see O'Neill Point.

**Index Peak** 65°49'S 64°26'W, part of *Fontaine Heights* (q.v.) rising to c. 1 250 m S of Bigo Bay, Graham Coast, was photographed from the air by FIDASE and surveyed from the ground by FIDS from "Prospect Point", 1956–57; so named because it resembles an index finger and also in association with the heights, H. La Fontaine having been an expert in the art of indexing (APC, 1959*a*, p. 8; BA chart 3573, 26.viii.1960).

**Indian Rocks** 62°29'S 60°16'W, between Desolation Island and Livingston Island, were charted by Fildes, 1820–21 (Fildes, 1821*b*, chart [1]); 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 *Indian* (Capt. F. Spiller, *Spiller Cove*, q.v.), of Liverpool, which visited the South Shetland Islands, 1820–21, and brought back some of the crew of the wrecked *Cora* (*Cora Cove*, q.v.) from Desolation Island (APC, 1959*a*, p. 8; DOS 610 sheet W 62 60, 1968).

*Indicad(t)or, Isla*: see Indicator Island.

**Indicator Island** 65°15'S 64°16'W, W of Faraday, Argentine Islands, was charted by BGLE in 1935 and so named because a windsock was erected on the island to indicate wind direction for the expedition aircraft (Rymill, 1938*b*; BA chart 3213, 7.ii.1947; APC, 1955, p. 12; DOS 210 Argentine Islands sheet, 1964). *Isla Indicador* (Rymill and others, 1943, map facing p. 72). *Isla Indicator* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 291; Pierrou, 1970, p. 438).

*Inepta, Caleta* [= useless cove] 62°42'S 60°19'W, E side of False Bay, Livingston Island, was so called by AAE because of its unsuitability as an anchorage (Argentina. MM chart PI, 1954; Pierrou, 1970, p. 438).

*Inesita, Isla* has not been identified ([as rejected name] Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 159).

*Inés María, Ensenada* 64°24'S 61°29'W, S side of Graham Passage, Danco Coast, was so called by CAE probably after a relative of an expedition member (Chile. DNH, 1962, p. 159; IHA, 1974, p. 159). *Seno Osos*, so called after a seaman lost in *Fournier* (*Ryswyck Island*, q.v.) (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter O).

**Ineson Glacier** 64°04'S 58°22'W, flowing NW into Gin Cove, James Ross Island, was surveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay", 1960–61; following geological work by BAS, 1981–83, named after Dr Jonathan Ralph Ineson (b. 1955), BAS geologist in the area (APC, 1986, p. 3).

*Infante de Marina, Puntilla* [= sea infant point] has not been identified ([as rejected name] Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 159).

*"Infanteria Argentina, Refugio"*: see Jacquinet, Mount.

*Infantería, Meseta de la* [= infantry meseta] 63°41'S 57°50'W, NE of Mount Jacquinet, Trinity Peninsula, was so called by CAE, 1947–48, after the infantry of the Chilean Army (Chile. IGM, 1948*a*, sketch panorama following p. 56).

*Ingeniero Pereira, Isla*: see Snodgrass Island.

*Ingenieros, Meseta de*: see Louis-Philippe Plateau.

*Inglesa (Robert), Costa*: see English Coast.

*Inglés, Canal*: see English Strait.

*Ingléses, Estrecho de los*: see English Strait.

*Inglés, Estrecho (de)*: see English Strait.

*Inglese, Stretto*: see English Strait.

*Inglés, Paso*: see English Strait.

*Inner Harbor*: see Inner Harbour.



**Inner Harbour** 64°19'S 63°00'W, in Melchior Islands formed by Lambda Island to N, Delta Island to E, and Alpha Island and Epsilon Island to S, was roughly charted by DI in 1927 and named descriptively (BA chart 3213, 14.i.1947; APC, 1955, p. 12; BA chart 3213, 12.viii.1960). *Inner Harbor* (USHO, 1943, p. 127; USBGN, 1956, p. 168). The harbour was further charted by AAE in 1942, 1943 and 1948. *Puerto Interior* (Argentina. IGM map, 1948; Pierrou, 1970, p. 439; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 159).

*Inner Harbour*: see Factory Cove.

*Inner-Taylor Inlet*: see Nantucket Inlet.

*Innes-Taylor Inlet*: see Nantucket Inlet.

**Inott Point** 62°31'S 60°00'W, NNE of Edinburgh Hill, Livingston Island, was roughly charted by Ferguson in 1913 (Ferguson, 1921, p. 44) and further charted by DI in 1935; called *Cerro Ebimburgo*, in error (*Edinburgh Hill*, q.v.) (Argentina. MM chart ZZ, 1948), *Piedra Neves*, probably after a member of AAE (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 222) or *Punta de Toba* [= tophus point] (Cordini, 1955, p. 164); 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. Robert Inott, Master of the American sealing ship *Samuel* (*Samuel Peak*, q.v.) from Nantucket, who visited the South Shetland Islands, 1820–21 (APC, 1962, p. 17; DOS 610 sheet W 62 60, 1968). *Punta Segunda* [= second point] (in relation to Edinburgh Hill) (Argentina. MM, NM 141/15.ix.1964).

**Institute Ice Stream** 82°00'S 75°00'W, flowing N into Ronne Ice Shelf, SE of Hercules Inlet, was delineated on radio echosounding flights conducted by SPRI in co-operation with US NSF and the Technical University of Denmark, 1967–79; in association with *Foundation Ice Stream* (q.v.) and *Support Force Glacier* (q.v.), named after the Scott Polar Research Institute, Cambridge (Drewry, 1983, sheet 2; APC, 1986, p. 3).

Instituto Antártico Argentino, Monte c. 83°04'S 46°30'W, reported E of Support Force Glacier, is not shown on USGS sheet SU 21–25/14, 1969, but may possibly refer to *Mount Zirzow* (q.v.); was seen from the air by the Argentine Grupo Aeronaval UT 78 in January 1962 and so called after the Instituto Antártico Argentino, Buenos Aires (Argentina. MM, NM 21/1.xi.1964; Pierrou, 1970, p. 439).

Instituto Geográfico Militar, Cordón del 63°23'S 57°45'W, NE spur of Laclavère Plateau, rising to 875 m and terminating in *Fidase Peak* (q.v.), was so called by CAE after the Instituto Geográfico Militar, Santiago (Chile. IGM, 1948b, sketch panoramas following p. 56).

*Intercurrence, Île*: see Intercurrence Island.

*Intercurrence, Île, Insel(n), Isla*: see Intercurrence Island.

**Intercurrence Island** 63°56'S 61°25'W, largest of the *Christiania Islands* (q.v.), Palmer Archipelago, was roughly charted by Hoseason in 1824 and so named probably from its position between Trinity Island and Liège Island (Powell, chart, 1828; BA chart 1238, 7.ix.1839; 3205, 28.vii.1933; APC, 1955, p. 12; BA chart 3205, 23.xi.1962). *Île Intercurrence* [sic] (d'Urville, 1842, end map). *Île Intercurrence* (Vincendon-Dumoulin, atlas, 1847; Charcot, 1906a, map facing p. 316). *Isla Intercurrence* (Spain. DH chart 458, 1861; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 159). *Intercurrence Inseln* (Friederichsen, 1895, Tafel 7 facing p. 304). *Isla Cristiania* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904–05, Tomo 1, end map). The island was further charted by FAE, 1903–05, which recorded that the existence of the island was in doubt until that time (Charcot, 1906a, p. 252). *Intercurrence*

*Insel* (Nordenskjöld, 1917, map facing p. 68). *Intercurrence Island* (*Kristiania Island*) (Johannessen, chart, [1919–20]). *Christiania Island*, referring to the SW part of the present feature, at that time thought to be two islands (Bagshawe, 1921–22c, p. B.36; 1938, p. 271). *Intercurrence Ö* (HA chart, 1928). The island was further charted by DI, 1930–31 (Carey and Nelson, 1931b). *Isla Intersección* [translation of English name] (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 248a; Pierrou, 1970, p. 439). The island was photographed from the air by FIDASE in 1956. *Intersección* (Argentina. MM, 1957a, p. 116). *Christiana* [sic] *Island, Christiania* (Bancroft, 1959, Fig. 4 facing p. 52 and Fig. 11 facing p. 102).

*Intercurrence Ö*: see Intercurrence Island.

*Intérieur, Bassin*: see Foster, Port.

**Interior, Islote** 62°59'S 62°39'W, one of the *Islotes Diaz* (q.v.) off Gregory Point, Smith Island, was so called descriptively by AAE (Argentina. MM chart ZZ, 1948).

*Interior, Puerto*: see Inner Harbour.

*Intersección, Isla*: see Intercurrence Island.

*Inútil, Bahía*: see Curtiss Bay.

**Inútil, Grupo** [= useless group] 64°53'S 62°56'W, group of small islands and rocks off E coast of Bryde Island, Danco Coast, was so called by CAE (Chile. DNH chart 511, 1951; IHA, 1974, p. 160).

**Invencible, Punta** 64°55'S 62°02'W, probably the W entrance point of Sturm Cove, Ferguson Channel, Danco Coast, was so called by AAE after the Argentine corvette *Invencible* (Coronel de Marina J. B. Azopardo, *Herbert Sound*, q.v.) (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter I). *Punta Invencible* [sic] (Argentina. AA, NM 11/1.vi.1979).

*Invencible, Punta*: see Invencible, Punta.

*Inverkeith Hill*: see Inverleith, Mount.

*Inverleith, Bahía, Harbor*: see Inverleith Harbour.

**Inverleith Harbour** 64°32'S 62°59'W, on S side of Discovery Sound between Briggs Peninsula and Andrews Point, Anvers Island, was used in whaling operations from c. 1912 and roughly charted by the whalers (Ferguson, 1918b); named *Leith Harbour*, after Leith, Scotland, home port of the whaling firm Christian Salvesen and Company, which operated in the area (Lester's amendments to Johannessen, chart, [1919–20]; BA chart 3205, 31.x.1921; 1948, p. 193); also called *Inverleith* by the whalers, "inver" meaning "mouth of a river" in Gaelic. *Leith H.* (HA chart, 1928). *Leith (Inverleith) Harbour* (BA chart 3213, 14.i.1929). *Leith Harbor (Inverleith Harbor)* (USHO, 1943, p. 126). *Leith (Inverleith) Harbor* (USHO chart 6650, 1946). *Bahía Leith* (Chile. DNH chart LI, 1947). *Puerto Leith* (Chile. DNH chart 510, 1947). *Puerto Goldriz* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 265). *Inverleith (Leith) Harbour* (BA, 1954, p. 49). The bay was officially renamed *Inverleith Harbour* (APC, 1955, p. 12; BA chart 3213, 23.iii.1956; 3566, 16.x.1959). *Inverleith Harbor* (USBGN, 1956, p. 169). *Leith Harbor*, as rejected name (USBGN, 1956, p. 169). The bay was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57. *Puerto General Arenales*, after Gen. Antonio Alvarez de Arenales (1770–1831), Spanish soldier who served with Argentine patriots in Peru and was Governor of the province of Salta, where he organized guerilla groups in the War of Independence (Argentina. MM chart 129, 1957; Pierrou, 1970, p. 388). *Bahía Inverleith* (Chile. DNH chart 1501, 1962; IHA, 1974, p. 160). *Inverleith* [sic] *Harbor* (USHO, 1962, p. 154). *Puerto Inverleith*, as rejected form (Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 160).

*Inverleith Hill*: see Inverleith, Mount.

**Inverleith, Mount** 64°57'S 62°47'W, rising to 1 495 m SE of *Leith Cove* (q.v.), Paradise Harbour, Danco Coast, was roughly mapped by Ferguson, 1913–14, and named *Inverleith Hill* in association with the cove (Ferguson, 1921, map p. 46). *Inverkeith* [sic] *Hill* (USHO, 1943, p. 125). The feature was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57. *Mount Inverleith* (APC, 1960, p. 5; BA chart 3566, 25.viii.1961).

*Inverleith, Puerto*: see Inverleith Harbour.

*Inverlieth Harbor*: see Inverleith Harbour.

*Invierno, Isla*: see Winter Island.

*Ion, Bukhta*: see Huon Bay.

*Lot(t)a, Isla*: see Peace Island.

*Iquique, Caletón*: see Iquique Cove.

**Iquique Cove** 62°29'S 59°40'W, E side of Discovery Bay, Greenwich Island, between *Guesalaga Peninsula* (q.v.) and González Island, was charted by CAE in 1947, and named *Caletón Iquique* after the Chilean naval frigate *Iquique*, which in that season landed the first occupation party for the Chilean station "Arturo Prat" on the cove (Chile. DNH chart 500, 1951; IHA, 1974, p. 160); recharted by an RN Hydrographic Survey Unit from HMS *Protector* in 1964. *Iquique Cove* (BA, 1965, p. 30; chart 1774, 19.vii.1968; APC, 1974, p. 4).

*Iquique, Islas*: see Flyspot Islands or Kirkwood Islands.

*Iquique, Paso* has not been identified ([as rejected name] Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 160).

*Iquique, Punta* 62°30'S 59°42'W, SW of Vidal Rock, Discovery Bay, Greenwich Island, following survey by CAE in 1947, was so called after the frigate *Iquique* (*Iquique Cove*, q.v.) (Vila Labra, 1947, map p. 201); also called *Punta Fierro* after *Torpedista* [= torpedoman] *Fierro* of the Chilean Navy, a member of CAE (Chile. IGM map, 1947; IHA, 1974, p. 123). *Punta Torpedista Fierro*, as rejected form (Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 279).

*Iquique, Surgidero* 62°58'S 60°41'W, anchorage off Fumarole Bay, Deception Island, was so called by CAE in 1947 after the frigate *Iquique* (*Iquique Cove*, q.v.) (Chile. DNH chart 501, 1947; IHA, 1974, p. 160).

*Irigoyen, Punta*: see Muñoz Point.

*Irizar Ó*: see Jonassen Island.

*Irizar*: see Jonassen Island.

*Irizar, Île*: see Irizar Island or Jonassen Island.

*Irizar-Insel*: see Jonassen Island.

*Irizar, Isla*: see Irizar Island or Jonassen Island.

**Irizar Island** 65°13'S 64°13'W, one of the NE Argentine Islands, Graham Coast, was roughly charted by FAE, 1903–05, in 1904 and named *Île Irizar* after Capt. (F) (later Alnte) Julián Irizar (1869–1935), of the Argentine Navy, who commanded the Argentine gunboat *Uruguay* (*Uruguay Island*, q.v.) in the rescue of the SwAE party from Snow Hill Island, 8 November 1903; later C.-in-C., Argentine Navy (Charcot, 1906b, p. 474; 1912, Pl. 4); recharted by BGLE, 1935–36. *Isla Irizar* (Argentina. IGM map, 1946; Pierrou, 1970, p. 441; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 161). *Irizar Island* (APC, 1955, p. 12; DOS 610 sheet W 65 64, 1959). The island was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57, and recharted by FIDS–RN in 1958.

*Irizar Island, Islote*: see Jonassen Island.

*Irizar, Lago* 62°54'S 60°40'W, E of Vapour Col, Deception Island, was so called in association with *Monte Irizar* (q.v.) (Bienati, 1967, map p. 25). *Irizar Lake* (Bienati, 1967, p. 3).

*Irizar Lake*: see Irizar, Lago.

*Irizar, Monte* 62°59'S 60°42'W, rising to 345 m SE of Vapour

Col, Deception Island, was so called probably after Alnte J. Irizar (*Irizar Island*, q.v.) (Olsacher and others, 1956, map facing p. 26).

*Irizaris Ön*: see Jonassen Island.

**Iroquois Plateau** 83°48'S 54°00'W, rising to c. 1 500 m E of Washington Escarpment, Neptune Range, Pensacola Mountains, was surveyed from the ground by USGS and photographed from the air by USN, 1963–64; named after the Bell UH-1 Iroquois helicopter, used in USARP field operations (USGS sheet SU 21–25/13, 1969; APC, 1974, p. 4).

*Irrizar, Île*: see Jonassen Island.

*Irvine Gardner Glacier*: see Ketchum Glacier.

*Irvine, Glacier*: see Irvine Glacier.

**Irvine Glacier** 74°42'S 63°15'W, flowing S, between Guettard Range to NE and Rare Range and Latady Mountains to SW, into Gardner Inlet, Orville Coast, was seen from the air and photographed at its mouth by RARE, 21 November 1947 (Ronne, 1948b, p. 372 and Fig. 22, p. 379 [the title for this figure being incorrectly applied to Fig. 20, p. 378]), and surveyed from the ground by FIDS–RARE from "Stonington Island" in December 1947. The name *John K. Wright Glacier*, after Dr J. K. Wright (*Wright Inlet*, q.v.), was applied to the present feature shown in c. 74°39'S 63°16'W as the NE of two glaciers flowing into Gardner Inlet N of Mount Austin, the SW glacier being *Wetmore Glacier* (q.v.) (AGS map, 1948). The present feature was later renamed *Irvine Glacier* after George J. Irvine, of the Engineer Depot, Fort Belvoir, Va, who outlined the photographic programme for RARE (Ronne, 1948b, map p. 357; USHO chart 6638, 1955; USGS sketch map, Ellsworth Land–Palmer Land, 1969; APC, 1975, p. 4; BAS 500P sheet SS 17–20/SE, 1–DOS 1981). *Lednik Ervina* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). The glacier was photographed from the air by USN, 1965–67, and mapped from air photographs by USGS. *Glacier Irvine* (Chile. IGM map 28, 1966).

**Irving Island** 66°25'S 67°05'W, NE–most of the *Barcroft Islands* (q.v.), Biscoe Islands, in association with the names of pioneers of cold-climate physiology grouped in this area, was named after Dr Laurence Irving (b. 1895), American physiologist, who specialized in the effects of a polar environment; Professor of Zoophysiology, University of Alaska, 1962–75 (APC, 1960, p. 5; BA, 1961, p. 191; BAS 250P sheet SQ 19–20/10, 1–DOS 1979).

**Irving, Mount** 61°17'S 54°09'W, highest peak (c. 1 950 m) on Clarence Island and in the Elephant Island group, was known to the nineteenth-century sealers; photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57; following survey by JSEEI in 1970–71 and the ascent of the mountain on 6 December 1970, called *Mount Agnew* after Capt. Crispin Hamlyn Agnew of Loch-naw, yr, RHF (later Major Sir Crispin Agnew, 11th Baronet) (b. 1944), who led the ascent (Burley and others, 1971b, Appendix J, p. 1); later named *Mount Bowles* in association with *Cape Bowles* (q.v.) (DOS 610 sheet W 61 54 (Ext.), 1–GSGS 1972; APC, 1974, p. 3), but renamed *Mount Irving* after Rear-Adm. Sir Edmund George Irving, RN (1910–90), Hydrographer of the Navy, 1960–66; member of the Natural Environment Research Council, 1967–72 (APC, 1975, p. 4; BA chart 3205, 16.vii.1976). *Mount Irving* (*Mount Bowles*) (BA, 1976, p. 2). The mountain was again climbed by JSEEIG, 9 January 1977.

*Isabel Riquelme, Peninsula*: see Schmidt Peninsula.

**Isabel Passage** 66°54'S 67°15'W, E side of *Hanusse Bay* (q.v.) between Arrowsmith Peninsula and Liard Island, Loubet

- Coast, may be used for the N approach to Marguerite Bay through The Gullet; named after Capt. Christopher John Isacke, RN (b. 1930), commanding HMS *Endurance*, 1972–74 (APC, 1975, p. 4; BA, 1976, p. 3; BAS 250P sheet SQ 19–20/10, 1–DOS 1979).
- Isaiah Bowman Coast*: see Bowman Peninsula or Lassiter Coast.
- Isfjell Bukta*: see Iceberg Bay.
- Ishmael Peak** 65°53'S 62°25'W, rising to c. 600 m at head of Scar Inlet, Oscar II Coast, was surveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in December 1947 and September 1955; in association with names from *Moby Dick* in this area, named after the narrator in that book (APC, 1958, p. 5; BA chart 3570, 29.ix.1961).
- Isidoro Errázuriz, Isla*: see Watkins Island.
- Isla Falsa, Punta*: see False Island Point.
- Isla Herradura, Caleta*: see Lystad Bay.
- Island, The*: see Waterboat Point.
- Isla Negra, Canal*: see Black Island Channel.
- Isla Neny, Bahía (de la)*: see Neny Bay.
- Isla Saddle, Bahía de la*: see Jessie Bay.
- Islas Joinville, Grupo de*: see Joinville, Archipiélago de.
- "*Islas Malvinas*": see Nobby Nunatak.
- Islote Norte Beacon Islet*: see Bombay Island.
- Italia, Conca*: see Italia Valley.
- Italia Valley** 62°10'S 58°31'W, NE of Hervé Cove, Ezcurra Inlet, Admiralty Bay, King George Island, was named *Conca Italia* [= Italia hollow] and used as the site of its base hut by the first Italian expedition to Antarctica, 1975–76, privately organized and led by Rennato Cepparo (SPRI, 1977, p. 379).
- Italia Valley* (Birkenmajer, 1979b, map Fig. 3, p. 3; APC, 1986, p. 3). "*Campo Bové*", referring to the Italian hut after Lieut. Giacomo Bové, of the Italian Navy, member of an abortive Argentine Antarctic Expedition in 1881–82 (Birkenmajer, 1980b, p. 77). *Tern Valley*, referring to an unofficial FIDS name used in 1961 (Birkenmajer, 1980b, p. 77). *Włoska Dolina* [= Italian valley] (Birkenmajer, 1980b, p. 77).
- Itatí, Isla 65°52'S 65°46'W, ENE of Rabot Island, Biscoe Islands, was so called by AAE after a ship in Almirante G. Brown's Argentine fleet in 1814 (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter I).
- Ituzaingó, Punta 66°00'S 65°49'W, SW point of Dodman Island, Graham Coast, was so called by AAE in honour of the Argentine victory at Ituzaingó in 1827 (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter I).
- Ivensen, Cabo*: see Evensen, Cape.
- Ives Bank** 67°40'S 68°12'W, S of Mikkelsen Islands in approaches to Ryder Bay, Adelaide Island, with a least depth of 11 m, was charted from HMS *Endurance* in March 1981; named after Lieut. Cdr David Mure Ives, RN (b. 1946), who was in charge of the survey (APC, 1986, p. 3).
- Ivory, Cumbres, Hills*: see Ivory Pinnacles.
- Ivory Pinnacles** 63°50'S 59°09'W, twin features rising to 1 120 m E of Charcot Bay, Davis Coast, were surveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in July 1948 and named descriptively (BA chart 3205, 12.ii.1954; APC, 1955, p. 12); photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57. *Cumbres Ivory* (Chile. DNH chart 1400, 1961; IHA, 1974, p. 161). *Ivory Hills*, in error (BAS 250 sheet SP 21–22/13, 1–DOS 1974).
- Izquierdo, Morro [= left hill] 64°21'S 56°57'W, rising to 185 m at NE end of Snow Hill Island, was so called by AAE, 1953–54, in contrast to *Morro Derecho* (q.v.) (Argentina. MM, 1957a, p. 184; Pierrou, 1970, p. 444).
- Jaberg Ramp*: see Jaburg Ramp.
- Jabet Peak** 64°49'S 63°29'W, rising to 545 m NE of Port Lockroy, Wiencke Island, Palmer Archipelago, was probably sighted by BeAE in February 1898; roughly mapped by FAE, 1903–05, in 1905 and named *Pic Jabet* after Jacques Jabet, boatswain in the expedition ship *Français*, who climbed in the area (Charcot, 1906b, p. 285; Gourdon, 1908, end map). *Jabet Peak* (BA, 1916, photograph facing p. 405; APC, 1955, p. 12; BA chart 3572, 25.vii.1958). *The Ridge (Jabet Peak)* (USHO, 1943, p. 131). The peak was surveyed by FIDS from "Port Lockroy" in 1944 and 1948. *Monte Angamos*, so called by CAE after the Chilean transport ship *Angamos* (Chile. IGM, 1948a, photograph following p. 133). *Monte Ridge* (Argentina. MM chart 106, 1949). *Monte Lomo* [= ridge mountain] (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 270; Pierrou, 1970, p. 489). *Monte Teniente*, probably also referring to this feature in association with the Argentine name for *Doumer Hill* (q.v.) (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 274a, upper photograph).
- Jabet, Pic*: see Jabet Peak.
- Jabłoński Bay*: see Fernández Grellet, Caleta.
- Jabłońskiego, Zatoka*: see Fernández Grellet, Caleta.
- Jaburg Glacier** 82°42'S 53°25'W, flowing W and NW between Dufek Massif and Cordiner Peaks, Pensacola Mountains, was photographed from the air by USN in 1964 and surveyed from the ground on US Pensacola Mountains Project, 1965–66; named after Lieut. Conrad J. Jaburg, USN, helicopter pilot in Squadron VX–6, "Ellsworth Station", winter 1957 (USGS sheet SU 21–25/9, 1969; APC, 1974, p. 4).
- Jaburg Ramp c. 80°30'S 46°00'W, SE side of Berkner Island above Filchner Ice Shelf, following surveys by a US IGY party from "Ellsworth Station", 1957–58, was so called after Lieut. C. J. Jaburg, USN (*Jaburg Glacier*, q.v.) (Thiel and others, 1958, Fig. 9). *Jaberg* [sic] Ramp (Aughenbaugh and others, 1958, map E-1).
- Jackson Escarpment c. 81°00'S 39°00'W, presumably marking the SE margin of Filchner Ice Shelf between Dufek Massif and Theron Mountains, following surveys by a US IGY party from "Ellsworth Station", 1957–58, was so called after A. M. Jackson (*Jackson Peak*, q.v.) (Augenbaugh and others, 1958, map E-1). *Tollefson Escarpment*, probably after a member of the IGY party (Ronne, 1961, map Frontispiece). *Cordillera Rufino*, apparently the NE part of this feature, so called by AAE after the Argentine town near Santa Fé (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter R).
- Jackson, Isla*: see Jason Peninsula.
- Jackson, Monte*: see Jackson, Mount.
- Jackson, Mount** 71°22'S 63°29'W, near SE end of Dyer Plateau, central Palmer Land, the highest peak (3 180 m) in BAT, was seen from the air and from the ground by USAS in November 1940, when its height was estimated as c. 4 200 m; called *Mount Ernest Gruening* after Ernest H. Gruening (*Gruening Glacier*, q.v.) and shown in 71°21'S 63°10'W (USAAF chart [LR–74], 1942); later named *Mount Andrew Jackson* after Andrew Jackson (1767–1845), 7th President of the United States, 1828–36, who signed the bill authorizing the United States Exploring Expedition, 1838–42 (Charles Wilkes) ([in c. 71°31'S 63°34'W] USHO chart 2562, 1943; [in 71°22'S 63°10'W] USAAF chart [AP–]43, 1943; [in 71°34'S 63°10'W] USHO chart 5411, 1946; [in c. 71°22'S 63°00'W] Ronne, 1948b, map p. 357; [in 71°22'S 63°22'W] BA chart 3175, 12.xi.1954; APC, 1955, p. 4; DCS 601 sheet 71 62, 1955; APC, 1964, p. 2; [as rejected name] APC, 1975, p. 3). *Andrew Jackson Massifs* (USHO, 1943, p. 275). *Mount E. Gruening*

- (Ronne, 1945, map p. 14). *Monte A. Jackson* (Argentina. IGM map, 1946). The mountain was seen from the ground from a distance by a FIDS party from "Stonington Island" in November 1947, when its height was estimated as more than 3 050 m but lower than previously reported. *Monte Andrew Jackson* (Argentina. MM chart 110, 1949; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 28). *Gora Andru Dzhekson* (Baranov and others, 1954, map p. 283). *Monte Jackson* (Lliboutry, 1956, map p. 440). *Monte Andrés Jackson* (Argentina. MM chart 110, 1957). *Mount Jackson* ([in 71°22'S 63°22'W] APC, 1960, p. 5; USOC chart V30-SP6, 1967; APC, 1975, p. 4; [co-ordinates corrected]; USGS sketch map Palmer Land (North Part), 1979; APC, 1986, p. 3). The mountain was surveyed by BAS from Adelaide in 1964, when the first ascent was made on 23 November. *Gora Dzhekson* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 24). The mountain was photographed from the air by USN, 1966-69, and mapped from air photographs by USGS.
- Jackson Peak** 82°50'S 53°35'W, S-most of the *Cordiner Peaks* (q.v.), Pensacola Mountains, rising to 1 255 m, was named after Allen M. Jackson, USN, aviation electronics technician in Squadron VX-6, "Ellsworth Station", winter 1957 (USGS sheet SU 21-25/9, 1969; APC, 1974, p. 4).
- Jackson Tooth** 80°25'S 23°16'W, W-most feature of *Pioneers Escarpment* (q.v.), Shackleton Range, rising to 1 215 m, in association with the names of pioneers of polar life and travel grouped in this area, was named after Major Frederick George Jackson (1860-1938), English Arctic explorer who in 1895 designed the essential features of the pyramid tent, later to become standard equipment on British polar expeditions; Leader of the Jackson-Harmsworth Expedition to Franz Josef Land, 1894-97 (APC, 1974, p. 4; BAS 250P sheet SU 26-30/1, 1-DOS 1978).
- Jacob, Islas, have not been identified ([as rejected name] Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 163).
- Jacobs Island** 64°48'S 64°01'W, SE of Arthur Harbour, Anvers Island, following the work of USARP personnel from "Palmer Station" from 1965, was named after Lieut. Cdr Paul F. Jacobs, USN, Officer-in-charge, "Palmer Station", 1972 (APC, 1975, p. 4).
- Jacobs Ladder 61°09'S 54°44'W, a penguin nesting locality WSW of Walker Point, Elephant Island, was so called by BAS (Croxall and Kirkwood, 1979, Map 18.4).
- Jacq., Mount:* see *Jacquinet, Mount*.
- Jacqueminot, Mount:* see *Jacquinet, Mount*.
- Jacques Peaks** 64°31'S 61°50'W, rising to 385 m at NW end of Reclus Peninsula, Danco Coast, were photographed from the air and surveyed from the ground by FIDASE, 1956-57; named after Greville Lawson Jacques (b. 1924), senior helicopter pilot with FIDASE, 1955-57, who landed on one of the peaks to establish a survey station (APC, 1960, p. 5; BAS 250 sheet SQ 19-20/4, 1-DOS 1974). *Cape Reclus*, in error (USHO, 1960, p. 354, 3rd view).
- Jacquinet Berg, Cerro, Fj., Mont(e):* see *Jacquinet, Mount*.
- Jacquinet, Mount** 63°21'S 57°52'W, rising to 475 m S of Cape Legoupil, Trinity Peninsula, was very roughly mapped by Bransfield in February-February 1820 (Bransfield, chart, [1820b]); further mapped by FAE, 1837-40, on 27 January 1838 and named *Mont Jacquinet* after Lieut. de Vaisseau Charles-Hector Jacquinet (b. 1796), of the French Navy, commanding the FAE ship *Zélée* (*Zélée Rocks*, q.v.) (d'Urville, 1838, map following p. 1170; 1842, p. 150). *Mount Jacq.* (BA chart 1238, 7.ix.1839). *Mount Jacqueminot* [sic] (BA chart 1238, 7.ix.1844). *Monte Jacquinet* (Spain. DH chart 458, 1861; Pierrou, 1970, p. 445; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 163). *Jacquinet Berg* (Friederichsen, 1895, Tafel 7 facing p. 304). *Mount Jacquinet* (BA chart 3205, 1.vi.1901; 2.ix.1938; APC, 1955, p. 12; BAS 250 sheet SP 21-22/13, 1-DOS 1974). *Cerro Jacquinet* (Riso Patron S., 1908, p. 13). *Jacquinet Fj.* (HA chart, 1928). The feature was surveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in 1946. *Nevado General H. Carmona Vial* or *Nevado Mitty* (*Rosa Mackmann* [sic] *de González Videla*) or *Nevado Mitty* (*Senora Rosa Marckmann de González Videla*) (Chile. IGM, 1948a, sketch panoramas following p. 56; photograph p. 85). *Cerro Mity* (Chile. DNH chart 503, 1951). The feature was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956-57, and further surveyed from the ground by FIDS from "Hope Bay", 1959-60. "Refugio Infantería Argentina", referring to Argentina refuge to S of the mountain (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter I).
- Jacquinet, Rocas:* see *Jacquinet Rocks*.
- Jacquinet Rocks** 63°26'S 58°24'W, off-shore NE of Marescot Point, Trinity Peninsula, were surveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in September 1946 and named after Honoré Jacquinet (b. 1814), Surgeon 3rd class in *Zélée* of FAE, 1837-40, which sailed along this coast in 1838 (d'Urville, 1841, p. xlvi) (BA chart 3205, 23.ix.1949; APC, 1955, p. 12; BAS 250 sheet SP 21-22/13, 1-DOS 1974). *Rocas Jacquinet* (Chile. DNH chart 503, 1951; IHA, 1974, p. 163). The rocks were photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956-57.
- Jade Point** 63°36'S 57°35'W, SW entrance point to Eyrie Bay, Trinity Peninsula, was called descriptively by AAE *Cabo Circular* (Argentina. IGM map 3737, 1958); following survey by FIDS from "Hope Bay", 1960-61, named *Jade Point* in reference to the greenish ice sheathing the lower slopes of the point (APC, 1964, p. 3; BAS 250 sheet SP 21-22/13, 1-DOS 1974).
- Jaeger Hills** 75°31'S 65°45'W, rising to c. 1 000 m between Matthews Glacier and McCaw Ridge, Orville Coast, were photographed from the air by USN, 1965-67, and mapped from air photographs by USGS; following a visit by a USGS field party in December 1977, named after Cdr James Walter Jaeger, USN, commanding Antarctic Development Squadron Six, 1977-78, and command pilot of an LC-130 aircraft in support of the field party (APC, 1986, p. 3).
- Jaeger Table** 82°36'S 52°30'W, ice-covered summit plateau of *Dufek Massif* (q.v.) rising to 2 030 m at Worcester Summit, was photographed from the air by USGS in 1964; following field work by USGS from 1965, named after Cdr James W. Jaeger, USN, pilot of the Squadron VXE-6 Hercules aircraft that landed the USGS field party in the area in the 1976-77 season (*Jaeger Hills*, q.v.) (APC, 1980, p. 4).
- Jagged, Isla:* see *Jagged Island* (Graham Coast) or *Jagged Island* (South Shetland Islands).
- Jagged Island** 65°59'S 65°41'W, off entrance of Holtedahl Bay, Graham Coast, E of Dodman Island, was possibly sighted by FAE, 1908-10, in 1909; roughly mapped by BGLE in 1935-36 and named descriptively (Rymill, 1938a, map facing p. 400; APC, 1955, p. 12; DOS 610 sheet W 65 64, 1959). *Isla Jagged* (Rymill and others, 1943, map facing p. 96; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 163). *Isla Mellado* [= notched island] (Chile. DNH chart LII, 1947). *Isla Rosales*, probably so called after Coronel de Marina Leonardo Rosales (1792-1836), Argentine naval officer (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 295). The island was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956-57. *Isla Vélez Sársfield*, so called by AAE after Dr Dalmatio Vélez Sársfield (1793-1875), Argentine lawyer and statesman (Argentina.

- MM chart 131, 1957; Pierrou, 1970, p. 710). *Isla Vélez Sarfield-sic* (Argentina. MM, 1958*b*, p. 154).
- Jagged Island** 61°54'S 58°27'W, NNW of Round Point, King George Island, presumably known to nineteenth-century seafarers, was charted by DI in 61°53'S 58°13'W in 1934–35, and probably named (descriptively) at that time (Nelson and others, chart, 1935*c*; BA chart 3205, 2.ix.1938; APC, 1955, p. 12). *Isla Jagged* (Argentina. IGM map, 1946; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 163). *Isla Dentada* [translation of English name] (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 200; Pierrou, 1970, p. 307). *Isola Jagged* (Zavatti, 1958, Tav. 9). Following air photography by FIDASE, 1956–57, and ground survey by FIDS, 1957–59, the position of the island was corrected (BA chart 3205, 23.xi.1962; DOS 610 sheet W 62 58, 1968; APC, 1977, p. 18). *Isla Owen*, in error (*Owen Island*, q.v.) (Argentina. MM chart 110, 1963). *Ostrov Dzhagged* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 175). *Isla Gregores*, so called by AAE after Alférez de Fragata [= ensign of frigate] José Gregores (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter G).
- Jagged, Isola*: see Jagged Island (South Shetland Islands).
- Jagged Roca(s)*: see Jagged Rocks.
- Jagged Rocks** 63°24'S 56°59'W, partly awash in entrance of Hut Cove, Hope Bay, Trinity Peninsula, were roughly charted by SwAE in 1903; surveyed by FIDS in 1945 and named descriptively (BA chart 3213, 6.x.1950; APC, 1955, p. 12; DOS 310 Hope Bay sheet, 1961). *Rocas Denticuladas* [translation of English name] (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 311; Pierrou, 1970, p. 308). *Rocas Jagged*, as rejected form (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 332). *Rocas Dentadas* [translation of English name] (Olsacher and others, 1956, p. 84). *Roca Denticulada*, referring to one of the larger rocks (Argentina. MM, 1957*a*, p. 171). *Roca Jagged*, as rejected form (Argentina. MM, 1957*b*, p. 3).
- Jallour, Île(s), Îlots, Islands, Isles, Islets*: see Yalour Islands.
- Jallous Islets*: see Yalour Islands.
- Jalour, Îlots, Islands, Islets*: see Yalour Islands.
- James, Cabo, Cap*: see James, Cape.
- James, Cape** 63°06'S 62°44'W, SW point of Smith Island, was roughly charted by Weddell in 1820, when a landing was made in the vicinity of the cape; further charted by Foster in 1829 and named after James Weddell (*Weddell Sea*, q.v.) (Foster, [1829]; Foster and Kendall, chart, 1829*a*; BA chart 1238, 7.ix.1839; 3205, 2.ix.1938; APC, 1955, p. 12; BA chart 3205, 23.xi.1962). *Cap James* (Gerlache, 1902*b*, p. 140). *Cabo James* (Riso Patron S., 1908, end map; Pierrou, 1970, p. 445; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 163). *Kapp James* (HA chart, 1928). The cape was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57. *Capo James* (Zavatti, 1958, Tav. 9). *Mys Dzhems* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961).
- James, Capo*: see James, Cape.
- Jameses' Island*: see Smith Island.
- James(?) Insel, Isla(nd)*: see Smith Island.
- James, Kapp*: see James, Cape.
- James Lassiter (Ice) Barrier*: see Ronne Ice Shelf.
- James Nunatak** 69°59'S 62°27'W, rising to 410 m S of Lewis Point, Wilkins Coast, was photographed from the air and probably seen from the ground by USAS in 1940; following survey by FIDS–RARE from “Stonington Island” in November 1947, named after Lieut. David Pelham James (later Guthrie-James), RNVR (1919–86), assistant surveyor, Operation “Tabarin”, “Hope Bay”, 1944–45; Member of Parliament, 1959–64 (APC, 1955, p. 12; DCS sheet 69 62, 1955). *Nunatak Dzhems* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961).
- Jameson, Île, Isla(nd)*: see Low Island.
- Jameson od Low I.*: see Low Island.
- Jameson ó Low, Isla*: see Low Island.
- James ou Low, Île*: see Low Island.
- Jameson Point** 63°17'S 62°15'W, W coast of *Low Island* (q.v.), following air photography by FIDASE in 1956, was so named in association with the name *Jamesons Island* applied to the island by Weddell in 1820–23 (APC, 1962, p. 17; BA chart 3205, 23.xi.1962).
- Jameson Point** 66°28'S 66°27'W, S entrance point of Rambler Harbour, Bragg Islands, Crystal Sound, Loubet Coast, following survey by DI in 1930 was so called after AB James Charles Jameson, RN, with DI in *Discovery II* and *William Scoresby*, 1929–35 (Ardley and others, chart, 1930).
- Jamesons Insel, Island*: see Low Island.
- Jameson's or Low Island*: see Low Island.
- James Robertson, Mount*: see Robertson, Mount.
- James Ross Eiland, Île, -Insel, Isla(de)*: see James Ross Island.
- James Ross Island** 64°09'S 57°45'W, separated from Trinity Peninsula by Prince Gustav Channel, was roughly charted on its E side by Ross in 1842–43; shown as part of *Palmer Land (Trinity Peninsula)*, q.v.) (BA chart 1238, x.1893; Bruce, 1904, map following p. 112). The name *Ross Island* (USHO chart 1132, 1894) or *James Ross-Insel* (Wichmann, 1895, p. 141) was later applied to a small non-existent island c. 45 km E of Seymour Island, after Rear-Adm. Sir James Clark Ross, RN (1800–62), British polar explorer and Commander of the Antarctic expedition, 1839–43; member of Arctic expeditions, 1819–20, 1821–23, 1824–25, 1827, 1829–33 and discoverer of the North Magnetic Pole, 1 June 1831. The land discovered by Ross was erroneously called *Terre Louis Philippe (Louis Philippe Plateau)*, q.v.) (Andersson, 1903, p. 140), but was later partly surveyed and its insularity proved by SwAE in October 1903; named *James Ross Island* (Nordenskjöld, 1904*e*, p. 212; Nordenskjöld and others, 1905, map facing p. 316; BA, 1948, p. 177; chart 1240, 22.iv.1949; APC, 1955, p. 12; DOS 610 sheet W 64 56, 1961; DOS 250 sheet SQ 21–22/1 (Ext.), 1–DOS 1974). *Isla de Haddington*, in association with *Mount Haddington* (q.v.) (Sobral, 1904, p. 150). *Haddington-Land* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904*b*, Vol. 1, p. 231). *James Ross Insel* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904*b*, Vol. 2, first end map). *James Ross Ön* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904*a*, Del. 1, end map). *Île Ross* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904*c*, map p. 232–33). *Ross-Insel* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904*b*, Vol. 1, p. 282). *Ross-Ön* (Andersson, 1904*b*, p. 79). *Isla de James Ross* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904–05, Tomo 2, end map). *Ross Island* (Charcot, 1905*a*, map facing p. 592; BA chart 3175, 31.x.1921; 1.iii.1940). *Ross Eiland* (Ruys, 1905, map following p. 88). *Isla Haddington, Monte Haddington*, referring to the fact that Mount Haddington was “proved to be an island” by SwAE (Sobral, [1907], p. 115, 141). *Isola Ross* (Duse, 1907, p. 247). *Isla Ross* (Riso Patron S., 1908, p. 13; Pierrou, 1970, p. 636; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 248). *Île James Ross* (Charcot, 1912, Pl. 1). *James Ross Eiland* (Shackleton, [1921], end map). *Ross Öia* (HA chart, 1928). *Ross-Öya* (Risting, 1929, map p. 33). *Rossøen, Haddingtonlandet, James Ross' Ø, James Rossøen* (Aagaard, 1930, p. 197, 248, 276 and end map). *Ross Ö* (Hansen, atlas, 1936, chart 1). *James Rossøya* (Aagaard, 1944, p. 32). *Isla James Ross* (Argentina. IGM map, 1945). The island was partly resurveyed by FIDS from “Hope Bay”, 1945–47. *Isla María*, so called as a “symbol of love and faith” (Orrego Vicuña, 1948, p. 202). *Isla Ress [sic]*

