Geographic Names of the Antarctic

SECOND EDITION

UNITED STATES BOARD ON GEOGRAPHIC NAMES
Geographic Names of the Antarctic

SECOND EDITION
1995

Names Approved by the
UNITED STATES BOARD ON
GEOGRAPHIC NAMES

Compiled and edited by Fred G. Alberts

with support from:

United States Geological Survey
National Mapping Division
Reston, Virginia 22092

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Office of Polar Programs
Arlington, Virginia 22230
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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bruce Babbitt, Secretary

Communications should be sent to the Executive Secretary, U.S. Board on Geographic Names,

June 1995
Communications concerning Antarctic names should be sent to the
Executive Secretary, U.S. Board on Geographic Names,

June 1995
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Foreword

This gazetteer contains 12,710 names approved by the United States Board on Geographic Names and the Secretary of the Interior for features in Antarctica and the area extending northward to the Antarctic Convergence. Included in this geographic area, the Antarctic region, are the off-lying South Shetland Islands, the South Orkney Islands, the South Sandwich Islands, South Georgia, Bouvetøya, Heard Island, and the Balleny Islands. These names have been approved for use by U.S. Government agencies. Their use by the Antarctic specialist and the public is highly recommended for the sake of accuracy and uniformity. This publication, which supersedes previous Board gazetteers or lists for the area, contains names approved as recently as December 1994.

The basic name coverage of this gazetteer corresponds to that of maps at the scale of 1:250,000 or larger for coastal Antarctica, the off-lying islands, and isolated mountains and ranges of the continent. Much of the interior of Antarctica is a featureless ice plateau. That area has been mapped at a smaller scale and is nearly devoid of toponyms. All of the names are for natural features, such as mountains, glaciers, peninsulas, capes, bays, islands, and subglacial entities. The names of scientific stations have not been listed alphabetically, but they may appear in the texts of some decisions. For the names of submarine features, reference should be made to the Gazetteer of Undersea Features, 4th edition, U.S. Board on Geographic Names, 1990.

Advisory Committee on Antarctic Names

The Advisory Committee on Antarctic Names is the body of U.S. Government specialists responsible for conducting research on Antarctic names. The Committee, which is advisory to the Board, meets quarterly and recommends names for Board approval. From its inception in 1947 (succeeding the Special Committee on Antarctic Names, 1943–47) the Committee has remained a small working group. Chosen on the basis of their special knowledge, the members represent a cross section of academic and field expertise related to Antarctic investigations. Formal appointment to the Committee is by the Secretary of the Interior.

The members in 1994 were Peter F. Bermel (chair, U.S. Geological Survey), Guy G. Guthridge (National Science Foundation), Jerry L. Mullins (U.S. Geological Survey), Julie Palais (National Science Foundation), Olivia K. Radford (Library of Congress), Mark P. Rockmore (Defense Mapping Agency), and Alison Wilson (National Archives).

Members of the Advisory Committee on Antarctic Names, 1947 to the present, and the earlier Special Committee on Antarctic Names, 1943–47, are listed below. The members are listed in the order of their appointment. Asterisks identify those who chaired.

* W. L. G. Joerg, 1943–52
* Harold E. Saunders, 1943–61
  Lawrence Martin, 1943–46
* Kenneth J. Bertrand, 1946–72
  Herman R. Friis, 1957–73
  Paul A. Siple, 1958–62
* Albert P. Crary, 1961–76
* Henry M. Dater, 1962–74
  Morton J. Rubin, 1973–74
  Kelsey B. Goodman, 1973–76
* Walter R. Seelig, 1973–86
* Alison Wilson, 1975–94
  Jerome R. Pilon, 1976–78
  William R. MacDonald, 1976–77
* Peter F. Bermel, 1979–94
  Luther W. Wheat, 1979–88
  Geza T. Thuronyi, 1987–90
* Guy G. Guthridge, 1989–
  Jerry L. Mullins, 1993–
  Julie Palais, 1994–
  Olivia K. Radford, 1994–
  Mark P. Rockmore, 1994–

The executive secretary of the Board on Geographic Names, Roger L. Payne, sits ex officio on the Advisory Committee on Antarctic Names and reports on its work at quarterly meetings of the Board. Richard R. Randall was the executive secretary of the Board from 1973 until his retirement from Federal service in 1993. The executive secretary from 1943 to 1973 was Meredith F. Burrill, who helped develop principles and policies for naming Antarctic features.

Fred G. Alberts, a senior geographer in the Office of Geography, Department of the Interior (later with the Defense Mapping Agency Hydrographic/Topographic Center), served as secretary of the Advisory Committee on Antarctic Names from 1949 to 1980 with concurrent responsibility for carrying out names research. He directed the collection and analysis of names data from historical and
contemporary sources, the preparation of case briefs wherein the toponymic usage for each feature was recorded, and the presentation of the assembled information to the Committee for determination of the name. He was assisted for varying intervals by the following staff geographers listed in sequential order: Gardner D. Blodgett, Virginia S. Taylor, Gordon D. Ashley, and Thomas J. Strenger. Mr. Alberts has continued his association with the Advisory Committee on Antarctic Names as mentor, advisor, and participant in its meetings.

From 1984 to 1993, Mark P. Rockmore, a geographer in the Hydrographic/Topographic Center, Defense Mapping Agency, was assigned staff responsibility for Antarctic names research and database maintenance. These functions and the relevant data and files were transferred to the U.S. Geological Survey in 1993 following their placement in the Defense Mapping Agency since 1967. The transfer consolidated Antarctic names research and mapping functions in one agency.

Jon C. Campbell, a geographer at the U.S. Geological Survey, was appointed secretary of the Advisory Committee on Antarctic Names in 1993, with responsibility for names research for the Committee and database maintenance for the Antarctic file of the Geological Survey's Geographic Names Information System. In collaboration with Mr. Alberts, he served as the project director for the publication of this revised gazetteer.

Acknowledgments

The Advisory Committee on Antarctic Names (ACAN) has benefitted from the close cooperation of the U.S. Geological Survey, particularly the Antarctic mapping specialists who permitted advance use of their cartographic products and ready access to comprehensive aerial photog-raphy. The Committee appreciates the conscientious efforts of leaders of the U.S. Antarctic Program who have commended for application to Antarctic features the names of individuals whose contributions have been meritorious. The Committee extends its thanks to the several university field parties whose accurate submission of Antarctic name proposals facilitated Committee work and assured use of approved names in ensuing maps and reports.

The free exchange of information and views which the Advisory Committee enjoys with Antarctic names committees in other Antarctic Treaty nations is gratefully acknowledged. Frequently these committees provide unique information concerning discovery and naming. Their cooperation has contributed to agreement on specific names, terminology, and policies bearing on the approval of names. Their assistance has been invaluable in resolving difficult nomenclature problems and reducing the number of conflicting names.

The present volume was compiled in a cooperative project involving three Federal agencies. The U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), which supports the domestic and Antarctic placenames programs of the Board, funded research by Fred G. Alberts, who compiled and edited the present edition as well as the 1981 edition of the gazetteer. The USGS also supplied production coordination and support for this edition through the ACAN secretary, Jon C. Campbell. The Defense Mapping Agency (DMA) supports the foreign and undersea placenames programs of the Board on Geographic Names and, from 1967 to 1993, also maintained records of Antarctic names. Initial compilation of most of the supplementary names in this edition was conducted at DMA by Mark P. Rockmore. The National Science Foundation, which manages the United States Antarctic Program, directed the printing of the present volume; funds for printing were provided by the Defense Mapping Agency.
The Antarctic Geographic Name Problem

The nature of the problem

The geographic nomenclature of Antarctica was long in need of an overall systematic treatment, objective in approach and based upon thorough examination of all of the evidence. The results of such treatment over a period of about three years were first presented in *The Geographical Names of Antarctica*, Special Publication No. 86, Board on Geographic Names, 1947. The continuing program since that publication has resulted in the issuance of several Board gazetteers which have now covered most of the geographic naming in the Antarctic. As research has filled in many of the previous gaps in knowledge, a number of names have been modified and minor amendments have been made in the policies. This revised publication brings together the enlarged body of names officially standardized for use by the United States Government, together with pertinent background information.

The Antarctic continent presents many nomenclature problems. Modern specialized tools were not available to the early explorers primarily responsible for initial activity in Antarctic naming, and the nature of Antarctica put great obstacles in their way. Prior to the advent of modern aerial photography and satellite imagery, the great size of the continent and its relative inaccessibility made it difficult to develop accurate concepts of the whole and the relationship of its parts. It has not been easy for explorers to describe and locate features unmistakably or to identify a feature reported previously by someone else. Many of the natural features in Antarctica are markedly similar in appearance; moreover, the appearance of a given feature may vary with the angle or the time of view. The extraordinary hazards of travel and frequent poor visibility have restricted observation. Practically all of the interior and much of the coast are masked with a cover of snow and ice through which protrude only the upper parts of mountains or mountain ranges. Although many glaciers are perfectly distinct, except perhaps at their sources, the relationship of ice masses to one another is commonly not obvious.

Another contributing difficulty in identification of features has been that the available records of exploration do not always permit exact fixing of positions at present. Chronometer errors in the early days of Antarctic exploration resulted sometimes in considerable errors in reported longitude; looming and mirages may have caused wide errors in latitude; flight positions were not always determined with the precision necessary to permit full and accurate use of aerial photographs; and many features were named upon being viewed either from such a great distance or from such an angle that their relation to the local topographic detail could not be seen. Superimposition of names on previously named features in Antarctica has been the result of mistaken identity or location of features arising from the foregoing causes, of simultaneous exploration, or of lack of knowledge of previous naming. The records of early sealers and some other visitors to Antarctica have contributed little to the literature on Antarctic nomenclature. Explorers and cartographers of many nations and languages have contributed to the nomenclature of Antarctica, often without recording for posterity an explanation of their naming actions and often without full appreciation of everything that has preceded. In some instances the preceding events could not possibly have been known by explorers, since priority of occurrence was a matter only of weeks or even days. Superimposition of names has also resulted from intentional renaming of features to support, or on the basis of, Antarctic territorial claims.

The kinds of nomenclature problems encountered in Antarctica fall largely in these classes: determination of the facts, circumstances, and, insofar as possible, intent of original and any subsequent naming; the choice between multiple names for a feature; the choice between alternative generic terms such as land or coast; the correction of generic terms for features whose nature was not accurately known at the time of naming, such as a peninsula which turns out to be an island; identification and fixing of location; definitive description; and determination of the appropriateness of names for application to specific features.

Resolution of the problem

The need for a systematic overall treatment of Antarctic names was brought to the attention of the United States Board on Geographic Names by the requirements of the United States Antarctic Service expedition, 1939-41, and by the concomitant preparation in the U.S. Navy Hydrographic Office of a volume of *Sailing Directions for Antarctica*, 1943, and a companion chart of the continent to be used for reference in conjunction with the volume.

The *Sailing Directions* and Chart No. 2562 were prepared under the direction of Commander Robert A.J. English, USN, who was executive secretary of the United States
Antarctic Interdepartmental Executive Committee. Commander English discussed informally many problems of nomenclature with Lawrence Martin of the Library of Congress and W. L. G. Joerg of the National Archives, both of whom had concerned themselves for some time with Antarctic nomenclature. There was also available to Commander English such general information on policy and background as the Board had developed up to that time, but the Board had never developed a definite and comprehensive statement of policy specifically pointed to the problem of Antarctic names.

In preparing the Sailing Directions and chart, it became evident that the resolving of name conflicts which had arisen over many years and the examination of new names proposed by the U.S. Antarctic Service expedition would entail considerable specialized research. Many of the names were referred to the Board on Geographic Names for its consideration. However, owing to the volume of the names and the complexities involved, the Sailing Directions and chart were published before all of the names could be reviewed. To focus on these names and the general question of Antarctic nomenclature, the Board appointed a Special Committee on Antarctic Names in July 1943. This committee consisted originally of W. L. G. Joerg, Chairman, Harold E. Saunders, and Lawrence Martin. After taking an active part in the initial stages of its work, Martin informally withdrew from the Committee in May 1946, and the other members continued as a committee of two. The Committee met with Meredith F. Burrill, executive secretary of the Board, in January 1944, made a preliminary appraisal of the situation, and considered several key names upon which it made recommendations. These recommendations were approved by the Board and the names promulgated. In the Antarctic, as elsewhere, it is necessary to examine the whole of the nomenclature before the relation of any one name to the general pattern becomes clear, and as the tangled threads of Antarctic naming were gradually unraveled some of these decisions were appropriately revised.

The Committee met at intervals during the early part of 1944 and worked out additional names, but the task assumed progressively increasing size until staff assistance was necessary. In order to make it possible for the Committee to make its contribution to both general and specific problems, the preparatory compilation of evidence on exploration and on specific names was assigned to Elizabeth Fielden in December 1944. She prepared a card record of individuals and ships that had taken part in Antarctic exploration and an annotated card file of names that had been applied or proposed for features in Antarctica. Upon Fielden’s resignation in October 1945, the work was assigned to Florence Lyle.

In March 1946 the Special Committee on Antarctic Names agreed to devote two or three half-days a week to expedite their part of the program. At the same time, Kenneth J. Bertrand was assigned full time to supervise the staff work on Antarctic names and to analyze the naming practices and records of the expeditions from their publications and from discussions with Antarctic explorers. After Bertrand joined the faculty of Catholic University of America in September 1946, he continued his investigations into Antarctic nomenclature and discovery as part of his University research program.

As the work advanced it became apparent that the formulation of a statement of guiding policy was a prerequisite to an objective approach not only to overall problems of nomenclature but also to specific problems of individual names. The need for a statement of principles and policies was urgent, particularly with reference to the names of living persons. Such names had been given by Antarctic explorers, and they appeared on maps under investigation by the Advisory Committee. It has long been the Board’s policy, in making decisions on domestic geographic names, not to use the names of living persons, but the application of this policy to Antarctica appeared neither desirable nor possible. However, in the absence of specific positive policy to the contrary, this question had been one of the most serious obstacles to the resolution of the problem of Antarctic placenames.

A statement of policy for Antarctic names was drafted by Meredith F. Burrill and Kenneth J. Bertrand and reviewed by the Special Committee in the spring of 1946. After discussion with several Antarctic explorers and with Commander English, it was further refined. The resulting policy statement was approved in July 1946 and was promulgated by the Board on Geographic Names in The Geographical Names of Antarctica, Special Publication No. 86, 1947, which included several hundred placenames that had been decided by then. Since that time the policy has been tested through application to the choice of names in many controversial cases but has been modified only in detail.

In Special Publication No. 86, a small group of nonpersonal Scandinavian and German names was translated into English forms. Experience proved that confusion resulted when comparing maps carrying these revised forms with maps carrying the original foreign names. Also, correlation of the English and foreign names in gazetteers was hindered by the
fact that their alphabetical listings were far removed from one another.

The statement of policy was therefore amended. The section on translation and treatment of the generic term in nonpersonal foreign names has been revised to provide for retention of the specific term in most cases as originally given; retention of the original names if it is well established in international usage; substitution of an English generic for an included foreign generic, or generic plus definite article that is not readily understood (e.g., Rund Bay and Trilling Peaks for "Rundvikat" and "Trillingnutane"); addition of an English generic to the foreign name so that the Anglicized form will agree basically with the original name, (e.g., Tvistein Pillars and Vorposten Peak for "Tvistein" and "Vorposten"); acceptance, in rare instances, of well established translated forms (e.g., Cape Well-met, which had become established for the feature originally named "Motesudden").

Questions of political sovereignty have not entered into the consideration of the name policy or of individual Antarctic names. Inasmuch as the United States recognizes no territorial claims in Antarctica, the Board on Geographic Names is able to consider each name on its merits in relation to the unfolding knowledge of Antarctica. Therefore, the decisions contained herein have no political implication. The names of "lands" and "coasts" have been considered as applying to physical entities without political connotation and have been described and delimited as such as far as present knowledge of them permits.

The approval of surnames only, instead of full names, involved the question of naming for male and female relatives and friends solely on the basis of relationship or friendship because custom and tradition forbade commemoration of the explorers themselves. It was decided that an orderly and appropriate geographic nomenclature for Antarctica would be achieved best by naming for persons who qualify under the policy.

An act of Congress in July 1947 abolished the former Board and created the present one, responsible conjointly with the Secretary of the Interior for standardization of geographic names. Joerg and Saunders were appointed members of a new Advisory Committee on Antarctic Names that continued without break the work of the former Special Committee. Bertrand was appointed a member of the Committee in October 1947 and, with Board Executive Secretary Meredith F. Burrill, rounded out an effective team. Meeting regularly one-half day or more each week for several years, this group worked over a great quantity of data in considering names known to have been applied to, or proposed for, Antarctic features. Their knowledge, understanding, and judgment in recommending impartial solutions to many difficult nomenclature questions established a level of excellence which was continued by later members of the Advisory Committee.
Policy Covering Antarctic Names

The following statement of policy guides the Advisory Committee on Antarctic Names and the Board on Geographic Names in deciding individual cases. It should be helpful also to those persons proposing names for natural features in the Antarctic.

The problem of geographic nomenclature in Antarctica differs from that of any land area of comparable size. Antarctica has no permanent settlements. Even in the stations continuously occupied for a number of years the personnel are rotated. The continent has been visited and explored by the representatives of many nations, who, by their heroic efforts to broaden man's knowledge of this land of ice and snow, have fully demonstrated the international nature of the world of science. Most major features of Antarctica have been discovered and mapped, but a large number of secondary features continue to be only partially delineated and remain unnamed.

Under the policy here set forth, decisions on Antarctic names are based on priority of application, appropriateness, and the extent to which usage has become established. The nationality of the honoree is not a factor in the consideration of personal names. The grouping of natural features into three orders of magnitude, with corresponding categories of persons according to the type of contribution which they have made, is intended to provide the greatest possible objectivity in determining the appropriateness of a name.

Because Antarctica has no history of permanent settlement, and because the continent has been unveiled through the efforts of explorers, scientists, and others, the Board has found it practical to apply the names of such persons to Antarctic natural features. The requirements for naming features, coupled with the availability of names of deserving people, further justify this practice. It does not, however, preclude the use of other than personal names.

The names of Antarctic buildings, facilities, stations and other installations, not being natural features, do not fall within the purview of the Board. Such names, though not included as main entries in the decision list, are significant in the overall nomenclature and do occur frequently in the text of decisions.

Types of natural features

The kinds of features that have been named in the Antarctic are roughly grouped in three categories. There is considerable latitude for judgment in classifying individual features, since it is practically impossible to set size limits for "large glaciers," "great mountains," or "large bays."

Features having special significance or prominence in geographic discovery, scientific investigation, or the history of Antarctica may be placed in the next higher category than their size would warrant.

1. First-order features
   a. Regions or "lands"
   b. Coasts
   c. Seas
   d. Plateaus
   e. Extensive mountain ranges
   f. Major subglacial basins, mountains, or plateaus
   g. Ice shelves
   h. Large glaciers

2. Second-order features
   a. Peninsulas
   b. Mountain ranges, except the most extensive
   c. Great or prominent mountains
   d. Glaciers, except the largest
   e. Prominent capes
   f. Islands or ice rises
   g. Gulfs
   h. Large bays
   i. Straits or passages
   j. Harbors
   k. Extensive reefs, shoals, or banks

3. Third-order features
   a. Minor mountains and hills
   b. Nunataks
   c. Cliffs
   d. Rocks
   e. Minor shore features
   f. Points
   g. Capes (except the greater or more prominent ones)
   h. Glaciers (except the greater or more prominent ones)
   i. Bays (except the greater or more prominent ones)
   j. Coves
   k. Anchorages
   l. Parts of these features
   m. Reefs, shoals, and banks of small extent

Application of personal names to features

Personal names generally are applied to natural features as outlined here:
1. First-order features
   a. Leaders or organizers of expeditions to the Antarctic
   b. Persons who have made discoveries of outstanding significance in Antarctica, or leaders of parties or captains of ships that have made such discoveries
   c. Persons who, through their work with Antarctic expeditions, have made outstanding contributions to scientific knowledge or to the techniques of Antarctic exploration
   d. Persons who have provided the major financial or material support to an expedition, thereby making such an undertaking possible

2. Second-order features
   a. Persons whose outstanding heroism, skill, spirit, or labor has made a signal contribution to the success of an expedition
   b. Persons who have made important contributions in the planning, organization, outfitting, or operation of Antarctic expeditions
   c. Ship captains or leaders of field parties of such expeditions
   d. Persons whose contributions to the knowledge of the Arctic either have advanced our knowledge of Antarctica or have expanded the possibilities of Antarctic exploration
   e. Persons who have made outstanding contributions to equipment for polar exploration
   f. The directors or heads of learned societies that have given significant support or made material contributions to Antarctic exploration
   g. Persons who by substantial contributions of funds or supplies have made possible an Antarctic expedition
   h. Persons who have done outstanding work in the utilization of data, identification of specimens, or interpretation of the results of Antarctic exploration

3. Third-order features
   a. Persons who have assisted in the work of organizing or conducting Antarctic exploration, or who have assisted in analysis of information gathered in the course of such exploration
   b. Members of expeditions, including ship-based personnel
   c. Persons whose contributions to knowledge in their respective fields have facilitated the discovery, recognition, identification, or recording of Antarctic phenomena
   d. Teachers or administrators in institutions of higher learning who have contributed to the training of polar explorers
   e. Persons who have made material contributions in any form to Antarctic expeditions, and who have by their words or actions demonstrated an interest in further scientific research rather than in seeking commercial exploitation of such contributions.

Application of nonpersonal names

Names in the following categories may be applied to a feature in any order of magnitude with which there is association. Examples of nonpersonal names are:

1. Names that commemorate events (e.g., Charcot's Deliverance Point and Nordenskjold's Hope Bay)
2. Names of ships from which discoveries have been made (e.g., Cape Grönland and Cape Norvegia)
3. Names of organizations that have sponsored, supported, or given scientific or financial assistance to Antarctic expeditions (e.g., Royal Society Range, Admiralty Mountains, Banzare Coast) or names of institutions of higher learning that have contributed to the training of polar explorers
4. Names peculiarly descriptive of the feature (e.g., Deception Island, Mount Tricorn, or Three Slice Nunatak); descriptive names not unique or particularly appropriate and for which there are likely to be duplicates are undesirable
5. Any other nonpersonal name that because of its acknowledged importance occupies a major role in Antarctic exploration or history (e.g., Mount Glossopteris).

Criteria of appropriateness

1. Newly proposed names will be considered for first, second, or third-order features in the light of their appropriateness, as evidenced by the following factors arranged in order of weight:
   a. Chronological priority of discovery, naming, or other relevant action
   b. Actual association of the person, ship, or organization, event, etc., with the feature
   c. Association of the person, ship, organization, event, etc., with other polar exploration
   d. Contribution of the person to the knowledge of Antarctica
   e. Contribution of the person to relevant fields of knowledge
   f. Extent to which financial or material contributions have contributed to the success of an expedition or to the collection of valuable scientific data
   g. Previous recognition through an Antarctic geographic name
   (1) In future naming, it is advisable to apply the name of one person to only one Antarctic feature.
(2) To avoid confusion, the names of persons having the same surname should be applied to no more than one feature of a kind.

h. The possibility of ambiguity or confusion with names already in use
   (1) The duplication of names in use is undesirable.
   (2) Since descriptive names are often ambiguous and easily duplicated, they should be avoided, unless a descriptive name is peculiarly appropriate.
   (3) The duplication in Antarctica of names well known in other parts of the world is undesirable, even though qualified by adjectives such as “new,” “south,” and “little.”

2. Names already in use will be considered in the light of:
   a. Appropriateness, as outlined above
   b. Wideness of acceptance, as evidenced by extended use on maps and in literature. Usage considered sufficiently fixed and/or unanimous may be accepted as valid grounds for approval of a name that otherwise would not qualify.

Fields of knowledge pertinent to Antarctica

The following is a list of fields of knowledge in which outstanding contributions may be considered justification for commemoration in an Antarctic placename. It is to be considered neither exclusive nor exhaustive, and no order of priority is intended.

1. Navigation and astronomy
2. Oceanography and hydrography
3. Surveying, photogrammetry, and cartography
4. Meteorology and climatology
5. Geodesy and geophysics
6. Glaciology and ice physics
7. Radio, radar, and allied fields
8. Geology, volcanology, and seismology
9. Geography
10. Botany and its subdivisions
11. Zoology and its subdivisions
12. Engineering research and applications

Recommended language and form

In keeping with long-established policies based upon trends in the normal evolution of geographic names, considerations will be given to brevity, simplicity, and unambiguity in selecting the form of names derived by these procedures:

1. The application of full names and/or titles of persons is not considered appropriate. Titles will be translated where their use is required.
2. The names of organizations, ships, and other nonpersonal names, when unduly long and cumbersome, will ordinarily be used in some shortened though intelligible form.
3. English generics are preferred. Complete translation of names will generally be avoided, but well established translated forms may be accepted.
4. An English generic may be added, or may be substituted for an included generic term, in the case of nonpersonal, non-English, single-word names that include a generic or a definite article, or both.
5. Board-approved romanization systems are used for transliteration from nonroman alphabets.

Inappropriate names

Names in the following categories will not be considered, unless otherwise appropriate according to the principles stated herein, or unless such names are widely and firmly established as of the date of approval of these principles.

1. Names suggested because of relationship or friendship.
2. Names of contributors of funds, equipment, and supplies, who by the nature and tone of their advertising have endeavored to capitalize or to gain some commercial advantage as a result of their donations. This would not include advantages resulting from testing of donated equipment under Antarctic conditions; in cases of doubt, the decision shall be in favor of the individual whose name has been proposed.
3. The names of products, sled dogs, or pets will ordinarily not be considered appropriate for application to natural features.
Application of Policy in Decisions

In applying the principles outlined in the preceding pages, the Advisory Committee on Antarctic Names has attempted to disturb previous naming as little as possible while recognizing the most appropriate associations of names and features. In general, established names have been retained. Even when this resulted in two similar names for features in the same category, as two mountains or two bays, the names have been kept if particularly appropriate or without alternatives. To avoid confusion, however, the Committee has altered one of a pair of identical names when the features are close to each other.

Verification of old names

In the initial years of study culminating in The Geographical Names of Antarctica, Special Publication No. 86, 1947, the Committee was concerned with sorting out the names already bestowed and did little original naming. In some instances, after deciding between conflicting names for the same feature, the Committee applied the rejected name to another feature for which it was appropriate. For example, after rejecting the name “Bjerkø Head” in favor of Cape Darnley, the peninsula bordering the cape was named Bjerkø Peninsula. Some new names were supplied for prominent features to which reference was necessary for purposes of the Committee’s study, such as Bingham Glacier and Trail Inlet. Other new names were applied to commemorate members of expeditions or those who played a prominent part in furthering Antarctic expeditions or exploration, but whose names by some chance had not been selected for application to Antarctic features. These early instances of naming by the Committee, however, were few compared to the number of names considered.

In a number of cases it has not been possible, with data collected from all available sources, to find or to identify features previously discovered and named by Antarctic explorers. In most cases these are either minor features or are not required for general reference. Where the data at hand have been insufficient to identify features discovered by earlier explorers, and if explorers have been unable to find features previously reported, the Committee has generally deferred any recommendation to assign or to fix the specific or generic parts of names, the positions, or the types of features.

Cases in point are Favé Island and Prensa Islands, in the northern portion of the Graham Coast. Neither Favé Island, which apparently lies somewhere among many small, ice-capped islands in the western portion of the Wilhelm Archipelago, nor Prensa Islands, in the northern portion of the archipelago, can be located with certainty on the rather definitive maps now available. Names should be assigned as originally intended if that becomes possible. If not, some of the names might be assigned to features which will serve as distinctive landmarks to future explorers and travelers approaching this area. Such names have therefore been placed on file for future consideration after further definitive exploration.

For hundreds of years the terms “land” and “coast” have been applied unsystematically in Antarctica. In 1947 the Committee developed definitions of these terms which have since been applied in decisions on Antarctic names. The term “land” refers to a major physical (geographical) subdivision of the continent. It implies a concept of area, as opposed to linear extent, gained either through observation over a great extent or through recognition of areal unity. A “land” may include “coasts” that may be differentiated and separately named on its seaward margin, and it may include fairly extensive features such as peninsulas or plateaus.

The term “coast” refers to a zone or strip on the seaward margin of the continent, possessing a recognized degree of unity resulting from physiographic homogeneity, from marked breaks in the configuration of the coastline, or from the history of its exploration. A “coast” is usually of indeterminate depth. It includes the small islands immediately offshore and marine features of the transition zone. A “coast” that presents recognized physical unity has been delimited by physical features. In the delimitation of each coast, due account has been taken of the history of its exploration, and when physical unity was lacking or not known, a “coast” was delimited on the basis of exploration history alone, subject to later modification when more physiographic data became available.

The name Mac. Robertson Land illustrates the procedures followed. Early Board gazetteers designated the area as “Mac-Robertson Coast” because it was seen mostly from the sea and from short flights over the coast without deep penetration inland. The delimiting breaks in the shoreline at Cape Darnley and William Scoresby Bay corresponded with its 1930 exploration by Mawson, but, while Mawson had used the terminology “land,” almost nothing was known of the interior. The Advisory Committee amended its termi-
**ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON ANTARCTIC NAMES**  
**U.S. BOARD ON GEOGRAPHIC NAMES**

**ANTARCTIC PLACENAME PROPOSAL**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME PROPOSAL OR REVISION</th>
<th>KIND OF FEATURE</th>
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<th>DISTANCE AND DIRECTION TO NEARBY EXISTING FEATURE</th>
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**FEATURE CHARACTERISTICS (SIZE, SHAPE, LENGTH, HEIGHT, ETC.)**

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<th>PHOTO REF. (VERTICAL, OBLIQUE, ETC.)</th>
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**SUPPORTING DATA**

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<tr>
<th>LIST OF ATTACHMENTS (SURVEYS, CHARTS, PHOTOS, LETTERS, OTHER)</th>
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**PROPOSAL SUBMITTED BY:**

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**SEND FORM TO:**

| SECRETARY, ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON ANTARCTIC NAMES  
UNITED STATES BOARD ON GEOGRAPHIC NAMES  
U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY  
523 NATIONAL CENTER  
RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092 |
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<td>DATE RECEIVED</td>
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ology to Mac. Robertson Land in 1966, but did so only after exploration of the hinterland, including the extensive Prince Charles Mountains, added a dimension of breadth. In analogy to Mac. Robertson Land, the Lars Christensen Coast has been delimited to include the section of littoral discovered by Norwegians. The delimitation is somewhat more restricted than is suggested in early Norwegian charts, but it coincides with landmarks along the coast and does justice to the facts of exploration.

The Committee had assumed that once a continuous series of capes and points were named around Antarctica, reference to coast names would diminish. Coast names survive, however, and continue to be useful as units for organizing nautical or other information in volumes such as sailing directions.

Application of new names

The first appreciable number of new names applied by the Committee was to features in the coastal area of Wilkes Land in 1955. The Committee and its staff had prepared five reconnaissance maps of the coast between 86°E and 144°E from aerial photography obtained by U.S. Navy Operation Highjump, 1946–47, and names were needed for a few hundred features that were first delineated on the new maps. The names applied honored members of the U.S. Exploring Expedition, 1838–2 (Lt. Charles Wilkes, USN), which discovered portions of the coast, and members of Operation Highjump. Other names were drawn from U.S. Navy Operation Windmill, 1947–48, which obtained astronomical control data for the area.

In the years following the International Geophysical Year, 1957–58, the United States began a systematic mapping program in Antarctica, and the Advisory Committee was obliged for the first time to originate names in large numbers to meet the requirements of sustained map production by the U.S. Geological Survey. The names, selected according to policy, were primarily those of research and support personnel who had contributed to the success of the U.S. Antarctic Research Program. In this connection the Committee has reviewed item 1b under “Criteria of Appropriateness” in the Policy Covering Antarctic Names and has relaxed somewhat the requirement for direct association between a feature and the person for whom it is named. This shift was made in the interest of fairness in order to include the names of persons who have worked at isolated outposts such as the Plateau, Byrd, or South Pole Stations where few nameable features exist.

In the application of personal names the approval of surnames only, instead of full names, has been reaffirmed. Moreover, the Committee has shortened a number of toponyms that it originated which included a given name and a surname. While upholding the general preference for surnames, the Committee has recommended the approval of a given name in unusual situations.

Name proposal form

The investigative effort required for the approval of a new name can be reduced if the proposal is accompanied by full information on the name, the reasons for its choice, and a definitive identification of the feature. An Antarctic name proposal form has been developed which elicits the information needed by the Advisory Committee in making its recommendation. The form appears on the facing page and may be freely copied. Additional copies can be obtained from the U.S. Board on Geographic Names.
Antarctic Mapping

Before the International Geophysical Year, 1957–58, Antarctic map coverage consisted of a few continental maps with incomplete coastlines and virtually no interior detail. Small scale aeronautical charts covering the continent included mapping from the few earlier expeditions to the interior, but the detail was sparse and sometimes of questionable accuracy.

A program for Antarctic mapping was not included in the activities recommended by the Comité Spécial de l'Année Géophysique Internationale. U.S. mapping operations during the 1957–58 period were limited to surveys near scientific stations, on traverses as a supplement to scientific observations, or from ships near the coast. Following the International Geophysical Year, the United States established a long range Antarctic research program. In 1960, funds, aircraft, and personnel were committed to conduct topographic mapping in support of this research. Since the initiation of the program, numerous developments in sophisticated equipment and mapping techniques have become available for use in Antarctica.

Initially, Antarctic ground control surveys were based on solar observations. These early surveys served as a basis for better maps when coupled with aerial photography. Electronic distance measuring equipment capable of measuring 50 kilometers within 25 centimeters was first used in Antarctica during the early 1960's. This equipment was soon used on traverses supported by gas turbine helicopters capable of landing on mountains in excess of 4,000 meters above sea level, making it possible to establish control points more rapidly and to facilitate mapping of much larger areas. A subsequent development in control activities was the use of positioning devices capable of a high order of accuracy obtained by measuring the doppler effect of signals received from geodetic satellites. This equipment came into wide use during the 1970's and has been employed, for example, to determine within 1 meter the movement of the ice sheet at the South Pole. It has also permitted the establishment of geodetic control in Antarctica on the World Geodetic System, whereas previous surveys were on local datums. The satellite based Global Positioning System (GPS) has significantly advanced the accuracy of Antarctic positioning and mapping.

Although the development of accurate mapping control has been important to post-IGY mapping, perhaps even more important has been the systematic acquisition of high quality aerial photographs along planned flight lines using cameras with cartographic lenses. The trimetrogon array of three cameras developed for reconnaissance mapping during World War II was used on most flights over Antarctica because the characteristics of this system require a minimum of ground control points and permit a wider spacing of flight lines. Hundreds of thousands of square miles of Antarctica were photographed by U.S. Navy airplanes especially configured to accept aerial cameras and flown along lines planned by experts from the U.S. Geological Survey. P-2V Neptune airplanes, used during the early 1960's, were replaced during the latter part of the decade with a photoconfigured LC-130 Hercules. During the 1970's, as the range and navigational accuracy of the airplanes improved and satellites provided weather information over project areas, successful photographic missions became predictable rather than occasional. Technical specifications were developed for use by U.S. Navy photographic crews, and the resultant photography was inspected immediately to assure the high quality required for accurate photogrammetric compilation of maps. More recently a precision camera in the LC-130 aircraft has been used to acquire high resolution vertical photography.

The advent of earth satellites has enabled further expansion and improvement of the accuracy of Antarctic mapping. Landsat (previously known as ERTS, Earth Resources Technology Satellite) imagery has identified Antarctic geographic features. Recent Landsat imagery, greatly improved, is being exploited. These data have been useful in studying coastal ice formations and glacial ice tongues, and are a significant source of information for certain types of studies. Future satellites will have a variety of sensors with even better resolution.

From the beginning of the United States Antarctic Research Program in 1959 at the close of the International Geophysical Year, the U.S. Geological Survey has mapped over 1,450,000 square kilometers of the continent that was previously unmapped. The U.S. Geological Survey has largely focused its mapping projects in West Antarctica and the Transantarctic Mountains to support the requirements of the United States Antarctic Research Program. Nearly 100 reconnaissance series maps have been published at the basic scale of 1:250,000. Maps of the McMurdo Dry Valleys, an area of particular scientific interest, have been published at 1:50,000-scale. Other map series include 1:500,000-scale sketch maps, generally prepared in advance of the more detailed 1:250,000-scale series. These maps are also the basis for air navigation charts prepared by the Defense Mapping Agency for ship and aircraft operations and for smaller-scale maps.
Maps and Gazetteers

Sources of U.S. Antarctic maps and charts

For aeronautical and hydrographic charts:

NOAA Distribution Division
National Ocean Service
Riverdale, Maryland 20737–1199
Telephone 301-436-6990

For topographic and geologic maps, aerial photography and satellite imagery:

U.S. Geological Survey
Box 25286
Federal Center, Building 41
Denver, Colorado 80225
Telephone 800–USA–MAPS, 800–872–6277

For a continental map (1:5,000,000 scale):

Smithsonian Oceanographic Sorting Center
Washington, D.C. 20560
Telephone 301–238–3797

Other maps

Most nations that operate in Antarctica have produced maps. A comprehensive catalog of maps and charts issued by the United States and other member nations of the Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research (SCAR) has been published:


Map collections

U.S. Government organizations with principal collections of Antarctic maps are listed below. Visiting scholars are welcome.

Library of Congress
Geography and Map Reading Room
Madison Building
Washington, D.C. 20540
Telephone 202–707—6277

U.S. Geological Survey
SCAR Library
Office of International Activities
National Mapping Division
Reston, Virginia 22092
Telephone 703–648–6010

Earlier U.S. Antarctic Gazetteers

Antarctic names approved by the Board have been promulgated in the following prior publications:

The Geographical Names of Antarctica, Special Publication No. 86, U.S. Board on Geographical Names, 1947; also First Supplement, 1949; Second Supplement, 1951 (totaling 1,400 name decisions and descriptions).

Geographic Names of Antarctica, Gazetteer No. 14, U.S. Board on Geographic Names, 1956 (3,400 decisions and descriptions).


Foreign gazetteers and names lists

The following foreign gazetteers are useful as finding lists or may provide additional information on the history of individual names. The names in them, however, are not necessarily those approved by the U.S. Board on Geographic Names.


User's Guide

Approved names

This gazetteer lists Antarctic geographic names approved for use by United States Government agencies according to the authority of the U.S. Board on Geographic Names. The approved names appear as main entries in **boldface** type, together with the geographic coordinates that locate the feature. The approved name is followed by a description of the feature and, if known, facts concerning the discovery, mapping, and naming of the feature, the meaning of a toponym or identification of the honoree, the bestower of the name, and the basis for naming. Additional information is included for some names.

The geographic coordinates are generally given to the nearest minute and are for finding purposes only. The coordinates locate the summits of peaks and hills, the extremities of capes and points, the mouths or lower ends of glaciers and meltwater streams, and the centers or midpoints of other features. Heights are provided in meters above sea level and generally are rounded to the nearest 5 meters (1 meter = 3.28 feet). Distances are given in **nautical** miles (1 nautical mile = 1.15 statute mile or 1.85 kilometer).

Variant names

Names following the word “Not” in a main entry are forms which are not recommended for use by United States Government agencies. These unofficial forms, called variant names, include misspellings and incorrect applications, but also include linguistically correct forms of geographic names from foreign languages, such as “Hval Bukta” for Bay of Whales. Each variant name is also listed in a cross-reference entry in **italic** type (i.e. a “see” reference). A variant name may not be listed if it differs only in a foreign generic term, e.g., “Beardmore Gletscher” for Beardmore Glacier, or differs from the approved form only in capitalization, spacing, hyphenation, diacritical marks, or a plural generic. The designation of a geographic name as a variant or as an approved name is not intended to be either implicitly disparaging or prescriptive for other nations.

Word order for entries

Entries for approved names and for variant cross-references are arranged alphabetically with the specific part first, for example “Cape Byrd” is listed as Byrd, Cape; “Mount Byrd” as Byrd, Mount; but “Byrd Glacier” as Byrd Glacier. Variant names listed after the word “Not” within a main entry appear in natural word order.

Alphabetic order

The alphabetization rules of the U.S. Board on Geographic Names are followed throughout this work. Both official and variant name entries are alphabetized letter-by-letter throughout the name to the first comma (if present), disregarding spaces, hyphens, diacritical marks, and periods (the latter in names with abbreviations which should not be expanded).

Alphabetization examples:

- Sails, Bay of
- Saint Johns Range
- Siple, Mount
- Siple Coast
- Siple Island
- Snow Peak
- Snowplume Peak
- Sør Rondane Mountains
- Start, The: see Start Point
- Start Point
- St. Louis, Mount
- Strom Glacier
- Swan, Mount
- Swan Glacier: see Swann Glacier
- Swann Glacier
- Swan Point

Diacritical marks

Diacritical marks in certain Antarctic names reflect the multinational origin of the nomenclature. They include the acute accent (´), the grave accent (¨), the circumflex (´), the dieresis (¨), and the macron (´), all of which are over vowels. Others are the cedilla (ç), the circle above (å), and the tilde (~). The apostrophe (‘) indicates contraction in names of French origin and represents the Russian letter soft sign (Ӧ) in transliterations of Russian names. The special letters slashed o (ö) and the a-e ligature (æ) are also present; the latter has been rendered as “ae” in this gazetteer. The diacritical marks should be used with both capital and lowercase letters.
### Abbreviated names and terms

The following abbreviations are frequently, but not universally, used in this publication.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Full Form</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Acad.</td>
<td>Academy; Académie</td>
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<td>Admiral</td>
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<td>Antarctic Names Committee of Australia</td>
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<td>CRREL</td>
<td>U.S. Army Cold Regions Research and Engineering Laboratory</td>
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<td>Her (His) Majesty's Australian Ship</td>
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<td>International Geophysical Year</td>
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<td>Institute; Institution</td>
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<td>Junior</td>
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**Abbreviated expedition titles**

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A. Dome: see Argus, Dome 81°00'S, 77°00'E

Aagaard Glacier 66°46'S, 64°31'W
Glacier 8 mi long, which lies close E of Gould Glacier and flows in a southerly direction into Mill Inlet, on the E coast of Graham Land. Charted by the FIDS and photographed from the air by the RARE during December 1947. Named by the FIDS for Bjørne Aagaard, Norwegian authority on Antarctic whaling exploration. Not: Glaciar Alderete.

Aagaard Islands 65°51'S, 53°40'E
Group of small islands lying W of Proclamation Island and Cape Baterbee. Discovered in January 1930 by BANZARE under Mawson and named for Bjørne Aagaard. Not: Bjarne Aagaard Islands, Ostrova B'yarne-Ogor.

Aagot Gr: see Expedition Rock 60°42'S, 44°44'W

Aaron, Mount 74°31'W, 64°53'W

Aaron Glacier 85°08'S, 90°40'W

Abbey Nunatak 85°37'S, 134°43'W

Abbot Ice Shelf 72°45'S, 96°00'W
An ice shelf 250 mi long and 40 mi wide, bordering Eights Coast from Cape Waite to Throgmorton Point. Thurston Island lies along the N edge of the W half of this ice shelf; other sizable islands (Sherman, Carpenter, Dustin, Johnson, McNamara, Farwell and Dendtler) lie partly or wholly within it. The ice shelf was sighted by members of USAS in flights from the ship Bear, in February 1940, and its W portion was delineated from air photos taken by USN OpHp, 1946–47. The full extent was mapped by USGS from USN air photos of 1966. Named by US-ACAN for R. Admiral J. Lloyd Abbot, Jr., Commanding Officer, U.S. Naval Support Force, Antarctica, February 1967 to June 1969.

Abbotsmith Glacier 53°06'S, 73°24'W
A well-defined glacier, 3 mi long, descending from the ice-covered W slopes of Big Ben to the W side of Heard Island between Walsh and Henderson Bluffs. Surveyed in 1948 by the ANARE who named it for John Abbotsmith, engineer with the party.

Abbott, Mount 74°42'S, 163°50'E
A mountain 1,020 m, which stands 3 mi NE of Cape Canwe and is the highest point in the Northern Foothills, in Victoria Land. Mapped by the Northern Party of the BrAE, 1910–13, and named for Petty Officer George P. Abbott, RN, a member of the expedition.

Abbott Island 64°06'S, 62°08'W
Island lying 1 mi W of Davis Island in the S part of Bouquet Bay, off the NE side of Brabant Island in the Palmer Archipelago. Roughly charted by the FrAE under Charcot, 1903–05. Photographed by Hunting Aerosurveys Ltd. in 1956–57, and mapped from these photos in 1959. Named by the UK-APC for Maude Abbott (1869–40), American authority on congenital heart disease. Her classification of this subject is the basis of modern investigation and treatment.

Abbott Peak 77°26'S, 167°00'E
Pyramidal peak on Ross Island, on the N side of Mount Erebus, between it and Mount Bird. Charted by the BrAE under Scott, 1910–13, and named for Petty Officer George P. Abbott, RN, a member of the expedition. Not: Abbotts Peak, Demetri's Peak, Dimitri Peak.

Abbots Peak: see Abbott Peak 77°26'S, 167°00'E

Abbs, Mount 70°35'S, 66°38'E
The most prominent peak (2,135 m) in the central part of Aramis Range, Prince Charles Mountains, situated just W of Thomson Massif. Discovered by ANARE southern party led by W.G. Bewsher in December 1956. Named by ANCA for Gordon Abbs, radio operator at Mawson Station in 1956.

A. Beck, Mount: see Beck Peak 86°05'S, 158°58'W

Abele Nunatak 76°18'S, 143°15'W

Abele Spur 83°13'S, 51°05'W

Abel Nunatak 63°33'S, 57°41'W
A mountain 1,020 m, which stands 3 mi NE of Cape Canwe and is the highest point in the Northern Foothills, in Victoria Land. Mapped by the Northern Party of the BrAE, 1910–13, and named for Petty Officer George P. Abbott, RN, a member of the expedition.

Abendroth Peak 71°05'S, 62°00'W
Abernethy Flats 63°52'S, 57°54' W
A gravel plain cut by braided streams at the head of Brandy Bay, James Ross Island. Named by UK-APC in 1983 after Thomas Abernethy, gunner on HMS Erebus (Capt. James C. Ross) during exploration of these waters in 1842-43.

Ablación, Punta: see Ablation Point 70°48'S, 68°22' W
Ablation Bay: see Ablation Valley 70°48'S, 68°30' W
Ablation Lake 70°49'S, 68°26' W
A pro-glacial tidal lake in Ablation Valley, Alexander Island, with stratified saline and fresh water and depths exceeding 117 meters. The feature is dammed in the upper portion by ice that pushes into the lake from the adjacent George VI Ice Shelf. Named after the valley following BAS limnological research from 1973.

Ablation Point 70°48'S, 68°22' W
The E extremity of a hook-shaped rock ridge marking the N side of the entrance to Ablation Valley on the E coast of Alexander Island. First photographed from the air on Nov. 23, 1935, by Lincoln Ellsworth and mapped from these photos by W.L.G. Joerg. Roughly surveyed in 1936 by the BGLE and resurveyed in 1949 by the FIDS. Named by FIDS for nearby Ablation Valley. Not: Punta Ablación.

Ablation Valley 70°48'S, 68°30' W
Mainly ice-free valley on the E coast of Alexander Island, 2 mi long, which is entered immediately S of Ablation Point and opens on George VI Sound. First photographed from the air on Nov. 23, 1935, by Lincoln Ellsworth and mapped from these photos by W.L.G. Joerg. First visited and surveyed in 1936 by the BGLE, and so named because of the relatively small amounts of snow and ice found there. Not: Ablation Bay.

Abolina, Skala: see Abolin Rock 71°50'S, 11°16'E
Abolin Rock 71°50'S, 11°16'E

Abrahamsen, Point 54°03'S, 37°08' W
Point which separates Lighthouse Bay and Prince Olav Harbor, the two western arms of Cook Bay, on the N coast of South Georgia. Charted by DI personnel in 1929 and probably named for Captain Abrahamsen, manager of the whaling station at Prince Olav Harbor at that time.

Abrams, Mount 75°22' W, 72°27' W
A mountain 2.5 mi E of Mount Brice, in the Behrendt Mountains, Ellsworth Land. Discovered and photographed from the air by the RARE, 1947-48, under Finn Ronne. Named by Ronne for Talbert Abrams, a noted photogrammetric engineer and instrument manufacturer, who was a supporter of RARE.

Abrigo, Islas: see Shelter Islands 65°15' S, 64°17' W
Abrigo, Punta: see Shelter Point 54°04' S, 37°01' W
Abrupt Island 67°00' W, 57°46' E
Island 0.5 mi across, lying 1.5 mi E of Lang Island, close E of the Øygarden Group and Edward VIII Bay. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from aerial photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936-37, and called Brattóy (abrupt island). The Norwegian name was translated by ANCA following a 1954 ANARE survey of the area. Not: Brattóy.

Abrupt Point 66°54' S, 56°42' E
Rocky point 3 mi SW of Patricia Islands, on the W side of Edward VIII Bay. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from aerial photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936-37, and named Brattoddten (the abrupt point). The Norwegian name was translated by ANCA following a 1954 ANARE survey of the area. Not: Brattoddten.

Absalom, Mount 80°24' S, 25°24' W
Southernmost and highest (1,640 m) mountain of the Herbert Mountains, in the central part of the Shackleton Range. First mapped in 1957 by the CTAE and named for Henry W.L. Absalom, member of the Scientific Committee on the CTAE, 1955-58.

Abus Valley 79°53' S, 155°05' E
An ice-free valley 3 mi SE of Turnstile Ridge at the N end of Britannia Range. Named in association with Britannia by a University of Waikato (N.Z.) geological party, 1978-79, led by M.J. Selby. Abus is a historical place name formerly used in Roman Britain.

Academy Glacier 84°15' S, 61°00' W
A major glacier in the Pensacola Mountains, draining northwestward between the Patuxent and Neptune Ranges to enter Foundation Ice Stream. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1956-66. Named by US-ACAN for the National Academy of Sciences which has played an important role in the planning of the U.S. program for Antarctica.

Acantilado, Islote: see Cliff Island 66°00' S, 65°39' W
Acarospora Peak 86°21' W, 148°28' W
A peak 1 mi NE of, and only slightly below the elevation of Mount Czegka, located at the SW end of Watson Escarpment. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960-64. Named by NZ-APC on suggestion of NZGSAE Scott Glacier Party, 1969-70, because the lichen Acarospora emergens Dodge was found on the peak.

Access Point 64°50' S, 63°47' W
Rocky point immediately SE of Biscoe Point and 2 mi NW of Cape Lancaster on the S side of Anvers Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. First charted by the FrAE under Charcot, 1903-05. Surveyed in 1955 by the FIDS and so named because there is a landing place for boats on the NW tip of the point which provides access to the inland parts of the island.

Achaean Range 64°30' S, 63°38' W
Range of mountains rising to 1,370 m in the central part of Anvers Island in the Palmer Archipelago. It is bounded on the E by Iliad Glacier and Trojan Range and on the W by Marr Ice Piedmont, and extends NW from Mount Agamemnon for 6 mi, curving NE for a further 12 mi to Mount Nestor. Surveyed by the FIDS in 1955 and named by the UK-APC for the Achaeans, one of the opposing forces of the Trojan War in Homer's Iliad.

Achala, Mount 62°55' S, 60°42' W
Peak rising to 680 m at the N end of Telefon Ridge, Deception Island, in the South Shetland Islands. Named by the Argentine Antarctic Expedition in 1956 after a mountain in Argentina.
Achernar, Mount 84°12'S, 160°56'E
A peak forming the NE end of MacAlpine Hills, on the S side of Law Glacier. Named by the NZGSAE (1961–62) after the star Achernar used in fixing the survey baseline.

Achernar Island 66°58'S, 57°12'E
Island 1.5 mi long, lying 1 mi W of Shaula Island in the Øygarden Group. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from aerial photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and named Utøya (the outer island). The group was first visited by an ANARE party in 1954; the island was renamed by ANCA after the star Achernar, which was used for an astrofix in the vicinity. Not: Utøya.

Achilles, Mount 64°29'S, 63°35'W
Snow-covered, steep-sided mountain, 1,280 m, which rises 4 mi SW of Mount Nestor in the Achaean Range of central Anvers Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Surveyed by the FIDS in 1955 and named by the UK-APC for Achilles, the central figure in Homer's Iliad.

Achilles Heel 64°30'S, 63°38'W
Snow-covered hill, 915 m, in the center of the col between Mount Helen and Mount Achilles in the Achaean Range of Anvers Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Surveyed by the FIDS in 1955 and so named by the UK-APC because of its position in relation to Mount Achilles.

Acier, Mount 64°24'S, 62°33'W
A mountain rising to 1,300 m between the heads of Rush Glacier and Jenner Glacier in the Solvay Mountains, Brabant Island, Palmer Archipelago. The name "Monte Primer Teniente Acier" appears on a 1957 Argentine hydrographic chart. Not: Monte E, Monte Ferrer, Monte Primer Teniente Acier, Mount Ehrlich.

Ackerman Nunatak 82°41'S, 47°45'W
An isolated nunatak, 655 m, standing 6.5 mi SSE of Butcher Rocks in northern Forrestal Range, Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1956–66. Named by US-ACAN for Thomas A. Ackerman, aerographer, Ellsworth Station winter party, 1957.

Ackerman Ridge 86°34'S, 147°30'W

Ackroyd Point 70°46'S, 166°47'E

Acorn Rock 54°00'S, 38°14'W
A rock rising 20 m above sea level, 0.35 mi NW of Main Island in the Willis Islands, South Georgia. The descriptive name was applied during the survey from HMS Owen in 1960–61.

Acre, Punta: see Acrid Point 56°17'S, 27°36'W

Acrif Point 56°17'S, 27°36'W
A low-lying point between Stench Point and Pacific Point on the NW side of Zavodovski Island, South Sandwich Islands. The name, applied by UK-APC in 1971, refers to the acrid volcanic fumes emitted on the W side of the island. Not: Punta Acre.

Activa, Punta: see Fume Point 56°20'S, 27°33'W

Active Reef 63°23'S, 55°52'W
Isolated reef lying in the Firth of Tay, just off the N coast of Dundee Island. Discovered and named by Thomas Robertson, master of the Active, one of the ships of the Dundee whaling expedition of 1892–93. The Active ran onto this reef during a gale on Jan. 10, 1893 and lay there for 6 hours before she could be gotten off.

Active Sound 63°25'S, 56°10'W
Sound, averaging 2 mi wide, extending in an ENE direction from Antarctic Sound and joining the Firth of Tay with which it separates Joinville and Dundee Islands. Discovered in 1892–93 by Capt. Thomas Robertson of the Dundee whaling expedition. Robertson named the feature after his ship, the Active, first vessel to navigate the sound.

Acton, Mount 70°58'S, 63°42'W

Acuña, Islote: see Acuña Rocks 63°18'S, 57°56'W

Acuña Island 60°46'S, 44°37'W
Small island which lies 0.2 mi S of Point Rae, off the S coast of Laurie Island in the South Orkney Islands. Charted in 1903 by the ScotNAE under Bruce, who named it after Hugo A. Acuña, pioneer Argentine meteorologist at the South Orkney station during 1904. Not: Delta Island.

Acuña Rocks 63°18'S, 57°56'W
Two rocks lying 0.4 mi W of Largo Island in the Duroch Islands, Trinity Peninsula. Named by the Chilean Antarctic Expedition, 1947–48, after Sub-Teniente Acuña, a member of the expedition. Not: Isloite Acuña.

Adam, Mount 71°47'S, 168°37'E
Mountain (4,010 m) situated 2.5 mi WNW of Mount Minto in the Admiralty Mountains. Discovered in Jan. 1841 by Capt. James Clark Ross, RN, who named this feature after the star Accep, one of the ships of the Dundee whaling expedition of 1892–93 by Capt. Thomas Robertson of the Dundee whaling expedition. Robertson named the feature after his ship, the Active, first vessel to navigate the sound.