- (Chile. IGM, 1948a, map facing p. 254). *Rossin Saari* (Andersson, 1948, map p. 329). *Ostrov Dzhems Ross* (Soviet Union. BSE, 1950, map following p. 484). The resurvey of the island was completed by FIDS from "Hope Bay", 1953–55. *Ostrov Dzhems Rossa* (Baranov and others, 1954, map p. 283). *Isla J. Ross* (Cordini, 1955, p. 64). *Ostrov Dzhemsa Ross* (Soviet Union. UNGSVF chart 334, 1958). *Ostrov Rossûv* (Bártl, 1958, map facing p. 144). *Ostrov Rossa* (Nudel'man, 1960, loose map). *Jams* [sic] *Ross Island* (USAF chart ASC-6, 1962). [Ross Glacier, South Georgia, is also named after Sir J. C. Ross (Hattersley-Smith, 1980b, p. 4).]
- James Ross Island Group, Islas del Grupo*: see Ross, Groupe des Îles.
- James Ross* (') Ø, -öen, Ön, øya: see James Ross Island.
- "*Jamesway Camp*": see Sweeney Mountains.
- James W. Ellsworth Land*: see Ellsworth Land.
- Jamieson Ridge** 80°27'S 25°53'W, rising to c. 1 150 m on SW side 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 Thomas Francis Jamieson (1829–1913), Scottish glacial geologist whose work on the ice-worn rocks of Scotland established the true origin of glacial striae in 1862; originator of the theory of isostasy in 1865 (APC, 1974, p. 4; BAS 250P sheet SU 26–30/1, 1–DOS 1978).
- Jams Ross Island*: see James Ross Island.
- Jana Pawła II, Wybrzeże*: see Joannes Paulus II Coast.
- Jane Col** 60°42'S 45°38'W, rising to c. 150 m E of *Jane Peak* (q.v.), Signy Island, following biological work by BAS up to 1973 was so named in association with the peak (APC, 1975, p. 4; DOS 210 Signy Island sheet, 2-DOS 1975).
- Jane Peak** 60°42'S 45°37'W, rising to 205 m W of Borge Bay, Signy Island, was roughly surveyed by DI in 1933; resurveyed by FIDS in 1947 and named after the brig *Jane* (Capt. J. Weddell), of Greenock, which visited the South Orkney Islands, 1822–23 (APC, 1955, p. 12; BA, 1966, p. 41; Matthews and Maling, 1967, folding map; DOS 210 Signy Island sheet, 1-DOS 1973).
- Janke Nunatak** 75°53'S 70°27'W, rising to 1 280 m on W side of *Hauberg Mountains* (q.v.), was named after John William Janke, USARP radioman, "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).
- Jansen Peak*: see Janssen Peak.
- Jansenûv Ostrov*: see Jason Peninsula.
- Janssen Peak** 64°53'S 63°31'W, rising to 1 085 m at SW end of Fief Mountains, Wiencke Island, was roughly mapped and photographed by BeAE in February 1898 (Lecointe, 1903, Carte 5; 1905, Pl. 12); named *Sommet Janssen* after Pierre-Jules-César Janssen (1824–1907), French physician and astronomer; member of the Bureau des Longitudes and of the Institut de France (Charcot, 1906b, p. 472). *Pic Janssen* (Matha and Rey, 1911, Pl. 3). *Pico Margalot* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 270d). The peak was surveyed by FIDS from *Norsel* in April 1955. *Janssen Peak* (USBGN, 1956, p. 171; APC, 1958, p. 5; BA chart 3572, 25.vii.1958). *Pico Gorriti*, probably after I. Gorriti (*Covey Rocks*, q.v.) (Argentina. MM, 1957b, p. 5). *Pico Gorrite* [sic] (Argentina. MM, 1958a, p. 329). *Jansen* [sic] *Peak* (BA chart 3572, 29.xi.1974).
- Janssen, Pic, Sommet*: see Janssen Peak.
- Janus Island** 64°47'S 64°07'W, SW of Arthur Harbour, Anvers Island, following survey by FIDS in 1955, was named *Janus Islet* after Janus, the guardian deity of gates in Roman mythology, because of its position off the entrance of the harbour (APC, 1958, p. 5; BA chart 3572, 25.vii.1958). *Janus Island* (APC, 1959a, p. 8; DOS 210 Arthur Harbour sheet, 1963).
- Janus Islet*: see Janus Island.
- Jaraquemada, Punta 69°17'S 68°16'W, S coast of Marguerite Bay, Fallières Coast, N of Mount Guernsey, was so called by CAE probably after a Chilean senator (Chile. DNH chart LIII, 1947; IHA, 1974, p. 164). *Cabo a Las Argentinas* (Argentina. IAA map, [1959b]). *Cabo María Josefa*, so called by AAE after a frigate in Almirante G. Brown's fleet (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter M).
- Jardine Peak** 62°10'S 58°30'W, rising to c. 225 m SSW of Point Thomas, Admiralty Bay, King George Island, following geological work by FIDS in 1949, air photography by FIDASE in 1956 and ground survey by FIDS in 1958, was named after Daniel Jardine (b. 1927), FIDS geologist, "Admiralty Bay", 1948–50 (APC, 1960, p. 5; Hawkes, 1961, map p. 3; BA chart, 1774, 14.ix.1962; DOS 610 sheet W 62 58, 1968).
- Jasnorzewskiego, Ogrody*: see Jasnorzewski Gardens.
- Jasnorzewski Gardens 62°10'S 58°28'W, a wet area S of "Arc-towski Station", Admiralty Bay, King George Island, was so called by PAE after Jerzy Jasnorzewski, astronomer and geodesist with PAE, 1977–78 (Birkenmajer, 1979b, Fig. 4, p. 4; 1980b, map Fig. 5, p. 73 and p. 77). *Ogrody Jasnorzewskiego* (Birkenmajer, 1980b, p. 78).
- Jason*: see Christensen Nunatak.
- Jason-Berg(et)*: see Jason Peninsula.
- Jasonfjellet*: see Fritsche, Mount or Jason Peninsula.
- Jason Halvøy*: see Jason Peninsula.
- Jason, Île*: see Gray Nunatak or Jason Peninsula or Murdoch Nunatak.
- Jason(-)Insel*: see Dallmann Nunatak or Gray Nunatak.
- Jason, Isla*: see Jason Peninsula.
- Jason Island*: see Jason Peninsula or Seal Nunataks.
- Jason L., Land(et), Mont(e), Mount(ain), Ö, -ön, Öya*: see Jason Peninsula.
- Jason Peninsula** 66°10'S 61°10'W, NE of Adie Inlet, Oscar II Coast, projecting into Larsen Ice Shelf and terminating in Cape Frammes, was roughly charted from seaward as part of the mainland by Larsen, 1 December 1893, and named *Mount Jason* after his ship *Jason*, used on his visits to Graham Land on NWE, 1892–93 and 1893–94, built by Framnæs Mek. Værksted and owned by the Norwegian company Oceana Ltd, of Sandefjord, Norway (Larsen, 1894b, map facing p. 333; BA chart 1238, iii.1901). Larsen considered that the S part of the peninsula was an island (*Veier Head*, q.v.). *Berg Jason* or *Jason-Berg* (Schück, 1894, p. 139). *Jason Mountain* (RSGS, 1894, p. 491). The feature was sighted from Borchgrevink Nunatak on the landward side by SwAE in October 1902, when it was reported to be separated from the mainland by *Philippi Rise* (q.v.). *Jason Land* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904b, Vol. 2, first end map; [referring to an undefined part of the E coast of Graham Land in c. 66°S] AGS, 1905, map facing p. 702; [separated from the mainland and lying near the edge of the ice shelf] Nordenskjöld and others, 1905, map facing p. 316; [with indication of a barrier between the feature and the mainland] Nordenskjöld, 1917, map facing p. 68). *Terre Jason* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904c, map p. 72–73). *Jasons Land* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904a, Del. 1, end map). *Jonasberg* [sic] (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904b, Vol. 1,

p. 242). *Tierra de Jason* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904–05, Tomo 1, end map). *Jasonberget* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1905, p. 61). *Monte Jason* (Sobral, [1907], p. 127). *Terre de Jason*, *Mont Jason* (Gourdon, 1908, p. 3, 52). *Tierra Jason* (Rio Patron S., 1908, end map). *Jason L.* (Nordenskjöld, 1911*b*, Karte 1). *Jason Landet* (Palander, 1914, p. 18). *Jasonfjellet* (Risting, 1929, map p. 33). *Jason Island* (BA chart 3175, 7.vii.1933; [in 66°10'S 61°20'W] APC, 1955, p. 12; DOS 601 sheet 66 60, 1955). *Jason Ö* (Hansen, atlas, 1936, chart 1). *Isla Jason* (Argentina. IGM map, 1946; Pierrou, 1970, p. 445). *Isla Jackson* [sic] (Vila Labra, 1947, map p. 203). *Jason Öya* (Hansen, chart [no number], 1947). The feature was roughly surveyed on the W side by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in December 1947, but the E side was not seen and the exact nature of the feature could not be determined. *Isla General Baquedano*, after Gen. Manuel Baquedano (1826–97), who commanded the Chilean army in the war against Peru, 1879–82 (Orrego Vicuña, 1948, p. 202 and end map). The feature was circumnavigated and surveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in May–June 1953, but the area of Philippi Rise was not examined in detail. It was accepted from the previous survey that this area was marked by a channel filled with ice shelf, thus making the feature an island. *Ostrov Yason* (Baranov and others, 1954, map p. 283). Further survey by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in September 1955 showed a continuous neck of ice-covered land extending E from Philippi Rise. *Île Jason* (France. SHM chart 5879, 1956). *Jasonön* (Frödin, 1956, end map). *Jason Peninsula* (NGS map, 1957*b*; [co-ordinates corrected] APC, 1958, p. 5; BA chart 3570, 29.ix.1961; DOS 813 British Antarctic Territory sheet, 1963). *Jansenöv* [sic] *Ostrov* (Bártl, 1958, map facing p. 144). *Península Jason* (Argentina. MM chart 121, 1958; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 164). *Poluostrov Yason* (Nudel'man, 1960, loose map). *Jason Halvøy* (Soviet Union. GUGK map 221, 1973). "Refugio Arcondo", or "Mayor Arcondo", was established by AAE in 66°09'S 61°09'W, between Stratton Inlet and Standring Inlet, and so called after Mayor P. Arcondo, of the Argentine Army (*Arcondo Nunatak*, q.v.) (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter A). [Jason Harbour, Jason Island and Jason Peak, South Georgia, are also named after the NWE ship (Hattersley-Smith, 1980*b*, p. 50).]

*Jason, Península*: see Jason Peninsula.

*Jasons Land*: see Jason Peninsula.

*Jason, Terre (de), Tierra (de)*: see Jason Peninsula.

*Jason Volcano*: see Christensen Nunatak.

**Jasper Point** 62°11'S 58°55'W, NE entrance point of Norma Cove, Fildes Peninsula, King George Island, was called in error *Suffield Point* (q.v.) (DOS 610 sheet W 62 58, 1968); following geological work by BAS, 1975–76, named *Jasper Point* from the veins of red and green jasper occurring in the cliffs there (APC, 1980, p. 4).

Jaume, Punta 65°29'S 63°45'W, NE of Holst Point, Beascochea Bay, Graham Coast, was so called by AAE after Capt. James Jaume (d. 1814), who was killed in the battle of Martín García (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter J).

*Javiera, Caleta*: see Sally Cove.

"J", Cabo c. 75°26'S 25°24'W, ephemeral promontory in Brunt Ice Front, NE of Halley, was so designated by AAE, 1955–56 (Argentina. MM, 1957*a*, p. 194; Pierrou, 1970, p. 445).

*J. Carlson, Bahía de, Bay, Bucht*: see Carlsson Bay.

*J. Carlsons Bukt*: see Carlsson Bay.

*Jean Charcot Land*: see Charcot Island.

*Jeanne, Colina, Colline*: see Jeanne Hill.

**Jeanne Hill** 65°04'S 64°01'W, rising to c. 200 m on S side of Port Charcot, Booth Island, Graham Coast, was mapped by FAE, 1903–05, on 5 March 1904 and named *Colline Jeanne* after Jeanne Charcot, sister of Dr J.-B. Charcot, Commander of the expedition (Charcot, 1906*b*, p. 91; 1908, map p. 39). *Pic Jeanne* (Charcot, 1906*b*, p. 473). *Sommet Jeanne* (Charcot, 1908, p. 56). *Mount Jeanne* (BA, 1930, p. 85; APC, 1955, p. 12). *Mont Sainte-Jeanne*, in error (France. SHM, 1937, p. 407). *Jeanne Hill* (USHO, 1943, p. 136; APC, 1959*a*, p. 8; BA, 1974, p. 190). *Colina Jeanne*, as rejected form (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 332). *Colina Juana* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 287; Pierrou, 1970, p. 453). The feature was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57. *Jeanne* (BA, 1961, p. 173). *Monte Jeanne* (Chile. DNH, 1962, p. 174; IHA, 1974, p. 164).

*Jeanne, Monte, Mount, Pic, Sommet*: see Jeanne Hill.

*Jebesen, Caleta, Mouillage des*: see Jebesen, Port.

**Jebesen Point** 60°43'S 45°40'W, SW entrance point of Port Jebesen, Signy Island, was charted by Sørllle, 1912–13, and named after Wilhelm Jebesen of A/S Corral (*Corral Point*, q.v.) (Sørllle and Borge, chart, 1913; BA chart 1775, 17.viii.1934; APC, 1955, p. 12; DOS 210 Signy Island sheet, 1–DOS 1973); further charted by DI in 1933. *Stevens Point*, so called after Albert Edward Stevens (d.1985), with DI as writer in *Discovery II*, 1929–35 (Nelson and others, chart, 1933). *Point Jebesen* (Marr, 1935, p. 374). *Jebeson* [sic] *Point* (BA, 1974, p. 156).

**Jebesen, Port** 60°43'S 45°40'W, bay on W coast of Signy Island, NE of Jebesen Point, was roughly charted by Sørllle, 1912–13 (Sørllle and Borge, chart, 1913); so named in association with *Jebesen Point* (q.v.) by Capt. M. T. Moe, whose floating factory ship *Tioga* was wrecked in the bay, 4 February 1913 (*Tioga Point*, q.v.) (Moe, chart, 1913*a*; BA, 1916, p. 413; Nelson and others, chart, 1933; APC, 1955, p. 12; DOS 210 Signy Island sheet, 1–DOS 1973). *Port Jebeson* [sic] (Moe, chart, 1913*b*). *Ticoca* [sic] *Havna* (Sørllle, chart, [1930]). The bay was further charted by DI in 1933. *Mouillage des Jebesen* (France. SHM, 1937, p. 390). *Caleta Jebesen* (Argentina. MM, 1945, p. 275; Pierrou, 1970, p. 446).

*Jebesen, Rocas*: see Jebesen Rocks.

**Jebesen Rocks** 60°42'S 45°40'W, rising c. 15 m above sea level, NW of Jebesen Point, Signy Island, were charted by Sørllle, 1912–13 (Sørllle and Borge, chart, 1913); called *Rauer* [= ? rocks] (Moe, chart, 1913*a*); further charted by DI in 1933 and named *Jebesen Rocks* in association with the point (Nelson and others, chart, 1933; BA chart 1775, 17.viii.1934; APC, 1955, p. 12; DOS 510 South Orkney Islands, West Sheet, 1963; DOS 210 Signy Island sheet, 1–DOS 1973). *Rocas Jebesen* (Argentina. MM chart 117, 1952; Pierrou, 1970, p. 447).

*Jebeson Point*: see Jebesen Point.

*Jebson, Port*: see Jebesen, Port.

**Jefford Point** 64°24'S 57°41'W, S coast of James Ross Island at SW end of Admiralty Sound, was roughly surveyed by SwAE in October 1902 (Nordenskjöld and others, 1905, map facing p. 316); resurveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in September 1948, but the records were destroyed in the fire at the station 2 months later; again surveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in September 1952 and named after Brian Jefford (b. 1921), FIDS surveyor, "Hope Bay", 1947–48, and "Admiralty Bay", 1948–49, who made the 1948 survey of the point (APC, 1958, p. 5; DOS 610 sheet W 64 56, 1961).

**Jeffries Bluff** 73°18'S 60°13'W, S point of Kemp Peninsula and NE entrance point of Mossman Inlet, Lassiter Coast, was sur-

- veyed from the ground by FIDS-RARE from "Stonington Island" in November 1947 and photographed from the air by USN, 1965-67; in association with *Cape Deacon* (q.v.) to the NE, named after Margaret Elsa Jeffries (Mrs George Deacon) (d. 1966), a member of the staff of the "Discovery" Committee, c. 1930 ([in 73°48'S 60°14'W] APC, 1982, p. 3; [co-ordinates corrected] APC, 1986, p. 3). [The name of Miss Jeffries was originally applied by DI in 1930 to a point on the S coast of Cook Islands, South Sandwich Islands, but was later rejected after surveys showed no identifiable feature to which the name could be referred (Hattersley-Smith, 1980b, p. 50).]
- Jeffries Glacier** 79°02'S 28°05'W, flowing SE from Theron Mountains, following survey by TAE in 1956-57, was named after Peter Harry Jeffries (b. 1931), meteorologist with the advance party of TAE in 1955-56 (APC, 1962, p. 17; DOS 610 sheet W 79 24/26 (Ext.), 1963).
- Jeffries Peak** 64°42'S 61°58'W, rising to c. 950 m SE of Sadler Point, 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 John Jeffries (1744-1819), American physician, who with J. P. Blanchard (*Blanchard Glacier*, q.v.) made the first balloon crossing of the English Channel in 1785 (APC, 1960, p. 5; BAS 250 sheet SQ 19-20/4, 1-DOS 1974).
- Jenie, Isla*: see Hunt Island.
- Jenkins, Mount** 75°08'S 69°10'W, highest of the *Sweeney Mountains* (q.v.), rising to 1 705 m, was named after W. H. Jenkins, USASA hospital corpsman, "South Pole Station", winter 1963 (APC, 1975, p. 4; USGS sketch map Ellsworth Land-Palmer Land, 1969; BAS 500P sheet SS 17-20/SE, 1-DOS 1981).
- Jenner Glacier** 64°26'S 62°33'W, flowing SW into Duperré 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 Edward Jenner (1749-1823), English physician and pioneer of preventive medicine, who instituted the use of cowpox vaccine in smallpox vaccination, c. 1796 (APC, 1960, p. 5; BA chart 3566, 25.viii.1961; BAS 250 sheet SQ 19-20/4, 1-DOS 1974).
- Jennings Reef** 67°46'S 68°49'W, off S coast of Adelaide Island, E of Adelaide, was charted by an RN Hydrographic Survey Unit from *John Biscoe* in 1963; named after Leading Seaman Ronald Anthony James Jennings, RN (b. 1931), a member of the survey unit (BA, 1963, p. 14; APC, 1964, p. 3; BA chart 3577, 14.viii.1964).
- Jenny Buttress** 61°58'S 57°42'W, rising to c. 200 m above Destruction Bay, King George Island, following survey by FIDS from "Admiralty Bay" in 1948, air photography by FIDASE in 1956, and further survey by FIDS in 1958, was named after the sealing ship *Jenny* from the Isle of Wight, which was found drifting in Drake Passage by the whaling ship *Hope* (Capt. Brighton) in September 1840; her crew were all dead and the log entered to 17 January 1823 (SPRI, 1965b, p. 411) (APC, 1960, p. 5; DOS 610 sheet W 62 56, 1968). *Gora Dzhenni-Batress* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 175).
- Jenny Eiland, Île*: see Jenny Island.
- Jenny, Isla*: see Jenny Island or Pourquoi Pas Island.
- Jenny Island** 67°44'S 68°23'W, ENE of Cape Alexandra, Adelaide Island, was charted by FAE, 1908-10, on 15 January, 1909 and named *Île Jenny* after Jenny Bongrain, wife of M. Bongrain (*Bongrain Ice Piedmont*, q.v.) (Charcot, 1910, map facing p. 310). *Isla Jenny* (Gourdon, [1910], p. 129; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 164). *Jenny Island* (BA chart 3175, 9.x.1914; DCS 601 sheet 67 68, 1954; APC, 1955, p. 12). *Jenny Öya* (HA chart, 1927). The island was surveyed by FIDS from "Stonington Island" in October 1948. *Isla Juanita* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 296; Pierrou, 1970, p. 453). *Jenny Eiland* (Knapp, 1958, p. 577).
- Jenny Öya*: see Jenny Island.
- Jensen Nunataks** 73°04'S 66°05'W, rising to c. 1 600 m SE of English Coast, were photographed from the air by USN, 1965-67, and mapped from air photographs by USGS; named after Curtis M. Jensen, USARP glaciologist, "Byrd Station", Marie Byrd Land, 1965-66 (USGS sketch map Ellsworth Land-Palmer Land, 1969; APC, 1975, p. 4).
- Jeremias, Cabo*: see Jeremy, Cape.
- Jeremy, Cabo*: see Jeremy, Cape.
- Jeremy, Cape** 69°24'S 68°50'W, SW extremity of Fallières Coast and NE entrance point of George VI Sound, was surveyed by BGLE in September 1936 and named after Jeremy Gino Scott (b. 1934), son of James Maurice Scott (1906-86), Home Agent for the expedition and formerly a member of BAARE (Rymill, 1938a, map facing p. 496; BA chart 3196, 12.xi.1948; APC, 1955, p. 12; DOS 610 sheet W 69 68, 1963). *Cabo Jeremy* (Argentina. IGM map, 1946; Pierrou, 1970, p. 447; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 165). *Cabo Jeremias* (Chile. DNH chart LIII, 1947). *Kapp Jeremy* (Hansen, chart [no number], 1947). The cape was further surveyed by FIDS from "Stonington Island" in December 1948. *Cap Jeremy* (France. SHM, 1954, p. 49). *Kaap Jerimy* [sic] (Knapp, 1958, p. 577). *Mys Dzheremi* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961).
- Jeremy, Kapp*: see Jeremy, Cape.
- Jerimy, Kaap*: see Jeremy, Cape.
- Jeroboam Glacier** 65°38'S 62°40'W, flowing NE into Starbuck Glacier, Oscar II Coast, was surveyed by BAS from "Stonington Island", 1963-64; in association with names from *Moby Dick* in this area, named after *Jeroboam*, the ship that met *Pequod* (*Pequod Glacier*, q.v.) (APC, 1977, p. 18).
- Jerónimo de Alderete, Isla*: see Low Island.
- Jersaka, Wzgórza*: see Jersak Hills.
- Jersak Hills** 62°10'S 58°29'W, rising to c. 200 m between Jardine Peak and Pawson Peak, Admiralty Bay, King George Island, was so called by PAE after Dr Jozef Jersak, geomorphologist and Leader of the first PAE wintering party, 1977-78 (Birkenmajer, 1979b, map Fig. 3, p. 3). *Wzgórza Jersaka* (Birkenmajer, 1980b, p. 78).
- Jesrie Bay*: see Jessie Bay.
- Jesse Bay*: see Jessie Bay.
- Jessie, Bahía*: see Jessie Bay.
- Jessie Bay** 60°43'S 44°42'W, between Cape Robertson and Cape Mabel, N coast of Laurie Island, was roughly charted by Weddell, 13 January 1823, when the name *Saddle Island Bay* was applied to the present feature shown extending NW to *Saddle Island* (q.v.) (Weddell, 1825a, p. 21); further charted by SNAE, 3 April 1903, and named *Jessie Bay* (as now defined) after Jessie Mackenzie Bruce, wife of Dr W. S. Bruce, Leader of SNAE (Bruce and others, chart, [1903c]; Bruce, 1905b, map facing p. 322; BA chart 1775, 17.viii.1934; APC, 1955, p. 12). *Bahía de la Isla Saddle* (Jalour, [1907b], map following p. 196). *Jesrie* [sic] Bay (Sørille and Borge, chart, 1913). *Jessie Bukt* (Sørille, chart, [1930]). *Bahía Uruguay*, referring to this feature rather than to *Uruguay Cove* (q.v.) at the head of the bay (Argentina. MM chart 31, 1930; Pierrou, 1970, p. 701). The bay was recharted by DI in 1933. *Bahía Jessie*



- (Argentina. CNA, 1947, map p. 54). *Jesse* [sic] Bay (BA, 1961, p. 247).
- Jessie Bukt*: see *Jessie Bay*.
- Jester Rock** 67°52'S 68°42'W, E of Emperor Island, *Dion Islands* (q.v.), was surveyed by FIDS from "Stonington Island" in October 1948 and so named in association with Emperor Island (APC, 1955, p. 12; BA chart 3577, 14.viii.1964). *Page Rock*, as rejected name (USBGN, 1956, p. 172).
- J. Guéguen, Pointe*: see Guéguen Point.
- Jigsaw Island*: see *Jigsaw Islands*.
- Jigsaw Islands** 64°55'S 63°37'W, two islands NW of Cape Errera, Wiencke Island, were charted as one island by an RN Hydrographic Survey Unit from HMS *Protector*, 1956–57, and used for a main triangulation station; photographed from the air in 1956 and further surveyed from the ground in 1957 by FIDASE; named *Jigsaw Island* because of the difficulty with which the triangulation station was recovered by FIDASE, the surveyors piecing together the available information bit by bit to narrow down the exact location (APC, 1959a, p. 8; [shown as one island] BA chart 3572, 12.viii, 1960; [shown as two islands separated by a very narrow channel] DOS 310 Anvers Island, South Coast, East Sheet, 1964). *Jigsaw Islet* (Bancroft, 1959, p. 104). *Jigsaw Islands* (BAS 250P sheet SQ 19–20/3, 1–DOS 1979; APC, 1980, p. 4).
- Jigsaw Islet*: see *Jigsaw Islands*.
- Jim's Island*: see *Cobalescou Island*.
- Jingle Island** 65°25'S 65°19'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 Alfred Jingle, a strolling actor (APC, 1959a, p. 8; BA chart 3573, 26.viii.1960). *Isla Cabo Paredes*, after Cabo 2do de Mar Paredes, sailor in the Argentine sloop-of-war *Uruguay* (*Uruguay Cove*, q.v.), 1904–05 (Pierrou, 1970, p. 228).
- Jinks Island** 65°23'S 65°38'W, one of the NW *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 Jinks (APC, 1959a, p. 8; BA chart 3573, 26.viii.1960). *Isla Pedro Nelson*, after Pedro Nelson, owner of the Argentine ship *San Juan Nepomuceno* which sailed to the sub-Antarctic regions in the early 1800s (Argentina. MM chart H-772, 1964; Pierrou, 1970, p. 580). *Islote Pedro Nelson* (Argentina. MM chart H-715, 1969).
- Jir̄tho VI, Pruliv*: see George VI Sound.
- Jižní Orkneje (Orkneye)*: see South Orkney Islands.
- Jižní Pól*: see South Pole.
- Jižní Shetlandy*: see South Shetland Islands.
- Jiz̄ňútočna*: see South Pole.
- J. Joinville*: see Joinville Island.
- Joannes Paulus II Coast** 62°02'S 58°37'W, NW coast of King George Island between Fildes Peninsula and Pottinger Point, was so called by PAE after HH John Paul II (b. 1920), Pope from 1978 (Birkenmajer, 1984, map Fig. 2, p. 165 and p. 171). *Wybrzeże Jana Pawła II* (Birkenmajer, 1984, p. 171).
- Joansen, Îles*: see *Johansen Islands*.
- Joaquin Prieto, Punta*: see *Senador Joaquin Prieto, Isla*.
- Joerg, Altipiano*: see *Joerg Plateau*.
- Joerg, Cape*: see *Agassiz, Cape*.
- Joerg, Meseta*: see *Joerg Plateau*.
- Joerg Peninsula** 68°12'S 65°11'W, between Trail Inlet and Solberg Inlet, Bowman Coast, terminating in Three Slice Nunatak, was probably seen from the air by Wilkins, 20 December 1928; photographed from the air from the SW by Ellsworth, 21 November 1935 (Joerg, 1936, Fig. 4, p. 345); roughly mapped from the air photographs (Joerg, 1937, map facing p. 444); again photographed from the air by USAS in September 1940, and surveyed by a sledge party from the same expedition in December 1940, when what was considered to be the E point of the peninsula was called *Clarkson Point* after Mrs Darlington (née Clarkson) mother of H. Darlington III (*Cape Darlington*, q.v.) (USAAF chart [LR-74], 1942; USHO, 1943, photograph p. 271). *Clarkson Point Peninsula*, referring to the whole peninsula (USHO, 1943, p. 271). *Punta Clarkson*, referring to the E point of the peninsula (Argentina. IGM map, 1946; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 77). Following survey by FIDS from "Stonington Island", 1946–48, the feature was named *Joerg Peninsula* after Wolfgang Louis Gottfried Joerg (1885–1952), American geographer, polar cartographer and toponymist, who made important contributions to the early mapping of this and other areas; Chairman, USBGN Special Committee on Antarctic Names 1943–47; member of USACAN, 1947–52 (BA chart 3175, 12.xi.1954; APC, 1955, p. 12; DOS 601 sheet 68, 64, 1955; USGS sketch map Palmer Land (North Part), 1979). *Cabo Clarkson* (Lliboutry, 1956, map p. 440). *Península Joerg* (Argentina. MM chart 110, 1957; Pierrou, 1970, p. 447; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 165). *Poluoostrov Yerg* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). The peninsula was further photographed from the air by USN, 1966–69.
- Joerg-Platâ*: see *Joerg Plateau*.
- Joerg Plateau* c. 79°00'S 73°00'W, apparently referring to a large area on W side of Ronne Ice Shelf, was seen from the air by RARE, 21 November 1947, and so called after W. L. G. Joerg (*Joerg Peninsula*, q.v.) (Ronne, 1948b, map p. 356; [centred in 76°00'S 67°00'W] USBGN, 1949, p. 30, but deleted from USBGN, 1969; [centred in 80°00'S 67°30'W] Kosack, 1955a, end map; [centred in 76°00'S 67°30'W] USHO chart 6639, 1955; [centred in 78°00'S 70°00'W] Kosack, 1957, Tafel 21). *Joerg-Platâ* (Rønne, 1950b, p. 137). *Plato Georga* [= George plateau], presumably referring to this feature in c. 80°00'S 70°00'W (Baranov and others, 1954, map p. 283). *Altipiano Joerg*, centred in 78°30'S 70°00'W (Zavatti, 1958, Tav. 12–13). *Jorgeovo Plateau* (Bártl, 1958, map facing p. 144). *Meseta Joerg* (Argentina. IGM map, 1966). *Plato Jerg* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961).
- Johannessen Harbor*: see *Johannessen Harbour*.
- Johannessen Harbour** 65°25'S 65°25'W, NE of Snodgrass Island, Pitt Islands, Biscoe Islands, was surveyed in April 1955 by FIDS from *Norsel* (*Norsel point*, q.v.), which entered the harbour on 30 March; named after Kapt. Olav Johannessen (b. 1917), Master of *Norsel* (APC, 1958, p. 5; DOS 610 sheet W 65 64, 1959). *Johannessen Harbor* (USBGN, 1964, p. 14).
- Johansen Islands** 69°03'S 72°54'W, five small islands WNW of Cape Vostok, Alexander Island, were sighted from USS *Bear* on her initial approach to establish the "East Base" of USAS in 1940; named after Bendik Johansen, ice pilot on USAS and previously ice pilot on USAE, 1928–30 and 1933–35 ([in 68°45'S 72°00'W] USAAF chart [LR-74], 1942; [in 69°05'S 72°50'W] USHO chart 2562, 1943; [in 69°05'S 72°07'W] USHO, 1943, photograph p. 167; [in 69°03'S 72°52'W] BA chart 3571, 12.ix.1952; APC, 1975, p. 4). *Islas Johansen* (Argentina. IGM map, 1946; Pierrou, 1970, p. 449). *Johansen Öyane* (Hansen, chart [no number], 1947). *Îles Joansen* [sic]

- (France. SHM chart 5879, 1956). *Ostrova Yukhansen* (Nudel'man, 1960, loose map). *Islotes Johansen* (Chile. DNH, 1962, p. 203; IHA, 1974, p. 165).
- Johansen, Islas, Islotes, Öyane*: see Johansen Islands.
- Johassen (Irizar) Island*: see Jonassen Island.
- John Beach** 62°39'S 60°46'W, forming W entrance of *Walker Bay* (q.v.), Livingston Island, was roughly charted by Fildes, 1820–21, and called descriptively *Black Point* (Fildes, 1821*b*, chart [3]; DI chart, [1935*a*]); recharted by DI in 1935; photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57; in association with the names of nineteenth-century sealers in this area and with the name of the bay, named after the brig *John* (Capt. J. Walker) of London, which was sealing in the South Shetland Islands, 1820–21 and 1821–22 (APC, 1959*a*, p. 8; DOS 610 sheet W 62 60, 1968).
- John Carls(s)on Bucht*: see Carlsson Bay.
- John K. Wright Glacier*: see Irvine Glacier.
- John Peak*: see John Peaks.
- John Peaks** 60°43'S 45°02'W, rising to 415 m in S Powell Island, were probably sighted by Powell and Palmer in December 1821; charted by DI in 1933 and named after Dr David Dilwyn John (b. 1901), British zoologist and member of DI scientific staff; *Discovery*, 1926–27, *William Scoresby*, 1927–29, and (as Chief Scientist) *Discovery II*, 1931–33; Director, National Museum of Wales, Cardiff, 1948–68 (BA chart 1775, 17.viii.1934; APC, 1955, p. 12). *John Peak* (France. SHM, 1937, p. 388). *Picos John* (Argentina. MM chart 117, 1952; Pierrou, 1970, p. 449). *Pico John* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 186).
- John, Pico(s)*: see John Peaks.
- Johnson Bason, Caleta*: see Johnsons Dock.
- Johnson Coast, E coast of Trinity Peninsula from Cape Dubouzet to Cape Longing, was so called possibly after Capt. R. Johnson (*Johnsons Dock*, q.v.) (USHO, 1943, p. 261). The name was later restricted to the coast between Cape Green and Cape Longing (USAAF chart 1737, 1946).
- Johnson, Dársena, Dock, Fondeadero, Harbour*: see Johnsons Dock.
- Johnson, Isla*: see Half Moon Island.
- Johnsons Bason*: see Johnsons Dock.
- Johnsons Dock** 62°39'S 60°22'W, cove on E side of South Bay, Livingston Island, was charted by Fildes, 1820–22, and named *Johnsons Dock* (Fildes, 1821*b*, chart [3]; Powell, chart, 1822*a*; BA, 1954, p. 29; APC, 1959*a*, p. 8; DOS 610 sheet W 62 60, 1968). The name was probably after Thomas Jonson [*sic*], RN, one of the signatories of the report, dated 23 February 1821, on the wreck of Fildes' brig *Cora* in *Blythe Bay* (q.v.) (Fildes, 1820–21), or after Capt. Thomas (?) Johnson, Master of the brig *Mellona* (*Mellona Rocks*, q.v.), who visited the South Shetland Islands, 1821–22 (Fildes, 1821*a*) – possibly one and the same man. *Johnson's Dock* (Fildes, 1821*c*; Powell, 1822*b*, p. 11; BA, 1916, p. 394). *Jonson's Dock* (Fildes, 1821*c*). *Johnson Bason* [*sic*], *Johnsons Bason* (Davis, 1821–22, 11 December 1821). *Johnson Harbour* (Pendleton, 1821–23, 9 January 1822). *Johnson Dock* (Powell, 1824*a*, map facing p. 5). The feature was independently called *Jones's Basin* by Weddell in 1820–23 (Weddell, 1825*a*, map facing p. 132). *Jones Bucht* (Weddell, 1827, third end map). *Johnson's Harbour*, reported probably incorrectly as after Capt. Robert Johnson (d. 1824), Master of the sealing ship *Jane Maria* of New York, 1820–21, and of the schooner *Wasp* of New York, 1821–22, who visited the South Shetland Islands in those years (Morrell, 1832, p. xxiii). *Johnson's Dock* (France. SHM, 1937, p. 395). *Jones Basin*, referring to Weddell's name (Hobbs, 1939*a*, p. 41). *Fondeadero Johnson* (Argentina. MM chart ZZ, 1948). *Caleta Johnson* (Argentina. MM chart PI, 1954). The feature was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57, and surveyed from the ground by FIDS, 1957–59. *Fondeadero Johnsons* (Argentina. MM chart 139, 1957; Pierrou, 1970, p. 449). *Dársena Johnson* (Chile. DNH, 1962, p. 112; IHA, 1974, p. 165). *Johnson's Rock*, in error (BA, 1974, p. 169).
- Johnson(')s Dock, Fondeadero, Harbour*: see Johnsons Dock.
- Johnson(')s Insel, Island*: see Half Moon Island.
- Johnson's Rock*: see Johnsons Dock.
- Johnston Glacier** 74°21'S 62° 55'W, flowing SE into Nantucket Inlet, Lassiter Coast, was seen from the air by RARE, 21 November 1947, roughly mapped and named *Freeborn Johnston Glacier* (AGS map, 1948) or *Johnston Glacier* (Ronne, 1948*b*, map p. 357, p. 390; APC, 1955, p. 12; 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 Freeborn Johnston, of the Department of Terrestrial Magnetism, Carnegie Institution, Washington, DC, who assisted in the planning and preparation of results of the RARE geophysical programme. *Lednik Dzhonstona* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). The glacier was photographed from the air by USN, 1965–67, and mapped from the air photographs by USGS. *Glaciar Hernández*, so called by AAE after José Hernández (*Midas Island*, q.v.) (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter H).
- Johnston Island, Isla(s)*: see Lobel Island.
- Johnston, Mount** 64°45'S 61°48'W, rising to 2 310 m ESE of Wilhelmina Bay, Danco Coast, was surveyed by FIDS from “Hope Bay” in September 1955; first climbed by FIDS from “Reclus Peninsula”, January–February 1957 (SPRI, 1958, p. 248); named after Capt. William Johnston (1908–68), Master, (old) *John Biscoe*, 1950–55, *Shackleton*, 1955–56, (new) *John Biscoe*, 1956–65 (APC, 1958, p. 5; BA chart 3566, 16.x.1959).
- Johnston Passage** 67°38'S 69°21'W, running N–S off W coast of Adelaide Island, between Cape Adriasola and Amiot Islands, was charted by an RN Hydrographic Unit from *John Biscoe* in 1963 and named after the ship's Master, Capt. W. Johnston (*Mount Johnston*, q.v.), who assisted in the survey (BA, 1963, p. 12; APC, 1964, p. 3; BA chart 3577, 14.viii.1964).
- Johnston's Point 66°55'S 66°30'W, W of *Orford Cliff* (q.v.), Lallemand Fjord, Loubet Coast, was so called by FIDS from “Detaille Island” in 1957 after Capt. W. Johnston (*Mount Johnston*, q.v.) (FID, 1959, p. 71). The refuge hut called “Orford” was established on the point, 21 February 1957.
- Johnston Spur** 74°23'S 63°02'W, rising to c. 1 000 m on SW side of Johnston Glacier, Lassiter Coast, was photographed from the air by USN, 1965–67, and mapped from air photographs by USGS; named after Thomas M. Johnston, USASA equipment operator, “South Pole Station”, winter 1965 (APC, 1975, p. 4; USGS sketch map Ellsworth Land–Palmer Land, 1969; BAS 500P sheet SS 17–20/SE, 1981).
- John Wheeler, Cape*: see Wheeler, Cape.
- Joinville*: see Joinville Island.
- Joinville, Archipiélago de, comprising Joinville Island, d'Urville Island, Dundee Island, Bransfield Island and Paulet Island, and their officers (Riso Patron S., 1908, p. 10). *Groupe des Îles Joinville* (France. SHM, 1937, p. 402). *Joinville Group* (USHO, 1943, p. 261; BA, 1948, p. 170). *Islas Graham*, refer-

ring to these islands and to James Ross Island and its neighbours (*Groupe des Îles Ross*, q.v.) (Schulz, 1947, map p. 11). *Grupo Joinville*, *Grupo de Islas Joinville* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 310, 313). *Islas Joinville* (Chile. DNH, 1962, p. 125; Pierrou, 1970, p. 450; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 166). *Islas del Grupo Joinville* (Chile. DNH, 1962, p. 217).

*Joinville Eiland*: see Joinville Island.

*Joinville, Estrecho de*: see Antarctic Sound.

*Joinville, Groupe des Îles, Grupo (de Islas)*: see Joinville, Archipiélago de.

*Joinville, Île (de), Insel, Isla (de)*: see Joinville Island.

**Joinville Island** 63°15'S 55°45'W, between d'Urville Island and Dundee Island, separated from Trinity Peninsula by Antarctic Sound, was roughly charted by FAE, 1838–42, on 27 February 1838 and, together with d'Urville Island (with which it was thought to be joined), named *Terre Joinville* after François Ferdinand Philippe Louis Marie, Prince de Joinville (1818–1900), third son of the Duc d'Orléans (d'Urville, 1838, map following p. 1170). *Joinville Land* (BA chart 1238, 7.ix.1839). *Terre de Joinville* (d'Urville, 1842, p. 148). The island was further charted by Ross, 1842–43, and together with d'Urville Island and Dundee Island (with which islands it was thought to be joined) named *Joinville Island* (BA chart 1238, 1844; [referring to the present feature only] BA, 1916, p. 401; chart 1240, 10.vi.1927; APC, 1955, p. 12; DOS 813 British Antarctic Territory sheet, 1963; BAS 250 sheet SP 21–22/14 (Ext.), 1–DOS 1973). *Tierra Joinville* (Spain. DH chart 458, 1861). *Joinville's Land*, *Joinville Insel* (Neumayer, 1872a, p. 138 and Tafel 2). *Prince de Joinville Land* (Markham, 1885, p. 330). The island was recharted by DWE in January 1893 and shown to be separated from Dundee Island. *Joinville* (Larsen, 1894b, p. 343). *Joinville Ön* (Ohlin, 1898, p. 287). The island was further charted by SwAE in December 1902 and shown to be separated from d'Urville Island. *Île de Joinville* (Gerlache, 1902b, p. 26). *Île Joinville* (Lecoq, 1903, Carte 4). *Joinville-Landet* (Larsen, 1904, p. 81). *Isla Joinville* (Sobral, 1904, map p. 272; Pierrou, 1970, p. 450; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 166). *Isla de Joinville* (Nordenskjöld, 1904c, p. 29). *Isola Joinville* (Faustini, 1904, p. 4). *Joinville-Øen* (Nordenskjöld, 1904b, p. 165). *Joinville Eiland* (Ruys, 1905, map following p. 88). *Joinville Peninsula* (Wordie, 1921b, p. 27). *Joinville-Sziget* (Shackleton, [1925], p. 75). *Joinville Ö* (HA chart, 1928). *Joinville-Öya* (Risting, 1929, map p. 33). *Joinvilleöen* (Aagaard, 1930, end map). *Joinvilleøya* (Aagaard, 1944, p. 32). *Joinville Saari* (Andersson, 1948, map p. 329). *Isla Luis Risopatrón*, after Luis Riso Patron S., Chilean geographer (Orrego Vicuña, 1948, p. 201 and end map). *Ostrov Zhuenvil'* (Soviet Union. BSE, 1950, map following p. 484). J.[sic] *Joinville* (Gándara Bofil, 1953, p. [353]). The island was surveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay", 1953–54. *Isla Joivinlle* [sic] (Chile. IGM, 1954b, p. 88). The island was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57. *Joinvilläv Ostrov* (Bártl, 1958, map facing p. 144). A hydrographic survey of the area was carried out from *Shackleton* and from *HMS Protector*, 1960–61. *Joinville Strait*, in error (BA, 1974, diagram 3 facing p. 59).

*Joinville Island Group, Islas (del Grupo)*: see Joinville, Archipiélago de.

*Joinville, Isola, J., Land, -Landet, Ö(en), -Øen, Ön, -Öya, -øya, Peninsula, Saari*: see Joinville Island.

*Joinville's Land*: see Joinville Island.

*Joinville Strait, -Sziget, Terre (de), Tierra*: see Joinville Island.

*Joinvilläv Ostrov*: see Joinville Island.

*Joivinlle, Isla*: see Joinville Island.

*Joliette, Roca* 62°29'S 59°40'W, off W end of González Island, Discovery Bay, Greenwich Island, was so called by CAE after the Chilean frigate *Iquique*, ex-HMCS *Joliette* (Chile. DNH chart 500, 1951; IHA, 1974, p. 166).

*Jornfru Island*: see Tower Island.

**Jona Island** 66°55'S 67°42'W, one of the *Bennett Islands* (q.v.), Hanusse Bay, off Adelaide Island, in association with the names of glaciologists grouped in this area, was named after Franco P. Jona (b. 1922), American (formerly Italian) physicist who made an accurate determination of the elastic constant of a single crystal of ice in 1951 (APC, 1960, p. 5; BA, 1961, p. 190; BAS 250P sheet SQ 19–20/10, 1–DOS 1979).

*Jonasberg*: see Jason Peninsula.

*Jonassen, Île, Isla*: see Jonassen Island.