Adams, Cape 75°04'S, 62°20'W

Adams, Mount: see Adams Mountains 84°30'S, 166°20'E
Adams Bluff  82°09'S, 159°55'E

Adams Fjord  66°50'S, 50°30'E

Adams Glacier  66°50'S, 109°40'E
A broad channel glacier, over 20 mi long, debouching into the head of Vincennes Bay, just E of Hatch Islands. First mapped (1955) by G.D. Blodgett from aerial photographs taken by USN Operation Highjumper (1947). Named by US-ACAN for John Quincy Adams, sixth President of the United States. Adams was instrumental while later serving as U.S. representative from Massachusetts in gaining congressional authorization of the USEE compilation and publication of the large number of scientific reports based on the work of this expedition. Not: John Quincy Adams Glacier.

Adams Glacier  78°07'S, 163°38'E
A small glacier immediately S of Miers Glacier in Victoria Land. The heads of these two glaciers are separated by a low ridge, and the E end of this ridge is almost completely surrounded by the snouts of the two glaciers, which nearly meet in the bottom of the valley, about 1 mi above Lake Miers, into which they drain. Named by the N.Z. Northern Survey Party of the CTAE (1956–58) after Lt. (later Sir) Jameson B. Adams, second in command of the shore party of the BrAE (1907–09), who was one of the men to accompany Shackleton to within 97 mi of the South Pole.

Adams Island  66°33'S, 92°35'E
Small rocky coastal island embedded in thick bay ice most of the year, lying at the W side of McDonald Bay, about 11 mi W of Mabus Point. Discovered by the Western Base Party of the AAE, 1911–14, under Mawson, and named by him for the boatswain of the expedition ship Aurora.

Adams Mountains  84°30'S, 166°20'E
A small but well defined group of mountains in Queen Alexandra Range, bounded by the Beardsmore, Berwick, Moody and Bingley Glaciers. Discovered by BrAE (1907–09) and named Adams Mountains for Lt. Jameson B. Adams, second in command of the expedition. The BrAE (1910–13) restricted the name to “Mount Adams” for a high peak in the group, but the original name and application are considered more apt and have been approved. Not: Mount Adams.

Adams Nunatak  71°44'S, 68°34'W

Adams, Mount  73°55'S, 163°00'E
A peak (3,400 m) rising 6.5 mi ENE of Mount Hewson in the Deep Freeze Range, Victoria Land. Named by the northern party of NZGSAE, 1965–66, for R. Adamson, geologist with this party.

Adams Peak  81°38'S, 160°04'E
Peak, 1,540 m, on the E side of Starshot Glacier, rising 2 mi S of Heale Peak in Surveyors Range. Named by the NZGSAE (1960–61) for C.W. Adams, one of the early New Zealand surveyors, who in 1883 established the Mount Cook (Wellington) latitude which became the fundamental position for all N.Z. surveys up to 1949.

Adams Ridge  71°00'S, 162°23'E
A sharp-crested rock ridge, 4 mi long and rising to 800 m, forming a part of the W margin of Bowers Mountains just S of where Sheehan Glacier enters Rennick Glacier. Named by NZ-APC in 1983 after Chris Adams, New Zealand geologist who worked in northern Victoria Land, 1981–82.

Adams Rocks  76°14'S, 145°39'W

Adare, Cape  71°17'S, 170°14'E
A prominent cape of black basalt which is in visual contrast to the rest of the snow-covered coast, forming the N tip of Adare Peninsula. The cape marks the NE extremity of Victoria Land and the W side of the entrance to the Ross Sea. Discovered in Jan. 1841 by Capt. James Ross, RN, who named it for his friend Viscount Adare, M.P. for Glamorganshire.

Adare Peninsula  71°40'S, 170°30'E
A high ice-covered peninsula, 40 mi long, in the NE part of Victoria Land, extending S from Cape Adare to Cape Roget. Named by the NZ-APC for Cape Adare. Not: Cape Adare Peninsula.

Adare Saddle  71°44'S, 170°12'E
A saddle at about 900 m, situated at the junction of Adare Peninsula and the Admiralty Mountains, and at the junction of Newnes Glacier and Moubray Glacier which fall steeply from it. Named by the NZGSAE, 1957–58, in association with Adare Peninsula and Cape Adare.

Adelaide, Isla: see Adelaide Island  67°15'S, 68°30'W

Adelaide Anchorage  67°47'S, 68°57'W
An area of safe anchorage lying W of Avian Island, off the S end of Adelaide Island. It is the anchorage normally used by ships visiting Adelaide station. Charted by members of the RRS John Biscoe and the RN Hydrographic Survey Unit in January-March 1962.
Adelaide Island 67°15’S, 68°30’W
Large, mainly ice-covered island, 75 mi long and 20 mi wide, lying at the N side of Marguerite Bay off the W coast of Antarctic Peninsula. Discovered in 1832 by a British expedition under Biscoe, and named by him for Queen Adelaide of England. First surveyed by the FrAE, 1908–10, under Charcot. Not: Isla Adelaide, Isla Belgrano.

Adélie, Terre: see Adélie Coast 67°00’S, 139°00’E

Adélie Coast 67°00’S, 139°00’E

Adélie Land: see Adélie Coast 67°00’S, 139°00’E

Ader, Mount 64°10’S, 60°29’W
Mountain along the N side of Breguet Glacier and just SE of Mount Cornu, in northern Graham Land. Shown on an Argentine government chart in 1957. Named by the UK-APC in 1960 for Clement Ader (1841–1925), French pioneer aeronaut, probably the first man to leave the ground in a heavier-than-air machine solely as the result of an engine contained in it, on Oct. 9, 1890.

Adie Inlet 66°28’S, 62°20’W
Ice-filled inlet, 25 mi long in a NW–SE direction, lying E of Churchill Peninsula along the E coast of Graham Land. Charted by the FIDS and photographed from the air by the RARE during 1947. Named by the FIDS for R.J. Adie, South African geologist who has specialized in the reactions of the human body to cold; Professor of Physiology, University of Rochester, NY, 1948–60.

Adiós, Punta del: see Farewell Point 54°00’S, 38°01’W

Adit Nunatak 65°54’S, 62°48’W
A nunatak 3 mi WNW of Mount Alibi on the N side of Leppard Glacier, in Graham Land. Surveyed by FIDS in 1955. Named adit (an entrance) by UK-APC, because at the time (1957), it marked the approach to an unsurveyed inland area between Leppard and Flask Glaciers.

A. Ditte, Mount: see Ditte, Mount 67°43’S, 68°37’W

Adkins, Mount 73°03’S, 62°02’W

Admiralen Peak 62°06’S, 58°30’W
Peak, 305 m, lying 0.7 mi SSW of Crépin Point at the W side of Admiralty Bay on King George Island, in the South Shetland Islands. In 1908–10 the FrAE under Charcot applied the name “Le Poing” to a feature in this area. It is not clear, however, which of four summits the name refers to and the name has been rejected. This peak was named by the UK-APC in 1960 for the Admiralen, the first modern floating factory ship, which first operated in Admiralty Bay in January 1906. Not: Admiralty Peak, Cerro Le Poing, Pico Puño.

Admiralitäts Gebirge: see Admiralty Mountains 71°45’S, 168°30’E

Admiralty Bay 62°10’S, 58°25’W
Irregular bay, 5 mi wide at its entrance between Dernay Point and Martins Head, indenting the S coast of King George Island for 10 mi in the South Shetland Islands. The name appears on a map of 1822 by Capt. George Powell, a British sealer, and is now established in international usage. Not: Bahía Lasserre, Baie de l’Amirauté.

Admiralty Inlet: see Admiralty Sound 64°20’S, 57°10’W

Admiralty Mountains 71°45’S, 168°30’E
A large group of high mountains and individually named ranges and ridges in NE Victoria Land which are bounded by the sea, and by the Dennistoun, Ebbe, and Tucker Glaciers. Discovered in Jan. 1841 by Capt. James Ross, RN, and named by him for the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty under whose orders he served. Not: Admiralitäts Gebirge, Admiralty Range.

Admiralty Peak 54°13’S, 36°50’W
Peak, 945 m, lying E of Wilckens Peaks in the central part of South Georgia. Charted by DI in 1926–30 and named after the Board of Admiralty.

Admiralty Range: see Admiralty Mountains 71°45’S, 168°30’E

Admiralty Sound 64°20’S, 57°10’W
A sound which extends in a NE–SW direction and separates Seymour and Snow Hill Islands from James Ross Island, off the NE end of Antarctic Peninsula. The broad NE part of the sound was named Admiralty Inlet by the British expedition under Ross, who discovered it on Jan. 6, 1843. The feature was determined to be a sound rather than a bay in 1902 by the SwedAE under Nordenskjöld. Not: Admirality Inlet, Détroit de l’Amiraute, Estrecho Bouchard, Paso Almirantazgo.

Admiration Peak: see Admiralen Peak 62°06’S, 58°30’W

Adolph Islands 66°19’S, 67°11’W

Adolph Ochs Glacier: see Ochs Glacier 76°30’S, 145°35’W

Adriasola, Cape 67°39’S, 69°11’W
Distinctive ice-cliffed cape at the SW end of Adelaide Island, 10 mi NW of Avian Island. Discovered by the FrAE, 1908–10, and named by Charcot for an acquaintance in Punta Arenas.

Advent Island: see Bauprös Rocks 64°54’S, 63°37’W

Adventure Bay: see Undine Harbor 54°02’S, 37°58’W

Adventure Harbour: see Undine Harbor 54°02’S, 37°58’W

Adventure Point 54°06’S, 37°09’W
Point lying N of Brighton Beach on the W side of Possession Bay, South Georgia. The name appears to be first used on a 1931 British Admiralty chart.
A subglacial trench of interior Wilkes Land, running N-S and joined by Vincennes Subglacial Basin to Aurora Subglacial Basin to the west. The feature was delineated by the SPRI-NSF-TUD airborne radio echo sounding program, 1967–79, and named after the HMS Adventure (Cdr. Tobias Furneaux, RN), one of the two ships of the British expedition, 1772–75 (Capt. James Cook, RN).

**Geographic Names of the Antarctic**

**Adventure Subglacial Trench** 74°00'S, 132°00'E

A subglacial trench of interior Wilkes Land, running N-S and joined by Vincennes Subglacial Basin to Aurora Subglacial Basin to the west. The feature was delineated by the SPRI-NSF-TUD airborne radio echo sounding program, 1967–79, and named after the HMS Adventure (Cdr. Tobias Furneaux, RN), one of the two ships of the British expedition, 1772–75 (Capt. James Cook, RN).

**Aeolus, Mount** 77°29'S, 161°16'E

Prominent peak, over 2,000 m, between Mounts Boreas and Hercules in the Olympus Range of Victoria Land. Named by the VUWAE (1958–59) for the Greek god of the winds.

**Aeolus Ridge** 71°18'S, 68°34'W

A ridge trending NE-SW and rising to c. 1,300 m at the southern end of Planet Heights in eastern Alexander Island. Named in 1987 by the UK-APC after Aeolus, the Greek god of wind, in reference to prevailing weather encountered here by BAS parties.

**Aerodromina Hill** 70°47'S, 11°38'E

An isolated rock hill standing 1 mi S of the Schirmacher Hills in Queen Maud Land. The hill was discovered and first roughly mapped from air photos by the GerAE, 1938–39. It was named Gora Aerodromina (airdrome hill) by the SovAE, 1961, because a landing strip was established in the vicinity in connection with nearby Novolazerevskaya Station.

**Aeronaut Glacier** 73°16'S, 163°36'E

A glacier of low gradient, about 25 mi long, draining NE from Gair Mesa into the upper part of Aviator Glacier near Navigator Nunatak, in Victoria Land. Named by the northern party of NZGSAE, 1962–63, to commemorate the air support provided by U.S. Navy Squadron VX-6, and in association with Aviator Glacier.

**Aerodunduta Argentiina, Cerro**: see Shelby, Mount 68°09'S, 65°50'W

**Aetna Insel**: see Etna Island 63°05'S, 55°09'W

**Afflick, Mount** 70°46'S, 66°11'E


**Afuera Islands** 64°20'S, 61°36'W

Group of three small islands lying N of Challenger Island and just outside the S entrance point to Hughes Bay, off the W coast of Graham Land. First charted by the FrAE, 1908–10, under Charcot. The name, which appears on an Argentine government chart of 1957 and is probably descriptive of the islands' location; "Afuera" means outer or outside. Not: Dodge Rocks, Penguin Island.

**Agamemnon, Mount** 64°38'S, 63°31'W

Snow-covered mountain, 2,575 m, marking the S limit of the Achaean Range in the central part of Anvers Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. It is part of the Mount François massif but has a separate summit 1.5 mi W of the main peak of Mount François. It was surveyed by the FIDS in 1944, and again in 1955. Named by the UK-APC for Agamemnon, Commander in Chief of the Achaean forces at Troy in Homer's *Iliad*.

**Agassiz, Cape** 68°29'S, 62°56'W

The E tip of Hollick-Kenyon Peninsula, a narrow ice-drowned spur extending E from the main mountain axis of Antarctic Peninsula between Mobiloil and Revelle Inlets. The cape is the E end of a line from Cape Jeremy dividing Graham and Palmer Lands. Discovered in December 1940 by the USAS who named it for W.L.G. Joerg, a geographer and polar specialist. At his request it was named by the US-SCAN for Louis Agassiz, an internationally famous American naturalist and geologist of Swiss origin, who first propounded the theory of continental glaciation (*Études sur les Glaciers*, Neuchâtel, 1840). Not: Cape Joerg.

**Agate Peak** 72°56'S, 163°47'E

A peak at the SE end of Intention Nunataks, at the SW margin of Evans Névé. So named by the NZ-APC because agate and other semi-precious stones were found here by the Southern Party of NZGSAE, 1966–67.

**A. Gaudry, Sommet**: see Gaudry, Mount 67°32'S, 68°37'W

**Agnese, Punta**: see Davey Point 61°58'S, 58°34'W

**Agradable, Caleta**: see Cobblers Cove 54°16'S, 36°18'W

**Aguado, Punta**: see Nattiss Point 57°48'S, 26°22'W

**Aguad Point** 65°02'S, 63°41'W

Point forming the E side of the entrance to Hidden Bay, on the W coast of Graham Land. First charted by the BelgAE under Gerlache, 1897–99. The name appears on an Argentine government chart of 1957 and is probably descriptive; "aguda" is Spanish for sharp or sharp pointed. Not: Eclipse Point, Punta Larga, Punta Natho.

**Aguado, Cerro**: see Buddington Peak 62°12'S, 58°49'W

**Agudo, Pico**: see Sharp Peak 66°02'S, 65°18'W

**Agudo, Pico**: see Sharp Peak 62°32'S, 60°04'W

**Águila, Caleta**: see Eagle Cove 63°24'S, 57°00'W

**Águila, Isla**: see Eagle Island 63°40'S, 57°29'W

**Aguirre Cerda, Canal**: see Aguirre Passage 64°49'S, 62°51'W

**Aguirre Channel**: see Aguirre Passage 64°49'S, 62°51'W

**Aguirre Passage** 64°49'S, 62°51'W

A marine channel between Lemaire Island and Danco Coast, permitting northern access to Paradise Harbor. The feature was navigated by the ship *Belgica* (BelgAE, 1897–99) and was known to Norwegian whalers in the area from 1913. Chilean Antarctic Expeditions operated a science station on Waterboat Point (q.v.) at Aguirre Passage from 1951-73. Named by the Chilean Antarctic Expedition, 1933–34, after Don Pedro Aguirre Cerda (1879–1941), President of Chile, 1938–41. Not: Aguirre Channel, Canal Aguirre Cerda, Pasaje Marinero.

**Aguirre Romero, Cabo**: see Lively Point 65°52'S, 66°11'W

**Aguja, Pico**: see Needle Peak 62°44'S, 60°11'W

**Aguja, Roca de la**: see Pinnacle Rock 61°06'S, 54°47'W

**Aguja del Astrolabio, Islote**: see Astrolabe Needle 64°08'S, 62°36'W
Aguja del Astrolabio, Monolito: see Astrolabe Needle 64°08'S, 62°36'W
Aguja Ternyck, Monte: see Ternyck Needle 62°05'S, 58°16'W
Agurto, Islote: see Agurto Rock 63°18'S, 57°54'W
Ahlstadhottane: see Ahlstad Hills 71°50'S, 5°30'E
Ahnem Peak 72°31'S, 16°49'E
Ahab, Mount 65°26'S, 62°11'W
A conspicuous mountain (925 m) that rises between the lower ends of Maple and Melville Glaciers on the E coast of Graham Land. The mountain was roughly surveyed in 1947 by FIDS and was resurveyed in 1955. The name was repositioned following a survey by BAS in 1962. Named by UK-APC after Captain Ahab of the whaler Pequod, the central character in Herman Melville’s Moby Dick.

Ahlmann Glacier 81°47'S, 159°10'E
A small tributary glacier flowing E from the Churchill Mountains between Mount Lindley and Mount Hoskins to enter Starshot Glacier. Named by the Holyoake, Cobham, and Queen Elizabeth Ranges Party of the NZGSAE (1964–65) for B. Ahern, a member of the party.

Ahlmann Glacier 67°52'S, 65°45'W
Southernmost of two glaciers flowing E into Seligman Inlet, on the E coast of Graham Land. The glacier was photographed from the air in 1940 by the USAS. Charted in 1947 by the FIDS, who named it for Prof. Hans Wilhelmsson Ahlmann, a Swedish glaciologist and geographer.

Ahlmann Ridge 71°50'S, 2°25'W
A broad, mainly ice-covered ridge, about 70 mi long, surmounted by scattered, low peaks. It rises between Schytt and Jutulstraumen Glaciers and extends from Borg Massif northward to Fimbul Ice Shelf in Queen Maud Land. The area was first photographed from aircraft of the GerAE (1938–39) and peaks in this vicinity were roughly plotted. The Stein Nunataks and Witte Peaks, named by the GerAE, appear to coincide with the NE part of the Ahlmann Ridge. The feature was mapped in detail from surveys and air photos by the NBSAE (1949–52) and air photos by the Norwegian expedition (1958–59). Named for Hans Wilhelmsson Ahlmann, chairman of the Swedish committee for the NBSAE. Not: Ahlmannryggen.

Ahlmannryggen: see Ahlmann Ridge 71°50'S, 2°25'W

Ahlstad Hills 71°50'S, 5°30'E
A group of rock hills just E of Cumulus Mountain in the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Plotted from surveys and air photos by the NorAE (1956–60), who gave it the name Ahlstadhottane. Not: Ahlstadhottane.

Ahlstadhottane: see Ahlstad Hills 71°50'S, 5°30'E

Ahmadjian Peak 83°41'S, 168°42'E
A prominent ice-covered peak, 2,910 m, standing 4.5 mi SW of Mount Fox in Queen Alexandra Range. Named by US-ACAN for Vernon Ahmadjian, USARP biologist at McMurdo Station, 1963–64.

Ahrnsbrak Glacier 79°48'W, 82°18'W

Aidwich, Mount: see Aldrich, Mount 80°07'S, 158°13'E

Aiken Glacier 77°36'S, 163°17'E
A glacial meltwater stream in Taylor Valley, Victoria Land, which flows N from the unnamed glacier W of Wales Glacier to Many Glaciers Pond, then W to Lake Fryxell. The feature is 4 mi long and receives some tributary flow from Wales Glacier. The name was suggested by hydrologist Diane McKnight, leader of the USGS team which made extensive studies of the hydrology and geochemistry of streams and ponds in the Lake Fryxell basin, 1987–94. Named after USGS hydrologist George R. Aiken, a member of the field team in three summer seasons, 1987–91, who assisted in establishing stream gaging stations on the streams flowing into Lake Fryxell in the 1990–91 season.

Ailsa Craig 60°47'S, 44°37'W
Precipitous island 1 mi S of Point Rae, off the S coast of Laurie Island in the South Orkney Islands. Charted in 1903 by the ScotNAE under Bruce, who named it for the island in the Firth of Clyde in Scotland. Not: Ailsa Craig Islet.

Ailsa Craig Islet: see Ailsa Craig 60°47'S, 44°37'W

Aim Rocks 62°42'S, 61°15'W
Rocks lying E of Cape Timbl6n in the middle of Morton Strait, in the South Shetland Islands. The name, given by the UK-APC in 1961, is descriptive; these rocks in line are a guide for safe passage through the southern entrance of Morton Strait.

Ainsworth Bay 67°48'S, 146°37'E
An ice-filled recession of the coastline, 5 mi wide, between Capes Bage and Webb. Discovered by the AAE (1911–14) under Douglas Mawson, and named by him for G.F. Ainsworth, a member of the expedition who served as leader and meteorologist with the AAE party on Macquarie Island during 1911–13.

Airdevronsix Icefalls 77°31'S, 160°22'E
A line of icefalls at the head of Wright Upper Glacier, in Victoria Land. Named by USN OpDFrz (1956–57) for U.S. Navy Air Development Squadron Six, which had been formed to provide air support for the Deep Freeze operations and which had also carried out many important Antarctic exploratory flights.

Airdrop Peak 83°45'S, 172°45'E
A twin-peaked mountain (890 m) at the N end of Commonwealth Range. It is the first prominent feature in Ebony Ridge when approached from the northwest. When N.Z. surveyors were making observations from the higher of the two peaks on Dec. 11, 1959, an R4D aircraft of U.S. Navy Squadron VX-6 flew overhead to drop a spare radio to the expedition whose original one had broken down. So named because of this incident by the N.Z. Alpine Club Antarctic Expedition, 1959–60.
Airy Glacier  69°13'S, 66°20'W
A glacier 20 mi long and 6 mi wide, flowing W to the NE portion of Forster Ice Piedmont, near the W coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. First roughly surveyed by BGLE, 1936-37; photographed from the air by RARE, 1947; and surveyed by FIDS, 1958. Named by UK-APC for Sir George Biddell Airy, British Astronomer Royal (1835-81), who in 1839 introduced a method of correcting magnetic compasses for deviation.

Aitcho Islands  62°24'S, 59°47'W
Group of small islands lying between Table Island and Dee Island in the N entrance to English Strait, South Shetland Islands. Charted and named in 1935 by DI after the Admiralty Hydrographic Office. Other features in this vicinity were named after members of the Hydrographic Office staff.

Aitken Cove  60°45'S, 44°32'W
Cove which lies immediately NE of Cape Whitson, along the S coast of Laurie Island in the South Orkney Islands. Charted in 1903 by the ScotNAE under Bruce, who named it for A.N.G. Aitken, solicitor to the expedition.

Aitkenhead Glacier  63°57'S, 58°44'W
Glacier about 10 mi long, flowing ESE from the Detroit Plateau, Graham Land, to Prince Gustav Channel close N of Alecatoria Island. Mapped from surveys by FIDS (1960-61). Named by UK-APC for Neil Aitkenhead, FIDS geologist at Hope Bay (1959-60).

Aitken Nunatak  85°42'S, 173°49'E

Ajax, Mount  71°48'S, 168°27'E
A mountain (3,770 m) rising 1 mi WSW of Mount Royalist in the Admiralty Mountains. Named by the NZGSAE, 1957-58, after HMNZS Ajax. The mountain is one of several in this area named for New Zealand ships.

Ajax Icefall  62°04'S, 58°23'W
Icefall between Stenhouse Bluff and Ullmann Spur at the head of Visca Anchorage, King George Island, in the South Shetland Islands. Charted by the FrAE under Charcot in 1908-10. Named by the UK-APC in 1960 for HMS Ajax, which assisted in the search for a boat crew from the Discovery II, missing on King George Island in January 1937.

Akar Peaks: see Aker Peaks  66°37'S, 55°13'E

Akarui, Cape  68°29'S, 41°23'E

Akebono Glacier  68°07'S, 42°53'E
Glacier flowing to the coast between Cape Hinode and Akebono Rock in Queen Maud Land. Mapped from surveys and air photos by JARE, 1957-62, who applied the name.

Akebono Rock  68°04'S, 42°55'E
A substantial area of exposed rock just E of the mouth of Akebono Glacier on the coast of Queen Maud Land. Mapped from surveys and air photos by JARE, 1957-62, who also gave the name.

Åkerlundh Nunatak  65°04'S, 60°10'W
Nunatak which lies 2 mi NW of Donald Nunatak between Bruce and Murdoch Nunataks in the Seal Nunataks group, off the E coast of Antarctic Peninsula. Charted in 1947 by the FIDS, who named it for Gustaf Åkerlundh, a member of the SwedAE, 1901-04.

Aker Range: see Aker Peaks  66°37'S, 55°13'E

Akkuratnaya Cove  70°45'S, 11°48'E
A small cove 3 mi ESE of Nadezhdy Island, indenting the N side of the Schirmacher Hills, Queen Maud Land. First photographed from the air by the GerAE, 1938-39. Mapped by the SovAE in 1961 and named Bukhta Akkuratnaya (accurate cove).

Alamein Range  72°05'S, 163°30'E

Alamode Island  68°43'S, 67°32'W
Largest and southeasternmost of the Terra Firma Islands, with steep rocky cliffs surmounted by a rock and snow cone rising to 320 m, lying in Marguerite Bay off the W coast of Graham Land. First visited and surveyed by the BGLE under Rymill in 1936. So named by the FIDS, following a 1948 resurvey, for its resemblance to some form of confection served with ice cream on it. Not: Terra Firma Island.

A. Lancaster, Kap: see Lancaster, Cape  64°51'S, 63°44'W

Alan Peak  72°39'S, 0°11'E
A peak at the W side of the mouth of Reece Valley, in the S part of the Sverdrup Mountains in Queen Maud Land. Plotted from air photos by the GerAE (1938-39). Remapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949-52) and air photos by the Norwegian expedition (1958-59). Named for Alan Reece, geologist with the NBSAE (1949-52) and earlier with the FIDS. Not: Alanpiggen.

Alanpiggen: see Alan Peak  72°39'S, 0°11'E

Alan Thomson, Mount: see Allan Thomson, Mount  76°57'S, 161°43'E

Alasheev Bight: see Alasheyev Bight  67°30'S, 45°40'E

Alasheyev Bight  67°30'S, 45°40'E
A bight in the western part of the coast of Enderby Land. Photographed from the air by ANARE in 1956. Plotted in 1957 by
the Soviet expedition and named for D.A. Alasheyev, Russian hydrographer. Not: Alasheev Bight, Alasheev's Bay.

**Alasheyev's Bay:** see Alasheev Bight 66°30'S, 45°40'E

**Alaska Canyon** 86°00'S, 136°33'W
Deeply incised canyon in the N face of Michigan Plateau. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys and USN air photos, 1960-63. Named by US-ACAN for the University of Alaska, which sent researchers to Antarctica.

**Alatna Valley** 76°53'S, 161°10'E

**Albanus Glacier** 85°52'S, 151°00'W

**Albanus Phillips Mountains:** see Phillips Mountains 76°16'S, 145°00'W

**Al'batros, Ostrov:** see Diomedea Island 62°12'S, 58°57'W

**Al'batros, Ozero:** see Petrel Lake 62°13'S, 58°58'W

**Albatros Insel:** see Albatros Island 54°01'S, 37°20'W

**Albatross Crest** 54°30'S, 37°02'W
A tussock-covered ridge in the eastern arm of Annenkov Island, South Georgia. Named by the UK-APC after the Wandering Albatross (*Diomedeas exulans*) which nests here.

**Albatross Island** 54°01'S, 37°20'W

**Albatross Glacier** 77°36'S, 161°36'E
A small glacier that drains west from Junction Knob toward the east flank of Sykes Glacier, in the Asgard Range, Victoria Land. It is one in a group of features in the range named by NZ-APC mainly from Norse mythology. In German legend, Alberich is the all-powerful king of the dwarfs and chief of the Nibelungen.

**Albert de Monaco, Cape:** see Monaco, Cape 64°43'S, 64°18'W

**Alberti, Isla:** see Epsilon Island 64°19'S, 63°00'W

**Albert Lancaster, Cap:** see Lancaster, Cape 64°51'S, 63°44'W

**Albert Markham, Mount** 80°23'S, 158°14'E
A striking flat-topped mountain, 3,205 m, standing midway between Mount Nares and Pyramid Mountain in the Churchill Mountains. Discovered by the BrNAE (1901-04) and named for Admiral Sir Albert Markham, a member of the Ship Committee for the expedition.

**Alberto, Isla:** see Sinclair Island 64°55'S, 63°53'W

**Alberto Obrecht, Punta:** see Obrecht Pyramid 68°09'S, 65°32'W

**Alberich Glacier** 76°40'S, 162°20'E
A heavily crevassed glacier c. 8 mi long, flowing E from Avery Plateau, Graham Land, and entering Mill Inlet between Balch Glacier and Southard Promontory. The glacier was photographed from the air by the U.S. Navy in 1968. It was delineated from these photographs by DOS, 1980, and positioned from surveys by FIDS, 1947-57. In association with the names of Antarctic historians in the area, named by UK-APC after Fred G. Alberts, American toponymist; Secretary, US-ACAN, 1949-80.

**Albion, Mount** 70°17'S, 65°39'E
Mountain 2 mi SSE of Mount O'Shea in the S part of the Athos Range, Prince Charles Mountains. Discovered by an ANARE southern party led by W.G. Bewscher (1956-57) and named for Patrick Albion, radio operator at Mawson Station in 1956.

**Albina Glacier** 66°13'S, 59°42'W
A deeply entrenched narrow glacier on the E side of Wolseley Buttress flowing southwest from Detroit Plateau, Graham Land. Mapped by FIDS from surveys (1960-61). Named by UK-APC for Dan Albine, English designer of the Ivel tractor, the first successful tractor with an internal combustion engine.

**Albornoz, Mount** 70°17'S, 158°14'E
A striking flat-topped mountain, 3,205 m, standing midway between Mount Nares and Pyramid Mountain in the Churchill Mountains. Discovered by the BrNAE (1901-04) and named for Admiral Sir Albert Markham, a member of the Ship Committee for the expedition.

**Albinoz, Punta:** see Deacon, Cape 73°14'S, 59°50'W

**Albrow, Rocks** 66°28'S, 126°45'E
A cluster of rock outcrops close S of Cape Spieden on the W side of Porpoise Bay. Charted in 1912-13 by Robert Cushman Murphy, American naturalist aboard the brig *Daisy*, who gave this name because he observed albatrosses there. Not: Albatross Island.

**Albatross Island** 62°12'S, 58°57'W

**Albert Markham, Mount** 80°23'S, 158°14'E
A striking flat-topped mountain, 3,205 m, standing midway between Mount Nares and Pyramid Mountain in the Churchill Mountains. Discovered by the BrNAE (1901-04) and named for Admiral Sir Albert Markham, a member of the Ship Committee for the expedition.

**Alberto, Isla:** see Sinclair Island 64°55'S, 63°53'W

**Alberto Obrecht, Punta:** see Obrecht Pyramid 68°09'S, 65°32'W

**Alberich Glacier** 76°40'S, 162°20'E
A glacier between the Fry Glacier and Evans Piedmont Glacier, draining NE toward Tripp Bay on the coast of Victoria Land. First charted by the BrNAE (1907-09) which named this feature for Albrecht Penck, Director of the Institute of Oceanography and of the Geographical Institute in Berlin. Not: Penck Glacier.
Albright, Mount 82°49'S, 155°06'E

Alcock Island 64°14'S, 61°08'W
Island lying W of Charles Point in Hughes Bay, off the W coast of Graham Land. The name Penguin Island was used for the feature by whalers operating in the area in 1922. Since this name has not been used on published maps and is a duplication of an earlier name, it has been rejected and a new name substituted. Alcock Island is for Sir John W. Alcock (1892-1919), who, with Sir A. Whitten-Brown, made the first nonstop trans-Atlantic flight on June 14–15, 1919. Not: Isla Barros, Isla Telegrafista Arriagada, Isla Arriagada.

Alcyone Cone 72°42'E, 165°33'E
An extinct volcanic cone near the center of The Pleiades, at the W side of the head of Mariner Glacier in Victoria Land. Named by a VUWAE field party to Evans Névé, 1971–72, after Alcyone, the brightest star in the Pleiades constellation. Not: Alcyone Cone.

Aldaz, Mount 76°03'S, 124°25'W
A projecting-type mountain (2,520 m) that barely protrudes from the ice-covered Usas Escarpment, 22 mi ESE of Mount Galla, in Marie Byrd Land. The mountain is mostly covered, but has notable rock outcropping along its northern spur. Surveyed by USGS on the Executive Committee Range Traverse of 1959. Named by US-ACAN for Luis Aldaz, Meteorologist and Scientific Leader at Byrd Station, 1960.

Aldeia, Islas: see Büdel Islands 65°47'S, 65°38'W

Aldeia Island 69°13'S, 68°30'W
The central of the three Bugge Islands (q.v.), off Wordie Ice Shelf, Fallières Coast, Antarctic Peninsula. The island was named “Isla Aldea” by the Chilean Antarctic Expedition, 1947, probably after Sargento Juan de Dios Aldea, of the Chilean Navy, one of the heroes of the naval battle of Iquique, May 21, 1879. Not: Isla Sargento Aldea.

Aldebaran Rock 70°50'S, 66°41'W
A particularly conspicuous nunatak of bright red rock, located near the head of Bertram Glacier and 5 mi NE of Pegasus Mountains in western Palmer Land. Named by UK-APC after Aldebaran, the brightest star in the constellation of Taurus.

Alden, Point 66°48'S, 142°02'E
An ice-covered point with rock exposures along the seaward side. The point marks the W side of the entrance to Commonwealth Bay and the division between Adélie Coast and George V Coast. Discovered on Jan. 30, 1840 by the USEE under Lt. Charles Nye, observer at Wilkes Station, 1840.

Alderice Peak 68°12'S, 49°35'E
A peak 6 mi SE of Mount Underwood in the eastern part of the Nye Mountains. Plotted from air photos taken by an ANARE aircraft in 1959. Named by ANCA for W. Alderice, weather observer at Wilkes Station, 1959.
after the Alert, a small motor launch used during the survey. Not: Roca Alerta.

**Alexander, Cape 66°44'S, 62°37'W**

**Alexander, Mount 63°18'S, 55°48'W**
Mountain with several summits, the highest 595 m, forming the rocky peninsula separating Gibson and Haddon Bays, on the S side of Joinville Island. The cliff marking the extremity of the peninsula was discovered and named Cape Alexander on Jan. 8, 1893 by Thomas Robertson, master of the ship Active, one of the Dundee whalers. The name was amended to Mount Alexander by the UK-APC in 1956 following a survey by the FIDS in 1953-54, the mountain summits of the peninsula being considered more suitable to name. Not: Cape Alexander.

**Alexander Hill 77°17'S, 166°25'E**
Hill, 220 m, with a prominent seaward cliff face, lying S of Harrison Stream and Cinder Hill on the lower ice-free W slopes of Mount Bird, Ross Island. Mapped by the NZGSAE, 1958-59, and named by the NZ-APC for B.N. Alexander, a surveyor with the expedition.

**Alexander Humboldt Mountains: see Humboldt Mountains 71°45'S, 11°30'E**

**Alexander I Island: see Alexander Island 71°00'S, 70°00'W**

**Alexander I Land: see Alexander Island 71°00'S, 70°00'W**

**Alexander Island 71°00'S, 70°00'W**
Large island lying W of the base of Antarctic Peninsula, from which it is separated by Marguerite Bay and George VI Sound. It is about 240 mi long in a N-S direction, 50 mi wide in the N, and 150 mi wide in the south. Discovered in 1821 by a Russian expedition under Bellingshausen, who named it Alexander I Land for the reigning Tsar. Its insular nature was proven in December 1940, by a sledge party under Finn Ronne of the USAS. Not: Alexander I Island, Alexander I Land, Alexander Land, Alexander The First Island, Isla Alejandro I.

**Alexander Land: see Alexander Island 71°00'S, 70°00'W**

**Alexander McKay Cliffs: see McKay Cliffs 82°19'S, 156°00'E**

**Alexander Nunatak: see Alexander Nunataks 66°30'S, 110°39'E**

**Alexander Nunataks 66°30'S, 110°39'E**
Two coastal nunataks at the S limit of the Windmill Islands, standing on the shore of Penney Bay 0.4 mi E of the base of Browning Peninsula. First mapped from air photos taken by USN OpHjp and OpWml in 1947 and 1948. Named by the US-ACAN for Photographer's Mate H.N. Alexander, member of one of the two USN OpWml photographic units which obtained air and ground photos of the area in January 1948. Not: Alexander Nunatak.

**Alexander Peak 77°28'S, 146°48'W**

**Alexander The First Island: see Alexander Island 71°00'S, 70°00'W**

**Alexander v. Humboldt-Gebirge: see Humboldt Mountains 71°45'S, 11°30'E**

**Alexander Wetmore Glacier: see Wetmore Glacier 74°38'S, 63°35'W**

**Alexandra, Cape 54°00'S, 38°00'W**
Cape which forms the NW extremity of South Georgia. It was named Cape North in 1775 by a British expedition under Cook, but this name has since become established for a cape 10 mi ENE which forms the northermmost point of South Georgia. The name Cape Alexandra dates back to about 1912 and commemorates Queen Alexandra (1844-1925), Consort of King Edward VII of England. Not: Cabo Alejandra, Cabo Teniente Modolo, Cape North.

**Alexandra, Cape 67°45'S, 68°36'W**
Cape forming the SE extremity of Adelaide Island. Discovered in 1909 by the FrAE under Charcot, and named by him for Alexandra, then Queen of England. Not: Punta Yerbas Buena.

**Alexandra Mountains 77°25'S, 153°30'W**

**Alexandra Mountains: see Queen Alexandra Range 84°00'S, 168°00'E**

**Alexandra Range: see Queen Alexandra Range 84°00'S, 168°00'E**

**Alexandria Mountains: see Alexandria Mountains 77°25'S, 153°30'W**

**Alexis Carrel, Ilé: see Carrel Island 66°40'W, 140°01'E**

**Aleyone Cone: see Alcyone Cone 72°42'S, 165°33'E**

**Alf, Mount 77°55'S, 86°07'W**
Mountain rising over 3,200 m between Mount Sharp and Mount Dalrymple in the N part of the Sentinel Range. Mapped by the Marie Byrd Land Traverse party, 1957-58. Named by the US-ACAN for Edward A. Alf, meteorologist, member of the 1957 wintering party at Byrd Station.

**Alfa, Isla: see Alpha Island 64°19'S, 63°00'W**

**Alfaro, Punta: see Hospital Point 62°32'S, 59°47'W**

**Álferoz Maveroff, Isla: see Pickwick Island 65°29'S, 65°38'W**

**Alfiler, Punta: see Renier Point 62°37'S, 59°48'W**

**Alfons Island: see Kolven Island 67°33'S, 61°29'E**
Algae Inlet:  66°18'S, 100°48'E

Algal Lake  66°18'S, 100°48'E
Narrow, winding lake, 9 mi long and from 0.2 to 1 mi wide, extending in an E-W direction in the ice-free Bunger Hills. First mapped from air photos taken by USN OpHjp, 1946-47, and named Algae Inlet by the US-ACAN because of the algae reported by OpHjp personnel, which cause varying tints to the meltwater extending in an E-W direction in the ice-free Bunger Hills and to the saline inlets and channels in the Highjump Archipelago area close to the north. Subsequent Soviet expeditions (1956-57) found this "inlet" to be a lake. Not: Algae Inlet, Ozero Figurnoye.

Algal Lake  77°38'S, 166°25'E
A small, roughly circular meltwater lake about midway between Skua Lake and Island Lake on Cape Evans, Ross Island. Named by USARP biologists David T. Mason, Charles R. Goldman and Brian J.B. Wood, Jr., who studied the lake in the 1961–62 and 1962–63 seasons. The name derives from the striking mat of blue-green algal remains around the leeward edge of the lake.

Algie Glacier  82°08'E, 162°05'E
Glacier about 25 mi long, flowing SE into Nimrod Glacier just W of Nash Range. Named by the N.Z. Ross Sea Committee for the Hon. R.M. Algie who, as Minister in Charge of Scientific and Industrial Research, gave his strong support to the N.Z. party of Leppard Glacier, in Graham Land. The mountain was discovered and photographed from the air by Sir Hubert Wilkins on Dec. 20, 1928, and named "Mount Napier Birks." The feature was not reidentified by the FIDS in its 1947 survey of the area, and the UK-APC subsequently gave the name Mount Birks (q.v.) to a mountain 40 mi northeastward. Following a FIDS survey in 1955, the mountain named by Wilkins was definitely identified as the feature now described. Because of past confusion as to its identity, the UK-APC has renamed it Mount Alibi; "Alibi" meaning "proof of presence elsewhere." Not: Mount Napier Birks.

Alice, Isla:  see Lecointe Island  64°16'S, 62°03'E

Alice Creek  64°50'S, 63°29'W
Cove forming the southernmost portion of Port Lockroy, Wiencke Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Discovered by the FrAE, 1903-05, under Charcot, and named by him for the wife of Edouard Lockroy, Vice President of the French Chamber of Deputies who assisted Charcot in obtaining government support for the expedition. Not: Caleta Alicia.

Alice Gade, Mount  85°45'S, 163°40'W
A mainly ice-covered mountain over 3,400 m, marking the northeast extremity of the Rawson Plateau in the Queen Maud Mountains. Discovered in November 1911 by Capt. Roald Amundsen, and named by him for one of the daughters of the Norwegian minister to Brazil, a strong supporter of Amundsen.

Alice Glacier  83°58'S, 170°00'E
A tributary glacier, 13 mi long, flowing E from the Queen Alexandra Range to enter Beardmore Glacier at Sirihoi Point. Discovered by BrAE (1907-09) and named for the mother of Dr. E.S. Marshall, a member of Shackleton's South Polar Party.

Alice Wedel-Jarlsberg, Mount:  see Wedel-Jarlsberg, Mount  85°39'S, 165°08'W

Alicia, Caleta:  see Alice Creek  64°50'S, 63°29'W

A. Lindström, Mount:  see Lindström Peak  86°18'S, 160°10'W

Alia Peak  84°53'S, 170°54'W

Allan, Mount  69°59'S, 67°45'W
The largest massif (1,600 m) in the Traverse Mountains (q.v.), isolated to the N and S by low passes, on the Rymill Coast, Palmer Land. Named in 1977 by the UK-APC after Thomas J. Allan (1940–66), BAS radio operator at Stonington Island, 1965–66, who lost his life while sledging with J.F. Noel near Tragic Corner, Fallières Coast, in May 1966.

Allan Hills  76°43'S, 159°40'E
A group of hills, mainly ice free and about 12 mi long, lying just NW of Coombs Hills near the heads of Mawson and Mackay Glaciers. Mapped by the N.Z. party (1957-58) of the CTAE and resurveyed in 1948 and 1949 by the FIDS, who named it for Alfred, Saxon king of England, 871-899. The W face of the mountain was mapped from air photos taken by the RARE, 1947–48, by Searle of the FIDS in 1960.

Allaire Peak  84°53'S, 170°54'W

Allan McDonald Glacier:  see McDonald Ice Rumples  75°28'S, 26°18'W

Allan Nunatak:  see Allan Hills  76°33'S, 159°40'E

Allan Thomson, Mount  76°57'S, 161°43'E
Conspicuous mountain surmounted by a dark peak over 1,400 m which stands at the N side of Mackay Glacier, about 3 mi W of the mouth of Cleveland Glacier in Victoria Land. Charted and named by the BrAE (1910–13) for J. Allan Thomson, British geologist who assisted in writing the scientific reports of the BrAE, 1907–09. Not: Mount Alan Thomson.

Allardyce Harbor:  see Rosita Harbor  54°01'S, 37°27'W
Allardyce Range  54°25'S, 36°33'W
Mountain range attaining a maximum elevation of 2,935 m in Mount Paget, rising S of Cumberland Bay and dominating the central part of South Georgia. Although not shown on the charts of South Georgia by Cook in 1775 or Bellingshausen in 1819, peaks of this range were doubtless seen by those explorers. Named in about 1915, for Sir William L. Allardyce, Gov. of the Falkland Islands, 1904-14. Not: Cadena San Telmo.

All Black Peak  71°48'S, 163°57'E
The main peak in Crown Hills at the SE end of Lanternan Range, rising to 2,025 m on the E side of the head of Johnstone Glacier in the Bowers Mountains. Descriptively named by the NZ-APC in 1983 on the suggestion of geologist M.G. Laird.

All-Blacks Nunataks  81°29'S, 155°45'E
A group of conspicuous nunataks lying midway between Wallabies Nunataks and Wilhoite Nunataks at the SE margin of the Byrd Névé. Named by the NZGSAE (1960-61) for the well known New Zealand rugby team.

Allegheny Mountains  77°15'S, 143°18'W
A small group of mountains 10 mi W of the Clark Mountains in the Ford Ranges of Marie Byrd Land. Discovered on aerial flights made in 1934 by the ByrdAE, and mapped from aerial flights and ground surveys made by the USAS (1939-41). Named by the USAS for Allegheny College, Meadville, PA, alma mater of Paul Siple, leader of the USAS West Base.

Allegro Valley  71°18'S, 160°10'E
A steep-sided, glacier-filled valley indenting the E side of Daniels Range just N of White Spur, in the Usarp Mountains. The northern party of the NZGSAE, 1963-64, experienced fine weather here after several days of unpleasant travel; therefore, members named it after Milton’s poem “L’Allegro” in antithesis with Penseroso Bluff, 14 mi to the north.

Allemand Peak  78°24'S, 158°36'E

Allen, Cape  83°33'S, 171°00'E
A bare rock point located 3 mi SW of Mount Hope, near the mouth of Beardmore Glacier. The point forms the W side of the S approach to The Gateway. Discovered by the BrAE (1907-09) and named for Sir Robert Alien of the Franklin Relief Expedition to the Arctic.

Allen, Monte: see Oceanie, Mount  58°29'S, 26°15'W

Allen, Mount  77°24'S, 162°32'E
Peak, 1,400 m, standing between Clark Glacier and the head of Greenwood Valley in Victoria Land. Charted by the VUWAE, 1959-60, and named for A.D. Allen, one of the party’s geologists.

Allen, Mount  78°43'S, 84°56'W

Allen Bay  54°11'S, 36°32'W
Semi-circular bay 0.5 mi wide, lying 1 mi WNW of Larsen Point in the N part of Cumberland West Bay, South Georgia. Charted in 1926 by DI personnel on the Discovery and named by them, probably for H.T. Allen, member of the Discovery Committee at that time.

Allen Knoll  63°40'S, 58°35'W
A steep-sided snow dome rising from a flat snowfield 2 mi NW of the head of Russell West Glacier, Trinity Peninsula. Mapped from surveys by FIDS (1960-61). Named by UK-APC for Keith Allen, FIDS radio operator at Hope Bay in 1959 and 1960.

Allen Peak  77°34'S, 86°51'W
Peak, 1,880 m, standing 5 mi W of Mount Wyatt Earp and forming the N extremity of the main ridge of the Sentinel Range. Discovered by Lincoln Ellsworth on his trans-Antarctic flight of Nov. 23, 1935. Named by the US-ACAN after Robert J. Allen, USGS cartographer and Antarctic specialist, 1950-79; consultant to USGS Branch of International Activities from 1980; a member of the Branch of Special Maps who helped prepare the 1962 map of this range.

Allen Point  58°29'S, 26°15'W
The SE point of Montagu Island, in the South Sandwich Islands. Montagu Island was discovered in 1775 by a British expedition under Cook, but the point was first mapped by Bellingshausen in 1819-20. The point was surveyed in 1930 by DI personnel on the Discovery II and named for H.T. Allen, member of the Discovery Committee.

Allen Young, Mount  83°27'S, 166°52'E
A prominent pyramidal mountain, 2,755 m, standing just S of Fegley Glacier and W of Lennox-King Glacier in the Holland Range. Discovered by the BrAE (1907-09) and named for Sir Allen Young, polar explorer who led the successful search for Benjamin Leigh Smith in the Arctic in 1882.

Alley Spur  82°32'S, 51°47'W

Alligator Island  66°34'S, 97°40'E
Steep, rocky island 0.5 mi long, lying in the Bay of Winds 4 mi W of Jones Rocks. Discovered by the Western Base Party of the AAE under Mawson, 1911-14, who so named it because of its shape. Not: Alligator Nunatak, Skala Alligeytor.

Alligator Nunatak: see Alligator Island  66°34'S, 97°40'E

Alligator Peak  78°28'S, 158°45'E

Alligator Ridge  78°27'S, 158°48'E
A spectacular serrated rock ridge, extending NE for 2 mi from Alligator Peak in the Boomerang Range into Skelton Névé. Mapped and named for its shape by the 1957-58 N.Z. party of the CTAE, 1956-58.
Alligeytor, Skala: see Alligator Island 66°34’S, 97°40’E
Allipen, Punta: see Shmidt Point 66°55’S, 67°02’W

Allison, Mount 72°31’S, 162°22’E

Allison Bay 67°30’S, 61°17’E
Small bay just W of Ustikkar Glacier on the coast of Mac. Robertson Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and named Isvika (the ice bay). Renamed by ANCA for Dr. Robert Allison, medical officer at Mawson station in 1955. Not: Isvika.

Allison Glacier 78°16’S, 161°55’E

Allison Islands 66°21’S, 110°29’E

Allison Peninsula 73°10’S, 85°50’W

Allison Ridge 70°45’S, 66°19’E

All Johannesens Point: see Johannesen Point 54°01’S, 38°14’W

Allo, Mount 63°58’S, 61°48’W
Conspicuous conical, snow-covered peak, 285 m, which rises from Neyt Point at the NE end of Liege Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Discovered by the BelgAE, 1897–99, and named after M. Allo, Director Général de la Marine at Anvers (Antwerp).

Allowitz Peak 71°08’S, 167°39’E

Allport, Mount 68°01’S, 56°27’E
A snow-free peak just W of Leslie Peak and about 5 mi S of Mount Cook of the Leckie Range. Plotted from ANARE air photos. Named by ANCA for B. Allport, radio officer at Mawson Station in 1964, a member of one of the survey parties which carried out a tellurometer traverse passing through the Leckie Range in 1965.

Allsup, Mount 84°01’S, 159°36’E
A rock peak, 2,580 m, marking the SW limits of the Canopy Cliffs, at the S end of Queen Elizabeth Range. Named by US-ACAN for Clifford C. Allsup, Aviation Machinist’s Mate, USN, who was injured during OpDFrz II, 1956–57.

Alma McCoy, Mount: see McCoy, Mount 75°52’S, 141°10’W

Almena, Promontorio: see Turret, The 60°40’S, 45°09’W

Almendra, Punta: see Almond Point 63°53’S, 59°30’W

Almirante Fliess, Caleta: see Fliss Bay 63°12’S, 55°10’W

Almizclero, Istmo: see Muskeg Gap 64°23’S, 59°39’W

Almonacid, Punta: see Flagon Point 72°14’S, 60°41’W

Almond, The 78°19’S, 163°27’E
A bare, almond-shaped ridge of granite which separates the two coalescing channels of Pyramid Trough, located just W of The Pyramid on the W side of Koettlitz Glacier. Given this descriptive name by the New Zealand VUWAE, 1960–61.

Almond Point 63°53’S, 59°30’W
A rocky point between Whitecloud Glacier and McNeile Glacier at the head of Charcot Bay, Trinity Peninsula. Charted in 1948 by the FIDS who applied the name because of the distinctive shape of the point. Not: Punta Almendra.

Alpha Bluff 78°52’S, 162°29’E
A high bluff on the W side of Shults Peninsula, at the E side of Skelton Glacier. Surveyed and named in 1957 by the N.Z. party of the CTAE (1956–58). Named after the first letter of the Greek alphabet because it is the most southerly of all bluffs on the Skelton Glacier.

Alpha Island 64°19’S, 63°00’W
Small island lying between Epsilon Island and Delta Island in the Melchior Islands, Palmer Archipelago. Charted by DL in 1927 and named after the first letter of the Greek alphabet, in association with the names of other islands in this group. The island was surveyed by Argentine expeditions in 1942, 1943 and 1948. Not: Isla Alfa, Isla Huidobro.

Alphard Island 66°58’S, 57°25’E
Island 2.5 mi long and rising to 150 m, lying N of Shaula Island in the Oygarden Group. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from aerial photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and called Meöya (The Middle Island). First visited by an ANARE party led by R. Dovers in 1954; the island was renamed by ANCA after the star Alphard, which was used for an astrofix in the vicinity. Not: Meöya.

Alpharetz, Mount 70°59’S, 66°58’W
A prominent peak on the SE ridge of Pegasus Mountains, about 10 mi ENE of Gurney Point on the W coast of Palmer Land. Named by UK-APC after the star Alpharetz in the Great Square of Pegasus.
Alvarado, Cabo: relief ship of the expedition. Expedition, 1950-51, and named after a staff officer with the Land. The feature was surveyed by the Argentine Antarctic Alvaro Cove 64°51'S, 63°01'W


A flat-topped rock summit (2,200 m) at the head of Grautskåla Cirque, immediately W of Altarduken Glacier, in the Humboldt Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Discovered and given the descriptive name Altar by the GerAE under Ritscher, 1938-39. Not: Altaret.

A flat-topped rock summit (2,000 m) high, standing at the S end of Arena Valley in Victoria Land. Indicated but not named on Ferrar's 1907 map. So named by the NZGSAE (1958-59) because of its stepped profile and flat top, similar to pyramids of the Aztec and Mayan civilizations.

A peak (1,780 m) located 1 mi ESE of Mount Harkness in the Gothic Mountains, Queen Maud Mountains. The feature was first visited in December 1934 by the ByrdAE geological party under Quin Blackburn. The descriptive name was suggested by Edmund Stump, leader of a USARP-Arizona State University geological party which studied this peak, 1987-88.


A cove on the N side of Bryde Island, Danco Coast, Graham Land. The feature was surveyed by the Argentine Antarctic Expedition, 1950-51, and named after a staff officer with the relief ship of the expedition.

A small cluster of rocks situated SW of the southern Argentine Islands and 1 mi NW of Gaunt Rocks, off the W coast of Graham Land. Named by UK-APC for David A. Ambrose, survey asst. of the Hydrographic Survey Unit from HMS Endurance working in this area in February 1969.


A glacier flowing SSE into Flask Glacier, just W of Fluke Ridge on the E coast of Graham Land. One of several names in the area that reflect a whaling theme. Named in 1987 by the UK-APC from the substance secreted by the sperm whale and used in perfumery.

A small bay between Briggs Point and Cape George on the N coast of South Georgia. Charted by DI in 1928-30 and named after Stoker W.B. Alsford, RN, of Discovery, 1925-27; a member of the survey party.

Small bay between Briggs Point and Cape George on the N coast of South Georgia. Charted by DI in 1928-30 and named after Stoker W.B. Alsford, RN, of Discovery, 1925-27; a member of the survey party.


A cove on the N side of Bryde Island, Danco Coast, Graham Land. The feature was surveyed by the Argentine Antarctic Expedition, 1950-51, and named after a staff officer with the relief ship of the expedition.
Amery Ice Shelf

Amery Ice Shelf 69°45'S, 71°00'E
A broad ice shelf at the head of Prydz Bay between the Lars Christensen Coast and Ingrid Christensen Coast. The name “Cape Amery” was applied to a coastal angle mapped on Feb. 11, 1931 by the BANZARE under Douglas Mawson. He named it for William B. Amery, who represented the United Kingdom government in Australia (1925-28). The US-ACAN interpreted this feature to be a portion of an ice shelf and, in 1947, applied the name Amery to the whole shelf.

Amery Peaks 70°36'E, 67°25'E
A group of peaks which extend for about 18 mi along the SE side of Nemesis Glacier, in eastern Aramis Range, Prince Charles Mountains. Discovered by the ANARE southern party of 1956–57 and so named because of their proximity to the Amery Ice Shelf.

Ames Glacier 77°14'S, 145°25'W
Ames Range 75°42'S, 132°20'W

Amherst, Mount 86°32'S, 153°06'W
A peak rising to 2,400 m between Holdsworth Glacier and Scott Glacier, 3 mi NNE of McNally Peak, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN aerial photographs, 1960–64. The geology of the peak was studied in the 1978–79 season by a USARP-Arizona State University field party. Named by US-ACAN after Amherst College, Amherst, MA, alma mater of Michael F. Sheridan, a member of the field party.

Amiot Islands 67°36'S, 69°38'W
Two groups of islands and rocks, Ward Islands and Cumbers Reef, respectively, lying 9 mi W of Cape Adriasola, Adelaide Island. Discovered by the FrAE, 1908–10, and named by Charcot for A. Amiot, engineering director of the French Montevideo Co., Montevideo, Uruguay, which made repairs on the ship Pourquoi-Pas?. Accurately charted by the British Royal Navy Hydrographic Survey Unit in 1963. Not: Arrecifes Amiot.