**Jonassen Island** 63°32'S 56°41'W, separated from Tabarin Peninsula, Trinity Peninsula, by Fridtjof Sound and from Andersson Island by Yalour Sound. The island was roughly charted by FAE, 1837–40, on 27 February 1838, when the name *Île Rosamel* (*Rosamel Island*, q.v.) was applied collectively to this island and Andersson Island (d'Urville, 1842, end map); further charted as a separate island by SwAE, 15 January 1902, and named *Île Irizar* (Nordenskjöld and others, [1904c], map p. 232–33), *Irizar's Ön* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904a, Del. 1, end map) or *Irizar-Insel* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904b, Vol. 2, p. 127), after Capt. (F) J. Irizar (*Irizar Island*, q.v.). *Isla Urizar* [sic] (Riso Patron S., 1908, end map). *Rosamel Island* or *Christmas Island*, referring collectively to this island and Andersson Island (Lester, 1920–22a, Vol. 1, p. 52). *Irizar Island* (BA chart 3205, 31.x.1921; 1948, p. 173). *Irizar* [sic] Ö (HA chart, 1927). *Île Irrizar* [sic] (France. SHM, 1937, p. 402). The island was surveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay", 1945–47. *Isla Irizar* (Argentina. IGM map, 1946; Pierrou, 1970, p. 441). *Irizar* (Vila Labra, 1947, map facing p. 200). *Jonassen Island*, renamed after Ole Jonassen of SwAE, who accompanied O. Nordenskjöld on his two principal sledge journeys, 1902–03 (BA chart 3205, 23.ix.1949; APC, 1955, p. 12; BAS 250 sheet SP 21–22/14 (Ext.), 1–DOS 1973). *Islote Irizar* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 314a). *Île Jonassen* (France. SHM, 1954, p. 47). *Johassen* [sic] *Island* (USHO, 1960, p. 390, 7th view). *Isla Jonassen* (Chile. DNH chart 1400, 1961; IHA, 1974, p. 166). *Johassen (Irizar) Island* (USHO, 1963, p. 323).

*Jones Basin, Bucht*: see Johnsons Dock.

**Jones Channel** 67°30'S 67°01'W, separating Blaiklock Island from Arrowsmith Peninsula, Loubet Coast, was traversed and surveyed by FIDS from "Stonington Island" in November 1949, when it was found to be blocked by an ice shelf (*Jones Ice Shelf*, q.v.), rising 3 m above sea level; named after Harold David Jones (b. 1919), FIDS aircraft mechanic, "Stonington Island", 1947–50, who assisted in the survey (APC, 1955, p. 12; BA, 1956, p. 78; chart 3570, 21.ix.1957); photographed from the air by FIDASE in 1957.

**Jones Ice Shelf** 67°30'S 67°01'W, the ice shelf in *Jones Channel* (q.v.), Loubet Coast (APC, 1986, p. 3).

**Jones Point** 64°39'S 62°18'W, NE coast of Arctowski Peninsula on Wilhelmina 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 and air survey grouped in this area, named after Sir (Bennett) Melville Jones (1887–1975), author of *Aerial surveying by rapid methods* (Cambridge, 1925), a pioneer work on the subject; Professor of Aeronautical Engin-

- eering, Cambridge University, 1919–52 (APC, 1960, p. 5; BA chart 3566, 25.viii.1961).
- Jones's Basin*: see Johnsons Dock.
- Jones Valley** 83°55'S 56°50'W, running SW from Bennett Spires, Neptune Range, towards Academy Glacier, was surveyed from the ground by USGS, 1963–64, and photographed from the air by USN in 1964; named after Lieut. (JG) James G. L. Jones, USN, "Ellsworth Station", winter 1958 (APC, 1974, p. 4; USGS sheet SU 21–25/13, 1969).
- Jon, Îlot, Islet*: see Låvebrua Island.
- Jonson's Dock*: see Johnsons Dock.
- Jorge, Bahía*: see King George Bay.
- Jorge Boonen, Punta** 68°34'S 63°51'W, at head of Revelle Inlet, Wilkins Coast, was so called by CAE (Chile. DNH chart LIII, 1947).
- Jorge Bryan, Costa*: see English Coast.
- Jorge Bryan, Ensenada, Estero, Estrecho*: see George Bryan Inlet.
- Jorge, Isla*: see Jorge Island.
- Jorge Island** 62°23'S 59°46'W, one of the *Aitcho Islands* (q.v.), English Strait, South Shetland Islands, was named *Isla Jorge* by CAE, 1948–49, after the son of Capt. (C) José Duarte, commanding the patrol ship *Lautaro* (Chile. DNH chart 1405, 1961; IHA, 1974, p. 166). *Jorge Island* (APC, 1974, p. 4; BA, 1974, p. 165).
- Jorge, Islote** 64°50'S 64°31'W, the central of the *Walsham Rocks* (q.v.), SW of Joubin Islands, Bismarck Strait, was so called by CAE, 1947, after the son of Capt. (F) Ernesto González Navarrete, commanding the patrol ship *Iquique* (Chile. DNH chart LII, 1947; IHA, 1974, p. 167).
- Jorgeovo Plateau*: see Joerg Plateau.
- Jorge VI, Canal*: see George VI Sound.
- Jorobada, Punta*: see Barbaro Point.
- Joroba, La, Monte, Pico*: see Hump, The
- Jorquera, Glaciér** 62°29'S 59°28'W, flowing W into Discovery Bay, Greenwich Island, S of Ash Point, was so called by CAE probably after Capt. (F) P. Jorquera G. (*Myriad Islands*, q.v.) (Chile. IH chart 1401, 1965).
- Jorquera, Islotes*: see Myriad Islands.
- Jorum Glacier** 65°12'S 62°14'W, flowing E into Exasperation Inlet, Oscar II Coast, N of Caution Point, was surveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in November 1947 and October 1955; named descriptively from the punchbowl shape of the head of the glacier, a jorum being a large drinking bowl used for punch (APC, 1958, p. 5; BA chart 3570, 29.ix.1961).
- José Claro Vial, Rocas** 63°18'S 57°54'W, off-shore rocks NW of Cape Legoupil, Trinity Peninsula, were so called by CAE (Chile. DNH chart 503, 1948; IHA, 1974, p. 167).
- José Hernández, Isla, Islote*: see Midas Island.
- José Miguel Carrera, Tierra*: see Hearst Island.
- Joseph Haag, Mount*: see Haag Nunataks.
- José Toribio Medina, Isla*: see Brabant Island.
- José Zapiola, Ensenada*: see Nantucket Inlet.
- Joubert Rock** 68°12'S 67°40'W, submerged rock WSW of Millerand Island, Marguerite Bay, Fallières Coast, was charted by an RN Hydrographic Survey Unit from *John Biscoe* in 1966, and named after Arthur Bruce Douglas Joubert (b. 1940), Third Officer in *John Biscoe* at the time (APC, 1974, p. 4; BA, 1974, p. 3; chart 3580, 10.xii.1982).
- Joubine Öyane*: see Joubin Islands.
- Joubin, Île(s), Îlots, Island*: see Joubin Islands.
- Joubin Islands** 64°47'S 64°26'W, SW of Cape Monaco, Anvers Island, were charted by FAE, 1903–05, and named *Îlots Joubin* after Louie Joubin (1861–1935), French zoologist responsible for publication of the biological reports of FAE, 1903–05 (who also signed the instructions for FAE, 1908–10) (Charcot, 1906b, p. 471). *Île [sic] Joubin* (Charcot, 1906a, map facing p. 316). *Îles Joubin* (Gourdon, 1908, end map). *Joubin Islands* (BA chart 1238, ix.1908; APC, 1959a, p. 8; BA chart 3572, 12.viii.1960). *Joubine [sic] Öyane* (HA chart, 1927). *Jourbin-[sic] Islands* (Holtedahl, 1929, p. 23). *Islas Joubin* (Chile. DNH chart LII, 1947; Pierrou, 1970, p. 452). *Joubin Islets* (BA chart 3196, 12.xi.1948; APC, 1955, p. 12). The islands were photographed from the air by FIDASE in 1956. *Ostrova Zhuben* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). *Islotes Joubin* (Chile. DNH chart 1501, 1962; IHA, 1974, p. 167). *Joubin Island [sic]* (USOO chart 6639, 1968).
- Joubin, Islas*: see Joubin Islands.
- Joubin Islets*: see Buff Island or Joubin Islands.
- Joubin, Islotes*: see Joubin Islands.
- Jougla Point** 64°50'S 63°31'W, W entrance point of Alice Creek, Port Lockroy, Wiencke Island, Palmer Archipelago, was charted by FAE, 1903–05, when the name *Presqu'île Jougla* was applied to the small peninsula forming the S shore of Port Lockroy, after M. Jougla, a supporter of the expedition (Charcot, 1906b, p. 471; Matha and Rey, 1911, Pl. 4). Following survey by FIDS in 1944, the name in the form *Jougla Point* was restricted to the present feature (BA chart 3213, 6.x.1950; APC, 1955, p. 12). *Punta Jougla* (Chile. DNH chart 510, 1955; IHA, 1974, p. 167).
- Jougla, Presqu'île, Punta*: see Jougla Point.
- Jourbin Islands*: see Joubin Islands.
- Journal Peaks** 72°42'S 64°55'W, rising to c. 1 650 m SE of Seward Mountains, central Palmer Land, were photographed from the air by USN, 1966–69, and surveyed from the ground by BAS from "Fossil Bluff", 1974–75; named for the *Antarctic Journal of the United States*, published since 1966 by USNSF (USGS sketch map Palmer Land (North Part), 1979; APC, 1980, p. 4; BAS sheet Misc. 2, 1981).
- J. Ross, Isla*: see James Ross Island.
- Juana, Colina*: see Jeanne Hill.
- Juana, Islote** 64°53'S 62°56'W, off E coast of Bryde Island, Paradise Harbour, Danco Coast, was so called by AAE (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 257); later called *Islote Miguel Cané*, after Miguel Cané (1851–1905), Argentine writer and diplomat (Argentina. MM, 1957a, p. 113; Pierrou, 1970, p. 520).
- Juana, Punta** 64°53'S 62°52'W, between Coughtrey Peninsula and Astudillo Glacier, Paradise Harbour, Danco Coast, was so called by AAE (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 255); later called *Punta Vidt* (Argentina. MM, 1957b, p. 110).
- Juanita, Isla*: see Jenny Island.
- Juan Williams, Cabo*: see Eielson Peninsula.
- "Jubany"*: see Potter Cove.
- Jubilee*: see Jubilee Peak.
- Jubilee, Mount** 61°28'S 55°55'W, summit (735 m) of Aspland Island, following its ascent by a JSEEIG party, 4 January 1977, was so called in honour of the Silver Jubilee year of HM Queen Elizabeth II (BAS, 1977b, p. 10; Furse, 1979, map p. 42).
- Jubilee Peak** 61°08'S 54°02'W, rising to c. 500 m at N end of Clarence Island, W of Cape Lloyd, following its ascent by a JSEEIG party, 2 February 1977, was named *Jubilee* in honour of the Silver Jubilee year of HM Queen Elizabeth II (Highton in Furse, 1979, p. 149). *Jubilee Peak* (Furse, 1979, map p. 130; APC, 1980, p. 4).

- Judas Rock** 63°52'S 61°07'W, awash at S end of a shoal on E side of Gerlache Strait, W of Skottsberg Point, Trinity Island, following air photography by FIDASE, 1956–57, was so named in reference to the hazard posed to ships in an otherwise clear passage (APC, 1960, p. 5; BA chart 3560, 9.ix.1988).
- Jukkola, Mount** 71°51'S 64°37'W, one of the *Guthridge Nunataks* (q.v.), Gutenko Mountains, central Palmer Land, rising to c. 1 700 m, was named after Lieut. Lloyd A. Jukkola, USN, Officer-in-charge, "Palmer Station", 1973 (APC, 1977, p. 18; USGS sketch map Palmer Land (North Part), 1979).
- Julieta, Isla*: see Kármán Island.
- Jul Insel*: see Rosamel Island.
- Julio, Pico** [= July peak] 64°48'S 62°59'W, rising to 760 m on Lemaire Island, Paradise Harbour, Danco Coast, was so called by AAE (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 270c).
- Jul Ön*: see Rosamel Island.
- Jumble Glacier** 61°06'S 54°40'W, flowing N into the sea, W of Cape Valentine, Elephant Island, was so called by JSEEIG (Furse, 1979, p. 165).
- Juncal, Cabo*: see Juncal, Cape.
- Juncal, Cape** 62°58'S 56°29'W, NW point of *d'Urville Island* (q.v.), was named *Cabo Juncal* after the naval battle of Juncal, 8–9 February 1827 (Argentina. MM, 1956, p. 114; Pierrou, 1970, p. 453); photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57, and surveyed from the ground by FIDS from "Hope Bay", 1958–61. *Cape Juncal* (APC, 1964, p. 3; BAS 250 sheet SP 21–22/14 (Ext.), 1–DOS 1973). *Mys Khunkal'* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 24).
- June*: see June Island.
- June Island** 68°08'S 67°07'W, one of the *Debenham Islands* (q.v.), following survey by BGLE in 1936, was named *June* after June Debenham (later Mrs. P. Q. Back) (b. 1924), third daughter of Prof. F. Debenham (Rymill, 1938b; USHO chart 6651, 1946; BA chart 3213, 7.ii.1947). *June Island* (BA chart 3213, 6.x.1950; APC, 1955, p. 12).
- Juno Peaks** 71°58'S 69°47'W, rising to 875 m SW of Herschel Heights, S Alexander Island, following surveys by BAS, 1961–73, and in association with the names of planets and their satellites in this area, were named after Juno, one of the asteroids lying between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter (APC, 1975, p. 4; BAS 250P sheet SR 19–20/13, 2–DOS 1984).
- Jupiter Glacier** 70°55'S 68°37'W, flowing SE into George VI Ice Shelf between Ganymede Heights and Callisto Cliffs, E Alexander Island, was photographed from the air and roughly surveyed from the ground by BGLE in October 1936 (Stephenson, 1940, map facing p. 232); resurveyed by FIDS from "Stonington Island", 1948–49; in association with the names of planets in this area, named after Jupiter (APC, 1955, p. 12; USHO chart 6639, 1955; DOS 610 sheet W 70 68, 1960). *Lednik Yupiter* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961).
- Jurien, Île, Isla*: see Jurien Island.
- Jurien Island** 63°32'S 59°49'W, NE of Cape Leguillou, Tower Island, Palmer Archipelago, was charted by FAE, 1837–40, on 4–5 March 1838 and named *Île Jurien* probably after a member of the expedition (d'Urville, 1838, map following p. 1170; Vincendon-Dumoulin, atlas, 1847, Pl. 8). *Isla Jurien* (Spain. DH chart 458, 1861). *Dumoulin Island*, in error (*Dumoulin Rocks*, q.v.) (BA chart 3205, 31.x.1921; DCS 9 sheet A, 1948). *Îles Dumoulin*, as rejected name (USBGN, 1956, p. 113). *Dumoulin Rock* (USHO, 1943, p. 111; USBGN, 1956, p. 113). *Isla Dumoulin* (Chile. DNH chart LI, 1947). *Dumoulin Islet* (BA, 1948, p. 187; BA chart 3205, 23.ix.1949; APC, 1955, p. 9; [as rejected name] 1959a, p. 6). *Islote Dumoulin* (Argentina. MM chart 105, 1949; Pierrou, 1970, p. 327; Chila. IHA, 1974, p. 107). *Île Dumoulin* (France. SHM chart 5452, 1951). Following air photography by FIDASE, 1956–57, the feature was correctly identified. *Jurien Island* (APC, 1960, p. 5; USBGN, 1960, p. 5; BA chart 3205, 23.ix.1962). *Isla Dumoulin* [sic], as rejected form (Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 107).
- Jurva Point** 65°50'S 65°49'W, SE point 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 Risto Jurva (d. 1953), Finnish oceanographer and pioneer in sea-ice studies (APC, 1959a, p. 8; BA chart 3573, 26.viii.1960). *Punta Reyes*, so called by CAE, 1950–51, after Capt. Carlos Reyes G., of the Chilean Army, a member of the expedition aboard the patrol ship *Lautaro* (Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 241).
- Južni Orkney*: see South Orkney Islands.
- Južni Pol*: see South Pole.
- Južni Shetland*: see South Shetland Islands.
- Kabinet (Ledyanoy) Zaliv*: see Cabinet Inlet.
- Kahn, Isla*: see Challenger Island.
- Kaiser, Cabo*: see Kaiser, Cape.
- Kaiser, Cap*: see Kaiser, Cape or Lecoite Island.
- Kaiser, Cape** 64°14'S 62°00'W, NE point of Lecoite Island off Brabant Island, was charted by BeAE, 24 January 1898, and named *Cap Kaiser* after Prof. Georges Kaiser, of the Université de Louvain, a member of the Committee of the SRBG who assisted with the organization of the expedition (Lecoite, map 1899; 1903, Carte 5). *Cape Kaiser* (Cook, 1900, map p. xx; BA chart 3205, vii.1909; 1948, p. 194). *Cabo Kaiser* (Riso Patron S., 1908, end map; [incorrectly referring to a feature on Brabant Island] Chile. DNH chart LI, 1947; [correctly indicated] Pierrou, 1970, p. 455; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 169). *Kapp Kaiser* (HA chart, 1928). *Cape Kisir* [sic] (Rymill, 1938a, p. 264). *Cape Kaiser* (BA, 1952, p. 23; APC, 1955, p. 13; BAS 250 sheet SQ 19–20/4, 1–DOS 1974). The cape was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57. *Kaiser Cape* (USOO chart 6944, 1963).
- Kaiser, Cape*: see Kaiser, Cape.
- Kaiser, Isla(nd)*: see Lecoite Island.
- Kaiser, Kapp*: see Kaiser, Cape.
- Kaiser(-)Wilhelm, Archipel des Îles, Archipel du*: see Wilhelm Archipelago.
- Kaiser Wilhelm Barrier*: see Filchner Ice Shelf.
- Kaiser Wilhelmgruppen*: see Wilhelm Archipelago.
- Kaiser Wilhelm, Îles*: see Dannebrog Islands.
- Kaiser-Wilhelm, Îles du, Inseln*: see Dannebrog Islands or Wilhelm Archipelago.
- Kaiser Wilhelm Islands*: see Wilhelm Archipelago.
- Kaiser Wilhelm II Barrier*: see Filchner Ice Shelf.
- Kaiser Wilhelm II Islands*: see Dannebrog Islands or Wilhelm Archipelago.
- Kaiser Wilhelm II's Ice Barrier*: see Filchner Ice Shelf.
- Kaiser Wilh In*: see Dannebrog Islands.
- Kaisten Rock*: see Karlsen Rock.
- Kale, Gora*: see Calais, Mount.
- Kalickiego, Przylądek*: see Kalicki Point.

**Kalicki Point** 62°10'S 58°35'W, W point of Dufayel Island, Ezcurra inlet, King George Island, was so called by PAE after Capt. Tadeusz Kalicki, Master of *Antoni Garnuszewski* of PAE, 1977–78 (Birkenmajer, 1979b, map Fig. 3, p. 3). *Pryzłodek Kalickiego* (Birkenmajer, 1980b, p. 78).

**Kamenev Nunatak** 71°41'S 62°58'W, rising to c. 1 400 m W of 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 Yevgeniv Nikolayevich Kamenev, Russian exchange geologist, "McMurdo Station", Ross Dependency, 1972, and a member of the USGS Lassiter Coast party, 1972–73 (BAS 250P sheet SR 19–20/6, 1–DOS 1976; APC, 1977, p. 18).

*Kamenistaya, Bukhta, Inlet*: see Rocky Cove.

*Kamen Jeleny, Ostrov*: see Bridgeman Island.

*Kamennyj, Mys*: see Lapidary Point.

*Kamennyj, Cape, Mys*: see Lapidary Point.

*Kamen' Yeleny (Bridzhmen), Ostrov*: see Bridgeman Island.

**Kaminski Nunatak** 83°36'S 54°12'W, rising to c. 1 690 m at S end of Torbert Escarpment, Neptune Range, was surveyed from the ground by USGS, 1963–64, and photographed from the air by USN in 1964; named after Francis Kaminski, USN, aerographer, "Ellsworth Station", winter 1958 (USGS sheet SU 21–25/13, 1969; APC, 1974, p. 4).

*Kam, Nunatak*: see Whichaway Nunataks.

*Kamp, Mys*: see Camp Point.

**Kane, Mount** 73°58'S 62°59'W, one of the *Playfair Mountains* (q.v.), Lassiter Coast, rising to c. 1 650 m, was named after Alan Frost Kane, USASA construction mechanic, "South Pole Station", winter 1964 (USGS sketch map Ellsworth Land–Palmer Land, 1969; APC, 1975, p. 4).

*Kapitan Ahab*: see Captain Ahab.

**Kapitan Peak** 62°06'S 58°29'W, rising to c. 210 m between Crépin Point and Wegger Peak, Admiralty Bay, King George Island, was so called by PAE (Birkenmajer, 1980b, map Fig. 7, p. 75 and p. 78). *Szczyt Kapitan* [= captain peak] (Birkenmajer, 1980b, p. 78).

*Kapitan, Szczyt*: see Kapitan Peak.

*Kappa, Isla*: see Kappa Island.

**Kappa Island** 64°19'S 63°00'W, one of the Melchior Islands, Dallmann Bay, Palmer Archipelago, on W side of Melchior Harbour, was roughly charted by DI in 1927 and named after the tenth letter in the Greek alphabet, in association with the names of other islands in this group (BA chart 3213, 14.i.1929; APC, 1955, p. 13; BA chart 3213, 12.viii.1960); recharted by AAE, 1942 and 1943, and called *Isla Kappa* (Argentina. MM chart 101, 1946; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 169); further charted by AAE, 1947–48, and called *Isla Donati* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 278) or *Isla 1er Teniente López*, after Primer Tte José Facundo López, Commander of an FATA detachment who was killed on active service (Argentina. MM chart 128, 1957; Pierrou, 1970, p. 602). *Islotes 1er Teniente López*, including offlying rocks (Argentina. MM chart 101, 1957). *1er Teniente López* (Argentina. MM, 1958b, p. 138). *Islas 1er Teniente López* (Argentina. MM, NM 77/15.v.1959). The island was photographed from the air by USN, 1968–69.

**Karelin Islands** 65°35'S 65°36'W, off NE 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 Dimitriy Borisovich Karelin (1913–53), Soviet meteorologist and pioneer of research on sea-ice recording and forecasting (APC, 1959a, p. 8; BA chart

3573, 26.viii.1960). *Islas Uribe*, so called by CAE after the 100-ton whale-catcher *Uribe*, of the Magallanes whaling fleet based on Punta Arenas (Chile. DNH chart 1502, 1962; IHA, 1974, p. 288).

**Karen-Gletscher**, unidentified glacier on James Ross Island, was so called by SwAE (Nordenskjöld, 1911b, p. 179).

*Karl Andrea, Cabo*: see Andreas, Cape.

*Karl Andreas, Cabo, Cap(e), Kap*: see Andreas, Cape.

*Karlsen-boen, Roca*: see Karlsen Rock.

**Karlsen Rock** c. 60°21'S 46°00'W, submerged rock N of Penguin Point, Coronation Island, or possibly further W, was roughly charted by Sørllé in 1912 and named *Karlsen Roks*, possibly after Kapt. Axel Karlsen, Norwegian whaling gunner (Sørllé, chart, 1912). *Karlsen's Rocks*, shown NW of *Melsom Rocks* (q.v.) (Sørllé and Borge, chart, 1913). *Karlsen Rocks* (BA 1916, p. 415; chart 3176, 1950). *Kartsen [sic] Rock* (BA chart 1238, iv.1917). *Karlsenboen*, shown SW of *Melsom Rocks* (Sørllé, chart, [1930]). *Roca Karsten [sic]* (Argentina. MM chart 31, 1930). *Karsten [sic] Rock* (BA, 1930, p. 53). The rock was further roughly charted by DI in 1933. *Karlsen Rock* (BA chart 1775, 17.viii.1934; APC, 1955, p. 13). *Karten [sic] Rock* (France. SHM, 1937, p. 390). *Roche Kartsen [sic]* (France. SHM chart 1148, 1947). *Roca Kartsen [sic]* (Argentina. MM chart 117, 1952). *Rocas Kartsen [sic]* (Argentina. MM, 1957a, p. 34). *Roca Karlsen* (Argentina. MM, 1960a, p. 4; Pierrou, 1970, p. 455). *Skala Karlsen* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). *Kaisten [sic] Rock* (USOO chart 6639, 1963).

*Karlsen Rocks, Roks, Skala*: see Karlsen Rock.

*Karlsen's Rocks*: see Karlsen Rock.

**Kármán Island** 64°24'S 61°22'W, in *Salvesen Cove* (q.v.), Hughes Bay, Danco Coast, in association with the names of pioneers of aviation, was named after Dr Theodore von Kármán (1881–1963), Hungarian-born American engineer, who in World War I, at the Military Aircraft Factory, Fischamend, Austria, led the development of the first helicopter that, tethered to the ground, was able to maintain hovering flight; Director, Aeronautical Laboratories, California Institute of Technology, 1930–49, and leader of the team that developed JATO (Jet Assisted Take-off) rockets for aircraft, 1939–44; Chairman, Advisory Group for Aeronautical Research and Development, NATO, 1952–63 (APC, 1980, p. 4). *Isla Julieta*, so called by AAE after *Julieta*, one of the ships of Almirante G. Brown's Argentine fleet in 1814 (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter J).

**Karpf Point** 66°56'S 64°22'W, N side of Mill Inlet, Foyen Coast, S of Mount Vartdal, 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 bibliographers grouped in this area, the name was originally applied to a point WNW of the present feature, after Alois Karpf, Librarian, Kaiserliche und Königliche Geographische Gesellschaft, Vienna; joint author with J. Chavanne (*Cape Chavanne*, q.v.) and F. R. v. Le Monnier (*Monnier Point*, q.v.) of *Die Literatur über die Polar-Regionen der Erde* (Wien, 1878) (BA chart 3570, 27.vi.1952; APC, 1955, p. 13; DCS 601 sheet 66 64, 1955). *Punta Karpf* (Argentina. MM chart 110, 1957; Pierrou, 1970, p. 456; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 169). Following further survey by BAS from "Stonington Island", 1963–64, the name *Karpf Point* was referred to the present feature (APC, 1977, p. 18).

*Karpf, Punta*: see Karpf Point.

*Karroll, Bukhta*: see Carroll Inlet.

*Kars, Mys*: see Carse Point.

*Karsten, Roca, Rock*: see Karlsen Rock.

*Karten Rock*: see Karlsen Rock.

*Kartsen, Roca(s), Roche, Rock*: see Karlsen Rock.

**Kaschak, Mount** 84°02'S 56°40'W, rising to c. 1 580 m in S Neptune Range, Pensacola Mountains, was surveyed from the ground by USGS, 1963–64, and photographed from the air by USN in 1964; named after John P. Kaschak, USN, aviation machinist, "Ellsworth Station", winter 1958 (USGS sheet SV 21–30/1, 1968; APC, 1974, p. 4). *Gora Kashak* (Soviet Union. MMF map V–21–V–30, 1972).

*Kasco Glacier*: see Waverly Glacier.

*Kashak, Gora*: see Kaschak, Mount.

**Kasprowy Hill** 62°10'S 58°30'W, rising to c. 270 m NE of Hervé Cove, Ezcurra Inlet, King George Island, was so called by PAE after a ski resort in the Tatra Mountains, Poland (Birkenmajer, 1980*b*, map Fig. 3, p. 70 and p. 78). *Kasprowy Wierch* (Birkenmajer, 1980*b*, p. 78).

*Kasprowy Wierch*: see Kasprowy Hill.

*Kastor-insel, Nunata(o)k*: see Castor Nunatak.

*Kastors Nunatak*: see Castor Nunatak.

*Kater, Cabo, Cap*: see Kater, Cape.

**Kater, Cape** 63°46'S 59°50'W, NW point of Whittle Peninsula, Davis Coast. The coast in this vicinity was roughly sketched in January 1829 by Foster, who used this name probably to refer to the present feature, after Capt. Henry Kater (1777–1835), English mathematician and physicist, who made important experiments with pendulums and telescopes and who was a member of the Committee for Foster's expedition (Foster and Kendall, chart, 1829*a*; [definitely referring to this cape] BA chart 1238, iii.1901; 3205, 2.ix.1938; APC, 1955, p. 13; BAS 250 sheet SP 21–22/13, 1–DOS 1974). The cape was surveyed by SwAE in December 1902 and called *Cape Gunnar* after Dr J. G. Andersson (*Andersson Island*, q.v.) (Andersson, 1904*c*, p. 216; Nordenskjöld and others, 1905, map facing p. 316). *Kap Gunnar* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904*b*, Vol. 2, first end map). *Cap Gunnar Andersson* (Nordenskjöld and others, [1904*c*], map p. 232–33). *Cabo Gumar* [sic] (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904–05, Tomo 1, end map). *Cabo Gunnar* (Riso Patron S., 1908, end map). *Cap Gunnar, Cap Kater* (Charcot, 1912, Pl. 1 and 11). *Gvas Point*, after the steam whaling ship *Gvas* (*Charcot Bay*, q.v.) (Johannessen, chart, [1919–20]). *Kapp Kater* (HA chart, 1928). *Cabo Kater* (Argentina. IGM map, 1946; Pierrou, 1970, p. 456; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 169). The cape was further surveyed from a distance by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in November 1948. *Cabo Katter* [sic] (Gándara Bofil, 1953, p. 343). The cape was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57, and surveyed from the ground by FIDS from "Hope Bay", 1959–60. *Mys Keyter* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 24).

*Kater Felsen*: see Kater Rocks.

*Kater, Kapp*: see Kater, Cape.

**Kater Rocks** 63°46'S 59°53'W, rising 22 m above sea level off *Cape Kater* (q.v.), Davis Coast, were roughly mapped by SwAE in December 1902 and named *Kater Felsen* in association with the cape (Andersson, 1904*c*, p. 216; Nordenskjöld, 1917, map facing p. 68). *Kater Rocks* (APC, 1960, p. 5; BA chart 3205, 23.xi.1962; BAS 250 sheet SP 21–22/13, 1–DOS 1974).

*Kat, Isla*: see Cat Island.

*Kats Pillar*: see Petes Pillar.

*Katter, Cabo*: see Kater, Cape.

**Kauffman Glacier** 71°15'S 61°28'W, flowing E into 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 Thomas A. Kauffman, USARP biologist and Scientific Leader, "Palmer Station", 1973 (BAS 250 sheet SR 19–20/16, 1–DOS 1976; APC, 1977, p. 18).

**Kayak Bay** 64°18'S 62°13'W, W side of Freud Passage, E Brabant Island, below Mackenzie and Malpighi glaciers, was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57; so named in reference to the JSEBI sea canoes that passed through the bay on the first circumnavigation of Brabant Island in February 1985 (APC, 1986, p. 3).

*Kay, Islote*: see Leopardo, Isla.

**Kay Nunatak** 68°41'S 64°40'W, rising to 500 m on S side of Mobiloil Inlet, Bowman Coast, was photographed from the air by Wilkins, 20 December 1928, by Ellsworth, 23 November 1935 (Joerg, 1937, Figs 1 and 2, p. 434), and by RARE, 22 December 1947; shown on a map compiled in 1937 from Ellsworth's photographs (Joerg, 1937, map A facing p. 444); called by CAE *Punta Patricio Lynch* after Patricio Lynch (1824–86), Chilean naval officer and patriot (Chile. DNH chart LIII, 1947). The feature was named *Kay Nunatak* after John D. Kay, AGS cartographer, who assisted W. A. Briesemeister (*Briesemeister Peak*, q.v.) to construct the 1937 map of the area (USHO chart 6639, 1955; APC, 1962, p. 18; DOS 610 sheet W 68 64, 1963); surveyed from the ground by FIDS from "Stonington Island" in December 1958. *Punta Patricio Lynch* [sic], as rejected name (Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 221).

"K", Cabo c. 75°26'S 25°47'W, ephemeral promontory in Brunt Ice Front, NE of Halley, was so designated by AAE, 1955–56 (Argentina. MM, 1957*a*, p. 194; Pierrou, 1970, p. 455).

*Keele, Cape*: see Keeler, Cape.

*Keeler, Cabo*: see Keeler, Cape.

**Keeler, Cape** 68°51'S 63°13'W, SW entrance point of Revelle Inlet, Wilkins Coast, was probably the feature seen from the air on 20 December 1928 by Wilkins, who described it as marking the S tip of Graham Land and the NE entrance point of his *Casey Channel* (*Casey Glacier*, q.v.), in c. 69°35'S 64°55'W, and named it after Fred E. Keeler, of the Lockheed Aircraft Company (the Lockheed Vega monoplane *San Francisco* was used by Wilkins on his 1928–29 flights) (Wilkins, 1929, map facing p. 374 and p. 376; BA chart 3175, 7.vii.1933). *Kapp Keeler* (Aagaard, 1930, end map). During Joerg's study of Wilkins' photographs of this area, Photograph M (Wilkins, 1929, Fig. 28, p. 367), which was labelled "... *Cape Keeler*", could not be identified, but Wilkins' *Lurabee Channel* (*Lurabee Glacier*, q.v.) was identified. It is presumed that, having decided upon the positions of the names *Casey Glacier* (q.v.), *Cape Mayo* (q.v.) and *Miller Point* (q.v.), Joerg then tentatively placed the name *Cape Keeler* to the NNW of Cape Mayo (Joerg, 1937, map facing p. 444; [shown in 69°38'S 62°42'W] USHO chart 5411, 1939). The feature was surveyed from the ground by USAS in December 1940. *Cape Keeler* ([in c. 68°55'S 63°12'W] USAAF chart [LR–74], 1942; [in c. 68°55'S 63°30'W] USHO chart 2562, 1943; [in c. 68°48'S 63°10'W] USHO chart 5411, 1946; [in 68°47'S 63°15'W] USBGN, 1947, p. 185; [as now accepted] Ronne, 1949, map p. 230; DCS 601 sheet 68 62, 1955; APC, 1955, p. 13). The cape was resurveyed and used as an advance base by FIDS–RARE in 1947–48. *Cabo Keeler* (Argentina. IGM map, 1946; Pierrou, 1970, p. 456; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 170). *Cape Keele* [sic] (USAF chart (AP–38), 1947). *Kap Keeler* (Sauer, 1947, p. 164). *Mys*

- Keler* (Aleyner, 1949, map p. 343). *Mys Keeler* (Bártl, 1958, map facing p. 144). *Mys Kiler* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961).
- Keeler, Kap(p), Mys*: see Keeler, Cape.
- Keep Rock** 62°48'S 61°37'W, off-shore WSW of Castle Rock, Snow Island, was charted by an RN Hydrographic Survey Unit in 1951–52 and called *The Keep*, in association with Castle Rock ([Hunt], chart, 1951–52a). *Keep Rock* (APC, 1955, p. 13; DOS 610 sheet W 62 60, 1968).
- Keep, The*: see Keep Rock.
- Keida, Punta 62°36'S 61°05'W, extending out from Robbery Beaches, Barclay Bay, Livingston Island, was so called by Hernández P. and Azcárate M. (1971, map p. 20).
- Keiser Wilhelm-gruppen, -øene, Øer*: see Wilhelm Archipelago.
- Keith Island*: see Half Moon Island.
- Keizer Wilhelm Barrière*: see Filchner Ice Shelf.
- Keizer Wilhelm Eilanden*: see Wilhelm Archipelago.
- Keler, Mys*: see Keeler, Cape.
- Keller, Bukhtia*: see Keller Inlet.
- Keller Cordillera, Cordón*: see Keller Peninsula.
- Keller, Ensenada*: see Keller Inlet.
- Keller Inlet** 74°16'S 61°10'W, between Cape Little and Cape Fiske, Lassiter Coast, 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; named after Louis Keller, of Beaumont, Texas, who contributed supplies to RARE (AGS map, 1948; Ronne, 1948b, map p. 357; BA chart 3175, 12.xi.1954; APC, 1955, p. 13; DCS 601 sheet W 74 60, 1957; USGS sketch map Ellsworth Land–Palmer Land, 1969; BAS 500P sheet SS 17–20/SE, 1–DOS 1981.). *Seno Keller* (Argentina. MM chart N–“P”–1, 1952). *Ensenada Keller* (Argentina. MM chart 121, 1957). *Bukhtia Keller* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). The inlet was photographed from the air by USN, 1965–67. *Glaciar Las Heras*, referring to the ice tongue in the inlet after Gen. Juan Gregorio de Las Heras (1780–1866) (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter L).
- Keller, Macízo, Massif*: see Keller Peninsula.
- Keller Peninsula** 62°05'S 58°25'W, rising to 265 m between Mackellar Inlet and Martel Inlet, Admiralty Bay, King George Island, was charted by FAE, 1908–10, in December 1909 and named *Massif Keller* after a supporter of the expedition (Charcot, 1912, Pl. 1). *Keller Massif* (Tyrrell, 1921, p. 69). The peninsula was further charted by DI in 1927, 1935 and 1937. *Keller Range* (BA chart 3213, 14.i.1929; APC, 1955, p. 13). *Cordillera Keller* (Chile. DNH chart 502, 1947; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 170). A FIDS station was maintained on the E side of the peninsula between 1947 and 1961 (*Admiralty Bay*, q.v.). *Cordón Keller* (Kosack, 1955b, p. 76). *Macízo Keller* (Cordini, 1955, p. 76). *Keller Peninsula* (APC, 1960, p. 5; Hawkes, 1961, map p. 3; BA chart 1774, 14.ix.1962). *Península Keller* (Covacevich C. and Lamperein R., 1970, map p. 60).
- Keller, Península, Range*: see Keller Peninsula.
- Keller, Seno*: see Keller Inlet.
- Kelley Massif** 70°39'S 63°35'W, rising to c. 1 700 m on S side 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 Capt. Hugh A. Kelley, USN, Commander of US ASA, ODF, 1968 and 1969 (APC, 1977, p. 18; Anckorn, 1979, map Fig. 1; USGS sketch map Palmer Land (North Part), 1979).
- Kelley Spur** 82°37'S 52°12'W, rising to c. 1 500 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 Samuel Kelley, photographer with USN Squadron VX–6 for several seasons, ODF, 1964–70 (USGS sheet SU 21–25/10, 1969; APC, 1974, p. 4).
- Kellick Island** 61°55'S 58°24'W, NE of Round Point, King George Island, was photographed from the air by FIDASE in 1956 and surveyed from the ground by FIDS, 1957–59; called in error *Isla Dentada (Jagged Island, q.v.)* (Argentina. MM chart 126, 1957); in association with the names of nineteenth-century sealers in this area, named after Capt. Kellick, Master of the British sealing ship *Henry*, who visited the South Shetland Islands, 1821–22 (APC, 1960, p. 5; USOO chart 6943, 1963; DOS 610 sheet W 62 58, 1968). *Ostrov Kellik* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 175).
- Kellik, Ostrov*: see Kellick Island.
- Kellogg Glacier** 71°51'S 62°41'W, flowing SE into Hilton Inlet, Black Coast, and merging with Gruening Glacier, was photographed from the air by USN in 1966 and surveyed from the ground by BAS from “Stonington Island”, 1972–73; named after Karl S. Kellogg, geologist with USGS Lassiter Coast party, 1972–73 (BAS 250 sheet SR 19–20/16, 1–DOS 1976; APC, 1977, p. 18).
- Kelsey Cliff** 74°30'S 62°18'W, running NW–SE and rising to c. 300 m at head of Nantucket Inlet and on SW side of Johnston Glacier, Lassiter Coast, was seen from the air by RARE, 21 November 1947, and partly surveyed from the ground by FIDS–RARE from “Stonington Island” in December 1947. The name *D.M. Little Glacier* was applied to a minor tributary of Johnston Glacier on the SW side (AGS map, 1948), and the name *Cape Easson* was applied to *Cape Little* (q.v.) “after the Easson family of Nova Scotia in honor of the expedition’s radio operator, Lawrence D. Kelsey” [*sic*] (AGS map, 1948). The name of Lawrence De Wolfe Kelsey, of Sacramento, Cal., was later transferred to the glacier. *Kelsey Glacier* (Ronne, 1948b, map p. 357, p. 372, 390; APC, 1955, p. 13; USHO chart 6638, 1955; DOS 601 sheet W 74 62, 1958). *Delbert Little Glacier, Little Glacier*, as rejected names (USBGN, 1949, p. 31). *Lednik Kelsi* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). *Glaciar Kelsey* (Chile. IGM map 28, 1966). Air photography by USN, 1965–67, showed no significant tributary of Johnston Glacier on its SW side, and the name of Kelsey was re-applied to the present feature. *Kelsey Cliff* (USGS sketch map Ellsworth Land–Palmer Land, 1969; APC, 1975, p. 4; BAS 500P sheet SS 17–20/SE, 1–DOS 1981).
- Kelsey, Glaciar, Glacier*: see Kelsey Cliff.
- Kelsey, Mount** 80°27'S 22°19'W, rising to 1 370 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 Henry Kelsey (1670–c. 1729), English employee of the Hudson’s Bay company, the first white man known to have adopted North American Indian methods of life and travel (including the use of pemmican), in 1691 (APC, 1974, p. 4; BAS 250P sheet SU 26–30/1, 1–DOS 1978).
- Kelsi, Lednik*: see Kelsey Cliff.
- Keltie, Cape*: see Keltie Head.
- Keltie Head** 63°48'S 57°40'W, NW point of Vega Island, rising to 190 m and forming E entrance point of N end of Herbert Sound, was mapped by SwAE in October 1903 and named *Kap Scott Keltie*, after Sir John Scott Keltie (1840–1927), Scot-



tish geographer; Librarian, 1885–92, and Secretary, 1892–1915, of the RGS (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904*b*, Vol. 2, first end map). *Cape Scott Keltie* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1905, map facing p. 316; BA chart 3205, 31.x.1921; APC, 1955, p. 19). *Cabo Scott Keltie* (Riso Patron S., 1908, end map; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 225). *Cap Scott Keltie* (Charcot, 1912, Pl. 11). The feature was further surveyed by FIDS from “Hope Bay” in December 1945. *Cabo Lynch*, so called by AAE after Coronel Francisco Lynch, Argentine patriot who took part in the War of Independence (Argentine. MM, 1953, p. 333; Pierrou, 1970, p. 495). *Cape Keltie* (APC, 1960, p. 5; BA chart 3205, 23.xi.1962). *Keltie Head* (APC, 1964, p. 3; BAS 250 sheet SP 21–22/13, 1–DOS 1974).

**Kelvin Crests** 69°10'S 66°34'W, running NE–SW and rising to c. 1 150 m at NE end of Forster Ice Piedmont, Fallières Coast, were roughly surveyed by BGLE in 1936–37 (Stephenson, 1940, map facing p. 232) and photographed from the air by RARE in 1947; resurveyed from the SE by FIDS from “Stonington Island” in December 1958; in association with the names of pioneers of navigation grouped in this area, named after William Thomson, 1st Baron Kelvin (1824–1907), Scottish physicist and engineer who improved the design of magnetic compasses, 1873–78, and also invented the Kelvin sounding machine, using wire instead of rope, in 1878; Professor of Natural Philosophy, 1846–99, and Chancellor, 1904–07, Glasgow University; President of the Royal Society, 1890–95 (APC, 1962, p. 18; DOS 610 sheet W 69 66, 1963).

*Kemp, Cabo, Camp, Cap*: see Kemp, Cape.

**Kemp, Cape** 64°52'S 63°39'W, W point of Doumer Island and E entrance point of S end of Neumayer Channel, was roughly charted by FAE, 1903–05; further charted by DI in 1927 and named after Dr Stanley Wells Kemp (1882–1945), British marine biologist and Director of Research for DI, 1924–36; *Discovery*, 1925–27, *Discovery II*, 1929–31; Director, Plymouth Marine Laboratory, 1936–45 (BA chart 3213, 14.i.1929; APC, 1955, p. 13; BA chart 3572, 25.vii.1958). *Cap Kemp* (France. SHM, 1937, p. 406). *Camp [sic] Kemp* (USHO, 1943, p. 132). The cape was surveyed by FIDS from “Port Lockroy” in 1944. *Cabo Kemp* (Argentina. MM chart 106, 1949; Pierrou, 1970, p. 457; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 170). The cape was recharted by an RN Hydrographic Survey Unit, 1956–58.

*Kemp Insel*: see Kempl, Isla.

Kempl, Isla, probably one of the Pitt Islands, Biscoe Islands, has not been positively identified (Spain. DH chart 458, 1861).

*Kemp Insel* (Friederichsen, map, 1871).

**Kemp Peninsula** 73°05'S 60°05'W, between Mason Inlet and Mossman Inlet, Lassiter Coast, with Cape Mackintosh as N point and Jeffries Bluff as S point, 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; in association with the names of Antarctic marine biologists grouped in this area, named after Dr S. W. Kemp (*Cape Kemp*, q.v.) (BA chart 3175, 12.xi.1954; APC, 1955, p. 13; DCS 601 sheet 72 60, 1956; DOS sheet W 73 60, 1957; USGS sketch maps Ellsworth Land–Palmer Land, 1969; Palmer Land (North Part), 1979). *Península Kemp* (Argentina. MM chart 121, 1957; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 170). *Mys Rayholdäv*, probably in error for *Mount Reynolds* (q.v.) (Bártl, 1958, map facing p. 144). *Poluostrov Kemp* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961).

*Kemp, Península, Poluostrov*: see Kemp Peninsula.

*Kendad Rocks*: see Kendall Rocks.

*Kendads*: see Kendall Rocks.

*Kendal Islands*: see Kendall Rocks.

*Kendall*: see Kendall Rocks.

**Kendall Basin** 80°15'S 25°39'W, ice-free cirque in N 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 Percy Fry Kendall (1856–1936), English glacial geologist; sometime Professor of Geology, Leeds University (APC, 1974, p. 4; BAS 250P sheet SU 26–30/1, 1–DOS 1978).

*Kendall Felsen, Group, Insel, Klippen, Klipporna, Öyane, Rocas, Roccie, Rochers, Roches*: see Kendall Rocks.

**Kendall Rocks** 63°30'S 59°49'W, off-shore N of Tower Island, Palmer Archipelago, were charted with *Dumoulin Rocks* (q.v.) as a single feature by Foster in 1829 but, because the rocks were observed from one station only and their distance was estimated, were incorrectly positioned; named collectively *Kendall Group* (Foster and Kendall, chart, 1829*a*) or *Kendall's Group* (Foster, [1829]; Foster and Kendall, chart, [1829*b*]) after Lieut. Edward Nicholas Kendall, RN (1800–45), Second Lieutenant and assistant surveyor in HMS *Chanticleer*, who was responsible for the hydrographic reports of the expedition and a description of Deception Island; surveyor, British expedition to Arctic Canada, 1825–27 (Capt. J. Franklin, RN). The same two groups of rocks were charted correctly in relation to Tower Island by FAE, 1837–40, on 4–5 March 1838, and renamed *Îles Dumoulin* after C.-A. V.-Dumoulin (*Dumoulin Islands*, q.v.) (d'Urville, 1838, map following p. 1170). The following synonyms refer to the rocks in Foster's incorrect 1829 position. *Kendal [sic] Islands* (SDUK, map, 1838). *Kendall Rocks* (BA chart 1238, 7.ix.1839). *Kendall Felsen* (Friederichsen 1895, Tafel 7 facing p. 304). *Kendall Insel* (Stefan, 1900, map facing p. 532). *Kendall* (Lecoq, 1902, p. 140). *Roccie Kendall* (Gerlache, 1902*a*, end map). *Roches Kendall* (Gerlache, 1902*b*, p. 141). *Kendall Klippen* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904*b*, Vol. 2, first end map). *Kendall Klipporna* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904*a*, Del. 1, end map). *Islas Rocosas de Rendall [sic]* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904–05, Tomo 1, end map). *Rocas Rendall* (Riso Patron S., 1908, end map). *Rochers Kendall* (Charcot, 1912, Pl. 1). The following synonyms refer to both groups of rocks in the FAE 1838 position. *Dumoulin Islands* (BA chart 1238, 7.ix.1839). *Îlots Dumoulin* (d'Urville, 1842, p. 159–60). *Islas Dumoulin* (Spain. DH chart 458, 1861). *Dumoulin Inseln* (Friederichsen, 1895, Tafel 7 facing p. 304). Until at least 1909 *Kendall Rocks* and *Dumoulin Islands* were both shown on BA charts in the positions originally assigned to them, but Birch (chart, 1911) deleted the former as non-existent. The following synonyms also refer to both groups of rocks in the FAE 1838 position. *Île Dumoulin* (Charcot, 1912, Pl. 1). *Kendall Rocks* (Wilson, chart, 1917; BA chart 3205, 25.iii.1937; APC, 1955, p. 13). *Kendal [sic] Rocks* (ICRD, 1920, p. 42). *Kendad [sic] Rocks* (BA chart 3175, 3.vi.1927). *Kendall Öyane* (HA chart, 1928). *Rocas Kendall* (Chile. DNH chart LI, 1947; Pierrou, 1970, p. 457; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 170). Following air photography by FIDASE, 1956–57, the name *Kendall Rocks* was restricted to the SW group of rocks, the name *Dumoulin Rocks* (q.v.) being applied to the NE group (APC, 1960, p. 5; BA chart 3205, 23.xi.1962). *Kendads [sic]* (Hardy, 1967, p. 396).

*Kendall Rocks*: see Catodon Rocks or Dumoulin Rocks.

*Kendall's Group*: see Kendall Rocks.

**Kendall Terrace** 62°54'S 60°42'W, NW coast of Deception Island between Stonethrow Ridge and Goddard Hill, following survey by FIDS in January 1954, was named after Lieut. E. N. Kendall, RN (*Kendall Rocks*, q.v.), who made the first survey of Deception Island in January–March 1829 (APC, 1958, p. 5; DOS 310 Deception Island sheet, 1960).

*Kendal Rocks*: see Kendall Rocks.

*Kendell, Skali*: see Whaleback Rocks.

**Kennett, Mount** 67°03'S 65°10'W, rising to 1 360 m on N side of Fricker Glacier, Foyn Coast, was surveyed by BAS from "Stonington Island", 1963–64; named after Peter Kennett (b. 1939), BAS geophysicist, "Stonington Island", and a member of the Larsen Ice Shelf party, 1963–64 (APC, 1975, p. 4; BA, 1976, p. 4).

**Kenney Glacier** 63°25'S 57°02'W, flowing NW into Depot Glacier, Hope Bay, Trinity Peninsula, was roughly surveyed by FIDS in December 1945 and resurveyed in January 1956; named after Richard Ralph Kenney (b. 1929), BAS assistant surveyor, "Hope Bay", 1954–56, who made the resurvey (APC, 1958, p. 5; DOS 310 Hope Bay sheet, 1961).

**Kent Gap** 83°17'S 50°30'W, E–W pass at c. 1 700 m between Chambers Glacier and May Valley, Forrestal Range, Pensacola Mountains, was photographed from the air by USN in 1964 and surveyed from the ground by USGS, 1965–66; named after Kenneth K. Kent, USN, electronics technician, "Ellsworth Station", winter 1957 (USGS sheet SU 21–25/14, 1969; APC, 1974, p. 4).

**Kenyon Peninsula** 68°27'S 63°33'W, between Mobiloil Inlet, Bowman Coast, and Revelle Inlet, Wilkins Coast, terminating in Cape Agassiz, was partially photographed from the air by Wilkins, 20 December 1928 (Wilkins, 1929, Fig. 29, p. 368) and by Ellsworth, 23 November 1935 (Joerg, 1937, Fig. 2, p. 434), but probably not recognized as a feature on these flights, since it was not mapped by Joerg (1937, map facing p. 444); again partially photographed from the air and surveyed from the ground by USAS in December 1940, when the E extremity forming Cape Agassiz was described as a snow-covered island (USAAF chart [LR-74], 1942; USHO, 1943, p. 272 and photograph facing p. 273); seen from the air by FIDS–RARE in August–September 1947, when the peninsula was identified as the feature partially photographed by Wilkins and Ellsworth, with the "island" joined to the rest of the peninsula; following ground survey by FIDS–RARE from "Stonington Island" in November 1947, named *Hollick-Kenyon Peninsula* after Herbert Hollick-Kenyon (1897–1975), Canadian pilot on Ellsworth's trans-Antarctic flight in November 1935 and on Wilkins' 1937 air expedition over the Arctic Ocean in search of six missing Soviet airmen; Hon. Air Cmdr, RCAF; Chief pilot, Canadian Pacific Airlines, 1942–62 (BA chart 3175, 12.xi.1954; APC, 1955, p. 12; DCS 601 sheet 68, 62, 1955; USBGN, 1956, p. 160). *Peninsula Hollick(-)Kenyon* (Argentina. MM chart 110, 1957; Pierrou, 1970, p. 429; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 153). *Poluostrov Khollik-Ken'on* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). *Kenyon Peninsula* (APC, 1960, p. 5; DOS 610 sheet W 68 62, 1963).

*Kerda, Bereg, Zemlya*: see Caird Coast.

**Kerick Col** 64°05'S 58°24'W, running N–S at c. 150 m between Gin Cove and Rum Cove, W James Ross Island, was surveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay", 1960–61; following geological work by BAS, 1981–83, and in association with names in this

area from Kipling's *Jungle book*, named after Kerick Booterin, chief of the seal hunters in *The white seal* (APC, 1986, p. 3).

*Kerlu Bay*: see Darbel Bay.

*Kerr Cove*: see Mackintosh Cove.

**Kerr Point** 64°42'S 62°39'W, on E coast of Rongé Island and W 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; named after Adam John Kerr (b. 1933), Second Officer in Shackleton, who sounded Errera Channel in 1956–57; sometime Dominion Hydrographer, Canada; a member of Directing Committee, IHB, from 1987 (APC, 1960, p. 5; BAS 250 sheet SQ 19–20/4, 1–DOS 1974).

**Kershaw Ice Rumples** 78°39'S 75°43'W, on Ronne Ice Shelf between Fletcher Promontory and Korff Ice Rise, were mapped from the air by BAS on radio echo-sounding flights from "Siple Station", Marie Byrd Land, 21–24 January 1975; named after John Edward Giles Kershaw (1948–90), pilot of the DHC-6 Otter aircraft when the feature was discovered; BAS senior pilot, 1974–79, and pilot on Transglobe Expedition (Sir Ranulph Fiennes, Bt), 1980–82 (APC, 1977, p. 19; BAS sheet Misc. 2, 1981).

**Kershaw Peaks** 64°57'S 63°08'W, rising to 820 m E of Cape Willems, Danco Coast, were photographed from the air by FIDASE and surveyed from the ground by FIDS from "Danco Island", 1956–57; named after Dennis Kershaw (b. 1931), FIDS assistant surveyor, "Arthur Harbour", 1956–57, and "Danco Island", 1957–58 (APC, 1960, p. 5; BA chart 3566, 25.viii.1961).

*Keruan, (Ledyanoy) Zaliv*: see Kirwan Inlet.

**Kester Peaks** 82°50'S 48°23'W, rising to 1 250 m in Forrestal Range, 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 Larry T. Kester, photographer with USN Squadron VX-6, ODF, 1964 (USGS sheet SU 21–25/10, 1969; APC, 1974, p. 4).

*Ketchema, Lednik*: see Ketchum Glacier.

*Ketchum, Cape*: see Fiske, Cape.

**Ketchum Glacier** 75°00'S 63°45'W, flowing E into Gardner Inlet, Lassiter Coast, was seen from the air by RARE, 21 November 1947, and surveyed at its mouth by FIDS–RARE from "Stonington Island" in December 1947; called *Irvine Gardner Glacier* after Irvine C. Gardner (*Gardner Inlet*, q.v.), while the name *Cape Ketchum* was applied to the N extremity of Smith Peninsula (*Cape Fiske*, q.v.), after Cdr Gerald L. Ketchum, USN, commanding USS *Burton Island* and Commodore of Task Force 39, which broke a passage through the ice to extricate the RARE ship *Port of Beaumont* from Marguerite Bay in February 1948 (AGS map, 1948). The latter name, in the form *Ketchum Glacier*, was subsequently transferred to the present feature (Ronne, 1948b, map p. 357, p. 372 and 391; USHO chart 6638, 1955; USGS sketch map Ellsworth Land–Palmer Land, 1969; APC, 1975, p. 4; BAS 500P sheet SS 17–20/SE, 1–DOS 1981). *Gardner Glacier*, as rejected name (USBGN, 1949, p. 32). *Lednik Ketchema* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). The glacier was photographed from the air by USN, 1965–67.

**Ketley Point** 64°42'S 62°46'W, W point of Rongé Island, Danco Coast, was photographed from the air by FIDASE and surveyed from the ground by FIDS from "Danco Island", 1956–57; named after John Ketley (b. 1935), FIDS assistant surveyor, "Danco Island", 1956–57, and "Arthur Harbour", 1957–58 (APC, 1960, p. 5; BA chart 3566, 25.viii.1961).

Kevin Islands 63°17'S 57°48'W, between Cape Legoupil and Coupvent Point, Trinity Peninsula, following survey by a USARP geological party from the University of Wisconsin, 1961–62, was so called after Kevin M. Scott, a member of the party (Halpern, 1964, p. 337; 1965, folding map; USBGN, 1965, p. 100).

**Keyhole Island** 68°47'S 67°20'W, SW side of Mikkelsen Bay, Fallières Coast, was surveyed by FIDS from "Stonington Island" in November 1948 and named *Keyhole Islet* from the ice arch observed at the margin of the small ice cap covering the island (APC, 1955, p. 13; DCS sheet 68 66, 1955). *Keyhole Island* (APC, 1959a, p. 8; BA chart 3571, 14.vii.1961).

*Keyhole Islet*: see Keyhole Island.

*Keysi, Lednik*: see Casey Glacier.

*Keysi, Mys*: see Casey, Cape.

**Keystone Cliffs** 71°35'S 68°14'W, rising to *c.* 250 m between Mercury Glacier and Venus Glacier, Alexander Island, on W side of George VI sound, were roughly surveyed by BGLE in 1936 and resurveyed by FIDS from "Stonington Island" in 1948; so named because the geological structures revealed in the cliffs provided the key to the general tectonic structure of the area (Fuchs, 1951a, map p. 400 and p. 406; APC, 1955, p. 13; DOS sheet W 71 68, 1960).

*Keyter, Mys*: see Kater, Cape.

*Ks Oskar II L<sup>d</sup>*: see Oscar II Coast.

*K Gustav, Canal*: see Prince Gustav Channel.

*Khaddington, Gora*: see Haddington, Mount.

*Khag, Gora*: see Haag Nunataks.

*Khaki, Gora*: see Huckle, Mount.

*Khalli-Bey*: see Glacier Bay (Caird Coast).

*Khamptona, Lednik*: see Hampton Glacier.

**Khamsin Pass** 69°29'S 67°48'W, at *c.* 750 m running N–S between Relay Hills and Kinnear Mountains, Fallières Coast, was surveyed by BGLE in September 1936 and used then, and subsequently, by parties travelling from Wordie Ice Shelf into Palmer Land; called *Paso 24 de Septiembre* (Argentina. IAA map, [1959b]); resurveyed by BAS from "Stonington Island", 1970–72; in association with the names of winds grouped in this area, named after the khamsin, the warm S wind off the desert in Egypt (APC, 1980, p. 4; BAS 250P sheet SR 19–20/6, 1–DOS 1978).

*Khan, Isla*: see Challenger Island.

*Kharper, Nunatak*: see Harper, Mount.

*Khassidzh, Gora*: see Hassage, Mount.

*Khaukins, Bukhta*: see Howkins Inlet.

*Khell Geyts*: see Hell Gates.

*"Kheneral'-Bernardo-O'Higgins"*: see Legoupil, Cape.

*"Kheneral'-San-Martin"*: see Barry Island.

*Khengist, Nunatak*: see Hengist Nunatak.

*Khenkes, Ostrova*: see Henkes Islands.

*Kherbert, Gory*: see Herbert Mountains.

*Kherdmen, Mys*: see Herdman, Cape.

*Khersta, Ostrov, Zemlya*: see Hearst Island.

*Kherst, Ostrov*: see Hearst Island.

*Khertsog-Ernst, Bukhta*: see Vahsel Bay.

*Khessa, Lednik*: see Hess Inlet.

*Kheynsa, Lednik*: see Haines Glacier.

*Khili, Mys*: see Healy, Cape.

*Khill, Gora*: see Hill, Mount.

*Khill, Nunatak*: see Hill Nunatak.

*Khilton, Bukhta, (Ledyanoy) Zaliv*: see Hilton Inlet.

*Khinks, Mys*: see Hinks, Cape.

*Khiro, Zaliv*: see Hero Bay.

*Khitchkok, Gora*: see Hitchcock Heights.

*Khoberg, Gory*: see Hauberg Mountains.

*Khoks, Gora*: see Hawkes, Mount.

*Khollik-Ken'on, Poluostrov*: see Kenyon Peninsula.

*Kholst, Gora*: see Holst Peak.

*Khol'tedal', Bukhta*: see Holvedahl Bay.

*Khopalong, Nunatak*: see Hopalong Nunatak.

*Khop-Bey, -Day*: see Hope Bay.

*Khopful, Gora*: see Hopeful, Mount.

*Khop, Ostrov*: see Hope Island.

*Khorn, Gora*: see Horne, Mount.

*Khorsa, Nunatak*: see Horsa Nunataks.

*"Khorsshu-Ayland"*: see Sally Cove.

*Khorsshu, Ostrov*: see Horseshoe Island.

*Khoziason, Ostrov*: see Hoseason Island.

*Khub, Nunatak*: see Hub Nunatak.

*Khuker, Mys*: see Hooker, Cape.

*Khul't, Gora*: see Hulth, Mount.

*Khunkal', Mys*: see Juncal, Cape.

*Kh'yus, Zaliv*: see Hughes Bay.

**Kidd Islands** 66°27'S 65°59'W, in Darbel Bay, Loubet Coast, were photographed from the air by FIDASE and surveyed from the ground by FIDS from "Detaile Island", 1956–57; in association with the names of glaciologists grouped in this area, named after Dudley Arthur Kidd (b. 1863), British physicist who, with J. C. McConnel (*McConnel Islands*, q.v.), made pioneer tests of the deformation of single ice crystals in 1888 (APC, 1960, p. 5; BA chart 3570, 29.ix.1961).

*Kidson, Cabo*: see Kidson, Cape.

**Kidson, Cape** 73°23'S 60°40'W, N entrance point of New Bedford Inlet and W entrance point of Mossman Inlet, Lassiter Coast, was photographed from the air by USAS, 30 December 1940 (USHO, 1943, upper photograph p. 276) and by RARE, 21 November 1947; 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 Dr Edward Kidson (1882–1939), New Zealand meteorologist and author of the meteorological reports of the British Antarctic Expedition, 1907–09 (Sir Ernest Shackleton) and of the Australasian Antarctic Expedition, 1911–14 (Sir Douglas Mawson); Director of Meteorological Services, New Zealand, 1927–39 (BA chart 3175, 12.xi.1954; APC, 1955, p. 13; DOS 601 sheet W 73 60, 1957; USGS sketch map Ellsworth Land–Palmer Land, 1969). *Cabo Kidson* (Argentina. MM chart 121, 1957; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 171). *Mys Kidson* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961).

*Kidson, Mys*: see Kidson, Cape.

*Kiellman, Cape*: see Kjellman, Cape.

*Kiler, Mys*: see Keeler, Cape.

*Kiles Way*: see Bransfield Strait.

**Killermet Cove** 64°52'S 63°07'W, SW side of Bryde Island, Danco Coast, was photographed from the air by FIDASE and surveyed from the ground by FIDS from "Danco Island", 1956–57; so named because a FIDS survey party, while circling Bryde Island by dinghy, was chased into the cove by six killer whales (*Orcinus orca*), 11 May 1957 (APC, 1960, p. 5; BA chart 3566, 25.viii.1961).

Killer Whale Rocks 64°47'S 64°03'W, off Arthur Harbour, Anvers Island, W of DeLaca Island, were so called by a USARP field party from "Palmer Station" (DeLaca and Lipps, 1976, map p. 14).

**Killingbeck Island** 67°34'S 68°05'W, off Rothera Point, SE Adelaide Island, following survey by FIDS from Adelaide, 1961–62, was named after John Basil Killingbeck (b. 1936), FIDS Base Leader, "Deception Island", 1961–62, and BAS general assistant, Adelaide, 1962–63 (BA, 1972, p. 39; APC, 1974, p. 4; BAS 250P sheet SQ 19–20/14 (Ext.), 1–DOS 1978; BA chart 3462, 11.i.1980); further surveyed by an RN Hydrographic Survey Unit, 1976–77. *Isla Cerrito*, so called after the battle of Cerrito in 1812 (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter C).

*Kind Oscar II Land*: see Oscar II Coast.

*King, Cabo*: see Français Rocks or King Point.

*King, Cap(e)*: see King Point.

*King-Dzhordzh, Ostrov*: see King George Island.

*King-Dzhordzh, Zaliv*: see King George Bay.

*King Edward VII's Plateau*: see South Polar Plateau.

*King George Bay*: see King George Bay.

*King George*: see King George Island.

*King George, Bahía, Baie*: see King George Bay.

**King George Bay** 62°06'S 58°04'W, between Lions Rump and Penguin Island, King George Island, was charted on 22 January 1820 by Bransfield, who landed and took formal possession of the island for King George III (d. 29 January 1820); named *Georges Bay* (Bransfield, chart [1820a]) or *George's Bay* (Bone, 1824, p. 691–92, 713; BA chart [no number], 1822) after George IV (1762–1830), King of England, 1820–30 (Prince Regent, 1811–20). *Saint George's Bay* (Powell, chart, 1822a). *Baie St. George's* (Powell, 1824a, map facing p. 5). *Georgs Bucht* (Weddell, 1827, third end map). *Georgs Bay* (Fildes, 1827, p. 466). *Saint George Bay* (SDUK, map, 1838; BA chart 1238, 1844). *Bahía de S. Jorge* (Spain. DH chart 458, 1861). *St. George Bai* (Friederichsen, 1895, Tafel 7, facing p. 304). *Bahía San Jorge* (Seguí and others, [1907], p. 164). *Bahía San Jorje* (Riso Patron S., 1908, end map). *Baie Saint Georges* (Charcot, 1912, Pl. 1; Bongrain, 1914, Pl. 2 (upper photograph) following p. 60). *King George Bay* (BA chart 3205, 31.x.1921; 1774, 9.vii.1948; APC, 1955, p. 13; BA chart 1774, 14.ix.1962). *George Bay* (Gould, 1925, p. 222). *Kong George Bukta* (HA chart, 1928). *King Georgebukten* (Aagaard, 1930, end map). The bay was recharted by DI in January 1937. *King George Bay Anchorage*, referring to part of the bay (France. SHM, 1937, p. 393). *Kinge [sic] George Bay* (USAAF chart [LR-74], 1942). *Bahía d. Rey Jorge* (Argentina. IGM map, 1946). *Bahía Jorge* (Schulz, 1947, p. 5). *Bahía del Rey Jorge* (Vila Labra, 1947, map facing p. 200). *Bahía Rey Jorge* (Chile. DNH chart L, 1947; IHA, 1974, p. 241). *Bahía King George* (Argentina. MM chart 104, 1949). *Bahía 25 de Mayo*, so called by AAE after the Argentine national festival commemorating 25 May 1810, when autonomous government was proclaimed in Buenos Aires (Argentina. MM 1953, p. 206). *Baie King George* (France. SHM, 1954, p. 45). The bay was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57. *Baia di Re Giorgio* (Zavatti, 1958, Tav. 9). *Bahía Veinticinco de Mayo* [twenty-fifth of May bay] (Argentina. MM, 1958a, p. 285; Pierrou, 1970, p. 708). *Zaliv King Dzhordzh* (Soviet Union. MMF chart 1961). *Zatoki Króla Jerzsego* (Tokarski, 1981, p. 146).

*King George Bay Anchorage, -bukten*: see King George Bay.

*King George, Détroit*: see Nelson Strait.

*King George, Île, Insel, Isla*: see King George Island.

**King George Island** 62°05'S 58°15'W, NE of Nelson island and SW of Elephant Island, South Shetland Islands, extending from 57°35' to 59°02'W, was discovered and roughly charted

on its N coast by William Smith, 16 October 1819, providing the site of the first landing in Antarctica (*Esther Harbour*, q.v.) and being included under the name *New South Britain* (*South Shetland Islands*, q.v.); further charted on its S coast by RAE in February 1821; following the discovery and naming by Bransfield of *King George Bay* (q.v.), named *King George's Island* after King George IV of England (Fildes, 1821b, chart [4]; Powell, 1822b, p. 11; chart, 1822a; Wyld, map, 1824; Weddell, 1825a, map facing p. 132). *Île Nelson*, applied to this island and *Nelson Island* (q.v.) as one island (Eyriès and Malte-Brun, 1823, map facing p. 237). *Île King(-)George's* (Powell, 1824a, map facing p. 5; d'Urville, 1842, p. 145). *König Georgs-Insel* (Simonoff, 1824, p. 285). *King George Island* (Foster and Kendall, chart, 1829a; BA chart 1238, 1844; 3205, 1.vi.1901; 25.iii.1937; APC, 1955, p. 13; BA chart 3205, 23.xi.1962). *Ostrov Vaterlo*, so called by RAE after the Battle of Waterloo in 1815 ([Bellingshausen], 1831a, sheet 62). *Île King George* (d'Urville, 1842, end map). *George's Island* (Wilkes, 1845, Vol. 1, p. 397). *Île du Roi Georges* (Vincendon-Dumoulin, atlas, 1847, Pl. 43). *Isla del Rey Jorge* (Spain. DH chart 458, 1861). *King George Insel* (Neumayer, 1872a, Tafel 2). *Georg Insel* (Reiter, 1888, Tafel 1 facing p. 30). *George Island* (Donald, 1894, map facing p. 66). *George I.* (Ohlin, 1898, map p. 302). *König Georg Insel* (Fricker, 1898, map p. 122). *King Georgesinsel* (Oppermann, 1899, p. 311). *Waterloo-Insel* (Gravelius, 1902, p. 199). *Isola del Re Giorgio* (Gerlache, 1902a, end map). *Isla Rey Jorge* ([Irizar], 1903, map facing p. 4; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 241). *Kung Georg(e)(-)Ön* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904a, Del. 2, end map; Nordenskjöld, 1904a, p. 45). *Kong Georgøen* (Nordenskjöld, 1904b, p. 165). *Koning George Eiland* (Ruys, 1905, map following p. 88). *Isla del Reye Jorge* (Jalour, [1907a], p. 13). *Isla del Rei Jorje I, Isla Rei Jorje* (Riso Patron S., 1908, p. 11 and end map). *Île Saint-Georges* (Charcot, 1910, p. 334). *Saint George Island* (Charcot, [1911b], p. 277). *Île du Roi George* (Rouch, 1911, p. 7). *K. Georg I.* (Nordenskjöld, 1911b, p. 56, Fig. 20). *King George I Land* (Charcot, [1911b], p. 46). *König-George Insel* (Nordenskjöld, 1913, p. 5). *Île du Roi George* (Bongrain, 1914, vues 1–4 following p. 60). *Prince George Island, Prince George-Sziget* (Shackleton, 1919, p. 119; [1925], p. 77). *Kong George I Ö* (HA chart, 1928). *Kong Georgs Öy* (Risting, 1929, map p. 33). *King Georgeön, King George-Øia* (Aagaard, 1930, end map; 1934, p. 147). *Waterloo-Øen*, referring to RAE name (Aagaard, 1934, p. 410). The SW coast of the island was recharted by DI, 1934–35, and the coastline anti-clockwise from Admiralty Bay towards Jagged Island on the N coast by DI in January 1937 (Hill, 1937). *King Georges I., St. George's Island* (Hobbs, 1939a, p. 8–9, 41). *Waterloo, Waterloo I.*, referring to RAE name (Hobbs, 1939a, p. 20, 41). *King George Islands [sic]* (USAAF chart [LR-74], 1942). *Kung Georgsön* (Andersson, 1944, p. 181). *Waterloo Island*, referring to RAE name (Debenham, 1945, p. 427). *Islas [sic] Rey Jorge* (Vila Labra, 1947, map p. 203). *Archipiélago del Rey Jorge*, including off-lying islands (Argentina. CNA, 1947, p. 60). *Kong George Ö* (Hansen, chart 5, 1947a). *Isla Pedro de Valdivia*, so called after Pedro de Valdivia (c. 1498–1554), who conquered and governed Chile for Spain, and founded the cities of Santiago and Concepción (Orrego Vicuña, 1948, p. 201 and end map). *Ostrov Vaterloo* (Bender, 1948, map p. 47). *Vaterloo* (Bellingshausen, 1949, map facing p. 336). *Isla King George* (Argentina. MM chart 102, 1949). *Ostrov Vaterloo* (*Korolya*

- Georga* (Soviet Union. BSE, 1950, map following p. 484). *Isola Re Giorgio* (Zavatti, 1952, p. 512). *Wyspa Waterloo* (Machowski, 1953, map p. 90). *Isla 25 de Mayo*, so called by AAE (*King George Bay*, q.v.) (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 193). *Ostrov King-Dzhordzh (Vaterlo)* (Baranov and others, 1954, map p. 283). *Isla 25 de Mayo (Rey George)* (Argentina. MM chart CHI, 1954). *Isla 25 de Mayo (Rey Jorge)* (Argentina. MM chart XI, 1954). *Isla George I°* (Lliboutry, 1956, map p. 440). The island was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57, and surveyed from the ground by FIDASE, 1956–57, and by FIDS, 1957–59. *Isla Veinticinco [sic] de Mayo* [twenty-fifth of May island] (Slaucitajs, 1957, map facing p. 72). *Isla Veinticinco de Mayo* (Pierrou, 1970, p. 709). *Ostrov Krále Jiřího I* (Bártl, 1958, map facing p. 144). *Ostrov King-Dzhordzh (Vaterlo(o))* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961; AA, 1966, Pl. 24). *King George* (Hardy, 1967, p. 386). *King George Island (Ostrov Waterloo)* (Soviet Union. GUGK map 221, 1973). *Rey Jorge* (Chile. IH chart 1407, 1975). *Wyspie Króla Jerzego* (Birkenmajer, 1980b, p. 88). [For history of exploration see also *South Shetland Islands*, and for history of occupation see *Admiralty Bay, Fildes Peninsula, Marian Cove, Potter Cove and Point Thomas.*]
- King George Islands*: see King George Island.
- King George Islet*: see Penola Island.
- King Georgeöen, -Øia*: see King George Island.
- King George's, Détroit de*: see Nelson Strait.
- King Georges Harbour, Harber*: see Admiralty Bay.
- King(-)George('s), I, Île, -insel, Island*: see King George Island.
- King George('s) Strait(s)*: see Nelson Strait.
- King George Strait*: see Nelson Strait.
- King George the Fourth('s) Sea, The Sea of*: see Weddell Sea.
- King George the Sixth Sound*: see George VI Sound.
- King George I Land*: see King George Island.
- King George IV. Sea*: see Weddell Sea.
- King George V Sound*: see George VI Sound.
- King George VI, Canal, Sound*: see George VI Sound.
- King Georg I.*: see King George Island.
- King, Gora*: see King, Mount.
- King Haakon VII Plateau*: see South Polar Plateau.
- King Island** 65°31'S 64°02'W, W of Chiloé 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 Charles Glen King (1896–1988), American biochemist, who in 1932, with W. A. Waugh (*Mount Waugh*, q.v.), first identified the antiscorbutic component (ascorbic acid) in lemon juice, thus making possible the production of synthetic vitamin C to prevent scurvy (APC, 1959a, p. 8; BA chart 3573, 26.viii.1960).
- King, Kap(p)*: see King Point.
- King, Mount** 69°54'S 69°28'W, rising to c. 1 900 m S of Sedgwick Glacier, George VI Sound, N Alexander Island, was photographed from the air and roughly surveyed from the ground by BGLE in October–November 1936 (Stephenson, 1940, map facing p. 232); resurveyed by FIDS from "Stonington Island" in 1948; in association with the names of British geologists grouped in this area, named after William Bernard Robinson King (1889–1963), Woodwardian Professor of Geology, Cambridge University, 1943–55 (APC, 1955, p. 13; USHO chart 6638, 1955; DOS sheet W 69 68, 1960). *Gora King* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961).
- King, Mount*: see King Ridge.
- King Oscar('s) Land*: see Oscar II Coast.
- King Oscar II('s) Coast, Land*: see Oscar II Coast.
- King Point** 63°10'S 55°28'W, NW entrance point of Ambush Bay, Joinville Island, was roughly charted by Ross, 30 December 1842, and named *Cape King* after Capt. (later Rear-Adm.) Philip Parker King, RN (1793–1856), naval surveyor who made notable improvements to the charts of Australia and South America (Ross, 1847a, p. 329; USHO chart 1132, 1894; BA chart 3205, 1.vi.1901; [shown in 63°04'S 55°45'W] 3205, 2.ix.1938). *Cap King* (Friederichsen, 1895, Tafel 7 facing p. 304). *Kap King* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904b, Vol. 2, first end map). *Cabo King* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904–05, Tomo 1, end map; [incorrectly recorded as named after Sgto Mayor Santiago King, of the Argentine Navy] Pierrou, 1970, p. 458). *Kapp King* (HA chart, 1928). *Cabo Rey* [= cape king] (Chile. DNH chart L, 1947; IHA, 1974, p. 240). Following survey by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in December 1953, the feature was renamed *King Point* (APC, 1958, p. 5; BA chart 3205, 23.xi.1962).
- King Ridge** 84°38'S 64°05'W, rising to c. 990 m NE of Mount Woods, Anderson Hills, Patuxent Range, Pensacola Mountains. Following air reconnaissance by USN from "Ellsworth Station", 1957–58, the name *Mount King* was applied to a feature in this area, after Col. J. Caldwell King, US Army, who assisted in obtaining government support for RARE (Ronne, 1961, map Frontispiece). The name *King Ridge* was applied to the present feature following ground survey by USGS, 1961–62, and air photography by USN in 1964 (USGS sheet SV 11–20/4, 1969; APC, 1974, p. 4).
- "King Sejong Station"*: see Marian Cove.
- King William Archipelago, Islands*: see Wilhelm Archipelago.
- Kinnear Mountains** 69°32'S 67°38'W, rising to c. 950 m between Khamsin Pass to W and Forster Ice Piedmont and Prospect Glacier to E, Fallières Coast, were roughly surveyed by BGLE in September 1936, further surveyed by FIDS from "Stonington Island", 1946–49, and photographed from the air by RARE, 1947–48; named after Sir Norman Boyd Kinnear (1882–1957), British ornithologist, who as a member of staff of the British Museum (Natural History) assisted BGLE; Director of the Museum and member of the FIDS Scientific Committee, 1947–50 (APC, 1955, p. 13; DCS 601 sheet 69 66, 1955; DOS 610 sheet W 69 66, 1963); resurveyed by FIDS from "Stonington Island" in November 1958. *Cordón Santa Micaela* (Argentina. IAA map, [1959b]). *Gory Kinnir* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). *Kinnear Range* (FID, 1960, p. 69).
- Kinnear Range*: see Kinnear Mountains.
- Kinnes, Cabo, Cap*: see Kinnes, Cape.
- Kinnes, Cape** 63°22'S 56°33'W, W point of Joinville Island, was charted by DWE in January 1893 and named after Robert Kinnes (d. c. 1940), Dundee shipowner and merchant who equipped the whaling ships *Active* (*Active Sound*, q.v.), *Balæna* (*Balæna Valley*, q.v.), *Diana* (*Diana Reef*, q.v.) and *Polar Star* for their Antarctic voyage of 1892–93 (Robertson, chart, 1893a; USHO chart 1132, 1894; BA chart 3205, 23.ix.1949; APC, 1955, p. 13; BA chart 3205, 23.xi.1962). *Cape Kinnes* (*Rosamel Island*), referring to W point of Joinville Island (BA chart 1238, x.1893). *Cap Kinnes* (Friederichsen, 1895, Tafel 7 facing p. 304). *Cabo Kinnes* (Riso Patron S., 1908, end map; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 171). *Cape Kinness* [sic] (USHO, 1943, p. 262). The cape was recharted by FIDS from *Trepassey* in January 1947. *Cabo Kinness* [sic] (Argentina.

MM chart 103, 1949; Pierrou, 1970, p. 458). The cape was surveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay", 1953–54. *Mys Kinnes* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961).

**Kinnes Cove** 63°19'S 56°28'W, between Madder Cliffs and Cape Kinnes, Joinville Island, was called by AAE, 1951–52, *Bahía Suspiros* [= bay of sighs] in reference to the difficulty of anchoring in the cove (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 315; Pierrou, 1970, p. 677); surveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay", 1953–54, and named *Kinnes Cove*, in association with the cape (APC, 1958, p. 5; BA chart 3205, 23.xi.1962). *Bahía Koegel*, so called by CAE, 1948–49, after Capt. (F) Raúl Koegel of the Chilean Navy, commanding the oil tanker *Maipo* (Chile. DNH, 1962, p. 214; IHA, 1974, p. 171).

*Kinnes, Mys*: see Kinnes, Cape.

*Kinness, Cabo, Cape*: see Kinnes, Cape.

*Kinnir, Gory*: see Kinnear Mountains.

**Kinsella Peak** 83°41'S 56°53'W, rising to c. 1 050 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 William R. Kinsella, USN, aviation electronics technician, "Ellsworth Station", winter 1958 (USGS sheet SU 21–25/13, 1969; APC, 1974, p. 4).

**Kinzl Crests** 67°05'S 66°17'W, rising to c. 1 860 m E of Salmon Cove, Lallemand Fjord, Loubet Coast, were photographed from the air by FIDASE and surveyed from the ground by FIDS from "Detaillé Island", 1956–59; in association with the names of glaciologists grouped in this area, named after Dr Hans Kinzl (1898–1979), Austrian glaciologist (APC, 1960, p. 5; BA, 1961, p. 189; BAS 250P sheet SQ 19–20/14 (Ext.), 1–DOS 1978). *Gravier Peaks* (q.v.), in error (USHO, 1960, p. 370, 1st view).

*Kirkwood Island*: see Kirkwood Islands.

**Kirkwood Islands** 68°22'S 69°00'W, SW side of Faure Passage, Marguerite Bay, Fallières Coast. The names *Islas Iquique*, applied by CAE after the Chilean naval frigate *Iquique* (*Iquique Cove*, q.v.) (Chile. DNH chart LIII, 1947) and *Islotes del Centro* [= centre islets], applied by AAE (Argentina. MM chart 109, 1949), probably refer to these islands, which were also called *Gabbro Islands* by RARE in 1948 from the type of rock exposed (Nichols, 1955, p. 45). The islands were roughly charted in February 1949 and further charted in February 1950 by FIDS from *John Biscoe*; named *Kirkwood Islets* after Cdr (later Capt.) Henry Kirkwood, RN (1910–77), commanding *John Biscoe*, 1948–50; in *Discovery II*, 1933–35, 1935–37 and 1937–38, as Lieut., RNR; commanding HMNZS *Endeavour* (ex-*John Biscoe*) on TAE, 1955–58 (APC, 1955, p. 13; DCS 601 sheet 68 68, 1955). *Islotes Harriague*, referring to these islands or to *Faure Islands* (q.v.) (Argentina. MM, 1956, p. 105). *Kirkwood Islands* (APC, 1959a, p. 8; BA chart 3571, 14.vii.1961). *Islotes Marinero Ciotti*, so called by AAE after a sailor in the Argentine hydrographic ship *Madryn*, 1942–43, who died on active service (Argentina. MM chart 110, 1960; Pierrou, 1970, p. 505). *Islotes Kirkwood* (Chile. DNH, 1962, p. 193; IHA, 1974, p. 171). *Ostrova Marinero-Chotti* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). *Kirkwood Island* [sic] (US DMAAC chart JNC–117N, 1975).

*Kirkwood Islets, Islotes*: see Kirkwood Islands.

*Kirkwood, Monte*: see Kirkwood, Mount.

**Kirkwood, Mount** 63°00'S 60°39'W, rising to 460 m W of Entrance Point, *Deception Island* (q.v.), following survey by an RN Hydrographic Survey Unit, 1948–49, was called *Mount*

*David* after David Penfold, elder son of Lieut. Cdr D. N. Penfold, RN (*Penfold Point*, q.v.), in charge of the survey (BA chart 3202, 23.ix.1949); later named *Mount Kirkwood* after Cdr (later Capt.) H. Kirkwood, RN (*Kirkwood Islands*, q.v.) (BA chart 3202, 27.xi.1953; APC, 1955, p. 13). *Monte David* (Chile. DNH chart 501, 1953; IHA, 1974, p. 93). *Monte Goyena*, so called by AAE probably after a member of the expedition (Argentina. MM chart 100, 1953). *Monte Kirkwood* (González-Ferrán, 1971, p. 6, Fig. 2).

**Kirwan Inlet** 72°15'S 68°41'W, on George VI Sound, SE Alexander Island, was surveyed by FIDS from "Stonington Island", 11 November 1949, and named after Archibald Laurence Patrick (later Sir Laurence) Kirwan (b. 1907), Director and Secretary, RGS, 1945–75; author of *The white road: a survey of polar exploration* (London, 1959) (APC, 1955, p. 13; DCS 601 sheet W 72 68, 1956; BAS 250P sheet SS 19–21/1, 1–DOS 1974). *Zaliv Keruan* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). *Ledyanoy Zaliv Keruan* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 24).

*Kisir, Cape*: see Kaiser, Cape.

**Kitchen Point** 62°23'S 59°21'W, E point of Robert Island, was called *Punta Labbé* by CAE in 1947, after Tte 1° C. Labbé L. (*Labbé Rock*, q.v.) (Chile. DNH chart L, 1951; IHA, 1974, p. 173); photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57; in association with the names of nineteenth-century sealers in this area, named after Capt. Joseph Kitchen, Master of the sealing ship *Ann* from Liverpool, who visited the South Shetland Islands, 1821–22 (APC, 1962, p. 18; BA chart 1774, 14.ix.1962).

**Kitezh, Lake** 62°12'S 58°58'W, NW of Ardley Cove, *Fildes Peninsula* (q.v.), King George Island, was named *Ozero Kitezh* (Govorukha and Simonov, 1973a, map p. 10) or *Lake Kitezh* (Govorukha and Simonov, 1973b, map p. 370; APC, 1980, p. 4) by SAE from "Bellingshausen Station", after the ancient Russian city Kitezh of legendary fame; used as a reservoir for the station situated 500 m to the SE.

*Kitezh, Ozero*: see Kitezh, Lake.

*Kjellman, Cabo, Cap*: see Kjellman, Cape.

**Kjellman, Cape** 63°44'S 59°24'W, E entrance point of Charcot Bay, dividing Trinity Peninsula from Davis Coast, was charted by SwAE in November–December 1902 and so named, probably after Frans Reinhold Kjellman (1846–1907), Swedish botanist who accompanied various Arctic expeditions including that of the *Vega* (Baron A. E. Nordenskiöld), 1878–80 (Andersson, 1904c, p. 216; BA chart 3205, 31.x.1921; APC, 1955, p. 13; BA chart 3205, 23.xi.1962). *Cape Olsen*, probably after Kapt. Hjalmar Olsen of the whale-catcher *Ravn Rock*, q.v.) (Birch, chart, 1911). *Kap Kjellman* (Norden-skjöld, 1917, map facing p. 68). *Kapp Kjellman* (HA chart, 1928). *Cap Kjellman* (France. SHM, 1937, p. 403). *Cabo Kjellman* (Chile. DNH chart LI, 1947; Pierrou, 1970, p. 458; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 171). The cape was surveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in 1948. *Cabo Kjellman W*, in contrast to *Notter Point* (q.v.) (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 332). The cape was further surveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay", 1959–61. *Mys Chel'man* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). *Cape Kiellman* [sic] (BA, 1974, p. 178).

*Kjellman E, Cabo*: see Notter Point.

*Kjellman, Kap(p)*: see Kjellman, Cape.

*Kjellman W, Cabo*: see Kjellman, Cape.

*Klarens (Shishkova), Ostrov*: see Clarence Island.

*Klaus, Lednik*: see Clowes Glacier.