Amirauté, Baie de l': see Admiralty Bay 62°10'S, 58°25'W
Amirauté, Détroit de l': see Admiralty Sound 64°20'W, 57°10'W

Amos Glacier 77°49'S, 163°39'E
A glacier, 3 mi long, flowing SE from Beetle Peak to a juncture with the Blue Glacier SE of Hannon Hill, in Victoria Land. Named in 1992 by US-ACAN after Larry Leon Amos, civil engineer, USGS; member of the USGS two man astronomical surveying team to South Pole Station and Byrd Station in the 1969–70 field season. Among other work, the team established the position of the Geographic South Pole (previously done 1956) and established a tie to the Byrd Ice Strain net which had been under study for several years.

Amphibole Point 60°41'S, 45°21'W
Conspicuous, pyramidal point 1.5 mi NW of Saunders Point on the S coast of Coronation Island, in the South Orkney Islands. Named by the FIDS following their survey of 1948–49. There is a large amount of amphibolite on this point. Not: Punta Anfibolita.

Amphitheatre, The 68°06'S, 66°34'W
Large bowl-shaped depression, 0.75 mi in diameter, at the S side of the head of Northeast Glacier on Graham Land. The feature lies adjacent to former bases of the BGLE, 1934–37, and the USAS, 1939–41, and was charted by USAS sledging parties which crossed Graham Land via Northeast Glacier and Bills Gulch. Named by the FIDS following its survey in 1946.

Amphitheatre Lake 68°06'S, 48°45'W
A great cirque, now occupied only by névé, carved on the N side of Mount Dromedary, whose walls rise sheer about 1,700 m from the floor of Roaring Valley on the E side of Royal Society Range. So named by the New Zealand VUWAE, 1960–61, because of the feature’s enormous size and near-perfect shape.

Amphitheatre Peaks 68°06'S, 48°52'W
A group of peaks surrounding and extending to the E of Amphitheatre Lake, in the NW part of Nye Mountains. Photographed in 1956 from ANARE aircraft and visited by an ANARE airborne field party in 1958. The descriptive name was applied by ANCA.

Ample Bay 54°03'S, 37°23'W
Bay 1.8 mi wide, marked by Grace Glacier at its head, situated 2 mi E of Sunset Fjord in the SW part of the Bay of Isles, South Georgia. A sketch of this bay was made in 1912–13 by Robert Cushman Murphy, American naturalist aboard the brig Daisy. Charted and named descriptively by DI in 1929–30. Not: Bahía Amplia, Ensenada Grande.

Amplia, Bahía: see Ample Bay 54°03'S, 37°23'W

Amundsen, Mount 67°14'S, 100°45'E
A nunatak lying E of Denman Glacier, about 11 mi NE of Mount Sandow. Discovered by the Western Base Party of the AAE (1911–14) under Mawson. Named by Mawson for Roald Amundsen, Norwegian polar explorer and the first to attain the South Pole.
Amundsen Bay 66°55'S, 50°00'E
Long embayment 24 mi wide, close W of the Tula Mountains in Enderby Land. The bay was seen as a large pack-filled recession in the coastline by Sir Douglas Mawson on Jan. 14, 1930. Seen by Capt. Hjalmar Riiser-Larsen in charge of a Norwegian expedition during an airplane flight on January 15 and subsequently mapped nearer its true position by the Norwegians. The bay was mapped in detail by an ANARE party landed by aircraft in 1956 and another landed by launch from Thula Dan in February 1958. Named by Mawson after Roald Amundsen, Norwegian explorer who was first to reach the South Pole. Not: Ice Bay, Isfjorden.

Amundsen Coast 85°30'S, 162°00'W
That portion of the coast to the S of the Ross Ice Shelf lying between Morris Peak on the E side of Liv Glacier and the W side of the Scott Glacier. Named by NZ-APC in 1961 for Capt. Roald Amundsen, the Norwegian explorer who led his own expedition in 1910–12 to the Antarctic. Setting up a base at Framheim at the edge of the Ross Ice Shelf, he sledged southward across the shelf and discovered a route up the Axel Heiberg Glacier along this coast to reach the polar plateau. He was the first to reach the South Pole, December 14, 1911.

Amundsen Glacier 85°38'S, 159°00'W
A major glacier, about 4 to 6 mi wide and 80 mi long, originating on the polar plateau where it drains the area to the S and W of Nilsen Plateau, and descending through the Queen Maud Mountains to enter the Ross Ice Shelf just W of MacDonald Nunataks. Discovered by R. Admiral Byrd on the South Pole flight in November 1929. The name was proposed for Roald Amundsen by Laurence Gould, leader of the ByrdAE geological party which sedged past the mouth of the glacier in December 1929.

Amundsen Icefall 85°28'S, 166°42'W
A steep and turbulent icefall where the Axel Heiberg Glacier descends from the polar plateau between Mount Fridtjof Nansen and Mount Don Pedro Christophersen, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Named by the Southern Party of the NZGSAE (1961–62) for Capt. Roald Amundsen, who ascended Axel Heiberg Glacier enroute to the South Pole in 1911.

Amundsen Sea 73°00'S, 112°00'W
The marginal sea off the coast of Marie Byrd Land between Cape Dart, Siple Island, on the west and Cape Flying Fish, Thurstson Island, on the east. Named by the Norwegian expedition of 1928–29, under Capt. Nils Larsen, while exploring this area in February, 1929. Named for Capt. Roald Amundsen, famous Norwegian explorer who was first to reach the South Pole. The sea has been defined with greater precision through discoveries of the U.S. Antarctic Service (1939–41), USN Operation Highjump (1946–47) and U.S. exploration in the post-IGY years. Not: Franklin D. Roosevelt Sea, Roald Amundsen Sea, Roosevelt Sea.

Amurskiye, Gory: see Rimekalvane Nunatak 72°03'S, 13°38'E

Amy Guest Island: see Guest Peninsula 76°18'S, 148°00'W

Ana, Cabo: see Anna, Cape 64°35'S, 62°26'W

Anagram Islands 65°12'S, 64°20'W
Group of small islands and rocks lying between Roca Islands and Argentine Islands, in the Wilhelm Archipelago. The area was charted by the BelgAE under Gerlache, 1897–99, the FrAE under Charcot, 1903–05 and 1908–10, and the BGLE under Rymill, 1934–37, and the names Argentine, Roca and Cruls variously applied to the four island groups on the S side of French Passage. The islands were mapped in detail by the FIDS from photos taken from the helicopter of HMS Protector and from information obtained by the British Naval Hydrographic Survey Unit in 1958 and the three names positioned as originally given by the Belgian and French expeditions. The remaining island group was named Anagram Islands by the UK-APC in 1959, anagram meaning a transposition of parts. Not: Islotes Roca.

Anakiva, Mount 73°00'S, 165°43'E

Analogue, Mount 85°49'S, 138°05'W
A prominent mountain along the Watson Escarpment, rising to 3,170 m and forming the highest point of the ridge that runs N from Plieger Dome, Stanford Plateau. The feature was visited in 1977–78 by a USARP-Arizona State University geological party, led by Edmund Stump, and named after Mount Analogue, a mythical mountain obscured by clouds, as described in the unfinished novel of the same name by Réné Dumal. This mountain was obscured by clouds during much of the visit by the USARP party.

Anare Mountains 70°55'S, 166°00'E
A large group of mainly snow-covered peaks and ridges along the N coast of Victoria Land. The group is bounded on the N and E by the Pacific Ocean, on the W by Lillie Glacier, and on the S by Ebbe Glacier and Dennistoun Glacier. Mountains in this area were first sighted by Capt. James Clark Ross in 1841. They were photographed during USN Operation Highjump, 1946–47, and were surveyed by USGS helicopter teams, 1962–63. Named by the northern party of the NZGSAE, 1963–64, for the Australian National Antarctic Research Expedition (ANARE), 1962, under Phillip Law, which performed survey work along the coast.

Anare Nunatak 69°58'S, 64°37'E
A group of mainly snow-covered ridges with exposed rock summits rising to 2,035 m, standing 16 mi S of Stinear Nunataks in Mac. Robertson Land. First visited in November 1955 by an ANARE party led by J.M. B6chervaise. The name is the initials of Australian National Antarctic Research Expeditions.

Anare Pass 71°13'S, 166°37'E
A broad ice-covered pass at 1,200 m above sea level. The pass is A major glacier, about 4 to 6 mi wide and 80 mi long, originating on the polar plateau where it drains the area to the S and W of Nilsen Plateau, and descending through the Queen Maud Mountains. Named by the Southern Party of the NZGSAE (1961–62) for Capt. Roald Amundsen, who ascended Axel Heiberg Glacier enroute to the South Pole in 1911.

Anatskiye, Gory: see Rimekalvane Nunatak 72°03'S, 13°38'E

Amy Guest Island: see Guest Peninsula 76°18'S, 148°00'W

Ana, Cabo: see Anna, Cape 64°35'S, 62°26'W

Anagram Islands 65°12'S, 64°20'W
Group of small islands and rocks lying between Roca Islands and Argentine Islands, in the Wilhelm Archipelago. The area was charted by the BelgAE under Gerlache, 1897–99, the FrAE under Charcot, 1903–05 and 1908–10, and the BGLE under Rymill, 1934–37, and the names Argentine, Roca and Cruls variously applied to the four island groups on the S side of French Passage. The islands were mapped in detail by the FIDS from photos taken from the helicopter of HMS Protector and from information obtained by the British Naval Hydrographic Survey Unit in 1958 and the three names positioned as originally given by the Belgian and French expeditions. The remaining island group was named Anagram Islands by the UK-APC in 1959, anagram meaning a transposition of parts. Not: Islotes Roca.

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Anare Pass 71°13'S, 166°37'E
A broad ice-covered pass at 1,200 m above sea level. The pass is the highest point on the glaciers that delimit the south side of Anare Mountains, separating the latter from the Admiralty and Concord Mountains to the south. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–63. Named by US-ACAN in association with Anare Mountains.

Anca de Leon, Cabo: see Lions Rump 62°08'S, 58°07'W

Ancestor Pass: see Celebration Pass 83°59'S, 172°30'E

Anchorage Bay 54°07'S, 36°49'W
Small bay in the W side of Fortuna Bay, 2 mi S of Cape Best, along the N coast of South Georgia. Charted in 1929–30 by DI personnel and so named by them because it affords good anchor age. Not: Bahía del Ancladera.
Anchorage Island 67°36′S, 68°13′W
Island lying 0.7 mi SE of Lagoon Island in the Léonie Islands, off the SE coast of Adelaide Island. Discovered by the FrAE, 1908–10. Named by the BGLE under Rymill, who visited the island in February 1936. Not: Islote Amarras.

Anchorage Patch 68°34′S, 77°55′E
A small, isolated shoal, the least depth of water over it being 6 fathoms, lying within Davis Anchorage, about 0.5 mi NW of Torckler Rocks. The shoal was positioned by D.T. Gale, ANARE surveyor aboard the Thala Dan in 1961.

Anchor Crag 69°12′S, 66°12′W
A rocky crag on the N side of Airy Glacier, 4 mi NNE of Mount Gilbert, in the central part of Antarctic Peninsula. Photographed from the air by RARE on Nov. 27, 1947, and surveyed by FIDS, Nov. 4, 1958. The UK-APC name is descriptive of a snow patch lodged on the face of the rock which, in 1958, closely resembled a ship's anchor.

Anchor Peak: see Archer Peak 71°52′S, 171°10′E

Anckorn Nunataks 70°14′S, 63°12′W
A group of nunataks and snow-covered hills, 15 mi long, between Mount Bailey and Mount Samsel in the E part of Palmer Land. Named by UK-APC after J.F. Anckorn, BAS geologist who worked in the vicinity of this feature.

Ancla, Mount 64°49′S, 63°41′W
Mountain, 815 m, which is snow covered except for a rock ridge on its S side, standing 2 mi N of Cape Lancaster, Anvers Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. The mountain was surveyed by the FIDS in 1944 and 1955. The name Monte Ancla (anchor mountain) first appears on an Argentine government chart of 1950. Not: Mount Hindson.

Ancladera, Bahía del: see Anchorage Bay 54°07′S, 36°49′W

Andersen Escarpment 85°08′S, 91°37′W
A steep rock and snow escarpment located S of Reed Ridge on the W side of the Ford Massif, Thiel Mountains. The name was proposed by Peter Berrel and Arthur Ford, co-leaders of the USGS Thiel Mountains party, 1960–61. Named for Bjorn G. Andersen, Norwegian professor of geology and glaciology at the University of Oslo, who was a member of the 1960–61 and 1961–62 USGS field parties to the Thiel Mountains.

Andersen Harbor 64°19′S, 62°56′W
Small bay in the Melchior Islands, Palmer Archipelago, formed by the concave W side of Eta Island and the N end of Omega Island. Charted by DI in 1927 and probably named after Kapt. Ola Andersen of the factory ship Svend Foyen, following the usage of Norwegian whalers that had operated in the area. The harbor was surveyed by Argentine expeditions in 1942, 1943 and 1948. Not: Puerto Andersen.

Andersen Island 67°26′S, 63°22′E
Island 4 mi W of Thorgaut Island in the Robinson Group. Mapped by BANZARE under Mawson in February 1931; this area was also charted from the whale catcher Thorgaut about the same time. Named by Mawson for Capt. Lars Andersen of the whale catcher Falk, who had assisted the Discovery with coal. Not: Lars Andersen Island.

Geographic Names of the Antarctic

Andersnuten: see Anders Peak 71°45′S, 9°01′E

Anderson, Cape 60°46′S, 44°35′W
Cape which marks the E side of the entrance to Mill Cove on the S coast of Laurie Island, in the South Orkney Islands. Charted in 1903 by the ScotNAE under Bruce, who named it for his secretary, Nan Anderson. Not: Cape Nan Anderson.

Anderson, Mount 78°09′S, 86°13′W
Mountain (4,255 m) located 2 mi S of Mount Bentley in the main ridge of the Sentinel Range, Ellsworth Mountains. Discovered by the Marie Byrd Land Traverse Party, 1957–58, under C.R. Bentley, and named for Vernon H. Anderson, glaciologist at Byrd Station, 1957, a member of the party.

Anderson Dome 73°30′S, 93°54′W
A prominent ice-covered dome mountain (1,475 m) rising on the E side of Gopher Glacier, 4 mi E of similar-appearing Bonnabeau Dome, in the Jones Mountains. Mapped by the University of Minnesota-Jones Mountains Party, 1960–61, and named by them for Joe M. Anderson, USGS topographic engineer with the party.

Anderson Glacier 66°24′S, 63°55′W
Heavily crevassed glacier, 12 mi long, flowing SE into Cabinet Inlet between Cape Casey and Balder Point, on the E coast of Graham Land. Charted by the FIDS and photographed from the air by the RARE in December 1947. Named by the FIDS for Sir John Anderson, M.P., Lord President of the Council and member of the British War Cabinet (World War II).

Anderson Heights 84°49′S, 178°15′W
A roughly rectangular snow-covered tableland, 7 mi long and 6 mi wide, with an elevation somewhat over 2,400 m, located between Mount Bennett and Mount Butters in the E part of the Bush Mountains. Discovered and photographed by USN OpHjp (1946–47) on the flights of Feb. 16, 1947, and named by US-ACAN for Lt. George H. Anderson, USN, pilot of Flight 8 of that date from Little America to the South Pole and return.

Anderson Hills 84°30′S, 64°00′W

Anderson Icefalls 71°21′S, 169°00′E

Anderson Knoll 77°54′S, 163°26′E
The southernmost nunatak in Granite Knolls, 1 mi S of the main massif and marginal to Blue Glacier, in Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN after Klaus G. Anderson (d. 1991), civil engineering technician, USGS, 1960–90; member of the USGS field team which established geodetic control in the Hudson Mountains,
Jones Mountains, Thurston Island and Farwell Island areas of Walgreen Coast and Eights Coast during the 1968–69 season.

**Anderson Massif 79°10'S, 84°45'W**

**Anderson Nunataks 75°06'S, 68°18'W**

**Anderson Peninsula 69°48'S, 160°13'E**

**Anderson Pyramid 70°46'S, 159°56'E**
A distinctive pyramidal peak, the southernmost member of the Bigler Nunataks, in the Usarp Mountains. Named by US-ACAN for Staff Sgt. Robert J. Anderson, USA, non-commissioned officer in charge of the enlisted detachment of the helicopter group supporting the USGS survey Topo East-West, 1962–63, which included the survey of this feature.

**Anderson Ridge 85°47'S, 155°24'W**
A ridge 2 mi long, rising above the middle of the head of Koerwitz Glacier in the Queen Maud Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys and USN air photos, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN for Arthur J. Anderson, meteorologist with the South Pole Station winter party, 1960.

**Anderson Summit 85°03'S, 90°53'W**
The highest peak (2,810 m) in the Thiel Mountains, on top of the Ford Massif and directly SE of Walker Ridge. It is snow covered except for bare rock at the top. The name was proposed by Peter Bermel and Arthur Ford, co-leaders of the USGS Thiel Mountains party, 1960–61. The peak was climbed by Ford in 1961. Named for Charles A. Anderson, then chief geologist of the U.S. Geological Survey.

**Anders Peak 71°45'S, 9°01'E**
Peak, 2,135 m, rising 1 mi S of Gruvetindane Crags of the Holtedahl Peaks, in the Orvin Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos and surveys by the NorAE, 1956–60, and named for Anders Vinten-Johansen, medical officer with NorAE, 1957–58. Not: Andersnuten.

**Andersson Island 63°35'S, 56°35'W**
Island 7 mi long and 4 mi wide, lying 0.5 mi S of Jonassen Island at the W side of the S entrance to Antarctic Sound, off the NE tip of Antarctic Peninsula. This island was named Uruguay Island by the SwedAE, 1901–04, under Nordenskjöld, after the Argentine ship Uruguay which participated in the rescue of the ship-wrecked SwedAE in 1903. In 1904, the FrAE under Charcot, apparently unaware of the Swedish naming, gave the name Uruguay to an island off the W coast of Antarctic Peninsula. Since it is confusing to have two islands in close proximity identically named, and because Charcot's Uruguay Island has appeared more widely on maps and in reports, the US-ACAN accepts the decision of the UK-APC that the name given this island by Nordenskjöld be altered. The new name commemorates J. Gunnar Andersson, who was second-in-command of Nordenskjöld's expedition. Not: Uruguay Island.

**Anderson Nunatak 63°22'S, 57°00'W**
Nunatak 1 mi W of Sheppard Point, standing above the coastal ice cliffs on the N shore of Hope Bay, at the NE end of Antarctic Peninsula. Discovered by J. Gunnar Anderson's party of the SwedAE which wintered at Hope Bay in 1903. Named for Andersson by the FIDS following their survey of the area in 1945.

**Andersson Peak 64°52'S, 61°02'W**
Ice-capped peak, 1,230 m, with rocky exposures on its E side, lying 9 mi N of Cape Fairweather on the E coast of Graham Land. Charted in 1947 by the FIDS, and named by them for Karl Andreas Andersson, zoologist with the SwedAE, who explored along this coast in 1902.

**Anderson Ridge 74°43'S, 162°37'E**

**Anderton Glacier 74°41'S, 162°22'W**

**Andes, Mount 85°53'S, 146°46'W**

**Andøya: see Oldham Island 67°32'S, 61°42'E**

**Andradia, Cabo: see Rip Point 62°15'S, 58°59'W**

**Andreana Plateau 60°41'S, 45°37'W**
A small plateau with an average elevation of 180 m, located SW of Robin Peak, Signy Island, in the South Orkney Islands. The feature is notable for the largest known stand in the Antarctic of the black-brown moss *Andreana spp.*

**Andreas, Cape 64°00'S, 60°43'W**
A cape marking the E side of the entrance to Curtiss Bay, on the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered by the SwedAE (1901–04) and named for Karl Andreas Andersson, zoologist of the expedition. Not: Cape Karl Andreas.
Andreassen Point 63°54'S, 57°46'W

Andréé, Mount 53°02'S, 73°22'E
Ice-free hill, 140 m, surmounting the small headland between Cave and West Bays on the W side of Heard Island. First charted and named by Edgar Aubert de la Rue, French geologist aboard the whale catcher Kidalkey, who with his wife Andrée undertook geological investigations along the N and W sides of the island in January 1929. The feature was determined to form part of a dissected volcanic crater by the BANZARE, under Mawson, which visited the area in November 1929 and applied the name Cave Bay Hill. The approved name, a shortened form of Mont André de la Rue, was recommended by ANCA in 1954. Not: Cave Bay Hill, Mont André de la Rue.

André de la Rue, Mont: see André, Mount 53°02'S, 73°22'E

André Island 64°31'S, 61°31'W
Island lying in Recess Cove, Charlotte Bay, off the W coast of Graham Land. Mapped by the FIDS from air photos taken by Hunting Aerosurveys Ltd. in 1956–57. Named by the UK-APC in 1960 for Salomon A. André (1854–97), Swedish engineer who attempted to fly over the North Pole by balloon in 1897, perishing in the attempt.

Andresen Island 66°53'S, 66°40'W
Island 2 mi long and rising over 610 m, lying in the middle of the entrance to Lallemand Fjord, off the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered by the FrAE, 1908–10, under Charcot, and named by him for the manager of the Magellan Whaling Co. at the company’s Deception Island base, who provided coal for the expedition. Not: Isla Curanilahue.

Andrew Glacier 63°53'S, 59°40'W
A glacier 3 mi long, flowing NE into Charcot Bay immediately W of Webster Peaks, northern Graham Land. Charted in 1948 by FIDS who named the feature for Dr. J.D. Andrew, medical officer at the FIDS Hope Bay station in 1946–47.

Andrew Jackson, Mount: see Jackson, Mount 71°23'S, 63°52'W

Andrews, Mount 85°57'S, 149°41'W

Andrews Creek 77°37'S, 163°03'E
A glacial meltwater stream which flows S along the E margin of Canada Glacier into the W end of Lake Fryxell, in Taylor Valley, Victoria Land. The name was suggested by hydrologist Diane McKnight, leader of a USGS team which made extensive studies of the hydrology and geochemistry of streams and ponds in the Lake Fryxell basin, 1987–94. Named after USGS hydrologist Edmund Andrews, a member of the field team who studied glacier hydrology during the 1987–88 and 1991–92 summer seasons.

Andrews Islands: see Andrews Rocks 54°04'S, 38°00'W

Andrews Peak 72°17'S, 165°25'E
A peak (2,400 m) in the Destination Nunataks, 3 mi W of Pyramid Peak in N Victoria Land. Named by NZ-APC after Peter Andrews, geologist with the VUWAE Evans Névé field party, 1971–72, who worked in this area.

Andrews Peaks 77°08'S, 144°03'W

Andrews Point 64°30'S, 62°55'W

Andrews Ridge 77°39'S, 162°50'E
A gentle ridge, the northern arm of Nussbaum Riegel, which trends eastward to the south of Suess Glacier and Lake Chad in Taylor Valley, Victoria Land. Named by Griffith Taylor, leader of the Western Journey Party of the BrAE, 1910–13.

Andrews Rocks 54°04'S, 38°00'W
Small group of rocks 0.5 mi E of Cape Paryadin, South Georgia. The rocks are bare of vegetation and awash in heavy seas. The name Andrews Islands was probably given by Lt. Cdr. J.M. Chaplin, RN, of the Discovery during his survey of the area in 1926. The SGS, 1955–56, reported that “rocks” is a more suitable descriptive term for this group. Not: Andrews Islands.

Andreyev, Cape 68°55'S, 155°12'E

Andreyev, Mount 71°46'S, 10°13'E

Andreyeva, Gora: see Andreyev, Mount 71°46'S, 10°13'E

Andriyana Nikolayeva, Khrebet: see Nikolayev Range 71°54'S, 6°02'E

Andromeda, Mount 57°05'S, 26°39'W
The higher (550 m) and more southerly of the twin ice domes, this one marking the summit of Candlemas Island, South Sandwich Islands. Named by UK-APC in 1971 in association with nearby Mount Perseus. The name refers to a mythical heroine rescued from a sea monster by the hero Perseus.
Andrus, Mount 75°48'S, 132°14'W

Angiéro Point 73°53'S, 165°48'E

Andvord Bay 64°50'S, 62°39'W
Bay 9 mi long and 3 mi wide, which lies between Beneden Head and Duthiers Point along the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered by the BelgAE, 1897-99, under Gerlache, and named by him for Rolf Andvord, Belgian consul at Christiania (Oslo) at that time. Not: Andward Bay.

Andward Bay: see Andvord Bay 64°50'S, 62°39'W

Anemometer Hill 68°11'S, 69°00'W
A hill 25 m high northeast of Fishtrap Cove on Stonington Island, Marguerite Bay. Surveyed by the East Base party of the U.S. Antarctic Service, 1939-41, which built its base on this island. So named by UK-APC because the hill was the site of an anemometer in 1961.

Anfibolita, Punta: see Amphibolite Point 60°41'S, 45°21'W

Angier, Mount 83°21'S, 161°00'E
A prominent peak in the Moore Mountains, Queen Elizabeth Range. Named by the NZGSAE (1961-62) for Lt. Cdr. Donald L. Angier, USN, pilot of the reconnaissance, landing and pick-up flights in this area.

Anginotto Buttruss 78°14'S, 158°42'E

Anglais, Détroit: see English Strait 62°27'S, 59°38'W

Angle Peak 71°45'S, 62°03'W
A small but dominant peak that rises from one of the main spurs on the N side of Condor Peninsula. The feature stands close S of where Cline Glacier enters Odom Inlet, on the E coast of Palmer Land. Mapped by USGS in 1974. Named by US-ACAN for J. Phillip Angle, of the Smithsonian Institution, who made bird life observations off the W coast of South America (1965) and Antarctic areas southward to Marguerite Bay, Antarctic Peninsula (1966). He collaborated with George E. Watson in writing Birds of the Antarctic and Sub-Antarctic, 1975.

Angostura Gullet: see Gullet, The 67°10'S, 67°38'W

Angot, Cap: see Angot Point 63°48'S, 61°41'W

Angot Point 63°48'S, 61°41'W
Point which marks the S tip of Hoseason Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Named by the FrAE under Charcot, 1903-05, for Alfred Angot, Asst. Dir. of the French Meteorological Service and member of the commission which published the scientific results of the expedition. Not: Cap Angot.

Angus, Mount: see Argus, Mount 68°53'S, 63°52'W

Angus Nunatak 85°22'S, 124°14'W

Anline Island 54°19'S, 36°28'W
Small, flat-topped, rocky island, 5 m high, lying 0.8 mi SSW of Dartmouth Point in Moraine Fjord, South Georgia. The island appears on earlier charts, but the name was given by FIDS in 1951 following a sketch survey. The feature is one of a group in the vicinity named after the chemical stain used in the preparation of histological examination of spcimens collected by FIDS.

Annawan, Cape 66°10'S, 51°22'E
Projecting cape on the coast, surmounted by Mount Bischoe which rises to 700 meters. Photographed from the air on Dec. 22, 1929 by a Norwegian expedition under Riiser-Larsen in a flight from the Norvegia, and on Jan. 14, 1930 photographed from the Discovery by the BANZARE under Mawson. Both expeditions believed the peak rising just S of the cape to be the same as that discovered on March 16, 1831 and named Cape Ann by John Bischoe. The name Cape Ann, probably after Biscoe’s wife, has been retained for the projecting cape; the surmounting peak was named Mount Bischoe by Mawson. Not: Cape Anne.

Anna, Cape 64°35'S, 62°26'W
Prominent black cape rising to 280 m, forming the N tip of Arctowski Peninsula on the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered by the BelgAE, 1897-99, and named after Mme. Ernest (Anna) Osterrieth, who gave financial assistance to the expedition. Not: Cabo Ana, Cap Anna Osterrieth.

Anna Cove 64°35'S, 62°26'W
Cove immediately E of Cape Anna at the N end of Arctowski Peninsula, along the W coast of Graham Land. Charted by the BelgAE on January 30, 1898, and named in association with Cape Anna (q.v.).

Annandags Peaks 72°32'S, 6°18'W
A group of small, isolated peaks about 15 mi SW of Jule Peaks in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949-52) and named Annandagsstoppane (the next day’s peaks). Not: Annandagsstoppane, Gory Shul’ts.

Annandagsstoppane: see Annandags Peaks 72°32'S, 6°18'W

Anna Osterrieth, Cap: see Anna, Cape 64°35'S, 62°26'W

Anna's Bay: see Gold Harbor 54°37'S, 35°56'W

Annawan, Cape 72°18'W, 95°24'W
An ice-covered cape which marks the E extremity of Thurston Island and the NW entrance to Seraph Bay. Discovered in helicopter flights from the USS Burton Island and Glacier by personnel of the USN Bellingshausen Sea Expedition in February 1960. Named by US-ACAN for the ship Annawan, of the United...
Anne, Cape

States Expedition of 1829-31, which with the Penguin sailed W from the South Shetland Islands in February 1830, holding a course between 62°S and 58°S and exploring as far as 103°W, northward of this cape.

Anne, Cape 73°37'S, 169°51'E
Cape which marks the SE extremity of Coulman Island, located in the Ross Sea near the coast of Victoria Land. Discovered in January 1841 by Sir James Clark Ross and named by him for his wife.

Anne, Cape: see Ann, Cape 66°10'S, 51°22'E

Anne, Mount 83°48'S, 168°30'E
A mountain, 3,870 m, standing 6 mi N of Mount Elizabeth, in Queen Alexandra Range. Discovered by the BGLE (1907-09) and named for Anne Dawson-Lambton, a supporter of the expedition.

Anne Island: see Ann Island 68°08'S, 67°06'W

Annenkov Island 54°29'S, 37°05'W
Irregularly-shaped island 4 mi long and 650 m high, lying 8 mi off the south-central coast of South Georgia. Discovered in January 1775 by a British expedition under Cook, who named it “Pickersgills Island” for Lt. Richard Pickersgill of the expedition ship Resolution. Resighted in 1819 by a Russian expedition under Bellinghausen, who, thinking he was the discoverer of the island, named it Annenkov Island for Lt. Mikhail Annenkov, officer on the expedition ship Mirny. The island has since retained the name Annenkov; the name Pickersgill has become established for a group of islands 15 mi to the southeast. Not: Annenkov Island, Annenkov Insel, Pickersgills Island.

Annenkov Insel: see Annenkov Island 54°29'S, 37°05'W

Annexstad Peak 76°41'S, 125°52'W

Ann Island 68°08'S, 67°06'W
Island in the Debenham Islands, lying SE of Barbara Island, off the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered by the BGLE, 1934-37, under Rymill, and named by him for a daughter of Frank Debenham, member of the BGLE Advisory Committee. Not: Anne Island.

Anniversary Nunataks: see Blanabbane Nunataks 68°02'S, 63°01'E

Ann Shirley, Mount: see Shirley, Mount 75°39'S, 142°03'W

Ansr, Islotes: see Gosling Islands 60°39'S, 45°55'W

Antarctica 90°00'S
The Antarctic continent, together with the islands rising from the continental block, centering roughly on the South Pole and lying almost wholly within the Antarctic Circle. It has an area of about 5.5 million square miles. Antarctica is a relatively high and compact mass and is snow covered except for some coastal areas and the protruding peaks of mountains and mountain ranges. The first sighting of Antarctica is contested but apparently occurred in the 1820’s. The term Antarctic has been applied to the southern polar regions of Earth, and Antarctica to the continent, by analogy with the term Arctic, applied to the northern polar regions. Not: Antarctic Continent, Antarktis, Antarctika, Antarctica.

Antarctic Archipelago: see Palmer Archipelago 64°15'S, 62°50'W

Antarctic Bay 54°06'S, 36°59'W
Bay 1 mi wide which recedes SW 4 mi, entered between Antarctic Point and Morse Point on the N coast of South Georgia. Probably first sighted by a British expedition under Cook in 1775. It was explored in 1902 by members of the SwedAE, under Norden­skjöld, who named it for their ship, the Antarctic. Not: Woodward Harbor.

Antarctic Continent: see Antarctica 90°00'S.

Antarctic Convergence
A line encircling Antarctica where the cold, northward-flowing Antarctic waters sink beneath the relatively warmer waters of the sub-Antarctic. The line is actually a zone approximately 20 to 30 miles wide, varying somewhat in latitude in different longitudes, extending across the Atlantic, Pacific, and Indian Oceans between the 48th and 61st parallels of south latitude. The precise location at any given place and time is made evident by the sudden change in surface temperature, which averages 5 to 10 degrees Fahrenheit (2.8 to 5.5 Celsius). Although this zone is a mobile one, it usually does not stray more than a half a degree of latitude from its mean position. This line, like the tree line of the north, is a natural boundary rather than one derived from reasoning. It not only separates two hydrological regions, but also separates areas of distinctive marine life associations and of different climates. The South Shetland Islands, South Orkney Islands, South Sandwich Islands, South Georgia, Bouvet0ya, Heard Island and McDonald Islands all lie south of the Antarctic Convergence. The Iles Kerguelen lie approximately on the Convergence; the Falkland Islands, Prince Edward Islands, Iles Crozet and Macquarie Island lie north of the Convergence. Not: Antarctic Polar Front.

Antarctic Peninsula 69°30'S, 65°00'W
The major peninsula of Antarctica, extending from Prime Head in the north to a line between Cape Adams and a point on the mainland coast south of Eklund Islands. The first sighting of Antarctic Peninsula is contested but it apparently occurred in the 1820’s. Agreement on this name by the US-ACAN and UK-APC in 1964 resolved a long-standing difference involving use of the American name, Palmer Peninsula, and the British name, Graham Land, for this feature. (Graham Land is now restricted to that part of Antarctic Peninsula northward of a line between Cape Jeremy and Cape Agassiz; Palmer Land to the part southward of that line.) Not: Palmer Peninsula, Península Antártica, Tierra de O’Higgins, Tierra de San Martin.

Antarctic Point 54°04'W, 36°58'W
Point which marks the W side of the entrance to Antarctic Bay on the N coast of South Georgia. Charted in the period 1926–30 by DI personnel, who named it after nearby Antarctic Bay.

Antarctic Polar Front: see Antarctic Convergence.
Antarctic Sound 63°20'S, 56°45'W
Body of water about 30 mi long and from 7 to 12 mi wide, separating the Joinville Island group from the NE end of Antarctic Peninsula. The sound was named by the SwedAE under Norden-skjöld for the expedition ship Antarctic which in 1902, under the command of Capt. C.A. Larsen, was the first vessel to navigate it.

Antarctic Tetons: see Lyttelton Ridge 66°22'S, 63°07'W

Antarktika: see Antarctica.

Antarktis: see Antarctica.

Antarktiske Arkipel: see Palmer Archipelago 64°15'S, 62°50'W

Antártica, Península: see Antarctic Peninsula 69°30'S, 65°00'W

Antartica: see Antarctica.

Antell, Mount 54°07'S, 36°42'W
Mountain rising above 610 m, overlooking the N coast of South Georgia midway between Bjelland and Hercules Points. Surveyed by the SGS in the period 1951–57, and named by the UK-APC for Georg Antell, foreman of the South Georgia Whaling Co. station at nearby Leith Harbor, 1913–39.

Antena Zima: see Antenna Island 69°00’S, 39°35’E

Antenna Island 69°00’S, 39°35’E
A small island lying midway between Nésaya and East Ongul Island, the latter the site of the scientific station of the Japanese Antarctic Research Expeditions in Lützow-Holm Bay. Mapped from surveys and air photos by JARE, 1957. The name “Antenajima” (Antenna Island) was given by JARE Headquarters in 1972. Not: Antena Zima.

Antevs Glacier 67°19’S, 66°49’W

Ant Hill 78°47’S, 161°27’E
Hill, 1,310 m, rising steeply on the W side of the Skelton Glacier between Ant Hill Glacier and Dilemma Glacier. Surveyed and named in 1957 by the N.Z. party of the CTAE, 1956–58. So named by geological members because of the prominent anticline in the bluff below the hill.

Ant Hill Glacier 78°49’S, 161°30’E
Glacier between Ant Hill and Bareface Bluff, rising in the Worcester Range and flowing NE into Skelton Glacier. Surveyed and named in 1957 by the N.Z. party of the CTAE, 1956–58. Named in association with Ant Hill.

Anthony Bluff 79°06’S, 160°07’E

Anthony Glacier 69°47’S, 62°45’W
Glacier which flows in an ESE direction to the E coast of Palmer Land where it terminates opposite the S tip of Hearst Island. The upper part of this glacier was seen by a sled party of the BGLE under Rymill in 1936–37. The glacier was seen from the seaward side in 1940 by a sledging party from East Base of the USAS, and in 1947 was photographed from the air by the RARE under Ronne. Named by Ronne for Alexander Anthony of the J.P. Stevens Co., New York, which contributed windproof clothing to the RARE.

Anton Island 66°02’S, 134°28’E
A low ice-capped island about 0.5 mi long. It lies 5 mi NNE of Lewis Island, just outside the E side of the entrance to Davis Bay. Discovered in 1956 from the Kista Dan by ANARE under Phillip Law. An ANARE helicopter party led by Law landed on the island on Jan. 18, 1960. Named by ANCA for Anton Moyell, first officer on the Magga Dan in 1960.

Antwerp Island: see Anvers Island 64°33’S, 63°35’W

Anwerp Island: see Anvers Island 64°33’S, 63°35’W

Anuchina, Lednik: see Anuchina Glacier 71°17’S, 13°31’E

Anuchin Glacier 71°17’S, 13°31’E

Anvers Island 64°33’S, 63°35’W
High, mountainous island 38 mi long, which is the largest feature in the Palmer Archipelago, lying SW of Brabant Island at the SW end of the group. Named in 1898 by the BelgAE under Gerlache which in 1902, under the

Anvil Crag 62°12’S, 58°29’W
A rock crag rising to 300 m 1 mi WSW of Sphinx Hill, King George Island. The vertical crag is at the head of a medial moraine. Descriptively named by the UK-APC in 1977; with its three rock faces and flat top, it has the appearance of an anvil.

Anvil Rock 65°14’S, 64°16’W
Rock between Grotto Island and the SE end of Forge Islands in the Argentine Islands, Wilhelm Archipelago. Charted and named in 1935 by the BGLE under Rymill. The name is descriptive.

Anvil Stacks 54°10’S, 37°42’W
Two conspicuous sea stacks which lie close S of the entrance to Elephant Cove, off the S coast and near the W end of South Georgia. The name “Elephant Bay Islands,” derived from nearby Elephant Cove (formerly Elephant Bay), has been used locally for this feature by some South Georgia sealers. The descriptive name Anvil Stacks, a less cumbersome name, was suggested by the SGS following their survey in 1951–52. Not: Elephant Bay Islands, Roca Yunke.

Anzac Peak 53°00’S, 73°18’E
An ice-covered peak (715 m) which marks the highest point on Laurens Peninsula, the NW arm of Heard Island. The peak appears to have been roughly shown on an 1860 sketch map prepared by

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Capt. H.C. Chester, American sealer operating in the area during this period. The name Anzac Peak was applied by ANARE on April 25, 1948 to commemorate Anzac Day, the holiday on which the area was surveyed.

**Aogori Bay** 69°13'S, 39°44'E

A small bay in the western side of Langhovde Hills along the coast of Queen Maud Land. The bay lies just south of Mount Futago. Mapped from surveys and air photos by the JARE, 1957–62. The name “Aogoriwan” (blue ice bay) was adopted by JARE Headquarters in 1972.

**Apéndice Island** 64°11'S, 61°02'W

Island lying NW of Charles Point in Hughes Bay, off the W coast of Graham Land. The name appears on an Argentine government chart of 1957. Not: Isla Rivera, Isla Telegrafista Rivera, Sterneck Island.

**Apfel Glacier** 66°25'S, 100°35'E

Glacier about 5 mi wide and 20 mi long, flowing NW along the S flank of Bunger Hills and terminating in Edisto Ice Tongue. Mapped from air photos taken by USN OpHjp, 1946–47, and named by the US-ACAN for Earl T. Apfel, professor of geology at Syracuse University, who served as geologist with the USN OpWml parties, 1947–48, which established astronomical control stations along Queen Mary, Knox and Budd Coasts.

**Aphrodite Glacier** 68°47'S, 64°32'W

A glacier 15 mi long flowing N to the E coast of Antarctic Peninsula 3 mi W of Victory Nunatak. The lower portion of the feature was first plotted by W.L.G. Joerg from aerial photographs taken by Sir Hubert Wilkins in Dec. 1928 and Lincoln Ellsworth in Nov. 1935. The glacier was subsequently photographed by RARE in Dec. 1947 (Trimetrogon air photography) and surveyed by FIDS in Dec. 1958 and Nov. 1960. Named by UK-APC after Aphrodite, goddess of love in Greek mythology.

**Apocalypse Peaks** 77°23'S, 160°51'E

Group of peaks with a highest point of 2,360 m, standing E of Willett Range and between the Barwick and Balham Valleys, in Victoria Land. So named by the VUWAE (1958–59) because the peaks are cut by talus slopes which gives them the appearance of the “Riders of the Apocalypse.”

**Apollo Glacier** 68°50'S, 64°45'W

A glacier, 9 mi long, flowing NE and joining the lower part of Aphrodite Glacier 2 mi from the E coast of Antarctic Peninsula. The lower part of this glacier was first plotted by W.L.G. Joerg from aerial photographs taken by Sir Hubert Wilkins in Dec. 1928 and Lincoln Ellsworth in Nov. 1935. The glacier was subsequently photographed by RARE in Dec. 1947 (Trimetrogon air photography) and roughly surveyed by FIDS in Nov. 1960. Named by UK-APC after Apollo, the god of manly youth and beauty in Greek mythology.

**Apollo Ice Rise** see Apollo Island 70°15'S, 1°55'W

**Apollo Island** 70°15'S, 1°55'W

A small ice-covered island about 18 mi ENE of Blåskimen Island in the NW part of the Fimbul Ice Shelf, Queen Maud Land. The island is 10 mi ENE of the site of the South African Sanae Station. The name Apollo appears to be first used on a South African map of 1969. Not: Apollo Ice Rise.

**Apollo Peak** 77°30'S, 160°48'E

A high, prominent red granite peak, 2,555 m, in the Salamander Range, Freyberg Mountains. The name is of Eskimo origin, meaning “the big red one,” and was given by the Northern Party of NZGSAE, 1963–64.

**Apostrophe Island** 73°31'S, 167°26'E

Small ice-covered island lying close off Spatulate Ridge in Lady Newnes Bay, Victoria Land. The name is descriptive of the appearance of the island in plan and was given by NZ-APC in 1966.

**Appalachia Nunataks** 69°44'S, 71°04'W

Nunataks rising to c. 600 m on the W side of Elgar Uplands, Alexander Island. Named by UK-APC in 1977 after the Delius composition *Appalacia* (1902), in association with Delius Glacier (q.v.) and the names of composers in this area.

**Appley, Point** 67°25'S, 59°36'E

Point on the western side of an unnamed island lying 0.8 mi S of Warren Island in William Scoresby Bay. Discovered, charted and named by DI personnel on the *William Scoresby* in Feb. 1936, as a point on the eastern shore of the bay. Later mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, as a point on an island near the eastern side of the bay.

**Aragay, Isla:** see Gulch Island 63°59’S, 61°29’W

**Arago Glacier** 64°51'S, 62°23'W

Glacier flowing into Andvord Bay just NW of Moser Glacier, on the W coast of Graham Land. Mapped by the FIDS from air photos taken by Hunting Aerosurveys Ltd. in 1956–57. Named by the UK-APC in 1960 for Dominique-François-Jean Arago (1786–1853), French geodesist who first demonstrated the application of photography to mapmaking in 1839.

**Arai Terraces** 83°12'S, 163°36'E

A series of crevassed terraces and icefalls close southward of Fazekas Hills, near the head of Lowery Glacier. So named by the NZGSAE (1959–60) because the feature is a natural barrier to sledge travel which the party was unable to traverse. Arai is the Maori term for barrier.

**Aramburu, Bahía:** see Brandy Bay 63°50’S, 57°59’W

**Aramis Range** 70°37'S, 67°00'E

The third range south in the Prince Charles Mountains, situated 11 mi SE of the Porthos Range and extending for about 30 mi in a SW-NE direction. First visited in January 1957 by ANARE.
southern party led by W.G. Bewsher, who named it for a character in Alexander Dumas' novel *The Three Musketeers*, the most popular book read on the southern journey.

Archambault Ridge 73°42'S, 162°55'E

Archangel Nunatak: see Arkhangelskiy Nunatak 69°28'S, 156°30'E

Archer, Cape 76°51'S, 162°52'E
Cape which marks the N side of the entrance to Granite Harbor on the coast of Victoria Land. Named by the Northern Party of the BrAE (1910–13) for W.W. Archer, chief steward of the expedition.

Archer, Mount 69°12'S, 157°39'E
A rock peak immediately S of Archer Point on the W side of Harold Bay. The peak was mapped from air photos taken in Feb. 1959 by the ANARE (Maggie Dan) led by Phillip Law. Named after Archer Point.

Archer Glacier 65°10'S, 63°05'W
Glacier flowing NW into the head of Bolsón Cove, Flandres Bay, on the W coast of Graham Land. First charted by the BelgAE under Gerlache, 1897–99. Named by the UK-APC in 1960 for Frederick S. Archer (1813–57), English architect who in 1849 invented the wet collodion process of photography, the first practical process on glass.

Archer Peak 71°52'S, 171°10'E
Peak, 110 m, on the SW extremity of Possession Island. Named by the BrAE, 1898–1900, presumably for A. Archer, Esq., of Australia, mentioned in the preface to Borchgrevink’s *First on the Antarctic Continent*, or for Colin Archer who designed Borchgrevink’s vessel, the Southern Cross. Not: Anchor Peak.

Archer Point 69°11'S, 157°39'E

Archibald Point 63°12'S, 56°40'W
An exposed rocky point on the SW side of Bransfield Island in Antarctic Sound. Named by UK-APC (1965) for George K. Archibald, first officer of RRS Shackleton, one of the BAS ships.

Arch Pond 54°14'S, 36°30'W
A pond between Burnet Cove and Poa Cove, to the E of Maiviken, South Georgia. Named by UK-APC from the natural arch in the rocky point just W of the pond.

Arcona, Cape: see Arcona, Cape 53°10'S, 73°26'E

Arcondo, Cerro: see Passes Peak 63°27'S, 57°03'W

Arcondo, Glaciar: see Russell West Glacier 63°40'S, 58°50'W

Arcondo Nunatak 82°08'S, 41°37'W

Arctowski Cove 62°09'S, 58°29'W
Small cove at the SE side of Point Thomas in Admiralty Bay, King George Island. Named by a Polish Antarctic Expedition (1977–79) after Henryk Arctowski, Polish meteorologist with the BelgAE, 1897–99, and in association with the Henryk Arctowski research station on Point Thomas.

Arctowski Nunatak 65°06'S, 60°00'W
Nunatak 2 mi NW of Hertha Nunatak in the Seal Nunataks group, off the E coast of Antarctic Peninsula. Charted by the SwedAE under Nordenskjold during a sledge journey in 1902, and named by him for Henryk Arctowski, Polish geologist, oceanographer, and meteorologist of the BelgAE, 1897–99.

Arctowski Peak 73°44'S, 61°28'W
A somewhat isolated ice-covered peak, 1,410 m, standing 8 mi WSW of the head of Hawkins Inlet, on the E coast of Palmer Land. Discovered and photographed from the air in December 1940 by members of the USAS. During 1947 the peak was photographed from the air by members of the RARE, under Ronne, who in conjunction with the FIDS charted it from the ground. Named by the FIDS for Henryk Arctowski.

Arctowski Peninsula 64°45'S, 62°25'W
Peninsula, 15 mi long in a N-S direction, lying between Andvord and Wilhelmina Bays on the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered by the BelgAE, 1897–99, under Gerlache. The name, for Henryk Arctowski of that expedition, was suggested by the US-ACAN for this hitherto unnamed feature. Not: Península Arctowski.

Arctowski, Península: see Arctowski Peninsula 64°45'S, 62°25'W

Arderly Island 66°22'S, 110°27'E
Steep, rocky island, 0.6 mi long, lying 1.1 mi W of Odberit Island in the Windmill Islands. First mapped from air photos taken by USN OpHjp and OpWml in 1947 and 1948. Named by the US-ACAN for Maj. E.R. Arderly, Army Medical Corps observer who assisted USN OpWml parties in establishing astronomical control stations between Wilhelm II Coast and Budd Coast during the 1947–48 season.

Ardley Cove 62°12'S, 58°57'W
A cove that lies N of Ardley Island (q.v.) in Maxwell Bay, King George Island. It was named "Caleta Ardley" by an Argentine officer in charge at General Belgrano Station, 1959–61. Not: Anchor Peak.

Ardley Island 62°13'S, 58°56'W
Island 1 mi long, lying in Maxwell Bay close off the SW end of King George Island, in the South Shetland Islands. Charted as a cove that lies N of Ardley Island (q.v.) in Maxwell Bay, King George Island. It was named "Caleta Ardley" by an Argentine officer in charge at General Belgrano Station, 1959–61. Not: Arcondo Peninsula, Peninsula Hardy.
Arena Corner 69°51'S, 68°02'W
An arcuate nunatak at the N end of the Traverse Mountains, 2 mi E of McHugo Peak, on the Rymill Coast, Palmer Land. The name is descriptive of the shape of this feature, which serves as a landmark in the area. Named in 1977 by the UK-APC.

Arena Glacier 63°24'S, 57°03'W
Glacier 3 mi long, flowing NE from Mount Taylor into Hope Bay 2 mi SW of Sheppard Point, at the extremity of Trinity Peninsula. Mapped in 1948 and 1955 by the FIDS and so named by them because the flat ice floor of the glacier's upper half, surrounded by the steep slopes of Twin Peaks, Mount Taylor and Blade Ridge, resembles an arena.

Arenales, Canal: see Lewis Sound 66°20'S, 67°00'W

Arena Saddle 77°53'S, 160°48'E
A saddle 1 mi W of Altar Mountain, situated at mid-point on the E-W ridge which forms the head of Arena Valley in the Quartermain Mountains, Victoria Land. Named in association with Arena Valley. The name was approved by the NZ-APC from a proposal by C.T. McElroy who, with G. Rose and K.J. Whitby, carried out geological work in these mountains, 1980–81.

Arena Valley 77°50'S, 160°59'E
An ice-free valley, between East Beacon and New Mountain, which opens to the S side of Taylor Glacier in Victoria Land. Given this descriptive name by the VUWAE, 1958–59.

Arenite Ridge 69°41'S, 69°32'W
Steep-sided rock and snow ridge in northern Alexander Island, extending 15 mi in a N-S direction and forming the eastern wall of Toynbee Glacier. The ridge includes Mount Tyrrell and Mount Tilley. Named by the UK-APC in 1977 from the sandstone-type rocks that form this feature.

Ares Cliff 71°49'S, 68°15'W
A cliff formed of pale-colored sandstone which rises to about 500 m, located E of Mars Glacier and 1 mi N of Two Step Cliffs on the E side of Alexander Island. The feature was mapped from trimetrogon air photography taken by RARE, 1947–48, and from survey by FIDS, 1948–50. Named by UK-APC in association with Mars Glacier after the Greek god of war, Ares.

Areta Rock 82°06'S, 41°05'W

Argentina Range 82°20'S, 42°00'W
A range of rock peaks and bluffs, 42 mi long, lying 35 mi E of the N part of Forrestal Range in the NE portion of the Pensacola Mountains. Discovered and photographed on Jan. 13, 1956 in the course of a USN transcontinental nonstop plane flight from McMurdo Sound to Weddell Sea and return. Named by US-ACAN after Argentina, which for many years from 1955 maintained a scientific station on the Filchner Ice Shelf at the General Belgrano or Ellsworth Station site. The entire Pensacola Mountains were mapped by USGS in 1967 and 1968 from ground surveys and USN tricamera photographs taken in 1964.

Argentine Islands 65°15'S, 64°16'W
Group of islands 5 mi SW of Petermann Island and 4 mi NW of Cape Tuxen, in the Wilhelm Archipelago. Discovered by the FrAE, 1903–05, under Charcot, and named by him for the Argentine Republic in appreciation of that government's generosity and kindness to his expedition. The BGLE under Rymill was based in the Argentine Islands in 1935 and conducted a thorough survey of them. Not: Iles Argentines.

Argentines, Iles: see Argentine Islands 65°15'S, 64°16'W

Argentinia Channel 64°54'S, 63°01'W

Argo Glacier 83°22'S, 157°30'E
A glacier in the Miller Range, 10 mi long, flowing NE to enter Marsh Glacier just S of Macdonald Bluffs. Named by NZGSAE (1961–62) after the vessel sailed by Jason in Greek mythology.

Argonaut Glacier 73°13'S, 166°42'E

Argo Point 66°15'S, 60°55'W
Prominent rock point rising steeply to 260 m on the E side of Jason Peninsula, 22 mi NE of Veier Head on the E coast of Graham Land. Probably first seen by C.A. Larsen in 1893. Surveyed by the FIDS in 1953 and named by the UK-APC in 1956. The name derives from association with Jason Peninsula; Jason sailed in the Argo to search for the golden fleece.

Argosy Glacier 83°08'S, 157°35'E

Arpindeguy, Estrecho: see Picnic Passage 64°20'S, 56°55'W

Arguindeguy, Estrecho: see Picnic Passage 64°20'S, 56°55'W

Argus, Dome 81°00'W, 77°00'E
The highest ice feature in Antarctica, comprising a dome or eminence of just over 4,000 m elevation, located near the center of East Antarctica and approximately midway between the head of Lambert Glacier and the South Pole. At first called “Dome A,” details of the morphology of this feature were determined by the SPRI-NSF-TUD airborne radio echo sounding program, 1967–79. Named by SPRI from Greek mythology; Argus built the ship in which Jason and the Argonauts traveled. Not: Dome A.

Argus, Mount 68°53'S, 63°52'W
A large isolated mountain mass, surmounted by three separate peaks, the highest 1,220 meters. It stands between Poseidon Pass and Athene Glacier, 10 mi WNW of Miller Point, in northeastern Palmer Land. The mountain was photographed from the air by the U.S. Antarctic Service on September 28, 1940. It was the subject of geological investigation by A.G. Fraser of BAS in 1961.
Named by UK-APC (1963) after the son of the god Zeus in Greek mythology. Not: Mount Angus.

**Ariel, Mount** 71°22'S, 68°40'W
Peak, 1,250 m, marking the S limit of Planet Heights and overlooking the N side of Uranus Glacier in the E part of Alexander Island. Probably first seen by Lincoln Ellsworth, who flew directly over it and photographed segments of this coast on Nov. 23, 1935. First mapped from air photos taken by the RARE, 1947–48, by Searle of the FIDS in 1960. So named by the UK-APC because of its association with Uranus Glacier, Ariel being one of the satellites of Uranus.

**Ark, The** 80°43'S, 24°47'W
Rock summit, 1,790 m, in the central part of the Read Mountains, in the Shackleton Range. First mapped in 1957 by the CTAE. The name, given by the UK-APC, is descriptive of its shape when viewed from the west.

**Arkel Circiet** 80°41'S, 24°08'W
A large cirque on the south face of the central Read Mountains, Shackleton Range. Photographed from the air by U.S. Navy in 1967 and surveyed from the ground by BAS, 1968–71. Named by the UK-APC after William J. Arkell (1904–58), English geologist; specialist in Jurassic stratigraphy and paleontology.

**Arkhangelskiy Nunataks** 69°28'S, 156°30'E
A group of scattered rock outcrops about 15 mi W of the central part of Lazarev Mountains. Photographed by USN Operation Highjump, 1946–47, the Soviet Antarctic Expedition, 1958, and ANARE, 1959. The largest of the outcrops had been named by the Soviet expedition after Soviet geologist A.D. Arkhangel'skiy. The broader application of the name to the entire group follows the recommendation by ANCA. Not: Archangel Nunataks, Gora Arkhangel'skogo, White Nunataks.

**Arkhangelskogo, Gora:** see Arkhangel'skiy Nunataks 69°28’S, 156°30’E

**Arkon, Cape** 53°10’S, 73°26’E
A rocky headland between the mouths of Lied Glacier and Gotley Glacier on the SW side of Heard Island. The feature appears to be roughly charted on an 1860 sketch map prepared by Capt. H.C. Chester, American sealer operating in the area during this period. The German frigate *Arkona* (Captain von Reibnitz) examined the S coast of the island in Feb. 1874 and, in Melbourne, provided the officers of HMS *Challenger* with a position for the cape which was used in preparation of the Admiralty chart. In so doing, however, the misspelling “Cape Arcona” was used on the British chart. Not: Cape Arcona.

**Arkticheskiy Institut Rocks** 71°18’S, 11°27’E
A group of rocks lying 8 mi N of Nordwestliche Insel Mountains at the NW extremity of the Wohltz Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Discovered and photographed by the GerAE, 1938–39. Mapped by the Soviet Antarctic Expedition, 1960–61, and named for that nation’s Arctic Institute.

**Armada Argentina, Macizo:** see Patuxent Range 84°43’S, 64°30’W

**Armadillo Hill** 68°07’S, 66°22’W
Ice-covered hill which rises to 1,760 m and projects 120 m above the surrounding ice sheet, situated on the Graham Land plateau 4 mi ESE of the head of Northeast Glacier and 8 mi NE of the head of Neny Fjord. First roughly surveyed by the BGLE, 1934–37, and resurveyed in 1940 by sledging parties of the USAS on whose field charts the hill is labeled “Sawtooth.” Named Armadillo Hill by the FIDS following its 1946–47 survey, because when viewed from the NE the tumbled ice blocks on the summit and general shape of the hill resemble the side view of an armadillo. Not: Sawtooth.

**Armagost, Mount** 71°38’S, 166°01’E

**Årmålsryggen** 73°12’S, 20°08’W
A ridge at the W end of the Neumayer Cliffs in Queen Maud Land. Photographed from the air by the GerAE (1938–39). Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and air photos by the Norwegian expedition (1958–59) and named Årmålsryggen (the year’s goal ridge).

**Armbuster Rocks** 73°57’S, 116°49’W

**Armitage, Cape** 77°51’S, 166°40’E
Cape forming the S end of Hut Point Peninsula and the southern-most point on Ross Island. Discovered by the BrNAE, 1901–04, under Scott, and named by him for Lt. (later Captain) Albert B. Armitage, second in command and navigator on the *Discovery*.

**Armitage, Mount:** see Armitage, Mount 76°02’S, 160°45’E

**Armitage Saddle** 78°09’S, 163°15’E
The saddle at the head of Blue Glacier, overlooking the Howchin and Walcott Glaciers which drain toward Walcott Bay in the Koettlitz Glacier. The saddle is at the S end of the “Snow Valley” (upper part of Blue Glacier) mapped by Armitage in 1902, and subsequently wrongly omitted from maps of the BrAE, 1910–13. The New Zealand Blue Glacier Party of the CTAE, 1956–58, established a survey station on the saddle in September 1957. They named it for Lt. A.B. Armitage, second-in-command of the BrNAE, 1901–04, in recognition of his exploration in this area.

**Armlenet Ridge** 71°59’S, 2°52’E
Ridge trending N-S for 3 mi between Stabben Mountain and Jutulhogget Peak, forming the E arm of Jutulsessen Mountain in the Gjelsvik Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and by NorAE (1958–59) and named Armlenet (the armrest).

**Armonia, Caleta:** see Harmony Cove 62°19’S, 59°12’W

**Armonia, Punta:** see Harmony Point 62°19’S, 59°15’W
Armonini Nunatak  71°11'S, 65°51'E
A partly snow-covered rock outcrop about 5 mi ESE of Mount Reu in the Prince Charles Mountains. There is an area of moraine on the NW side. Plotted from ANARE air photos taken in 1960. Named for G.C. Armonini, weather observer at Davis Station in 1962.

Armour Inlet  73°38'S, 124°39'W
Ice-filled inlet indenting the N side of Siple Island just W of Armour Peninsula, along the coast of Marie Byrd Land. The inlet was first roughly delineated from aerial photos taken by USN OpHjp in January 1947. Named by US-ACAN for the Armour Institute of Technology, Chicago, which donated funds to the USAS, 1939-41, for purchase of the Snow Cruiser.

Armour Peninsula  73°42'S, 124°10'W

Armstrong, Mount  85°50'S, 157°12'W

Armstrong Glacier  71°31'S, 67°30'W
A glacier flowing from the south side of Mount Bagshawe westward into George VI Sound. It provides the only known safe route for mechanical vehicles from George VI Sound to the Palmer Land plateau. Named by UK-APC for Edward B. Armstrong, BAS surveyor at Stonington Island, 1964-65.

Armstrong Peak  66°24'S, 53°23'E
Peak, 1,470 m, standing 15 mi SE of Mount Codrington in Enderby Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936-37, and named Austnuten (the east peak). Rephotographed by ANARE in 1956. An astrofix was obtained nearby in December 1959 by J.C. Armstrong, ANARE surveyor at Mawson, for whom the feature was renamed by ANCA in 1960. Not: Austnuten.

Armstrong Platform  70°32'S, 160°10'E
A mainly ice-covered height, or small plateau, which is a northeastward extension of Pomerantz Tableland. The feature is 5 mi long and ranges from 1,200 to 1,800 m in elevation. It rises directly north of Heffierich Glacier in the Usarp Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy aerial photographs, 1960-62. Named by US-ACAN for Richard L. Armstrong, USARP geologist at McMurdo Station, 1967-68.

Armstrong Reef  65°54'S, 66°18'W
A reef, which encompasses a large number of small islands and rocks, extending for 5 mi from the SW end of Renaud Island, in the Biscoe Islands. First accurately shown on an Argentine government chart of 1957. Named by the UK-APC for Terence E. Armstrong, English sea ice specialist. Not: Arrecife Espinosa.

Army Range: see LeMay Range  70°55'S, 69°20'W

Armytage, Mount  76°02'S, 160°45'E
Dome-shaped mountain, 1,855 m, standing N of Mawson Glacier and 14 mi W of Mount Smith in Victoria Land. First charted by the BrAE (1907-09) which named it for Bertram Armytage, a member of the expedition who was in charge of the ponies. Not: Mount Armitage.

Arneb Glacier  72°25'S, 170°02'E
Glacier 3 mi long and 2 mi wide, situated in a cliff-walled bay between Hallett Peninsula and Redcastle Ridge and flowing NW into Edisto Inlet as a floating ice tongue. Named by the NZGSAE, 1957-58, for the USS Arneb, which in the 1957 season carried the buildings and stores for the establishment of Hallett station and revisited the station in subsequent seasons.

Arne Bluffs  68°07'S, 56°12'E

Arne Nunatak  71°43'S, 8°20'E
The largest of the Hemmestad Nunataks, in the Drygalski Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Plotted from air photos by the GerAE (1938-39). Mapped from surveys and air photos by NorAE (1956-60) and named for Arne Hemmestad, mechanic with NorAE (1956-57). Not: Arnestein.

Arnestein: see Arne Nunatak  71°43'S, 8°20'E

Arnold Cove  77°25'S, 163°46'E
A cove along the W margin of McMurdo Sound between Gneiss Point and Marble Point, Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN for Charles L. Arnold, leader of a USARP party that made an engineering study of Marble Point, McMurdo Station and Williams Field in the 1971-72 season.

Arnoldy Nunatak  74°54'S, 71°12'W
One of the Sky-Hi Nunataks (q.v.) lying 1 mi S of Mount Cahill in Ellsworth Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1987 after Roger L. Arnoldy, physicist, University of New Hampshire, Durham, NH; USARP Principal Investigator in upper atmospheric physics at Siple Station and South Pole Station for many years from 1973.

Aronson Corner  80°29'S, 20°56'W
The cliffed extremity of a snow-capped ridge between Mummerly Cliff and Chevreul Cliffs in Pioneers Escarpment (q.v.), Shackleton Range. Photographed from the air by the U.S. Navy, 1967. Surveyed by BAS, 1968-71. In association with the names of pioneers of polar life and travel, named by the UK-APC after Louis V. Aronson (1870-1940), American founder of the Ronson Corporation, who in about 1910 developed the first practical petrol lighter, known originally as the "trench match."

Arpón, Caleta: see Harpun Bay  54°16'S, 36°37'W
Arpun, Roca: see Harpun Rocks  64°19'S, 62°59'W
Arrecife, Punta: see Reef Point  59°27'S, 27°13'W
Arriagada, Islote: see Alcock Island  64°14'S, 61°08'W
Arribista, Punta: see Parvenu Point  67°34'S, 67°17'W
Arrival Heights 77°49'S, 166°39'E
Clifflike heights which extend in a NE-SW direction along the W side of Hut Point Peninsula, just N of Hut Point. Discovered and named by the BrNAE, 1901-04, under Scott. The name suggests the expedition's arrival at its winter headquarters at nearby Hut Point. Not: Harbour Heights.

Arrol Icefall 64°35'S, 60°40'W
A steep icefall about 3 mi long, originating on the S side of Detroit Plateau, Graham Land, about 8 mi NW of Cape Worsley. Mapped from surveys by FIDS (1960-61). Named by UK-APC after the Arrol-Johnston car, which was adapted for use by Shackleton's Antarctic expedition (1907-09) and was the first mechanical transport used in Antarctica.

Arronax, Mount 67°40'S, 67°22'W
Ice-covered, pointed peak, 1,585 m, standing 6 mi WSW of Nautilus Head and dominating the N part of Pourquoi Pas Island, off the W coast of Graham Land. First surveyed in 1936 by the BGLE under Rymill. Resurveyed in 1948 by the FIDS and named after Prof. Pierre Arronax, central character in Jules Verne's Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea. A number of features on the island are named for characters in the book.

Arrowhead Nunatak 82°34'S, 157°22'W
Long, narrow nunatak 7 mi SE of Sullivan Nunatak near the head of Nimrod Glacier. Mapped and so named by the northern party of the NZGSAE (1960-61) because in plan it resembles an arrowhead.

Arrowhead Range 73°24'S, 164°00'E
A mountain range 20 mi long, situated just N of Cosmonaut Glacier and W of Aviator Glacier in the Southern Cross Mountains, Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960-64. The name was applied by US-ACAN and alludes to the shape of the eastern end of the range.

Arrow Island: see Pila Island 67°35'S, 62°43'E

Arrowsmith, Mount 76°46'S, 162°18'E
A jagged rock peak near Mount Perseverance, 2 mi along a ridge running NE from that mountain, and a like distance E of Mount Whitcombe in Victoria Land. Mapped in 1957 by the N.Z. Northern Survey Party of the CTAE (1956-58). Named by them for its similarity to the Canterbury, N.Z., mountain of that name, and in association with Mount Whitcombe (q.v.).

Arrowsmith Peninsula 67°15'S, 67°15'W

Arruiz Glacier 70°39'S, 162°09'E

Arsen’yeva, Skaly: see Arsen’yev Rocks 71°51'S, 11°12'E

Art Glacier: see Alt Glacier 71°06'S, 162°31'E

Arthur, Bahia: see Wylie Bay 64°44'S, 64°10'W

Arthur, Mount 67°39'S, 49°52'E

Arthur Davis Glacier: see Arthur Glacier 77°03'S, 145°15'W

Arthur Glacier 77°03'S, 145°15'W

Arthur Harbor 64°46'S, 64°04'W
Small harbor entered between Bonaparte and Norsel Points on the SW coast of Anvers Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Roughly charted by the FrAE under Charcot, 1903-05. Surveyed in 1955 by the FIDS, who established a station near the head of the harbor. Named by the UK-APC in 1956 for Oswald R. Arthur, then Governor of the Falkland Islands.

Arthur Owen, Mount: see Owen, Mount 74°25'S, 62°30'W

Arthurs Bluff 70°45'S, 166°05'E
A mostly ice-covered bluff overlooking the confluenve of Ludvig Glacier and Kirkby Glacier from the W, near the N coast of Victoria Land. A helicopter landing was made here by an ANARE party led by Phillip Law, 1962. Named by ANARE for Capt. J. Arthurs, helicopter pilot with the expedition.

Arthurson Ridge 69°22'S, 158°30'E

Arthurson Bluff 69°22'S, 158°30'E

Arthur Sulzberger Bay: see Sulzberger Bay 77°00'S, 152°00'W

Ascent Glacier 83°13'S, 156°24'E
Glacier, 2 mi wide, flowing N to enter Argosy Glacier in the Miller Range just E of Milan Ridge. Named by the NZGSAE (1961-62) who used this glacier to gain access to the central Miller Range.

Asconapé, Punta: see Hooker, Cape 63°18'S, 61°56'W
Asgard Range 77°37'S, 161°30'E
A mountain range dividing Wright Valley from Taylor Glacier and Taylor Valley, in Victoria Land. Named by the VUWAE (1958–59) after the home of the Norse gods.

Ash, Mount 79°57'S, 156°39'E

Ashen Hills 57°48'S, 26°43'W
A ridge of rounded hills of gullied ash terminating in Nattriss Point at the SE end of Saunders Island, South Sandwich Islands. The name applied by UK-APC in 1971 refers to the ashy composition and pale color of the hills.

Ashley Peak 75°44'S, 129°11'W

Ashley, Mount 54°07'S, 37°21'W
Mountain, 1,155 m, standing S of the Bay of Isles, South Georgia, between the heads of Grace and Lucas Glaciers. The name Clifford Ashley Mountains was used by Robert Cushman Murphy for a number of scattered mountains and ridges on the S side of the Bay of Isles, following his visit to South Georgia in 1912–13. The SGS, 1955–56, reported that a group name for these features is unsuitable and an altered form of the name was applied to the highest of the mountains. Mount Ashley is named for Clifford W. Ashley, American whaling historian who wrote *The Yankee Whaler* and *Whale Ships of New Bedford*. Not: Clifford Ashley Mountains.

Ashley Snow Nunataks: see Snow Nunataks 73°35'S, 77°15'W

Ash Point 62°28'S, 59°39'W
Point which marks the SE side of the entrance to Discovery Bay, on Greenwich Island in the South Shetland Islands. Charted and named descriptively by DI personnel on the *Discovery II*, 1934–35. Not: Punta Bascope, Punta Ceniza.

Ashton Glacier 70°44'S, 61°57'W
Glacier 9 mi long, which flows ESE from Mount Thompson to the NW side of Lehke Inlet, on the E coast of Palmer Land. The glacier was photographed from the air in December 1940 by the USAS, and was probably seen by the USAS ground survey party which explored this coast. A joint party consisting of members of the RARE and the FIDS charted the glacier in 1947. Named by the FIDS for L. Ashton, carpenter with the FIDS at the Port Lockroy and Hope Bay bases in 1944–45 and 1945–46, respectively.

Ashtray Basin 77°52'S, 160°58'E
A small basin near the head of Arena Valley in Victoria Land. Named by a field party of the University of New South Wales, Australia, that worked in this area in 1966–67. The name is reported to be descriptive of characteristic formations on the site.

Asgard Range 77°37'S, 161°30'E
A mountain range dividing Wright Valley from Taylor Glacier and Taylor Valley, in Victoria Land. Named by the VUWAE (1958–59) after the home of the Norse gods.

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Ashley Snow Nunataks: see Snow Nunataks 73°35'S, 77°15'W

Ash Point 62°28'S, 59°39'W
Point which marks the SE side of the entrance to Discovery Bay, on Greenwich Island in the South Shetland Islands. Charted and named descriptively by DI personnel on the *Discovery II*, 1934–35. Not: Punta Bascope, Punta Ceniza.

Ashton Glacier 70°44'S, 61°57'W
Glacier 9 mi long, which flows ESE from Mount Thompson to the NW side of Lehke Inlet, on the E coast of Palmer Land. The glacier was photographed from the air in December 1940 by the USAS, and was probably seen by the USAS ground survey party which explored this coast. A joint party consisting of members of the RARE and the FIDS charted the glacier in 1947. Named by the FIDS for L. Ashton, carpenter with the FIDS at the Port Lockroy and Hope Bay bases in 1944–45 and 1945–46, respectively.

Ashtray Basin 77°52'S, 160°58'E
A small basin near the head of Arena Valley in Victoria Land. Named by a field party of the University of New South Wales, Australia, that worked in this area in 1966–67. The name is reported to be descriptive of characteristic formations on the site.

Aspland Island 61°28'S, 55°55'W
Small island 4 mi W of Gibbs Island in the South Shetland Islands. The name dates back to at least 1821 and is now established in international usage. Not: Aspland's Island.

Aspland's Island: see Aspland Island 61°28'S, 55°55'W

Asquith, Mount: see Asquith Bluff 83°30'S, 167°21'E

Asquith Bluff 83°30'S, 167°21'E
A prominent wedge-shaped rock bluff on the W side of Lennox-King Glacier, 4 mi SE of Mount Allen Young. Discovered by the BrAE (1907–09) and named "Mount Asquith" for Lord Oxford and Asquith, Prime Minister, 1908–16, who was instrumental in securing a grant from the United Kingdom Government to pay off the expedition's debts. Not: Mount Asquith.

Assender Glacier 67°36'S, 46°25'E

Asses Ears 62°19'S, 59°45'W
Three small islands off NW Robert Island, forming the N part of Potmess Rocks (q.v.) in English Strait, South Shetland Islands. Presumably known to early sealers, the feature was charted and named descriptively by personnel on *Discovery II* in 1934–35. Not: Islas Orejas de Burro.
Assistance Bay  54°07'S, 37°09'W
Small bay forming the head of Possession Bay, along the N coast of South Georgia. Named by DI personnel who charted the area during the period 1926–30. Not: Caleta Ayuda.

Astakhov Glacier  70°45'S, 163°21'W

Astapenko Glacier  70°40'S, 163°00'E

Astarte Horn  71°40'S, 68°52'W
A pyramidal peak at the S end of the N-S range extending to Mount Umbriel, in eastern Alexander Island. The feature was mapped from trimetrogon air photography taken by RARE, 1947–48, and from survey by FIDS, 1948–50. Named by UK-APC in association with nearby Venus Glacier; the goddess Venus being identified with the Phoenician goddess Astarte in mythology.

Astor, Mount  86°01'S, 155°30'W
A prominent peak, 3,710 m, standing 2 mi N of Mount Bowser in the Hays Mountains of the Queen Maud Mountains. Discovered by R. Admiral Byrd on the ByrdAE flight of November 1929 to the South Pole, and named by him for Vincent Astor, contributor to the expedition. Not: Mount Vincent Astor.

Astorhormane: see Astor Rocks  71°48'S, 12°44'E

Astor Island  62°39'S, 61°11'W
Island lying between Rugged Island and Livingston Island in the South Shetland Islands. Named by the UK-APC in 1958 for B. Astor of the American sealer Jane Maria from New York who, in 1820–21, collected rock specimens in the South Shetland Islands for the New York Lyceum of Natural History (now American Museum of Natural History).

Astor Rocks  71°48'S, 12°44'E

Astraea Nunatak  71°59'S, 70°25'W
A nunatak 6 mi S of Staccato Peaks in southern Alexander Island. Mapped from trimetrogon air photography taken by RARE, 1947–48, and from survey by FIDS, 1948–50. Named by UK-APC after one of the asteroids lying between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter.

Astro Cliffs  66°40'S, 62°26'W
Rock cliffs 60 m high, situated at the SE extremity of Churchill Peninsula, 6 mi NE of Cape Alexander on the E coast of Graham Land. Surveyed by the FIDS in 1955, they mark the most southerly point of the survey. The UK-APC name arose from the astronomical fix obtained near the summit which was essential for the control of the survey traverse.

Astro Glacier  82°54'S, 157°20'W
Glacier between Turner Hills and Tricorn Peak in the Miller Range, flowing NE into the Marsh Glacier. Seen by the northern party of the NZGSAE (1961–62) and so named because an astro station was set up on the bluff at the mouth of the glacier in December 1961.

Astrolabe, Aiguille de l': see Astrolabe Needle  64°08'S, 62°36'W

Astrolabe Glacier  66°45'S, 139°55'E
Glacier 4 mi wide and 10 mi long, flowing NNE from the continental ice and terminating at the coast in a prominent tongue at the E side of Géologie Archipelago. Probably first sighted in 1840 by the French expedition under Capt. Jules Dumont d'Urville, although no glaciers were noted on d'Urville's chart of this coast. Photographed from the air by USN OpHjp in January 1947. It was charted by the FrAE, 1949–51, and named after d'Urville's flagship, the Astrolabe. Not: Glacier Géologie, Glacier Terra-Nova.

Astrolabe Glacier Tongue  66°42'S, 140°05'E
Prominent glacier tongue about 3 mi wide and 4 mi long, extending NE from Astrolabe Glacier at the E end of Géologie Archipelago. Delineated from air photos taken by USN OpHjp, 1946–47, and named for the French corvette Astrolabe.

Astrolabe Island  63°17'S, 58°40'W
Island 3 mi long, lying in Bransfield Strait 14 mi NW of Cape Ducorps, Trinity Peninsula. Discovered by the French expedition, 1837–40, under Capt. Jules Dumont d'Urville, and named by him for his chief expedition ship, the Astrolabe.

Astrolabe Island: see Dobrowolski Island  64°36'S, 62°55'W

Astrolabe Needle  64°08'S, 62°36'W

Astrolabe Subglacial Basin  70°00'S, 136°00'E
A subglacial basin to the S of Adélie Coast and E of Porpoise Subglacial Highlands, trending N-S and containing the thickest ice (c. 4,700 m) measured in Antarctica. The basin was delineated by the SPRI-NSF-TUD airborne radio echo sounding program, 1967–79, and named after Astrolabe, the flagship of the French Antarctic Expedition, 1837–40 (Capt. Jules Dumont d'Urville).

Astrolabio, Isla: see Dobrowolski Island  64°36'S, 62°55'W

Astronaut Glacier  73°05'S, 164°05'E
A broad SW flowing tributary to upper Aviator Glacier, joining the latter just W of Parasite Cone in Victoria Land. Named by the northern party of NZGSAE, 1962–63, in association with nearby Aeronaut Glacier.

Astrónomo Romero, Islate: see Romero Rock  63°19'S, 57°57'W
Astro Peak  
83°29’S, 57°00’W
A peak, 835 m, standing 1 mi off the W end of Berquist Ridge in the Neptune Range, Pensacola Mountains. So named by US-ACAN because the USGS established an astro control station on this peak during the 1965–66 season.

Astrup, Cape  
64°43’S, 63°11’W

Astudillo Glacier  
64°53’S, 62°51’W
Small glacier flowing into Paradise Harbor between Leith Cove and Skontorp Cove, Danco Coast, Graham Land. The glacier was surveyed by the Chilean Antarctic Expedition (1950–51) which applied the name, probably after an expedition member.

Ataúd, Roca:  see Coffin Rock  
56°41’S, 27°11’W
Atención, Punta:  see Caution Point  
65°16’S, 62°01’W

Athelstan, Mount  
70°10’S, 69°16’W
Prominent, partly ice-covered mountain, 1,615 m, at the N side of Trench Glacier on a spur which extends E from Douglas Range on the E coast of Alexander Island. The E side of Douglas Range was first photographed from the air on Nov. 23, 1935, by Lincoln Ellsworth, and this feature was mapped from the photos by W.L.G. Joerg. It was roughly surveyed in 1936 by the BGLE under Rymill. Resurveyed in 1948 and 1949 by the FIDS, and named by them for Athelstan, Saxon king of England, 924–937.

Athene Glacier  
68°56’S, 64°00’W

Atherton Islands  
62°06’S, 58°59’W
Two small islands lying 2 mi WNW of Bell Point, King George Island in the South Shetland Islands. 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.

Atherton Peak  
54°07’S, 36°45’W
A peak rising to c. 500 m east of Fortuna Bay, South Georgia. Charted by DI, 1929–30, and named after Noel Atherton, cartographer in the Admiralty Hydrographic Office at that time; Chief Civil Hydrographic Officer, 1951–62.

Athos Range  
70°13’S, 64°50’E
The northernmost range in the Prince Charles Mountains of Mac. Robertson Land. It consists of a large number of individual mountains and nunataks that trend east-west for 40 mi along the north side of Scylla Glacier. These mountains were first observed from aircraft of USN Operation Highjump, 1946–47. The western part of the range was first visited by an ANARE party led by J. Béchervaise in November 1955. The range was again visited in December 1956 by the ANARE southern party, 1956–57, led by W.G. Bewsher, and a depot was established at the eastern extremity. Named after a character in The Three Musketeers, a novel by Alexandre Dumas which was the most popular book read on the southern journey. Not: Moonlight Range.

Atka Bay:  see Atka Iceport  
70°35’S, 7°51’W

Atka Glacier  
76°41’S, 161°33’E

Atka Iceport  
70°35’S, 7°51’W
An iceport about 10 mi long and wide, marking a more-or-less permanent indentation in the front of the Ekström Ice Shelf on the coast of Queen Maud Land. The feature was photographed from the air and mapped from these photos by NBSAE, 1951–52. It was named by personnel of the USS Atka, under Cdr. Glen Jacobsen, which moored here in Feb. 1955 while investigating possible base sites for International Geophysical Year operations. The term iceport was first suggested by the US-ACAN in 1956 to denote ice shelf embayments such as this one, subject to configuration changes, which may offer anchorage or possible access to the upper surface of an ice shelf via ice ramps along one or more sides of the feature. Not: Atka Bay.

Atkinson, Mount  
78°39’S, 85°29’W

Atkinson Cliffs  
71°18’S, 168°55’E
High coastal cliffs, 4 mi long, between the lower ends of Fendley Glacier and PITKEVITCH Glacier on the N coast of Victoria Land. The feature was mapped in 1911 by the Northern Party of the BrAE, 1910–13, and named for Dr. Edward L. Atkinson, surgeon of the expedition.

Atkinson Glacier  
71°30’S, 167°25’E
A glacier between Findlay Range and Lyttelton Range, Admiralty Mountains, flowing northward into Dennistoun Glacier. Named by the NZ-APC in 1983 after William Atkinson, field assistant, New Zealand Antarctic Division, mechanic with the NZARP geological party to the area, 1981–82, led by R.H. Findlay.

Atlas, Mount  
72°44’S, 165°30’E

Atlas Cove  
53°01’S, 73°22’E
Cove on the N coast of Heard Island, entered between the base of Laurens Peninsula and Rogers Head. Named by American sealers after the schooner Atlas, a tender to the Corinthian in Capt. Erasmus Darwin Rogers’ sealing fleet which landed at Heard Island in 1855. The name appears on a chart by the British expedition under Nares, which visited the island in the Challenger in 1874 and utilized the names then in use by the sealers.
Atoll Nunataks  71°21'S, 68°47'W  
A group of nunataks on the N side of Uranus Glacier, 3 mi W of Mount Ariel, in eastern Alexander Island. The feature was mapped from trimetrogon air photography taken by RARE, 1947-48, and from surveys by FIDS, 1948-50. So named by UK-APC because of the arrangement of the nunataks in a ring.

Atom Rock  66°28'S, 66°26'W  
An insular rock 0.5 mi NE of Rambler Island in the Bragg Islands, lying in Crystal Sound off the W coast of Graham Land. Mapped from surveys by FIDS (1958-59). Named by UK-APC in association with Bragg Islands, q.v.

Atriceps Island  60°47'S, 45°09'W  
The southernmost of the Robertson Islands, lying 3 mi S of the SE end of Coronation Island in the South Orkney Islands. Named by the FIDS, following their survey of 1948-49, after the colony of blue-eyed shags (Phalacrocorax atriceps) nesting on the island.

Atlee Glacier  66°13'S, 63°46'W  
Glacier 8 mi long, which flows ESE from the plateau escarpment on the E side of Glacier Land to the head of Cabinet Inlet to the N of Bevin Glacier. During December 1947, the glacier was charted from the ground by the FIDS and photographed from the air by the RARE. Named by the FIDS for Rt. Hon. Clement M. Attlee, M.P., British Sec. of State for Dominion Affairs, member of the War Cabinet, and later Prime Minister.

Atwater Hill  66°11'S, 66°38'W  

Atwood, Mount  77°16'S, 142°17'W  
Mountain, 1,180 m, at the W edge of the Clark Mountains in the Ford Ranges of Marie Byrd Land. Discovered by the USAS in 1940 on aerial flights from the West Base. Named by the USAS for the late president emeritus W.W. Atwood, Sr., of Clark University, noted geologist and geographer, and his son, W.W. Atwood, Jr., who collaborated with his father in glaciological studies.

Aubert, Mount: see Aubert de la Rue, Mount  53°01'S, 73°22'E

Aubert de la Rue, Mount  53°01'S, 73°22'E

Ice-free hill, 125 m, standing at the S end and surmounting the low isthmus that connects Laurens Peninsula with the main mass of Heard Island. First charted and named by Edgar Aubert de la Rue, French geologist aboard the whale catcher Kildalkey, who undertook geological investigations along the N and W sides of the island in January 1929. Later surveyed by the ANARE in 1948. Not: Mount Aubert, Mount de la Rue.

Aucellina Point  54°12'S, 37°24'W  
A small point 1.6 mi SE of Cape Rosa on the S coast of South Georgia. Named in 1982 by the UK-APC after a mollusk of the genus Aucellina, found in a rich fossil locality nearby.

Audrey Island  68°08'S, 67°07'W  
Southernmost island in the Debenham Islands, off the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered by the BGLE, 1934-37, under Rymill, and named by him for a daughter of Frank Debenham, member of the BGLE Advisory Committee.

Augen Bluffs  83°30'S, 157°40'E  
Rock bluffs between Orr Peak and Isocline Hill along the W side of Marsh Glacier, in the Miller Range. So named by the Ohio State University Geological Party, 1967-68, because rocks of the locality include augengneisses.

Augenbaugh Peak  82°37'S, 52°49'W  
A sharp peak, over 1,800 m, standing 0.7 mi NE of Neuburg Peak in southwest Dufek Massif, Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1956-66. Named by US-ACAN for Nolan B. Augenbaugh, glaciologist at Ellsworth Station, a member of the first party to visit Dufek Massif, in December 1957.

Augusta, Mount  84°48'S, 163°06'E  
A peak 2.5 mi E of Mount Wild, at the S end of the Queen Alexandra Range. Discovered by the BrAE (1907-09) and named for Mrs. Swinford Edwards, a relative of Shackleton.

Auguste Island  64°03'S, 61°37'W  
A flat-topped island less than 1 mi long, lying 4 mi NE of Two Hummock Island in Gerlache Strait. Discovered by the BelgAE (1897-99) under Lt. Adrien de Gerlache, and named by him for his father. Not: Isla Augusto, Isla Manuel Rodriguez, Islote Augusto.

Augusto, Isla: see Auguste Island  64°03'S, 61°37'W
Augusto, Islote: see Auguste Island  64°03'S, 61°37'W

Aurdalen Valley  71°42'S, 12°22'E  

Aurdalsegga Ridge  71°44'S, 12°23'E  
An irregular ridge 5 mi long surmounted by Mount Nikolayev, rising immediately SE of Aurdalen Valley in Södliche Petermann Range, Wohlt hat Mountains. Discovered and plotted from air photos by GerAE, 1938-39. Replotted from air photos and surveys by NorAE, 1956-60, and named Aurdalsegga (the gravel valley ridge).

Aureole Hills  63°46'S, 58°54'W  
Two smooth, conical, ice-covered hills, the higher being 1,080 m, standing close W of the N end of Detroit Plateau, Trinity Peninsula. The descriptive name was given by FIDS following its survey of 1948. Not: Cerro Camello.

Aurho Peak  72°08'S, 3°11'W  
A peak with a gravel moraine on the NW side, situated 1 mi E of Slettfjell in the Ahlmann Ridge of Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949-52) and named Aurho (gravel height).

Auriga Nunataks  70°42'S, 66°38'W  
A small group of nunataks in Palmer Land located 21 mi E of Wade Point at the head of Bertram Glacier. The highest of these rises to a sharp peak and is visible for a great distance. Named by UK-APC after the constellation of Auriga.
Aurkosen Cirque 71°21'S, 13°33'E
A mainly ice-free cirque marked by several old moraines, lying at the E side of Lake Unter-See in the Gruber Mountains of the Wohltihat Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Discovered and plotted from air photos by GerAE, 1938–39. Replotted from air photos and surveys by NorAE, 1956–60, and named Aurkosen (the gravel cove).

Aurkleven Cirque 71°58'S, 7°31'E
A large cirque, the bottom of which is partially covered with moraine, between Kubus Mountain and Klevemarken Mountain in the Filchner Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Plotted from surveys and air photos by NorAE, 1956–60, and named Aurkleven (the gravel closet).

Aurkveaevne Cirques 71°52'S, 14°26'E
Three cirques with moraine-covered floors, indenting the W side of Kveavejefjellet Mountain in the Payer Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Discovered and plotted from air photos by GerAE, 1938–39. Replotted from air photos and surveys by the Norwegian Antarctic Expedition, 1956–60, and named Aurkveaevne.

Aurnupen Peak 71°59'S, 3°22'W
A peak with a gravel moraine on the NW side, situated 1 mi N of Flårjuven Bluff on the Aihlmann Ridge in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and named Aurnupen (the gravel peak).

Aurora, Bahia: see Elephant Cove 54°09'S, 37°41'W

Aurora, Mount 78°14'S, 166°21'E
A round-topped volcanic summit, 1,040 m, the highest point on Black Island in the Ross Archipelago. Named by the NZGSAE (1958–59) after the Aurora, the vessel which conveyed the Ross Sea Party of Shackleton's Imperial Trans-Antarctic Expedition (1914–17) to McMurdo Sound.

Aurora, Mount: see Aurora Peak 67°23'S, 144°12'E

Aurora Glacier 77°37'S, 167°38'E
Large glacier draining that part of Ross Island between Mount Erebus and Mount Terra Nova, and flowing S into McMurdo Ice Shelf. Named by A.J. Heine in 1963 after the Aurora, the ship of the Ross Sea Party of the British expedition under Shackleton, 1914–17.

Auroras Heights 83°07'S, 157°05'E
Prominent heights 5 mi long, bordering the N side of Argosy Glacier in the Miller Range. Named by the NZGSAE (1961–62) for the Aurora, the ship of the Ross Sea Party of the British Trans-Antarctic Expedition (1914–17).

Aurora Islands: see Shag Rocks 53°33'S, 42°02'W

Aurora Peak 67°23'S, 144°12'E
A peak (535 m) along the W side of the Mertz Glacier, 4 mi S of Mount Murchison. Discovered by the AAE (1911–14) under Douglas Mawson who named it after the expedition ship Aurora. Not: Mount Aurora.

Aurora Subglacial Basin 74°00'S, 114°00'E
A large subglacial basin of Wilkes Land to the W of Dome Charlie and trending NW toward the coast in the vicinity of Shackleton Ice Shelf. The basin was delineated by the SPRI-NSF-TUD airborne radio echo sounding program, 1967–79, and named after Aurora, the ship of the AAE, 1911–14, led by Douglas Mawson.

Austbanen Moraine 71°32'S, 12°21'E
A medial moraine in the glacier between Westliche and Mittlere Petermann Ranges in the Wohltihat Mountains, originating at Svaltindane Peaks and trending N for 12 miles. First roughly plotted from air photos by GerAE, 1938–39. Mapped by NorAE, 1956–60, from air photos and surveys and named Austbanen (the east path). Vestbanen Moraine, a similar paralleling feature, lies 7 mi westward.

Auster Glacier 67°12'S, 50°45'E
Glacier about 2 mi wide, flowing NW into the SE extremity of Amundsen Bay. Sighted in October 1956 by an ANARE party led by P.W. Crohn, and named after the Auster aircraft used by ANARE in coastal exploration.

Auster Islands 67°25'S, 63°50'E
A group of small islands at NE end of the Robinson Group, located 5.5 mi N of Cape Daly, Mac. Robertson Land. Mapped from ANARE surveys and air photos 1959–60. So named by ANCA because of the nearness of the islands to Auster Rookery, and because they have provided a camp site for ANARE parties visiting the rookery.

Auster Point 78°18'S, 162°38'E
A point midway along the E shore of Charcot Bay, Trinity Peninsula. Named by UK-APC after the Auster aircraft used by British expeditions in this area.

Austhamaren Peak 71°44'S, 26°42'E
Peak, 2,060 m, standing close E of Bydbreen in the Sør Rondane Mountains. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers in 1946 from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and in 1957 from air photos taken by USN OpHjp, 1946–47. Named Austhamaren (the east hammer) by the Norwegians.

Austjelmen Peak 71°42'S, 26°28'E
Peak, 1,740 m, standing 2 mi E of Vestjelmen Peak in the Sør Rondane Mountains. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers in 1946 from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and in 1957 from air photos taken by USN OpHjp, 1946–47. Named Austjelmen (the east helmet) by the Norwegians.

Austhovde Headland 69°42'S, 37°46'E
An icy headland, marked by several rock exposures, which forms the eastern, elevated portion of Botnneset Peninsula on the S side of Lützow-Holm Bay. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and named Austhovde (east knoll).

Austin, Mount 74°53'S, 63°10'W
Conspicuous rock mass rising to 955 m, projecting into the head of Gardner Inlet, on the E coast of Palmer Land. Discovered by the RARE, 1947–48, under Ronne, and named by him for Stephen F.
Austin, American colonizer in Texas and one of the founders of the Republic of Texas. Not: Mount Stephen Austin.

**Austin Glacier** 54°04'S, 37°12'W
Glacier flowing N to Beckmann Fjord, Bay of Isles, on the N coast of South Georgia. The name appears to be first used on a 1931 British Admiralty chart.

**Austin Group:** see Austin Rocks 63°26'S, 61°04'W

**Austin Head** 54°31'S, 36°30'W
Headland 2 mi NNE of Leon Head, projecting into Undine South Harbor on the S coast of South Georgia. Surveyed by the SGS in the period 1951–57. Named by the UK-APC for Elijah Austin, a leading merchant of New Haven, CT, who sent out the first two American sealing vessels to South Georgia in 1790.

**Austin Peak** 71°37'S, 165°29'E
A peak in the east-central portion of the Mirabito Range. Named by the northern party of NZGSAE, 1963–64, for William T. Austin, USARP Representative at McMurdo Station, 1963–64, who organized support for the New Zealand field parties.

**Austin Rocks** 63°26'S, 61°04'W
Group of rocks which extend about 3 mi in a NE-SW direction, lying in Bransfield Strait 13 mi NW of Trinity Island. Charted by a British expedition, 1828–31, under Cdr. Henry Foster, RN, and named by him for Lt. Horatio T. Austin, RN, an officer of the expedition. Not: Austin Group, Rocas Agustín.

**Austin Valley** 73°30'S, 93°21'W

**Austkampane Hills** 71°47'S, 25°15'E
Group of hills rising to 2,210 m, standing 5 mi N of Menipa Peak in the Sør Rondane Mountains. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers in 1946 from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and in 1957 from air photos taken by USN OpHjp, 1946–47. Named Austkampane (the east crags) by the Norwegians.

**Austnes Peninsula** 66°42'S, 57°17'E
A broad glacier in the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains which drains N from a position just E of the head of V estreskorve Glacier and passes along the E side of Brepgolen Mountain. Mapped and named from surveys and air photos by the NorAE (1956–60). Not: Austre Skorværen.

**Austreskorve Glacier** 71°50'S, 5°40'E
A band glacier in the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains which drains N from a position just E of the head of Vestreskorve Glacier and passes along the E side of Brepgolen Mountain. Mapped and named from surveys and air photos by the NorAE (1956–60). Not: Austre Skorværen.

**Austskjera** 67°31'S, 64°00'E
Group of rocks lying close to the coast about 5 mi E of Cape Daly and 2 mi ESE of Safety Island. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from aerial photographs taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and named Austskjera (the east skerry).

**Austskotet** see East Stack 67°05'S, 58°12'E

**Austvollen Bluff** 72°06'S, 3°48'E
A steep rock bluff forming the east side of F estninga Mountain in the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from aerial photographs taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and named Austvollen (the east jetty).

**Austvorren Ridge** 73°06'S, 1°35'E
The eastern of two rock ridges which trend northward from the Neumayer Cliffs in Queen Maud Land. Photographed from the air by the GerAE (1938–39). Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by the NorAE (1956–60) and named Austvorren (the east jetty).

**Auvert Bay** 66°14'S, 65°45'W
Bay 8 mi wide, indenting the coast for 3 mi between Cape E venseen and Cape Bellue, along the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered by the FrAE, 1908–10, and named Baie Auvert (bay far from anywhere). Not: Auvert Fiord, E venseen Bay.

**Auvert Fiord** see Auvert Bay 66°14'S, 65°45'W

**Avalanche Bay** 77°01'S, 162°44'E
Bay 1 mi wide, lying just SE of Discovery Bluff in Granite Harbor, Victoria Land. Mapped by the BrAE, 1910–13, under photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and named Austpynten (the east point).
The first sighting of this plateau is not ascertained, but it was
Avellaneda, Mas: Capt. John Biscoe in the brig
the FrAE under Charcot from various positions in Matha Strait. It
presumably seen in January and February of 1909 by members of
Commission of Experts which determined that Cdr. (later R.
A group of small rocky islands lying 3 mi N of Cape Kinsey and
Aviation Islands 69°16'S, 158°47'E
large number and variety of birds found there.

Aviador Tenorio, Islote: after Capt. George Avery, Master of the cutter
was surveyed in 1946-47 by the FIDS. Named by UK-APC (1955)
midway between Loubet Coast and Foyn Coast in Graham Land.

Ice-covered plateau, about 40 mi long and rising to c. 2,000 m,
midway between Loubet Coast and Foyn Coast in Graham Land.
The first sighting of this plateau is not ascertained, but it was
presumably seen in January and February of 1909 by members of
the FrAE under Charcot from various positions in Matha Strait. It
was surveyed in 1946-47 by the FIDS. Named by UK-APC (1955)
after Capt. George Avery, Master of the cutter Lively, who, with
Capt. John Biscoe in the brig Tula, approached this part of
Antarctic Peninsula in February 1832.

Aviador Tenorio, Islote: see Tenorio Rock  62°28'S, 59°44'W

Avian Glacier  67°07'S, 67°15'W
Glacier on Arrowsmith Peninsula, Graham Land, flowing NW to
Shumskiy Cove. Named by UK-APC in 1960 for Gregori A.
Avsyuk, Russian glaciologist; specialist on the glaciers of central
Asia.

Awl Point  63°51'S, 60°38'W
Point 4 mi NE of Borge Point on the E side of Trinity Island, in the
Palmer Archipelago. Shown on an Argentine government chart of
1952. So named by the UK-APC in 1960 because the point is low
in elevation but very sharply pointed in plan.

Avalanche Corrie
Scott. So named by the expedition’s Granite Harbor party because several avalanches were heard while slogging in this locality.

Avalanche Corrie  60°40'S, 45°22'W
An ice-filled cirque, or corrie, close N of Amphibolite Point on the
S coast of Coronation Island, in the South Orkney Islands. So
named by the FIDS, following their survey of 1948-49, because of the
continuous avalanches from the hanging glaciers above the
corrie.

Avalanche Ridge  73°30'S, 94°22'W
A linear rock ridge, 1 mi long, extending N from Pillsbury Tower and
separating Basecamp Valley from Austin Valley, in the Jones
Mountains. Mapped by the University of Minnesota-Jones
Mountains Party, 1960-61, and so named by them because of the
continual avalanching of snow off the flanks of the ridge.

Avalanche Rocks  66°31'S, 98°02'E
Vertical rock outcrop rising to 185 m, midway between Delay
Point and Jones Rocks on the W side of Melba Peninsula. Discovered
in September 1912 by the AAE under Mawson, and so
named because of the occurrence of a tremendous avalanche while
members of the expedition were encamped nearby.

Avellaneda, Islas: see Pitt Islands  65°26'S, 65°30'W

Avers, Mount  76°29'S, 145°21'W
Mountain 2 mi N of Mount Ferranto in the Fosdick Mountains, in
Ford Ranges of Marie Byrd Land. Discovered in December 1929
by the ByrdAE and named for Henry G. Avers, chief mathema­
tician of the Division of Geodesy, U.S. Coast and Geodetic
Survey, who was a member of the National Geographic Society
Commission of Experts which determined that Cdr. (later R.
Admiral) Richard E. Byrd reached the North Pole by airplane
(1926) and the South Pole (1929).

Avery Plateau  66°50'S, 65°30'W
Ice-covered plateau, about 40 mi long and rising to c. 2,000 m,
midway between Loubet Coast and Foyn Coast in Graham Land.
The first sighting of this plateau is not ascertained, but it was
presumably seen in January and February of 1909 by members of
the FrAE under Charcot from various positions in Matha Strait. It
was surveyed in 1946-47 by the FIDS. Named by UK-APC (1955)
after Capt. George Avery, Master of the cutter Lively, who, with
Capt. John Biscoe in the brig Tula, approached this part of
Antarctic Peninsula in February 1832.

Aviador Tenorio, Islote: see Tenorio Rock  62°28'S, 59°44'W

Avian Island  67°46'S, 68°54'W
Island, 0.75 mi long and 40 m high, lying close off the S tip of
Adelaide Island. Discovered by the FrAE, 1908-10, under Charc­
ot. Visited in 1948 by the FIDS, who so named it because of the
large number and variety of birds found there.

Aviation Islands  69°16'S, 158°47'E
A group of small rocky islands lying 3 mi N of Cape Kinsey and
the Wilson Hills. Mapped by the SovAE, 1958, and named
Ostrova Polynanny Aviatsii (Polar Aviation Islands). The feature is
the site of an Adélie penguin rookery. Not: Ostrova Polynanny
Aviatsii.

Aviator Glacier  73°50'S, 165°03'E
A major valley glacier, over 60 mi long and 5 mi wide, descending
generally southward from the plateau of Victoria Land along the
west side of Mountaineer Range, and entering Lady Newnes Bay
between Cape Sibbald and Hayes Head where it forms a floating
tongue. The glacier was photographed from the air by Capt. W.M.
Hawkes, USN, on the historic first flight from New Zealand to
McMurdo Sound on Dec. 17, 1955. An attempt to reconnoiter it
by helicopter and to land a party of the NZGSAE on it had to be
abandoned when the USS Glacier was damaged in pressure ice in
December 1958. Named by NZGSAE, 1958-59, as a tribute to the
hazardous work of pilots and other airmen in Antarctic exploratory
and scientific operations. Not: Lady Newnes Glacier.

Aviator Glacier Tongue  74°00'E, 165°50'W
The seaward extension of Aviator Glacier into the Ross Sea,
between Wood Bay and Lady Newnes Bay along the coast of
Victoria Land. The name was recommended by US-ACAN in
association with Aviator Glacier.

Aviator Nunatak  85°11'S, 168°58'W
The northernmost of three large nunataks in the upper Liv Glacier,
standing 4 mi E of Mount Wells. Named by the Southern Party of
the NZGSAE (1961-62) for the aviators of R. Admiral Richard E.
Byrd’s flight to the South Pole in 1929.

Avicenna Bay  64°26'S, 62°23'W
Small bay lying 1.5 mi SW of D’Ursel Point along the E side of
Branant Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Roughly charted by the
BelgAE under Gerlache, 1897-99. Photographed by Hunting
Aerosurveys Ltd. in 1956-57, and mapped from these photos in
1959. Named by the UK-APC for Avicenna (Abu Ali al Hussein
abu Abdullah ibn Sina), 980-1037, greatest of the Arabian school of

Avicenza Bay: see Avicenna Bay  64°26'S, 62°23'W

Avión, Islotes: see Sigma Islands  64°16'S, 62°55'W

Avión Cruz del Sur, Montes: see Batterbee Mountains  71°23'S, 67°15'W

Avión V Sikorsky, Grupo: see Lajarte Islands  64°14'S, 63°24'W

Avsyuk Glacier  67°07'S, 67°15'W
Glacier on Arrowsmith Peninsula, Graham Land, flowing NW to
Shumskiy Cove. Named by UK-APC in 1960 for Gregori A.
Avsyuk, Russian glaciologist; specialist on the glaciers of central
Asia.

Awl Point  63°51'S, 60°38'W
Point 4 mi NE of Borge Point on the E side of Trinity Island, in the
Palmer Archipelago. Shown on an Argentine government chart of
1952. So named by the UK-APC in 1960 because the point is low
in elevation but very sharply pointed in plan.

Axel Heiberg Glacier  85°25'S, 163°00'W
A valley glacier, 30 mi long, descending from the polar plateau to
the Ross Ice Shelf between Herbert Range and Mount Don Pedro
Christophersen, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Discovered in
November 1911 by Capt. Roald Amundsen, and named by him for
Consul Axel Heiberg, Norwegian business man and patron of
science, who contributed to numerous Norwegian polar expedi­
dtions.
Axtell, Mount 81°18'S, 85°06'W
A low but distinctive rock peak 1.5 mi SE of Mount Tidd in the Pirrit Hills. Positioned by the U.S. Ellsworth-Byrd Traverse Party, Dec. 7, 1958, and named for William R. Axtell, Jr., USN, cook at Ellsworth Station in 1958 who volunteered to accompany the traverse party.

Axthelm Ridge 69°33'S, 159°02'E

Axworthy, Mount 73°06'S, 62°44'W
Mountain in the NW part of the Dana Mountains in Palmer Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys and USN air photos, 1961–67. Named for Charles S. Axworthy, a hospital corpsman and leader of the support personnel with the Palmer Station winter party in 1965.

Ayres, Mount 79°20'S, 156°28'E
A prominent mountain, 2,500 m, lying 10 mi S of the W end of the Finger Ridges in the Cook Mountains. Climbed in December 1957 by the Darwin Glacier Party of the CTAE (1956–58). Named for H.H. Ayres, one of the two men comprising the Darwin Glacier Party.

Ayuda, Caleta: see Assistance Bay 54°07'S, 37°09'W
Azar, Roca: see Hazard Rock 64°59'S, 63°44'W

Azarashi Rock 70°01'S, 38°54'E

Azarasi Rock: see Azarashi Rock 70°01'S, 38°54'E
Azimut, Punta: see Azimuth Hill 63°45'S, 58°16'W

Azimuth Hill 63°45'S, 58°16'W
A low rocky outcrop (85 m) which extends to Prince Gustav Channel just S of the mouth of Russell East Glacier, Trinity Peninsula. So named by FIDS following a 1946 survey because a sun azimuth was obtained from a cairn built near the E end of the outcrop. Not: Punta Azimut.

Azimuth Island 67°32'S, 62°44'E
The largest of the Azimuth Islands lying in Holme Bay, Mac. Robertson Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37. So named by ANCA because the island was included in a triangulation survey by ANARE in 1959.

Azimuth Islands 67°32'S, 62°44'E
Group of 4 small islands lying 1 mi NW of Parallactic Islands in Holme Bay, Mac. Robertson Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37. So named by ANCA because the largest island in the group was included in a triangulation survey by ANARE in 1959.

Azopardo, Estrecho: see Herbert Sound 63°55'S, 57°40'W

Aztec Mountain 77°48'S, 160°31'E
Small pyramidal mountain over 2,000 m, just SW of Maya Mountain and W of Beacon Valley in Victoria Land. So named by the NZGSAE (1958–59) because its shape resembles the pyramidal ceremonial platforms used by the Aztec and Maya civilizations.

Azufre Point 65°03'S, 63°39'W

Azuki Island 69°53'S, 38°56'E
Small island 1 mi W of Rundvågs Head in the SE part of Lützow-Holm Bay. Mapped from surveys and air photos by JARE, 1957–62, and named Azuki-shima (small red bean island).

Azur, Baia d': see Azure Cove 65°04'S, 63°35'W

Azure Bay: see Azure Cove 65°04'S, 63°35'W

Azure Cove 65°04'S, 63°35'W
Cove 1 mi long, lying just E of Cangrejo Cove in the SW part of Flandres Bay, on the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered by the BelgAE under Gerlache (1897–99) and named "Baia d'Azur" because when the Belgica anchored near here, everything appeared to be colored blue in the evening light. Not: Azure Bay, Bahia Zapiola, Baia d' Azur.
Babe Island  54°16'S, 36°18'W
Island which lies in the entrance to Cobblers Cove, along the N coast of South Georgia. Charted and named by DI personnel in 1929.

Babel Rock  63°53'S, 61°24'W
The northernmost of a small group of rocks lying N of Intercurrence Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Two of the rocks lying off the N end of Intercurrence Island were first charted and named Penguin Islands by James Hoseason, First Mate of the sealer Sprightly, in 1824. Since the name has not been used in recent years, it has been rejected to avoid confusion with the many other “Penguin” names. Babel Rock, the largest and most conspicuous of the rocks, is the site of a penguin rookery and the name arises from the ceaseless noise. Not: Penguin Islands.

Babis Spur  82°13'S, 163°03'E

Babordsranten Ridge  72°17'S, 3°26'W
A small ridge 1 mi S of Stamnen Peak, at the SW end of Ahlmann Ridge in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and named Babordsranten (the port side ridge).

Babushkin Island  69°06'S, 157°36'E
Small island lying 5.5 mi N of Archer Point and 5 mi E of Matusevich Glacier Tongue. Mapped by the SovAE (1958) and named for Mikhail S. Babushkin (1893–1938), Soviet polar aviator lost in the Arctic. Not: Babuskin Island.

Babushkin Island: see Babushkin Island 69°06'S, 157°36'E

Bacharach Nunatak  66°41'S, 65°11'W
Conspicuous nunatak overlooking the N arm of Drummond Glacier, in Graham Land. Photographed by Hunting Aerosurveys Ltd. in 1955–57, and mapped from these photos by the FIDS. Named by the UK-APC in 1958 for Alfred L. Bacharach, English biochemist, whose work on nutrition solved many problems of sledging rations.

Bach Ice Shelf  72°00'W, 72°00'W
An ice shelf which is irregular in shape and 45 mi in extent, occupying an embayment in the S part of Alexander Island entered between Berlioiz and Rossini Points. A minor embayment in this position first appears on the charts of the USAS, which explored the S part of Alexander Island by air and from the ground in 1940. The ice shelf was delineated from air photos obtained by the RARE, 1947–48, by Searle of the FIDS in 1960. Named by UK-APC after Johann Sebastian Bach (1685–1750), German composer.

Bachstrom Point  65°29'S, 63°51'W
Point on the NE side of Beascochea Bay, 8 mi SE of Cape Pérez on the W coast of Graham Land. First charted by the BGLE, 1934–37, under Rymill. Named by the UK-APC in 1959 for J.F. Bachstrom, author in 1734 of a classic pamphlet recognizing scurvy as a nutritional deficiency disease and prescribing the necessary measures for its prevention and cure.

Back, Mount  54°29'S, 36°07'W
A peak (650 m) located 1.5 mi S of Doris Bay, South Georgia. Named by UK-APC for Squadron Leader Anthony H. Back, RAF, assistant surveyor with the British Combined Services Expedition, 1964–65, who assisted in the survey of this peak.

Back Bay  68°11'S, 67°00'W
Bay 0.5 mi wide along the W coast of Graham Land, entered between Stonington Island and Fitzroy Island. The head of the bay is formed by Northeast Glacier. The bay was first surveyed by the USAS, 1939–41, and so named by them because of its location at the rear (northeast) side of Stonington Island. Not: Back Bay Cove.

Back Bay Cove: see Back Bay  68°11'S, 67°00'W

Back Cirque  67°39'W, 68°28'E

Backdoor Bay  77°34'S, 166°12'E
Small bay lying at the E side of Cape Royds, along the W side of Ross Island. The BrAE, 1907–09, under Shackleton, unloaded supplies at Backdoor Bay for use at their winter headquarters on Cape Royds. So named by them because it lies at the back (east) side of Cape Royds, opposite the small cove on the W side of the cape, known to them as “Front Door Bay.”

Backer Islands  74°25'S, 102°40'W

Back Mesa  64°02'S, 58°12'W

Back Rock: see Sack Island  66°26'S, 110°25'E

Backstairs Passage Glacier  75°02'S, 162°36'E
Glacier about 2 mi long, draining E along the N side of Mount Crummer to the Ross Sea. The Magnetic Pole Party, led by T.W.E. David, of the BrAE, 1907–09, ascended this glacier from the Ross Sea, then continued the ascent via Larsen Glacier to the plateau of Victoria Land. So named by David’s party because of the circuitous route to get to Larsen Glacier.
Bader Glacier 67°37'S, 66°45'W

Baeza, Arrecife: see Herald Reef 65°11'S, 64°11'W

Baffle Rock 68°12'S, 67°05'W
Small rock, just visible at the surface at high tide, lying in the center of the deep water channel approach to Stonington Island, 0.6 mi NW of the W tip of Neny Island in Marguerite Bay. The rock was surveyed in 1947 by the FIDS, and so named by them because it is difficult to see and hinders approaching ships. Not: Roca Confusión.