- Klebensberg Glacier** 67°23'S 66°15'W, flowing NW into Sharp Glacier near the head of Lallemand Fjord, Loubet Coast, was partially surveyed from the E by FIDS from "Stonington Island", 1946-47; in association with the names of glaciologists grouped in this area, named after Raimund von Klebensberg (1886-1967), Austrian glaciologist; sometime Professor of Geology, Geologische Institut, Innsbruck; Editor of *Zeitschrift für Gletscherkunde*, 1927-43 and 1949-57; author of *Handbuch der Gletscherkunde und Glazialgeologie* (Vienna, 1948-49), a standard textbook (APC, 1955, p. 13; BA chart 3570, 21.ix.1957; BAS 250P sheet SQ 19-20/14 (Ext.), 1-DOS 1978); photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956-57.
- Klekowski Crag** 62°08'S 58°30'W, rising to c. 400 m on S side of Lange Glacier, Admiralty Bay, King George Island, was called *Klekowski Ridge* by PAE after Prof. Romuald Klekowski, Director, Institute of Ecology, Polish Academy of Sciences, which sponsored "Arctowski Station" (Birkenmajer, 1979b, map Fig. 3, p. 3); later named *Klekowski Crag* (Birkenmajer, 1980b, p. 78; APC, 1986, p. 3). *Turnia Klekowskiego* (Birkenmajer, 1980b, p. 78).
- Klekowskiego, Turnia*: see Klekowski Crag.  
*Klekowski Ridge*: see Klekowski Crag.  
*Klifforda, Lednik*: see Clifford Glacier.
- Klinck Nunatak** 72°04'S 63°59'W, rising to c. 1 800 m between Blanchard Nunataks and Holmes Hills, S central Palmer Land, were photographed from the air by USN, 1966-69, and mapped from air photographs by USGS; named after Jay C. Klinck, USARP mechanic, "Palmer Station", 1970, and "Siple Station", Ellsworth Land, 1973 (APC, 1980, p. 4; USGS sketch map Palmer Land (North Part), 1979).
- Klo Rock** [=claw rock] 63°55'S 60°46'W, rock awash off Borge Point, Mikkelsen Harbour, Trinity Island, was charted by Borge, probably in 1914-15, and so named (Borge, chart, [1915]; APC, 1960, p. 5; BA chart 3560, 7.iv.1961). *Islote Sudoeste Beacon*, so called from the beacon established on the rock by AAE in 1951 (USHO, 1961, p. 143). *Roca le Cerf* [= the stag rock], so called descriptively by CAE (Chile. DNH, 1962, p. 134; IHA, 1974, p. 180). *Klo Rocks* [sic] (USOO chart 6944, 1963). *Islote Sudoeste* (Pierrou, 1970, p. 444).
- Klo Rocks*: see Klo Rock.  
*Kloster, Das*: see Cathedral Crags.  
*Klubu Polarnego, Lodowiec*: see Polar Club Glacier.
- Knife Point** 60°42'S 45°36'W, W side of Factory Cove, Signy Island, following survey by DI in 1927 was so named, possibly after the usage of whalers (BA chart 3213, 14.i.1929; APC, 1955, p. 13; DOS 210 Signy Island sheet, 1-DOS 1973).
- Knight Island** 64°55'S 64°02'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* grouped in this area (APC, 1959a, p. 8; BA chart 3572, 12.viii.1960).
- Knight Rocks** 62°49'S 61°35'W, off Monroe Point, Snow Island, were charted by an RN Hydrographic Survey Unit, 1951-52, and named *The Knights* in association with Castle Rock and Keep Rock to the N ([Hunt], chart, 1951-52a). *Knight Rocks* (APC, 1955, p. 13; DOS 610 sheet W 62 60, 1968).
- Knights, The*: see Knight Rocks.
- Knobble Head** 63°10'S 56°33'W, NE point of *Bransfield Island* (q.v.), off d'Urville Island, following survey by FIDS from "Hope Bay", 1960-61, was so named descriptively (APC, 1964, p. 3; USOO chart 6941, 1969). *Nobble* [sic] *Head* (BAS 250 sheet SP 21-22/14 (Ext.), 1-DOS 1973).
- Knob Lake** 60°42'S 45°37'W, central lake in Three Lakes Valley, Signy Island, following biological work by BAS up to 1973, was so named from the rock knob forming a small island near the S end of the lake (APC, 1975, p. 4; DOS 210 Signy Island sheet, 2-DOS 1975).
- Knoldebucht*: see Cierva Cove.
- Knott Nunatak** 70°40'S 69°27'W, rising to c. 750 m on SE side of Purcell Snowfield, W of Snick Pass, Alexander Island, was surveyed by BAS in 1973 and named after Christopher Edward Knott (b. 1944), BAS general assistant, "Stonington Island", 1974-75, and Adelaide, 1975-76, who plane-tabled this area (APC, 1980, p. 4; BAS 250P sheet SR 19-20/9, 1-DOS 1978).
- Knowles, Cabo*: see Knowles, Cape.
- Knowles, Cape** 71°48'S 60°53'W, SE point of Condor Peninsula and N entrance point of Hilton Inlet, Black Coast, was surveyed by USAS from "East Base" in 1940 and named after Paul H. Knowles, geologist and leader of the sledge party which reached this cape as its furthest S point ([shown in c. 71°45'S 60°47'W] USAAF chart [LR-74], 1942; [shown in 71°48'S 60°50'W] Mason, 1950a, map facing p. 151; APC, 1955, p. 13; DCS sheet 71 60, 1955; [correctly shown] BAS 250 sheet SR 19-20/16, 1-DOS 1976; APC, 1977, p. 18); resurveyed by FIDS-RARE from "Stonington Island" in November 1947. *Cabo Knowles* (Argentina. IGM map, 1946; Pierrou, 1970, p. 458; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 171). *Mys Nouls* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). The cape was photographed from the air by USN in 1966 and further surveyed from the ground by BAS from "Stonington Island" in 1973.
- Knuckle Reef** 67°50'S 67°22'W, SW of Beacon Head, Horse-shoe Island, Fallières Coast, was surveyed by FIDS, 1955-57, and named descriptively, because the rocks on the reef when exposed at low tide resemble the knuckles of a clenched fist (APC, 1959a, p. 8; BA chart 3213, 12.viii.1961).
- "Kobbett"*: see Cierva Point.
- Koch Glacier** 64°26'S 62°29'W, flowing SSW into Chiriguano Bay, S 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 Robert Koch (1843-1910), German bacteriologist and sometime Professor and Director, Institute of Hygiene, Berlin University; discoverer of the tubercule bacillus; Nobel Laureate in medicine, 1905 (APC, 1960, p. 5; BA chart 3566, 25.viii.1961; BAS 250 sheet SQ 19-20/4, 1-DOS 1974).
- Koehlin Island** 66°42'S 67°38'W, off NE coast of Adelaide Island in entrance 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 René Koechlin (1866-1951), Swiss civil engineer, glaciologist and author of *Les glaciers et leur mécanisme* (Lausanne, 1944) (APC, 1960, p. 5; BA, 1961, p. 5; BAS 250P sheet SQ 19-20/10, 1-DOS 1979).
- Koegel, Bahía*: see Kinnes Cove.
- Koerner Rock** 63°19'S 57°06'W, rising to c. 600 m S of Mount Bransfield, Trinity Peninsula, following survey by FIDS from "Hope Bay", 1960-61, was named after Dr Roy Martindale ("Fritz") Koerner (b. 1932), FIDS meteorological observer and glaciologist, "Hope Bay", 1958-60; glaciologist, Canadian Polar Continental Shelf Project from c. 1965; mem-

- ber, British Trans-Arctic Expedition, 1968–69 (W. W. Herbert, *Herbert Plateau*, q.v.) (APC, 1964, p. 3; BAS 250 sheet SP 21–22/13, 1–DOS 1974).
- Koffer*: see *Coffer Island*.
- Kokbern, Ostrov*: see *Cockburn Island*.
- Kolbert, Khrebet*: see *Colbert Mountains*.
- Kollier, Mys*: see *Collier, Cape*.
- Kollins(-Kharbor), Bukhta*: see *Collins Harbour*.
- Kollins, Lednik* 62°09'S 58°49'W, flowing SW into *Collins Harbour*, Maxwell Bay, King George Island, was so called by SAE in association with the harbour (*Govorukha* and *Simonov*, 1973a, map p. 9). *Collins Glacier* (*Govorukha* and *Simonov*, 1973b, map p. 369). *Vyvodnoy Lednik Kollins* (*Govorukha* and *Simonov*, 1973a, map p. 11). *Lengua de Hielo Ramírez*, so called by AAE after *Cabo de Mar* [= able seaman] *Marcos Ramírez*, a sailor in the Argentine corvette *Uruguay* (*Uruguay Cove*, q.v.) in 1903 (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter R). *Lednik Collins* (*Birkenmajer*, 1984, p. 174). *Polar Friendship Glacier* or *Lodowiec Przyjazzi Polarnej*, so called by PAE in honour of the friendly co-operation between Polish, Chilean and Russian stations on King George Island (*Birkenmajer*, 1984, map Fig. 5, p. 168 and p. 174).
- Kollins, Vyvodnoy Lednik*: see *Kollins, Lednik*.
- Kol, Poluostrrov*: see *Cole Peninsula*.
- Kolter*: see *Coffer Island*.
- Komandor Peak* 62°06'S 58°29'W, rising to c. 300 m E of *Admiralen Peak*, Admiralty Bay, King George Island, was so called by PAE (*Birkenmajer*, 1980b, map Fig. 7, p. 75 and p. 78). *Szczyt Komandor* [= commodore peak] (*Birkenmajer*, 1980b, p. 78).
- Komandor, Szczyt*: see *Komandor Peak*.
- Komen, Gora*: see *Coman, Mount*.
- Komitetu Badan Polarnych, Lodospad*: see *Polar Committee Icefall*.
- Komri, Lednik*: see *Comrie Glacier*.
- Koncepshen, Mys*: see *Conception Point*.
- Kóncu Świata, Przylądek Na*: see *World's End*.
- Kong George Bukta*: see *King George Bay*.
- Kong George (I) Ó*: see *King George Island*.
- Kong George VI Sd.*: see *George VI Sound*.
- Kong Georgøen*: see *King George Island*.
- Kong Georgs Öy*: see *King George Island*.
- Kong Haa(å)kon VII('s) Vidde*: see *South Polar Plateau*.
- Kong Oscar den 2dens Land*: see *Oscar II Coast*.
- Kong Oscars Land*: see *Oscar II Coast*.
- Kong Oscar II Küste, Kysten, Land*: see *Oscar II Coast*.
- Kong Oscar II's Kyst, Land*: see *Oscar II Coast*.
- Kong Oskars Land*: see *Oscar II coast*.
- Kong Oskar 2de Land*: see *Oscar II Coast*.
- Kong Oskar II Küste, -Land*: see *Oscar II Coast*.
- König-George Insel*: see *King George Island*.
- König Georg(s) Insel*: see *King George Island*.
- König Georgs Strasse*: see *Nelson Strait*.
- König(-)Georg(-)IV-Meer, -See*: see *Weddell Sea*.
- König-Georg-VI. Schelfeis*: see *George VI Ice Shelf*.
- König-Georg-VI-Sund*: see *George VI Sound*.
- König Haakon VII.-Hochland*: see *South Polar Plateau*.
- Königin Adelaide-Insel*: see *Adelaide Island*.
- König Oscar Küste, -Land*: see *Oscar II Coast*.
- König Oscar II Küste, Land*: see *Oscar II Coast*.
- König Oskar-Küste, -Land*: see *Oscar II Coast*.
- König Oskar II. Land*: see *Oscar II Coast*.
- Koning George Eiland*: see *King George Island*.
- Koningin Adelaide-Eiland*: see *Adelaide Island*.
- Koning Leopold Kust*: see *Luitpold Coast*.
- Koning(-)Oscar(s)(-)Land*: see *Oscar II Coast*.
- Koning Oscar II Land*: see *Oscar II Coast*.
- Konskripto-Aramayo, Mys*: see *Conscripto Aramayo, Cabo*.
- Konskripto-Serisola, Mys*: see *Conscripto Cerisola, Cabo*.
- Kontr-Admirala Rozhnova, Ostrov*: see *Gibbs Island*.
- Konuey, Mys*: see *Conway, Cape*.
- Konung Oscars Land*: see *Oscar II Coast*.
- Konung Oscar II:s Land*: see *Oscar II Coast*.
- Kopaitic, Isla*: see *Kopaitic Island*.
- Kopaitic Island** 63°19'S 57°55'W, one of the *Duroch Islands* (q.v.), off *Cape Legoupil*, *Trinity Peninsula*, was charted by CAE, 1947–48, and named *Isla Teniente Kopaitic* after Tte 1° *Boris Kopaitic O'Neill*, of the Chilean Navy, Station Commander, "Arturo Prat" (*Gueselaga Peninsula*, q.v.) in 1947 (Chile. DNH chart 503, 1948). *Isla Kopaitic* (Chile. DNH chart 503, 1951; IHA, 1974, p. 172). *Kopaitic Island* (USOO chart 6650, 1963; Thomson, 1975, map p. 169; APC, 1986, p. 3).
- Kopaitic, Islote*: see *Bluff Island*.
- Kopciuszka, Wzgórze*: see *Cinderella Hill*.
- Korablya, Bukhta* [= ship bay] 62°11'S 58°54'W, NE of *Jasper Point*, Maxwell Bay, King George Island, was so called by SAE (*Govorukha* and *Simonov*, 1973a, map p. 10). *Korabl' Inlet* (*Govorukha* and *Simonov*, 1973b, map p. 370).
- Korabl' Inlet*: see *Korablya, Bukhta*.
- Kordiner, Piki*: see *Cordiner Peaks*.
- Korff Ice Rise** 79°00'S 70°00'W, in *Ronne Ice Shelf*, E of *Fletcher Promontory*, rising to c. 300 m and extending NE–SW for c. 170 km., was roughly mapped by a US traverse party from "Ellsworth Station", 1957–58, and named *Korff Island* after *Serge Alexander Korff* (b. 1906), American physicist and cosmic ray specialist, of Finnish birth; Professor of Physics, New York University, 1946–72 (*Aughenbaugh* and others, 1958, map E. 1; *Neuberg* and others, 1959, map p. 111 and p. 115). *Ostrov Korf* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). *Vozvyshennost' Korf* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 24). The feature was further mapped on a radio echo-sounding flight by BAS from "Siple Station", *Ellsworth Land*, in January 1975 and shown to be an ice rise. *Korff Ice Rise* (APC, 1977, p. 19; *Swithinbank*, 1977, map p. 168 and photograph facing p. 172; BAS sheet Misc. 2, 1981). *Isla Portillo*, so called by AAE after *Almte Portillo*, of the Argentine Navy (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter P).
- Korff Island*: see *Korff Ice Rise*.
- Korf, Ostrov, Vozvyshennost'*: see *Korff Ice Rise*.
- Kormoranów, Przylądek*: see *Shag Point*.
- Korner(-)Klifs, Skaly*: see *Corner Cliffs*.
- Kornuels, Ostrov*: see *Cornwallis Island*.
- Korolya Georga, Ostrov*: see *King George Island*.
- Korolya Georga VI, Proliv*: see *George VI Sound*.
- Koroneyshen, Ostrov*: see *Coronation Island*.
- Korsarza, Zatoka*: see *Corsair Bight*.
- Kort, Nunatak*: see *Court Nunatak*.
- Kortold, Gora*: see *Courtauld, Mount*.
- Koshen, Mys*: see *Caution Point*.
- Kosiba Wall** 67°31'S 66°55'W, rising to 1 180 m at NE end of *Blaiklock Island* (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 Alexander Kosiba (1901–81), Polish climatologist and glaciologist; Professor of Meteorology and Climatology, University of Wrocław, 1945–71; Leader of first Polish expedition to Greenland, 1937, and of Polish glaciological expeditions to Svalbard, 1957–60 (APC, 1986, p. 3).
- Kosky Peak** 70°57'S 63°28'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 Capt. Harry G. Kosky, USCG, commanding USCGC *Westwind*, ODF, 1971 (APC, 1977, p. 19; Singleton, 1979, map Fig. 1; USGS sketch map Palmer Land (North Part), 1979).
- Kosszarv-Szirt*: see Ram Bow Bluff.
- Kotick Point** 64°00'S 58°20'W, S entrance point of Holluschickie Bay, James Ross Island, was probably sighted by SwAE in October 1903 (Nordenskjöld and others, 1905, map facing p. 316); following survey by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in December 1945, named in association with the bay and with Matkah Point after Kotick, the white seal in Kipling's *The jungle book* (APC, 1958, p. 5; BAS 250 sheet SP 21–22/13, 1–DOS 1974). *Punta Kotick* (Malagnino and others, 1978, map p. 491).
- Kotick, Punta*: see Kotick Point.
- Kotsa, Bereg*: see Luitpold Coast.
- Kotsa, Zeml(y)a*: see Coats Land.
- Kots Erez*: see Coats Land.
- Kotter*: see Coffey Island.
- Kovacs Glacier** 83°11'S 49°15'W, flowing ESE into Support Force Glacier, Forrestal Range, was photographed from the air by USN in 1964; following field work by USGS from 1965, named after Austin Kovacs, Leader of USA CRREL survey party in the area, 1973–74, who also worked in Ross Dependency (APC, 1980, p. 4).
- Kowalski Cliff** 62°03'S 58°28'W, rising to c. 250 m NW of Mackellar Inlet, Admiralty Bay, King George Island, and forming part of *Three Musketeers Hill* (q.v.), was so called by PAE after Dr Wiesław Kowalski, medical officer with PAE, 1977–78 (Birkenmajer, 1980b, map Fig. 7, p. 75 and p. 78). *Filar Kowalskiego* (Birkenmajer, 1980b, p. 78).
- Kowalskiego, Filar*: see Kowalski Cliff.
- Krabów, Pagórek*: see Crab Mound.
- Krabów, Potok*: see Crab Creek.
- Kraka, Lodowiec*: see Krak Glacier.
- Krak Glacier** 62°06'S 58°20'W, flowing NW into Lussich Cove, Martel Inlet, Admiralty Bay, King George Island, was so called by PAE after the legendary Polish Prince Krak, founder of Kraków and killer of the dragon (*Dragon Glacier, Smok*, q.v.) (Birkenmajer, 1980b, map Fig. 4, p. 71 and p. 80). *Lodowiec Kraka* (Birkenmajer, 1980b, p. 78).
- Krakowa, Kopuła*: see Kraków Peninsula.
- Krakowiak Glacier** 62°08'S 58°08'W, hanging glacier on E side of Chopin Ridge, S of Lions Rump, King George Island, was so called by PAE after a Polish folk dance (Birkenmajer, 1980b, map Fig. 6, p. 74 and p. 78). *Lodowiec Krakowiak* (Birkenmajer, 1980b, p. 78).
- Krakowiak, Lodowiec*: see Krakowiak Glacier.
- Kraków Icefield*: see Kraków Peninsula.
- Kraków Peninsula** 62°07'S 58°15'W, between Admiralty Bay and King George Bay, King George Island. The name *Kraków Icefield* was applied by PAE to the ice that almost entirely covers the peninsula, after the former capital of Poland (Birkenmajer, 1980b, map Fig. 2, p. 69 and p. 78). *Kopuła Krakowa* (Birkenmajer, 1980b, p. 78). *Kraków Peninsula* (APC, 1986, p. 3).
- Krále Jiřího I, Ostrov*: see King George Island.
- Kramer Rocks** 65°27'S 64°01'W, off-shore SE of Cape Pérez, Beascochea Bay, Graham Coast, were 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 Johann Georg Kramer (d. 1742), Austrian army physician, author of *De scorbuto, dissertatio epistolica* (Nuremberg, 1737), in which he independently recognized scurvy as a nutritional deficiency disease and showed how it could be prevented and cured (APC, 1959a, p. 8; BA chart 3573, 26.viii.1960).
- Kraterhafen*: see Yankee Harbour.
- Krebs Glacier** 64°38'S 61°28'W, flowing W 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 Arthur C. Krebs (1850–1935), French engineer, who in 1884 with C. Renard (*Renard Glacier*, q.v.) constructed and flew the first dirigible airship capable of steady flight under control (APC, 1960, p. 5; BA chart 3566, 25.viii.1961).
- Krebs Ridge** 70°33'S 62°23'W, rising to c. 900 m on N side 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 William N. Krebs, USARP biologist, "Palmer Station", 1972 (BAS 250 sheet SR 19–20/12, 1–DOS 1976; APC, 1977, p. 19).
- Kreyn, Lednik*: see Crane Glacier.
- Krezik(-Piks), Gory*: see Creswick Peaks.
- Krieger Peak** 71°46'S 70°35'W, one of the *Staccato Peaks* (q.v.), S Alexander Island, was named after Lieut. Cdr Charles J. Krieger, USN, LC-130 aircraft commander, Squadron VXE-6, ODF, 1969 and 1970 (APC, 1980, p. 4; BAS 250P sheet SR 19–20/13, 2–DOS 1984).
- Kristensen, Nunatak*: see Christensen Nunatak.
- Kristiania, Île, Inseln*: see Christiania Islands.
- Kristiania Island*: see Christiania Islands or Intercurrence Island.
- Kristiania Öarna*: see Christiania Islands.
- Kristianiya, Ostrova*: see Christiania Islands.
- Kristmas, Mys*: see Christmas, Cape.
- Kroch Island*: see Krogh Island.
- Kroft, Bukhta*: see Croft Bay.
- Krogh Island** 66°17'S 67°00'W, one of the *Biscoe Islands* (q.v.) between Lavoisier Island and Dubois Island, 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 August Krogh (1874–1949), Danish physiologist, who studied human metabolism, the functional activity of the capillaries and blood circulation in cold climates; Nobel Laureate in physiology, 1920 (APC, 1960, p. 5; BA chart 3571, 14.vii.1961). *Kroch [sic] Island* (BA, 1974, p. 197).
- Krogman Island*: see Hovgaard Island.
- Krogmann-Hovgaard, Île*: see Hovgaard Island.
- Krogmann I., Île, Insel, Island*: see Hovgaard Island.
- Krogmann Point** 65°08'S 64°09'W, W point of *Hovgaard Island* (q.v.), Graham Coast, following air photography by FIDASE, 1956–57, was named after Hermann Krogmann (1826–94), a member of the Hamburg Geographical Society, who helped to finance GAE, 1873–74, and whose name was originally

- applied by GAE to the island itself (APC, 1959a, p. 8; BA chart 3572, 12.viii.1960).
- Krokiew** 62°10'S 58°29'W, hill rising to 170 m S of Point Thomas, Admiralty Bay, King George Island, was so called by PAE after a ski-jump at Zakopane, Poland (Birkenmajer, 1980b, map Fig. 5, p. 73 and p. 79).
- Króla Jerzego, Wyspie:** see King George Island.
- Króla Jerzego, Zatoki:** see King George Bay.
- Kroner, Lac, Lago:** see Kroner Lake.
- Kroner Lake** 62°59'S 60°35'W, N of Penfold Point, *Whalers Bay* (q.v.), Deception Island, from its shape was called *Tokroningen* [= the two-kroner piece] by the whalers in the period 1905–31 (Holtedahl, 1929, p. 38); called *Laguna Galvarino* by CAE after the Auracanian chief Galvarino (b. c.1557) (Chile. IGM map, 1947); following survey by an RN Hydrographic Survey Unit, 1948–49, called *Lake Pennilea* after Loch Pennilea, Scotland, to mark the services of a Scotsman with the Survey Unit (BA chart 3202, 23.ix.1949); renamed *Kroner Lake* (BA, 1952, p. 11; chart 3202, 27.xi.1953; APC, 1955, p. 13). *Laguna Pennilea* (Chile. DNH chart 501, 1953; IHA, 1974, p. 224). *Laguna Verde* [= green lake], so called descriptively by AAE (Argentina. MM chart 100, 1953; Pierrou, 1970, p. 712). *Lac Pennilea* or *Lac Kroner* (France. SHM, 1954, p. 46). *Lago Pennilea* (Argentina. MM chart K, 1954). *Lago Sulfuroso* [= sulphurous lake], so called in reference to its chemical content, or *Lago Verde* (Frenguelli and Orlando, 1958, Fig. 3). *Lago Kroner* (Casertano, 1964, map p. 34). During the volcanic eruption of February 1969 the lake was breached on its SE side to form a lagoon.
- Kroningseiland:** see Coronation Island.
- Kronprins Gustaf(s) Kanal(en):** see Prince Gustav Channel.
- Kronprins Gustav(s) Channel, Kanal:** see Prince Gustav Channel.
- Kronprintsa Gustava Kanal, Proliv:** see Prince Gustav Channel.
- Kronprinz-Gustaf-Kanal:** see Prince Gustav Channel.
- Kronprinz Gustav(e), Chenal du,-Kanal,-Sund:** see Prince Gustav Channel.
- Kroonprins Gustaaf Kanaal:** see Prince Gustav Channel.
- Kroonprins Gustav-Kanaal:** see Prince Gustav Channel.
- Kron Prinz Luitpold Land:** see Luitpold Coast.
- Krug, Punta** 64°49'S 62°51'W, E of Waterboat Point, Aguirre Passage, Danco Coast, was so called by CAE, 1950–51, after Alfredo Krug Peñafiel, in charge of CAE radio communications with the Chilean Air Force (Chile. DNH chart 511, 1951; IHA, 1974, p. 172).
- Kruszcowy, Przylądek:** see Ore point.
- Kruzer, Skaly:** see Cruiser Rocks.
- Kryształowa Góra:** see Crystal Mountain.
- Kryształowy Lodowiec:** see Crystal Glacier.
- Krzesanica** 62°09'S 58°29'W, cliff rising to c. 120 m S of Point Thomas, Admiralty Bay, King George Island, was so called by PAE after Mount Krzesanica, Tatra Mountains, Poland (Birkenmajer, 1980b, map Fig. 5, p. 73 and p. 79).
- Krzywińskiego, Przylądek:** see Krzywiński Point.
- Krzywiński Point** 62°30'S 58°34'W, W entrance point of Monsimet Cove, Ezcurra inlet, King George Island, was so called by PAE after Capt. Zenon Krzywiński, Master of the PAE ship *Dalmor*, 1976–77 (*Dalmor Bank*, q.v.) (Birkenmajer, 1980b, map Fig. 3, p. 70 and p. 79). *Przylądek Krzywińskiego* (Birkenmajer, 1980b, p. 79).
- Kubitza Glacier** 70°24'S 63°11'W, flowing S into 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 J. T. Kubitza, USN, Chief Builder, "Palmer Station", 1969–70 (APC, 1977, p. 19; Anckorn, 1979, map Fig. 1; USGS sketch map Palmer Land (North Part), 1979).
- Kuhn Nunatak** 84°07'S 66°34'W, S-most of the *Rambo Nunataks* (q.v.), Pensacola Mountains, rising to 730 m, was named after Michael H. Kuhn, USARP meteorologist, "Plateau Station", Dronning Maud Land, winter 1967 (USGS sheet SV 11–20/4, 1969; APC, 1974, p. 4).
- Kuiper Scarp** 71°26'S 68°27'W, rising to 810 m on S side of Uranus Glacier, Alexander Island, was photographed from the air by Ellsworth, 23 November 1935, and roughly mapped from air photographs by Joerg (1937, map B following p. 444); surveyed from the ground by BAS, 1961–73; in association with the names of the planets and their satellites in this area, named after Gerald Peter Kuiper (1905–73), American astronomer, who in 1948 discovered Miranda (*Miranda Peaks*, q.v.), a satellite of Saturn; Professor of Astronomy, University of Chicago, 1943–60; Head, Lunar and Planetary Laboratory, University of Arizona, 1960–73 (APC, 1975, p. 4; USGS sketch map Palmer Land (North Part), 1979; BAS 250P sheet SR 19–20/14, 2–DOS 1984).
- Kumocha, Filar:** see Kumoch Cliff.
- Kumoch Cliff** 62°03'S 58°28'W, rising to c. 300 m NW of Mackellar Inlet, Admiralty Bay, King George Island, and forming part of *Three Musketeers Hill* (q.v.), was so called by PAE after Lechosław A. Kumoch, meteorologist with PAE, 1977–78 and 1978–79 (Birkenmajer, 1980b, map Fig. 7, p. 75 and p. 79). *Filar Kumocha* (Birkenmajer, 1980b, p. 79).
- Kung Georg(e)(-)Ön:** see King George Island.
- Kung Georgsön:** see King George Island.
- Kung Oscars Land:** see Oscar II Coast.
- Kung Oscar II:s Kust, Land:** see Oscar II Coast.
- Kuningas Yrjö VI Salmi:** see George VI Sound.
- Kuno Cirque** 80°41'S 24°55'W, forming head of glacier flowing SW into 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 Professor Hisashi Kuno (1910–69), Japanese petrologist, who worked on basaltic magmas (APC, 1974, p. 4; BAS 250P sheet SU 26–30/1, 1–DOS 1978).
- Kuno Point** 66°24'S 67°10'W, SW point of Watkins Island, Biscoe Islands, 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 pioneers of cold-climate physiology grouped in this area, named after Yasushi Kuno (1882–1977), Japanese physiologist, who specialized in the study of human sweating and its effect as a temperature regulator (APC, 1960, p. 5; BAS 250P sheet SQ 19–20/10, 1–DOS 1979).
- Kurzyński Bay** 61°58'S 58°14'W, off terminus of Eldred Glacier, King George Island, was so called by PAE after Wojciech Kurzyński, helicopter pilot with PAE, 1978–79 and 1980–81 (Birkenmajer, 1984, map Fig. 7, p. 170 and p. 171). *Zatoka Kurzyńskiego* (Birkenmajer, 1984, p. 171).
- Kurzyńskiego, Zatoka:** see Kurzyński Point.
- Kusunoki Point** 65°32'S 65°59'W, NW coast 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 Kou Kusunoki

- (b. 1921), Japanese sea-ice specialist, of the National Institute of Polar Research, Tokyo, since 1966 (formerly of Hokkaido University) (APC, 1959a, p. 8; BA chart 3573, 26.viii.1960).
- Kvinge Peninsula** 71°11'S 61°09'W, N side of Palmer Inlet terminating in Cape Bryant, 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 Thor Kvinge (b. 1929), Norwegian oceanographer, University of Bergen; member of the International Weddell Sea Oceanographic Expedition, 1968, 1969 and 1970 (BAS 250 sheet SR 19-20/16, 1-DOS 1976; APC, 1977, p. 19).
- Kwareckiego, Przylądek*: see Kwarecki Point.
- Kwarecki Point** 62°07'S 57°38'W, SW of Bell Point, W King George Island, was so called by PAE after Dr Krzysztof Kwarecki, Chief Medical Officer for PAE from 1977 (Birkenmajer, 1984, map Fig. 5, p. 168 and p. 171). *Przylądek Kwarecki* (Birkenmajer, 1984, p. 171).
- Laager Point** 62°38'S 61°09'W, extending out from *President Beaches* (q.v.), Byers Peninsula, Livingston Island, was called *Punta Campamento* [= camp point] (Hernández P. and Azcárate, 1971, map p. 20) or *Campamento Point* (Valenzuela and Hervé, 1972, map p. 84); following geological work by BAS, 1975-76, named *Laager Point*, laager meaning camp (APC, 1980, p. 4; Smellie and others, 1980, map Fig. 2 facing p. 57).
- Laavbrua*: see Låvebrua Island.
- Labbé Island, Islote*: see Labbé Rock.
- Labbé, Islotes*: see Stray Islands.
- Labbé, Punta** 62°30'S 59°44'W, S of Basso Island, Discovery Bay, Greenwich Island, was so called by CAE, 1947, after Tte 1° C. Labbé L. (*Labbé Rock*, q.v.) (Chile. DNH chart 500, 1951; IHA, 1974, p. 173). *Punta Teniente Labbé* (Chile. DNH chart 1405, 1961).
- Labbé, Punta*: see Kitchen Point.
- Labbé Rock** 63°17'S 57°56'W, between Largo Island and Link Island, *Duroch Islands* (q.v.), Trinity Peninsula, was charted by CAE, 1947-48, and named *Islote Labbé* after Tte 1° Custodio Labbé Lippi, Navigating Officer in the expedition transport ship *Angamos* (Chile. DNH chart 503, 1951; IHA, 1974, p. 173). *Labbé Rock* (USOO chart 6650, 1963; APC, 1986, p. 3). *Labbé Island* (Halpern, 1964, map Fig. 2, p. 335).
- Lavebrua Islet*: see Lavebrua Island.
- "*Label*": see Bertrab Nunatak.
- Lacaze(-)Duthier(s), Cabo, Cap(e), Punta*: see Duthiers Point.
- Lachman, Cabo, Cap*: see Lachman, Cape.
- Lachman, Cape** 63°47'S 57°46'W, NE point of James Ross Island and NW entrance point of Herbert Sound, was surveyed by SwAE in 1903 and named *Kap Lachmann* [sic] after J. Lachman, a patron of the expedition (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904b, Vol. 2, first end map). *Cabo Lachman* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904-05, Tomo 1, end map; Pierrou, 1970, p. 462; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 174). *Cape Lachman* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1905, map facing p. 316; BA chart 3205, 31.x.1921; 23.ix.1949; APC, 1955, p. 13; BAS 250 sheet SP 21-22/13, 1-DOS 1974). *Cap Lachman* (Gourdon, 1908, p. 49). *Kapp Lachman* (HA chart, 1928). The cape was re-surveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in 1945 and 1952. *Cabo Lachmann* [sic] (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 320).
- Lachman Crags** 63°53'S 57°50'W, running NNE-SSW and rising to 645 m, S of *Cape Lachman* (q.v.), James Ross Island, were surveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in November 1945 and in 1952-54; so named in association with the cape (APC, 1955, p. 13; Anderson, 1957, p. 136; BAS 250 sheet SP 21-22/13, 1-DOS 1974). *Lachmans* [sic] *Crags* (USOO chart 29128, 1970).
- Lachman, Kapp*: see Lachman, Cape.
- Lachmann, Cabo, Kap*: see Lachman, Cape.
- Lachmans Crags*: see Lachman Crags.
- Laclavère Plateau** 63°27'S 57°45'W, ice cap running E-W and rising to 1 035 m in central Trinity Peninsula, probably forms the greater part of the feature called *Meseta General Barrios* by CAE in 1948, after General Guillermo Barrios Tirado, Chilean Minister of National Defence at the time (Chile. IGM, 1948b, sketch panorama following p. 56); following survey by FIDS from "Hope Bay", 1960-61, named *Laclavère Plateau* after Georges R. Laclavère (b. 1906), French cartographer and President of SCAR, 1958-63 (APC, 1964, p. 3; BAS 250 sheet SP 21-22/13, 1-DOS 1974); photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956-57.
- Lacroix, Massif, Mont(e)*: see Lacroix, Mount.
- Lacroix, Mount** 65°03'S 63°58'W, forming NE peninsula of Booth Island, Graham Coast, and rising to 635 m at *Cléry Peak* (q.v.), was mapped by FAE, 1903-05, and named *Mont Lacroix* after François-Antoine-Alfred Lacroix (1863-1948), French mineralogist and geologist; member of the Commission des Travaux Scientifiques for FAE, 1903-05 and 1908-10, who signed the instructions for the latter expedition (Charcot, 1906b, p. 41, 473; 1908, map p. 36; BA, 1916, p. 407). *Mont Rouillé* [= rusty mountain], so called descriptively by sailors in the expedition ship *Français* (Gourdon, 1908, p. 21). *Massif Lacroix* (Matha and Rey, 1911, p. 65). *Mount Lecroix* [sic] (BA, 1930, p. 85). *Mount Lecroix* [sic] *Peninsula* (USHO, 1943, p. 136). *Monte Lecroix* [sic] (Argentina. MM chart 106, 1949). *Mount Lacroix* (APC, 1955, p. 13; BA chart 3572, 25.vii.1958). The mountain was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956-57. *Monte Lacroix* (Argentina. MM, 1960b, p. 146; Pierrou, 1970, p. 461).
- Lacroix, Port*: see Lockroy, Port.
- Lacroy, Port*: see Lockroy, Port.
- Lacuna Island** 65°31'S 65°18'W, one of the *Pitt Islands* (q.v.), Biscoe Islands, was surveyed by FIDS from "Prospect Point" in 1957 and so named because it lies in a lacuna in the FIDASE air photographic coverage of 1956-57 (APC, 1959a, p. 8; BA chart 3573, 26.viii.1960).
- Ladies Buttresses** 62°09'S 58°33'W, on N side of Ezcurra Inlet, King George Island, were so called by PAE in reference to the lady members of PAE, 1977-78 and 1978-79 (Birkenmajer, 1980b, map Fig. 3, p. 70 and p. 79). *Panięskie Skaly* [translation of English name] (Birkenmajer, 1980b, p. 79).
- Ladies Icefall** 62°09'S 58°32'W, on N side of Ezcurra Inlet, King George Island, was so called by PAE in association with *Ladies Buttresses* (q.v.) (Birkenmajer, 1980b, map Fig. 3, p. 70 and p. 79). *Lodospad Panięski* (Birkenmajer, 1980b, p. 79).
- Laënnec Glacier** 64°12'S 62°15'W, flowing NE into Hill 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 René Théophile Hyacinthe Laënnec (1781-1826), French inventor of the stethoscope and early investigator of chest diseases (APC, 1960, p. 5; BA chart 3560, 7.iv.1961; BAS 250 sheet SQ 19-20/4, 1-DOS 1974).

*Lafarge, Isla, Ö, Roca(s), Roche(r), Rock*: see Lafarge Rocks.

**Lafarge Rocks** 63°13'S 57°33'W, low in water NNE of Coupvent Point, Trinity Peninsula, were roughly charted by FAE, 1837–40, on 27 February 1838 and named, as a single feature, *Roche Lafarge*, after Enseigne de Vaisseau Antoine-Auguste-Thérèse Pavin de la Farge (1812–39), of the expedition ship *Zélée*, who died during the voyage (d'Urville, 1838, map following p. 1170; 1841, p. xlvi). *Roca Lafarge* (Spain. DH chart 458, 1861). *Lafarge Rock* (BA chart 3205, 1.vi.1901; [shown in 63°08'S 57°08'W] 2.ix.1938). *Isla Lafarge* (Riso Patron S., 1908, end map). *Rocher Lafarge* (Charcot, 1912, Pl. 1). *Lafarge Ö* (HA chart, 1928). The feature was surveyed as two rocks by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in October 1946. *Lafarge Rocks* (BA chart 3205, 23.ix.1949; APC, 1955, p. 13; BAS 250 sheet SP 21–22/13, 1–DOS 1974). *Rocas Lafarge* (Argentina. MM, 1956, p. 64; Pierrou, 1970, p. 462; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 174). The rocks were photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57. [See also under *Duroch Islands*.]

*Laferrand, Bahía*: see Lallemand Fjord.

*Lafinur, Caleta*: see Nancy, Caleta.

**Lafond Bay** 63°27'S 58°10'W, S of Cockerell Peninsula, Trinity Peninsula, was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57; following survey by FIDS from "Hope Bay", 1960–61, named after Lieut. Pierre-Antoine Lafond, of the French Navy, in *Astrolabe* of FAE, 1837–40 (APC, 1964, p. 3; BAS 250 sheet SP 21–22/13, 1–DOS 1974).

*Lafrille, Île, Island*: see Lahille Island.

**Lagally, Mount** 67°09'S 67°06'W, S-most peak of Dorsey Mountains, Arrowsmith Peninsula, Loubet Coast, rising to c. 2 000 m, was roughly mapped by FAE, 1908–10, in January 1909 and included under the name *Pics Gravier* or *Massif Gravier* (*Gravier Peaks*, q.v.) (Bongrain, 1914, vues 28 and 31 following p. 60); photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57; in association with the names of glaciologists grouped in this area, named after Max Lagally (1881–1945), German mathematician and glaciologist who studied the mass and heat balances of glaciers (APC, 1960, p. 5; BA, 1961, p. 189; BAS 250P sheet SQ 19–20/14 (Ext.), 1–DOS 1978).

*Lä(a)ga Ön, Isla*: see Low Island.

*Lagarrique Cove*: see Selwick Cove.

**Lagarrique, Punta** 64°51'S 62°33'W, S entrance point of *Neko Harbour* (q.v.), Andvord Bay, Danco Coast, was so called by AAE, 1947–48, after an Argentine Navy cook who lost his life on the expedition (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 250; Pierrou, 1970, p. 462). *Punta Navarrete*, so called by CAE, 1956–57, after Capt. (N) Alejandro Navarrete Torres, of the Chilean Navy, Commodore of the expedition (Chile. DNH chart 1501, 1962; IHA, 1974, p. 208).

*Lagartija, Isla*: see Lizard Island.

**Laggard Island** 64°48'S 64°02'W, N side of Bismarck Strait, SSE of Arthur Harbour, Anvers Island, following survey by FIDS from "Arthur Harbour" in 1955, was named *Laggard Islet* in reference to its position on the SE fringe of the islands near Arthur Harbour (APC, 1958, p. 5; BA chart 3572, 25.vii.1958). *Laggard Island* (APC, 1959a, p. 8; BA chart 3572, 12.viii.1960).

*Laggard Islet*: see Laggard Island.

**Lagoon Island** 67°35'S 68°15'W, N-most of the *Léonie Islands* (q.v.), Ryder Bay, Adelaide Island, was charted by BGLE in February 1936 and so named because with the island on its W side it forms a lagoon (Rymill, 1938b; APC, 1959a, p. 8; BA, 1961, p. 197; BAS 250P sheet SQ 19–20/14 (Ext.), 1–DOS

1978; BA chart 3462, 11.i.1980); surveyed by FIDS from "Stonington Island" in October 1948. *Lagoon Islet* (DCS 601 sheet 67 68, 1954; APC, 1955, p. 13). *Islote Laguna* (Argentina. MM chart 110, 1957). The island was further charted by an RN Hydrographic Survey Unit from HMS *Endurance*, 1976–77.

*Lagoon Islet*: see Lagoon Island.

*Lagotellerie, Île, Isla*: see Lagotellerie Island.

**Lagotellerie Island** 67°53'S 67°24'W, off SW end of Horseshoe Island, Marguerite Bay, Fallières Coast, was charted by FAE, 1908–10, in January 1909 and named *Île Lagotellerie*, probably after a supporter of the expedition (Charcot, 1912, Pl. 1; Bongrain, 1914, vue 35 following p. 60). *Lagotellerie Island* (BA chart 3175, 9.x.1914; Rymill, 1938a, map facing p. 432; DCS 601 sheet 67 66, 1954; APC, 1955, p. 13; DOS 310 Horseshoe Island sheet, 1961). *Lagotellerie Öya* (HA chart, 1927). The island was further charted by BGLE in 1936–37. *Isla Lagotellerie* (Chile. DNH chart LIII, 1947; Pierrou, 1970, p. 463; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 174). The island was surveyed by FIDS from "Stonington Island" in September 1948. *Isla Lago Tellerie* [*sic*] (Chile. IGM map 12, 1966). The island was designated SPA No. 19 under the Antarctic Treaty (SPRI, 1986, p. 248).

*Lagotellerie Öya*: see Lagotellerie Island.

*Lagrange, Cabo, Cap*: see Lagrange Peak or Strath Point.

*Lagrange, Cape*: see Bulcke, Mount or Lagrange Peak or Strath Point.

*Lagrange, Mount*: see Skidmore, Mount.

**La Grange Nunataks** 80°18'S 27°50'W, rising to c. 1 100 m in NW Shackleton Range and including from W to E Mount Skidmore, The Dragons Back, Mount Etchells, Mount Beney, Morris Hills, Wiggans Hills, True Hills and Lewis Chain, bounded to N by Slessor Glacier, to E by Gordon Glacier, to S by Fuchs Dome and its outliers, and to W by Stratton Glacier. The feature was roughly surveyed by TAE in October 1957 and the name *Beney Nunataks* was applied to its NE part, after Sgt I. C. Beney, RE (*Mount Beney*, q.v.) (APC, 1962, p. 5; DOS 610 sheet W 80 24/26, 1963); following resurvey by BAS from Halley, 1968–71, the name *Lagrange* [*sic*] *Nunataks* was applied to the whole feature, after Johannes Jacobus La Grange (b. 1927), South African meteorologist with TAE at "Shackleton" and on the trans-continental journey, 1955–58; with South African National Antarctic Expedition at "Norway Station", Dronning Maud Land, 1960–61; his name had previously been applied to *Mount Skidmore* (q.v.) (APC, 1974, p. 4). *La Grange Nunataks* (APC, 1980, p. 4; BAS 250P sheet SU 26–30/1, 1–DOS 1978).

**Lagrange Peak** 64°28'S 62°25'W, rising to c. 455 m SW of Avicenna Bay, SW Brabant Island, was roughly charted by BeAE, 31 January 1898, when the point on the coast 1 km S of the feature was named *Cap Lagrange* after Charles-Henri Lagrange (1851–1932), Director, Service Astronomique de l'Observatoire Royal de Belgique; member of the Académie Royale de Belgique and of the Commission de la *Belgica* appointed in December 1899 (Lecointe, map, 1899; 1900, map facing p. 132; 1905, Pl. 7 following p. 110). *Cape Lagrange*, referring to the point (Cook, 1900, map p. xx; USHO, 1943, p. 121; APC, 1955, p. 13). The name *Cap d'Ursel* (*d'Ursel Point*, q.v.) was also applied in error to the point and the name *Cap Lagrange* to *Strath Point* (q.v.) (Lecointe, 1905, Pl. 20 following p. 110). *Cabo Lagrange* (Riso Patron S., 1908, end map). *Lagrange Cape* (USBGN, 1956, p. 184). Following sur-

vey by FIDS from *Norsel* in April 1955 and air photography by FIDASE, 1956–57, the name *Lagrange Peak* was applied to the peak surmounting the point (APC, 1960, p. 5; BA chart 3566, 25.viii.1961; USBGN, 1964, p. 14; BAS 250 sheet SQ 19–20/4, 1–DOS 1974). *Mount Bulcke* (q.v.), *Cape d'Ursel*, *Cape Garcia* (q.v.), all applied in error (USHO, 1960, p. 357, 2nd and 3rd views; p. 368, 3rd view).

*Lagrehus, Cabo*: see Lagrelius Point.

*L. Agrelius, Cabo*: see Lagrelius Point.

*Lagrelius, Cabo, Cap(e), Kap(p)*: see Lagrelius Point.

**Lagrelius Point** 63°55'S 58°18'W, N of Holluschickie Bay, NW James Ross Island, was roughly mapped by SwAE in October 1903 and named *Kap Lagrelius* after Axel Lagrelius (1863–1944), Swedish company director of Stockholm, who contributed towards the cost of the expedition (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904a, Del. 1, end map). *Cape Lagrelius* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1905, map facing p. 316; BA chart 3205, 31.x.1921). *Cap Lagrelius* (Gourdon, 1908, p. 49). *Cape L. Agrelius [sic]* (Riso Patron S., 1908, end map). *Cabo Lagrelius* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904–05, Tomo 1, end map; Pierrou, 1970, p. 463; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 174). *Cap Lagrelius [sic]* (Charcot, 1912, Pl. 1). *Kapp Lagrelius* (HA chart, 1928). Following survey by FIDS from “Hope Bay” in December 1945 and August 1952, the feature was renamed *Lagrelius Point* (USHO, 1956, p. 83; APC, 1958, p. 5; BAS 250 sheet SP 21–22/13, 1–DOS 1974). *Cabo Lagrehus [sic]* (Chile. IGM map 5, 1966).

*Laguna Hill*: see Cross Hill.

*Laguna, Islote*: see Anchorage Island (Adelaide Island) or Lagoon Island.

*Laguna, Monte de la*: see Cross Hill.

*Lagunnoye, Lake*: see Lagunnoye, Ozero.

*Lagunnoye, Ozero* [= lagoon lake] 62°13'S 58°56'W, near S shore of Ardley Island, Maxwell Bay, King George Island, was so called descriptively by SAE, 1969–70 (Simonov, 1973a, map p. 18). *Lake Lagunnoye* (Simonov, 1973b, map p. 374).

*Lahille, Cap(e), Île, Isla*: see Lahille Island.

**Lahille Island** 65°32'S 64°22'W, in entrance to Leroux Bay, Graham Coast, was roughly charted as part of the mainland by FAE, 1903–05, and called *Cap Lahille* (Charcot, 1906b, p. 475) or *Pointe Lahille* (Charcot, 1906a, map facing p. 316), after Fernando Lahille (1861–1940), Argentine naturalist of French descent. *Point Lahille* (BA chart 1238, ix.1908). *Cape Lahille* (Charcot, [1911b], p. 163). The feature was recharted as an island by FAE, 1908–10, and named *Île Lahille* (Charcot, 1912, Pl. 1; Bongrain, 1914, vue 22 following p. 60). *Île Lafrille [sic]*, in error (Bongrain, 1914, vue 18 following p. 60). *Lahille Island* (BA chart 3175, 9.x.1914; APC, 1955, p. 13; DOS 610 sheet W 65 64, 1959). *Lafrille [sic] Island* (BA, 1916, photograph facing p. 407). *Lahille Öya* (HA chart, 1927). The island was further charted by BGLE in 1935. *Isla Lahille* (Rymill and others, 1943, map facing p. 96; Pierrou, 1970, p. 464; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 174). *Isla Lahylle [sic]* (Chile. DNH chart LII, 1947). *Islote Lahille* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 286). The island was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57, and surveyed from the ground by FIDS–RN in 1958. *Ostrov Lail'ye* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961).

*Lahille, Islote, Öya, Point(e)*: see Lahille Island.

*Lahille, Punta*: see Takaki Promontory.

*Lahylle, Isla*: see Lahille Island.

*Lail'ye, Ostrov*: see Lahille Island.

**Laine Hills** 70°46'S 64°28'W, rising to c. 2 000 m WNW of Welch Mountains, on E side of Dyer Plateau, central Palmer Land, were photographed from the air by USN, 1966–69, and mapped from air photographs by USGS; named after Daren Laine, USARP biologist, “Palmer Station”, 1975 (APC, 1977, p. 19; Anckorn, 1979, map Fig. 1; USGS sketch map Palmer Land (North Part), 1979).

*Laine, Roca*: see Lone Rock.

*Lainez, Cabo*: see Lainez Point.

*Lainez, Cap*: see Bongrain Point or Lainez Point.

*Lainez, Cape, Kapp*: see Lainez Point.

**Lainez Point** 67°41'S 67°49'W, N entrance point of Dalgliesh Bay, Pourquoi Pas Island, Loubet Coast, was charted by FAE, 1908–10, in January 1909, when the name *Cap Lainez* was applied to the S entrance point of the bay, after Manuel Lainez (1855–1906), Argentine Senator and Founder of the newspaper *El Diario*, who assisted FAE at Buenos Aires in October 1908 (Charcot, 1912, Pl. 2; Bongrain, 1914, vue 38 following p. 60). *Cape Lamez [sic]*, referring to the S entrance point of the bay (*Bongrain Point*, q.v.) (BA chart 3175, 9.x.1914). *Kapp Lainez*, referring to the S entrance point of the bay (HA chart, 1927). The area was further charted by BGLE in 1935–36, when the name *Cape Lainez* was misapplied to the present feature (Rymill, 1938a, map facing p. 432; BA chart 3196, 12.xi.1948; DCS 601 sheet 67 66, 1954; APC, 1955, p. 13). *Cabo Lainez*, referring to the N entrance point (Chile. DNH chart LIII, 1947; Pierrou, 1970, p. 464; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 175). The point was surveyed by FIDS from “Stonington Island” in November 1948, and photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57. Following further survey of the area by FIDS from “Horseshoe Island” in 1957, the misapplication of the name of Lainez to the present feature was recognized, but the name was considered to be too firmly established to be moved. *Lainez Point* (APC, 1960, p. 5; BA chart 3571, 14.vii.1961). *Stinker Spit*, so called from a colony of “stinkers” or giant petrels (*Macronectes giganteus*) found on the point by a FIDS party from “Horseshoe Island”, 24 November 1957 (Tickell and Scotland, 1961, p. 260).

*Laird Island*: see Liard Island.

**Lair Point** 62°37'S 61°02'W, off Robbery Beaches, Byers Peninsula, Livingston Island, was known to the nineteenth-century sealers; photographed from the air by FIDASE and surveyed from the ground by FIDS, 1957–59; named descriptively from the large cave on the point used by sealers of the early 1820s, relics of whose occupation were found by FIDS in 1957–58 (APC, 1962, p. 19; DOS 610 sheet W 62 60, 1968). *Punta Trineos* [= sledge point] (Hernández P. and Azcárate M., 1971, map p. 20).

**Lajarte Islands** 64°14'S 63°27'W, off N coast of Anvers Island, extending N and W of Cape Grönland, were roughly charted by GAE, 1873–74; further charted by FAE, 1903–05 and named *Îles Dufaure de Lajarte* after Capitaine de Vaisseau Louis-Henri Dufaure de Lajarte (b. 1852), of the French Navy (Charcot, 1906a, map facing p. 316; 1906b, p. 471). *Dufaure de Lajarte Islands* (BA chart 3205, vii.1909; DCS 9 sheet A, 1948). *Îles Dufour [sic] de Lajarte* (Matha and Rey, 1911, Pl. 2). *Dufaure de Lajarte Öyane* (HA chart, 1928). *Grupo Avión V Sikorski*, so called by CAE presumably after the Sikorski helicopter used on the expedition (Chile. DNH chart LI, 1947). *Islas Dufaure de Lajarte* (Argentina. MM chart 106, 1949). *Lajarte Islands* (USBGN, 1951, p. 30; BA chart 3570, 27.vi.1952; APC, 1959a, p. 8; BA chart 3570, 29.ix.1961).

- Islas Lajarte* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 267; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 175). *Lajarte Islets* (BA, 1954, p. 48; APC, 1955, p. 13; BA chart 3570, 21.ix.1957). The islands were photographed from the air by FIDASE in 1956. *Islas Dufaure* (Argentina. MM chart 128, 1957; Pierrou, 1970, p. 326). *Ostrova Lazhart* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). *Grupo Aviación V Sikorski 308*, *Grupo Aviación V Sikorsky*, *Grupo Aviación V Sikorsky 308*, as rejected names (Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 35, 175).
- Lajarte, Islas, Islets*: see Lajarte Islands.
- Lajkonika, Skalki*: see Lajkonik Rocks.
- Lajkonik Rocks* 62°08'S 58°09'W, off-shore S of Growler Rock, King George Bay, King George Island, were so called by PAE after a legendary Tartar (Birkenmajer, 1980b, map Fig. 6, p. 74 and p. 79). *Skalki Lajkonika* (Birkenmajer, 1980b, p. 79).
- Laktionov Island** 65°46'S 65°45'W, off E coast of Renaud Island, Biscoe Islands, N of Jurva Point, 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 Aleksandr Fedorovich Laktionov (d. 1965), Soviet sea-ice specialist with Arctic and Antarctic Institute, Leningrad, 1927–65 (Head, Department of Oceanography, Ice Forecasting and River Mouths) (APC, 1959a, p. 8; BA chart 3573, 26.viii.1960). *Isla Hyatt*, so called by CAE, 1947, possibly after a member of the expedition (Chile. DNH chart 1502, 1962; IHA, 1974, p. 158).
- Lallemand, Bahía (de), Baia, Bay, Fd, Fiord*: see Lallemand Fjord.
- Lallemand Fjord** 67°05'S 66°43'W, between Roux Island and Holdfast Point, Loubet Coast, was charted near its entrance by FAE, 1908–10, in January 1909 and named *Fiord Lallemand*, after Charles Lallemand (1857–1938), a member of the Commission des Travaux Scientifiques for the expedition (Charcot, 1912, Pl. 1). *Lallemand Fd* (BA chart 3175, 9.x.1914). *Lallemand Bay* (Rymill, 1938a, map facing p. 496). *Lallemand Fiord* (BA chart 3175, 1.iii.1940). *Lallemand Fjord* (USAAF chart [LR-74], 1942; DCS 601 sheet 67 66, 1954; APC, 1955, p. 13; BA chart 3571, 14.vii.1961). *Bahía de Lallemand* (Rymill and others, 1943, map facing p. 272). *Bahía Laferrand [sic]* (Vila Labra, 1947, map facing p. 200). *Bahía Lallemand* (Chile. DNH chart LII, 1947; Pierrou, 1970, p. 464). *Lattemand [sic] Bay*, as rejected form (USBGN, 1951, p. 30). The fjord was photographed from the air by FIDASE and surveyed from the ground by FIDS from “Detaillé Island”, 1956–57. *Baia Lallemand* (Zavatti, 1958, Tav. 9). *Lalman-F'ord* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). *Seno Lallemand* (Chile. DNH, 1962, p. 184; IHA, 1974, p. 175). *Lal'man-F'yord* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 24).
- Lallemand, Seno*: see Lallemand Fjord.
- Lalman-F'ord*: see Lallemand Fjord.
- Lal'man-F'yord*: see Lallemand Fjord.
- Lamadrid, Islotes*: see Psi Islands.
- Lamas, Cabo* 64°20'S 56°55'W, SW point of Seymour Island, was so called by AAE, 1953–54, after Guardiamarina [= mid-shipman] Lamas, of the Argentine Navy, who died aboard the trawler *Fournier* off Tierra del Fuego in September 1949 (Argentina. MM, 1956, p. 124; Pierrou, 1970, p. 465). *Cape Lomas [sic]* (USHO, 1963, p. 327). *Cape Lamb*, in error (Woodburne and Zinsmeister, 1983, map Fig. 1, p. 320).
- Lamb, Cabo*: see Lamb, Cape.
- Lamb, Cape** 63°54'S 57°37'W, SW point of Vega Island on Herbert Sound, was roughly mapped by SwAE in 1903; surveyed by FIDS from “Hope Bay” in November 1945 and named after Dr Ivan Mackenzie Lamb (1911–90), Operation “Tabarin” botanist (lichenologist), “Port Lockroy”, 1943–44, “Hope Bay”, 1944–45; Director, Farlow Herbarium, Harvard University, 1954–72; Leader of biological expedition to Melchior Islands, Palmer Archipelago, 1964–65 (BA chart 3205, 23.ix.1949; APC, 1955, p. 13; BAS 250 sheet SP 21–22/13, 1–DOS 1974). *Cabo Lamb* (Argentina. MM chart 124, 1957).
- Lamb, Cape*: see Lamas, Cabo.
- Lambda, Île, Isla*: see Lambda Island.
- Lambda Island** 64°18'S 63°00'W, one of the *Melchior Islands* (q.v.), Dallmann Bay, was roughly charted by FAE, 1903–05, and called *Île Sourrieu* after Capitaine de Vaisseau Sourrieu, of the French Navy (Charcot, 1906b, p. 470); recharted by DI in 1927 and named *Lambda Island* after the eleventh letter of the Greek alphabet, in association with the names of other islands in this group (BA chart 3213, 14.i.1929; APC, 1955, p. 13; BA chart 3213, 12.viii.1960); recharted by AAE, 1942–43, from the expedition ship *Primero de Mayo* (Argentina. MM chart 101, 1946). *Isla Lambda* (Argentina. IGM map, 1946; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 175). The island was further charted by AAE, 1947–48, and called *Isla I° de Mayo (Paso Primero de Mayo, q.v.)* after the Argentine ship (Argentina. IGM map, 1948). *Île Lambda* (France. SHM, 1954, p. 48). *Isla Primero de Mayo* (Castellanos, 1951, p. 10; Pierrou, 1970, p. 602). *Isla Primera [sic] de Mayo* (Cordini, 1955, lámina 55). *Lambda Melchior* (Alarcón and others, 1976, p. 31).
- Lambda Melchior*: see Lambda Island.
- Lambeuf Fjord*: see Laubeuf Fjord.
- Lamboley Peak** 75°04'S 64°19'W, rising to c. 1 000 m on NW side of Prehn Peninsula, Orville Coast, was photographed from the air by USN, 1965–67, and mapped from air photographs by USGS; named after Paul Eugene Lamboley, USARP radioman, “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).
- Lamb Point** 73°41'S 60°42'W, S entrance point of Howkins Inlet, Lassiter Coast, was photographed from the air by USAS on 30 December 1940; 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 Dr Hubert Horace Lamb (b. 1913), English meteorologist; forecaster with the British whale factory ship *Balaena* in the Southern Ocean, 1946–47; he deduced the position and configuration of parts of the Antarctic coastline from purely meteorological reasoning (BA chart 3175, 12.xi.1954; [in 73°41'S 60°48'W] APC, 1955, p. 13; DOS 601 sheet W 73 60, 1957; [co-ordinates corrected] USGS sketch map Ellsworth Land-Palmer Land, 1969; APC, 1977, p. 19). *Cabo Wheeler*, in error (*Cape Wheeler*, q.v.) (Argentina. IGM map, 1954). *Punta Lamb* (Argentina. MM chart 121, 1957). *Mys Lam* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). The point was photographed from the air by USN, 1965–67, and mapped from air photographs by USGS.
- Lamb, Punta*: see Lamb Point.
- Lamer Coast*: see Davis Coast.
- Lamez, Cape*: see Lainez Point.
- Lamina Peak** 70°32'S 68°44'W, rising to c. 1 300 m ENE of Mount Edred, Alexander Island, George VI Sound, was photographed from the air by Ellsworth, 23 November 1935 (Joerg, 1936, Fig. 10, p. 458); roughly surveyed from the ground and again photographed from the air by BGLE in

October 1936; resurveyed by FIDS from "Stonington Island", 1948-49, and named from the marked horizontal stratification of the rocks exposed in the peak (APC, 1955, p. 13; DOS 610 sheet W 70 68, 1960).

**Lammers Glacier** 68°37'S 66°20'W, flowing E to Traffic Circle and Mercator Ice Piedmont, Bowman Coast, was photographed from the air by Wilkins on 20 December 1928, by Ellsworth on 23 November 1935, and by USAS in 1940; visited on the ground by USAS in January 1941 and sighted by RARE in 1947. The name *Lammers Glacier*, after Lester Lammers of Walla Walla, Wash., who contributed sledge dogs to RARE, was originally applied by RARE to *Robillard Glacier* (q.v.), but was later transferred to the present feature (USBGN, 1956, p. 185; APC, 1962, p. 19; DOS 610 sheet W 68 66, 1963). *Glaciar Whirlwind*, in error (*Whirlwind Inlet*, q.v.) (Argentina. MM chart 110, 1949). *Glaciar Vórtice* [= whirlwind glacier] (Argentina. MM, 1957b, p. 12). The glacier was surveyed by FIDS from "Stonington Island" in December 1958.

*Lammers Glacier*: see *Robillard Glacier*.

*Lam, Mys*: see *Lamb Point*.

**Lamoza, Arroyo** [= muddy stream] 64°22'S 56°57'W, near Haslum Crag, Snow Hill Island, was so called by AAE, 1953-54 (Argentina. MM, 1957a, p. 184).

**Lampert, Mount** 74°33'S 62°39'W, rising to c. 1 100 m at SE end of Guettard Range, Lassiter Coast, was photographed from the air by USN, 1965-67, and mapped from air photographs by USGS; named after Irwin Ronald Lampert, USARP storekeeper, "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).

**Lampitt Nunatak** 66°57'S 65°47'W, rising to c. 1 800 m at head of Murphy Glacier, Loubet Coast, was photographed from the air by FIDASE and surveyed from the ground by FIDS from "Detalle Island", 1956-57; in association with the names of biochemists and designers of sledge rations grouped in this area, named after Leslie Herbert Lampitt (1887-1957), Director and Chief Chemist, J. Lyons and Co. Ltd., 1919-57, who contributed many ideas for concentrated rations used by British polar expeditions from the 1930s onwards (APC, 1959a, p. 8).

*Lamplaf, Bukhta*: see *Lamplugh Inlet*.

*Lamplugh, Bahía, Bay, Ensenada*: see *Lamplugh Inlet*.

**Lamplugh Inlet** 71°22'S 61°15'W, between Cape Healy and Cape Howard, Black Coast, was photographed from the air and surveyed from the ground by USAS in December 1940; called *Howard Bay* (USAAF chart [LR-74], 1942) or *Howard B.Y* [sic] (USAAF chart [LR-75], 1942) after A. Howard (*Cape Howard*, q.v.); later named *Lamplugh Bay* after Elmer L. Lamplugh, radio operator at the USAS "East Base" (USHO, 1943, p. 274, photograph; Ronne, 1948b, map p. 357). *Bahía Howard* (Argentina. IGM map, 1946). The bay was resurveyed by FIDS-RARE from "Stonington Island" in November 1947. *Bahía Boward* [sic] (Vila Labra, 1947, map facing p. 200). *Bahía Lamplugh* (Argentina. MM chart 110, 1949). *Lamplugh Inlet* (APC, 1955, p. 13; DCS 601 sheet 71 60, 1955; BAS 250 sheet SR 19-20/16, 1-DOS 1976). *Ensenada Lamplugh* (Argentina. MM, 1958b, p. 192; Pierrou, 1970, p. 465; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 176). *Bukhta Lamplaf* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961).

**Lana Point** 64°39'S 61°58'W, E side of Wilhelmina Bay, Danco Coast, on Plata Passage, was roughly charted by BeAE, 7

February 1898; photographed from the air by FIDASE and surveyed from the ground by FIDS from "Portal Point", 1956-57; called descriptively by AAE *Punta Café* [= coffee point] (Argentina. MM chart 129, 1957); in association with the names of pioneers of aviation grouped in this area, named *Lana Point* after Francesco de Lana (1631-87), Italian Jesuit who made the first properly formulated proposal for a lighter-than-air aircraft in 1670 (APC, 1960, p. 5; BA chart 3566, 25.viii.1961). *Café Point* (USBGN, 1965, p. 94).

*Lancaste, Cabo*: see *Lancaster, Cape*.

*Lancaster, Cabo, Cap*: see *Lancaster, Cape*.

**Lancaster, Cape** 64°51'S 63°44'W, S point of Anvers Island and SW entrance point of Neumayer Channel, was charted by BeAE, 9 February 1898, and named *Cap Lancaster* (Lecointe, map, 1899) or *Cap Albert Lancaster* (Gerlache, 1900b, p. 475; Lecointe, 1900a, map facing p. 132), after Albert Lancaster, Director, Service Météorologique de l'Observatoire Royal de Belgique; member of the Académie Royale de Belgique and of the Commission de la *Belgica* appointed in December 1899. *Cape Lancaster* (Cook, 1900, map p. xx; BA chart 3213, 14.i.1929; APC, 1955, p. 13; BA chart 3572, 25.vii.1958). *Capo Albert Lancaster* (Gerlache, 1902a). *Kap Lancaster* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904b, Vol. 2, first end map). *Cap A. Lancaster* (Charcot, 1906b, p. 319). *Cabo Lancaste* [sic] (Riso Patron S., 1908, end map). *Cape A. Lancaster* (BA, 1916, p. 404). The cape was further charted by DI in 1927. *Kapp A. Lancaster* (HA chart, 1927). *Cap Lancaster* [sic] (France. SHM, 1937, p. 406). The cape was surveyed by FIDS from "Port Lockroy" in 1944. *Cabo Lancaster* (Chile. DNH chart LI, 1947; Pierrou, 1970, p. 465; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 176). The cape was recharted by an RN Hydrographic Survey Unit in co-operation with FIDS, 1956-57.

**Lancaster Hill** 65°21'S 63°58'W, rising to c. 600 m at head of Collins Bay, Danco 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 Sir James Lancaster (d. 1618), English navigator of the East India Company, who was responsible in 1601 for the first regular use of fruit juice to prevent scurvy in ships (APC, 1959a, p. 8; BA chart 3573, 26.viii.1960).

*Lancaster, Kap*: see *Lancaster, Cape*.

**Lance Rocks** 82°52'S 48°15'W, rising to 935 m on E side of Forrestal Range, 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 Capt. Samuel J. Lance, USAF, navigator and a member of the USAF Electronic Test Unit in the area, 1957-58 (USGS sheet SU 21-25/10, 1969; APC, 1974, p. 4).

**Lanchester Bay** 63°55'S 60°04'W, between Havilland Point and Wenersgaard Point, Davis Coast, was known to the whalers of c. 1920, possibly under the name *Ice Bay* (Lester, 1920-22a, Vol. 1, p. 26); following air photography by FIDASE, 1956-57, and in association with the names of pioneers of aviation grouped in this area, named *Lanchester Bay* after Frederick William Lanchester (1868-1946), English aeronautical engineer who laid the foundations of modern aerofoil theory (APC, 1960, p. 5; BA chart 3205, 23.xi.1962).

**Landauer Point** 67°04'S 67°48'W, on Adelaide Island forming NW entrance point of *Tickle Channel* (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 Joseph K. Landauer

- (b. 1927), American physicist and authority on the mechanical properties of ice and on glacier flow in Greenland (APC, 1960, p. 5; BA, 1977, p. 6; BAS 250P sheet SQ 19-20/14 (Ext.), 1-DOS 1978). *Landover [sic] Point* (BA, 1961, p. 190). *Cabo Exodo* [= cape exodus] (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter E).
- Landen, Mount*: see Landen Ridge.
- Landen Ridge** 66°50'S 63°54'W, rising to c. 900 m on Cole Peninsula, Foyn Coast, was photographed from the air by RARE and surveyed from the ground by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in December 1947; named *Mount Landen* after David Landen, of USGS, who assisted with the RARE photographic programme. (Ronne, 1949, map p. 230). *Landen Ridge* (USHO chart 6639, 1955; APC, 1977, p. 19).
- Landeros, Ensenada** 63°18'S 57°54'W, at N end of Unwin Cove, Cape Legoupil, Trinity Peninsula, was so called by CAE, 1947-48, after José Miguel Landeros Aravena, sick-berth attendant on the expedition (Chile. DNH chart 503, 1948).
- Landers Peaks** 69°27'S 71°12'W, rising to c. 1 000 m between Palestrina Glacier and Nichols Snowfield, N Alexander Island, following surveys by BAS, 1973-77, were named after Cdr Robert L. Landers, USN, LC-130 aircraft pilot, ODF, 1965 and 1966 (APC, 1980, p. 4).
- Landing Cove** 60°44'S 45°41'W, NW coast of Moe Island, off Signy Island, following biological work by BAS up to 1973, was so named because the cove provides a landing place for small boats (APC, 1975, p. 4; DOS 210 Signy Island sheet, 2-DOS 1975).
- Landover Point*: see Landauer Point.
- Landrum Island** 69°14'S 68°20'W, S-most of the three *Bugge Islands* (q.v.), Marguerite Bay, Fallières Coast, was called *Isla Latorre* by CAE, 1947, probably after a member of the expedition (Chile. DNH chart LIII, 1947); later named *Landrum Island* after Betty J. Landrum, Director, Oceanographic Sorting Center, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, DC, from 1963 (USGS sketch map Palmer Land (North Part), 1969; APC, 1980, p. 4).
- Landy Ice Rises** 72°15'S 70°35'W, six ice rises in Bach Ice Shelf near head of Stravinsky Inlet, S Alexander Island, following glaciological work by BAS, 1975-76, were named after Michael Paul Landy (b. 1954), BAS glaciologist 1975-81, who worked in the area from Adelaide, 1975-76, and Rothera, 1976-77 (APC, 1980, p. 4).
- Lange Glacier** 62°07'S 58°30'W, flowing E into Admiralty Bay, King George Island, following surveys by FIDS, 1948-60, and air photography by FIDASE in 1956, was named after Alexander Lange (1860-1922), Norwegian pioneer of modern steam whaling in the South Shetland Islands, 1905-06; Master of *Admiralen* (*Admiralen Peak*, q.v.) (APC, 1960, p. 5; BA chart 1774, 14.ix.1962; DOS 610 sheet W 62 58, 1968).
- Langholmen*: see Longholmen.
- Langley Peak** 64°03'S 60°37'W, rising to c. 920 m E of Curtiss Bay, Davis Coast, following air photography by FIDASE, 1956-57, and in association with the names of pioneers of aviation grouped in this area, was named after Samuel Pierpont Langley (1834-1906), American mathematician and Secretary, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, DC, 1887-1906, who designed the first satisfactory powered model aeroplane in 1896 (APC, 1960, p. 5; BA chart 3560, 7.iv.1961; [incorrectly referring to peak 2 km to S] BAS 250 sheet SQ 19-20/4, 1-DOS 1974).
- Langmuir Cove** 66°58'S 67°10'W, between Thorne Point and Shmidt Point, Arrowsmith Peninsula, Loubet Coast, was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956-57, 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 Irving Langmuir (1881-1957), American chemist who also studied the formation of snow; Nobel Laureate in chemistry, 1932 (APC, 1960, p. 5; BA chart 3571, 14.vii.1961).
- Lang Nunatak** 74°10'S 66°29'W, rising to c. 2 300 m W of the head of Irvine Glacier, Lassiter Coast, was surveyed from the ground on US Antarctic Peninsula Traverse, 1961-62, photographed from the air by USN, 1965-67, and mapped from air photographs by USGS; named after James F. Lang, USARP assistant representative, "Byrd Station", Marie Byrd Land, summer 1965-66 (USGS sketch map Ellsworth Land-Palmer Land, 1969; APC, 1975, p. 4; BAS 500P sheet SS 17-20/SE, 1-DOS 1981).
- Läng(s)tans Kap, Udde*: see Longing, Cape.
- Langtborte-Bjerget*: see Faraway, Mount.
- Lanudo, Cerro*: see Beehive Hill.
- Lanusse, Bahía*: see Lanusse Bay.
- Lanusse Bay** 64°14'S 62°30'W, between Driencourt Point and Minot Point, W Brabant Island, was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956-57; named *Bahía Lanusse* by AAE after an Argentine naval officer who conducted a survey of the area (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter L). *Lanusse Bay*, following the work of JSEBI (APC, 1986, p. 3).
- Lapeyere Bay*: see Lapeyrère Bay.
- Lapeyrèr Bay*: see Lapeyrère Bay.
- Lapeyrère B., Bahía, Baie de*: see Lapeyrère Bay.
- Lapeyrère Bay** 64°24'S 63°15'W, on NW side of Gourdon Peninsula, N Anvers Island, was probably sighted by GAE, 1873-74; charted by FAE, 1903-05, in January 1905 and named *Baie Boué de Lapeyrère* (Charcot, 1906b, p. 470) or *Baie de Lapeyrère* (Charcot, 1906a, map facing p. 316) after Vice-amiral Augustin Boué de Lapeyrère (1852-1924), of the French Navy, who in 1905 commanded the French Atlantic fleet and was the first to welcome the expedition ship *Français* on her return to Buenos Aires. *Lapeyrère Bay* (BA chart 3205, vii.1909; 3213, 14.i.1929; APC, 1955, p. 13; BA chart 3566, 16.x.1959). *Lapeyrère B.* (HA chart, 1928). *Lapeyere [sic] Bay* (USAAF chart [LR-74], 1942). *Bahía Lapeyrère* (Chile. DNH chart LI, 1947; Pierrou, 1970, p. 466; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 176). *Baie de Lapeyrère*, as rejected form (USBGN, 1951, p. 31). The bay was surveyed by FIDS from "Arthur Harbour" in 1955 and photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956-57. *Lapeyrèr [sic] Bay* (USAF chart 1762, 1959).
- Lapidary Point** 62°12'S 58°56'W, W entrance point of Rocky Cove, Maxwell Bay, King George Island, following surveys by SAE from "Bellingshausen Station" from 1968, was named *Mys Kamennyy* [= rocky cape] (Grikurov and Polyakov, 1968, map p. 18) or *Cape Kamennyy* (Grikurov and Polyakov, 1971, map p. 190). *Lapidary Point* (APC, 1980, p. 4). *Mys Kamennyy, Stony Point* (Birkenmajer, 1982c, p. 186).
- La Plata Channel, Chenal de, -Kanal*: see Plata Passage.
- La Plaza Point(e) (de), Punta (de)*: see Plaza Point.
- Lapos Tetö*: see Flat Top.
- Laprida, Monte*: see Banck, Mount.
- Laprida, Peninsula** 64°55'S 63°04'W, forming W side of Sturm Cove, Ferguson Channel, Danco Coast, was so called by AAE in association with the Argentine name for *Mount Banck* (q.v.) (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter L).



- Laputa Nunataks** 66°08'S 62°58'W, rising to c. 1 000 m 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 flying island in that work (APC, 1977, p. 19).
- Lapworth Cirque** 80°44'S 23°08'W, 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; in association with the names of geologists grouped in this area, named after Charles Lapworth (1842-1920), British geologist who established the stratigraphical succession in S Scotland by use of graptolites and who defined the Ordovician system; Professor of Geology and Physiography, Birmingham University, 1881-1913 (APC, 1974, p. 4; BAS 250P sheet SU 26-30/1, 1-DOS 1978).
- Larga, Irla*: see Long Island.
- Larga, Isla*: see Longholmen or Long Island.
- Larga, Punta*: see Eclipse Point.
- Larga, Roca(s)*: see Long Rock.
- Large Diamond Island*: see Diamonen Island.
- Largo, Isla** [= long island] 62°18'S 59°32'W, one of the *Liberty Rocks* (q.v.), NE of Newell Point, Robert Island, was so called descriptively by CAE, 1947 (Chile. DNH chart L, 1951). *Islote Largo* (Chile. DNH chart 1405, 1963; IHA, 1974, p. 177).
- Largo Island** 63°18'S 57°54'W, one of the *Duroch Islands* (q.v.), off Cape Legoupil, Trinity Peninsula, was roughly charted by CAE, 1947-48, as three islands to which separate names were applied. *Isla Sub-Teniente Rozas*, referring to the E island after Sub-Tte Mario Rozas Moreno, radio officer in the expedition transport ship *Rancagua*; *Isla Sub-Teniente Swett*, referring to the central island after Sub-Tte Francisco Swett Madge, operations officer in *Rancagua*; *Isla Teniente Horn*, referring to the W island after Tte 2° Federico Horn Wheeler, artillery office in *Rancagua* (Chile. DNH chart 503, 1948). *Isla Rozas*, *Isla Swett*, *Isla Horn* (Chile. DNH chart 503, 1951; IHA, 1974, p. 155, 250, 272). Following air photography by FIDASE, 1956-57, and geological work in the area by a USARP party from the University of Wisconsin, the feature was correctly mapped as one island and named *Largo Island*, *largo* meaning long in Spanish and also used in English in musical contexts (Halpern, 1964, map Fig. 2, p. 335; APC, 1986, p. 3). *Islote Rozas*, *Islote Horn*, referring respectively to the E and W islands as originally charted (Chile. IH chart 1404, 1967).
- Largo, Islote*: see Largo, Isla.
- Larrouy, Isla(nd)*: see Larrouy Island.
- Larrain, Bajo** 68°13'S 67°04'W, off S coast of Neny Island, Marguerite Bay, Fallières Coast, was so called by CAE, 1947, after a member of the expedition (*Isla Doctor Larrain*, q.v.) (Chile. IH chart 1604, 1969).
- Larrea, Estrecho*: see Boyd Strait.
- Larrouy, Île, Isla*: see Larrouy Island.
- Larrouy Island** 65°52'S 65°15'W, at SW end of Grandidier Channel, W of Barilari Bay, Graham Coast, was charted by FAE, 1903-05, and named *Île Larrouy* after M. Larrouy, a French Ministre Plénipotentiaire at that time (Charcot, 1906b, p. 476; Matha and Rey, 1911, Pl. 2). *Larrouy Island* (BA chart 1238, ix.1908; 3196, 12.xi.1948; APC, 1955, p. 13; DOS 610 sheet W 65 64, 1959). *Larrouy Oya* (HA chart, 1927). The island was further charted by BGLE in 1936. *Isla Larrouy* (Rymill and others, 1943, map facing p. 96; Pierrou, 1970, p. 469; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 177). *Larouy [sic] Island* (USHO chart 6653, 1946). *Isla Larouy [sic]* (Chile. DNH chart LII, 1947). *Isla Pendleton*, in association with *Grandidier Channel* (q.v.) (Chile. IGM map, 1947). The island was photographed from the air by FIDASE and surveyed from the ground by FIDS from "Prospect Point", 1956-58. *Larrouy* (Argentina. MM, 1957b, p. 155).
- Larrouy Oya*: see Larrouy Island.
- Larry Gould Bay*: see Gould Bay.
- Larsena, Lednik, Ledyanoy Shel'f, Lodowy Szelf, Lód Szelfowy, Shel'fovyy Lednik*: see Larsen Ice Shelf.
- Larsen B., Bahía (de), Baie de*: see Larsen Inlet.
- Larsen, Barrera de*: see Larsen Ice Front.
- Larsen, Barrera de Hielo(s)*: see Larsen Ice Front or Larsen Ice Shelf.
- Larsen, Barrera de Hielos de*: see Larsen Ice Shelf.
- Larsen Barriären*: see Larsen Ice Front.
- Larsen Barrier*: see Larsen Ice Front or Larsen Ice Shelf.
- Larsen, Barriera di Ghiaccio*: see Larsen Ice Front.
- Larsen, Barrière de*: see Larsen Ice Shelf.
- Larsen Barrier Edge*: see Larsen Ice Front.
- Larsen Bay** 60°36'S 46°04'W, on NW side of Monroe Island, South Orkney Islands, was used as an anchorage by Powell and Palmer in December 1821 (Powell, 1822b, p. 8); so called after Kapt. C. A. Larsen (*Larsen Inlet*, q.v.) (St.-Johnston, 1920, p. 97; Nelson, 1933, p. 13).
- Larsen Bay, -Bocht, -Bucht, -Bukta, -bukten*: see Larsen Inlet.
- Larsen, Caleta*: see Larsen Channel or Larsen Inlet.
- Larsen, Canal*: see Larsen Channel.
- Larsen Channel** 63°09'S 56°09'W, running NE-SW between d'Urville Island and Joinville Island, was discovered but not navigated by SwAE in December 1902; called in error *Active Sound* (q.v.) (AGS, 1905, map facing p. 702); named *Larsen Channel* after Kapt. C. A. Larsen, Master of the SwAE expedition ship *Antarctic* (*Larsen Inlet*, q.v.) (BA chart 3205, 31.x.1921; 1930, p. 76; APC, 1955, p. 13; BA chart 3205, 23.xi.1962). *Larsen Kanal* (HA chart, 1928). *Larsen-Kanalen* (Risting, 1929, map p. 33). *Larsensundet* (Aagaard, 1930, end map). *Canal Larsen* (Argentina. IGM map, 1946; Pierrou, 1970, p. 470; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 177). The channel was surveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay", 1953-54. *Caleta [sic] Larsen* (Argentina. MM chart 121, 1954). *Estrecho Larsen* (Argentina. MM chart FI, 1954). The channel was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956-57. *Proliv Larsen* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961).
- Larsen Cove*: see Oviedo, Caleta.
- Larsen Eis Barriere*: see Larsen Ice Front.
- Larsen, Ensenada*: see Larsen Inlet.
- Larsen, Estrecho*: see Larsen Channel.
- Larsen, Golfe*: see Larsen Inlet.
- Larsen I.*: see Larsen Nunatak.
- Larsen Ice Barrier*: see Larsen Ice Front or Larsen Ice Shelf.
- Larsen Ice Barrier, The*: see Larsen Ice Shelf.
- Larsen Ice-edge*: see Larsen Ice Front.
- Larsen Ice Front**, seaward face of *Larsen Ice Shelf* (q.v.) between Cape Longing, Nordenskjöld Coast, and Cape Mackintosh, Black Coast. The following synonyms refer specifically to the ice front as opposed to the ice shelf. (Where the term "barrier", or its equivalent, is used, some synonyms for the ice shelf may also refer to the ice front). *Larsens Isbarriere* (Risting, 1929, map p. 33). *Christensen's Barrière*, referring to ice front S of Nordenskjöld Coast after C. Christensen (*Christensen Nunatak*, q.v.), *Larsens Barriere*, referring to ice front on Nordenskjöld Coast (Aagaard, 1930, end map). *Larsen Barrier*

(Rymill, 1938a, map facing p. 496). *Larsen Eis Barriere* (Germany. OK chart 1061, 1938). *Larsen Barrier Edge* (USHO chart 5411, 1940). *Larsen Ice Barrier* (BA chart 3175, 1.iii.1940). *Larsen Barriären* (Liljeqvist, 1944, map facing p. 204). *Barrera de Larsen* (Cordovez Madariaga, 1945, p. 168). *Barrera de Hielos Larsen* (Argentina. IGM map, 1946). *Barrera de Hielo Larsen* (Chile. IGM map, 1947). *Barrera de Larsen* (Vila Labra, 1947, map p. 203). *Larsen's Ice Barrier* (James, 1949, p. 46). *Larsen Ice Front* ([referring to part between Seal Nunataks and Cape Mackintosh] APC, 1955, p. 13; [referring to whole ice front] APC, 1977, p. 19). *Barriera di Ghiaccio Larsen* (Zavatti, 1958, Tav. 9). *Larsen Ice-edge* (BA, 1961, p. 146). *Orilla de la Planicie de Hielo de Larsen* (Chile. IGM map 11, 1966). Recent mapping of the ice front is based for Nordenskjöld Coast on air photography by USN, 1969, and elsewhere on USNOAA imagery, 1977–79 (BAS sheet Misc. 2, 1981). [See also under *Larsen Ice Shelf*.]

**Larsen Ice Shelf**, extending from Cape Longing, Nordenskjöld Coast, to Cape Mackintosh, Black Coast, and varying in width from c. 20 to c. 240 km, was discovered in December 1893 by Larsen who sailed along the ice front from the vicinity of Robertson Island to c. 68°10'S, where soundings were made in more than 500 m (see e.g. BAS sheet Misc. 2, 1981); roughly mapped in its N part, between the mainland coast and the ice front N of 66°00'S, on a sledge journey by SwAE in October 1902 (Nordenskjöld and others, 1905, map facing p. 316), and further charted from the expedition ship *Antarctic* in the same year. In c. 66°00'S, in the vicinity of Borchgrevink Nunatak, SwAE reported a marked change in character of the shore-fast ice, and the ice shelf S of here was included under the name *Philippi-eis* or *Philippigletscher* (Nordenskjöld, 1915, Karte 1; 1920, p. 162–64); later surveys were to show that the change reported by SwAE was due to sightings of the ice-covered features *Philippi Rise* (q.v.) and *Jason Peninsula* (q.v.). Although the nature of the ice along this coast was not fully understood by SwAE, the generic term “shelf ice” was originally proposed by Nordenskjöld (1909, p. 322–29) to describe the part of the present feature that he observed. *Nordenskjöld Barrier*, referring to the ice shelf N of c. 66°00'S (Shackleton, 1919, end map). (*The Larsen Ice Barrier*, referring to the then known extent of the ice shelf S to c. 68°10'S after its discoverer Kapt. C. A. Larsen (*Larsen Inlet*, q.v.) (BA chart 3175, 3.vi.1927; 7.vii.1933). The ice shelf was in part photographed from the air as far S as 70°30'S by Wilkins, 20 December 1928. *Larsen Barrier* (Gould, 1929, p. 265). *Nordenskjöld Shelf(-)Ice*, referring to part N of Jason Peninsula (Wilkins, 1929, map facing p. 374; Rymill and others, 1938, p. 18; USHO chart 5411, 1939; 1946). The ice shelf was further photographed from the air by Ellsworth, 21 and 23 November 1935. *Larsen Shelf Ice*, referring to the whole of the feature as then known S of Jason Peninsula, the proposal being made to use the generic part of this name where appropriate throughout Antarctica (Joerg, 1937, p. 7; USAAF chart [LR-74], 1942; USHO, 1943, p. 270; DCS 701 sheet L, 1949; BA chart 3570, 5.i.1951). *Barrière Nordenskjöld*, referring to N part only (Zimmermann, 1930, map p. 347). *Philippi Inland Ice* (*Philippi Rise*, q.v.) (Hobbs, 1940, map p. 710). Following survey by USAS in December 1940, the S limit of the ice shelf was reported in c. 69°50'S (USHO, 1943, p. 270, 273). *Larsen-Schelf* (Breitfuss, 1943, Tafel 38). *Philippi Ice Plateau*, referring to part S of Jason Peninsula (USHO, 1943, p. 270). *Barrière de Larsen* (Rouch, 1944, map p. 19). *Barrera Nordenskjöld* (Cordovez Mada-

riaga, 1945, p. 45). Following air photography by RARE in 1947, and ground surveys by FIDS from “Hope Bay” and FIDS-RARE from “Stonington Island”, 1947–48, the nature of the feature was established and its limits, extending as one continuous feature S to c. 73°00'S, were more accurately determined (Mason, 1950b; Reece, 1950). *Larsenin Jäätikko* (Andersson, 1948, map p. 329). *Barrera de Hielos Larsen*, referring to N part only (Argentina. MM chart 110, 1949). *Larsen Ice-shelf* (James, 1949, p. 47). *Larsen Shelf* (Ronne, 1949, p. 192). *Shel'fovyy Lednik Larsena* (Aleyner, 1949, map p. 343). *Ledyanoy Shel'f Larsena* (Soviet Union. BSE, 1950, map following p. 484). *Lodowy Szelf Larsena* (Machowski, 1953, map p. 4). *Barrera de Hielo Nordenskjöld*, referring to N part only (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 325). *Barrera de Hielo(s) Larsen* (Argentina. MM, 1958b, p. 189, 234; Pierrou, 1970, p. 469; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 177). *Larsen Ice Shelf*, referring to part between Seal Nunataks and Cape Mackintosh (BA chart 3175, 12.xi.1954; APC, 1955, p. 13; DCS 601 sheets 66 60, 66 62, 67 64, 68 62, 69 60, 70 60, 71 60, 72 60, 1956; DOS sheet W 65 58, 1961). *Nordenskjöld-Schelfeis*, referring to N part only (Kosack, 1955a, end map). *Larsensisfalt* (Frödin, 1956, Front.). *Shelf de Larsen* (Lliboutry, 1956, p. 436). *Larsens Shelfis* (Frödin, 1956, end map). *Nordenskjöld's Isterrass*, referring to the area between Robertson Island and Jason Peninsula (Kosack, 1957, Tafel 21). *Lednik Larsena* (Soviet Union. UNGSVF chart 334, 1958). *Larsenüv Sëlfový Led* (Bártl, 1958, map facing p. 144). *Larsen Shelf-Is* (Fuchs and Hillary, 1958c, map p. 6–7). *Nordenskjöldüv Sëlfový Led*, referring to N part only (Bártl, 1958, map facing p. 144). *Nordenskjöld Shelf*, referring to N part only (Knapp, 1958, p. 581). *Larsen [sic] Ice Shelf* (USAF chart 1762, 1959). *Barrera de Hielos de Larsen* (Chile. DNH, 1962, p. 208). *Plateforme de Larsen* (Cailleux, 1963, p. 10). Following surveys by FIDS from “Hope Bay” up to 1961, which showed one continuous feature from Cape Longing to Cape Mackintosh, *Larsen Ice Shelf* was redefined accordingly (APC, 1964, p. 3; BAS 250 sheet SQ 21–22/1 (Ext.), 1–DOS 1974). *Planicie de Hielo(s) Larsen* (Chile. IGM maps 12 and 15, 1966). *Shelf de Hielos Larsen* (Argentina. IGM map, 1966). *Lód Szelfowy Larsena* (Birkenmajer, 1979b, map p. 2). Massive calving from the ice front NE of Gipps Ice Rise was reported in 1986. [See also under *Larsen Ice Front*.]