Bage, Cape 67°43'S, 146°34'E
A prominent point on the coast between Murphy Bay and Ainsworth Bay. Discovered in 1912 by the AAE (1911-14) under Douglas Mawson, who named it for Lt. R. Bage, the expedition’s astronomer, assistant magnetician and recorder of tides.

Baggott Ridge 70°19'S, 64°19'E

Bagnold Point 67°02'S, 67°29'W

Bagriskogo, Gora: see Ormehausen Peak 72°01'S, 14°38'E

Bagshawe, Mount 71°25'S, 67°14'W
Southermost and highest of the Batterbee Mountains, 2,200 m, standing 8 mi inland from George VI Sound on the W coast of Palmer Land. The mountain was first seen and photographed from the air on Nov. 23, 1935 by Lincoln Ellsworth, and was mapped from these photographs by W.L.G. Joerg. It was surveyed in 1936 by BGLE under Rymill. Named by UK-APC in 1954 after Sir Arthur W.G. Bagshawe (1871-1950), British authority on tropical medicine, who raised a special fund to defray the expenses of biological equipment for BGLE, 1934-37.

Bagshawe Glacier 64°56'S, 62°35'W
A glacier which drains the NE slopes of Mount Theodore and discharges into Lester Cove, Andvord Bay, on the west coast of Graham Land. The mouth of the glacier was first seen and sketched by the Belgian Antarctic Expedition in February 1898. The glacier was first roughly surveyed by K.V. Blaiklock of FIDS from the Norsel in April 1955. Named by UK-APC after Thomas W. Bagshawe who, with M.C. Lester, wintered at Waterboat Point near Andvord Bay in 1921.

Bahamonde Point 63°19'S, 57°55'W
A point which marks the W extremity of Schmidt Peninsula on Trinity Peninsula. The point was charted by the Chilean Antarctic Expedition (1947-48) and named for First Lt. Arturo Bahamonde Calderón, engineer of the expedition. Not: Punta Bahamondes.

Bahamondes, Punta: see Bahamonde Point 63°19'S, 57°55'W

Bahía, Punta: see Bay Point 64°46'S, 63°26'W

Bailey, Mount 70°00'S, 63°13'W
Mountain, 1,445 m, which stands S of Anthony Glacier and 6 mi WSW of Lewis Point, on the E coast of Palmer Land. Charted in 1936-37 by a BGLE sledge party under Rymill. It was recharted in 1947 by a joint sledge party consisting of members of the RARE under Ronne, and the FIDS. Named by Ronne for Cdr. Clay W. Bailey, USN, member of the ByrdAE, 1933-35, and the West Base party of the USAS, 1939-41, who assisted in outlining the RARE radio requirements.

Bailey Glacier: see Friederichsen Glacier 66°38'S, 64°09'W

Bailey Ice Stream 79°00'S, 30°00'W
An ice stream on the northern margin of the Theron Mountains, flowing WSW to the Filchner Ice Shelf. Named by UK-APC after Jeremy Thomas Bailey (1941-65), BAS glaciologist, who with two companions died in a crevase accident during a radio echo sounding traverse inland from Halley station on Oct. 12, 1965. On an earlier traverse in April, 1965, Bailey sounded the upper portion of this feature.

Bailey Island: see Bailey Peninsula 66°17'S, 110°32'E

Bailey Nunatak 75°40'S, 140°02'W

Bailey Peninsula 66°17'S, 110°32'E
Rocky peninsula, 1.8 mi long and 1 mi wide, lying between Newcomb Bay and O'Brien Bay at the E side of the Windmill Islands. First mapped from USN OpHjp aerial photographs taken in February 1947 and thought to be an island connected by a steep snow ramp to the continental ice overlying Budd Coast. The term peninsula was considered more appropriate by the Wilkes Station party of 1957. Named by the US-ACAN for Cdr. Claude E. Bailey, USN, captain of the USS Henderson, destroyer escort of the western task group of USN OpHjp, Task Force 68, 1946-47. Not: Bailey Island.

Bailey Ridge 77°12'S, 145°02'W
A serrate ridge 4 mi long, standing between Mount Blades and Fleming Peaks in the Ford Ranges of Marie Byrd Land. Discovered on aerial flights of the ByrdAE in 1934, and named by the USAS (1939-41) for Clay W. Bailey, a member of both expeditions.

Bailey Rocks 66°17'S, 110°32'E
Small chain of rocks in the Windmill Islands which extends NE from the N side of Bailey Peninsula into Newcomb Bay. First mapped from air photos taken by USN OpHjp, 1946-47, and observed in 1957 by Wilkes Station personnel under C.R. Eklund. Named by Eklund for Aerographers Mate 1st Class Carl T. Bailey, USN, a Navy support force member of the 1957 wintering party at Wilkes Station during the IGY.
Baillie Peak  83°22'S, 161°00'E
A peak over 2,800 m, located 2 mi SSE of Mount Angier in the Moore Mountains, Queen Elizabeth Range. The peak was observed by the Ohio State University Geological Party, 1967-68, which named it for Ralph J. Baillie, field assistant with the party.

Baillieu Peak  67°51'S, 60°46'E
Peak, 1,380 m, that rises above the ice sheet 25 mi S of Cape Bruce and 10 mi WSW of Pearce Peak. Discovered in February 1931 by the BANZARE under Mawson, and named for Clive Latham Baillieu (later Baron Baillieu), a patron of the expedition.

Baily Head: see Rancho Point  62°58'S, 60°30'W

Baily Island: see Ohlin Island  63°30'S, 60°07'W

Bain, Mount  66°33'S, 65°26'W
Mountain, 2,090 m, standing between Hopkins and Erskine Glaciers on the W coast of Graham Land. Named by the UK-APC (London, 1871).

Bain Crags  70°30'S, 71°45'E
A number of rock exposures, many of which are banded, in the face of or projecting from the ice cliffs along the S part of the W side of Gillock Island in the Amery Ice Shelf. The feature was visited in January 1969 by J.H.C. Bain, geologist with the ANARE Prince Charles Mountains survey party, after whom it is named.

Baines Nunatak  80°19'S, 23°58'W

Bainmedart Cove  70°51'S, 68°03'E
A cove about 1 mi long in eastern Radok Lake, in the Prince Charles Mountains. The cove leads to narrow Pagodroma Gorge which joins Radok and Beaver Lakes. The name is a composite one made from the names of C. Bain, A. Medvecky, and J. Dart who spent a month at the cove studying the geology of the lakes area during the ANARE Prince Charles Mountains survey in Jan.-Feb., 1969.

Bain Nunatak  71°06'S, 71°35'E
One of the Manning Nunataks, on the E side of the Amery Ice Shelf. The nunataks were photographed by USN OpHJp (1946–47) and ANARE (1957). They were visited by the SovAE in 1965 and by the ANARE Prince Charles Mountains survey party in 1969. Named for C.J. Bain, weather observer at Mawson Station in 1969 and a member of the 1969 ANARE survey party.

Baja, Isla: see Low Island  63°17'S, 62°09'W

Baja, Punta: see Braces Point  57°06'S, 26°46'W

Baja, Punta: see Clapmatch Point  57°06'S, 26°39'W

Baja, Punta: see Penfold Point  62°59'S, 60°35'W

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Baja, Punta: see Pacific Point  56°19'S, 27°36'W

Baja, Punta: see Mikhaylov Point  56°44'S, 27°12'W

Baja, Punta: see Humble Point  61°11'S, 54°08'W

Baja, Roca: see Bucentaur Rock  54°09'S, 36°33'W

Baja, Roca: see Low Reef  54°30'S, 37°00'W

Baja, Roca: see Low Rock  62°17'S, 58°39'W

Båknesedokkavåla  71°26'S, 3°03'W
An ice-filled valley at the E side of Roberts Knoll, draining N to Jelbart Ice Shelf in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and named Båknesedokka (the beacon cape depression).

Båkneset Headland  71°23'S, 2°48'W
An ice-covered headland, marked by Båknes Nunatak near the seaward end, forming the NW extremity of Ahlmann Ridge in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and air photos by the Norwegian expedition (1958–59) and named Båkneset (the beacon cape).

Båken Nunatak  71°18'S, 2°57'W
Small isolated nunatak surmounting the N part of Båkneset Headland in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and air photos by the Norwegian expedition (1958–59) and named Båken (the beacon).

Baker, Mount  84°44'S, 172°21'W
A mountain (1,480 m) in the SE part of Gabbro Hills near the edge of the Ross Ice Shelf, standing at the W side of Gough Glacier, 6 mi E of Amphibole Peak. Discovered by the U.S. Ross Ice Shelf Traverse Party (1957–58) under A.P. Crazy, and named for Gladys E. Baker, who assisted in analyzing, classifying and reporting upon lichens for the ByrdAE (1933–35).

Baker Glacier  72°46'S, 169°15'E

Baker Nunatak  85°23'S, 124°40'W

Baker Ridge  83°20'S, 55°40'W

Baker Rocks  74°14'S, 164°45'E
A spur-like rock exposure lying 2 mi W of Wood Bay and 7 mi N of Mount Melbourne, on the coast of Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1955–63. Named by

_Baker Three Glacier:_ see Lambert Glacier 71°00'S, 70°00'E

**Bakewell Island** 74°50'S, 18°55'W
Small ice-covered island near Princess Martha Coast and E of Lyddan Island in the S part of Riiser-Larsen Ice Shelf. The island was discovered Nov. 5, 1967, in the course of a USN Squadron VXE-6 flight over the coast in LC-130 aircraft, and was plotted by USGS from air photos taken at that time. Named by US-ACAN after William Lincoln Bakewell, the lone American on Ernest Shackleton’s ill-fated 1914–16 expedition in the *Endurance* to this area. Bakewell reportedly represented himself as Canadian to gain acceptance for the voyage to Antarctica.

**Bakkeløftet** 72°08'S, 2°56'E
An ice slope between Terningskarvet Mountain and Brugda Ridge in the Gjelsvik Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Photographed from the air by the GerAE (1938–39). Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and by the Norwegian expedition (1958–59) and named Bakkeløftet (the back slope).

**Bakker, Mount** 70°19'S, 64°36'E

**Bakkedalsvørdene** 71°56'S, 6°32'E
High rock crags overlooking the E side of Lunde Glacier in the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Plotted from surveys and air photos by the Norske Forsknings-Aust-Antarctis (1956–60) and named Bakkedalsvørdene (the hill slopes). Not: Gora Grekova.

**Bakutis Coast** 74°45'S, 120°00'W
That part of the coast of Antarctica extending from a point opposite eastern Dean Island, at 74°42'S, 127°05'W, to Cape Herlacher. The coast in this area is bounded by several large ice-covered islands and the very extensive Getz Ice Shelf. This coast was sighted by members of the USAS, 1939–41, and was charted in part from air photos taken by USN OpHjp, 1946–47, both expeditions led by Admiral R.E. Byrd. The USGS completely mapped the coast from ground surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–66. Named by US-ACAN for R. Admiral Fred E. Bakutis, Commander of the U.S. Naval Support Force, Antarctica, from 1965 to 1967.

**Balaena Islands** 66°01'S, 111°06'E
A small group of rocky islands lying close to the coast of Antarctica, 10 mi NE of Cape Folger. First mapped from air photos taken by USN Operation Highjump, 1946–47. Named by US-ACAN after the British floating factory *Balaena* from which sketches of Knox and Budd Coasts were obtained as the result of reconnaissance flights and shipboard observations in 1947.

**Balaena Valley** 63°20'S, 56°23'W
Gently sloping valley, filled with ice, lying E of Suspiros Bay in the W part of Joinville Island. Surveyed by the FIDS in 1953–54. The *Balaena* (Alexander Fairweather, master) was one of the Dundee whaling ships that visited the Joinville Island group in 1892–93. The name was applied in 1956 by the UK-APC and derives from association with Cape Kinnes 4 mi to the SW; Robert Kinnes was the Dundee shipowner and merchant who equipped these ships for their Antarctic voyage.

**Balcarce, Ensenada:** see Queen Maud Bay 54°14'S, 37°23'W
**Balcarce, Punta:** see Fildes Point 63°00'S, 60°34'W

**Balch, Mount** 65°16'S, 63°59'W
An E-W trending mountain with numerous sharp peaks, the highest 1,105 m, between Mount Peary and Mount Mill on the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered by the FrAE, 1908–10, under Charcot and named by him for Edwin Swift Balch, American author and authority on Antarctic exploration. Not: Mount Swift Balch, Sunnet Swift Balch.

**Balchen, Mount** 85°22'S, 166°12'W
A prominent peak, 3,085 m, standing 6 mi E of the summit of Mount Fridtjof Nansen, in the Herbert Range, Queen Maud Mountains. Named by the Southern Party of the NZGSAE (1961–62) for Bernt Balchen, pilot with Roald Amundsen on Arctic flights, and with R. Admiral Richard E. Byrd on his South Pole flight of 1929.

**Balchenfjella:** see Balchen Mountain 72°00'S, 27°12'E

**Balchen Glacier** 76°23'S, 145°10'W

**Balchen Mountain** 72°00'S, 27°12'E

**Balch Glacier** 66°50'S, 64°48'W
Glacier 9 mi long, on the E coast of Graham Land, flowing SE into Mill Inlet, to the S of Gould Glacier. First surveyed by the FIDS in 1946–47, and named East Balch Glacier. With West Balch Glacier it was reported to fill a transverse depression across Graham Land, but further survey in 1957 showed that there is no close topographical alignment between the two. The name Balch, for Edwin S. Balch, American Antarctic historian, has been limited to this glacier and an entirely new name (Drummond Glacier q.v.) approved for the west glacier. Not: East Balch Glacier, Martin Glacier.

**Balchins Pass** 75°46'S, 128°45'W

**Balder Point** 66°27'S, 63°45'W
Point marking the eastern tip of a narrow, rocky “cockscomb” ridge, which extends from Frigga Peak for 6 mi in an ESE direction to the W side of Cabinet Inlet, on the E coast of Graham.
Bald Head

Land. Charted in 1947 by the FIDS, who named it after the Norse god Balder, the mythological son of Frigga and Odin.

**Bald Head 63°38'S, 57°36'W**

Bare, ice-free headland 8 mi SW of View Point on the S side of Trinity Peninsula. Probably first seen in 1902–03 by J. Gunnar Andersson's party of the SwedAE under Nordenskjöld. The FIDS charted it and applied the descriptive name in 1945. Not: Cabo Circular.

**Baldr, Mount 77°35'S, 160°34'E**


**Baldred Rock 60°44'S, 44°26'W**

Rock in Fitchie Bay at Laurie Island in the South Orkney Islands. It lies close off the S side of Ferrier Peninsula, 0.75 mi ESE of Graptolite Island. This rock was mapped by the ScotNAE under Bruce, 1902–04, and was later named Bass Rock owing to its likeness to the Bass Rock in Scotland. The name Bass Rock has also appeared on charts as an alternative name for an island in the Joinville Island group. To avoid confusion of these names, in 1954 the UK-APC recommended an entirely new name for the rock at Fitchie Bay. Baldred Rock is named after Saint Baldred (died 606), the first hermit known to have lived on the Scottish Bass Rock. Not: Bass Rock.

**Baldr, Mount:** see Baldr, Mount 77°35'S, 160°34'E

**Baldwin, Mount 72°15'S, 163°18'E**

A mountain 5 mi SE of Smiths Bench, in the Freyberg Mountains. Named by US-ACAN for T.T. Baldwin, transport specialist, a member of the USARP Victoria Land Traverse Party which surveyed this area in 1959–60.

**Baldwin Bluff 72°06'S, 169°27'E**


**Baldwin Glacier 85°06'S, 177°10'W**

A broad glacier, flowing generally eastward from a large icefalls at the escarpment west of Mount Rosenwald and entering Shackleton Glacier south of Mount Heekin. Discovered and photographed by USN OpHyp (1946–47) on the flights of Feb. 16, 1947, and named by US-ACAN for Sgt. George E. Baldwin, USMC, photographer on Flight 8A.

**Baldwin Nunatak 70°19'S, 64°24'E**


**Baldwin Peak 64°23'S, 60°45'W**

Peak between Lilienthal Glacier and Mount Berry in northern Graham Land. Photographed by the FIDASE in 1956–57 and mapped from these photos by the FIDS. Named by the UK-APC in 1960 for Thomas S. Baldwin (1860–1923), American inventor of the vent opening which gives control and stability to parachutes.

**Baldwin Rocks 66°24'S, 98°45'E**

Group of rock outcrops about 5 mi NW of Watson Bluff on the N side of David Island. Charted by the AAE, 1911–14, under Mawson, and named by him for Joseph M. Baldwin of the Melbourne Observatory.

**Baldwing Valley 77°18'S, 162°20'E**


**Baleen, Mount 65°36'S, 62°12'W**

A prominent peak of 910 m and of pyramidal shape when viewed from Larsen Ice Shelf, standing between Rachel and Starbuck Glaciers on the E coast of Graham Land. The naming by UK-APC is one in a group in this vicinity that reflects a whaling theme. Baleen whales are distinguished by the presence of a sieve of horny baleen (whalebone) plates suspended from the upper jaw, and by the absence of teeth.

**Baleiniers, Anse des:** see Whalers Bay 62°59'S, 60°34'W

**Balfour, Mount 69°19'S, 67°13'W**

Bastion-like rocky mountain, 1,010 m, which lies at the mouth of Fleming Glacier, close to the junction with Wordie Ice Shelf on the W side of Antarctic Peninsula. First roughly surveyed in 1936 by the BGLE under Rymill. Resurveyed by the FIDS in 1948 and named for Henry Balfour, President of the Royal Geographical Society, 1936–38.

**Balham Lake 77°26'S, 160°57'E**

A small lake near the center of Balham Valley in Victoria Land. Named in 1964 by American geologist Parker E. Calkin for its location in Balham Valley.

**Balham Valley 77°25'S, 161°01'E**

An ice-free valley between the Insel Range and Apocalypse Peaks, in Victoria Land. Named by the VUWAE (1958–59) for R.W. Balham, biologist with the N.Z. party of the CTAE who did the first freshwater biology in this area in 1957–58.

**Baln Point 60°42'S, 45°36'W**

Point which marks the N side of the entrance to Borge Bay on the E side of Signy Island, in the South Orkney Islands. Charted by DI in 1933 and so named in association with Balin Rocks (q.v.).

**Balin Rocks 60°42'S, 45°36'W**


**Balish Glacier 79°25'S, 84°30'W**


**Baliza, Punta:** see Mirounga Point 62°14'S, 58°41'W

**Baliza, Punta:** see Beacon Head 67°49'S, 67°21'W
Ballance Peak 76°46'S, 159°29'E
The highest peak at the southern end of the Allan Hills in Victoria Land. Reconnoitered by the NZARP Allan Hills Expedition (1964) and named for P.F. Ballance, a geologist with the expedition.

Ballard, Mount 75°12'S, 70°05'W

Ballard Spur 82°08'S, 163°40'E

Ballena, Paso: see Whaler Channel 54°10'S, 36°42'W
Ballena, Rocas: see Right Whale Rocks 54°14'S, 36°24'W
Ballena Azul, Puerto: see Blue Whale Harbor 54°04'S, 37°01'W
Ballena Franca, Bahía: see Right Whale Bay 54°00'S, 37°41'W
Ballena Franca, Rocas: see Right Whale Rocks 54°14'S, 36°24'W
Balleneros, Caleta: see Whalers Bay 62°59'S, 60°34'W
Balleneros, Pasaje: see Whaler Channel 54°10'S, 36°42'W
Balleneros, Paso: see Whaler Channel 54°10'S, 36°42'W

Balleny Islands 66°55'S, 163°20'E
A group consisting primarily of three large and two smaller islands, heavily glaciated and volcanic in origin, lying 150 miles NNE of Cape Kinsey, Oates Coast. The group trends NW-SE for nearly 100 miles. The islands were discovered by John Balleny, commander of the Eliza Scott, in February 1839. They were named in his honor by Captain Beaufort, hydrographer to the Admiralty.

Ballesteros, Islotes: see Psi Islands 64°18'S, 63°01'W

Ballou, Mount 73°14'S, 163°03'E

Ball Stream 77°26'S, 163°43'E
A meltwater stream 2 mi west of Marble Point on the coast of Victoria Land. It issues from the front of Wilson Piedmont Glacier and flows northeast to Surko Stream just west of where the latter enters Arnold Cove. The stream was studied by Robert L. Nichols, geologist for Metcalf and Eddy, Engineers, Boston, MA, which made engineering studies here under contract to the U.S. Navy in the 1957–58 season. Named by Nichols for Donald G. Ball, soil physicist with Metcalf and Eddy.

Balsam Beach 54°19'S, 36°26'W
Narrow boulder beach with jagged islands close offshore, lying 0.75 mi E of Dartmouth Point in Cumberland East Bay, South Georgia. The beach appears on earlier charts, but the name was given by FIDS in 1951 following a sketch survey. The name is one of a group in the vicinity of Dartmouth Point derived from the chemical stains used in the preparation for histological examination of biological material collected there by FIDS.

Bamse Mountain 72°15'S, 22°18'E

Banck, Ile: see Banck, Mount 64°54'S, 63°03'W

Banck, Mount 64°54'S, 63°03'W
Conspicuous mountain of red rock, 675 m, dominating the small peninsula just W of Mascás Cove, on the W coast of Graham Land. In 1898 the BelgAE under Gerlache applied the name "Ile Banck" to a feature which was charted as an island separated from the mainland by a narrow channel. Air photos show it is actually a small peninsula, on which the most prominent feature is this mountain. The name Mount William (q.v.), given by Bischof in 1832 to a mountain which he described as being on the mainland but now identified on Anvers Island, has been used for the feature here described. Not: Ile Banck, Monte Contreras, Monte Guiller­me, Monte Laprida, Monte William.

Bancroft Bay 64°34'S, 61°52'W
Bay lying between Charlotte and Wilhelmina Bays, along the W coast of Graham Land. The bay was first roughly indicated by the BelgAE under Gerlache, 1897–99. It was remapped by the FIDS from air photos taken by the FIDASE, 1955–57. Named by the UK-APC in 1960 for Anthony D. Bancroft, senior surveyor of the latter expedition.

Banded Bluff 85°20'S, 169°30'W
A prominent bluff about 4 mi long, rising 3 mi SE of McKinley Nunatak, where it forms a part of the E wall of Liv Glacier. So named by US-ACAN because of the alternate bands of snow and rock which mark the steep face of the bluff.

Banded Peak 85°03'S, 166°05'W
A small peak which rises over 1,400 m in the Duncan Mountains. This feature which stands 3 mi NE of Mount Fairweather has a distinctive snow band across the south face. Named by the Southern Party of NZGSAE, 1963–64.

Bandstone Block 71°40'S, 68°12'W
An almost rectangular block of sandstone which rises to c. 300 m 2 mi N of Triton Point, at the mouth of Venus Glacier on the E coast of Alexander Island. The coast in this vicinity was first seen from the air by Lincoln Ellsworth on Nov. 23, 1935, and roughly mapped from photos obtained on that flight by W.L.G. Joerg. This feature was first surveyed in 1949 by the FIDS, who so named it because of its conspicuous sedimentary bands.

Bandy Island 75°04'S, 137°49'W
A small ice-covered island lying in Hull Bay, 1.5 mi west of Lynch Point, coastal Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from
Banna Peak

Baranowski Glacier 62°12'S, Banzare Land:
Banfield, Mount: see Gjeita, Mount 68°12'S, 58°14'E
Banna Peak 79°55'S, 155°03'E
A peak (2,420 m) that surmounts the S end of Banna Ridge in the NW part of Britannia Range. Named in association with Britannia by a University of Waikato (N.Z.) geological party led by M.J. Selby, 1978–79. Banna is a historical placename formerly used in Roman Britain.
Banna Ridge 79°54'S, 155°06'E
A rock ridge that rises over 2,000 m and extends from Banna Peak NE toward the head of Hatherton Glacier. The ridge forms the SE wall of Abus Valley in the NW part of Britannia Range. Named in association with Banna Peak (q.v.) by a University of Waikato (N.Z.) geological party, 1978–79.
Banzare Coast 67°00'E, 126°00'E
That portion of the coast of Antarctica lying between Cape Southard, in 122°05'E, and Cape Morse, in 130°10'E. Seen from the air by the British-Australian-New Zealand Antarctic Research Expedition, 1930–31, under Douglas Mawson. The name by Mawson is an acronym of the expedition title. Not: Banzare Land.
Banzare Land: see Banzare Coast 67°00'E, 126°00'E
Baranowski Glacier 62°12'S, 58°27'W
A glacier flowing E into Admiralty Bay, King George Island, NW of Demay Point. Named by the Polish Antarctic Expedition after Stanislaw Baranowski (1935–78), Polish glaciologist who died on King George Island as a result of an accident at the Polish Arctowski Station while a member of the 1977–78 expedition. Not: Baranowska Land.
Barbara Island 68°08'S, 67°06'W
Largest and northernmost of the Debenham Islands, lying off the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered by the BGLE, 1934–37, under Rymill, and named by him for a daughter of Frank Debenham, member of the BGLE Advisory Committee.
Barbaro Point: see Leniz Point 64°54'S, 63°05'E
Barber Cove 54°00'N, 37°39'W
Small, rock-strewn cove bounded by Bluff Point and Craige Point, in the E part of Right Whale Bay, South Georgia. The name Scott Bay, of unknown origin, appears for the feature on a chart based upon a 1930 survey by DI personnel. Named Barber Cove by the UK-APC in 1963, for Leading Seaman John M. Barber of the Royal Navy, who studied the structure of the Scotia Ridge area, 1970–71.
Barber Glacier 70°26'S, 162°45'E
Barbière Island 65°11'S, 64°10'W
Small island, the southeastermost of the islands lying off the S end of Petermann Island, in the Wilhelm Archipelago. Charted by the FrAE, 1908–10, and named after M. Barbière, one of the port engineers at Recife (Pernambuco), who assisted the expedition in 1910.
Banchans, The 65°14'S, 64°20'W
Group of small snow-capped islands marking the W end of the Argentine Islands, in the Wilhelm Archipelago. Charted by the BGLE, 1934–37, under Rymill, and so named by him because the snow caps resemble bansans (also barkhans), migrating, crescent-shaped sand dunes found in several very dry regions of the world.
Barclay Bay 62°33'S, 60°58'W
Bay lying between Cape Shireff and Essex Point on the N side of Livingston Island, in the South Shetland Islands. The name appears on an 1825 chart of the British sealing expedition under Weddell, and is now established in international usage. Not: Barclay's Bay.
Barclay's Bay: see Barclay 62°33'S, 60°58'W
Barcroft Islands 66°27'S, 67°10'W
Barcroft Islands 66°27'S, 67°10'W
Bardas Coloradas, Cerro: see Brown Bluff 63°32'S, 56°55'W
Bardell Rock 65°20'S, 65°23'W
A rock nearly 1 mi S of Dickens Rocks in the Pitt Islands, northern Biscoe Islands. Named by UK-APC in 1971 after Mrs. Bardell, a character in Charles Dickens' Pickwick Papers.
Barden, Mount 77°51'S, 86°13'W
Mountain, 2,910 m, standing 2.5 mi NW of Mount Sharp in the N portion of the Sentinel Range. Named by the US-ACAN for Virgil W. Barden, ionospheric physicist, member of the 1957 wintering party at Byrd Station.
Bardina, Khrebet: see Westliche Petermann Range 71°35'S, 12°10'E
Bardsdell Nunatak 70°16'S, 63°54'W
Bareback Ridge 54°29'S, 37°05'W
An irregular ridge extending north from Olstad Peak in central Annenkov Island, South Georgia. The UK-APC name stems from the absence of surficial material and vegetation from its top and sides.
Bareface Bluff 78°50'S, 161°40'E
A large, sheer snow-free bluff, 940 m, rising above Skelton Glacier, between Ant Hill Glacier and Mason Glacier. Surveyed and given this descriptive name in 1957 by the N.Z. party of the CTAE, 1956–58.

Barela Rock 77°01'S, 148°52'W

Bare Rock 60°43'S, 45°36'W
Rock which lies 0.1 mi NE of Berntsen Point in the entrance to Borge Bay, off the E side of Signy Island in the South Orkney Islands. Charted and named descriptively by DI personnel on the Discovery in 1927.

Barff-Huk: see Barff Point 54°14'S, 36°24'W

Barff Peninsula 54°19'S, 36°18'W
Peninsula forming the E margin of Cumberland East Bay, South Georgia, extending NW from Sörting Valley 8 mi to Barff Point. Probably first seen by the British expedition under Cook in 1775. The peninsula takes its name from its northern extremity, Barff Point.

Barff Point 54°14'S, 36°24'W
Point which forms the E side of the entrance to Cumberland Bay, on the N coast of South Georgia. Named for Lt. A.D. Barff, RN, of the Sappho, who, assisted by Capt. C.A. Larsen, made a sketch map of Cumberland Bay in 1906. Not: Barff-Huk.

Bargh Glacier 73°05'S, 168°46'E

Barialmont, Caleta: see Brialmont Cove 64°16'S, 61°00'W

Barilar Bay: see Barilar Bay 65°55'S, 64°43'W

Barilar Bay 65°55'S, 64°43'W

Bar Island 68°17'S, 67°12'W
A long, low, rocky islet lying 0.25 mi off the W end of Red Rock Ridge, Antarctic Peninsula. First roughly surveyed in 1936 by the BGLE under John Rymill. Resurveyed in 1948–49 by the FIDS, who so named the islet because of its shape.

Barkell Platform 72°40'E, 68°16'E
A narrow, level rock platform on the N end of Mawson Escarpment. This promontory, 1,285 m high, was the site of a geodetic survey station during the ANARE Prince Charles Mountains survey in 1971. Named for V.G. Barkell, helicopter pilot with the survey.

Barker Bank 64°01'S, 57°01'W
A marine bank in Erebus and Terror Gulf with a least depth of 20 meters. The bank extends NE from Ula Point, James Ross Island, but its limits are not precisely defined. Charted from HMS Endurance, 1981–82, and named by UK-APC after Capt. Nicholas J. Barker, RN, who was in command of the ship, 1980–82.

Barker Nunatak 74°53'S, 72°42'W
One of the Grossman Nunataks (q.v.) in Ellsworth Land, located 2.2 mi NE of Fletcher Nunataks. Named by US-ACAN after Kenneth Barker, USGS cartographer who, with James B. Fletcher (Fletcher Nunataks, q.v.), formed the USGS satellite surveying team at South Pole Station, winter party 1977.

Barker Range 72°32'S, 166°10'E

Barkhan, Gora: see Linnormegget Hill 72°08'S, 14°27'E

Barkley Mountains 72°22'S, 1°00'E
A small group of mountains including Kvitkjølen Ridge and Isingen Mountain, rising between Kvitsvodene Valley and Rognstad Glacier in the Sverdrup Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Discovered by the GerAE under Ritscher, 1938–39, and named for Erich Barkley, biologist on the expedition. Surveyed by the NBSAE, 1949–52.

Barkova, Lednik: see Barkov Glacier 71°46'S, 10°27'E

Barkov Glacier 71°46'S, 10°27'E

Barkow, Mount 73°22'W, 62°48'W
Mountain, 1,390 m, which stands 20 mi W of Courta Nunatak and New Bedford Inlet and marks the E end of the ridge separating Haines and Meinardus Glaciers, on the E side of Palmer Land. Discovered and photographed from the air in December 1940 by the USAS. Photographed from the air by RARE under Ronne, who in conjunction with the FIDS mapped it from the ground in 1947. Named by the FIDS for Erich Barkow, German meteorologist and member of the GerAE, 1911–12, under Filchner.

Barlas, Cape 60°43'W, 45°00'W
Cape marking the N end of Fredriksen Island in the South Orkney Islands. Discovered and roughly charted in the course of the joint cruise by Capt. Nathaniel Palmer and Capt. George Powell in 1821. Further charted by DI in 1933 and named after William Barlas (1888–1941), British representative at Deception Island and South Shetland Islands for the season 1914–15, and at South Georgia on various occasions, 1928–41. Not: Cape Barlas.

Barlas Bank 54°00'S, 37°20'W
Small submarine bank 1.5 mi SE of Cape Buller, at the W side of the entrance to the Bay of Isles, South Georgia. Charted by DI in
1929–30 and named after William Barlas (Cape Barlas, q.v.). Not: Banco Teniente Somoza.

Barlas Channel 67°13’S, 67°45’W
Channel, 8 mi long and 2 mi wide, in the N part of Laubeuf Fjord, extending SW from The Gullet and separating Day Island from Adelaide Island. First roughly surveyed in 1936 by the BGLE under Rymill. Resurveyed in 1948 by the FIDS, who named it for William Barlas.

Barles, Cape: see Barlas, Cape 60°43’S, 45°00’W

Barlow Island 62°52’S, 62°21’W
Small island lying 1 mi WNW of the N tip of Smith Island, in the South Shetland Islands. The name Barlow, presumably for Peter Barlow, British physicist and mathematician, was applied to a cape on the SE side of Smith Island by a British expedition under Foster, 1828–31. In 1951–52, the FIDS determined that no significant cape exists on the E side of the island, but for the sake of historical continuity applied the name to the island described above.

Barlow Rocks 78°29’S, 163°24’E
A group of rocks standing below the NW slopes of Mount Morning on the S margin of upper Koettlitz Glacier in Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1994 after Roger A. Barlow, USGS cartographer, a member of the satellite surveying team at South Pole Station, winter party 1992.

Barnacle Valley 76°47’S, 161°12’E
An ice-free valley 3 mi WSW of Dotson Ridge in the Convoy Range of Victoria Land. The name is one of a group of nautical names in the Convoy Range, this one applied by the 1989–90 NZARP field party with reference to the low and blocky floor of this valley, which has unusually large ice wedge polygon hummocks.

Barnard, Mount: see Friesland, Mount 62°40’S, 60°12’W

Barnard Peak: see Friesland, Mount 62°40’S, 60°12’W

Barnard Point 62°46’S, 60°21’W
Point which marks the SE side of the entrance to False Bay on the S side of Livingston Island, in the South Shetland Islands. This point was known to sealers as early as 1822. The name was applied about a century later, probably after Mount Barnard (now Mount Friesland) which surmounts it to the northeast. Charles H. Barnard, captain of the ship Charity of New York, was a sealer in the South Shetland Islands in 1820–21. Not: Pointe Bernard.

Barnards Peak: see Needle Peak 62°44’S, 60°11’W

Barne, Cape 77°35’S, 166°14’E
Steep, rocky bluff rising to 120 m between Cape Royds and Cape Evans on the W side of Ross Island. Discovered by the BrNAE, 1901–04, under Scott, and named by him for Lt. Michael Barne, RN, a member of the expedition.

Barnes Glacier 67°32’S, 66°25’W
A reentrant about 17 mi wide occupied by the lower part of Byrd Glacier, lying between Cape Kerr and Cape Selborne on the W side of the Ross Ice Shelf. Discovered by the BrNAE (1901–04) and named for Lt. Michael Barne, RN, a member of the expedition, who with Sub-Lt. George F.A. Mulock, RN, mapped the coastline this far south in 1903.

Barnes, Mount 77°38’S, 163°35’E
Peak, 985 m, surmounting the west-central side of New Harbor and marking the E end of the Kukri Hills, in Victoria Land. Discovered by the BrNAE, 1901–04, under Scott, and named New Harbour Heights. It was renamed Mount Barnes after a Canadian ice physicist by Scott’s second expedition, the BrAE, 1910–13. Not: New Harbour Heights.

Barnes, Mount: see Cheeks Nunatak 74°58’S, 72°49’W

Barnes Bluff 74°46’S, 110°19’W

Barnes Glacier 67°32’S, 66°25’W
A large glacier in the Anare Mountains that flows E along the S side of Tapsell Foreland into Smith Inlet, northern Victoria Land. Named by UK-APC in 1958 for Howard T. Barnes, Canadian physicist and pioneer of ice engineering.

Barnes Icefalls 83°49’S, 55°53’W

Barnes Nunatak: see Cheeks Nunatak 74°58’S, 72°49’W

Barnes Peak 84°23’S, 167°34’E
A peak, 3,360 m, standing 4 mi SE of Mount Dickerson in the Queen Alexandra Range. Named by US-ACAN for Elwood E. Barnes, USARP cosmic rays scientist at Hallett Station, 1963.

Barnes Ridge 78°08’S, 84°50’W

Barnett Glacier 70°59’S, 167°30’E
A large glacier in the Anare Mountains that flows E along the S side of Tapsell Foreland into Smith Inlet, northern Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1960–63. Named by US-ACAN after Donald C. Barnett, USGS topographic engineer, a member of USGS Topo East and West, 1962–63, in which the expedition extended geodetic control from the area of Cape Hallett to the Wison Hills (Topo West) and from the foot of Beardmore Glacier through the Horlick Mountains (Topo East).
Barn Rock  68°41'S, 67°32'W
Prominent rock, more than 90 m high, near the N end of the Terra Firma Islands in Marguerite Bay. First visited and surveyed in 1936 by the BGLE under Rymill. Resurveyed in 1948 by the FIDS who so named the rock because of its appearance when seen from the west.

Barnum Peak  85°23'S, 171°40'W
A peak (2,940 m) surmounting the E end of a prominent snow-covered rock divide near the head of Liv Glacier, just S of the mouth of LaVerigne Glacier. Discovered by R. Admiral Byrd on the ByrdAE flight to the South Pole in November 1929, and named by him for J.D. Barnum, publisher of the Syracuse Post-Standard and contributor to the expedition.

Baronick Glacier  78°36'S, 161°50'E
A glacier 6 mi SW of Mount Cocks, in the Royal Society Range, draining into the Skelton Glacier to the west. Named by US-ACAN in 1963 for Chief Aviation Ordinanceman Michael P. Baronick, of U.S. Navy Squadron VX-6, who wintered at Williams Air Operating Facility at McMurdo Sound in 1956 and was in Antarctica several summer seasons. Baronick, with a party of three, was in command of the Beardmore Air Operating Facility established on Oct. 28, 1956, at 84°56'S, 166°00'W.

Barracouta Rock  54°01'S, 38°03'W
Submerged rock lying 0.4 mi S of the entrance to Jordan Cove, Bird Island, off the W end of South Georgia. First charted by personnel on HMS Owen in 1961. Named by the UK-APC for one of Owen's survey motor boats.

Barranco, Isla: see Gulch Island  63°59'S, 61°29'W

Barratt Island  68°33'S, 77°52'E
A small island lying off the Vestfold Hills, about 1 mi W of Bluff Island. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37. Named by ANCA for N.R. Barratt, weather observer at Davis Station in 1960.

Barré, Mount  67°30'S, 68°33'W
Mountain with an ice-covered, pyramidal peak, 2,195 m, standing 2 mi NE of Mount Gaudry in the S part of Adelaide Island. Discovered and surveyed in 1909 by the FrAE under Charcot. Resurveyed in 1948 by the FIDS and named by the UK-APC for Michel Barré, leader of the FrAE to the Adele Coast, 1951–52.

Barré Glacier  66°35'S, 138°40'E
Channel glacier about 5 mi wide and 5 mi long, flowing N from the continental ice to the coast close E of Cape Pépin. Delineated from air photos taken by USN OpHjp, 1946–47, and named by the US-ACAN for Michel Barré, leader of the FrAE wintering party of 1951–52, whose party extended reconnaissance of the coastal features as far westward as this glacier.

Barren, Mount  54°10'S, 36°45'W
Mountain, 645 m, standing W of Husvik Harbor on the N coast of South Georgia. Named descriptively, probably by DI in 1926–30.

Barren Bluff  73°04'S, 161°18'E
Prominent rock bluff in the S part of Sequence Hills along the W side of upper Rennick Glacier, Victoria Land. So named by the northern party of NZGSAE, 1962–63, because of the extremely bare (of loose rock) and exposed nature of the surface. The party had difficulty collecting sufficient stones for construction of a survey beacon.

Barrett Buttress  72°13'S, 65°36'W
A nunatak rising to 1,600 m at the S margin of Goodenough Glacier, 9 mi SW of Blanchard Nunataks in W Palmer Land. The feature has a sheer NW face 150 m high; the SE side is level with the snow plateau. Mapped by USGS from U.S. Navy aerial photographs taken 1966–69. Named by the UK-APC in 1977 after Richard G. Barrett, BAS surveyor at Stonington Island and Adelaide Island stations, 1974–76.

Barrett Glacier  84°37'S, 174°10'W
A glacier draining from the N slopes of the Prince Olav Mountains, about 15 mi long, flowing between Longhorn Spurs and Gabbro Hills to the Ross Ice Shelf. Named by the Southern Party of NZGSAE (1963–64) for Peter J. Barrett, geologist with that party.

Barrett Island  72°09'S, 95°30'W
An ice-covered island about 2 mi long, lying just within the N part of the mouth of Morgan Inlet, Thurston Island. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1960–66. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. (j.g.) Barry B. Barrett, pilot of Squadron VX-6 on photographic flights during USN OpDFrz 1964.

Barrett Nunataks  79°20'S, 81°24'W
A group of nunataks located on the E side of the Dott Ice Rise overlooking Constellation Inlet, in the Heritage Range, Ellsworth Mountains. Named by the University of Minnesota Ellsworth Mountains Party, 1962–63, for Peter J. Barrett, geologist with the party.

Barrier Bay  67°45'S, 81°15'E
An open bay in the coastal angle formed by the coast and the W end of the West Ice Shelf. Charted by Norwegian cartographers from aerial photographs taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and named by them Barrierevika (Barrier Bay). "Barrier" is an obsolete term for "ice shelf." Not: Barrierevika.

Barrierevika: see Barrier Bay  67°45'S, 81°15'E

Barrier Island  68°26'S, 78°23'E
An island, 0.5 mi long, at the N end of the Vestfold Hills, lying just N of the entrance to Tryne Fjord in Tryne Sound. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37. Visited in 1957 by an ANARE party and so named because the island appeared to form a barrier to the passage of icebergs up Tryne Fjord.

Barrios, Islote: see Barrios Rocks  63°19'S, 57°57'W
Barrios Rocks  63°19'S, 57°57'W
A small group of rocks lying 1 mi W of Toro Point, Trinity Peninsula. The name "Islote Barrios" was given by the Chilean Antarctic Expedition (1947–48) after Gen. Guillermo Barrios Tirado, minister of national defense who accompanied the Presidential Antarctic Expedition (1948) to this area in the *Presidente Pinto*. Air photographs of this feature appear to show three small rocks closely juxtaposed. Not: Islote Barrios.

**Bar Rocks**  54°10'S, 36°42'W
Group of low rocks which lie near the head of Husvik Harbor in Stromness Bay, South Georgia. Charted by DI personnel in 1928 and so named by them, presumably because their presence obstructs or impedes vessels approaching the head of the harbor.

**Barros, Iles de:** see Barros Rocks  65°17'S, 64°12'W

**Barros, Isla:** see Alcock Island  64°14'S, 61°08'W

**Barros Rocks**  65°17'S, 64°12'W
Group of rocks between Berthelot Islands and Argentine Islands, lying 2 mi SW of Cape Tuxen off the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered by the FrAE, 1908–10, under Charcot, and named after Capt. Barros Cobra, Brazilian naval officer at Rio de Janeiro, who assisted the expedition. Not: Iles de Barros.

**Barrow, Cape**  63°42'W, 61°43'W
Steep cliff forming the N end of Hoseason Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. The cape appears in rough outline on an 1828 chart published by Laurie and was presumably observed in 1824 by James Hoseason, mate of the British sealing expedition under Hughes. It was named by a British expedition under Foster, 1828–31, probably for Sir John Barrow, Sec. of the Admiralty, 1804–06 and 1807–45, and founder of the Royal Geographical Society. The cape was more accurately charted by the FrAE, 1903–05, under Charcot.

**Barrow, Cape**  71°22'S, 169°17'E
The high, northern point of Flat Island in Victoria Land, marking the W side of the entrance to Robertson Bay. Capt. James Ross, in Jan. 1840, applied this name to a cape of the mainland, honoring Sir John Barrow, founder of the Royal Geographic Society, 1830, and Secretary of the Admiralty, 1807–45. The feature was mapped as a point on Flat Island by the BrAE, 1910–13, led by Scott.

**Barrows Isle:** see Elephant Island  61°10'S, 55°14'W

**Barr Smith, Mount**  67°10'S, 99°12'E
A striking rock peak, 1,310 m, the northernmost in a line of peaks along the W side of Denman Glacier. Discovered in December 1912 by members of the Western Base party of the AAE under Quin Blackburn, and named by him for Robert Barr Smith of Adelaide, supporter of the expedition.

**Barry Hill**  85°10'S, 174°44'W

**Barry Island**  68°08'S, 67°07'W
Island lying in the center of the Debenham Islands, off the W coast of Graham Land. Charted by the BGLE under Rymill, who used this island for a base in 1936 and 1937. Named by Rymill for the eldest son of Frank Debenham, member of the BGLE Advisory Committee.

**Barsoum, Mount**  82°04'W, 88°07'W
A pointed and partly snow-free peak on the W end of Martin Hills. It was positioned by the U.S. Ellsworth-Byrd Traverse Party on Dec. 10, 1958, and named for Lt. Adib H. Barsoum, USN, Medical Officer at Ellsworth Station in 1958.

**Barter Bluff**  75°10'W, 114°00'W

**Bartholin Peak**  67°17'S, 66°42'W
A conspicuous peak near the N end of the Boyle Mountains in Graham Land. Named by UK-APC in 1958 for Erasmus Bartholin, of København, whose *De Figura Nivis Dissertatio*, 1661, includes the earliest known scientific description of snow crystals.

**Bartlett, Mount**  66°57'S, 51°07'E

**Bartlett, Mount**  84°56'S, 163°56'E
An ice-free mountain, 2,560 m, standing 2 mi N of Mount Buckley at the head of the Beardmore Glacier. Discovered by the BrAE (1907–09) and named for H.H. Bartlett of London, a supporter of the expedition.

**Bartlett Bench**  86°24'S, 152°18'W

**Bartlett Glacier**  86°15'S, 152°00'W
A tributary glacier, about 30 mi long and 5 mi wide at its terminus, flowing NE from Nilsen Plateau and joining Scott Glacier close N of Mount Gardiner. Discovered in December 1934 by the ByrdAE geological party under Quin Blackburn, and named by Byrd for Capt. Robert A. Bartlett of Brigus, Newfoundland, noted Arctic navigator and explorer who recommended that the expedition acquire the *Bear*, an ice-ship which was purchased and rechristened by Byrd as the *Bear of Oakland*. Not: Bob Bartlett Glacier.

**Bartlett Inlet**  77°13'S, 156°40'W
Bartley Glacier 77°32’S, 162°13’E
A hanging glacier on the south wall of Wright Valley, Victoria Land, just west of Reserve Glacier. Named by US-ACAN for construction driver Ollie B. Bartley, USN, who was killed on Jan. 14, 1957, when the vehicle (weasel) he was driving dropped through the sea ice at Hutt Point, McMurdo Sound.

Bartók Glacier 69°38’S, 71°00’W
Glacier, 7 mi long and 3 mi wide, flowing SW from the S end of the Elgar Uplands in the N part of Alexander Island. First photographed from the air and roughly mapped by the BGLE in 1937. More accurately mapped from air photos taken by the RARE, 1947–48, by Searle of the FIDS in 1960. Named by the UK-APC after Béla Bartók (1881–1945), Hungarian composer.

Barton Mountains 85°02’S, 173°00’E
A group of mountains including Mount Usher, Graphite Peak, Tricorn Mountain, and Mount Clarke, located S of Commonwealth Range and Hughes Range and bounded by Keltie Glacier, Brandau Glacier, Leigh Hunt Glacier, and Snakeskin Glacier, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN aerial photographs, 1958–63. Named by US-ACAN after Lt. Cdr. Walter H. Barton, USN, officer in charge of the Squadron VXE-6 detachment at Beardmore South Camp in the 1985–86 field season. Lt. Cdr. Barton developed, coordinated, and executed the logistical plan for this large and remote camp, which was in operation for 78 days and required over 800 flight hours in support of research in the Beardmore Glacier area.

Barton Peninsula 62°14’S, 58°46’W
Small peninsula separating Marian and Potter Coves at the SW end of King George Island, in the South Shetland Islands. Named by the UK-APC in 1963 for Colin M. Barton, FIDS geologist who worked in this part of King George Island, 1959–61.

Bartrum Glacier 79°44’S, 158°44’E
A small steeply crevassed glacier in the Brown Hills, flowing W between Bowling Green Plateau and Blank Peaks. Mapped by the VUWAE (1962–63). Named after J.A. Bartrum (1885–1949), Professor of Geology at the University of Auckland, New Zealand.

Bartrum Plateau 83°06’S, 160°06’E
An ice-covered plateau, 11 mi long and 6 mi wide, standing W of Mount Bonaparte in the Queen Elizabeth Range. Named by the Northern Party of the NZGSAE (1961–62) for geologist, Prof. John Bartrum of Auckland University College.

Barwick Valley 77°21’S, 161°10’E

Bary Glacier 54°26’S, 36°47’W
A glacier flowing W into Jacobsen Bight, South Georgia, S of Christoffersen Glacier. The glacier cuts through the longest sedimentary sequence on the island, from Christoffersen Glacier to Cape Darnley. Named by the UK-APC in 1982 after Thomas de Bary, one of the first directors of the Compañía Argentina de Pesca from 1904.

Basaltspitze: see Haslum Crag 64°22’S, 56°59’W

Básbolken Spur 71°54’S, 5°17’E
A rocky spur near the head of Tivåsen Valley which divides the upper valley into two equal parts, in the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Mapped from surveys and air photos by the NorAE (1956–60) and named Básbolken.

Bascope, Punta: see Ash Point 62°28’S, 59°39’W

Basecamp Valley 73°30’S, 94°22’W

Baseline Nunataks 70°46’S, 67°01’E
A small group of nunataks rising above the plateau ice 5 mi S of Mount McKenzie, along the S side of the Aramis Range, Prince Charles Mountains. Visited in January 1957 by ANARE southern party of 1956–57 led by W.G. Bewsher. This was the eastern end of a photo baseline, with Mount Hollingshead as the western end, hence the name.

Baseline Rock 67°36’S, 62°44’E
An isolated rock lying between Nøst Island and the Flat Islands in Holme Bay, Mac. Robertson Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37. So named by ANCA because the rock was used as one end of the baseline of a triangulation carried out by ANARE in 1959.

Basil Hall Island: see Snow Island 62°47’S, 61°23’W

Basilica Peak 70°02’S, 159°20’E
A granite peak (1,810 m) located 2.5 mi SE of Mount Gorton in the S part of Wilson Hills. Mapped by USGS (1962–63) and NZGSAE (1963–64). Named by NZGSAE because of its shape.

Basilisk Peak 59°25’S, 27°05’W
The highest peak, 255 m, marking the crater rim of Bellinghausen Island, South Sandwich Islands. The name as applied by UK-APC in 1971 “marks the aura of this savage cliff which falls abruptly into a deep and steaming crater where the basilisk of legend might properly have his den.”

Basissletta 72°17’S, 3°36’W
A small, gently sloping, ice-covered plain between Pyramiden Nunatak and Stammen Peak, near the SW end of Ahlmann Ridge in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and named Basissletta (the base plain).

Basso Island 62°30’S, 59°44’W
Small island linked by a mainly submerged spit to the S shore of Discovery Bay, Greenwich Island, South Shetland Islands. Charted by the Chilean Antarctic Expedition (1947), under Capt. Federico Guesalaga Toro, and named for Juan Basso C., chief storekeeper on the ship Iquique of this expedition. Not: Islote Basso.

Bass Rock: see Baldred Rock 60°44’S, 44°26’W

Bass Rock: see Eden Rocks 63°29’S, 55°40’W
Bastei, Mount  71°22'S, 13°32'E  
A prominent buttress-type mountain (2,460 m) rising 2 mi W of Mount Mentzel in the Gruber Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Discovered and named Bastei (bastion) by the GerAE, 1938–39, under Ritscher. Not: Bastioni.

Bastien Glacier: see Union Glacier  79°45'S, 82°30'W

Bastien Range  78°50'S, 86°00'W  
A mountain range of moderate height which extends in a NW-SE direction for about 40 mi, flanking the SW side of Nimitz Glacier and the Sentinel Range, in the Ellsworth Mountains. Named by US-ACAN for Thomas W. Bastien, geologist, leader of the helicopter supported University of Minnesota Geological Party to these mountains, 1963–64. Bastien was also a member of a party to the Ellsworth Mountains in 1961–62.

Bastin, Mount  72°32'S, 31°15'E  
Mountain, 2,000 m, standing 1 mi N of Mount Perov in the Belgica Mountains. Discovered by the BelgAE, 1957–58, under G. de Gerlache, who named it for Capt. Frank Bastin, who assisted in the scientific preparation of the expedition.

Bastion, Mount  77°19'S, 160°29'E  
Mountain, 2,530 m, standing W of Webb Glacier and Gibson Spur, where the interior ice plateau meets the Willett Range in Victoria Land. Named by the VUWAE (1959–60) for its buttress-like appearance.

Bastioni: see Bastei, Mount  71°22'S, 13°32'E

Bastion Hill  79°50'S, 158°19'E  
A prominent ice-free feature in the Brown Hills, rising to 1,490 m and projecting southward into Darwin Glacier just E of Touchdown Glacier. The descriptive name was given by the Darwin Glacier Party of the CTAE (1956–58).

Bastion Peak  66°10'S, 63°25'W  
Ice-capped peak, 1,610 m, with rocky exposures on its S and E sides, which forms a buttress to the plateau escarpment W of Morrison Glacier, on the E coast of Graham Land. Charted in 1947 and given this descriptive name by the FIDS. It was photographed from the air during 1947 by the RARE under Ronne.

Bates Glacier  74°13'S, 163°51'E  

Bates Island  65°49'S, 65°38'W  

Bates Nunataks  80°15'S, 153°30'E  

Bates Peak  69°35'S, 72°48'W  

Bates Point  70°43'S, 166°47'E  

Bathurst Island: see Ford Island  66°24'S, 110°31'E

Batterbee, Cape  65°51'S, 53°48'E  
Ice-covered cape with prominent rock exposures protruding through the coastal ice cliffs, marking the most northerly projection of Enderby Land, just E of Proclamation Island. Discovered on Jan. 13, 1930 by the BANZARE under Mawson, and named by him for Sir Harry Fagg Batterbee, then Asst. Sec. of the Dominions Office.

Batterbee Mountains  71°23'S, 67°15'W  
Group of prominent mountains rising to 2,200 m, which forms part of the dissected edge of Dyer Plateau overlooking George VI Sound, on the W coast of Palmer Land. First seen and photographed from the air by Lincoln Ellsworth on Nov. 23, 1935. Charted from the ground in October 1936 by the BGLE under Rymill, 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 help to the expedition. Not: Montes Avion Cruz del Sur.

Battles Nunatak  76°32'S, 159°21'E  
A large nunatak near the head of Mawson Glacier, about 6 mi NW of Allan Hills. It is mostly ice free and has a number of small peaks running in a line W from the main peak. Discovered and named by the N.Z. party (1957–58) of the CTAE. The name describes the steep rock peaks of the nunatak.

Battle Point  67°10'S, 64°45'W  
A rocky and conspicuous coastal point lying just below and SE of Mount Dater on the E coast of Graham Land. This coastal area was photographed from ANARE air photos taken in 1960-63. Named by the VUWAE (1959–60) for Walter R.B. Battle (1919–53), British glaciologist who worked on problems of cirque erosion.

Battleship Promontory  76°55'S, 160°55'E  
A sandstone promontory which rises from the floor of Alatna Valley near its head, in Victoria Land. The name was suggested by Parker Calkin, U.S. geologist who made stratigraphic studies in the valley in the 1960–61 season.