*Larsen, Île*: see Arctowski Nunatak or Larsen Islands or Larsen Nunatak.

*Larsenin Jäätikko*: see Larsen Ice Shelf.

**Larsen Inlet** 64°26'S 59°28'W, between Sobral Peninsula and Cape Longing, Nordenskjöld Coast, was roughly charted by Larsen in November–December 1893 (Larsen, 1894b, map facing p. 333). The name *Larsen Bay* was originally applied to the “great bay” between James Ross Island and Robertson Island after its discoverer (Balch, 1902, p. 200–01; Hobbs, 1940, map p. 710). Kapt. Carl Anton Larsen (1860–1924), Norwegian explorer and pioneer of Antarctic whaling, was Master of *Jason* on NWE, 1892–93 and 1893–94, and of *Antarctic* on SwAE in 1901–03, and Manager, Compañía Argentina de Pesca, Grytviken, 1906–14; commanded NWE, 1923–24, and NWE, 1924–25, until his death, 7 December 1924. The feature was further charted by SwAE in 1902. *Baie de Larsen* (Lecoite, 1903, Carte 4). *Larsen-Bucht*, *Golfe Larsen*, *Larsens Bukt*, *Bahía de Larsen*, *Larsen-Bocht* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904b, Vol. 1, p. 97; 1904c, map p. 232–33; 1904a, Del. 1, end map; 1904–05, Tomo 2, end map; 1907,

p. 40). *Ensenada Larsen* (Riso Patron S., 1908, end map; [as now defined] Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 178). The name *Larsen Bay* was later restricted to the present feature, although still poorly charted and shown only as a minor indentation in the coast between Sobral Peninsula and Cape Longing (BA chart 3205, 31.x.1921; 3175, 1.iii.1940). *Larsen B.* (HA chart, 1928). *Larsen-Bukta* (Risting, 1929, map p. 33). *Larsenbukten* (Aagaard, 1930, end map). *Larsen's Bay*, referring to the larger feature (Hobbs, 1939a, p. 66). *Bahía Larsen* (Argentina. IGM map, 1946). *Caleta Larsen* (Argentina. MM chart 121, 1954; Pierrou, 1970, p. 470). Survey by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in November 1947 revealed the true extent of the present feature, which was renamed *Larsen Inlet* (APC, 1955, p. 13; NGS map, 1957b; BA, 1961, p. 147; BAS 250 sheet SQ 21-22/1 (Ext.), 1-DOS 1974). The inlet was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956-57. *Zaliv Larsen* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). *Ledyanoy Zaliv Larsen* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 24). [Larsen Harbour and Larsen Point, South Georgia, and Mount Larsen, South Sandwich Islands, are also named after Kapt. C. A. Larsen (Hattersley-Smith, 1980b, p. 55).]

*Larsen-Insel*: see Larsen Nunatak.

*Larsen, Isla*: see Monroe Island.

*Larsen Island*: see Larsen Islands or Larsen Nunatak or Monroe Island.

**Larsen Islands** 60°36'S 46°05'W, three islands (including *Monroe Island*, q.v.) and off-lying rocks (including *Nicolas Rocks*, q.v.), NW of Sandefjord Bay, Coronation Island, were roughly charted by Powell and Palmer in December 1821; further charted by Sørille in 1912 and named *C. A. Larsen [sic]* after Kapt. C. A. Larsen (*Larsen Inlet*, q.v.) (Sørille, chart, 1912). *Larsen Island [sic]* (BA chart 1238, iv.1917). *Larsen Islands* (BA chart 3175, 25.ix.1925; 1775, 17.viii.1934; APC, 1955, p. 13). *C. A. Larsen Öyane* (Sørille, chart, [1930]). *Islas Larsen* (Argentina. MM chart 31, 1930; Pierrou, 1970, p. 470). The islands were further charted by DI in 1933. *Return Island*, presumably in error for this feature (*Return Point*, q.v.), in the log of GAE, 1873-74, recording a landing made on 10 February 1874 (Marr, 1935, p. 318). *Île Larsen* (France. SHM, 1937, p. 389).

*Larsen Islands*: see Gaston Islands.

*Larsen, Islas*: see Larsen Islands or Monroe Island.

*Larsen-Kanal(en)*: see Larsen Channel.

*Larsen, Ledyanoy Zaliv*: see Larsen Inlet.

*Larsen, Mar de (di), Mer de*: see Weddell Sea.

*Larsen (Monroe), Islas*: see Monroe Island.

**Larsen Nunatak** 64°58'S 60°05'W, one of the *Seal Nunataks* (q.v.) rising to 140 m above Larsen Ice Shelf, Nordenskjöld Coast, was discovered by Larsen in the reported position 64°45'S 60°08'W, 11 December 1893, and incorrectly described, with *Christensen Nunatak* (q.v.), as an active volcano; called *Sarsee Volcano* [= sea-bream volcano] (Larsen, 1894b, map facing p. 333), *Sarsee Vulcan* (Larsen, 1894a, map p. 120) or *Sarsee* (Bruce in Murdoch, 1894, Appx); later named *Larsen-Insel* after Kapt. C. A. Larsen (*Larsen Inlet*, q.v.) (Petersen, 1895a, p. 264). *Île Larsen* (Gerlache, 1900a, map p. 411). *Larsen Island* (BA chart 1238, iii.1901; 1916, p. 409). The Seal Nunataks were surveyed by SwAE, 8 October 1902, when individual features were named as nunataks rather than islands (Nordenskjöld and others, 1905, p. 209 and map facing p. 316). *Larsen I.*, referring to the earlier naming of this unidentified nunatak (Nordenskjöld,

1911b, Fig. 20, p. 56). Following resurvey by FIDS from "Hope Bay" in 1947, the name *Larsen Nunatak* was applied to the unnamed nunatak lying nearest to the position reported by Larsen (APC, 1955, p. 13; BAS 250 sheet SQ 19-20/4, 1-DOS 1974). The Argentine refuge "*San Antonio*" was established at the nunatak, 23 March 1959; it was expanded into the field station "*Teniente Matienzo*", named after Tte Cor. de Marina Benjamín Matienzo, inaugurated on 15 March 1961, and continuing in use for summer occupation (USHO, 1961, p. 48; BAS 250 sheet SQ 19-20/4, 1-DOS 1974). *Larson [sic] Nunatak* (USHO, 1963, p. 332). The Argentine station was described in error as being situated on Livingston Island (Argentina. IAA, 1965, p. 415). "*Ten'yente-Mat'yenso*" (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 24). "*Base Conjunta Teniente Matienzo*" (Argentina. MM chart 121, 1969). "*Base de Aeronáutica Benjamín Matienzo*" (Pierrou, 1970, p. 368).

*Larsen, Orilla de la Planicie de Hielo de*: see Larsen Ice Front.

*Larsen, Planicie de Hielo(s), Plateforme de*: see Larsen Ice Shelf.

*Larsen, Proliv*: see Larsen Channel.

*Larsens Barriere*: see Larsen Ice Front.

*Larsen(')s Bay, Bukt*: see Larsen Inlet.

*Larsen-Schelf, Shelf (de) (Hielos), Shelf Ice, Shelf-Is*: see Larsen Ice Shelf.

*Larsen(')s Ice Barrier, Isbarriere*: see Larsen Ice Front.

*Larsens-istalt, Shelfis*: see Larsen Ice Shelf.

*Larsensundet*: see Larsen Channel.

*Larsen'iv Selfový Led*: see Larsen Ice Shelf.

*Larsen, Zaliv*: see Larsen Inlet.

*Larson Ice Shelf*: see Larsen Ice Shelf.

*Larson Nunatak*: see Larsen Nunatak.

**Larson Nunataks** 82°45'S 48°00'W, rising to 640 m on E side of Forrestal Range, 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 Larry R. Larson, USN (Squadron VX-6), aviation electronics technician, "Ellsworth Station", winter 1957 (USGS sheet SU 21-25/10, 1969; APC, 1974, p. 4).

*Larvick Harbour*: see Larvik Harbour.

**Larvik Harbour** 64°29'S 62°27'W, SW of Lagrange Peak, SE Brabant Ialand, was roughly charted by BAE, 1920-22, and so named after the town Larvik, S Norway, following the usage of whalers (Lester's amendments to Johannessen, chart, [1919-20]; APC, 1986, p. 3). *Larvick [sic] Harbour* (Bagshawe, 1939, p. 176). The feature was further charted by AAE, 1949-50, from the tugboat *Chiriguano* (*Chiriguano Bay*, q.v.) and called *Bahía Denise* after the Brazilian fiancée of a ship's officer (Argentina. MM chart 106, 1949; Pierrou, 1970, p. 307); photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956-57. *Bigo Bay* (q.v.), in error (USHO, 1960, p. 368, third view).

"*Lasala*": see Whalers Bay.

**Lasala, Cabo** 64°36'S 62°25'W, SE entrance point of Anna Cove, Danco Coast, was so called by AAE after Tte C. de Lasala (*Whalers Bay*, q.v.) (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter L).

*Laserre, Bahía*: see Admiralty Bay.

**Lasher Spur** 69°06'S 66°40'W, rising to c. 750 m at N end of Forster Ice Piedmont, Fallières Coast, was photographed from the air by RARE, 1947-48, and surveyed from the ground by FIDS from "Stonington Island" in 1958; named after Lieut. William J. Lasher, USN, LC-130 pilot, ODF, 1969 and 1970 (APC, 1980, p. 4).

**Lassell, Mount** 71°43'S 68°48'W, rising to c. 1 300 m near head

of Neptune 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 names of planets in this area, named after William Lassell (1799–1880), English astronomer who discovered Ariel (*Mount Ariel*, q.v.) and Umbriel (*Mount Umbriel*, q.v.), the satellites of Uranus, and Triton (*Triton Point*, q.v.), the satellite of Neptune ([in 71°45'S 68°50'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. 19).

*Lasserre, Bahía*: see Admiralty Bay.

*Lassitera, Bereg*: see Lassiter Coast.

*Lassitera, Shel'fovyy Lednik*: see Ronne Ice Shelf.

*Lassiter, Barrera de*: see Ronne Ice Shelf.

*Lassiter, Barrera de Hielos*: see Ronne Ice Shelf.

*Lassiter-Barrière*: see Ronne Ice Front.

*Lassiter, Bereg*: see Lassiter Coast.

**Lassiter Coast**, part of E coast of Palmer Land and W coast of Weddell Sea from Cape Mackintosh to Cape Adams, was photographed from the air by USAS in December 1940 and by RARE in November 1947, and roughly surveyed from the ground by FIDS–RARE from “Stonington Island”, 1947–48 (Mason, 1950a, p. 151); called in its S part *Isaiah Bowman Coast* (*Bowman Coast*, q.v.) (AGS map, 1948) or *Weddell Coast* (Latady, 1949a, p. 238); named *Lassiter Coast* after Capt. (later Lieut. Col.) James W. Lassiter, USAAF (USAF), chief pilot of RARE, who played a major part in the aerial exploration of this coast and of Orville Coast (APC, 1955, p. 13; USHO chart 6639, 1955; DCS 601 sheets W 73 60 and 74 60, 1957; USGS sketch map Ellsworth Land–Palmer Land, 1969; BAS 500P sheet SS 17–20/SE, 1–DOS 1981). The name of Lassiter had originally been applied to the N part of *Ronne Ice Shelf* (q.v.). *Costa Lassiter* (Argentina. MM chart 121, 1957; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 178). *Bereg Lassiter* (Soviet Union. UNGSVF chart 334, 1958). *Costa de Lassiter* (Chile. DNH, 1962, p. 230). *Bereg Lassitera* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). The coast was further photographed from the air by USN, 1965–67, and mapped from air photographs by USGS.

*Lassiter, Costa (de)*: see Lassiter Coast.

*Lassiter Ice Barrier, Ice Shelf*: see Ronne Ice Shelf.

*Lassiter o de Filchner, Barrera de*: see Ronne Ice Shelf.

*Lassiter Schelfeis, Shelf (Ice), Shel'fovyy Lednik*: see Ronne Ice Shelf.

*Lassitersisfalt*: see Ronne Ice Shelf.

*Lassiterův Šelfový Led*: see Ronne Ice Shelf.

**Lassus Mountains** 69°35'S 71°38'W, rising to c. 2 100 m in NW Alexander Island and including from N to S Vittoria Buttress, Mount Wilbye, Beagle Peak and Mount Morley, were sighted by RAE in January 1821 but probably confused with *Havre Mountains* (q.v.) (*Russian Gap*, q.v.); seen from the E on a flight by BGLE, 1 February 1937, but subsequently confused with *Havre Mountains* (which had been identified from the N on an earlier flight) and included under that name (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 *Lassus Mountains* after Orlandus Lassus (c. 1532–94), Belgian 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).

**Last Hill** 63°28'S 57°05'W, rising to 350 m between Duse Bay

and Trepassey Bay, Tabarin Peninsula, Trinity Peninsula, following survey by FIDS from “Hope Bay” in March 1946, was so named because it marks the last climb on the sledge route between Duse Bay and Hope Bay (APC, 1955, p. 13; DOS 310 Hope Bay sheet, 1961). *Ultima Colina* [translation of English name] (Olsacher and others, 1956, p. 86).

*Latadi, Gory*: see Latady Mountains.

*Latadi, Poluostrov*: see Latady Island.

**Latady Island** 70°55'S 75°10'W, in NE corner of Bellingshausen Sea with NE end forming part of SW boundary of Wilkins Ice Shelf, Alexander Island, was seen from the air but not recognized as an island by Wilkins, 29 December 1929 (Wilkins, 1930, p. 375–76); photographed from the air but again not recognized as an island by RARE, 23 December 1947; mapped from air photographs by FIDS in 1959 in the position 70°45'S 74°35'W (Searle, 1961, Pl. 2 facing p. 5) and named after William Robertson Latady (1918–79), American designer of optical instruments, air photographer and navigator on the RARE flight of 23 December 1947 (APC, 1961, p. 3; USHO chart 6638, 1962; DOS 710 sheet 14, 1963; [also referred to as “false Charcot Island”] Searle, 1963, p. 162 and end map; [outline and position corrected from USLANDSAT imagery of 1979] BAS sheet Misc. 2, 1981). *Poluostrov Latadi* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 24).

*Latady, Monte(s)*: see Latady Mountains.

**Latady Mountains** 74°45'S 64°18'W, rising to c. 1 700 m W of Gardner Inlet, Orville Coast, and including from N to S Mount Aaron, McLaughlin Peak, Mount Robertson, Crain Ridge, Mount Wood, Mount Hyatt, Mount Terrazas and Schmitt Mesa, were seen from the air by RARE, 21 November 1947, in the reported position 75°30'S 65°50'W, and named after W. R. Latady (*Latady Island*, q.v.) (Ronne, 1948b, map p. 357; USHO chart 6638, 1955; [in correct position] USGS sketch map Ellsworth Land–Palmer Land, 1969; APC, 1975, p. 4; BAS 500P sheet SS 17–20/SE, 1–DOS 1981); partially surveyed by FIDS–RARE from “Stonington Island” in December 1947. *Montes Latady* (Argentina. MM chart N–“P”–1, 1952). *Latardy Gebirge, Latardy-Ketten* [sic] (Kosack, 1955a, p. 229 and end map). *Gory Latadi* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). The mountains were photographed from the air by USN, 1965–67, and mapped from air photographs by USGS. *Monte Latady*, presumably referring to this feature (Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 178). *Cordón Namuncura*, so called by AAE after the “native saint” (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter N).

*Latardy-Gebirge, -Ketten*: see Latady Mountains.

**Latarnia Rock** 62°09'S 58°28'W, on shore E of “Arctowski Station”, Point Thomas, Admiralty Bay, King George Island, was so called by PAE because a lighthouse was installed on the rock (Birkenmajer, 1980b, map Fig. 5, p. 73 and p. 79). *Skalka Latarnia* [= lighthouse rock] (Birkenmajer, 1980b, p. 79).

*Latarnia, Skalka*: see Latarnia Rock.

*Latorre, Isla*: see Landrum Island.

*Lattemand Bay*: see Lallemand Fjord.

*Laubeauf, Fiordo*: see Laubeuf Fjord.

*Laubeuf, Estrecho, F<sup>d</sup>, Fiord(o)*: see Laubeuf Fjord.

**Laubeuf Fjord** 67°21'S 67°47'W, between Rothera Point, Adelaide Island, and Cape Sáenz, Loubet Coast, extending N to Barlas Channel and Hinks Channel, was roughly charted by FAE, 1908–10, in January 1909 and named *Fiord Laubeuf* after Maxime Laubeuf, French marine engineer who supervised building the engine of the FAE expedition ship *Pour-*

- quoi-Pas?* (Charcot, 1910, p. 94; 1912, Pl. 1). *Laubeuf Fd.* (BA chart 3175, 9.x.1914). The fjord was surveyed by BGLE in July 1936. *Fjord Laubeuf* (France. SHM, 1937, p. 409). *Laubeuf Fjord* (Rymill, 1938a, map facing p. 432; DCS 601 sheet 67 66, 1954; APC, 1955, p. 13; BAS 250P sheet SQ 19-20/14 (Ext.), 1-DOS 1978). *Laubeuf Fiord* (BA chart 3175, 1.iii.1940). *Estrecho Laubeuf* (Argentina. IGM map, 1946). *Fiordo Laubeuf [sic]* (Chile. DNH chart LIII, 1947). The fjord was resurveyed by FIDS from "Stonington Island" in 1948. *Laubeuf* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 298). *Fiordo Laubeuf* (Argentina. MM chart 132, 1957; Pierrou, 1970, p. 473). *Lambeuf [sic] Fjord* (Mott, 1958a, p. 422). *Lobef-Ford* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). *Seno Laubeuf* (Chile. DNH, 1962, p. 185; IHA, 1974, p. 179). *Lobef-Fjord* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 24).
- Laubeuf, Seno:* see *Laubeuf Fjord*.
- Laudon, Mount** 74°13'S 64°03'W, rising to c. 1 600 m at NW end of *Guettard Range* (q.v.), was named after Thomas S. Laudon, USARP geomagnetician, "Byrd Station", Marie Byrd Land, 1960-61; geologist, "Eights Station", 1965-66 (USGS sketch map Ellsworth Land-Palmer Land, 1969; APC, 1975, p. 4; BAS 500P sheet SS 17-20/SE, 1-DOS 1981).
- Launch Rock** 67°46'S 68°56'W, submerged rock on N side of Adelaide Anchorage, Adelaide Island, was charted by an RN Hydrographic Survey Unit from *John Biscoe* in 1963 and named for the ship's launch used for the work (BA, 1963, p. 13; APC, 1964, p. 3; BA chart 3577, 14.viii.1964).
- Laurabee Channel:* see *Lurabee Glacier*.
- Laura, Islote:* see *Blake Island*.
- Laure, Cabo:* see *Laure, Cap*.
- Laure, Cap* 64°46'S 63°22'W, on NW side of *Neumayer Channel*, E of *Bay Point*, *Anvers Island*, was roughly charted by BeAE in February 1898 and called *Cap Laure* (Lecointe, map 1899; 1903, Carte 5) or *Cape Laure* (Cook, 1900, map p. xx; USHO, 1943, p. 129). *Cabo Laure*, reported to have been named after *Diego Laure* (1851-1939), Argentine naval officer who took a leading part in the war against Paraguay, 1865-70 (Argentina. MM chart 106, 1949; Pierrou, 1970, p. 473; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 179). Survey by FIDS from "Arthur Harbour" in 1955 showed no identifiable feature to which the name could be referred.
- Laure, Cape:* see *Laure, Cap*.
- Laurie Eiland, Groupe, Île, Insel, Isla:* see *Laurie Island*.
- Laurie Island** 60°44'S 44°37'W, E-most of the South Orkney Islands, was charted at its W end in December 1821 by Powell, who assumed that he had discovered either a single island or one of several islands trending E-ward (he did not circumnavigate it); named *Laurie's Island* after Richard Holmes Laurie (1766-1858), English chart publisher who prepared and issued Powell's charts (Powell, chart, 1822a; 1822b, p. 10); charted in its entirety by Weddell in January 1823; called *Weddell's Island* (Weddell, chart, [?1824a]), later changed to *Melville's Island* after the 2nd Viscount Melville (*Cape Melville*, q.v.) (Weddell, 1825a, map facing p. 25). *Île Laurie's* (Powell, 1824a, map facing p. 5). *Melville's Insel* (Weddell, 1827, second end map). *Île Laurie* (d'Urville, 1838, map following p. 1170). *Laurie Island* (BA chart 1238, 7.ix.1839; 1775, 17.viii.1934; APC, 1955, p. 13). *Lauries Island* (Blunt, chart, 1864). *Laurie Insel, Melville-Insel* (Neumayer, 1872a, Tafel 2 and p. 132). *Lauri [sic] Insel* (Haardt, map, 1895). The island was partially triangulated and mapped by SNAE in 1903 (Brown and others, 1906). *Laurie Ön* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904a, Del. 2, end map). *Isla Laurie* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904-05, Tomo 2, end map; Pierrou, 1970, p. 474). *Laurie Eiland* (Ruys, 1905, map following p. 88). *Isla Laurie [sic]* (Riso Patron S., 1908, p. 9). *Laurie-Øen* (Holtedahl and Mosby, 1928, p. 236). *Laurie Öya* (Sørille, chart, [1930]). *Isola Laurie* (Passera, 1932). The island was recharted by DI in 1933-34. *Groupe Laurie* (France. SHM, 1937, p. 388). *Melville Island*, referring to the name used by Weddell (France. SHM, 1937, p. 387; BA, 1948, p. 131). *Laurie Isle, Melville's I.* (Hobbs, 1939a, p. 42). *Laurie* (Argentina. MM, 1945, p. 279). *Laurie Islands*, in error (BA, 1948, p. 131). *Ostrov Lori* (Soviet Union. BSE, 1950, map following p. 484). *Wyspa Laurie* (Machowski, 1953, p. 46). [For history of occupation of the island see *Cape Geddes* and *Scotia Bay*.]
- Laurie Islands, Isle, Isola, -Øen, Ön, Öya:* see *Laurie Island*.
- Laurie(')s, Île, Island:* see *Laurie Island*.
- Laurie, Wyspa:* see *Laurie Island*.
- Lauri Insel:* see *Laurie Island*.
- Laussedat Heights** 64°47'S 62°32'W, rising to 1 340 m on NE side of *Andvord Bay*, *Danco Coast*, were 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 Aimé Laussedat (1819-1907), French military engineer, called "the father of photogrammetry", who pioneered the application of photography to surveying from c. 1851 onwards (APC, 1960, p. 5; BA chart 3566, 25.viii.1961).
- Lautaro, Canal, Channel:* see *Ferguson Channel*.
- Lautaro, Isla:* see *Lautaro Island*.
- Lautaro Island** 64°49'S 63°06'W, off W entrance of *Bryde Channel*, *Danco Coast*, was probably sighted by BeAE in February 1898; incorrectly charted by CAE, 1947, off NW point of *Lemaire Island* and called *Isla Practicante Coloma* [= *Dr Coloma island*] (Chile. DNH chart LI, 1947); further charted by CAE, 1948-49, and called *Isla Lautaro* after the expedition patrol ship *Lautaro* (Chile. DNH chart 511, 1951; IHA, 1974, p. 179). *Isla Graciela*, after the wife of the captain of the Argentine icebreaker *Chiriguano* in 1949-50 (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 251). *Isla Graziella* (Argentina. MM chart 106, 1954). *Graziella Island* (USHO, 1956, p. 23). The island was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956-57. *Isla Crámer*, after *Ambrosio Crámer* (1792-1839), Argentine hydrographer and cattle rancher of French birth who was killed in the rebellion against the dictator J. M. de Rosas (Argentina. MM chart 129, 1957; Pierrou, 1970, p. 271). *Lautaro Island* (USBGN, 1969, p. 110; APC, 1975, p. 4; BA, 1976, p. 3; BAS 250P sheet SQ 19-20/3, 1-DOS 1979).
- Lautaro, Islote:* see *Låvebrua Island*.
- Lautaro, Laguna* 62°56'S 60°42'W, SW side of *Telefon Bay*, *Deception Island*, was so called by CAE after the patrol ship *Lautaro* (Chile. IGM map, 1947).
- Lautaro, Laguna:* see *Fresia, Laguna*.
- Lautaro, Paso* 62°23'S 59°42'W, navigable channel between *Passage Rock* and *Fort William*, *Robert Island*, was so called by CAE probably after the patrol ship *Lautaro* (Gándara Bofil, 1953, p. 349; Chile. DNH chart 1405, 1961; IHA, 1974, p. 179).
- Lautaro, Punta* 64°27'S 62°47'W, NW point of *Hulot Peninsula*, *Brabant Island*, was so called by CAE after the patrol ship *Lautaro* (Chile. DNH chart LII, 1947).
- Lautier, Pointe* 65°11'S 64°10'W, between *Port Circumcision* and *Depeaux Point*, *Petermann Island*, *Graham Coast*, was so

called by FAE, 1908–10, probably after a supporter of the expedition (Charcot, 1912, Pl. 5).

*Lauzanne, Baie*: see Lauzanne Cove.

**Lauzanne Cove** 65°06'S 63°24'W, between Sonia Point and Gaudin Point, Flandres Bay, Danco Coast, was charted by FAE, 1903–05, in 1904 and named *Baie Lauzanne* (Charcot, 1906*b*, p. 472) or *Baie Saint* [sic] *Lauzanne* (Matha and Rey, 1911, Pl. 3 following p. 615) after Stéphane Lauzanne, Chief Editor of the French newspaper *Le Matin*, who helped to finance FAE. *St. Lauxanne* [sic] Bay (USHO, 1943, p. 135). *Bahía St. Lauxanne* [sic] (Argentina. MM chart 106, 1949). *Bahía Saint Lauxanne* [sic] (Argentina. MM, 1956, p. 81). The bay was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57. *Bahía Saint Lauxane* [sic] (Argentina. MM, 1958*b*, p. 120). *Lauzanne Cove* (APC, 1960, p. 5; BA chart 3572, 29.xi.1974).

**Lava Crag** 62°01'S 57°38'W, rising to 175 m on Destruction Bay, King George Island, WNW of Cape Melville, was so called descriptively by PAE (Birkenmajer, 1981*b*, map Fig. 2, p. 333). *Lawowa Turnia* [translation of English name] (Birkenmajer, 1981*b*, p. 171).

**Lavalle, Punta** 67°02'S 67°32'W, N point of Hansen Island, Hanusse Bay, Loubet Coast, was so called by AAE after Gen. Juan Galo de Lavalle (1797–1841), of the Argentine Army (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter L).

*La(à)vebrua, Îlot*, see Låvebrua Island.

**Låvebrua Island** 63°01'S 60°35'W, ESE of South Point, Deception Island, was charted by Foster in 1829; sometime after 1905 named descriptively by Norwegian whalers *Laavbrua* [= threshing floor bridge (a ramp in Norwegian barns)] (Holtedahl, 1929, p. 44) or *Låvebrua* (Isachsen, 1934, p. 135); further charted by Johannessen, 1919–20, and called *Bismark* (Johannessen, chart, [1919–20]); recharted by DI in 1927. *Islote Lautaro*, so called by CAE, 1947, after the patrol ship *Lautaro* (*Lautaro Island*, q.v.) (Chile. DNH chart 501, 1947; IHA, 1974, p. 179). *Islote Chaco*, so called by AAE, 1946–47, after the expedition transport ship *Chaco* (Argentina. IGM map, 1948). The island was recharted by an RN Hydrographic Survey Unit, 1948–49, and called *Jon Islet* after the younger son of Lieut. Cdr D. N. Penfold, RN (*Penfold Point*, q.v.), in charge of the Survey Unit (BA chart 3202, 23.ix.1949); later renamed *Låvebrua Islet* (BA chart 3202, 27.xi.1953; APC, 1955, p. 13). *Låvebrua (Jon) Islet* (BA, 1952, p. 12). *Roca Nueva* [= new rock], in error (*New Rock*, q.v.) (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 23*a*). *Îlot Lavebrua* or *Îlot Jon*, as alternative names (France. SHM, 1954, p. 46). *Lavebrua Islet* (USHO, 1956, p. 15). *Låvebrua Island* (APC, 1959*a*, p. 8; DOS 310 Deception Island sheet, 1960). *Låvebrua [sic] Island*, *Lavebrua Islet* (BA, 1961, p. 239, 436). *Lavebrua Island* (USOO chart 6943, 1963). *Isla Vaebrua [sic]* (Casertano, 1964, map p. 34). *Islotes [sic] Chaco* (Pierrou, 1970, p. 281). *Islotes Laverbua [sic]*, as rejected form (Pierrou, 1970, p. 281). *Labebrua [sic] Islet* (BA, 1974, p. 170).

*Låvebrua (Jon) Islet*: see Låvebrua Island.

*La(à)vebrua Island, Islet*: see Låvebrua Island.

*Laverbua, Islotes*: see Låvebrua Island.

**Lavoisier Island** 66°13'S 66°44'W, one of the *Biscoe Islands* (q.v.), SW of Pendleton Strait, was roughly charted by FAE, 1903–05, and named *Île Nansen* after Dr F. Nansen (*Nansen Island*, q.v.) (Charcot, 1906*a*, map facing p. 316; 1906*b*, p. 477). *Nansen Island* (BA chart 1238, ix.1908; [referring to a non-existent island N of the present feature] USHO chart 1132, 1930; [referring to the present feature] APC, 1955,

p. 15; DCS 601 sheet 66 66, 1955). *Île Renaud*, in error (*Renaud Island*, q.v.) (Bongrain, 1914, vue 24 following p. 60). *Nansen Öya* (HA chart, 1927). *Nansenöen* (Aagaard, 1930, end map). *Nansen Islands*, including neighbouring islands (Rymill and others, 1938, p. 87). *Isla Nansen* (Rymill and others, 1943, map facing p. 96). *Isla Domeyko*, *Isla Ignacio Domeyko*, after I. Domeyko (*Domeyko Glacier*, q.v.) (Orrego Vicuña, 1948, p. 201 and end map). *Isla Mitre*, so called by AAE after Gen. Bartolome Mitre (1821–1906), Argentine statesman, soldier, historian, poet and journalist (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 294*a*; Pierrou, 1970, p. 524). *Isola Nansen* (Zavatti, 1958, Tav. 9). Following air photography by FIDASE, 1956–57, and in association with the names of pioneers of cold-climate physiology grouped in this area, the island was renamed *Lavoisier Island* after Antoine Laurent Lavoisier (1743–94), French chemist who pioneered the study of metabolism and first established the main facts about heat production in animals and man in c. 1780 (APC, 1960, p. 5; BA chart 3571, 14.vii.1961). *Ostrov Nansen* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). *Isla Serrano*, so called by CAE, 1947, after Tte 1° Fernando Serrano Reinella, medical officer in the expedition ship *Iquique* (*Punta Serrano*, q.v.) (Chile. DNH chart 1502, 1962; IHA, 1974, p. 257). *Ostrov Lavauz'ye* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 24).

*Lavoisier Island*: see Nansen Island.

*Lavauz'ye, Ostrov*: see Lavoisier Island.

*Law, Cape*: see Low Head.

*Law, Isla*: see Low Island.

*Lawowa Turnia*: see Lava Crag.

**Lawrence Channel** 67°21'S 67°35'W, running N–S between Arrowsmith Peninsula, Loubet Coast, and Wyatt Island, *Lau-beuf Fjord* (q.v.), was named after Capt. Stuart James Lawrence (b. 1944), Master of the BAS ship *Bransfield* from 1974; Second Officer, 1970–72, Chief Officer, 1972–74, *John Biscoe* (APC, 1986, p. 3).

**Lawrence Martin, Cape** c. 71°00'S 72°30'W, probably a point on the N side of Eroica Peninsula, W Alexander Island, was seen from the air by USAS in 1940 and so called after Col. Lawrence Martin, US Army, American authority on the voyages of Palmer (Martin, 1940) (USHO, 1943, p. 167).

**Lawrence Nunatak** 84°50'S 67°02'W, rising to 1 540 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 Lawrence E. Brown, USARP surveyor, “Palmer Station”, winter 1966 (USGS sheet SV 11–20/4, 1969; APC, 1974, p. 4).

**Lawrie Glacier** 66°05'S 64°30'W, flowing NW into Barilari Bay, 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 Robert Lawrie (1903–82), British alpine and polar equipment specialist, who assisted BGLE in choice of equipment (APC, 1959*a*, p. 8).

*Law, Roca*: see Low Rock.

**Laws Glacier** 60°38'S 45°37'W, flowing S into Marshall Bay, Coronation Island, was surveyed by FIDS from Signy, 1948–49; named after Dr Richard Maitland Laws (b. 1926), Base Leader and biologist, Signy, 1948–50, and Grytviken, 1951–52, who with D. H. Maling (*Maling Peak*, q.v.) surveyed the glacier; Head, Life Sciences Division, BAS, 1969–73; Director, BAS, 1973–87; Master, St Edmund's College, Cambridge, from 1985 (APC, 1955, p. 13; DOS 510 South Orkney

Islands, West Sheet, 1963); further surveyed by FIDS from Signy, 1956–58.

**Lawson Peak** 66°11'S 65°38'W, rising to c. 600 m on NE side of 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 Sir Arnold Lawson (1867–1947), English ophthalmic surgeon, whose work on tinted glass, c. 1925–40, contributed to improvements in the protective qualities of snow goggles (APC, 1960, p. 5). *Ferin Head* (q.v.), in error (USHO, 1960, p. 371, 1st view).

*Lay Brother*: see Lay-Brother Rock.

**Lay-Brother Rock** c. 60°34'S 46°14'W, rock awash WNW of Larsen Islands, Coronation Island, was roughly charted by Sørllø and Borge, 1912–13; called *Monigote Rock* [= lay-brother rock] (BA chart 1238, iv.1917; 1930, p. 53), *Dovzboen* [= the *Dove's* rock], probably after the whale catcher *Dove* (*Dove Channel*, q.v.) (Sørllø, chart, [1930]), or *Roca Monigote* (Argentina. MM chart 31, 1930; Pierrou, 1970, p. 527); further charted by DI in 1933 and named *Lay-Brother Rock* (BA chart 1775, 17.viii.1934; APC, 1955, p. 13). *Lay Brother* (France. SHM, 1937, p. 390). *Rocas [sic] Monigote* (Argentina. MM, 1945, p. 276). *Rocher Monigote* (France. SHM chart 1148, 1947).

*Layninger, Pik*: see Leininger Peak.

*Layninger-Pik, Gora*: see Leininger Peak.

*Layrelius, Cap*: see Lagrelius Point.

*Layt, Mys*: see Light, Mount.

*Lazareva, Zaliv*: see Lazarev Bay.

**Lazarev Bay** 69°29'S 72°05'W, between the N point of Rothschild Island and Cape Vostok, Alexander Island, with part of Wilkins Ice Front forming the head of the bay, was sighted by RAE in January 1821 (*Russian Gap*, q.v.); photographed from the air by RARE in 1947 and mapped from air photographs by FIDS in 1959; named after Leytenant Mikhail P. Lazarev (1788–1851), of the Imperial Russian Navy, Second-in-command of RAE and commanding the expedition sloop *Mirnyy* (*Mirnyy Peak*, q.v.); ([with co-ordinates 69°20'S 72°00'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. 20; BAS 250P sheet SR 19–20/5 (Ext.), 1–DOS 1978). *Zaliv Lazareva* (Soviet Union. GUGK sheet 221, 1973).

*Lazhart, Ostrova*: see Lajarte Islands.

*League Island*: see League Rock.

**League Rock** 67°46'S 69°04'W, rising 6 m above sea level on NW side of Quest Channel, SW Adelaide Island, was charted by an RN Hydrographic Survey Unit from *John Biscoe* in 1963 and so named because it is one league distant from Adelaide (BA, 1963, p. 31; APC, 1964, p. 3; BA chart 3577, 14.viii.1964). *League Island*, in error (BA, 1963, p. 12).

**Leal Bluff** 63°53'S 57°35'W, rising to 485 m NE of Cape Lamb, Vega Island, was called *Cerro Léal* by AAE, after Mayor Jorge Edgard Léal, of the Argentine Army, Deputy Commander of the Argentine station “*Esperanza*” in 1947, and Commander of “*General San Martín*”, 1953–54 (Argentina. IAA map, [1959c]); following survey by FIDS from “*Hope Bay*”, 1958–61, named *Leal Bluff* (APC, 1964, p. 3; BAS 250 sheet SP 21–22/13, 1–DOS 1974). *Cerro Rodríguez Argumedo*, so called by AAE after an Argentine army officer who died in the Antarctic (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter R).

*Léal, Cerro*: see Leal Bluff.

*Leathwaite, Estrecho (de), Strait*: see Lewthwaite Strait.

**Leay Glacier** 65°11'S 63°57'W, flowing NNW into Girard Bay, Graham Coast, was roughly mapped by FAE, 1908–10, in 1909; following air photography by FIDASE, 1956–57, was named after Mrs Derek Searle (*née* Petra Leay) (b. 1928), Map Curator, DOS, 1953–59; Senior Map Officer, BAS, 1984–88 (*Mount Searle*, q.v.) (APC, 1959a, p. 8; BA chart 3572, 12.viii.1960). *Levy [sic] Glacier* (BA, 1974, p. 190).

*Le Bland, Cape*: see Leblond, Cape.

*Leblond, Cabo, Cap*: see Leblond, Cape.

**Leblond, Cape** 66°04'S 66°36'W, NE point of *Lavoisier Island* (q.v.), Biscoe Islands, and SW entrance point of Pendleton Strait, was charted by FAE, 1908–10, in 1909 and named *Cap Leblond*, after M. Leblond, Mayor of Rouen and President of the Norman Geographical Society, who was with the reception committee at Rouen to meet the expedition on its return to France (Charcot, [1911b], p. 307–08) (Charcot, 1912, Pl. 1). *Cape Leblond* (BA chart 3175, 9.x.1914; APC, 1955, p. 13; DCS 601 sheet 66 66, 1955; BA chart 3571, 14.vii.1961). *Kapp Leblond* (HA chart, 1927). *Cape Le Bland [sic]* (USAAF chart 1762, 1946). *Cape Le Blond* (USHO chart 6653, 1946). *Cabo Le Blond* (Chile. DNH chart LII, 1947). The cape was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57. *Cabo Leblond* (Chile. DNH chart 1502, 1962; IHA, 1974, p. 180). *Punta Florida*, so called by AAE after the Argentine victory in the battle of Florida (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter F).

*Leblond, Kapp*: see Leblond, Cape.

**Lechner, Mount** 83°14'S 50°55'W, highest mountain (2 030 m) in Forrestal Range, Pensacola Mountains, SW of Lexington Table, was photographed from the air by USN in 1964 and surveyed from the ground by USGS, 1965–66; named after Major Ralph C. Lechner, US Army, airlift co-ordinator on the staff of Commander, US Naval Support Force, Antarctica, 1964–66 (USGS sheet SU 21–25/14, 1969; APC, 1974, p. 5).

**Lecointe Island** 64°16'S 62°03'W, on SE side of Freud Passage, Brabant Island, was roughly charted as a probable island by BeAE in January 1898, when its NE point was called *Cap Kaiser* (*Cape Kaiser*, q.v.) (Lecointe, 1903, Carte 5) and also labelled *Île Harry* (*Harry Island*, q.v.) (Lecointe, 1905, Pl. 4 following p. 110); further charted by FAE, 1903–05, when its insularity was confirmed; called *Kaiser Island* by BAE, 1920–22, probably following the usage of whalers (Lester, 1920–22b, p. 8; Bagshawe, 1939, p. 192). *Isla Alice*, so called by CAE, 1947, after Alice Ingeborg Wilson, wife of Capt. (F) Ernesto González Navarrete, commanding the CAE frigate *Iquique* (Chile. DNH chart LI, 1947; IHA, 1974, p. 24). *Isla Kaiser* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 262; Pierrou, 1970, p. 455). Following survey by FIDS from *Norsel* in April 1955, the island was renamed *Lecointe Island* after Georges Lecointe (b. 1869), Second-in-command and surveyor of BeAE, who made the first survey of Gerlache Strait; member of the Commission de la *Belgica* appointed in December 1899 (APC, 1958, p. 5; BA chart 3566, 16.x.1959).

*Lacroix, Monte, Mount*: see Lacroix, Mount.

*Lécuyer Point*: see Lécuyer Point.

**Lécuyer Point** 64°50'S 63°31'W, SE entrance point of Port Lockroy, Wiencke Island, was charted by FAE, 1903–05, and named *Pointe Lécuyer* after M. Lécuyer, a supporter of the expedition (Charcot, 1906b, p. 472; 1908, map p. 102); further charted by DI in 1927. *Lécuyer Point* (BA chart 3213, 14.i.1929; 25.iv.1952; APC, 1955, p. 13). *Lécuyer [sic] Point* (USHO, 1943, p. 131; BA chart 3213, 1945). The point was

- surveyed by FIDS from "Port Lockroy" in 1944. *Punta Lecuyer* (Chile. DNH chart 510, 1947; Pierrou, 1970, p. 474; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 180). The point was recharted by an RN Hydrographic Survey Unit in 1951. *Punta Lockroy* (Argentina. MM chart 106a, 1954). *Lecuyer* [sic] *Point* (USHO, 1956, p. 29).
- Leda Ridge** 70°52'S 68°32'W, running NE-SW on the W side of Ganymede Heights, E of Jupiter Glacier, 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 70 68, 1960; Elliott, 1974, Fig. 1, p. 87); following geological work in the area by BAS, 1983-84, named after Leda, a satellite of Jupiter, in association with the glacier (APC, 1986, p. 3).
- Le(é)cuyer, Pointe, Punta*: see Lécuyer Point.
- Leek, Mount** 75°40'S 68°31'W, NE-most of the *Hauberg Mountains* (q.v.), rising to c. 1 100 m, was named after Gouke M. Leek, USARP glaciologist, "Byrd Station", 1965-66 (USGS sketch map Ellsworth Land-Palmer Land, 1969; APC, 1975, p. 4; BAS 500P sheet SS 17-20/SE, 1-DOS 1981).
- Lee, Monte*: see Lee, Mount.
- Lee, Mount** 71°36'S 74°06'W, rising to c. 500 m between Brahm's Inlet and Verdi Inlet, Beethoven Peninsula, Alexander Island, was seen from the air by RARE, 3 December 1947, very roughly mapped and named *Mount Lee* ([in c. 71°15'S 75°40'W] Ronne, 1948b, map p. 356; [in c. 71°27'S 74°35'W] APC, 1961, p. 3; DOS 710 sheet 14, 1963; Searle, 1963, end map; [correctly positioned from USLANDSAT imagery of January 1973] BAS 250P sheet SR 17-18/15,16, 1-DOS 1974; APC, 1977, p. 20) or *Mount Paul Lee* (Ronne, 1948b, p. 385), after Rear-Adm. Paul F. Lee, USN, Chief of the Office of Naval Research in 1947, who authorized naval support for RARE; further mapped by FIDS in 1959 from RARE air photographs. *Monte Lee* (Zavatti, 1958, Tav. 12-13). *Gora Li* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 24).
- Leethwaite, Détroit de*: see Lewthwaite Strait.
- LeFeuvre Scarp** 69°21'S 63°18'W, rising to c. 800 m on N side of Bingham Glacier, Wilkins Coast, was surveyed from the ground by FIDS from "Stonington Island", 14 August 1947, and photographed from the air by RARE, 22 December 1947; further surveyed, with improved delineation from RARE air photographs, by FIDS from "Stonington Island" in January 1962; named after Charles Frank LeFeuvre (b. 1928), radio operator, RSIGYE, Halley, 1956-57 (as Sergt, RCS); FIDS, Signy, 1959-60, "Horseshoe Island" and "Stonington Island", 1960-61; South Georgia Biological Expedition, 1961-62; BAS, "Hope Bay", 1963-64 (APC, 1962, p. 19; DOS sheet W 69 62, 1963). *Le Feuvre Scarp* (USGS sketch map Palmer Land (North Part), 1979).
- Lefèvre Point** 64°50'S 63°32'W, N coast of Doumer Island, Palmer Archipelago, was charted by FAE, 1903-05, and named *Pointe Lefèvre-Utile* after M. Lefèvre-Utile, a supporter of the expedition (Charcot, 1906b, p. 472; 1912, Pl. 1); surveyed by FIDS from "Port Lockroy" in 1944. *Punta Lefèvre-Utile* (Argentina. MM chart 106, 1949; [incorrectly referring to a feature 2 km to W] Argentina. MM chart 106a, 1954; [correctly indicated] Pierrou, 1970, p. 474). *Lefèvre-Utile Point* (USBGN, 1951, p. 31; APC, 1955, p. 13). *Lefèvre Point* (APC, 1960, p. 5). *Lefevre-Utilie* [sic] *Point* (USHO chart 6693, 1967).
- Lefevre-Utile, Point(e), Punta*: see Lefèvre Point.
- Lefevre-Utilie Point*: see Lefèvre Point.