Battye Glacier  70°52'S, 67°54'E  

Baudin Peaks  68°49'S, 67°03'W  
Group of peaks rising above 750 m, standing at the SE corner of Mikkelsen Bay, immediately SW of the mouth of Clarke Glacier.
and 9 mi ENE of Cape Berteaux, on the W coast of Graham Land. This general area was first sighted and roughly charted in 1909 by the FrAE under Charcot, who gave the name "Cap Pierre Baudin" to a cape in this vicinity. The peaks previously described were roughly surveyed in 1936 by the BGLE under Rymill, but no name was assigned to them. The peaks were resurveyed in 1948-49 by the FIDS, who subsequently identified them as the feature named "Cap Pierre Baudin" by Charcot. Named by Charcot for Pierre Baudin, then port engineer at Pernambuco (now Recife), where the Pourquoi-Pas? put in on her return from the Antarctic. Not: Cap Pierre Baudin.

Baudissin Glacier: see Baudissin Glacier 53°02'S, 73°26'E

Baudissin Glacier 53°02'S, 73°26'E
A glacier, 1.5 mi wide, flowing into the W part of Corinthian Bay, 1 mi W of Challenger Glacier, on the N side of Heard Island. The glacier appears to have been first noted by a sketch in the narrative accompanying the scientific reports of the 1874 Challenger work along the N side of the island. The GerAE under Drygalski, 1901-03, portrayed a single large glacier flowing into Corinthian Bay and named it after Admiral Count Friedrich Baudissin, a sponsor of the expedition. In 1948 the ANARE determined that more than one glacier discharges into Corinthian Bay, ANCA recommended in 1954 that Baudissin Glacier be adopted for the westernmost and largest of these glaciers. Not: Baudissin Glacier.

Bauer Buttress 67°23'S, 66°56'W

Bauhs Nunatak 84°12'S, 163°24'E
A prominent nunatak, 2,225 m, at the N side of Walcott Névé, about 3.5 mi SSE of Mount Sirius. Named by US-ACAN for Luvern R. Bauhs, USARP ionospheric scientist at South Pole Station, 1959.

Baulch Peak 83°21'S, 163°05'E
A peak 8 mi NE of Claydon Peak, marking the extremity of a spur descending N from Prince Andrew Plateau, Queen Elizabeth Range. Named by US-ACAN for DeeWitt M. Baulch, USARP meteorologist at South Pole Station, 1958.

Baumann Crag 78°24'S, 161°05'E
A rock crag rising to 1,265 m and forming the S end of Halfway Nunatak, Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1994 after Christopher C. Baumann, USGS cartographer; member of the satellite surveying team at South Pole Station, winter party 1984; leader of the USGS mapping control field team on Seymour Island, summer season, 1992-93.

Baume, Mount 54°39'5, 36°13'W
Mountain, 1,910 m, rising midway along the N flank of Novosilski Glacier near the SE end of South Georgia. Surveyed by the SGS in the period 1951-57 and named for Louis C. Baume, a member of the SGS in 1955-56.

Bauprés Rocks 64°54'S, 63°37'W
Two rocks lying in the middle of the southern entrance to Peltier Channel, in the Palmer Archipelago. First charted by the FrAE under Charcot, 1903-05. The descriptive name "Rocas Bauprés" (bowsprit rocks) was used on Argentine government charts as early as 1952; when viewed from a distance the feature is reported to resemble the bowsprit of a ship. Not: Advent Island.

Bautaen Peak 71°58'S, 25°57'E
Peak, 2,240 m, on the NE side of Mount Bergersen in the Sør Rondane Mountains. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers in 1957 from air photos taken by USN OpHjp, 1946-47, and named Bautaen (the monolith).

Bawden Ice Rise 66°59'S, 60°50'W
An ice rise, 8 mi long and 2 mi wide, near the edge of Larsen Ice Shelf, 41 mi ESE of Cape Alexander, Graham Land. The feature, which may consist of more than one ice rise, was mapped on a BAS radio echo sounding flight from Adelaide Island in February 1975. Named by the UK-APC in 1985 after John Bawden, with BAS from 1971; Finance Officer, 1973-78.

Baxter, Mount 74°22'S, 162°32'E
A large buttress-type mountain, 2,430 m, located just S of O’Kane Canyon where it forms a rounded projection of the E escarpment of Eisenhower Range, in Victoria Land. Discovered by the BrNÆ (1901-04) under Scott, who named it for Sir George and Lady Baxter of Dundee, supporters of the expedition.

Baxter Glacier 76°40'S, 161°51'E

Bayard Islands 64°56'S, 63°14'W
Small group of islands lying 1 mile NE of Cape Willems, off the W coast of Graham Land. Charted by the BelgAE under Gerlache, 1897-99. Named by the UK-APC in 1960 for Hippolyte Bayard (1801-87), French civil servant who independently invented a photographic process for obtaining direct positives on paper, in 1839.

Bayet Point: see Pelletan Point 65°06'S, 63°02'W

Bayet Peak 65°02'S, 63°01'W
Conspicuous peak, 1,400 m, overlooking the S shore of Briand Fjord in Flandres Bay, on the W coast of Graham Land. The SE entrance point of Briand Fjord was charted by the FrAE under Charcot, 1903-05, and named "Pointe Bayet" for Charles Bayet, Director of Instruction and member of the Commission of Scientific Work of the expedition. As air photos show no well-defined point in this position the name has been applied to this conspicuous peak.

Baye Point: see Pelletan Point 65°06'S, 63°02'W

Bayle, Cape 64°17'S, 63°10'W

Bayle, Pointe: see Bayle, Cape 64°17'S, 63°10'W
Bayliss, Mount

Bayley, Isla: see Bob Island 64°56'S, 63°26'W

Bayliss, Mount 73°32'S, 62°44'E
A relatively low mountain, extending 9 mi in an E-W direction, standing 6 mi E of Mount Menzies in the Prince Charles Mountains. Observed from ANARE aircraft in 1957 and seen in the same year by an ANARE ground party under K.B. Mather. Named by ANCA for E.P. Bayliss, Australian cartographer, who drew the map of Antarctica published in 1939 by the Property and Survey Branch, Dept. of Interior, Canberra.

Bayly Glacier 64°37'S, 61°50'W
Glacier flowing into the head of Bancroft Bay, on the W coast of Graham Land. Mapped by the FIDS from photos taken by Hunting Aerosurveys Ltd. in 1956–57. Named by the UK-APC in 1960 for Maurice B. Bayly, FIDS geologist at the Danco Island station in 1956 who, with L. Harris, pioneered the route from the Portal Point hut (on nearby Reclus Peninsula) to the plateau in February 1957.

Bayonne, Mount 68°56'S, 70°59'W

Bay Point 64°46'S, 63°26'W
Point which marks the E side of the entrance to Borgen Bay on the SE coast of Anvers Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Discovered by the BelgAE under Gerlache, 1897–99. The name appears on a chart based on a 1927 DI survey, but may reflect an earlier naming. Not: Punta Bahia.

Bazett Island 66°18'S, 67°06'W

Bazzano Island 65°11'S, 64°10'W
Small island lying off the S end of Petermann Island, between Lisboa and Boudet Islands in the Wilhelm Archipelago. Discovered and named by the FrAE, 1908–10, under Charcot.

Beach Point 59°26'S, 27°19'W
The NE tip of Thule Island, made conspicuous by a bare rock ridge and a narrow beach of boulders and pebbles, in the South Sandwich Islands. Charted and named in 1930 by DI personnel on the Discovery II who made a landing there. Not: Punta Playa.

Beacon Dome 86°08'W, 146°25'W
A large dome-like mountain (3,010 m) standing at the head of Griffith Glacier along the Watson Escarpment. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–64. So named by NZGSAE (1969–70) because the mountain is composed of a granite basement with horizontally layered rocks of the Beacon series above.

Beacon Head 67°49'S, 67°21'W
Small headland at the N side of the entrance to Lystad Bay on Horseshoe Island, off Graham Land. So named by UK-APC because a timber beacon built on the headland by Argentines was used during the survey on Horseshoe Island by the FIDS in 1955–57. Not: Punta Balza.

Beacon Heights 77°50'S, 160°50'E
A small cluster of peaks between Beacon Valley and Arena Valley in the Prince Charles Mountains, Victoria Land, rising to 2,345 m in West Beacon, and also including East Beacon and South Beacon. Named by Hartley J. Ferrar, geologist with the BrNAE (1901–04), after the beacon sandstone which caps these heights.

Beacon Hill 68°04'S, 66°23'W
An ice-covered, dome-shaped hill (1,810 m) which rises 120 m above the surrounding plateau ice surface, situated 2.5 mi NE of McLeod Hill in central Antarctic Peninsula. The hill surmounts the divide between Northeast Glacier and Bills Gulch. Surveyed and named by the USAS, 1939–41; the hill may have been the site of a beacon at that time. The USAS operated a plateau weather station close southwestward (68°07'S, 66°30'W) of the hill throughout November and December 1940.

Beacon Valley 77°49'S, 160°39'E

Beaglehole Glacier 66°33'S, 64°07'W

Beagle Island 63°25'S, 54°40'W
Island lying NE of Darwin Island in the Danger Islands off the E end of Joinville Island. Named by the UK-APC in 1963 after HMS Beagle (Captain Fitzroy), due to its proximity to Darwin Island. Not: Isla Sarandi.

Beagle Peak 69°37'S, 71°36'W

Beak Island 63°37'S, 57°18'W
Arc-shaped island, 4 mi long and 360 m high, lying 0.5 mi NE of Eagle Island in the NE part of Prince Gustav Channel. Probably first seen in 1902–03 by members of the SwedAE under Norden­skjöld. The FIDS surveyed Beak Island in 1945 and so named it because of its shape and relative position to nearby Tail and Eagle Islands. Not: Isla Pico.

Beakley Glacier 73°51'S, 119°50'W

Beale, Cape 66°35'S, 162°45'E
A steep bluff along the SE side of Borradaile Island in the Balleny Islands. The Balleny Islands were discovered by John Balleny in 1839. Cape Beale is named for W. Beale, one of the merchants
who joined with Charles Enderby in sending out the Balleny expedition.

**Beaufort, Mount:** 76°56'S, 166°56'E
A snow-free peak, 1,980 m, located 30 mi NE of Mount Tyree, between Patton and Cornwall Glaciers, in the Heritage Range. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1956–66. Named by US-ACAN for Capt. Leland S. Beardskin, USAF, who participated in establishing the IGY South Pole Station in the 1956–57 season.

**Beaufoy Ridge**

A conspicuous black ridge, rising to 650 m at its NW end, standing at the W side of Sunshine Glacier and close N of Iceberg Bay on the S coast of Coronation Island, in the South Orkney Islands. Named by the FIDS following their survey in 1948–49. On Dec. 12, 1821, the cutter Beaufoy under Michael McLeod sailed to a position at least 60 mi W of the South Orkney Islands, where a chart annotation indicates that land was sighted, possibly Coronation Island.

**Beaufoy, Mount:** see Foster, Mount 63°00'S, 62°33'W

**Beaufort Island**

An island in the Ross Sea, the northernmost feature of the Ross Archipelago, lying 12 mi N of Cape Bird, Ross Island. Discovered and named in 1841 by Ross for Capt. Francis Beaufort, RN, Hydrographer to the Admiralty.

**Beaufort Peak** 79°48'S, 81°00'W

**Beaudoin, Mount:** see Foster, Mount 63°00'S, 62°33'W

**Beaudoin Peak** 79°48'S, 81°00'W

**Beaufoy Ridge** 60°38'S, 45°33'W
A conspicuous black ridge, rising to 650 m at its NW end, standing at the W side of Sunshine Glacier and close N of Iceberg Bay on the S coast of Coronation Island, in the South Orkney Islands. Named by the FIDS following their survey in 1948–49. On Dec. 12, 1821, the cutter Beaufoy under Michael McLeod sailed to a position at least 60 mi W of the South Orkney Islands, where a chart annotation indicates that land was sighted, possibly Coronation Island.

**Beaufort, Mount:** see Foster, Mount 63°00'S, 62°33'W
Beaver Bay  81°31'S, 161°22'E
An ice-filled reentrant on the W side of the Ross Ice Shelf between Young Head and Harris Point, into which Dickey Glacier flows. Discovered by the BrNAE (1901-04) and named for Admiral Sir Lewis Beaumont, RN, Arctic explorer who took special interest in this expedition.

Beaver Glacier  72°02'S, 62°00'W
Broad glacier flowing in a NE direction to the SW part of Hilton Inlet, on the E coast of Palmer Land. The USAS discovered and photographed it from the air in 1940. It was resighted in 1947 by the RARE under Ronne, who named it for the city of Beaumont, Texas, in recognition of the public support given his expedition by this city and the Tejas Chapter of the Daughters of the Republic of Texas, at Beaumont. Not: Tejas Glacier.

Beaumont Hill  64°01'S, 61°59'W

Beaumont Island  68°12'S, 66°57'W
Low, rocky island in Neny Bay, about 0.4 mi from the mouth of Centurion Glacier, off the W coast of Graham Land. The island was presumably first sighted in 1936 by the BGLE, and was roughly charted by them and by the USAS, 1939-41. It was surveyed in 1946 by the FIDS, who named it for the Port of Beaumont, Texas, ship of the RARE under Ronne, which wintered nearby in Back Bay during 1947.

Beaumont Skerries  64°46'S, 64°19'W

Beaupré Cove  64°42'S, 62°22'W
Cove 1 mi wide lying immediately NW of Piccard Cove in Wilhelmina Bay, along the W coast of Graham Land. First charted by the BelgAE under Gerlache, 1897-99. Named by the UK-APC in 1960 for Charles-François Beaupré-Beaupré (1766-1854), French hydrographer who, in 1825, prepared survey instructions for the officers of the Astrolabe and Zélée, laying down for the first time principles for making measurements from landscape drawings.

Beaver Glacier  67°02'S, 50°40'E
Glacier about 15 mi long and 4 mi wide, flowing W into Amundsen Bay between Auster Glacier and Mount Gleadowell. Visited by an ANARE party on Oct. 28, 1956. Named after the Beaver aircraft used by ANARE in coastal exploration.

Beaver Glacier  83°24'S, 169°30'E
A glacier, 15 mi long, draining the coastal mountains of Queen Alexandra Range just NW of Mount Fox and entering Ross Ice Shelf at McCann Point. Named by the NZGSAE (1959-60) after the Beaver aircraft City of Auckland, which crashed in this area in January 1960.

Beaver Island  67°07'S, 50°47'E
Island 2 mi long and 1 mi wide, on the S flank of Beaver Glacier in Amundsen Bay. First visited in 1956 by an ANARE party led by P.W. Crohn, and so named because of its proximity to Beaver Glacier.

Beaver Lake  70°48'S, 68°20'E
A lake of smooth ice, 7 mi long and 5 mi wide, enclosed on the S and E by Flagstone Bench and Jetty Peninsula. The lake is situated at the S end of an area of rough ice (a stagnant glacier), 17 mi ESE of Aramis Range, Prince Charles Mountains. Discovered by ANARE personnel in 1956. An ANARE camp was established in the vicinity in September 1957 and the lake was used extensively as a landing area by Beaver aircraft.

Beaver Rocks  63°40'S, 59°21'W
A group of rocks lying 2 mi offshore at a point midway between Notter Point and Cape Kjellman, Trinity Peninsula. Named by UK-APC after a type of aircraft used by the British Antarctic Survey.

Beazley, Mount  85°51'S, 142°51'W

Beche Blade  80°43'S, 24°19'W
A sharp-crested ridge rising to 1,600 m between Murchison Cirque and Arkell Cirque on the S side of Read Mountains, Shackleton Range. Photographed from the air by the U.S. Navy, 1967, and surveyed by BAS, 1968-71. In association with the names of geologists grouped in this area, named in 1971 by the UK-APC after Sir Henry Thomas de la Beche (1796-1855), English geologist, first Director-General, Geological Survey of Great Britain (later Institute of Geological Sciences), 1835-55.

Béchervaise, Mount  70°11'S, 64°48'E
A great massif of brown rock, 2,360 m, standing 1 mi E of Mount Lacey in the Athos Range, Prince Charles Mountains. It has a sheer N face and is bare except for an icecap on the flat summit. First visited in November 1955 by an ANARE party led by John M. Béchervaise, officer in charge at Mawson Station in 1955, for whom it is named.

Béchervaise Island  67°35'S, 62°49'E
Largest of the Flat Islands in Holme Bay, Mac. Robertson Land. It is one of several plotted as a part of "Flatoy" (flat island) by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936-37. Found to be a separate island by Sir Henry Thomas de la Beche (1796-1855), English geologist, first Director-General, Geological Survey of Great Britain (later Institute of Geological Sciences), 1835-55.

Beck, Cape  78°18'S, 166°16'E
A rounded, bare rock cape that forms the S end of Black Island in the Ross Archipelago. Named by NZGSAE, 1958-59, for Mr. A.C. Beck, the leader of the sub-party of the expedition which explored the island. Beck examined the NE coastline and visited this cape.

Beck, Mount  71°02'S, 67°01'E
A partly snow-covered mountain 2 mi SW of Taylor Platform in the Prince Charles Mountains. Plotted from ANARE air photos...

**Beck, Mount:** see Beck Peak 86°05'S, 158°58'W

**Becker, Mount** 75°06'S, 72°02'W
A prominent mountain 1 mi NE of Mount Boyer, in the Merrick Mountains, Ellsworth Land. These mountains were discovered from the air and photographed by the RARE, 1947-48, under Finn Ronne. The mountain was named by Ronne for Ralph A. Becker, legal counsel who assisted in the formation of RARE and in obtaining financial support for the expedition.

**Beckett Nunatak** 76°02'S, 160°11'E

**Beckmann Fjord:** see Beckmann Fjord 54°03'S, 37°12'W

**Beckman Fjord** 54°03'S, 37°12'W
Small bay immediately E of Bellingshausen Point, on the E side of the Bay of Isles, South Georgia. Charted in 1912-13 by Robert Cushman Murphy, American naturalist aboard the brig *Daisy*, who named it for Captain Beckmann, master gunner of the whaler *Don Ernesto*, who lost his life in a whaling accident in December 1912. Not: Beckman Fjord.

**Beck Peak** 86°05'S, 158°58'W
A peak, 2,650 m, on the E flank of Amundsen Glacier, standing 2 mi NW of Mount Stubberud on the ridge descending from northern Nilsen Plateau, Queen Maud Mountains. This peak appears to have been first mapped from air and ground photos taken by the ByrdAE, 1928-30. It was mapped in greater detail by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1960-64. Named by US-ACAN for A. Beck, a crew member on the *Fram* on Amundsen’s Norwegian expedition of 1910-12. This naming preserves the spirit of Amundsen’s 1911 commemoration of “Mount A. Beck,” a name applied for an unidentifiable mountain in the general area. Not: Mount A. Beck, Mount Beck.

**Beddie, Mount** 64°29'S, 62°43'W
A rounded, snow-covered mountain rising to 435 m on Hulot Peninsula in the SW end of Brabant Island, Palmer Archipelago. The mountain was charted and named by the FrAE, 1903-05, led by Jean B. Charcot.

**Bedford Island** 66°28'S, 67°09'W
Island about 1 mi long, lying at the S end of Barcroft Islands in the Biscoe Islands. Mapped from air photos taken by FIDASE (1956-57). Named by UK-APC for Thomas Bedford, English physicist who has specialized on the measurement of the physical environment of man.

**Bednarz Cove** 66°21'S, 110°32'E

**Beehive Hill** 68°16'S, 66°10'W
Ice-covered hill which rises to 2,030 m and projects 610 m above the surrounding ice sheet, situated on the plateau of Graham Land 10 mi E of the head of Neny Fjord and close N of the head of Wyatt Glacier. First surveyed in 1940 by the USAS, on whose field charts the hill is labeled “Sphinx.” Resurveyed in 1946 by the FIDS who gave the present name because of the hill’s resemblance to a wicker beehive. Not: Cerro Lanudo, Sphinx.

**Beehive Mountain** 77°39'S, 160°34'E
A mountain 5 mi N of Finger Mountain, standing at the N margin and near the head of Taylor Glacier, in Victoria Land. Named by the BrNaE (1901-04), possibly at the suggestion of Armitage who discovered it.

**Beehive Nunatak:** see Teall Nunatak 74°50'S, 162°33'E

**Beer Island** 66°00'S, 65°41'W
Island 1 mi long, lying immediately S of Jagged Island and 8 mi W of Prospect Point, off the W coast of Graham Land. Charted and named by the BOLE under Rymill, 1934-37. Not: Isla Caleta Carnero, Isla Caleta Cordero, Mutton Cove Island.

**Beethoven Peninsula** 71°44'S, 73°41'W
A deeply indented, ice-covered peninsula, 60 mi long in a NE-SW direction and 60 mi wide at its broadest part, forming the SW part of Alexander Island. First seen and photographed from the air in 1940 by USAS, which compiled the first rough map of SW Alexander Island. Resighted and photographed from the air by RARE, 1947-48, and remapped from RARE photos by Searle of FIDS in 1960. Named by UK-APC after Ludwig van Beethoven (1770-1827), German composer.

**Beetle Spur** 84°10'S, 172°00'E
A rock spur 2 mi N of Mount Patrick in Commonwealth Range. It descends from a small summit peak on the range to the E side of Beardmore Glacier. Probably first seen by Shackleton’s Southern Party in 1908. The name is descriptive of the appearance of the spur when viewed from the west. Name suggested by John Gunner of the Ohio State University Geological Expedition, 1969-70, who collected geological samples at the spur.

**Begg Point** 54°03'S, 37°59'W
Point forming the NE side of the entrance to Johan Harbor, on the S coast and near the W end of South Georgia. Surveyed by the SGS, 1956-57. Named by the UK-APC for Capt. Sinclair Begg, Master of the whaling transport *Coronda*, 1933-40; Master of the Southern Opal, 1945-46; Manager on Southern Harvester, 1946-47; and Manager of the South Georgia Whaling Co. station at Leith Harbor, 1947-51.

**Behaim Peak** 68°47'S, 66°43'W
A conspicuous pyramid-shaped rock peak (1,150 m) at the S extremity of the mountains separating Meridian Glacier and Doggo Defile, on the W side of Antarctic Peninsula. Photographed from the air by RARE in Nov. 1947, and surveyed from the ground by FIDS in Dec. 1958. Named by UK-APC after Martin Behaim (1459-1506), German cosmographer and navigator who was credited with the first adoption of the astronomer’s astrolabe for navigation at sea, in 1480.

**Behling, Mount** 85°40'S, 161°04'W
An ice-covered, flat-topped mountain, 2,190 m, standing between the Steagall and Whitney Glaciers and 5 mi N of Mount Ellsworth.
Behrendt Mountains

A group of mountains, 20 mi long, aligned in the form of a horseshoe with the opening to the SW, standing 7 mi SW of Merrick Mountains in Ellsworth Land. Discovered and photographed from the air by the RARE, 1947-48, under Finn Ronne. Named by US-ACAN for John C. Behrendt, traverse seismologist at Ellsworth Station in 1957. Behrendt led the Antarctic Peninsula Traverse party to these mountains, summer 1961-62, and carried out investigations in Marie Byrd Land and the Pensacola Mountains in 1963-64 and 1965-66.

Behrendt Mountains 75°20'S, 72°30'W

A large group of mountains aligned in the form of a horseshoe with the opening to the SW, standing 7 mi SW of Merrick Mountains in Ellsworth Land. Discovered and photographed from the air by the RARE, 1947-48, under Finn Ronne. Named by US-ACAN for John C. Behrendt, traverse seismologist at Ellsworth Station in 1957. Behrendt led the Antarctic Peninsula Traverse party to these mountains, summer 1961-62, and carried out investigations in Marie Byrd Land and the Pensacola Mountains in 1963-64 and 1965-66.

Behrendt Mountains 72°55'S, 168°05'E

A large group of mountains aligned in the form of a horseshoe with the opening to the SW, standing 7 mi SW of Merrick Mountains in Ellsworth Land. Discovered and photographed from the air by the RARE, 1947-48, under Finn Ronne. Named by US-ACAN for John C. Behrendt, traverse seismologist at Ellsworth Station in 1957. Behrendt led the Antarctic Peninsula Traverse party to these mountains, summer 1961-62, and carried out investigations in Marie Byrd Land and the Pensacola Mountains in 1963-64 and 1965-66.

Behrendt Mountains 65°23'S, 31°15'E

A large group of mountains aligned in the form of a horseshoe with the opening to the SW, standing 7 mi SW of Merrick Mountains in Ellsworth Land. Discovered and photographed from the air by the RARE, 1947-48, under Finn Ronne. Named by US-ACAN for John C. Behrendt, traverse seismologist at Ellsworth Station in 1957. Behrendt led the Antarctic Peninsula Traverse party to these mountains, summer 1961-62, and carried out investigations in Marie Byrd Land and the Pensacola Mountains in 1963-64 and 1965-66.

Belgica Islands


Belgica, Detroit de la: see Gerlache Strait 64°30'S, 62°20'W

Belgica, Monts: see Belgica Mountains 72°35'S, 31°15'E

Belgica Glacier 65°23'S, 63°50'W

A large valley glacier, 10 mi long, flowing into Trooz Glacier to the E of Lancaster Hill, on the W coast of Graham Land. First charted by the BGLE under Rymill, 1934-37. Named by the UK-APC in 1959 after the ship Belgica, the ship of the BelgAE under Gerlache which explored this area in 1897-99.

Belgica Mountains 72°35'S, 31°15'E

An isolated chain of mountains c. 10 mi long, standing 60 mi ESE of the Sor Rondane Mountains in Queen Maud Land. Discovered by the BelgAE, 1957-58, under G. de Gerlache, and named after the ship Belgica, commanded by his father, Lt. Adrien de Gerlache, leader of the BelgAE, 1897-99. Not: Monts Belgica.

Belgica Sea: see Bellingshausen Sea 71°00'S, 85°00'W

Belgica Subglacial Highlands 76°30'S, 129°00'E

A large group of subglacial highlands to the SE of Dome Charlie in Wilkes Land, running N-S and separating Peacock Subglacial Trench and Adventure Subglacial Trench from Wilkes Subglacial Basin. The feature was delineated by the SPRI-NSF-TUD airborne radio echo sounding program, 1967-79, and named after the ship Belgica, the ship of the Belgian Antarctic Expedition, 1897-99 (Lt. Adrien de Gerlache).

Belgrano, Isla: see Adelaide Island 67°15'S, 68°30'W

Belinda, Mount 58°25'S, 26°23'W

A large mountain, 1,370 m, which marks the summit of Montagu Island in the South Sandwich Islands. Probably first sighted by a British expedition under Cook in 1775, and accurately sketched in 1819 by a Russian expedition under Bellingshausen. Named by DI personnel on the Discovery II following their survey in 1930, for Belinda Kemp, daughter of Stanley W. Kemp, Dir. of Research of the Discovery Committee, 1924-36.

Belknap Nunatak 72°26'S, 97°45'W

Bell, Mount  84°04'S, 167°30'E
A bluff-type mountain, 4,305 m, forming a part of the NE edge of Grindley Plateau, 6 mi SE of Mount Mackellar in Queen Alexander Range. Named by the BrAE (1907-09) for William Bell, a relative of Shackleton and supporter of the expedition.

Bell Bay  67°11'S, 58°25'E
Bay situated between Mount Saint Michael and the Kring Islands along the coast of Enderby Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936-37, and named Indrefjord (inner fjord). Renamed by ANCA for Sgt. S. Bell, RAAF, wireless fitter at Mawson Station in 1959. Not: Indrefjord.

Bell Bluff  84°04'S, 170°00'E

Bell Glacier  66°42'S, 124°54'E

Bellingshausen, Mount: see Bellingshausen, Mount 75°07'S, 162°06'E

Bellingshausen, Sea: see Bellingshausen Sea 71°00'S, 85°00'E

Bellingshausen Island  59°25'S, 27°03'W
Easternmost island of Southern Thule, in the South Sandwich Islands. Probably sighted by a British expedition under Cook in 1775. The island was described by Bellingshausen, whose Russian expedition visited the area in 1819-21. Not: Mount Bellingshausen.

Bellingshausen Point  54°03'S, 37°14'W
Point marking the E side of the entrance to Sea Leopard Fjord in the Bay of Isles, South Georgia. Charted in 1912-13 by Robert Cushman Murphy, American naturalist aboard the brig Daisy, who named it for Admiral Thaddeus Bellingshausen.

Bellingshausen Sea  71°00'S, 85°00'E
Marginal sea off the coast of Antarctica between Alexander Island and Thurston Island. Named for Admiral Thaddeus Bellingshausen. Not: Belgica Sea, Bellingshausen Sea.

Bell Island: see Guesalaga Island 64°16'S, 61°59'W

Bellows, Mount  84°50'S, 178°58'E
A mountain, 2,390 m, located 3 mi W of Layman Peak at the E side of Ramsey Glacier. Named by US-ACAN for Frederick A. Bellows, USN, Radioman at McMurdo Station, 1964.

Bell Peak  85°22'S, 164°14'W
A peak, 1,620 m, surmounting a SE trending spur of the Herbert Range, just SW of Sargent Glacier. The peak was probably observed by Roald Amundsen's south polar party in 1911, and was later roughly mapped by the ByrdAE, 1928-30. Named by US-ACAN for G. Grant Bell who studied cosmic rays at McMurdo Station, winter party 1962.

Bell Point  62°07'S, 58°53'W
Rocky point lying 6 mi SW of Stigant Point near the W end of King George Island, in the South Shetland Islands. Charted and named Rocky Point by DI personnel on the Discovery II in 1935. In order to avoid duplication, the name was rejected by the UK-APC in 1960 and a new one substitituted. Bell Point is named for Dennis R. Bell (1934-59), FIDS meteorological assistant at Admiralty Bay from 1958 to July 26, 1959, when he lost his life in a crevasse. Not: Punta Rocasa, Rocky Point.

Bell Rock  71°35'S, 66°26'W

Bellue, Cape  66°18'S, 65°53'W
Cape which forms the N side of the entrance to Darbel Bay, on the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered by the FrAE, 1908-10, under Charcot, and named by him for Admiral Bellue, Superintendent of the Dockyard at Cherbourg, France.

Bellum Valley  79°54'S, 155°15'E
A small valley E of Banna Ridge in the NW part of Britannia Range. The valley entrance is adjacent to the head of Hatherton Glacier. Named in association with Britannia by a University of Waikato (N.Z.) geological party, 1978-79, led by M.J. Selby. Bellum is a historical placename formerly used in Roman Britain.

Bell Valley  79°51'S, 82°00'W
A small, mainly ice-free valley lying S of Urban Point in the Enterprise Hills, Heritage Range. Named by the University of Minnesota geological party after the Bell helicopters used by the party in the exploration of the area in 1963-64.

Belolikov, Mount  70°29'S, 162°07'E
Mountain (1,120 m) along the W wall of Gannutz Glacier, about 8 mi WNW of Mount Bruce, in the Bowers Mountains. Photographed from the air by USN OpHjp, 1946-47. Surveyed by SovAE in 1958 and named after Soviet meteorologist A.M. Belolikov, who perished in a fire at Mirnyy Station on Aug. 3, 1960.

Belousov Point  69°51'S, 160°20'E
An ice-covered point forming the S tip of Anderson Peninsula, located just N of the terminus of Suvorov Glacier. The point was mapped by the SovAE of 1958 and named for the Soviet polar captain Mikhail P. Belousov, 1904-46.
Belsham, Cape

Belsham, Cape 61°05'S, 54°53'W
Prominent cape 0.5 mi W of Point Wild on the N coast of Elephant Island, South Shetland Islands. The name dates back to about 1822 and is well established in international usage.

Belyy, Ostrov: see White Island 66°44'S, 48°35'E

Bender Mountains 85°31'S, 140°12'W

Beney Nunataks:
Member of the Royal Society IGY Expedition at Shackleton photographed from the air by USN in 1967 and surveyed by BAS, the largest of the La Grange Nunataks, rising to 1,000 m in the N Traverse of 1959. Named by US-ACAN for Norman S. Benes, the E side of Queen Elizabeth Range. Named by US-ACAN for USARP meteorologist at Byrd Station, 1961.


Benedy Head 64°46'S, 62°42'W
Steep-sided headland, 700 m, forming the N side of the entrance to Andvord Bay, on the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered by the BelgAE, 1897–99, and named after Prof. Edouard Van Beneden, president of the Belgica Commission and author of several of the zoological reports of the expedition. Not: Cape Van Beneden, Punta Cophue.

Benedict Peak 75°17'S, 110°32'W

Benedict Point 66°09'S, 66°36'W

Benes Peak 76°02'S, 124°07'W
A peak (2,450 m) that is almost entirely snow covered, situated along the Usas Escarpment, 4 mi E of Mount Aldaz, in Marie Byrd Land. Surveyed by USGS on the Executive Committee Range Traverse of 1959. Named by US-ACAN for Norman S. Benes, USARP meteorologist at Byrd Station, 1961.

Beney, Mount 80°16'S, 27°45'W
The largest of the La Grange Nunataks, rising to 1,000 m in the N part of Shackleton Range. Roughly mapped by CTAE in 1957; photographed from the air by USN in 1967 and surveyed by BAS, 1968–71. Named by UK-APC for Sgt. Ivor C. Beney, RE, member of the Royal Society IGY Expedition at Shackleton station in 1957, who assisted with preparations for the CTAE, 1955–58.

Beney Nunataks: see La Grange Nunataks 80°18'S, 27°50'W

Bengaard Peak 83°19'S, 163°29'E
Prominent rock peak, 2,110 m, located 6 mi S of Fazekas Hills, on the E side of Queen Elizabeth Range. Named by US-ACAN for Hans J. Bengaard, USARP ionospheric scientist at Little America V, 1957.

Benighted Pass 72°30'S, 166°15'E
A snow pass between Mount Watt and Mount Roy in the Barker Range of the Victory Mountains, Victoria Land. The name was suggested by New Zealand geologist M.G. Laird and derives from the forced lay-over of his field party in an emergency tent due to bad weather on the pass during 1981–82.

Benjamin, Mount 85°48'S, 160°06'W
A prominent mountain, 1,750 m, rising sharply at the W side of Amundsen Glacier, 5 mi SE of Mount Ellsworth, in the Queen Maud Mountains. First seen and mapped by the ByrdAE, 1928–30. Named by US-ACAN for Benjamin F. Smith, meteorologist with the McMurdo Station winter party, 1963.

Benkert, Mount 73°38'S, 76°40'W

Benlein Point 66°29'S, 110°29'E

Bennet, Cape: see Bennett, Cape 60°37'S, 45°13'W

Bennett, Mount 60°37'S, 45°13'W

Bennett, Mount 84°49'S, 178°55'W
A prominent mountain (3,090 m) about 3 mi E of Mount Boyd, surmounting the W part of Anderson Heights, Queen Maud Mountains. Discovered by the USAS (1939–41), and surveyed by the U.S. Ross Ice Shelf Traverse Party (1957–58) led by A.P. Crary. Named by Crary for Hugh Bennett, seismologist with the party.

Bennet, Cape: see Stor Hánakken Mountain 66°32'S, 53°38'E

Bennett Bluff 75°10'S, 134°30'W
A bluff (810 m) between the upper reaches of Venzke Glacier and Berry Glacier, 7 mi SSW of Perry Range, in Marie Byrd Land. The bluff has prominent rock exposures on the W wall and was first observed and photographed from aircraft of the USAS on Dec. 18, 1940. Mapped in detail by USGS, 1959–65. Named by US-ACAN for Clarence E. Bennett, USN, Aviation Electronics Technician with Squadron VX-6 and a member of the McMurdo Station winter party, 1963.

Bennett Dome 71°48'S, 73°03'W
A rounded snow-covered peninsula on the S side of Beethoven Peninsula, Alexander Island, rising to c. 460 m between Weber Inlet and Boccherini Inlet. Photographed from the air by RARE in 1947 and roughly mapped from the photographs by D. Searle of FIDS in 1960. Mapped definitively by USGS from U.S. Navy aerial photographs taken 1967–68 and from Landsat imagery taken...
A mainly ice-free mountain (1,965 m) standing 1.5 mi SE of Terra Professor Emeritus of Botany; seasonal visits to Antarctica in Cotta Mountain in Quartermain Mountains, Victoria Land. Named Benninghoff, Mount Pole Station, winter party 1973.


A high, nearly flat, snow-free mesa of dark rock, about 5 mi long and 2.5 mi wide, located immediately E of Mount Black, on the W side of Shackleton Glacier. Discovered and photographed by USN OpHjp (1946–47), on the flights of Feb. 16, 1947, and named by US-ACAN for Floyd Bennett, copilot on the Byrd North Pole Flight of May 1926.

The deep snow saddle between Mount Waesche and Mount Sidley, in the Executive Committee Range, Marie Byrd Land. Named by US-ACAN for Gerard A. Bennett, Traverse Specialist at Byrd Station, a member of the Executive Committee Range Traverse (Feb. 1959) and Marie Byrd Land Traverse (1959–60) that carried out surveys in this area.


A small group of rocks which extend up to 0.25 mi westward from Norvegia Point, Bouvetøya. Charted and named in December 1927 by a Norwegian expedition in the Norvegia under Capt. Harald Hornsvedt. Not: Bennskjaer.

Benn Skerries: see Benn Skerries 54°27'S, 3°20'E

Benoit Peak 72°06'S, 163°40'E

Benson, Mount 78°37'S, 84°27'W

Benson Glacier 76°49'S, 162°12'E
A glacier c. 12 mi long, draining the E part of Flight Deck Névé and continuing E between the Fry and Mackay Glaciers into the N part of Granite Harbor where it forms a floating tongue. Mapped in 1957 by the N.Z. Northern Survey Party of the CTAE (1956–58), and indicated as a somewhat longer glacier including the present Midship Glacier (q.v.). Named by the party after W.N. Benson, formerly professor of geology at the University of Otago, N.Z., whose publications include a major contribution to the petrology of Victoria Land.

Benson Hills 70°28’S, 62°17’W

Benson Knob 75°45’S, 159°17’E

Benson Point 62°39’S, 61°18’W
Point forming the SW end of Rugged Island, in the South Shetland Islands. Named by the UK-APC in 1958 for Elof Benson, first mate and keeper of the logbook of the American brig Hersilia from Stonington, who visited the South Shetland Islands in 1819–20 and 1820–21.
Benson Ridge  82°46'S, 164°48'E
Rugged ridge between Robb and Bonedose Glaciers, standing 5
mi W of the N end of the Holland Range. Mapped by the USGS
from tellurometer surveys and Navy air photos, 1960–62. Named
by the US-ACAN for Carl S. Benson, USARP glaciologist at

Bent, Mount: see Beck, Mount  71°02'S, 67°01'E
Benten Island  69°01'S, 39°13'E
Small island lying 5 mi W of Ongulikalven Island in the E part of
Lützow-Holm Bay. Mapped from surveys and air photos by
JARE, 1957–62, and named Benten-shima (goddess of fortune
island).

Bentley, Mount  78°07'S, 86°14'W
Mountain (4,245 m) standing 2 mi N of Mount Anderson in the
main western ridge of the Sentinel Range, Ellsworth Mountains.
Discovered by the Marie Byrd Land Traverse party, 1957–58,
and named for Dr. Charles R. Bentley, leader of the traverse party
and chief traverse seismologist at Byrd Station, 1957–59.

Bentley Crag  67°17'S, 66°53'W
A rock crag rising to c. 1,000 m N of Seue Peaks on Arrowsmith
Peninsula in Graham Land. Mapped by FIDS from surveys and
air photos, 1956–59. Named by UK-APC after Wilson A. Bentley
(1865–1931), American meteorologist and specialist in micropho-
tography of snow and ice crystals; joint author with W.J. Hum­
phreys of Snow Crystals, New York, 1931.

Bentley Subglacial Trench  80°00'S, 105°00'W
A major subglacial trench of West Antarctica which lies S of Byrd
Subglacial Basin and is separated from it by a ridge except for a
juncture of the two features near their E termination. From that
juncture near Ellsworth Mountains, the trench extends WSW
along the N side of Ellsworth Subglacial Highlands to c. 81°S,
120°W. A maximum depth of −2,540 m is reported in the W part
of the trench. Named by US-ACAN in 1961 for Charles R. Bentley,
chief traverse seismologist at Byrd Station, 1957–59; leader of the
1957–58 seismic traverse that determined the existence of this
trench and recorded its depth. This amended
description follows further subglacial delineation by the SPRI-
NSF-TUD airborne radio echo sounding program, 1967–79.

Benton Island  77°04'S, 147°53'W
An ice-covered island about 4 mi long, lying 5 mi NW of Nolan
Island in Marshall Archipelago. Mapped by USGS from surveys
William T. Benton, BM1, USN, Boatswain’s Mate aboard USS
Glacier along this coast, 1961–62.

Benz Pass  63°41'S, 58°22'W
A narrow pass between the S cliffs of Louis Philippe Plateau and
a rock nunatak 2 mi NE of the head of Russell East Glacier, Trinity
Peninsula. Mapped from surveys by FIDS (1960–61). Named by
UK-APC for Karl Benz (1844–1929), German engineer who
constructed the first practical gasoline motor car, in 1885. Not:
Paso Capitán Farrel, Paso Farrel.

Beowulf, Mount  77°38'S, 161°48'E
A peak rising to c. 2,100 m at the SE side of Mime Glacier in the
Asgard Range, Victoria Land. Mapped by the USGS in 1962 from
U.S. Navy aerial photographs taken 1947–59. Named by the
NZ-APC in 1983 after the hero of the Old English epic poem.
Berg Ice Stream  73°42'S, 78°20'W

Bergin, Mount  67°42'S, 48°55'E

Berg Mountains  69°13'S, 156°04'E

Berg Peak  71°32'S, 161°47'E

Bering Nunatak  74°55'S, 71°18'W
A nunatak lying ESE of Mount Carrara in the Sky-Hi Nunataks of Ellsworth Land. Named by US-ACAN after Edgar A. Bering, physicist, University of Houston, TX, who carried out upper atmosphere research at Siple Station in 1980–81.

Berkley Island  66°13'S, 110°39'E
Island, 0.5 mi long, which marks the NE end of the Swain Islands. First mapped from air photos taken by USN OpHjp, 1946–47, and included in a survey of Swain Islands in 1957 by Wilkes Station personnel under C.R. Eklund. Named by Eklund for Richard J. Berkley, geomagnetician with the US-IGY wintering party of 1957 at Wilkes Station.

Berkner Ice Rise: see Berkner Island  79°30'W, 47°30'W

Berkner Island  79°30'S, 47°30'W
A high and completely ice-covered island about 200 mi long and 85 mi wide. This large feature rises to 975 m and separates Ronne Ice Shelf from Fildchen Ice Shelf. Discovered by members of the US-IGY party at Ellsworth Station, under the leadership of Capt. Finn Ronne, USNR, during the 1957–58 season. Named by US-ACAN for American physicist Lloyd V. Berkner, engineer with the Byrd Antarctic Expedition, 1928–30. Not: Berkner Ice Rise, Hubley Island.

Berlin, Mount  76°03'S, 135°52'W
Prominent, conical mountain, 3,500 m, standing 10 mi W of Mount Moulton at the W end of the Flood Range in Marie Byrd Land. Discovered by the ByrdAE on flights to the NE and E of Little America in November–December 1934. Named “Mount Hal Flood” by Byrd, but the name Flood is now applied to the entire mountain range of which this is a part. Named by the US-SCAN for Leonard M. Berlin, leader of the USAS party which sledged to this mountain in December 1940. Not: Mount Hal Flood.

Berlioz Point  72°12'S, 74°06'W
Snow-covered point on the S side of Beethoven Peninsula, Alexander Island, marking the NW entrance point to the embayment occupied by Bach Ice Shelf. The S part of Alexander Island was first roughly mapped by the USAS in 1940, but this point was not clearly identified. It was mapped from air photos obtained by the RARE, 1947–48, by Searle of the FIDS in 1960. Named by UK-APC after Hector Berlioz (1803–69), French composer.

Bermel Escarpment  85°17'S, 89°30'W
A snow and rock escarpment, 15 mi long, extending from the base of Ford Massif to King Peak, in the Thiel Mountains. The escarpment drops 300 to 400 m from the polar plateau to the ice surface N of these mountains. Named by US-ACAN after Peter F. Bermel, cartographer, USGS (Bermel Peninsula, q.v.); co-leader (with Arthur B. Ford) of the USGS Thiel Mountains party which surveyed the mountains in 1960–61; leader of USGS Topo East and Topo West, 1962–63, in which geodetic control was extended from the area of Cape Hallett to the Wilson Hills (Topo West), and from the foot of Beardmore Glacier through the Horlick Mountains (Topo East).

Bermel Peninsula  68°27'S, 65°22'W
A rugged, mountainous peninsula, c. 15 mi long and 7 mi wide, between Solberg Inlet and Mobiloil Inlet on the Bowman Coast, Graham Land. The feature rises to 1,670 m in Bowditch Crests and includes Yule Peak, Mount Wilson, Campbell Crest, Vestconte Point, Wilson Pass, Rock Pile Peaks, Miyoda Cliff, and Rock Pile Point. The peninsula lies along the route explored and photographed from the air by Sir Hubert Wilkins, 1928, and Lincoln Ellsworth, 1935, and was first mapped from the Ellsworth photographs by W.L.G. Joerg in 1937. The USAS explored this area from the ground, 1939–41, roughly positioning the peninsula. The USAS also photographed the feature from the air in 1940, referring to it as “The Rock Pile” or “Rock Pile Point” from the appearance as a jumbled mass of peaks. The USBSGN approved the name Rock Pile Point for the peninsula in 1947, but the decision was subsequently vacated. Although Rock Pile Peaks (q.v.) was approved for eastern summits and Rock Pile Point (q.v.) for the east extremity, the peninsula remained unnamed for about four decades. However, reference to a geographic feature of this magnitude is needed, and in 1993 the UK-APC recommended the peninsula be named after Peter F. Bermel (Bermel Escarpment, q.v.), cartographer, USGS, 1946–94; Assistant Director for Pro-
Bernacchi, Cape

grams, USGS; Member, U.S. Advisory Committee on Antarctic Names, 1979–94 (Chairman, 1993–94).

Bernacchi, Cape 77°29'S, 163°51'E
Rocky cape between Bernacchi Bay and New Harbor on the coast of Victoria Land. Discovered by the BrNAE, 1901–04, under Scott, and named by him for Louis C. Bernacchi, physicist with the expedition.

Bernacchi, Cape: see Bernacchi Head 76°08'S, 168°20'E

Bernacchi Bay 77°28'S, 163°27'E
Bay about 3 mi wide between Marble Point and Cape Bernacchi, on the coast of Victoria Land. Named after Cape Bernacchi by the BrAE under Scott, 1910–13.

Bernacchi Head 76°08'S, 168°20'E
A precipitous cliff forming the S extremity of Franklin Island in the Ross Sea. Named “Cape Bernacchi” by the BrAE (1898–1900) for Louis C. Bernacchi, a member of the expedition. The generic has been changed to “Head” by the US-ACAN to avoid duplication with Cape Bernacchi on the coast of Victoria Land. Not: Cape Bernacchi.

Bernal Islands 66°22'S, 66°28'W
A group of four mainly snow-covered islands and a number of rocks lying in Crystal Sound, about 10 mi E of the S end of Lavoisier Island, Biscoe Islands. Mapped from surveys by FIDS (1958–59) and air photos obtained by RARE (1947–48). Named by UK-APC for John D. Bernal, British physicist, joint author with Sir Ralph Fowler of a classic paper on the structure of ice which suggested the location of the hydrogen atoms, in 1933.

Bernard, Pointe: see Barnard Point 62°46'S, 60°21'W

Bernard Horne, Mount: see Horne, Mount 75°46'S, 71°44'W

Bernard Island 66°40'S, 140°02'E
Rocky island 0.25 mi long lying 0.05 mi E of Buffon Islands in the Géologie Archipelago. Charted in 1951 by the FrAE and named by them for Claude Bernard (1813–78), noted French physiologist. Not: Ile Claude Bernard.

Bernard Rocks 64°08'S, 62°01'W
Small group of rocks between Davis Island and Spallanzani Point, off the NE side of Brabant Island in the Palmer Archipelago. First mapped by the FrAE under Charcot, 1903–05. Photographed by Hunting Aerosurveys Ltd. in 1956–57, and mapped from these photos in 1959. Named by the UK-APC for Claude Bernard (1813–78), French physiologist who made important contributions to the understanding of digestion, function of the liver and the methods of experimental medicine.

Bernhardt Heights 80°20'S, 25°00'W
A line of heights (1,220 m), snow-covered to E but with a west-facing rock escarpment, rising E of Schimper Glacier in the Herbert Mountains, Shackleton Range. Photographed from the air by the U.S. Navy, 1967, and surveyed by BAS, 1968–71. In association with the names of glacial geologists grouped in this area, named by the UK-APC in 1971 after Reinhard Bernhardt, German geologist, who in 1832 first recognized the moraines and erratics of north Germany as evidence of a former south extension of the Arctic ice sheet.
Berteaux Island: 67°23'S, 59°39'E
Island 2.5 mi long, lying 1 mi S of Islay at the E side of William Scoresby Bay. Discovered and named in February 1936 by DI personnel on the William Scoresby. Not: Hamreneset.

Berthelot Islands 65°20'S, 64°09'W
Group of rocky islands, the largest 1 mi long, lying 1.5 mi SW of Deliverance Point, off the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered by the FrAE, 1903-05, under Charcot, and named by him for Marcelin Berthelot, prominent French chemist.

Bertil Fridin, Monte: see Fridin, Mount 64°50'S, 62°50'W

Bertodano Bay 64°15'S, 56°44'W
A bay between Bodman Point and Cape Wiman on the N side of Seymour Island. The name appears on Argentine navy charts from 1957 and recalls J. López de Bertodano, chief engineer in the Argentine corvette Uruguay during the rescue of the shipwrecked SwedAE in 1903. Not: Bahía López de Bertodano.

Bertragio Glacier 79°18'S, 160°20'E
Glacier 7 mi long, flowing from the Conway Range eastward between Cape Lankester and Hoffman Point to the Ross Ice Shelf. Mapped by the USGS from tellurometer surveys and Navy air photos, 1959-63. Named by US-ACAN for Cdr. Lloyd W. Bertoglio, USN, commander of the McMurdo Station winter party, 1960.

Bertrab Glacier 54°37'S, 35°57'W
Small glacier at the head of Gold Harbor, at the E end of South Georgia. Charted by the GerAE, 1911-12, under Filchner, and named by him for General von Bertrab, Chief Quartermaster in the German General Staff and Chief of the Land Survey, who was chairman of the expedition.

Bertrab Nunatak 77°55'S, 34°32'W
A nunatak located along the south side of Lerchenfeld Glacier and about 5 mi WSW of the Littlewood Nunataks. Discovered by the GerAE, 1911-12, under Wilhelm Filchner, who named this feature for General von Bertrab.

Bertram Glacier 70°50'S, 67°28'W
Glacier, 15 mi long and 18 mi wide at its mouth, flowing W from the Dyer Plateau of Palmer Land into George VI Sound between Wade and Gurney Points. Discovered and first surveyed in 1936 by Stephenson, Fleming and Bertram of the BGLE under Rymill. Named by the UK-APC in 1954 for George C.L. Bertram, biologist of the BGLE, 1934-37, and member of the discovery party, who in 1949 became Dir. of the Scott Polar Research Inst., Cambridge.

Bertrand Ice Piedmont 68°30'S, 67°00'W
An ice piedmont about 11 mi long and from 3 to 5 mi wide, lying between Rymill Bay and Mikkelsen Bay on the Fallières Coast of Graham Land. It is bounded on the SE side by Pavie Ridge and on the NE side by Black Thumb. Surveyed in 1936 by the BGLE under Rymill, and resurveyed in 1948-49 by the FIDS. Named by UK-APC after Kenneth J. Bertrand (1910-78), Professor of Geography, the Catholic University of America, Washington, DC. A geomorphologist and Antarctic historian, Bertrand was a member of the U.S. Advisory Committee on Antarctic Names, 1947-73; chairman, 1962-73. His Americans in Antarctica, 1775-1948, published in 1971, is the most extensive and authoritative account of American involvement in the Antarctic.
Bertrand Island: see Stanley Island 66°32'S, 63°40'W

Berwick Glacier 84°36'S, 165°45'E
A tributary glacier, 14 mi long, flowing SE between Marshall Mountains and Adams Mountains to enter Beardmore Glacier at Willey Point. Named by BrAE (1907-09) after HMS Berwick, a vessel on which Lt. Jameson B. Adams of BrAE had served. The map of the BrAE (1910-13) and some subsequent maps transpose the positions of Berwick Glacier and Swinford Glacier. The latter lies 12 mi southwestward. The original application (BrAE, 1907-09) of Berwick Glacier is the one recommended. Not: Swinford Glacier.

Besch, Mount 78°11'S, 84°43'W
Mountain (1,210 m) forming the S end of Barnes Ridge and overlooking the terminus of Ellen Glacier, on the E side of Sentinel Range, Ellsworth Mountains. First mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1957-59. Named by US-ACAN for Capt. Marvin E. Besch, USAF, who participated in establishing the IGY South Pole Station in the 1956-57 season.

Besnard Point 64°50'S, 63°29'W
Point which lies at the SE side of Port Lockroy, Wiencke Island, and marks the E side of the entrance to Alice Creek, in the Palmer Archipelago. Discovered by the FrAE, 1903-05, under Charcot, and named by him for A. Besnard, seaman on the expedition ship Français.

Bessinger Nunatak 85°05'S, 64°41'W
A mound-shaped nunatak, 1,640 m, standing at the SW end of Mackin Table, 3 mi E of Mount Tolchin, in southern Patuxent Range, Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1956-66. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. C.D. Bessinger, Jr. (MC) USN, officer in charge of South Pole Station, winter 1963.

Best, Cape 54°05'S, 36°49'W
Cape which marks the W side of the entrance to Fortuna Bay on the N coast of South Georgia. The name dates back to at least 1912 and is well established. Not: Cabo Optimo.

Best, Mount 66°49'S, 51°23'E
Mountain 1.5 mi SW of Mount Morrison, in the Tula Mountains in Enderby Land. Plotted from air photos taken from ANARE aircraft in 1956. Named by ANCA for F. Best, a member of the crew of the Discovery during the BANZARE, 1929-31.

Best Peak 54°07'S, 36°49'W
Peak, 600 m, standing SW of Illusion Point, Fortuna Bay, on the N coast of South Georgia. The name appears to be first used on a 1931 British Admiralty chart.

Besvikelsens Kap: see Disappointment, Cape 65°33'S, 61°43'W

Beta Island 64°19'S, 63°00'W
Small island which lies immediately N of Kappa Island and close SW of Alpha Island in the Melchior Islands, Palmer Archipelago. The name, derived from the second letter of the Greek alphabet, was probably given by DI personnel who roughly surveyed the island in 1927. The island was surveyed by Argentine expeditions in 1942, 1943 and 1948. Not: Isla Rodeada.

Beta Peak 75°51'S, 160°06'E
A rock peak, 1,620 m, surmounting a small ice-free mesa 2 mi NE of Pudding Butte, in the Prince Albert Mountains, Victoria Land. So named by the Southern Party of NZGSAE, 1962-63, because they always referred to this feature throughout the season as Station B.

Betbeder, Cape 63°37'S, 56°41'W
Cape which marks the SW end of Andersson Island, lying in Antarctic Sound off the NE tip of Antarctic Peninsula. Charted by the SwedAE, 1901-04, under Nordenskjöld, and named by him for R. Admiral Onofre Betbeder, Argentine Minister of Marine, upon whose orders the Argentine ship Uruguay was dispatched to rescue Nordenskjöld's expedition. Not: Punta Castro.

Betbeder Islands 65°15'S, 65°03'W
Group of small islands and rocks in the SW part of the Wilhelm Archipelago, 22 mi W of Cape Tuxen. Discovered by the FrAE, 1903-05, and named by Charcot for R. Admiral Onofre Betbeder, Argentine Navy.

Betekhtina, Khrebet: see Betekhtin Range 71°54'S, 11°32'E

Betekhtin Range 71°54'S, 11°32'E

Betsy Cove: see Horton 54°17'S, 37°07'W

Bettle Peak 77°47'S, 163°30'E
Peak, 1,490 m, standing W of Bowers Piedmont Glacier and 6 mi N of Granite Knolls in Victoria Land. Named by the US-ACAN for James F. Bettle, USARP meteorologist and scientific leader at McMurdo station in 1962.