*Legopil, Capo*: see Legoupil, Cape.

*Legoupil (Le Goupil), Cabo*: see Legoupil, Cape.

*Legoupil (Le Goupil), Cap*: see Coupvent Point or Legoupil, Cape.

**Legoupil, Cape** 63°19'S 57°54'W, NE entrance point of Huon Bay, Trinity Peninsula, terminating in *Schmidt Peninsula* (q.v.), was charted by FAE, 1837-40, on 27-28 February 1838. The name *Cap Huon* (*Huon Bay*, q.v.) was originally applied to the present feature, the W-most mainland point sighted in approaches to the coast on the above days (d'Urville, 1838, map facing p. 1170), and the name of Goupil was applied to *Coupvent Point* (q.v.) after Ernest-Auguste Goupil (1814-1840), artist aboard the expedition ship *Zélée*, who died at Hobart, Tasmania, during the voyage. Subsequently the name of Goupil (or Le Goupil) was applied to the present feature and, although historically incorrect, this application has been retained. Prior to 1948 synonyms may refer to Coupvent Point, but after that date all synonyms refer to the present feature. *Cabo Goupil* (Spain. DH chart 458, 1861). *Cabo Legoupil* (Riso Patron S., 1908, end map; Chile. DNH chart L, 1947; Pierrou, 1970, p. 474; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 180). *Cap Goupil* (Charcot, 1912, Pl. 1). *Cape Goupil* (USHO, 1943, p. 109). *Cape Legoupil* (BA chart 3205, 1945; 23.ix.1949; APC, 1955, p. 13; BA chart 3205, 23.xi.1962; BAS 250 sheet SP 21-22/13, 1-DOS 1974). The cape was surveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay", 1945-47. *Cape Goupil (Cape Legoupil)* (USAAF chart 1737, 1946). *Rocas Periodista Serrano*, referring to a rock outcrop at the end of the cape after a journalist on CAE, 1947-48 (Chile. IGM, 1948a, sketch panorama following p. 56). The Chilean station "*General Bernardo O'Higgins*" or "*O'Higgins*", named after the first President of Chile (*Antarctic Peninsula*, q.v.), was established on Schmidt Peninsula, 18 February 1948, and manned by army personnel; also known from February 1957 as "*Luis Risopatron*" after Luis Riso Patron S., Chilean geographer; partially destroyed by fire, and subsequently rebuilt, 27 November 1957 and March 1958. The station has been continuously occupied to date. *Cabo Le Goupil* (Argentina. MM chart 103, 1949). *Cap Le Goupil* (France. SHM, 1954, p. 47). *Kap Legoupil* (Kosack, 1955a, p. 215). The cape was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956-57. *Capo Legopil* [sic] (Zavatti, 1958, Tav. 12-13). *Kaap Legoupil* (Knapp, 1958, p. 578). *Mys Legupil* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). "*General Bernardo O'Higgins*" (USHO, 1962, p. 140; BAS 250 sheet SP 21-22/13, 1-DOS 1974). The Chilean refuges, called "*Coronel Videla*" and "*Rancagua*" (after the Chilean ship), in the vicinity of the cape, were listed as in use in March 1962. "*Base O'Higgins*" (Halpern, 1964, p. 334). "*Base Militar Bernardo O'Higgins*" (Chile. IGM map 5, 1966). "*Kheneral'-Bernardo-O'Khiggins*" (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 24). *Mys Legupi* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 24). "*Base Bernardo O'Higgins*" (González-Ferrán and others, 1971, p. 5). "*Base General Bernardo O'Higgins*" (Chile. IGM map 6000-5300, 1972). "*Station Bernardo O'Higgins*" (Dalziel, 1972, p. 55). "*Base Antártica Bernardo O'Higgins*" (Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 255). "*General Bernardo O'Higgins Station*" (BA, 1974, p. 178). *Punta Legoupil*, as rejected form (Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 180).

*Legoupil, Ka(a)p(p), Punta*: see Legoupil, Cape.

*Legru, Cabo*: see Syrezol Rocks.

*Legru, Cap*: see Martins Head.

**Legru Bay** 62°10'S 58°12'W, between Martins Head and Cinder Spur, King George Island. The name *Cap Legru* was applied



by FAE, 1908–10, in December 1909 both to the feature later identified as *Martins Head* (q.v.) and to a feature between Martins Head and *Syrezol Rocks* (q.v.), probably after a supporter of the expedition. Following air photography by FIDASE and ground survey by FIDS, 1957–59, and in order to preserve FAE's original naming in the area, the name of Legru was re-applied to the present feature (APC, 1960, p. 5; BA chart 1774, 14.ix.1962).

*Legru, Cape*, see Syrezol Rocks.

*Leguillon, Cabo*: see Leguillou, Cape.

*Leguillon, Cabo, Cap*: see Leguillou, Cape.

**Leguillou, Cape** 63°32'S 59°50'W, N point of Tower Island, Palmer Archipelago, was roughly charted by FAE, 1837–40, on 3 March 1838 and named *Cap Leguillou* after Elie-Jean-François Le Guillou (b. 1806), surgeon in the expedition ship *Zélee* (d'Urville, 1838, map following p. 1170; Vincendon-Dumoulin, atlas, 1847, Pl. 8). *Cabo Leguillon* [sic] (Spain. DH chart 458, 1861). *Cape Leguillou* (BA chart 1238, iii.1901; APC, 1955, p. 13; BA chart 3205, 23.xi.1962). *Cabo Leguillou* (Chile. DNH chart LI, 1947; Pierrou, 1970, p. 475; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 180). The cape was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57.

*Legupi* (l'), *Mys*: see Legoupil, Cape.

*Lehaie, Cabo*: see Hulot Peninsula or Lehaie Point.

*Lehaie, Cape*: see Lehaie Point.

**Lehaie Point** 64°30'S 62°47'W, SW point of Hulot Peninsula, Brabant Island, was roughly charted by BeAE in February 1898, and named *Cap Houzeau de Lehaie* after M. Houzeau de Lehaie, a supporter of the expedition (Lecointe, map, 1899; Gerlache, 1900b, p. 521). *Cape Houzeau de Lehaie* (Cook, 1900, map p. xx). *Cap Houzeau de Lehaie* (Lecointe, 1903, Carte 5). *Cape Houzeau de Lehaie* (USHO, 1943, p. 118). *Cabo Houzeau de Lehaie* (Argentina. MM chart 106, 1949; Pierrou, 1970, p. 431). *Cape Lehaie* (USHO, 1956, p. 21). The point was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57. *Lehaie Point* (APC, 1960, p. 5; BA chart 3566, 25.viii.1961). *Cabo Lehaie* ([referring to W point of peninsula] Chile. DNH chart 1501, 1962; [referring to SW point of peninsula] IHA, 1974, p. 181). *Punta Lehaie, Cabo Houzeau*, as rejected forms (Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 179, 181).

*Lehaie, Punta*: see Lehaie Point.

*Le Ha(à)vre, Chaîne, Fjellene, Massif, Montes, Range*: see Havre Mountains.

*Lehrke, Bahía, Bay, Ensenada*: see Lehrke Inlet.

**Lehrke Inlet** 70°49'S 61°45'W, between Cape Boggs and Cape Sharbonneau, Black Coast, was photographed from the air and roughly surveyed from the ground by USAS in December 1940; named *Lehrke Bay* after Lester Lehrke, boatswain's mate in the expedition ship *USS Bear*, who joined the "East Base" party ([in c. 70°45'S 61°35'W] USAAF chart [LR-74], 1942; Ronne, 1949, map p. 249); further surveyed by FIDS-RARE from "Stonington Island" in November 1947 and shown to be narrower than first reported, *Cape Sharbonneau* (q.v.) having been originally mapped as an island off Mount Hill. *Bahía Lehrke* (Argentina. MM chart 110, 1949; Pierrou, 1970, p. 475). *Lehrke Inlet* (APC, 1955, p. 13; DCS 601 sheet 70 60, 1955; BAS sheet SR 19–20/12, 1–DOS 1976). *Zaliv Lerke* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). *Ensenada Lehrke* (Chile. DNH, 1962, p. 229; IHA, 1974, p. 181). *Ledyanoy Zaliv Lerke* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 24). The inlet was photographed from the air by USN in 1966 and resurveyed from the ground by BAS from "Stonington Island" in 1973. *Lewike* [sic] *Inlet* (BA, 1974, p. 218).

*Leih, Puerto*: see Leith Cove.

**Leininger, Cape** 66°43'S 64°04'W, NW of Cape Robinson, Cabinet Inlet, Foyn Coast, was photographed from the air by RARE in 1947 and so called after Cdr J. A. Leininger, USNR (*Leininger Peak*, q.v.) (Ronne, 1949, map p. 230). *Cabo Muñoz*, probably referring to this feature, after Comodoro Jorge L. Muñoz, of the Argentine Air Force (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter M).

**Leininger Peak** 70°36'S 62°16'W, rising to 1 325 m at base of Eielson Peninsula, Wilkins Coast, was probably first seen from the ground by USAS in December 1940; photographed from the air by RARE in 1947 and surveyed from the ground by FIDS-RARE from "Stonington Island" in January 1948; named after Cdr Joseph A. Leininger, USNR, who devised plans for the loading of cargo and alterations in the RARE ship *Port of Beaumont* (APC, 1955, p. 13; DCS 601 sheet 70 62, 1955; BAS 250 sheet SR 19–20/12, 1–DOS 1976). *Gora Layninger-Pik* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). *Pik Layninger* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 24). The peak was photographed from the air by USN in 1966 and resurveyed from the ground by BAS from "Stonington Island" in 1973.

*Leipzig I., Island, -øen, Ostrov*: see Nelson Island.

*Leith, Bahía*: see Inverleith Harbour.

**Leith Cove** 64°52'S 62°48'W, E side of Paradise Harbour, Danco Coast, was charted by Ferguson, 1913–14, and named *Leith Harbour* after Leith, Scotland, the home port of the whaling company of Messrs Salvesen and Co. (Ferguson, 1921, p. 29). *Leith Harbor* (USHO, 1943, p. 125). *Puerto Leith* (Argentina. MM chart 106, 1949; Pierrou, 1970, p. 477; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 181). The cove was photographed from the air by FIDASE and surveyed from the ground by FIDS from "Danco Island", 1956–58. *Leith Cove* (APC, 1960, p. 5; BA chart 3566, 25.viii.1961). *Puerto Leih* [sic] (Chile. IGM map 9, 1966). [Leith Harbour, South Georgia, is also named after Leith, Scotland (Hattersley-Smith, 1980b, p. 55).]

*Leith H.*: see Inverleith Harbour.

*Leith Harbo(u)r, Puerto*: see Inverleith Harbour or Leith Cove.

*Leithwaite Strait*: see Lewthwaite Strait.

**Lekander Nunatak** 85°04'S 64°26'W, rising to 1 815 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 Bryant A. Lekander, USN, cook, "South Pole Station", winter 1960 (USGS sheet SV 11–20/8\*, 1968; APC, 1974, p. 5).

*Leksington-Teybl, Gora*: see Lexington Table.

*Lemaire, Canal(e) (de) (di)*: see Lemaire Channel.

**Lemaire Channel** 65°05'S 63°59'W, running from NE, between Splitwind Island and False Cape Renard, to SW, between Roullin Point and Cape Cloos, and separating Booth Island from Graham Coast, was sighted by GAE, 1873–74, in 1874; first navigated and roughly charted by BeAE, 12 February 1898, and named *Chenal Lemaire* after Capt. Charles Lemaire, Belgian explorer of the Congo, who helped with the organization of BeAE (Lecointe, map, 1899). *Lemaire Strait* (Cook, 1900, map p. xx). *Chenal de Lemaire* (Lecointe, 1900a, map facing p. 132; 1903, Carte 5). *Lemaire Channel* (Arcowski, 1901b, map facing p. 464; BA, 1930, p. 85; chart 3196, 12.xi.1948; APC, 1955, p. 13; DOS 610 sheet W 65 64, 1959; BA chart 3572, 12.viii.1960). *Canale di Lemaire* (Gerlache, 1902a). *Canal Lemaire* (Nordenskjöld and others, [1904c], map p. 232–33; Rymill and others, 1943, map facing p. 96; Pierrou, 1970, p. 477; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 181).

- Lemaire Kanal* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904*b*, Vol. 2, first end map). *Lemaire Kanal* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904*a*, Del. 1, end map). The channel was further charted by FAE, 1903–05, in 1904. *Estrecho de Lemaire* (Riso Patron S., 1908, p. 10). *Canal de Lemaire*, *Canal de Lemiare* [*sic*] (Gourdon, [1910], p. 132, 136). *Lemaire Channel* (ICRD, 1920, map following p. iv). The channel was recharted by BGLE in 1935, when it was shown as extending SW to Duseberg Buttress (Rymill, 1938*a*, map facing p. 400). *Détroit de Lemaire* (France. SHM, 1937, p. 407). *Estrecho Lemaire* (Chile. DNH chart LI, 1947). *Lemaire* (France. SHM, 1954, p. 48). The channel was photographed from the air by FIDASE and recharted by FIDS–RN, 1956–58. *Le Maire Kanaal* (Knapp, 1958, p. 578).
- Lemaire Channel*: see Bryde Channel or Penola Strait.
- Lemaire, Chenal (de), Détroit de, Estrecho (de)*: see Lemaire Channel.
- Lemaire, Fondeadero* 65°03'S 63°54'W, on E side of Lemaire Channel NE of Loubat Point, Graham Coast, was so called by AAE in association with the channel (Argentina. MM chart NU, 1954; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 181). *Puerto Lemaire* (Argentina. MM, 1957*a*, p. 138; Pierrou, 1970, p. 478).
- Lemaire Glacier* 64°49'S 62°52'W, ice formation along SE coast of Lemaire Island, was so called by BAE, 1920–22 (Lester, 1920–22*a*, p. 30).
- Lemaire, Île, -Insel, Isla*: see Lemaire Island.
- Lemaire Island** 64°49'S 62°57'W, forming N side of Paradise Harbour, Danco Coast, was roughly charted by BeAE, 10–11 February 1898, and named *Île Lemaire*, after Capt. C. Lemaire (*Lemaire Channel*, q.v.) (Lecoite, map, 1899; 1900*a*, map facing p. 132). *Lemaire Island* (Cook, 1900, map p. xx; BA chart 3205, 1.vi.1901; 25.iii.1937; APC, 1955, p. 13; BA chart 3566, 16.x.1959). *Lemaire-Insel* (Cook, 1903, map following p. x). *Lemaire's Ön* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904*a*, Del. 1, end map). *Isla Lemaire* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904–05, Tomo 1, end map; Pierrou, 1970, p. 477; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 182). The island was further charted by BAE, 1920–22 (Bagshawe, 1921–22*a*, Vol. 4, p. 192). *Lemaire Ö* (HA chart, 1928). *Lemaireön* (Frödin, 1956, p. 97). The island was photographed from the air by FIDASE and surveyed from the ground by FIDS from "Danco Island", 1956–58. *Bryde Island* (q.v.), in error (USAF chart 1762, 1959).
- Lemaire Island*: see Useful Island.
- Lemaire Kana(a)l*: see Lemaire Channel.
- Lemaire Ö, -ön*: see Lemaire Island.
- Lemaire Point*: see Muñoz Point.
- Lemaire, Puerto*: see Lemaire, Fondeadero.
- Lemaire Channel, Kanal*: see Lemaire Channel.
- Lemaire's Ön*: see Lemaire Island.
- Lemaire Strait*: see Lemaire Channel.
- Le(-)May, Catena, Khrebet*: see LeMay Range.
- LeMay Mountain Range, Mountains*: see LeMay Range.
- LeMay Range** 71°01'S 69°24'W, running N–S from Snick Pass to Uranus Glacier, E Alexander Island, rising to c. 2 000 m and including Stellar Crests and Grikurov Ridge, was very roughly positioned by BGLE in 1936–37 (Stephenson, 1940, map facing p. 232); photographed from the air by RARE, 3 December 1947, and called *U.S. Army Range* (AGS map, 1948); later named *Le May Range* after Gen. Curtis Emerson LeMay, USAF (1906–90), in 1947 Head, Office of Research and Development, USAAF, which furnished equipment for RARE; Chief of Staff, USAF, 1961–65 (Ronne, 1948*b*, map p. 356). *Le May Mountains* (Ronne, 1948*c*, map p. 198). *Army Range*, as rejected name (USBGN, 1949, p. 35). *LeMay Mountain Range* (Ronne, 1949, p. 290). *LeMay Range* (Ronne, 1949, end map; APC, 1962, p. 19; BAS 250P sheet SR 19–20/9, 1–DOS 1978). *Le May Range*, referring to *Mimas Peak*, *Titan Nunatak* (q.v.) and other summits in this vicinity (USHO chart 6638, 1956). *Catena Le May* (Zavatti, 1958, Tav. 12–13). The range was mapped from RARE air photographs by FIDS in 1959. *Khrebet Le-May* ([referring to mountains in c. 72°00'S 70°30'W] Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961; [correctly shown] Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 24). *Lemay Range* (APC, 1961, p. 3; DOS 710 sheet 14, 1963; Searle, 1963, Pl. 1 facing p. 160; BAS 250P sheets SR 19–20/13 and 14, 1–DOS 1974). *LeMay Mountains* (King, 1964, p. 60).
- Le Mayre de Villers, Islas*: see Vedel Islands.
- Lemiare, Canal de*: see Lemaire Channel.
- Lemire de Villers, Port** 65°07'S 64°14'W, anchorage off one of the *Vedel Islands* (q.v.), Wilhelm Archipelago, was charted by FAE, 1903–05, and so called after Charles Lemire de Villers, French administrator and statesman; President, Société de Géographie de Paris, 1906–08 (Charcot, 1906*b*, p. 476; Matha and Rey, 1911, Pl. 3). His name was later applied to the island or to the island group. *Île Le Myre de Vilers* [*sic*] (Charcot, 1912, Pl. 3). *Port Le Myre de Vilers* (Charcot, 1912, Pl. 4; Bongrain, 1914, vue 16 following p. 60). *Le Myre de Vilers* (USHO, 1943, p. 137). *Islote Le Myre de Vilers* (Argentina. MM chart 107, 1949). *Islote Vilers* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 289).
- Le Myre de Vilers, Île*: see Lemire de Villers, Port.
- Le(-)Myre(-)de(-)Villers, Îlots, Islands*: see Vedel Islands.
- Le Myre de Vilers, Islote, Port*: see Le Mire de Villers, Port.
- Lengua, Punta*: see Duclaux Point or Spit Point.
- Lenie Passage** 64°44'S 64°23'W, between Gossler Islands and Stayaway Skerries to NE and Joubin Islands to SW, off SW Anvers Island, was charted from HMS *Endurance*, 1969–71; further charted from US RV *Hero* in 1973 and named after the ship's Master, Capt. Pieter J. Lenie (APC, 1975, p. 4; BA, 1976, p. 2; BAS 250P sheet SQ 19–20/3, 1–DOS 1979).
- Lenies Rock** 61°29'S 55°39'W, near W end of Gibbs Island on S coast, was so called by USARP geologists from RV *Hero* after Capt. P. J. Lenie, Master (*Lenie Passage*, q.v.) (Croxall and Kirkwood, 1979, Map 17.2).
- Leniz Point, Punta*: see Barbaro Point.
- Lennon Glacier** 69°12'S 71°59'W, flowing SW into the outer part of Lazarev Bay, N Alexander Island, following ground surveys by BAS from "Fossil Bluff", 1975–76, was named after Peter Wilfred Lennon (b. 1950), BAS glaciologist, 1974–78, who worked on Alexander Island, 1974–76 (APC, 1980, p. 4).
- Lens Peak** 66°09'S 65°24'W, rising to c. 500 m on S side of Høltedahl Bay, Graham Coast, was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57, and so named in association with the names of pioneers of research on snow-blindness and design of snow goggles grouped in this area (APC, 1960, p. 5).
- Lent Islands, Islas*: see Detaille Island.
- Lenton Bluff** 79°00'S 28°13'W, rising to c. 600 m and marking NE side of the mouth of Jeffries Glacier, Theron Mountains, was surveyed by TAE from "Shackleton", 1956–57, and named after R. A. Lenton (*Lenton Point*, q.v.) (APC, 1962, p. 19; DOS 610 sheet W 79 28/30, 1963).
- Lenton Point** 60°44'S 45°36'W, NE side of Clowes Bay, Signy Island, was surveyed by FIDS in 1947 and named after Ralph

Anthony Lenton (1923–86), FIDS radio operator, Signy, 1947–48, who assisted with the survey and biological work; radio operator, “Admiralty Bay”, 1948–50; Base Leader, “Deception Island”, 1951–52, “Port Lockroy”, 1952–53, Faraday, 1954–55; with TAE as Deputy-Leader of the advance party, “Shackleton”, 1955–56, and as station carpenter and as radio operator on the trans-polar journey, 1956–58 (APC, 1955, p. 13; Matthews and Maling, 1967, map; DOS 210 Signy Island sheet, 1–DOS 1973).

**Leo, Mount** 69°30'S 66°58'W, rising to 1 270 m SE of Forster Ice Piedmont, Fallières Coast, was surveyed by BGLE in 1936–37; photographed from the air by RARE in 1947 and re-surveyed by FIDS from “Stonington Island” in November 1958; so named in reference to its shape, which resembles that of a recumbent lion (APC, 1962, p. 19; DOS 610 sheet W 69 66, 1963).

*Leon*: see Lion Island.

**Leonardo Glacier** 64°42'S 61°53'W, flowing W into Plata Passage, between Lana Point and Sadler Point, 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 Leonardo da Vinci (1452–1519), Italian artist, musician, architect and the first aeronautical scientist (APC, 1960, p. 5; BA chart 3566, 25.viii.1961).

*León, Glacier*: see Lion Glacier.

*Léonie, Île, Isla*: see Léonie Island.

**Léonie Island** 67°36'S 68°21'W, largest and W-most of the *Léonie Islands* (q.v.), rising to 495 m, was charted by FAE, 1908–10, in January 1909 and named *Isla Leoni* [sic] (Gourdon, [1910], p. 129) or *Île Léonie* from a woman's name (Charcot, 1912, Pl. 1 and Carte 2). *Léonie Öya* (HA chart, 1927). The island was further charted by BGLE in February 1936. *Léonie Island* (Fleming and others, 1938, p. 524; BA 1956, p. 77; APC, 1959a, p. 8; BA chart 3571, 14.vii.1961). *Léonie Islet* (DCS 601 sheet 67 68, 1954; APC, 1955, p. 13). *Isla Léonie* (Chile. DNH, 1962, p. 196).

**Léonie Islands** 67°36'S 68°17'W, including *Léonie Island* (q.v.), Anchorage Island, Lagoon Island and Limpet Island in entrance of Ryder Bay, SE Adelaide Island, were charted by FAE, 1908–10, in January 1909 and further charted by BGLE in February 1936, when the name of the largest island was also applied to the whole group (Rymill, 1938a, map facing p. 496; APC, 1955, p. 13; BAS 250P sheet SQ 19–20/4 (Ext.), 1–DOS 1978; BA chart 3462, 11.i.1980). *Islas Léonie* (Rymill and others, 1943, map facing p. 272; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 182). *Léonie Islets* (BA, 1948, p. 211; chart 3196, 12.xi.1948). The islands were further surveyed by FIDS from “Stonington Island”, 1948–50, and charted by an RN Hydrographic Survey Unit from HMS *Endurance*, 1976–77.

*Léonie, Islas*: see Léonie Islands.

*Léonie Islet*: see Léonie Island.

*Léonie Islets*: see Léonie Islands.

*Léonie Öya*: see Léonie Island.

*Leoni, Isla*: see Léonie Island.

*León, Isla*: see Lion Island.

*León, Seno*: see Lion Sound.

*León, Ventisquero*: see Lion Glacier.

*Leonville, Punta*: see Liouville Point.

Leopard Cove 61°14'S 54°11'W, NE of Chinstrap Cove, Clarence Island, was so called by JSEEIG after the leopard seal (Highton in Furse, 1979, p. 143).

*Léopard, Île du, Isla*: see Leopard Island.

**Leopard Island** 65°15'S 64°18'W, one of the *Argentine Islands* (q.v.), Graham Coast, forming the NW entrance point of Black Island Channel, was surveyed by BGLE in 1935 and so named because a leopard seal (*Hydrurga leptonyx*) was killed there (Rymill, 1938b; BA chart 3213, 7.ii.1947; APC, 1955, p. 13; DOS 210 Argentine Islands sheet, 1964). *Isla Leopard* (Rymill and others, 1943, map facing p. 72). *Île du Léopard* (Rouch, 1944, map p. 11). *Isla Leopardo* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 291; Pierrou, 1970, p. 480; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 182).

*Leopardo, Bajo (Fondo), Banco*: see Sea Leopard Patch.

Leopardo, Isla 64°07'S 60°56'W, off Cierva Cove, Danco Coast, was so called after the leopard seal (Di Lena, 1956, map p. 95). *Islote Kay*, after Tte Coronel Jorge C. Kay, of the Argentine Marines (Argentina. MM chart 128, 1957; Pierrou, 1970, p. 456). *Islote Silva*, so called by CAE, 1947, probably after Mayor R. Silva M. (*Isla Silva*, q.v.) (Chile. DNH chart 1500, 1962; IHA, 1974, p. 260).

*Leopardo, Isla*: see Leopard Island.

Leopardo, Islote 64°21'S 62°54'W, on SE side of Omicron Islands, *Melchior Islands* (q.v.), Dallmann Bay, was so called because of the sighting of a number of leopard seals there (Argentina. IGM map, 1948; Pierrou, 1970, p. 480).

*Leopardo Marino, Manchón*: see Sea Leopard Patch.

*Leopol'da, Bereg*: see Luitpold Coast.

*Leopold Coast, Costa, Kust, Land*: see Luitpold Coast.

*Leopoldo, Costa, Tierra*: see Luitpold Coast.

*Lepeyrère, Baie de*: see Lapeyrère Bay.

**Leppard Glacier** 65°57'S 62°57'W, flowing E into Scar Inlet, Oscar II Coast, was partially photographed from the air by Wilkins, 20 December 1928 (Wilkins, 1929, Fig. 25, p. 365); surveyed by FIDS from “Hope Bay” in October 1955 and identified as the feature called by Wilkins on his outward flight *Crane Channel*, the name of Crane being applied by him on his return flight to *Crane Glacier* (q.v.). *Richthofen Valley*, in error (*Richthofen Pass*, q.v.) (USBGN, 1947, p. 219). The feature was renamed *Leppard Glacier* after Norman Arthur George Leppard (b. 1932), FIDS surveyor, “Hope Bay”, 1954–56; South Shetland Islands, summers 1957–58, 1958–59 (APC, 1958, p. 5; BA chart 3570, 29.ix.1961).

**Lepus, Mount** 70°39'S 67°11'W, rising to 900 m between Bertram Glacier and Millett Glacier, George VI Sound, following surveys by BAS, 1962–72, was named after the constellation Lepus, in association with similar names in this area (APC, 1977, p. 20; USGS sketch map Palmer Land (North Part), 1979; BAS 250P sheet SR 19–20/10, 2–DOS 1984).

*Lerchenfeld, Glacier*: see Lerchenfeld Glacier.

**Lerchenfeld Glacier** 77°55'S 34°15'W, flowing NW between Bertram Nunatak and Littlewood Nunataks into Vahsel Bay, Luitpold Coast, was roughly mapped in c. 77°50'S 34°50'W by GAE, 1911–12, and named *Graf Lerchenfeld Gletscher*, after Count Hugo von und zu Lerchenfeld-Köfering (1843–1925), a supporter of the expedition (Przybyllok, 1913, map p. 3). *Lerchenfeld Glacier* (Stanford, chart, [1923]; [in c. 78°00'S 34°00'W] NGS map, 1957b; BA chart 3176, 15.i.1971; [correctly indicated] APC, 1982, p. 3). *Lerchenfeld* [sic] *Glacier* (USAAF chart [LR-74], 1942). *Graf Lerchenfeld Glacier*, as rejected form (USBGN, 1949, p. 35). *Lednik Lerkhenfel'd* (Baranov and others, 1954, map p. 283). *Lerchenfeldüv Ledovec* (Bártl, 1958, map facing p. 144). *Lednik Lerkhenfel'da* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). *Glaciar Lerchenfeld* (Argentina. IGM map, 1966). The glacier was delineated from USLANDSAT imagery of 27 January 1973.

*Lerchenfeldův Ledovec*: see Lerchenfeld Glacier.

*Lerchenfeld Glacier*: see Lerchenfeld Glacier.

*Lerke*, (*Ledyanoy*) *Zaliv*: see Lehrke Inlet.

*Lerkhenfel'd(a)*, *Lednik*: see Lerchenfeld Glacier.

*Lermanda*, *Punta*: see Doctor Lermanda, Punta.

*Leroux*, *Bahía*: see Leroux Bay.

*Leroux*, *Baie*: see Bigo Bay or Leroux Bay.

**Leroux Bay** 65°37'S 64°19'W, between Takaki Promontory and Chavez Island, Graham Coast. Following survey by FAE, 1903–05, the name *Baie Leroux*, after Capt. (F) Leroux of the Argentina Navy, was applied to an ill-defined indentation in the coast S of Lahille Island (Charcot 1906a, map facing p. 316; Matha and Rey, 1911, Pl. 2); following further survey by FAE, 1908–10, applied collectively to Leroux Bay and *Bigo Bay* (q.v.) (Charcot, 1912, Pl. 3). *Leroux Bay* (BA chart 1238, ix.1908; 1916, photograph facing p. 407; [restricted to present feature] Rymill, 1938a, map facing p. 400; APC, 1955, p. 13; DOS 610 sheet W 65 64, 1959). The bay was resurveyed by BGLE in 1935–36, when its limits were defined. *Bahía Leroux* (Rymill and others, 1943, map facing p. 96; Pierrou, 1970, p. 481; Chile. IHA, 1974, p. 183). The bay was photographed from the air by FIDASE and surveyed from the ground by FIDS–RN, 1956–58. *Bukhta Leru* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961).

*Leroux Bay*: see Chiriguano Bay.

*Leru*, *Bukhta*: see Leroux Bay.

*Les Eclaireurs*, *Glacier*: see Support Force Glacier.

**Leslie Hill** 62°34'S 60°12'W, rising to c. 530 m W of Moon Bay, Livingston 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 Capt. David Leslie, Master of the American brig *Gleaner* (*Gleaner Heights*, q.v.) (APC, 1960, p. 8; DOS 610 sheet W 62 60, 1968).

*Lessaytera*, *Shel'fovyy Lednik*: see Ronne Ice Shelf.

**Lesser Antarctica**, the minor region of Antarctica lying in the sector on the Pacific Ocean side of the Transantarctic Mountains (cf. *Greater Antarctica*), including the Antarctic Peninsula, Orville Coast, Ronne Ice Shelf, Filchner Ice Shelf and Berkner Island. The name *West Antarctica* has also been used to refer more or less to the same region ([loosely for lands S of South America] Balch, 1902, p. 13; AGS, 1905, map facing p. 702; Nordenskjöld and others, 1905, p. 69; [0° through 90°W to 180°] Balch, 1909a, map facing p. 536; [for all land S of South America and the Pacific Ocean] Nordenskjöld, 1911a, p. 288; Mecking, 1928, p. 286; [on the Pacific Ocean side of the Transantarctic Mountains] USBGN, 1962b, p. 24). *Antarctis de l'Ouest* (Nordenskjöld, 1904d, p. 354). *Westantarktis*, *West-Antarktik* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904b, Vol. 1, p. 87; Vol. 2, p. 397). *Antártica Occidental* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904–05, map p. 152). *Westantar*, abbreviation proposed to avoid linguistic variations (Arctowski, 1908, p. 28). *Nordwestantarktika*, *North-west Antarctica*, referring to the Antarctic Peninsula (Nordenskjöld, 1911b, p. 72; 1911a, p. 278). *Väst Antarktika* (Nordenskjöld, 1911c, map p. 108). *West(-)Antarktika* (Nordenskjöld, 1911b, p. 66; [extending from W margin of Filchner Ice Shelf to E margin of Ross Ice Shelf] Breitfuss, 1943, Tafel 38). The division of the continent into E and W regions, based on the Greenwich meridian or other criterion, did not find general favour (e.g. Brown, 1927, p. 86; Hayes, 1928, p. 10 and end map), perhaps because of the obvious unsuitability of Balch's suggested further sub-

divisions into quadrants named *Eastern West Antarctica* (0°–90°W), etc. (Balch, 1912, p. 566–67). The concept remained useful only so long as there were extensive tracts of unknown territory between discoveries in the Antarctic Peninsula and discoveries in Ross Dependency, but it soon became apparent that authors were not applying the names *West Antarctica* and *East Antarctica* consistently. Drygalski (1930, Tafel 21) added to the confusion by publishing a map with the names *West-Antarktis* and *Ost-Antarktis* spread right across the continent, so that they could be interpreted as sectors, quadrants, hemispheres or the areas on either side of a line joining Weddell Sea and Ross Sea, although the accompanying text (p. 344) suggested that he probably meant the last definition (with the sub-Antarctic islands included within the areas). *Antarctide de l'Ouest* (Zimmermann, 1930, p. 297). *Vestantarktis* (Aagaard, 1930). *Väst-Antarktis* (Liljeqvist, 1944, p. 190). *Vest-Antarktika* (Aagaard, 1944, p. 25). *Antártida Sudamericana Occidental* (Cordovez Madariaga, 1945, p. 18). *Antártida Occidental* ([0° through 90°W to 180° including all islands] Alazraqui, 1947, p. 77; [referring to the sector claimed by Argentina between 25°W and 74°W] Schulz, 1947, map p. 11; [referring to the whole region on the Pacific Ocean side of line joining Weddell Sea and Ross Sea] Riggi, 1950, p. 8). *Península Antártica Oeste* (Sgrosso, 1948, p. 193). *Antártida del Oeste* (Martinez Moreno, 1951, p. 13). *Antartide Occidentale* (Zavatti, 1952, p. 500). *Cuadrante Sudamericano de la Antártica* (Chile. IGM, 1954b, p. 88). *Antártida Oeste* (Cordini, 1955, p. 27). *Vostochnaya Antarktida* [= eastern Antarctica] referring to the Pacific Ocean sector between 45°W and 180° (Lebedev, 1955, end map). *Zapadnaya Antarktida* [= western Antarctica], referring to Atlantic Ocean and Indian Ocean sector between 45°W and 180° through 0° (Lebedev, 1955, end map). *Západní Antarktida* (Bártl, 1958, map facing p. 144). *Andean Province*, from geological affinity with the Andes (Adie, 1961, p. 446). It was recognized that the names *West Antarctica* and *East Antarctica* are confusing to, for example, Australians and New Zealanders (Roberts, 1959); similar confusion arose over the division of the Arctic Ocean into a west and east part, with Americans and Russians understanding these terms in opposite senses (SPRI, 1955). The names *Lesser Antarctica* and *Greater Antarctica* (q.v.) were therefore proposed for the two major natural regions of Antarctica, with *Lesser Antarctica* (as defined above) constituting both stratigraphically and structurally the S extension (*via* Scotia Ridge) of the Andean mountain chain (Thiel, 1961, p. 335–36; Law, 1967, p. 158; BA, 1974, p. 19; Roberts, 1981, p. 257–59). The latter pair of names was approved for official use by APC, ANPMCA and NZAPC in 1960 (Hattersley-Smith, 1981, p. 260; APC, 1986, p. 3). *Antarctique Occidentale*, referring to Pacific Ocean side of Greenwich meridian (Cailleux, 1963, p. 2). *West (Lesser) Antarctica* (Soviet Union. AA, 1967, p. 416). *Antarktyka Zachodnia* [= west Antarctica] (Birkenmajer, 1980b, p. 88). *Western Antarctica* (Hyden and Tanner, 1981, Fig. 1, p. 531).

**Lester Cove** 64°54'S 62°35'W, between Steinheil Point and Forbes Point, forming SW arm of Andvord Bay, Danco Coast, was photographed from the air by FIDASE and surveyed from the ground by FIDS from "Danco Island", 1956–57; named after Maxime Charles Lester (1891–1957), Master Mariner, who with T. W. Bagshawe (*Bagshawe Glacier*, q.v.) wintered at Waterboat Point in 1921 on BAE, 1920–22; with DI, 1926–27, 1928–29, in *William Scoresby* (APC, 1960, p. 5; BA chart 3566, 25.viii.1961).

- Letelier, Banco 62°28'S 59°38'W, SW side of Ash Point, Greenwich Island, was so called by CAE probably after a member of the expedition (Chile. IH chart 1401, 1965).
- Lethwaite Strait*: see Lewthwaite Strait.
- Leucotón, Islote*: see Tetrad Islands.
- Levalle, Punta 62°36'S 59°52'W, S side of Moon Bay, Livingston Island, W of Renier Point, was so called by AAE after Guardiamarina [= midshipman] Nicolás Levalle, of the Argentine Navy (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter L).
- Levassor Nunatak** 63°42'S 58°07'W, rising to 550 m at W end of Cugnot Ice Piedmont, Trinity Peninsula, and on N side of Prince Gustav Channel, 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 Emile Levassor (1844–97), French engineer who, in 1891, was jointly responsible with R. Panhard (*Panhard Nunatak*, q.v.) for a motor car design on principles followed in most later developments (APC, 1964, p. 3; BAS 250 sheet SP 21–22/13, 1–DOS 1974). *Cerro Gancedo*, so called by AAE after a member of the expedition (Argentina. MD, 1978, letter G).
- Lever, Glaciar*: see Lever Glacier.
- Lever Glacier** 65°29'S 63°35'W, flowing WSW into NE arm of Beascochea Bay, Graham Coast, was sighted by FAE, 1908–10, in January 1909 (Charcot, 1912, Pl. 1); roughly surveyed in its lower part by BGLE in August 1935 (Rymill, 1938a, map facing p. 400); named after William Hulme Lever, 2nd Viscount Leverhulme of the Western Isles (1888–1949), who contributed towards the cost of BGLE (APC, 1955, p. 13; BA chart 3570, 21.ix.1957). The glacier was partially photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57. *Lednik Lever* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). *Glaciar Lever* (Chile. DNH chart 1502, 1962; IHA, 1974, p. 183).
- Lever, Lednik*: see Lever Glacier.
- Levingstone, Île*: see Livingston Island.
- Levy Glacier*: see Leay Glacier.
- Levy Island** 66°20'S 66°35'W, between Lavoisier Island and 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" in 1958; in association with the names of glaciologists grouped in this area, named after Henri Arthur Levy (b. 1913), American physical chemist who, with S. W. Peterson (*Peterson Island*, q.v.), determined the location of the hydrogen atoms in ice by neutron diffraction (APC, 1960, p. 5; BA chart 3571, 14.vii.1961).
- Lewike Inlet*: see Lehrke Inlet.
- Lewis Chain** 80°23'S 26°50'W, four nunataks aligned N–S, rising to 1 110 m and forming part of La Grange Nunataks, on W side of Gordon Glacier, Shackleton Range. Following survey by TAE in October 1957, the name *Mount Lewis* was applied to the S-most and highest nunatak, after Squadron Ldr (later Group Capt.) John Harding Lewis, RAF (1922–90), Senior Pilot with RAF contingent, TAE, 1956–58, who accompanied by Flight Lieut. G. M. Haslop (*Mount Haslop*, q.v.) made the first trans-Antarctic flight in a single-engine aircraft (DHC-3 Otter), 6–7 January 1958, a distance of c. 2 250 km from "South Ice" to "Scott Base", McMurdo Sound in 11 hours; Senior Pilot with FIDS, 1949–50 (*Lewis Peaks*, q.v.) (APC, 1962, p. 19; DOS sheet W 80 24/26, 1963). Following further survey by BAS from Halley, 1968–71, the name was altered to *Lewis Chain*, referring to the whole feature (APC, 1974, p. 5; BAS 250P sheet SU 26–30/1, 1–DOS 1978).
- Lewis, Glaciar*: see Lewis Glacier.
- Lewis Glacier** 67°44'S 65°46'W, flowing ESE into Seligman Inlet, Bowman Coast, was surveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay" and "Stonington Island" in 1947; in association with the names of glaciologists grouped in this area, named after Dr William Vaughan Lewis (1907–61), Welsh geographer and glacial geomorphologist; Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, 1949–61, who carried out glaciological research in Iceland and Norway (BA chart 3570, 4.vi.1954; APC, 1955, p. 13; DCS 601 sheet 67 64, 1955). *Glaciar Lewis* (Argentina. MM chart 110, 1957; Pierrou, 1970, p. 482). *Lednik L'yuisa* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961).
- Lewis Hill** 63°51'S 58°04'W, rising to c. 75 m ENE of Stoneley Point, N James Ross Island, was surveyed by FIDS from "Hope Bay", 1952–54; following geological work by BAS, 1981–83, named after Mark Peter David Lewis (b. 1949), BAS field assistant in the area, 1982–83; Station Commander, Rothera, 1980–82, Faraday, 1982–84 (APC, 1986, p. 3).
- Lewis Island*: see Tonkin Island.
- Lewis, Mount*: see Lewis Chain.
- Lewis Passage*: see Lewis Sound.
- Lewis Peaks** 67°15'S 67°32'W, twin peaks rising to c. 950 m on W side of Arrowsmith Peninsula, Loubet Coast, were roughly surveyed by FAE, 1908–10, in 1909; resurveyed by FIDS from "Stonington Island" in September 1948 and named after Flight Lieut. (later Group Capt.) J. H. Lewis, RAF (*Lewis Chain*, q.v.), Senior Pilot with FIDS, 1949–50, who flew the Auster aircraft used for sea-ice reconnaissance in the relief of "Stonington Island" by *John Biscoe* in February 1950 (*Mount St. Louis*, q.v.) (APC, 1955, p. 13; BA chart 3571, 14.vii.1961).
- Lewis Point** 69°54'S 62°55'W, S side of terminus of Anthony Glacier, Wilkins Coast, was photographed from the air and probably seen from the ground by USAS, 1940–41; further photographed from the air by RARE and surveyed from the ground by FIDS-RARE from "Stonington Island", 1947–48; named after Col. Richard L. Lewis, of the US Army Quartermaster Corps, Austin, Texas, who supplied equipment and clothing to RARE for testing (BA chart 3175, 12.xi.1954; APC, 1955, p. 13; DCS 601 sheet 69 62, 1955; USGS sketch map Palmer Land (North Part), 1979). The name of Col. Lewis was originally applied to *Tonkin Island* (q.v.). *Punta Lewis* (Argentina. MM chart 110, 1957). *Mys Luis* (Soviet Union. MMF chart, 1961). *Mys L'yuis* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 24).
- Lewis, Punta*: see Lewis Point.
- Lewis Snowfield** 71°25'S 71°20'W, bounded to N by Wilkins Ice Shelf, to E by Walton Mountains and Staccato Peaks, to S by Bach Ice Shelf, and to W by Beethoven Peninsula and Eroica Peninsula, Alexander Island, following surveys by BAS, 1961–73, was named after Ernest Gordon ("Toby") Lewis (b. 1918), Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Falkland Islands and Dependencies, and High Commissioner for the British Antarctic Territory, 1971–74 (APC, 1977, p. 20; BAS sheet Misc. 2, 1981).
- Lewis Sound** 66°19'S 67°03'W, running NW-SE between Lavoisier Island and Krogh Island to NE and Watkins Island to SW, Biscoe Islands, was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57; in association with the names of pioneers in cold-climate physiology grouped in this area, named *Lewis Passage* after Sir Thomas Lewis (1882–1945), English physiologist who investigated the responses of the blood vessels of the skin to environmental temperature; member, Medical Research Council, 1933–37 (APC, 1960, p. 5; BA, 1961,