Betty, Mount 85°11'S, 163°45'W
A small ridge overlooking Ross Ice Shelf, located on the N side of Bigend Saddle in the NE extremity of the Herbert Range, Queen Maud Mountains. Discovered in November 1911 by Capt. Roald Amundsen, and named by him for Betty Andersson, nurse and housekeeper in the Amundsen family for many years.

Bevin Glacier 66°17'S, 63°47'W
Glacier 5 mi long, which flows E from the plateau escarpment on the E side of Graham Land into the NW end of Cabinet Inlet between Attlee and Anderson Glaciers. During December 1947, it was charted by the FIDS and photographed from the air by the RARE. Named by the FIDS for Rt. Hon. Ernest Bevin, M.P., British Minister of Labor and National Service and member of the War Cabinet.

Bewsher, Mount 70°54'S, 65°28'E
A prominent flat-topped mountain about 6 mi E of Mount McMahon in the Aramus Range, Prince Charles Mountains. First visited by the ANARE southern party (1956-57) led by W.G. Bewsher, officer in charge at Mawson Station in 1956, for whom it is named.
Beyl Head  74°05'S, 116°31'W

Bibby Point  63°48'S, 57°57'W
A steep rocky point with snow slopes falling away inland, at the NE corner of Brandy Bay, James Ross Island. Named by UK-APC for John S. Bibby, FIDS geologist at Hope Bay, 1958-59.

Bibra Valley  79°57'S, 155°30'E
Ice-free valley bounded eastward by Danum Platform, lying 6 mi NE of Haven Mountain in Britannia Range. Named in association with Britannia by a University of Waikato (N.Z.) geological party, 1978-79, led by M.J. Selby. Bibra is a historical place name formerly used in Roman Britain.

Bickerton, Cape  66°20'S, 136°56'E
Ice-covered point 5 mi ENE of Gravenoire Rock which marks the N extremity of the coastal area close E of Victor Bay. Charted by the AAE under Mawson, 1911-14, and named by him for F. H. Bickerton, engineer of the expedition and leader of the Western Party which sighted the cape from its farthest west camp. Not: Cape Richardson.

Bidlingmaier, Cape  53°01'S, 73°32'E
A rocky cape at the E side of the entrance to Mechanics Bay, on the N side of Heard Island. The feature appears to have been known to American sealers as “Morgan's Point,” as shown by Capt. H.C. Chester’s 1860 sketch map of the island. The name "Negros Head" was also in use by American sealers during the 1860-70 period. The name Bidlingmaier was applied by the GerAE, under Drygalski, who made a running survey and landing along the N side of the island in 1902. Friedrich Bidlingmaier served as magnetician and meteorologist with the expedition. Not: Morgan's Point, Negros Head.

Bielecki Island  64°46'S, 64°29'W
An island 0.5 mi N of Trundy Island in the W part of Joubin Islands. Named by US-ACAN for Johannes N. Bielecki, Asst. Engineer in R.V. Hero on her first Antarctic voyage to Palmer Station in 1968.

Bienvenido, Islas: see Welcome Islands  53°58'S, 37°29'W

Bienvenue, Cape  66°43'S, 140°31'E
Small rocky cape which is partially ice-covered, 44 m, forming the E side of the entrance to Piner Bay. Photographed from the air by USN OpHjp, 1946-47. Charted and named by the FrAE under Barré, 1951-52, who established an astronomical control station on the cape. Bienvenue is a French word meaning welcome, and describes the pleasure of the French party at finding a cape not shown on previous charts where a landing could be made.

Bierle, Mount  71°30'S, 167°19'E

Bier Point  74°10'S, 164°09'E

Big Ben  53°06'S, 73°31'E
A massive ice-covered mountain, 2,745 m, which is the central and dominating feature on Heard Island, and toward which the relief of the island rises from all sides. The name was apparently applied by American sealers at Heard Island following their initiation of sealing there in 1855. The name was found to be already in common use when the British expedition under Nares visited the island in the Challenger in 1874 and made a survey of its salient features. Not: Big Ben Peak, Emperor William Peak, Kaiser Wilhelm-Berg, Old Ben Mountain.

Big Ben Peak: see Big Ben  53°06'S, 73°31'E

Big Brother Bluff  71°28'S, 159°48'E
A high, angular granite bluff (2,840 m) along the W wall of Daniels Range, 6 mi N of Mount Burnham, in the Usarp Mountains. So named by the northern party of NZGSAE, 1963-64, because it is visible from 50 mi N and from many points across Rennick Glacier. Hence the reminiscence from George Orwell’s famous saying.

Big Diamonen Island: see Diamonen Island  64°02'S, 61°17'W

Bigelow Rock  66°10'S, 95°25'E

Bigend Saddle  85°12'S, 163°50'W
A snow-covered saddle at the SW side of Mount Betty in northern Herbert Range, Queen Maud Mountains. The saddle was traversed in December 1929 by the ByrdAE geological party under Laurence Gould. It was named by the Southern Party of the NZGSAE, 1963-64, because one of the party's motor toboggans was abandoned here with a smashed big end bearing.

Biggs Island  67°48'S, 68°53'W
Small island forming the easternmost of the Henkes Islands, off the S end of Adelaide Island. Named by the UK-APC in 1963 for Thomas Biggs, a Falkland Islander, coxswain of the launch of the RRS John Biscoe which was used by the RN Hydrographic Survey Unit to chart this island in 1963.

Bigler Nunataks  70°45'S, 159°55'E
Bigo, Mount
65°46’S, 64°17’W
Mountain, 1,980 m, standing immediately SW of Mount Perchot at the head of Bigo Bay, on the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered by the FrAE, 1908–10, and named by Charcot, probably for Robert Bigo of Calais, a member of the Lique Maritime Française.

Bigo Bay
65°43’S, 64°30’W
Bay 8 mi long and 6 mi wide, indenting the W coast of Graham Land between Cape Garcia and the peninsula surrounded by Magnier Peaks. The FrAE, 1908–10, first sighted this bay but charted it as the southern part of Leroux Bay. The BGLE, 1934–37, determined that the peninsula surrounded by Magnier Peaks separates this bay from Leroux Bay. Named by Rymill after Mount Bigo, a mountain at the head of the bay.

Bigourdan Fjord
67°33’S, 67°23’W
A sound, 12 mi long in an E-W direction and averaging 2 mi wide, lying between Pourquoi Pas Island and the SW part of Arrowsmith Peninsula, along the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered by the FrAE, 1908–10, under Charcot, and named by him for Guillaume Bigourdan, noted French astronomer. It was roughly surveyed by the BGLE, 1934–37, under Rymill, and resurveyed by the FIDS, 1948–50.

Big Razorback Island
77°41’S, 166°30’E
The southeasternmost of the Dellbridge Islands, lying in Erebus Bay off the W side of Ross Island. Discovered and named by the BrNAE, 1901–04, under Scott. The name is descriptive. Not: Large Razorback Island, Razorback Island.

Bikjebugten: see Hound Bay
54°22’S, 36°13’W

Billbad Peak: see Bildad Peak
65°49’S, 62°36’W

Bildad Peak
65°49’S, 62°36’W

Billeri Glacier
66°01’S, 64°47’W
Glacier flowing into Barlari Bay S of Huitfeldt Point, on the W coast of Graham Land. Charted by the BGLE under Rymill, 1934–37. Named by the UK-APC in 1959 for Georg Billeri (1873–1934), Austrian pioneer exponent of skiing, inventor of the first spring ski binding, and author of one of the earliest skiing manuals.

Bill, Ostrov: see Beall Island
66°18’S, 110°29’E

Billboard, The
77°04’S, 145°40’W
Massive granite monolith with vertical faces rising more than 300 m above the continental ice, standing just W of Mount Rea between Arthur and Boyd Glaciers, in the Ford Ranges of Marie Byrd Land. Discovered in November 1934 by the ByrdAE sledge party under Paul Siple, and so named because of its form and appearance.

Billley Bluff
75°32’S, 140°02’W

Billie Peak
64°45’S, 63°23’W
Peak, 725 m, which rises 1.5 mi ENE of Bay Point on the SE coast of Anvers Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Discovered by the BelgAE, 1897–99, under Gerlache. The name appears on a chart based on a 1927 DI survey, but may reflect an earlier naming.

Billie Rocks
60°43’S, 45°37’W
Group of rocks 0.1 mi NE of Drying Point, lying in Borge Bay along the E side of Signy Island, in the South Orkney Islands. The name Billie Rock, for the easternmost rock of the group, appeared on a chart based upon a 1927 sketch survey of Borge Bay by DI personnel on the Discovery. The name has since been extended to include the entire group.

Billing, Mount
75°43’S, 160°54’E

Billingane Peaks
68°21’S, 59°18’E
A cluster of four peaks, about 5 mi ESE of See Nunatak at the E end of the Hansen Mountains. Mapped and named by Norwegian cartographers working from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37. Not: Maruff Peaks.

Bill Inlet
54°02’S, 37°58’W
Small inlet lying immediately E of Undine Harbor, near the W end of South Georgia. The name appears to be first used on a 1929 British Admiralty chart.

Billis Islet: see Bills Island
64°49’S, 63°30’W

Bill Rock
54°09’S, 36°39’W
Rock which lies 0.3 mi E of the S end of Grass Island in Stromness Bay, South Georgia. Charted and named in 1928 by DI personnel.

Bills Island
64°49’S, 63°30’W
Island which lies close NE of Goudier Island in the harbor of Port Lockroy, in the Palmer Archipelago. Discovered and charted by the FrAE, 1903–05, under Charcot. The name appears on a chart based on a 1927 DI survey, but may reflect an earlier naming. Not: Billis Islet.

Bills Point
64°19’S, 62°59’W
Point marking the S extremity of Delta Island in the Melchior Islands, Palmer Archipelago. The name was probably given by DI personnel who roughly charted Delta Island in 1927. The feature was surveyed by Argentine expeditions in 1942, 1943 and 1948.

Billycock Hill
68°10’S, 66°33’W
Rounded, ice-covered hill which rises to 1,630 m and projects 180 m above the surrounding ice sheet, situated close N of the head of...
Neny Glacier on the W coast of Graham Land. First surveyed by the USAS, 1939–41. Resurveyed in 1946 by the FIDS and named by them for its resemblance to a billycock hat.

**Binary Peaks 54°29'S, 36°05'W**

A steep pinnacle covered with snow with two snow free and therefore conspicuous summits, situated 1.5 mi NW of Mount Kroekius and 2 mi NNW of Moltke Harbor, South Georgia. This feature was named “Doppelspitz” (double peaks) by a German expedition under Schrader, 1882–83, and was identified by the British Combined Services Expedition of 1964–65. An English form of the name, Binary Peaks, was recommended by UK-APC in 1971. Not: Doppelspitz.

**Binder Beach 54°01'S, 37°43'W**

A moraine beach at the head of Right Whale Bay on the N coast of South Georgia. The name appears on a chart based upon a survey by DI personnel in 1930.

**Binder Rocks 74°14'S, 115°03'W**


**Binders Nunataks 72°36'S, 62°58'E**


**Bindschadler Glacier 77°58'S, 162°09'E**

A glacier in the NW part of Royal Society Range, Victoria Land, flowing N between Table Mountain and Platform Spur to join Emmanuel Glacier. Named by US-ACAN in 1992 after glaciologist Robert A. Bindschadler of the NASA Goddard Space Flight Center; from 1983 a principal investigator for USARP studies of the West Antarctic ice sheet including dynamics of ice streams in the Siple Coast area, their interaction with the Ross Ice Shelf, and the role of polar ice sheets in global climate change. Not: Bindschadler Glacier.

**Bindschadler Glacier:** see Bindschadler Glacier 77°56'S, 162°09'E

**Bingen Cirque 72°41'S, 3°18'W**

A conspicuous cirque in the steep, eastern rock cliffs of Jokulsarvet Ridge in the Borg Massif of Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and named Bingen (the bin).

**Bingham Col:** see Safety Col 68°20'S, 66°57'W

**Bingham Glacier 69°23'S, 63°10'W**

Glacier 15 mi long flowing eastward to the E coast of Antarctic Peninsula, with Cape Reichelderfer as its southern portal. The coast where Bingham Glacier reaches Larsen Ice Shelf was photographed by Sir Hubert Wilkins in 1928 and by Lincoln Ellsworth in 1935, and was mapped by the BGLE under Rymill, who with E.W. Bingham sledged across the peninsula to a point close S of this glacier in 1936. It was also mapped in 1940 by the USAS. Named by the US-SCAN in 1947 for Surgeon Lt. Cdr. E.W. Bingham, RN, of the BGLE.

**Bingham Peak 79°26'S, 84°47'W**


**Bingley Glacier 84°29'S, 167°10'E**

A glacier 8 mi long in Queen Alexandra Range, draining S from the slopes of Mount Kirkpatrick, Mount Dickerson and Barnes Peak and entering Beardmore Glacier just N of Adams Mountains. Named by E.H. Shackleton (BrAE, 1907–09) after Bingley, England, the ancestral home of the Shackleton family.

**Binnie Peaks 54°03'S, 37°52'W**

Twin peaks rising to 1,400 m to the N of Romerof Head in western South Georgia. Named by the UK-APC after Edward B. Binnie, second British resident Magistrate, South Georgia, 1915–26, succeeding James Innes Wilson.

**Binn Peak 62°43'S, 60°26'W**

A peak (400 m) surmounting Miers Bluff at the SW end of Hurd Peninsula, Livingston Island, in the South Shetland Islands. Named by UK-APC in 1990 after Capt. T. Binn, Master of the sealer *Minerva*, from London, who visited the South Shetland Islands in 1820–21.

**Bio Bio, Isla:** see Rambler Island 66°28'S, 66°27'W

**Birchall Peaks 76°29'S, 146°20'W**

Group of peaks 3 mi W of Mount Iphigene, on the S side of Block Bay in Marie Byrd Land. Discovered in 1929 by the ByrdAE. Named by Byrd for Frederick T. Birchall, member of the staff of the *New York Times* which published the expedition's press dispatches.

**Bird, Cape 77°10'S, 166°41'E**

Cape which marks the N extremity of Ross Island. Discovered in 1841 by a British expedition under Ross, and named by him for Lt. Edward J. Bird of the ship *Erebus*.

**Bird, Mount 77°17'S, 166°43'E**

Mountain, 1,765 m, standing about 7 mi S of Cape Bird, the N extremity of Ross Island. Mapped by the BrNAE, 1901–04, under Scott. Apparently named by them after Cape Bird.

**Bird Bluff 76°30'S, 144°36'W**


**Birdie Rocks 54°03'S, 37°58'W**

Group of rocks lying S of Undine Harbor between Begg Point and Saluta Rocks, off the W end of South Georgia. The name appears to be first used on a 1929 British Admiralty chart.

**Bird Island 54°00'S, 38°03'W**

Island 3 mi long and 0.5 mi wide, separated from the W end of South Georgia by Bird Sound. Discovered in 1775 by a British
Bird Ridge

expedition under Cook, who so named it because he saw numerous birds on the island. Not: Isla Pájaro, Vogel Insel.

Bird Peak: see Roché Peak  54°00'S, 38°02'W

Bird Ridge  66°47'S, 55°04'E
Partially ice-covered ridge 7 mi long, standing 6 mi NW of Mount Storegutt, westward of Edward VIII Bay. Mapped from aerial photos taken by ANARE in 1956, and named for G. Bird, senior electronics technician at Mawson in 1961.

Bird Rocks: see Bryde Rocks  54°01'S, 38°16'W

Birdsend Bluff  64°45'S, 62°33'W
Rocky bluff at the S side of the mouth of Wheatstone Glacier, on the W coast of Graham Land. First roughly surveyed by the BelgAE under Gerlache, 1897–99. The name originated when two members of the FIDS were camped immediately below this bluff in May 1956 and a fall of rock from the bluff flattened a bird outside their tent. Not: Mesa Negra.

Bird Sound  54°00'S, 38°01'W
Hazardous but navigable sound, 1 mi long and 0.5 mi wide, separating Bird Island from the W end of South Georgia. The names La Roche Strait and Bird Sound were used interchangeably for this feature on charts for many years. Bird Sound, which takes its name from nearby Bird Island, is approved on the basis of local usage. Not: Bird Strait, La Roche Strait.

Bird Strait: see Bird Sound  54°00'S, 38°01'W

Birdwell Point  74°18'S, 128°10'W

Biretta Peak  73°04'S, 163°12'E
A small peak (2,530 m) on the E side of Pain Mesa in the Mesa Range, Victoria Land. Named by the northern party of NZGSAE, 1962–63, from its resemblance to the square cap worn by Roman Catholic and some Anglican clerics.

Birger Bergersenfjellet: see Bergersen, Mount  72°04'S, 25°48'E

Birkenhauer Island  66°29'S, 110°37'E

Birks, Mount  65°18'S, 62°10'W
Conspicuous, pyramid-shaped mountain, 1,035 m, at the N side of the mouth of Crane Glacier, on the E coast of Graham Land. In 1928 Sir Hubert Wilkins gave the name Mount Napier Birks, after Napier Birks of Adelaide, Australia, to two conspicuous, black peaks which he observed and photographed from the air as lying close N of his Crane Channel. This coast was charted by the FIDS in 1947, but it has not been possible to identify Wilkins' Mount Napier Birks. Since Crane Channel was definitely identified as Crane Glacier, the UK-APC recommended in 1950 that the name, shortened to Mount Birks, be given to this conspicuous mountain lying close N of the mouth of the glacier. Not: Mount Napier Birks.

Birley Glacier  65°58'S, 64°21'W
Glacier, at least 10 mi long, flowing W into the E extremity of Barilari Bay, on the W coast of Graham Land. First seen and roughly surveyed in 1909 by the FrAE under Charcot. Resurveyed in 1935–36 by the BGLE under Rymill, and later named for Kenneth P. Birley, who contributed toward the cost of the BGLE, 1934–37.

Birthday Point  71°26'S, 169°24'E
A bold rock point between Pressure Bay and Berg Bay on the N coast of Victoria Land. Charted and named by the Northern Party, led by Campbell, of the BrAE, 1910–13.

Bisco Bay: see Biscoe Bay  64°48'S, 63°50'W

Biscoe, Archipiélago: see Biscoe Islands  66°00'S, 66°30'W

Biscoe, Presqu'île de: see Biscoe Point  64°49'S, 63°49'W

Biscoe, Mount  66°13'S, 51°22'E
Distinctive sharp black peak, 700 m, surmounting Cape Ann, 3 mi N of Mount Hurley. Photographed from the air on Dec. 22, 1929 by a Norwegian expedition under Riiser-Larsen in a flight from the Norwega, and on Jan. 14, 1930 photographed from the Discovery by the BANZARE under Mawson. The peak is thought to be the feature discovered on March 16, 1831 and named Cape Ann by John Biscoe. The name Cape Ann has been retained for the adjoining cape; Mawson named the peak for its apparent discoverer, John Biscoe, Master, RN, Ret., noted British Antarctic explorer. Its position was fixed by an ANARE survey party in 1957.

Biscoe Bay  64°48'S, 63°50'W
Bay which indents the SW coast of Anvers Island immediately N of Biscoe Point, in the Palmer Archipelago. First charted by the BelgAE, 1897–99, under Gerlache, and named by him for John Biscoe, who may have landed there in February 1832. Not: Biscoe Bay.

Biscoe Bay: see Sulzberger Bay  77°00'S, 152°00'W

Biscoe Islands  66°00'S, 66°30'W
Chain of islands, of which the principal ones are Renaud, Rabot, Lavoisier and Watkins, lying parallel to the W coast of Graham Land and extending 80 mi in a NE-SW direction. Named for John Biscoe, leader of a British expedition which explored the islands on Feb. 17 and 18, 1832. Not: Archipiélago Biscoe.

Biscoe Point  64°49'S, 63°49'W
Rocky point forming the SE side of Biscoe Bay, immediately N of Access Point on the S side of Anvers Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. The FrAE under Charcot roughly surveyed the SW coast of Anvers Island in 1904. They gave the name "Presqu'île de Biscoe" to a small peninsula on the SE side of Biscoe Bay, honoring John Biscoe who may have landed in the vicinity in 1832. When the coast was resurveyed by the FIDS in 1955, two rocky points were found in approximately that location; the name Biscoe Point has been applied to the more prominent of the two. Not: Presqu’île de Biscoe.
Biscuit Step 72°22'S, 168°30'E
A step-like rise in the level of Tucker Glacier above its junction with Trafalgar Glacier, in Victoria Land. It is very crevassed in its north half, but there is a good route of easy gradient through it toward its southern end. Biscuits were an important part of the expedition's rations (Australasian colloquialism "tucker"), and a small cache of them was left near the step for the return down the glacier by the NZGS/AC, 1957–58, which named the feature.

Bishop, Mount 83°43'S, 168°42'E

Bishop Peak 78°10'S, 162°09'E
A sharp peak rising to 3,460 m near the center of Rampton Ridge, Royal Society Range. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys and Navy air photos. Named by US-ACAN in 1963 after the Bernice P. Bishop Museum, Honolulu, which has sent many researchers to Antarctica.

Bismarck Strait 64°51'S, 64°00'W
Strait between the S end of Anvers and Wiencke Islands and the Wilhelm Archipelago. Explored in 1874 by a German expedition under Dallmann, and named by him for the German statesman, Prince Otto von Bismarck.

Bistre, Mount 65°03'S, 62°03'W

Bitgood, Mount 76°29'S, 144°55'W

Bizeux Rock 66°49'S, 141°24'E
Rocky island 0.1 mi long lying 0.1 mi E of Manchot Island and close NE of Cape Mergerie. Charted in 1950 by the FrAE and named by them for the island located in the center of the Rance estuary, France.

Bjaaland, Mount 86°33'S, 164°14'W
A rock peak (2,675 m), the southeasternmost summit of the massif at the head of Amundsen Glacier, in the Queen Maud Mountains. In November 1911, a number of mountain peaks in this general vicinity were observed and rudely positioned by the South Pole Party under Roald Amundsen. Amundsen named one of them for Olaf Bjaaland, a member of the party. The peak described was mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy aerial photography, 1960–64. For the sake of historical continuity and to commemorate the Norwegian exploration in this area, the US-ACAN has selected this feature to be designated Mount Bjaaland. Other peaks in the massif have been named for members of Amundsen's South Pole Party. Not: Mount Olaf Bjaaland.

Bjørne Aagaard Islands: see Aagaard Islands 65°51'S, 53°40'E

Bjelland Point 54°06'S, 36°44'W
Point on the N coast of South Georgia, immediately S of Second Milestone and 1.5 mi ENE of Robertson Point. Surveyed by the SGS in the period 1951–57, and named by the UK-APC for Sigurd L. Bjelland, Manager of the South Georgia Whaling Co. station at Leith Harbor for several years beginning in 1951.

Bjerke, Mount 71°58'S, 9°43'E

Bjerkenuten: see Bjerke, Mount 71°58'S, 9°43'E

Bjerke Head: see Darnley, Cape 67°43'S, 69°30'E

Bjerke Headland: see Darnley, Cape 67°43'S, 69°30'E

Bjerkø Peninsula 67°50'S, 69°30'E
Broad ice-covered peninsula forming the W shore of MacKenzie Bay. Norwegian whalers explored this area in January and February 1931, naming the cape at the end of this peninsula for gunner Reidar Bjerkø of the whale catcher Bouvet II, from whose deck the coast was sketched January 19. Since Sir Douglas Mawson probably saw this cape from a great distance as early as Dec. 26, 1929, the Australian name of Cape Darnley has been retained for the cape, while the Norwegian name has been applied to the peninsula.

Bjørnert Cliffs 74°58'S, 135°09'W
A series of ice-covered cliffs which face seaward along the northern side of McDonald Heights, Marie Byrd Land. The cliffs stand between Hanessian Foreland and Haygey Ridge and descend abruptly from about 800 m, the average summit elevation, to 400 m at the base. The feature was photographed from aircraft of the U.S. Antarctic Service, 1939–41, and was mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–66. Named by US-ACAN (1974) for Rolf P. Bjørnert of the Office of Polar Programs, National Science Foundation, who served in the capacity of Station Projects Manager for Antarctica.

Bjørnspur 71°55'S, 4°39'E
A rock spur which extends northeastward from Skigarden Ridge in the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Mapped from surveys and air photos by the NorAE (1956–60) and named for Bjørn Grytøy, scientific assistant with NorAE (1956–58).

Bjornstadt Bay 54°35'S, 35°55'W
Small bay lying 1.5 mi NE of Gold Harbor, along the E coast of South Georgia. The name dates back to at least 1929.

Black, Arrecife: see Sooty Rock 65°14'S, 65°09'W

Black, Cape: see Black Crag 71°46'S, 98°06'W

Black, Mount 85°14'S, 178°22'W
A prominent mountain (3,005 m) with a gentle snow-covered slope on its SW side and a steep rock face on its NW side, forming
Blackburn, Mount  

86°17'S, 147°16'W  

A massive, flat-topped mountain, 3,275 m, standing just E of Scott Glacier where it surmounts the SW end of California Plateau and the Watson Escarpment, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Discovered by and named for Quin A. Blackburn, geologist, leader of the ByrdAE geological party which sedged the length of Scott Glacier in December 1934. Not: Mount Jessie O'Keefe.

Black Cap  

79°00'S, 161°51'W  

A prominent black rock peak which surmounts the NW end of Teall Island, just S of the mouth of Skelton Glacier. Sighted and given this descriptive name in February 1957 by the N.Z. party of the CTAE (1956-58).

Black Coast  

71°45'S, 62°00'W  

That portion of the E coast of Antarctic Peninsula between Cape Boggs and Cape Mackintosh. This coast was discovered and photographed from the air by members of the East Base of the U.S. Antarctic Service, 1939-40, on a flight of Dec. 30, 1940. The most southerly point reached was Wright Inlet in 74°S, but features as far S as Bowman Peninsula are identifiable in the aerial photographs taken on the flight. Named after Cdr.(later Admiral) Richard B. Black, supply officer of the ByrdAE in 1928-30. Not: Richard Black Coast.

Black Crag  

71°46'S, 98°06'W  


Black Face  

77°51'S, 160°53'E  

The wall of an E-W ridge in Arena Valley, 1 mi S of East Beacon, in the Quatermain Mountains, Victoria Land. The feature is a prominent landmark and is formed by a dolerite dike which rises over 300 m above the floor of the valley. Named by NZ-APC from the color of the rock following geological work in the area by C.T. McElroy, G. Rose, and K.J. Whitby in 1980-81.

Blackface Point  

67°57'S, 65°24'W  

A rocky and precipitous point 3 mi NW of Cape Freeman on the E coast of Graham Land. The point was photographed by the USAS, 1939-41. Mapped by FIDS, 1947-48. Named by UK-APC in description of the extremely black rock exposed at the end of the point.

Black Glacier  

71°40'S, 164°42'E  


Black Head  

54°04'S, 37°07'W  

Dark, rugged promontory, 60 m high, separating Cook and Possession Bays on the N coast of South Georgia. Named by DI personnel who charted this area in 1929-30.

Black Island  

65°15'S, 64°17'W  

Island 0.2 mi long, lying close SW of Skua Island in the Argentine Islands, Wilhelm Archipelago. Charted and named descriptively in 1935 by the BGLE under Rymill.

Black Island Channel  

65°15'S, 64°17'W  

Channel 0.1 mi wide between Black Island and Skua Island in the Argentine Islands, Wilhelm Archipelago. Charted and named in 1935 by the BGLE under Rymill. Not: Canal Isla Negra.

Black Nunataks  

72°59'S, 74°28'E  

A group of about nine nunataks located 10 mi WSW of Mount Harding in the Grove Mountains. Mapped by ANARE from air photos, 1956-60. Named by ANCA after I. Black, geophysicist at Mawson Station, 1963.

Black Pass  

67°40'S, 67°34'W  

A pass trending NE-SW, 3 mi W of Mount Arronax, Pourquoi Pas Island, in NE Marguerite Bay, named by UK-APC after Stanley E. Black (1933-58), FIDS meteorological assistant, Signy Island, 1957-58, and Horseshoe Island, 1958, who, with D. Statham and G. Stride, was lost between Dion Islands and Horseshoe Island in May 1958, in a break up of the sea ice.

Black Peak  

62°28'S, 59°59'W  

Point on the N coast of South Georgia. Charted and named by DI personnel in 1930.
Black Point 62°29'S, 60°43'W
Point which lies 2.5 mi SE of Cape Shirreff on the N coast of Livingston Island, in the South Shetland Islands. The point was known to sealers as early as 1822. It was charted and named in 1935 by DI personnel on the Discovery II. Not: Punta Negr.

Black Prince, Mount 71°47'S, 168°15'E
Mountain (3,405 m) composed of dark colored rock, which tends to create an imposing appearance. Located 4 mi W of Mount Ajax in the Admiralty Mountains of Victoria Land. Named by NZG-SAE, 1957-58, for its appearance and also for the New Zealand Cruiser HMNZS Black Prince.

Black Pudding Peak 76°50'S, 161°45'E

Black Rock: see Hanson Ridge 77°17'S, 163°19'E
Black Ridge 53°39'S, 41°48'W
Low rock 10 mi SE of Shag Rocks and some 105 mi WNW of South Georgia. Black Rock may have been considered as part of the “Aurora Islands” reported in this vicinity by the ship Aurora in 1762. It was charted in 1927 by DI personnel on the William Scoresby. Not: Roca Negra.

Black Rock 53°01'S, 73°34'E
A small, dark rock lying immediately NW of Morgan Island and 0.2 mi N of Heard Island. The feature appears to be roughly shown on an 1860 sketch map prepared by Capt. H.C. Chester, American sealing operator in this area during this period. The name, which is descriptive, appears to have been applied on charts about 1932, probably as a result of the 1929 BANZARE work under Mawson.

Black Rock: see Tomblin Rock 57°04'S, 26°39'W
Blackrock Head 67°15'S, 58°59'E
Conspicuous coastal rock outcrop on the eastern part of Law Promontory, 3 mi NW of Tryne Point. Discovered in February 1936 by DI personnel on the William Scoresby and so named by them for its black, rocky appearance. Not: Blackhead Rock.

Blackrock Ridge 64°17'S, 56°43'W
A ridge of exposed dark rock trending WSW-ENE, located 1.5 mi N of Penguin Point in central Seymour Island. The descriptive name “Filo Negro” (black ridge) was applied to this feature in Argentine geological reports on the island in 1978. The approved name, jointly recommended by US-ACAN and UK-APC in 1991, avoids duplication with Black Ridge (q.v.), Deep Freeze Range. Not: Filo Negro.

Black Rocks 54°08'S, 36°38'W
Small group of rocks 0.5 mi SE of Framnaes Point in the N part of Stromness Bay, South Georgia. The name Blenheim Rocks has appeared for these rocks, but since about 1930 the name Black Rocks has been used more consistently. Not: Blenheim Rocks.

Blacksand Beach 77°33'S, 160°08'E
A beach formed of black volcanic sand at Cape Royds, Ross Island, about 0.5 mi northward of Flagstaff Point. The descriptive name was given by members of the BrAE, 1907-09, who found the beach within safe walking distance of their base hut near Flagstaff Point. Not: Black Beach, Sandy Beach.

Blackstone Plain 57°45'S, 26°28'E
A small plain just S of Harper Point at the N end of Saunders Island, South Sandwich Islands. This lowland feature is made up of dark basaltic lavas and, in 1964, personnel from HMS Protector found it to be the only area of the island free from ice and snow. The descriptive name was given by UK-APC in 1971.

Black Stump 72°22'S, 163°48'E
A prominent but low mountain 4.5 mi SE of Monte Cassino in the Freyberg Mountains. The feature is a black peaked mass of andesite rock, possibly the stump of an old volcano. Descriptively named by NZARP geologist P.J. Oliver, who studied the mountain in the 1981-82 season.

Black Thumb 68°25'S, 66°53'W
Mountain, 1,190 m, with notched and precipitous sides, standing between Romulus Glacier and Bertrand Ice Piedmont on the W coast of Graham Land. Charted and named by the BGLE under Rymill, 1934-37. Not: Black Thumb Mountain, Monte Pulgar Negro.

Black Thumb Mountain: see Black Thumb 68°25'S, 66°53'W
Blackwall Glacier 86°10'S, 159°40'W
A tributary glacier, 8 mi long, which drains a portion of the W slope of Nilsen Plateau. It flows NW along the NE side of Hansen Spur to join Amundsen Glacier. The name was used by both the 1963-64 and 1970-71 Ohio State University field parties at Nilsen Plateau; all the rock walls surrounding this glacier are black in appearance.

Blackwall Mountains 68°22'S, 66°48'W
Mountains rising to 1,370 m, extending in a WNW-ENE direction for 5 mi and lying close S of Neny Fjord on the W coast of Graham Land. They are bounded to the E by Remus Glacier, to the S by Romulus Glacier, and are separated from Red Rock Ridge to the W by Safety Col. First roughly surveyed in 1936 by the BGLE under Rymill. Resurveyed in 1948-49 by the FIDS, and so named by them because the black cliffs of the mountains facing Rymill Bay remain snow free throughout the year. Not: Climbing Range.

Blackwelder Glacier 77°59'S, 161°04'E

Blackwelder Glacier 77°56'S, 164°12'E
A pocket glacier, 1 mi wide and 2 mi long, between Salmon Hill and Hobbs Glacier in Victoria Land. The glacier was studied...
Blade Ridge 63°25'S, 57°05'W
Sharp rock ridge marked by three peaks, the highest 575 m, forming the NW wall of Depot Glacier near the head of Hope Bay, in the NE part of Trinity Peninsula. Discovered by the SwedAE, 1901-04, under Nordenskjöld. The descriptive name was given by the FIDS following their survey of the area in 1945.

Blades, Mount 77°10'S, 145°15'W

Blades Glacier 77°38'S, 153°00'W

Blaff, Ostrov: see Bluff Island 68°33'S, 77°54'E

Blaklock Glacier 80°30'S, 29°51'W
Glacier 16 mi long, flowing N from Turnpike Bluff, then NW to Mounts Provender and Lowe in the W part of the Shackleton Range. First mapped in 1957 by the CTDME and named for Kenneth V. Blaiklock, leader of the advance party of the CTDME in 1955-56 and surveyor with the transpolar party in 1956-58.

Blaklock Island 67°33'S, 67°04'E
High and rugged, irregular-shaped island 9 mi long, lying between Bigourdan Fjord and Bourgeois Fjord. It is separated from Pourquoi Pas Island by The Narrows and from the W coast of Graham Land by Jones Channel. The feature was partially surveyed in 1936 by the BGLE under Rymill, at which time it was charted as a promontory. It was determined to be an island in 1949 by Kenneth V. Blaiklock, FIDS surveyor for whom it is named.

Blair, Mount 72°32'W, 160°49'E

Blair Glacier 66°45'S, 124°32'E
A glacier draining northward to the western corner of Maury Bay. Delineated from aerial photographs taken by USN Operation Highjump (1946-47), and named by US-ACAN for James L. Blair, Midshipman on the sloop Peacock during the USEE (1838-42) under Lt. Charles Wilkes.

Blair Islands 66°50'S, 143°10'E
A group of small islands lying 4 mi W of Cape Gray, at the E side of the entrance to Commonwealth Bay. Discovered by the AAE (1911-14) under Douglas Mawson, who named the group for J.H. Blair, Chief Officer on the Aurora.

Blair Peak 67°48'S, 62°53'E
Sharp peak, 960 m, situated 2 mi SE of Rundoodle Peak in the Masson Range of the Framnes Mountains. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from aerial photographs taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936-37. Remapped by ANARE, 1957-60, and named for James Blair, senior diesel mechanic at Mawson Station, 1958.

Blåisen Valley 72°32'S, 3°42'W
A small cirque-like valley on the W side of Borgen Mountain just N of Borggarden Valley, in the Borg Massif of Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949-52) and named Blåisen (the blue ice).

Blake, Cape 68°26'S, 148°55'E
A rocky cape on the Organ Pipe Cliffs, 4 mi W of Cape Wild. Discovered by the AAE (1911-14) under Douglas Mawson, who named it for L.R. Blake, geologist and cartographer with the Macquarie Island party of the expedition.

Blake Island 63°38'S, 59°01'W
A narrow ice-free island 1.5 mi long, lying in Bone Bay along the NW coast of Trinity Peninsula. Charted in 1948 by FIDS. Named by UK-APC after Patrick J. Blake, midshipman on the brig Williams used in exploring the South Shetland Islands and Bransfield Strait in 1820.

Blakefield: see Koll Rock 67°24'S, 60°41'E

Blakney Point 66°14'S, 110°35'E
The north point of Clark Peninsula on Budd Coast. First roughly mapped from air photos taken by USN OpHjp and OpWml in 1947 and 1948. Named by the US-ACAN for A.A. Blakeney, photographer’s Mate on USN OpHjp flights in this area and other coastal areas between 14° and 164°, East longitude. The point was remapped from air photos taken by a Soviet expedition in 1956 and by ANARE in 1956 and 1962.

Blake Nunataks 74°10'S, 66°40'E

Blake Peak 76°01'S, 143°44'W

Blake Peaks: see Blake Nunataks 74°10'S, 66°40'E

Blake Rock 85°11'S, 64°50'W
An isolated rock lying 5 mi S of the S end of Mackin Table in the Patuxent Range, Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1956-66. Named by US-ACAN for Joseph A. Blake, Jr., construction electrician at South Pole Station, winter 1960.

Blåklettane Hills 72°26'S, 21°30'E
A small group of hills standing 18 mi SW of Bamse Mountain at the SW end of the Sør Rondane Mountains. Mapped by Norwe-
Blanabbane Nunataks 68°02'S, 63°01'E
A small group of nunataks about 15 mi E of Mount Twintop in Mac. Robertson Land. Mapped and named by Norwegian cartographers working from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37. Not: Anniversary Nunataks.

Blanchard, Sommet: see Blanchard Ridge 65°12'S, 64°04'W

Blanchard Glacier 64°44'S, 62°05'W

Blanchard Hill 80°26'S, 21°56'W

Blanchard Nunataks 72°00'S, 64°50'W

Blanchard Peak: see Blanchard Ridge 65°12'S, 64°04'W

Blanchard Ridge 65°12'S, 64°04'W
Rocky ridge, 520 m, at the N side of the mouth of Wiggins Glacier on the W coast of Graham Land. Mapped by the FrAE, 1908–10, and named by Charcot for a Monsieur Blanchard, then French Consul at Punta Arenas. Not: Blanchard Peak, Sommet Blanchard.

Blancmange Hill 64°00'S, 57°40'W
An outstanding ice-free coastal landmark located 3 mi NE of Stark Point on the E side of Croft Bay, James Ross Island. Named by UK-APC following FIDS surveys taken 1958–61. The name is descriptive since the feature resembles a blancmange.

Blanco, Isla: see Bristol Island 59°02'S, 26°31'W

Blanco, Monte: see Pendragon, Mount 61°15'S, 55°14'W

Blanco Encalada, Grupo: see Henkes Islands 67°48'S, 68°56'W

Blankenship Glacier 77°59'S, 161°45'E
A steep glacier which descends N between La Count Mountain and Bubble Spur to enter upper Ferrar Glacier, Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1992 after Donald D. Blankenship of the Geophysical and Polar Research Center, University of Wisconsin; geophysical researcher at Dome Charlie in East Antarctica for several seasons, 1978–82; researcher of Siple Coast ice streams in West Antarctica, 1983–88; at Byrd Polar Research Center, Ohio State University, from 1989.

Blank Peaks 79°45'S, 158°45'E
A cluster of ice-free peaks occupying the isolated ridge between Bartrum and Foggydog Glaciers in the Brown Hills. Mapped by the VUWAE (1960–61) and named for H. Richard Blank, geologist with the expedition. Not: Blank Peninsula.

Blank Peninsula: see Blank Peaks 79°45'S, 158°45'E

Blåskimen Island 70°25'S, 3°00'W
A high, ice covered island about 8 mi N of Novyy Island, at the juncture of the Jelbart and Fimbul Ice Shelves, Queen Maud Land. The island rises about 300 m above the general level of the ice shelf and is surrounded by this ice, except for the N side which borders the sea. The feature was roughly delineated by Norwegian cartographers working with air photos taken by NBSAE in 1951–52 and NorAE in 1958–59. They called the island Blåskimen and included the area now called Novyy Island. The SovAE mapped the feature in 1961 and showed it to be separated from Novyy Island. Not: Kupol Kruglyj.

Blechnum Peaks 54°12'S, 36°43'W
Three peaks, the highest 640 m, on the N-S ridge between Gulbrandsen Lake and Olsen Valley on the N coast of South Georgia. Named by UK-APC following BAS biological work in the area after the rare fern Blechnum penna-marina, whose occurrence in South Georgia is known only from the N and E slopes of these peaks and from adjacent Olsen Valley.

Blectic Peaks 75°01'S, 134°14'W

Bleikskoltane Rocks 72°16'S, 27°22'E
Rocky outcrop 7 mi S of Balchen Mountain in the SE part of the Sør Rondane Mountains. Mapped in 1957 by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by USN OpHjp, 1946–47, and named Bleikskoltane (the pale knolls).

Blenheim Rocks: see Black Rocks 54°08'S, 36°38'W

Blériot Glacier 64°25'S, 61°10'W
Short, but wide, glacier lying E of Salvesen Cove on the W coast of Graham Land. Photographed by the FIDASE in 1956–57, and named from these photos by the FIDS. Named by the UK-APC in 1960 for Louis Blériot (1872–1936), French aviator who in 1907 flew the first full-size powered monoplane and made the first flight across the English Channel in July 1909.

Bleset Rock 73°39'S, 3°57'W
Rock lying 5 mi ESE of Enden Point, surmounting the ice divide between the Utrakket and Belgen Valleys in the Kirwan Escarpment, Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and additional air photos (1958–59), and named Bleset.

Blessing Bluff 77°19'S, 163°03'E
Prominent rock bluff that marks the E end of Staeffler Ridge and overlooks Wilson Piedmont Glacier, located 6.5 mi W of Spike

**Bleue, Anse:** see Bleue Cove  66°49'S, 141°24'E

**Bleue Cove**  66°49'S, 141°24'E
Cove lying immediately E of Cape Margerie. Charted and named in 1950 by the FrAE. The name is descriptive of the color of the water, "bleue" being French for blue. Not: Anse Bleue.

**Blind Bay**  67°31'S, 66°32'W
Small bay forming the NE extremity and head of Bourgeois Fjord and marking the junction of Fallières Coast and Loubet Coast, along the W coast of Graham Land. First surveyed in 1936 by the BGLE under Rymill. So named by the FIDS, following a 1949 survey, because the bay proved a blind alley to sledding parties. Not: Bahía Ciega.

**Blizzard Heights**  84°37'S, 163°53'E
A high, elongate, flattish area in the Marshall Mountains, standing 2 mi NW of Blizzard Peak, from which it is separated by a broad snow col. The heights are about 2 mi long and rise 550 m above the surrounding snow surface. So named by the Ohio State University party to the Queen Alexandra Range (1966-67) because of proximity to Blizzard Peak.

**Blizzard Peak**  84°38'S, 164°08'E
The highest peak (3,375 m) in the Marshall Mountains, Queen Alexandra Range, standing 4 mi NW of Mount Marshall. So named by the Northern Party of the NZGSAE (1961-62) because a blizzard prevented them from reaching it for several days.

**Blob, The**  73°24'S, 124°56'W
A fairly conspicuous, mound-shaped knoll that is almost completely snow covered, standing midway between Thurston Glacier and Armour Inlet on the N coast of Siple Island. This feature was first plotted by USGS from air photos taken by USN Operation Highjump in January 1947. The descriptive name was suggested by a member of the US-ACAN staff on the basis of the appearance of the feature in the aerial photographs.

**Bloch Peak**  74°12'S, 163°15'E

**Block, Mount**  85°46'S, 176°13'E
A nunatak in the Grosvenor Mountains, standing 5 mi S of Block Peak. Discovered by R. Admiral Byrd on the ByrdAE flight to the South Pole in November 1929, and named by him for Paul Block, Jr., son of Paul Block, a patron of the expedition. Not: Mount Paul Block.

**Block Bay**  76°15'S, 146°22'W
A long ice-filled bay lying E of Guest Peninsula along the coast of Marie Byrd Land. Discovered in 1929 by the ByrdAE and named by Byrd for Paul Block, newspaper publisher and patron of the expedition. Not: Paul Block Bay.
Blount Nunatak 83°16'S, 51°19'W

Blowaway, Mount 69°41'S, 158°09'E
A gneissic mountain (1,320 m) with extensive areas of exposed rock, located 12 mi WNW of Governor Mountain in the Wilson Hills. So named by the northern party of the NZGS, 1963–64, because three members of the party were forced by a blizzard to abandon their proposed survey and gravity station there.

Blow-mee-down Bluff 68°03'S, 66°40'W
Prominent rock bluff, 1,820 m, standing at the N flank of Northeast Glacier on the W side of Graham Land. Roughly surveyed in 1936 by the BGLE, and by the USAS in 1940. Resurveyed in 1946 and 1948 by the FIDS, who so named it because the bluff stands in the windiest part of Northeast Glacier and many members of FIDS sledge parties have fallen in this area in high winds.

Blubaugh Nunatak 85°45'S, 134°06'W
A ridge-like nunatak located just S of the mouth of Kansas Glacier where it enters Reedy Glacier. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1960–64. Named for Donald D. Blubaugh, construction mechanic, Byrd Station winter party, 1957.

Bludau, Gory: see Peck Ledge 73°03'S, 4°18'W

Blue Glacier 77°50'S, 164°10'E
Large glacier which flows into Bowers Piedmont Glacier about 10 mi S of New Harbor, in Victoria Land. Discovered by the BrNAE under Scott, 1901–04, who gave it this name because of its clear blue ice at the time of discovery.

Blue Lake 77°32'S, 166°10'E
The largest of several small frozen lakes near Cape Royds, Ross Island, lying 0.5 mi NNE of Flagstaff Point. Named by the BrNAE (1907–09) on account of the intensely vivid blue color of its ice.

Blue Whale Bay: see Blue Whale Harbor 54°04'S, 37°01'W

Blue Whale Harbor 54°04'S, 37°01'W
Small, sheltered anchorage entered 1 mi WSW of Cape Constable, along the N coast of South Georgia. Charted in 1930 by DI personnel. The blue whale is a commercially important species which is widely distributed in polar and subpolar waters; numbers are now very small. Not: Blue Whale Bay, Puerto Ballena Azul.

Blue Whale Mountain 54°04'S, 37°02'W
A mountain rising to 490 m at the W side of the head of Blue Whale Harbor, South Georgia. Charted by DI personnel in 1930 and named in association with the harbor.

Bluff Island 68°33'S, 77°54'E
An island lying 0.5 mi S of Magnetic Island and 2 mi W of Breidnes Peninsula, Vestfold Hills, in Prydz Bay. Mapped from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37. Remapped by ANARE (1957–58) and so named because the S end of the island is marked by a steep cliff face. Not: Ostrov Blaff.

Bluff Island: see Murray Island 64°22'S, 61°34'W

Bluff Point 54°01'S, 37°40'W
Point lying SW of Craigie Point in Right Whale Bay, on the N coast of South Georgia. The name appears on a chart based on a survey by DI personnel in 1930.

Bluff Point: see Lagoon Point 54°11'S, 36°35'W

Blumcke, Promontorio: see Blümcke Knoll 66°50'S, 68°00'W

Blümcke Knoll 66°50'S, 68°00'W

Blundell Peak 69°24'S, 76°06'E
A rock peak on Stornes Peninsula in Prydz Bay. First mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37. Named by ANCA for A.A. Blundell, radio operator at Mawson Station in 1968, who assisted in the ANARE tellurometer traverse from this peak to Reinbolt Hills in 1968.

Blunt, Mount 68°48'S, 65°48'W
A rounded ice-covered mountain (1,500 m) rising from the W flank of Weyerhaeuser Glacier, on the E side of Antarctic Peninsula. The mountain was photographed from the air by the USAS on Sept. 28, 1940. It was roughly surveyed by FIDS in Dec. 1958, and resurveyed in Nov. 1960. Named by UK-APC after Edmund Blunt (1770–1862), American publisher of charts and sailing directions, whose establishment was acquired by U.S. Government to form the nucleus of the U.S. Hydrographic Office (since 1972, the Defense Mapping Agency Hydrographic Center).

Blunt Bay: see Blunt Cove 66°54'S, 108°48'E

Blunt Cove 66°54'S, 108°48'E

Blustery Cliffs 71°25'S, 67°53'E
A line of rocky cliffs 3.5 mi long on the N part of Fisher Massif, Mac. Robertson Land. A point on the cliffs 1,135 m high was occupied as a survey station by J. Manning, surveyor with the ANARE Prince Charles Mountains survey party in January 1969. So named because of the great amount of turbulence caused by updraft currents.

Blythe Island 62°28'S, 60°20'W
Anchorage at the SE side of Desolation Island, lying N of Livingston Island in the South Shetland Islands. The feature was known to American and British sealers as Blythe Bay as early as 1821. In the 1930's, however, the name was applied to a large bay between Williams Point and Cape Shirreff (now Hero Bay). This error has now been rectified and the name Blythe Bay is approved as originally used. The name is probably after Blythe (now Blyth), England, home of William Smith who reported the discovery of
the South Shetland Islands in 1819. Not: Desolation Harbor, Puerto Desolación.

_Blythe Bay:_ see Hero Bay 62°31'S, 60°27'W

_Blyth Spur_ 64°03'S, 57°51'W

_Bo, Mont:_ see Boë, Mount 72°35'S, 31°19'E

_Boat Harbor_ 54°12'S, 36°36'W
Small circular harbor lying S of Little Jason Lagoon in Jason Harbor, South Georgia. The name appears to be first used on a 1930 British Admiralty chart.

_Bob Bartlett Glacier:_ see Bartlett Glacier 86°15'S, 152°00'W

_Bobby Rocks_ 75°49'S, 159°11'E

_Bob Island_ 64°56'S, 63°26'W
Rocky island 1 mi long and 145 m high, lying 4 mi SE of Cape Errera, Wiencke Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. An island in this vicinity was surveyed and photographed by the BelgAE under Gerlache in 1898. It was originally called “Ile Famine,” but in the reports resulting from the expedition it was renamed “Ile Bob.” In a survey of the area in 1955, the FIDS made a landing on this island. Although it differs somewhat in size and position from the BelgAE reports, the FIDS found it closely resembles the BelgAE photograph and consider it to be the island originally named. Not: Ile Famine, Isla Bayley, Isla Poisson.

_Bobo Ridge_ 85°51'S, 150°48'W
An isolated rock ridge 2 mi long, extending W along the N side of Albanus Glacier and marking the SW extremity of the Tapley Mountains. First roughly mapped by the ByrdAE, 1933–35. Named by US-ACAN for Robert Bobo, meteorologist with the McMurdo Station winter party of 1963.

_Boccherini Inlet_ 71°50'S, 72°20'W
Ice-filled inlet, 18 mi long and 16 mi wide, which indents the S side of Beethoven Peninsula and forms the N extremity of the Bach Ice Shelf in Alexander Island. First mapped from air photos taken by the RARE, 1947–48, by Searle of the FIDS in 1960. Named by the UK-APC for Luigi Boccherini (1743–1805), Italian composer.

_Boda, Mount_ 68°05'S, 48°52'E
A mountain just N of Amphitheatre Peaks at the western end of the Nye Mountains. Plotted from air photos taken from ANARE aircraft in 1956. Named by ANCA for Dr. J. Boda, medical officer at Wilkes Station, 1959.

_Bode Nunataks_ 72°30'S, 75°07'E

_Bodman, Cape:_ see Bodman Point 64°14'S, 56°48'W

_Bodman Point_ 64°14'S, 56°48'W
Rocky point which is situated centrally on the NW coast of Seymour Island in the James Ross Island group. First surveyed by the SwedAE under Nordskjöld, 1901–04, who named it Cape Bodman after Dr. Gosta Bodman, hydrographer and meteorologist with the expedition. Resurveyed by the FIDS in 1952. Point is considered a more suitable descriptive term for this feature than cape. Not: Cape Bodman.

_Body's, Mount_ 67°09'W, 67°48'W
The easternmost mountain on Adelaide Island. It rises over 1,220 m and is ice covered except for small rock exposures on the S side. First roughly surveyed in 1909 by the FrAE under Charcot. Resurveyed in 1948 by the FIDS, and named by them for Sgt. William S. Bodys, mechanic for the expedition's Norwegian airplane in 1950.

_Bodziany, Mount_ 74°34'S, 111°54'W

_Boë, Mount_ 72°35'S, 31°19'E
Mountain, 2,520 m, standing 1 mi NE of Mount Victor in the Belgica Mountains. Discovered by the BelgAE, 1957–58, under G. de Gerlache, who named it for Capt. Sigmund Boë, commander of the ship _Polarhav_, which transported the expedition. Not: Mont Boë.

_Boeckella, Lake_ 63°24'S, 57°00'W
Small lake which lies 0.3 mi S of Hope Bay and drains by a small stream into Eagle Cove, at the NE end of Antarctic Peninsula. Discovered and named by the SwedAE, 1901–04, under Nordskjöld. _Boeckella_ is a species of crustacean found in this area. Not: Boeckella-See.

_Boeckella-See:_ see Boeckella, Lake 63°24'S, 57°00'W

_Boeger Peak_ 75°49'S, 116°06'W
Snow-covered peak (3,070 m) situated 2 mi W of Richmond Peak on the Toney Mountain massif, Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1959–66. Named by US-ACAN for Alvin C. Boeger, Chief Aerographer's Mate, USN. As a member of the U.S. Naval Ice Reconnaissance Unit, Boeger made numerous ice reconnaissance flights between New Zealand and Antarctica from Oct. to Dec. 1972 which contributed to ship operations and routing.

_Boennighausen, Mount_ 75°47'S, 132°18'W

_Boerderes Castex, Cabo:_ see Tay Head 63°21'S, 55°34'W
Bofia Island  66°28'S, 110°37'E
Rocks, ridge-like island, 0.8 mi long, lying 0.5 mi E of Browning Peninsula between Bosner and Birkenhauer Islands, in the S part of the Windmill Islands. First mapped from air photos taken by USN OpHjp and OpWml in 1947 and 1948. Named by the US-ACAN for W.C. Boffa, observer with the then Army Strategic Air Command, who assisted USN OpWml parties in establishing astronomical control stations in the area in January 1948.

Bofill, Isla: see Midas Island  64°10'S, 61°07'W

Bogen Glacier  54°48'S, 35°56'W
A small glacier on the N side of Drygalski Fjord between Trendall Crag and Hamilton Bay, at the SE end of South Georgia. Named by the UK-APC in 1979 after Arne Bogen, Norwegian sealing working in South Georgia after 1950; Master of the sealing vessel Albatross and Station Foreman, Grytviken.

Boggs, Cape  70°33'S, 61°23'W
Bold, ice-covered headland marking the E extremity of Eielson Peninsula, on the E coast of Palmer Land. Discovered by members of East Base of the USAS who charted this coast by land and from the air in 1940. Named for S.W. Boggs, Geographer, Dept. of State, whose political and geographical studies of Antarctica were used by the USAS. Not: Cape Eielson.

Boggs Strait: see Stefansson Strait  69°26'S, 62°25'W

Boggs Valley  71°55'S, 161°30'E

Böhnecke Glacier  72°23'S, 61°25'W
Steep glacier 3 mi wide, which flows SE to the NW side of Violante Inlet, on the E coast of Palmer Land. Discovered and photographed from the air in December 1940 by members of the USAS. During 1947 the glacier was photographed from the air by members of the RARE under Ronne, who in conjunction with the FIDS charted it from the ground. Named by the FIDS for Günther Böhnecke, German oceanographer and member of the German expedition in the Meteor, 1925-27.

Böhyō Heights  68°08'S, 42°42'E
A small, rocky elevation that overlooks the coast of Queen Maud Land 2 mi ESE of Cape Hinode. Mapped by surveys and air photos by JARE, 1957-62. The name "Böhyō-dai" (ice view heights) was given by JARE Headquarters in 1973.

Boil, The  74°09'S, 161°32'E
A prominent snow eminence marked by rock exposures on the NE side of the Reeves Névé, in Victoria Land. It rises over 2,300 m and stands 4 mi E of Shepard Cliff. The descriptive name was apparently applied by the Southern Party of the NZGSAE during a visit to the feature in December 1962.

Boiler Bay: see King Edward Cove  54°17'S, 36°30'W

Boiler Harbour: see King Edward Cove  54°17'S, 36°30'W

Boker Rocks  72°25'S, 98°40'W

Boland, Mount  65°18'S, 63°50'W
Mountain over 1,065 m, standing 6 mi E of Lumière Peak on the E-W ridge between Bussey and Trooz Glaciers, on the W side of Graham Land. Discovered by the FrAE, 1908-10, under Charcot and named by him for Monsieur Boland, seaman, and later lieutenant on the Pourquoi-Pas?, Charcot's ship. Not: Sommet Boland.

Boland, Sommet: see Boland, Mount  65°18'S, 63°50'W

Bold Cliff: see Williams Cliff  77°35'S, 166°47'E

Bol Glacier  77°52'S, 162°34'E

Bolinder Beach: see Bolinder Bluff  61°56'S, 57°58'W

Bolinder Bluff  61°56'S, 57°58'W
Prominent bluff crowned by three buttresses of dark grey and light brown rock, overlooking Venus Bay 3 mi SE of False Round Point on the N coast of King George Island, in the South Shetland Islands. The feature was known to sealers using the anchorage near nearby 'Esthar Harbor in the 1820's. It was charted and named by DI personnel on the Discovery II in 1937 when the breakdown of the "Bolinder" boat engine caused 6 men to be marooned for 9 days on the beach at the foot of the bluff. Not: Bolinder Beach, Pico Amarrillo.

Bølingen Islands  69°28'S, 75°45'E
A group of small islands, 8 mi in extent, lying immediately off the N side of Publications Ice Shelf in the SE part of Prydz Bay. Discovered and roughly charted by Capt. Klaas Mikkelsen in February 1935. Charted in greater detail by Norwegian cartographers from aerial photographs taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936-37) and given the name Bølingen (the herd).

Bolle, Mount  71°54'S, 6°50'E
A peak (2,685 m) which rises above Larsen Cliffs, 3 mi S of Kyrkjekjept Peak, in the eastern Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains of Queen Maud Land. The name "Bolle-Berg" after Herbert Bolle, aviation supervisor of the expedition, was applied in this area by the GerAE (1938-39) under Alfred Ritscher. The correlation of the name with this peak may be arbitrary, but it is recommended for the sake of international uniformity and historical continuity.

Bolle Bay  54°27'S, 3°21'E
A cove indenting the western shore of Bouvetøya, entered on the southern side of Norway Point. Roughly charted in 1898 by the German expedition under Karl Chun. Recharted and named in December 1927 by a Norwegian expedition under Capt. Harald Hornvoldt. Not: Bollevika.

Bollene Rocks  72°15'S, 27°14'E
Group of rocks standing just W of Blikskoltane Rocks at the head of Byrdbreen, in the Sør Rondane Mountains. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers in 1957 from air photos taken by USN OpHjp, 1946-47, and named Bollene (the buns).
Bon Docteur Nunatak 65°40'S, 140°01'E
A small coastal nunatak, 28 m, standing at the W side of Astrolabe Cove. Named by the SGC for Capt. C. A. Bond, USN, commander of the expedition's Western Group.

Bond Glacier 66°58'S, 109°00'E

Bond Glacier
A steep, heavily crevassed glacier to the W of Ivanoff Head, flowing from the continental ice to Blunt Cove at the head of Vincennes Bay. Mapped from air photos taken by ANARE aircraft in 1956. Named by ANCA for E. Bond, a member of the crew of the Discovery during the BANZARE, 1929–31.

Bondsøn Cove

Bollevika: see Bolle Bay 54°27’S, 3°21’E

Bolsøn Cove 65°09’S, 63°05’W
Cove at the head of Flandres Bay, lying immediately E of Étienne Fjord, along the W coast of Graham Land. First charted by the BelgAE under Gerlache, 1897–99. The name appears on an Argentine government chart of 1954 and is probably descriptive; “bolsón” is Spanish for a large purse. Not: Bahía Cruz, Schulze Cove.

Bolt, Mount 71°05’S, 165°43’E
A mountain (2,010 m) rising on the N side of Ebe Glacier and 5 mi NW of Peterson Bluff in the Anare Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–63. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Ronald L. Bolt, USN, pilot of R4D aircraft in the support of the USGS Topo West survey of this area in the 1962–63 season; he also worked the previous austral summer season in Antarctica.

Bolten Peak 71°49’S, 1°44’W
A small isolated peak 3 mi N of Litivilingane Rocks, on the E side of Ahlmann Ridge in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and air photos by the Norwegian expedition (1958–59) and named Bolten (the bolt).

Bolton, Mount 85°56’S, 129°43’W

Bolton Glacier 65°01’S, 62°58’W
Glacier flowing into the head of Briand Fjord, Flandres Bay, on the W coast of Graham Land. Mapped in 1959 by the FIDS from photos taken by Hunting Aerosurveys Ltd. in 1956–57. Named by the UK-APC for William B. Bolton (1848–89), English photographer who, with B.J. Sayce, invented the collodion emulsion process of dry-plate photography in 1864.

Boman, Mount 82°32’S, 162°00’E
Mountain, 1,630 m, between Tranter and Doss Glaciers in the N part of the Queen Elizabeth Range. Mapped by the USGS from tellurometer surveys and Navy air photos, 1960–62. Named by US-ACAN for William M. Boman, USARP traverse engineer at McMurdo Station, winter of 1965.

Bombardier Glacier 64°19’S, 59°59’W
A glacier flowing SE from the edge of Detroit Plateau, Graham Land, and through a deep trough to join Edgeworth Glacier. Mapped from surveys by FIDS (1960–61). Named by UK-APC for J.A. Bombardier, Canadian engineer who developed the “snowmobile,” one of the earliest successful over-snow vehicles (1926–37).

Bombay Island: see D’Hainaut Island 63°54’S, 60°47’W

Bomb Peak 77°32’S, 169°15’E
Peak, 805 m, situated 2 mi W of Cape Croizer on Ross Island. Charted and so named by the NZGSAE, 1958–59, because of the bomb-like (pyroplastic) geological formations surrounding the summit of this peak.

Bomford Peak 54°08’S, 37°38’W
The highest peak, 1,140 m, located centrally on the peninsula between Wilson Harbor and Cheapman Bay on the S side of South Georgia. Surveyed by the SGS in the period 1951–57 and named for Capt. Anthony G. Bomford, R.E., senior surveyor of the SGS, 1955–56.

Bommen Spur 72°37’S, 3°08’W
A spur, or small ridge, extending eastward from Jøkulskarvet Ridge to Flogstallen, in the Berg Massif of Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and named Bommen (the bar).

Bonaparte, Mount 83°05’S, 160°50’E
A mountain, 3,430 m, standing 4 mi NW of Mount Lecointe in the Queen Elizabeth Range. Discovered by the FrAE (1907–09) under Shackleton, and named for Prince Roland Bonaparte, President of the Geographical Society of Paris.

Bonaparte Point 64°47’S, 64°05’W
Narrow point at the S side of Arthur Harbor on the SW coast of Anvers Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Charted by the FrAE, 1903–05, and named by Charcot for Prince Roland Bonaparte, then President of the Paris Geographical Society. Not: Roland Bonaparte Point.

Bond, Mount 66°49’S, 51°07’E

Bondeson Glacier 82°44’S, 165°00’E

Bond Glacier 66°58’S, 109°00’E
A steep, heavily crevassed glacier to the W of Ivanoff Head, flowing from the continental ice to Blunt Cove at the head of Vincennes Bay. Mapped from air photos taken by ANARE aircraft in 1963. Named by ANCA for E. Bond, a member of the expedition’s Western Group.

Bond Nunatak 67°09’S, 68°10’W
Snow-capped nunatak with rock exposures on its W face, rising N of Mount Bouvier on Adelaide Island. Named by the SGS for Capt. C. A. Bond, USN, commander of the expedition’s Western Group.

Bon Docteur Nunatak 65°40’S, 140°01’E
Small coastal nunatak, 28 m, standing at the W side of Astrolabe Glacier Tongue, 0.2 mi S of Rostand Island in the Geologie Archipelago. Photographed from the air by USN OpHjp, 1946–47. Charted by the FrAE, 1952–53, and named for Dr. Jean Cendron, medical officer and biologist with the FrAE, 1951–52.

Bonden Peak 65°09’S, 63°05’W
A group of peaks, 3,180 m, at the SW side of Mount Bergersen in the Sør Rondane Mountains. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers in 1957 from air photos taken by USN OpHjp, 1946–47, and named for Capt. Charles A. Bond, USN, commander of the...
western task group of USN OpHjp, Task Force 68, which made photographic flights over this and other coastal areas between 14° and 164° East. Not: Bondtoppane.

**Bond Point 62°41'S, 60°48'W**
Point lying NE of Elephant Point on the S side of Livingston Island, in the South Shetland Islands. Named by the UK-APC in 1958 for Ralph Bond, Master of the sealer Hetty of London, who visited the South Shetland Islands in 1820-21, and provided George Powell with descriptions and sketches of their southern coasts for incorporation in his 1822 chart.

**Bond Ridge 70°16'S, 65°13'E**

**Bond Cove: see Bone Bay 63°38'S, 59°04'W**

**Bond Point 66°25'S, 110°40'E**

**Bone Cove: see Bone Bay 63°38'S, 59°04'W**

**Bone Rock 62°27'S, 59°43'W**
A rock lying 0.5 mi NE of Moore Pyramid, on the Prince Charles Mountains. Plotted from ANARE air photos of 1965. Named by ANCA for D.W.G. Bond, senior diesel mechanic at Mawson Station in 1968.

**Bonert, Islote: see Bonert Rock 62°27'S, 59°43'W**

**Bonert Rock 62°27'S, 59°43'W**
A rock lying 0.5 mi NE of Canto Point, Greenwich Island, South Shetland Islands. This feature was surveyed by the Chilean Antarctic Expedition (1947), which gave the name “Islote Bonert” or “Islote Capitán Bonert” after Capitán de Corbeta Federico Bonert Holzappel, second in command of the transport ship Angamos on the expedition. The term rock is considered appropriate for this small feature. Not: Islote Bonert, Islote Capitán Bonert.

**Bongrain, Cape: see Bongrain Point 67°43'S, 67°48'W**

**Bongrain Ice Piedmont 69°00', 71°30'W**
Ice piedmont, 27 mi long in a NE-SW direction and 12 mi wide in its widest part, occupying the NW coastal area of Alexander Island. First seen from a distance and roughly surveyed by the FrAE, 1908-10, under Charcot. Photographed from the air by the BGLE on Aug. 15, 1936, and roughly mapped from these photos. Named by the UK-APC in 1954 for Maurice Bongrain, surveyor of the FrAE, 1908-10, who was responsible for the first map of this coast.

**Bongrain Point 67°43'S, 67°48'W**
Point which forms the S side of the entrance to Dalgliesh Bay on the W side of Pourquoi Pas Island, off the W coast of Graham Land. Surveyed in 1936 by the BGLE under Rymill. Resurveyed in 1948 by the FIDS, who named the point for Maurice Bongrain, surveyor and First Officer of the Pourquoi Pas?, ship of the FrAE, 1908-10, who was responsible for the first surveys of the area. Not: Cabo Barracas, Cape Bongrain, Punta Yungay.

**Bonita, Bahía: see Brandy Bay 63°50'S, 57°59'W**

**Bonnabeau Dome 73°31'S, 94°10'W**
A prominent ice-covered dome mountain rising on the W side of Gopher Glacier, 4 mi W of similar-appearing Anderson Dome, in the Jones Mountains. Mapped by the University of Minnesota-Jones Mountains Party, 1960-61, and named by them for Dr. Raymond C. Bonnabeau, Jr., medical doctor with the party.

**Bonne Glacier 77°53'S, 163°49'E**
A steep glacier 1 mi WSW of Hobbs Peak, descending NW from Hobbs Ridge into Blue Glacier, in Victoria Land. The name is one of a group in the area associated with surveying applied in 1993 by NZGB. Named after the Bonne map projection, a derivative conical projection, in which the parallels are spaced at true distances along meridians which are plotted as curves.

**Bonner Beach 54°50'S, 36°01'W**
Small, flat beach on the S shore of Larsen Harbor in the SE part of South Georgia. It is the only place in South Georgia where Weddell seals breed. The area was mapped by DI personnel in 1927 and by the SGS in the period 1951-57. Named by the UK-APC in 1957 for William N. Bonner, FIDS biologist who worked in the Bay of Isles in 1953-55 and was sealing inspector in South Georgia in 1956-57.

**Bonney, Lake 77°43'S, 162°25'E**

**Bonney Bowl 80°21'S, 25°35'W**
A cirque to the SE of Sumgin Buttress in the west-central part of the Herbert Mountains, Shackleton Range. Photographed from the air by the U.S. Navy, 1967, and surveyed by BAS, 1968-71. In association with the names of glacial geologists grouped in this area, named by the UK-APC in 1971 after the Reverend Thomas G. Bonney (1833-1923), English geologist who worked on the origin of cirques; Professor of Geology, University College, London, 1877-1901.

**Bonney Riegel 77°43'S, 162°22'E**

**Bonnier Point 64°28'S, 73°57'W**
Point marking the N side of the entrance to Hamburg Bay, on the NW coast of Anvers Island in the Palmer Archipelago. First charted by the FrAE, 1903-05, and named by Charcot for J. Bonnier, assistant director of the Laboratory of Maritime Zoology at Wimereux, who installed a laboratory on the ship Français.

**Boobyalla Islands 67°15'S, 46°34'E**
Two small islands 2 mi NE of Kirkby Head, Enderby Land. Plotted from air photos taken from ANARE aircraft in 1956.
Booth Peninsula 66°06’S, 101°13’E

Booth Ridge: see Booth Peninsula 66°06’S, 101°13’E

Booth Spur 75°37’S, 142°01’W

Boat Rock 57°03’S, 26°39’W
Rock, 30 m high, which lies 0.1 mi off the SE side of Candlemas Island in the South Sandwich Islands. Charted and named by DI personnel on the Discovery II in 1930. Not: Roca Bota.

Borchgrevink, Mount 72°07’S, 23°08’E

Borchgrevink Coast 73°00’S, 169°30’E
That portion of the coast of Victoria Land between Cape Adare and Cape Washington. The name was recommended by NZ-APC in 1961 after Carstens E. Borchgrevink, a member of H.J. Bull’s expedition to this area, 1894–95, and leader of the British Antarctic Expedition, 1898–1900, the first to winter on the continent, at Cape Adare.

Borchgrevink Glacier 73°04’S, 168°30’E
A large glacier in the Victory Mountains, Victoria Land, draining S between Malta Plateau and Daniell Peninsula, and thence projecting into Glacier Strait, Ross Sea, as a floating glacier tongue. Named by the NZGSAE, 1957–58, for Carsten E. Borchgrevink, leader of the BrAE, 1898–1900. Borchgrevink visited the area in February 1900 and first observed the seaward portion of the glacier.

Borchgrevink Glacier Tongue 73°21’S, 168°50’E
The large seaward extension of the Borchgrevink Glacier in Victoria Land. It discharges into Glacier Strait, Ross Sea, just S of Cape Jones. Named in association with Borchgrevink Glacier.

Borchgrevinkisen 72°10’S, 21°30’E

Borchgrevink Nunatak 66°03’S, 62°30’W
Nunatak 1.5 mi long which rises to 650 m, standing at the S side of the entrance to Richthofen Pass, on the E coast of Graham Land. Discovered in 1902 by the SwedAE under Nordenskjöld, who named it for C.E. Borchgrevink, leader of the BrAE to Victoria Land, 1898–1900. Not: Borchgrevink Nunaatak, Borchgrevink Nunatak.

Borchgrevink Nunaatak: see Borchgrevink Nunatak 66°03’S, 62°30’W

Borchgrevink Nunatak: see Borchgrevink Nunatak 66°03’S, 62°30’W

Borcik, Mount 86°12’S, 153°38’W
A prominent mountain, 2,780 m, standing 4.5 mi NW of Mount Dietz in southern Hays Mountains of the Queen Maud Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1960–64.

Bordal Rock 54°49′S, 36°14′W
Isolated rock 1.5 mi WSW of Trollhul, off the S coast of South Georgia. Positioned by the SGS in the period 1951–57. Named by the UK-APC for Harald Bordal, a gunner of the Compañía Argentina de Pesca, Grytviken, for several years beginning in 1948.

Bore 54°16′S, 37°10′W
Small cove indenting the mid part of Jossack Bight on the S coast of South Georgia. Surveyed by the SGS in the period 1951–57. The name is well established in local use.

Boreal Point 63°07′S, 55°48′W
Point forming the W side of Rockpepper Bay, along the N coast of Joinville Island. Surveyed by the FIDS in 1953–54. The feature was so named by the UK-APC because of its position on the north coast of Joinville Island.

Boreas, Mount 77°29′S, 161°06′E
Prominent peak, 2,180 m, between Mounts Aeolus and Dido in the Olympus Range of Victoria Land. Named by the VUWAE (1958–59) for a figure in Greek mythology.

Boreas Nunatak 71°18′S, 3°57′W
A nunatak (220 m) nearly 1 mi SW of Passat Nunatak at the mouth of Schytt Glacier in Queen Maud Land. Discovered by the GerAE under Ritscher, 1938–39, and named after Boreas, one of the Dornier flying boats of the expedition. The feature was surveyed by the NBSAE, 1949–52.

Boreas Peak 69°38′S, 68°20′W
A nunatak (670 m) at the N side of the terminus of Eureka Glacier, on the Rymill Coast of Palmer Land. The best ramp for the approach to Eureka Glacier from George VI Sound is normally found close to this nunatak. Named by UK-APC after Boreas, the north wind in Greek, in association with other wind names in the area.

Boree Islands 67°41′S, 45°20′E
Two small islands 2 mi of Point Widdows, Enderby Land. Plotted from air photos taken from ANARE aircraft in 1956. Named by ANCA after Boree, vernacular name for species of Acacia found in Australia.

Borees Dal: see Bore Valley 54°16′S, 36°31′W

Bore Tal: see Bore Valley 54°16′S, 36°31′W

Bore Valley 54°16′S, 36°31′W
Valley, 0.7 mi long in a N-S direction, extending from Lewis Pass (q.v.) to Grytviken in Cumberland Bay, South Georgia. It was first surveyed and named "Bore Dal" by the SwedAE under Nordenskjöld, 1901–04, but the form Bore Valley has since become established. The discovery by J. Gunnar Andersson, of the SwedAE, of numerous traces of a former ice covering, proving that ice had once filled the entire valley, led to the name. Bore is the Swedish word for Boreas, the Greek god of the north wind. Maidalen, to the N of Lewis Pass, was originally considered to be a part of Bore Valley but has since been determined to be a separate valley. Not: Bore Dal, Bore Tal, Mai Viken Glen.

Borg: see Borg Mountain 72°32′S, 3°30′W

Borg Bastion 78°10′S, 162°29′E

Borge Bay 60°43′S, 45°37′W

Borge Harbor: see Borge Bay 60°43′S, 45°37′W

Borgen: see Borge Bay 60°43′S, 45°37′W

Borgsön, Mount: see Borg Mountain 72°32′S, 3°30′W

Börgen Bay 64°45′S, 63°30′W
Bay 4 mi wide, indenting the SE coast of Anvers Island close W of Bay Point, in the Palmer Archipelago. Discovered by the BelgAE, 1897–99, and named by Gerlache for Karl Börgen, German astronomer. Not: William Bay.

Borge Point 63°54′S, 60°45′W
Point forming the E side of Mikkelsen Harbor, Trinity Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. The point was charted and this name used by the Norwegian whaling captain Hans Borge during his survey of Mikkelsen Harbor, probably in 1914–15. Not: Punta Fuenzalida.

Borgesøen, Mount: see Borgeson, Mount 72°07′S, 99°10′W

Borgeson, Mount 72°07′S, 99°10′W

Borggarden Valley 72°34′S, 3°48′W
A broad ice-filled valley about 10 mi long, lying between Borg Mountain and Vetten Mountain in the NW part of Borg Massif, Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and named Borggarden (the castle courtyard).

Borghallat 72°25′S, 3°30′W
A gently-sloping plain of about 100 square miles, lying N of Borg Mountain in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and named Borghallat (the castle slope).

Borg Island 66°58′S, 57°35′E
Island 1 mi long in the eastern part of the Øygarden Group. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from aerial photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and called by them Borgøy (castle island).

Borg Massif 72°45′S, 3°30′W
A spectacular mountain massif, about 30 mi long and with summits above 2,700 m, situated along the NW side of the Penck
Borg Mountain

Trough in Queen Maud Land. The parallel, ice-filled Raudberg Valley and Frostlendt Valley trend northeastward through the massif, dividing its summits into three rough groups. The feature was photographed from the air by the GerAE (1938–39), but was not correctly shown on the maps by the expedition. It was mapped in detail by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52). They named it Borgmassivet (the castle massif) in association with Borg Mountain, its most prominent feature. Not: Borgmassivet.

Borgmassivet: see Borg Massif 72°45'S, 3°30’W

Borg Mountain 72°32'S, 3°30’W

A large, flat-topped mountain with many exposed rock cliffs, standing at the N end of Borg Massif in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and named Borga (the castle). Not: Borga, Borgen.

Borgstrom, Mount 74°16’S, 162°53’E


Borland, Mount 74°25’S, 67°45’E

A large, gently-dome mountain, standing 5 mi S of Mount Twigg near the head of Lambert Glacier. Sighted by Flying Officer J. Seaton, RAAF, during an ANARE photographic flight in November 1956. Named by ANCA for R.A. Borland, meteorologist at Mawson Station in 1958.

Borley, Cape 65°56’S, 55°10’E

An ice-covered cape protruding slightly from the coast midway between Cape Batterbee and Magnet Bay. Discovered in January 1930 by the BANZARE under Mawson, who named it for John Oliver Borley, a member of the Discovery Committee who assisted BANZARE with arrangements to take over the Discovery.

Borley Point 58°23’S, 26°28’W

The NW tip of Montagu Island in the South Sandwich Islands. Charted in 1930 by DI personnel on the Discovery II and named for John O. Borley, member of the Discovery Committee. Not: Punta Pescadora.

Bormann Glacier 72°20’S, 170°13’E


Borns Glacier 77°47’S, 162°01’E


Borodin, Mount 71°36’S, 72°38’W

Mainly ice-covered mountain, 695 m, with a rock outcrop on the E side, 7 mi NNE of Gluck Peak in the SW part of Alexander Island. A number of peaks in this general vicinity first appear on the maps of the RARE, 1947–48. This peak, apparently one of these, was mapped from the RARE air photos by Searle of the FIDS in 1960. Named by the UK-APC after Alexander Borodin (1834–87), Russian composer.

Borodino Island: see Smith Island 63°00’S, 62°30’W

Borradaile Island 66°35’S, 162°45’E

One of the Balleny Islands, about 2 mi long and 1 mi wide, lying 4 mi southeastward of Young Island. Discovered in February 1839 by John Balleny, who named it for W. Borradaile, one of the merchants who united with Charles Enderby in sending out the expedition. Not: Borradaile Island, Borradaile Oya.

Borradaile Island: see Borradaile Island 66°35’S, 162°45’E

Borradoso, Vallei: see Windy Valley 68°37’S, 66°50’W

Borrello Island 66°19’S, 110°22’E


Boschert Glacier 74°43’S, 111°30’W

A glacier to the SE of Hayden Peak, flowing SW from Bear Peninsula into Dotson Ice Shelf, on Walgreen Coast, Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from USN aerial photographs taken 1966. Named in 1977 by US-ACAN after Ralph G. Boschert, USGS cartographer, a member of the USGS satellite surveying team at South Pole Station, winter party 1975.

Bosner Island 66°27’S, 110°36’E

Rocky island, 0.3 mi long, lying 0.1 mi NW of Boffa Island and 0.5 mi E of Broming Peninsula in the S part of the Windmill Islands. First mapped from air photos taken by USN OpHjp and OpWml in 1947 and 1948. Named by the US-ACAN for Paul Bosner, member of one of the two USN OpWml photographic units which obtained aerial and ground photos of the area in January 1948. Not: Bosner Rock.

Bosner Rock: see Bosner Island 66°27’S, 110°36’E

Bosse Nunatak 72°08’S, 65°22’E

A small nunatak in an area of disturbed ice, about 20 mi W of Mount Izabelle in the Prince Charles Mountains. First sighted by J. Manning, surveyor with the ANARE Prince Charles Mountains survey party in 1971. Named after H.E. Bosse, helicopter pilot with the survey party.

Boss Peak 71°52’S, 166°15’E

An isolated black peak (2,170 m) at the E side of the terminus of Jutland Glacier, 8 mi NNE of Thomson Peak, in the NW part of the Victory Mountains of Victoria Land. Named by the northern party of the NZGSAE, 1963–64, partly for its resemblance to the boss on a shield, its aspect and also as a reminiscence of Sir Ernest Shackleton's nickname.

Bota, Roca: see Boot Rock 57°03’S, 26°39’W

Botánica, Bahía: see Botany Bay 63°41’S, 57°43’W
Botany Bay  63°41'S, 57°53'W
A small bay between Church Point and Camp Hill on the S coast of Trinity Peninsula. Surveyed by FIDS, December 1946, and named by UK-APC from the fossil plants collected there. Not: Bahía Botónica.

Botany Bay  77°00'S, 162°35'E
Small bight between Cape Geology and Discovery Bluff in the S part of Granite Harbor, Victoria Land. Mapped by the Western Geological Party of the BrAE under Scott, who explored the Granite Harbor area in 1911–12. Named by T. Griffith Taylor and Frank Debenham, Australian members of the party, after Botany Bay, Australia.

Botany Peak:  see Lichen Peak  76°56'S, 145°24'W

Bothy Bay  62°10'S, 58°58'W
A small bay on the NW side of Fildes Peninsula, King George Island. The entrance is 0.7 mi SE of Square End Island and the bay is backed by a wide beach, with low cliffs on the NE and SW sides. The name, applied by UK-APC in 1977, is suggested by a crude stone hut (bothy), evidently built by nineteenth-century sealers, on the shore of the bay.

Bothy Lake  60°44'S, 45°40'W
A small lake at the head of Cummings Cove, Signy Island, in the South Orkney Islands. So named by the UK-APC, 1981, in reference to the BAS refuge hut SW of the lake.

Botnfjellet Mountain  71°45'S, 11°25'E
Mountain, 2,750 m, forming the NE and E walls of Livdeadbotnen Cirque in the Humboldt Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Discovered and photographed by the GerAE, 1938–39. Mapped by Norway from air photos and surveys by NorAE, 1956–60, and named Botnjetilet (the cirque mountain).

Botnfjorden:  see Cirque Fjord  67°18'S, 58°39'E

Botnneset Peninsula  69°44'S, 37°35'E
A mainly ice-covered peninsula between Flett Bay and Djupvika along the S side, or "bottom," of Lützow-Holm Bay. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and named Botnneset (the bottom ness).

Botnmuten  70°24'S, 38°01'E
An isolated rock peak, 1,460 m, located S of Havsbotn and 22 mi SW of Shirase Glacier in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and named Botnmuten (the bottom peak), presumably in association with Havsbotn and because it is the farthest S peak in the immediate vicinity.

Botón, Punta:  see Knob Point  57°04'S, 26°47'W
Botones, Islas:  see Buttons, The  65°14'S, 64°16'W

Bottrill Head  67°42'S, 66°57'W
Rugged headland on the E side of Bourgeois Fjord which forms the N side of the entrance to Dogs Leg Fjord, on the W coast of Graham Land. First surveyed in 1936 by the BGLE under Rymill. The headland was resurveyed in 1948 by the FIDS who named it for Harold Bottrill, Chairman of the Board of Directors, later Gen. Mgr., of Maclean and Stapledon S.A., shipping agents at Montevideo, who gave great assistance to the BGLE, 1934–37, and to FIDS, 1943–48. Not: Cabo Garay.

Boudacht, Estrecho:  see Admiralty Sound  64°20'S, 57°10'W

Boucot Plateau  82°25'S, 155°40'E

Boudet Island  65°11'S, 64°10'W
The largest of several small islands lying off the S end of Petermann Island, in the Wilhelm Archipelago. Discovered by the FrAE, 1908–10, and named by Charcot, probably for Monsieur Boudet, then French Consul in Brazil.

Boudette Peaks  76°50'S, 126°02'W

Boulder Point  68°11'S, 67°00'W
The S extremity of Stonington Island, close off the W coast of Graham Land. First surveyed in 1940 by the USAS. Resurveyed in 1948 by the FIDS and so named by them because of a prominent granite boulder on this point.

Boulder Rock  71°19'S, 170°13'E

Boulding Ridge  68°02'S, 66°55'W

Boulier, Islotes:  see Rho Islands  64°17'S, 63°00'W

Boulton Peak  64°06'S, 60°42'W

Bounty Nunatak  71°37'S, 159°59'E
A prominent, largely ice-free nunatak (2,350 m) located 4 mi SE of Mount Burnham in the S part of Daniels Range, Usarp Mountains. The name was applied by the NZGSAE, 1963–64, because the party was out of food upon arrival at a food and fuel cache established near this nunatak.

Bouquet Bay  64°03'S, 62°10'W
Bay, 7 mi wide, lying between Lütge Island and the N part of Brabant Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Discovered by the FrAE, 1903–05, and named by Charcot for Jean Bouquet de la Grys, French hydrographic engineer and a member of the commission which published the scientific results of the expedition. Not: Bouquet de la Grys Bay.
Bourgeois Fjord

*Bouquet de la Grye Bay:* see Bouquet Bay 64°03'S, 62°10'W

**Bourgeois Fjord 67°40'S, 67°05'W**

Inlet, 30 mi long in a NE-SW direction and 3 to 5 mi wide, lying between the E sides of Pourquoi Pas and Blaiklock Islands and the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered by the FrAE, 1908–10, under Charcot, and named by him for Col. Joseph E. Bourgeois, Dir. of the Geographic Service of the French Army. The outline of this inlet was more accurately delineated in 1936 by the BGLE under Rymill.

**Bourgeois Nunataks 69°54'S, 158°22'E**


**Bouquet Island 66°25'S, 110°41'E**

Island, 0.3 mi long, lying immediately E of Herring Island in the Windmill Islands. First mapped from air photos taken by USN OpHjp, 1946–47. Named by C.R. Eklund, station scientific leader, for Utilities Man 2d Class Edward A. Bouquet, USN, a Navy Support force member of the 1957 wintering party at Wilkes Station during the IGY.

**Boutan Rocks 64°54'S, 63°10'W**


**Bouvet Island:** see Bouvetøya 54°26'S, 3°24'E

**Bouvetøya 54°26'S, 3°24'E**

An island 5 mi long and 3 wide which lies in extreme isolation, about 1,370 mi SE of Cape Aghulas, South Africa, in the SE part of the Atlantic Ocean. The island terminates in steep rock and ice cliffs on all sides and rises to an ice-covered volcanic cone 780 m high. Discovered on January 1, 1739 by the French explorer J.B.C. Bouvet de Lozier in the ships *Aigle* and *Marie*. Bouvet did not circle the island and heavy pack ice and fog prevented him from determining the nature of his discovery. Although evidence, recently uncovered, indicates that Bouvetøya was resighted in 1808 by the British ships *Snow Swan* and *Otter*, it was not until the visit of the German ship *Valdivia* in 1898 that the insular nature and accurate position of the feature were determined and made known. Not: Bouvet Island.

**Bouvier, Mount 67°14'S, 68°09'W**

Massive, mainly ice-covered mountain, 2,070 m, immediately N of the head of Stonehouse Bay in the E part of Adelaide Island. Discovered and roughly positioned by the FrAE, 1903–05, and named by Charcot for Louis Bouvier, prominent French naturalist. Resurveyed by the FrAE, 1908–10, and by the FIDS in 1948–50. Not: Pic Bouvier.

**Bouvier, Pic:** see Bouvier, Mount 67°14'S, 68°09'W

**Bóveda, Roca:** see Cove Rock 61°54'S, 57°48'W

Bøving Island 66°17'S, 110°31'E

A small island in the S part of Newcomb Bay, lying 0.1 mi E of McMullin Island in the Windmill Islands. Mapped from USN OpHjp air photos, 1946–47. Named by ANCA for F. Bøving, third officer on M.V. *Thala Dan* in 1965, who assisted in a hydrographic survey in the vicinity.

**Bowden Névé 83°30'S, 165°00'E**

A névé about 20 mi wide, lying southward of Mount Miller between Queen Elizabeth Range and Queen Alexandra Range. Observed in 1958 by the N.Z. Southern Party of the CTAE (1956–58) and named for Charles M. Bowden, Chairman of the Ross Sea Committee which organized the N.Z. party of the CTAE.

**Bowditch Crests 68°30'S, 65°22'W**

A line of precipitous cliffs surmounted by four summits on Bermel Peninsula in eastern Graham Land. The feature was photographed from the air by Lincoln Ellsworth in Nov. 1935 and was mapped from these photos by W.L.G. Joerg. Surveyed by FIDS in 1958. Named by UK-APC for Nathaniel Bowditch (1773–1838), American astronomer and mathematician, author of The New American Practical Navigator (1801) which firmly set out the practical results of theories established at that date and has since gone through more than 56 editions.

**Boven, Mount 75°45'S, 161°03'E**

A mountain of stratified sandstone capped by a sharp black peak, 1,875 m, standing 6 mi SW of Mount Howard in the Prince Albert Mountains, Victoria Land. Discovered by the BrNAE, 1901–04, which named it for the Honorable C.C. Bowen, one of the men who gave the expedition much assistance in New Zealand.

**Bowen Cirque 80°42'S, 23°27'W**


**Bower, Mount 72°37'S, 160°30'E**


**Bowers, Mount 85°00'S, 164°05'E**

A peak, 2,430 m, standing 2 mi SSE of Mount Buckley, at the head of the Beardmore Glacier. Named by the BrAE (1910–13) for Lt. Henry R. Bowers, who accompanied Scott to the South Pole and lost his life on the return journey.

**Bowers Corner 79°01'S, 84°21'W**

A peak located 9 mi SE of Lishness Peak in the extreme S end of Sentinel Range, Ellsworth Mountains. The feature stands at the E side of the terminus of Nimitz Glacier where it bends, or makes a corner, on joining Minnesota Glacier. First mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1957–59. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Richard A. Bowers, USNR, in charge of the construction crew which built the IGY South Pole Station in the 1956–57 season.

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**Geographic Names of the Antarctic**
Bowers Glacier 72°37'S, 169°03'E

Bowers Hills: see Bowers Mountains 71°10'S, 163°15'E

Bowers Mountains 71°10'S, 163°15'E
A group of north-south trending mountains, about 90 mi long and 35 mi wide, bounded by the coast on the north and by the Remnick, Canham, Black and Lillie Glaciers in other quadrants. The seaward end was first sighted in February 1911 from the Terra Nova, under Lt. Harry L.L. Pennell, RN, and subsequently named “Bowers Hills.” Lt. Henry R. Bowers perished with Capt. Robert F. Scott on the return from the South Pole in 1912. The feature was photographed from U.S. Navy aircraft in 1946–47 and 1960–62, and was surveyed and mapped by USGS in 1962–63. The name was amended to Bowers Mountains upon USGS mapping which showed the group to be a major one with peaks rising to nearly 2,600 meters. Not: Bowers Hills.

Bowers Peak 71°45'S, 163°20'E
A peak, 2,140 m, forming a part of the divide between the Hunter and Hoshko Glaciers in the Lantern Range, Bowers Mountains. Named by the northern party of NZGS, 1963–64, for Lt. John M. Bowers, Jr., of USN Squadron VX-6, who flew support flights for this New Zealand field party.

Bowers Piedmont Glacier 77°43'S, 164°18'E

Bowie Crevasse Field 79°03'S, 84°45'W
A large crevasse field at a break in slope on the Minnesota Glacier between the SE end of the Bastien Range and Anderson Massif in the Ellsworth Mountains. Named by the University of Minnesota Ellsworth Mountains Party, 1962–63, for Glenn E. Bowie, geophysicist with the party.

Bowin Glacier 84°53'S, 177°20'E

Bowler Rocks 62°21'S, 59°50'W
A group of rocks lying 0.5 mi SW of Table Island, South Shetland Islands. Named by UK-APC for David M. Bowler, surveying recorder for the RN Hydrographic Survey Unit aboard Nimrod in these islands, 1967.

Bowles, Cape 61°19'S, 54°06'W
Cape forming the S extremity of Clarence Island in the South Shetland Islands. Named in 1820 by Edward Bransfield, Master, RN, while exploring the islands in the brig Williams.

Bowes Piedmont Glacier 77°43'S, 164°18'E

Bowles Glacier 72°37'S, 169°03'E

Bowlers, Rock: see Bowers Mountains 71°10'S, 163°15'E

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Bowles, Cape 61°19'S, 54°06'W
Cape forming the S extremity of Clarence Island in the South Shetland Islands. Named in 1820 by Edward Bransfield, Master, RN, while exploring the islands in the brig Williams.
Bowman Island


**Bowman Island** 65°17'S, 103°07'E

A high ice-covered island, about 24 mi long and from 2 to 6 mi wide, shaped like a figure eight. The feature rises above the NE part of Shackleton Ice Shelf, which partially encloses the island, 25 mi NE of Cape Elliott. Discovered on Jan. 28, 1931 by BANZARE under Sir Douglas Mawson, who named it for Isaiah Bowman, then Director of the American Geographical Society.

**Bowman Peak** 77°29'S, 153°13'W


**Bowman Peninsula** 74°47'S, 62°22'W

Peninsula, 25 mi long in a N-S direction and 15 mi wide in its N and central portions, lying between Nantucket and Gardner Inlets on the E coast of Palmer Land. The peninsula is ice covered and narrows toward the S, terminating in Cape Adams. Discovered by the RARE, 1947-48, under Ronne, who named it for Isaiah Bowman.

**Bowser, Mount** 86°03'S, 155°36'W


**Bowsprit Moraine** 76°37'S, 161°15'E

A medial moraine, 1.5 mi long, off the NE point of Elkhorn Ridge, where Towle Glacier and Northwind Glacier join Fry Glacier, in the Convoy Range, Victoria Land. One of a group of nautical names in Convoy Range; the mapped form of the moraine protrudes like a bowsprit out from the end of Elkhorn Ridge. Named by a 1989-90 NZARP field party.

**Bowsprit Point** 56°40'S, 28°08'W

The NE point of Leskov Island, South Sandwich Islands. The name applied by UK-APC in 1971 suggests the resemblance of this feature to the prow of a ship.

**Bowyer Butte** 74°59'S, 134°45'W

A steep-cliffed eminence with a nearly flat summit, 3 mi wide and 1,085 m high, located between the lower ends of the Johnson Glacier and Venzke Glacier on the coast of Marie Byrd Land. Discovered and photographed from the air by the U.S. Antarctic Service, 1939-41. Named by US-ACAN for Donald W. Bowyer, USARP meteorologist at Byrd Station, 1962.

**Boxing Island** 64°35'S, 61°41'W

Small island lying in Charlotte Bay E of Harris Peak, off the W coast of Graham Land. First charted by the BelgAE under Gerlache, 1897-99. So named by members of the FIDS because they first saw it on Boxing Day 1956.

**Box Reef** 67°45'S, 69°03'W

A line of drying rocks lying between Esplin Islands and League Rock, off the S end of Adelaide Island. The name, given by the UK-APC in 1963 in association with nearby Cox Reef, derives from the well-known English literary allusion to a pair of individuals who occupied the same lodgings alternately day and night without knowledge of each other.

**Boyd, Mount** 84°48'S, 179°24'W

A pyramidal mountain (2,960 m) standing 3 mi W of Mount Bennett, in the Bush Mountains. Discovered and photographed by the USAS, 1939-41. Surveyed by A.P. Crary, leader of the U.S. Ross Ice Shelf Traverse Party (1957-58), and named by him for Walter Boyd, Jr., glaciologist with the party.

**Boydell Glacier** 64°11'S, 59°04'W

A glacier about 9 mi long, flowing SE from the Detroit Plateau, Graham Land, and merging on the S side with Sjö gren Glacier. Mapped by FIDS from surveys (1960-61). Named by UK-APC for James Boydell, English inventor of a steam traction engine, the first practical track-laying vehicle (British Patents of 1846 and 1854).

**Boyd Escarpment** 82°26'S, 50°30'W


**Boyd Glacier** 77°14'S, 145°25'W


**Boyd Head** 75°17'S, 110°01'W


**Boyd Nunatak** 69°50'S, 74°44'E

A small nunatak 8 mi SE of Mount Caroline Mikkelsen, on the S side of Publications Ice Shelf. First mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936-37. Remapped by ANARE and named by ANCA for J.S. Boyd, physicist at Wilkes Station in 1965.

**Boyd Ridge** 76°57'S, 116°57'W


*Boyds Straits:* see Boyd Strait 62°50'S, 62°00'W
Braddock Nunataks

Boyd Strait 62°50'S, 62°00'W
Strait lying between Snow and Smith Islands in the South Shetland Islands. Named in 1823 by a British expedition under Weddell for Capt. David Boyd, RN. Not: Boyds Straits, Estrecho Larrea.

Boyer, Mount 75°07'S, 72°04'W

Boyer Glacier 73°18'S, 167°21'E

Boyer Rocks 63°35'S, 59°00'W
A small group of rocks in the NE corner of Bone Bay, 3 mi SW of Cape Roquemaurel, Trinity Peninsula. Mapped from surveys by FIDS (1960–61). Named by UK-APC for Joseph Boyer, French naval officer on the Astrolabe during her Antarctic voyage (1837–40).

Boyer Spur 71°51'S, 62°48'W

Boyle Mountains 67°21'S, 66°38'W
A wall of mountains standing between the heads of Lallemand Fjord and Bourgeois Fjord, in Graham Land. Mapped by FIDS from surveys and air photos, 1946–59. Named by UK-APC for Robert Boyle (1627–91), English natural philosopher whose book New Experiments and Observations Touching Cold provided the first major scientific and practical approach to a philosophy of cold in all its aspects.

Boyles, Mount 75°34'S, 70°56'W
The highest peak (1,485 m) in the Thomas Mountains (q.v.), located S of Sweeney Mountains in eastern Ellsworth Land. Discovered and roughly mapped by the RARE, 1947–48, led by Cdr. Finn Ronne, USNFR. Mapped in greater detail by USGS from surveys and USN aerial photographs, 1961–67. Named by US-ACAN following the visit of a USGS geological party, 1977–78, after Joseph M. Boyles, a geologist with the party.

Boyn Ridge 69°07'S, 71°48'W

Boy Point 62°10'S, 58°11'W
A point between Cinder Spur and Low Head on the S coast of King George Island in the South Shetland Islands. Named by the Polish Antarctic Expedition in 1980 after Władysław Boy-Zelenski (1874–1941), Polish writer and essayist.

Bōzu Peak 69°25'S, 39°47'E

Brabazon, Cape 71°48'S, 96°05'W

Brabante, Isla: see Brabant Island 64°15'S, 62°20'W

Brabant Island 64°15'S, 62°20'W
Second largest island of the Palmer Archipelago, lying between Anvers and Liège Islands. It is 33 mi long in a N-S direction, 16 mi wide, and rises to 2,520 m in Mount Parry. Named by the BelgAE under Gerlache, 1897–99, for the province of Brabant, Belgium, in recognition of the support given to the BelgAE by its citizens. Not: Isla Brabanté.

Brabazon Point 64°24'S, 61°16'W
Point forming the E side of the entrance to Salvesen Cove, on the W coast of Graham Land. Charted by the BelgAE under Gerlache, 1897–99. Named by the UK-APC in 1960 for John T.C. Moore-Brabazon, First Baron Brabazon of Tara, pioneer British aviator, the first British subject to fly an airplane in the British Isles, in April 1909, and responsible for the R.F.C. Photographic Section during World War I and for the development of aerial photography.

Brabec, Mount 73°34'S, 165°24'E

Braces Point 57°06'S, 26°46'W
The NE point of Vindication Island, South Sandwich Islands. The feature was named Low Point during the survey from RRS Discovery II in 1930, but the name was changed to avoid duplication. The new name applied by UK-APC in 1971 refers to the bifid form of this point, reaching out to the nearby sea stack of Trousers Rock. Not: Low Point, Punta Baja.

Bracken Peak 77°51'S, 85°24'W

Braddock Nunataks 70°48'S, 65°55'W
A group of prominent nunataks located inland from Bertram Glacier and 9 mi SE of Perseus Crags on the W margin of the Dyer

**Braddock Peak 72°27'S, 166°28'E**
A peak rising to 2,960 m immediately SE of Mount Aorangi in the S part of Millen Range in the Victory Mountains, Victoria Land. Named by the NZ-APC, on the proposal of geologist R.A. Cooper, after Peter Braddock, field leader of geological parties to the area in the 1974-75 and 1980-81 seasons.

**Braddock Glacier 65°51'S, 64°18'W**
Glacier flowing N from Mount Dewey into Comrie Glacier, on the W coast of Graham Land. Mapped by the FIDS from photos taken by Hunting Aerosurveys Ltd. in 1956-57. Named by the UK-APC for Samuel C. Bradford (1878-1948), English documentalist who was a pioneer advocate of scientific information services.

**Bradford Rock 66°13'S, 110°34'E**
Insular rock, mainly ice covered, which marks the NW end of the Swain Islands. First roughly mapped from air photos taken by USN OpHjp, 1946-47, and included in a 1957 survey of Swain Islands by Wilkes Station personnel under C.R. Eklund. Named by Eklund for Radioman Donald L. Bradford, USN, a Navy support force member of the 1957 wintering party at Wilkes Station during the IGY.

**Branding, Mount 64°17'S, 59°17'W**
A mountain topped by a snow peak, 4 mi E of the NE corner of Larsen Inlet in Graham Land. Surveyed by FIDS (1960-61) and named after Christopher G. Branding. FIDS surveyor at Hope Bay (1959-60), who, with I. Hampton, R. Harbour, and J. Winham, made the first ascent of this mountain. Not: Montaña González Albarracín.

**Bradley, Mount 63°53'S, 58°37'W**
A pyramidal peak (835 m) at the SE end of a ridge descending from Detroit Plateau. The peak is 4 mi SW of Mount Reece in southern Trinity Peninsula. Charted in 1945 by FIDS, who named it for K.G. Bradley, Colonial Secretary in the Falkland Islands at the time. Not: Montaña González Albarracín.

**Bradley Nunatak 81°24'S, 85°58'W**
A prominent nunatak standing 10 mi SW of Mount Tidd, Pirrit Hills. The peak was positioned by the U.S. Ellsworth-Byrd Traverse Party on Dec. 7, 1958, and named for Rev. Edward A. Bradley, S.J., seismologist with the party.

**Bradley Ridge 70°14'S, 65°15'E**

**Bradley Rock 65°91'S, 64°42'W**
An isolated rock which lies about 9 mi NW of the entrance to French Passage in the Wilhelm Archipelago. Named by UK-APC (1973) for Lt. Cdr. Edgar M. Bradley, RN, who directed a hydrographic survey in the area in 1965.

**Bradshaw, Mount 71°28'S, 163°52'E**
A mountain peak (2,240 m) at the NE side of the névé of Leap Year Glacier, 4 mi NW of Jan Peak, in the Bowers Mountains, q.v. Named by the NZ-APC in 1983 after J.D. Bradshaw, geologist, University of Canterbury, N.Z., a member of NZARP geological parties to the area, 1974-75 and 1981-82.

**Bragg, Mount 84°06'S, 56°43'W**

**Bragg Islands 66°28'S, 66°26'W**
A small group of islands in Crystal Sound, about 7 mi N of Cape Rey, Graham Land. Mapped from surveys by FIDS (1958-59) and air photos obtained by RARE (1947-48). Named by UK-APC for Sir William H. Bragg (1862-1942), English physicist who interpreted X-ray measurements to give the location of oxygen atoms in the structure of ice.

**Brahms Inlet 71°28'S, 73°41'W**
Ice-filled inlet, 25 mi long and 6 mi wide, indenting the N side of Beethoven Peninsula on Alexander Island between Harris Peninsula and Derocher Peninsula. Observed from the air and first mapped by the RARE, 1947-48. Remapped from the RARE air photos by Searle of the FIDS in 1960. Named by UK-APC after Johannes Brahms (1833-97), German composer.

**Braillard Point 62°13'S, 58°55'W**
Point forming the NE end of Ardley Island, off the SW end of King George Island in the South Shetland Islands. Charted and named by DI personnel on the Discovery II in 1935, for Able Seaman A.T. Braillard, a member of the crew in 1931-33 and 1933-35.

**Brain Island 54°10'S, 36°42'W**
Island at the N side of Husvik Harbor, in Stromness Bay, South Georgia. Charted and named by DI personnel in 1928.

**Bramble Peak 72°22'S, 166°59'W**
A peak (2,560 m) that surmounts the NE side of the head of Croll Glacier, in the Victory Mountains, Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960-64. Named by US-ACAN for Edward J. Bramble, USN, aviation machinist's mate with Squadron VX-6 at McMurdo Station, 1967.

**Bramhall, Mount 72°10'S, 98°24'W**

**Branco, Mount:** see Rio Branco, Mount 65°25'S, 64°00'W

**Brand, Bahia:** see Brandy Bay 63°50'S, 57°59'W

**Brandau Glacier 84°54'S, 173°30'E**

**Brandau Rocks 76°53'S, 159°20'E**
Rock exposures 0.5 mi west of Carapace Nunatak in Victoria Land. Reconnoitered by the NZARP Allan Hills Expedition.
(1964), who named the rocks for Lt. Cdr. James F. Brandau, USN, helicopter pilot who made a difficult rescue flight to evacuate an injured member of the expedition.

**Brandenberger Bluff** 75°58'S, 136°05'W

**Brand Peak** 70°01'S, 63°55'W

**Brandt, Mount** 72°10'S, 1°07'E
A nunatak (1,540 m) which is the northernmost feature in Røsmalingane Peaks, in the Sverdrup Mountains of Queen Maud Land. The name "Brandt-Berg" after Emil Brandt, sailor with the expedition, was applied in this area by the GerAE (1938–39) under Alfred Ritscher. The correlation of the name with this nunatak may be arbitrary but is recommended for the sake of international uniformity and historical continuity.

**Brandt Cove** 54°49'S, 36°02'W
Cove on the S side of Drygalski Fjord, South Georgia, 1 mi N of the head of Larsen Harbor. Surveyed by the SGS in the period 1951–57. Named by the UK-APC for Karl Brandt, American economist and professor of agricultural economics at Stanford University, California; author of *Whale Oil: An Economic Analysis*.

**Brandy Bay** 63°50'S, 57°59'W
A bay 2 mi wide on the NW coast of James Ross Island, entered W of Bibby Point. Probably first seen by Nordenskjöld in 1903. Surveyed by FIDS in 1945. During a subsequent visit to this bay by a FIDS party in 1952, there was a discussion as to whether medicinal brandy should be used as treatment for a dog bite. The name arose naturally from this incident. Not: Bahia Aramburu, Bahía Bonita, Bahía Brand.

**Branscomb Glacier** 78°32'S, 86°05'W

**Bransfield, Estrecho de:** see Bransfield Strait 63°00'S, 59°00'W

**Bransfield, Mount** 63°17'S, 57°05'W
Prominent conical-topped, ice-covered mountain, 760 m, rising 2 mi SW of Cape Dubouzet at the NE tip of Antarctic Peninsula. Discovered by a French expedition, 1837–40, under Capt. Jules Dumont d'Urville, who named it for Edward Bransfield, Master, RN, who circumnavigated and charted the South Shetland Islands in 1820. Not: Mount Hope.

**Bransfield, Point:** see Bransfield Island 63°11'S, 56°36'W

**Bransfield Island** 63°11'S, 56°36'W
Island nearly 5 mi long, lying 3 mi SW of D'Urville Island off the NE end of Antarctic Peninsula. The name Point Bransfield, after Edward Bransfield, Master, RN, was given in 1842 by a British expedition under Ross to the low western termination of what is now the Joinville Island group. A 1947 survey by the FIDS determined that this western termination is a separate island. Not: Point Bransfield.

**Bransfield Strait** 63°00'S, 59°00'W
Body of water about 60 mi wide extending for 200 mi in a general NE-SW direction between the South Shetland Islands and Antarctic Peninsula. Named in about 1825 by James Weddell, Master, RN, for Edward Bransfield, Master, RN. Not: Estrecho de Bransfield, Mar de Flota.

**Branson Nunatak** 67°55'S, 62°46'E

**Branstetter Rocks** 70°07'S, 72°40'E
A small group of rocks lying 1 mi ENE of Thil Island in the eastern part of Amery Ice Shelf. Delineated in 1952 by John H. Roscoe from air photos taken by USN Operation Highjump (1946–47), and named by him for J.C. Branstetter, air crewman on Operation Highjump photographic flights in the area.

**Bräppiggen Peak** 72°54'S, 3°18'W
One of the ice-free peaks at the S side of Frostlendet Valley, situated 1 mi S of Friis-Baastad Peak in the Borg Massif of Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and named Bräppiggen (the abrupt peak).

**Brash Island** 63°24'S, 54°55'W
Isolated island lying 5 mi NW of Darwin Island, off the SE end of Joinville Island. Surveyed by the FIDS in 1953. So named by the UK-APC because the island lies in an area where brash ice is frequently found. Not: Isote Escombros.

**Bratholm:** see Steepholm 60°47'S, 45°09'W

**Bratina Island** 78°01'S, 165°32'E

**Brattebotnen Cirque** 71°43'S, 10°15'E
A steep-sided cirque in the W wall of Mount Dallmann, in the Orvin Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norway from air photos and surveys by NorAE, 1956–60, and named Brattebotnen (the steep cirque).

**Bratholmene:** see Steepholm 60°47'S, 45°09'W

**Brattnipane Peaks** 71°54'S, 24°33'E
Group of peaks, the highest 2,660 m, standing 9 mi NW of Mefjell Mountain in the Sør Rondane Mountains. Mapped by Norwegian
Braunstein, C. Weather observer at Davis Station in 1959, who carried out scientific investigations on lakes in the Vestfold Hills. Named by ANCA for Braun, Mount 69°26'S, 71°24'W

Braunsteffer Lake 68°32'S, 78°22'E
A lake 0.5 mi long located 1 mi W of the central part of Lake Zvedza in the Vestfold Hills. The lake was photographed from the air by USN OpHjp (1946-47) and was mapped from air photos by the SovAE (1956) and ANARE (1957-58). Named by ANCA for C. Braunsteffer, weather observer at Davis Station in 1959, who carried out scientific investigations on lakes in the Vestfold Hills.

Braunsteffer Lake, Ingrid: see Mount King 68°32'S, 78°22'E
A low peak 5 mi SE of Snøkallen Hill, on the E side of Ahlmann Ridge in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949-52) and air photos by the Norwegian expedition (1958-59) and named Braunsteffer.

Braunsteffer Lake 68°32'S, 78°22'E
A lake 0.5 mi long located 1 mi W of the central part of Lake Zvedza in the Vestfold Hills. The lake was photographed from the air by USN OpHjp (1946-47) and was mapped from air photos by the SovAE (1956) and ANARE (1957-58). Named by ANCA for C. Braunsteffer, weather observer at Davis Station in 1959, who carried out scientific investigations on lakes in the Vestfold Hills.

Braunsteffer Lake, Ingrid: see Mount King 68°32'S, 78°22'E
A low peak 5 mi SE of Snøkallen Hill, on the E side of Ahlmann Ridge in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949-52) and air photos by the Norwegian expedition (1958-59) and named Braunsteffer.
Breaker Island 64°46'S, 64°07'W
Small rocky island lying close SW of Norsel Point, off the SW coast of Anvers Island in the Palmer Archipelago. Surveyed by the FIDS in 1955. So named by the UK-APC because the island causes breakers when the sea is rough.

Breakwater, The: see Breakwater Rocks 54°12'S, 36°35'W

Breakwater Island 64°47'S, 63°13'W
Small island in the Palmer Archipelago with a line of rocks extending in a SW arc from it, lying opposite Nipple Peak, 0.3 mi off the E side of Wienke Island. The descriptive name was given by the FIDS in 1944.

Breakwater Point 54°00'S, 37°25'W
Point forming the W side of the entrance to Koppervik, Bay of Isles, on the N coast of South Georgia. The name appears to be first used on a 1931 British Admiralty chart.

Breakwater Rocks 54°12'S, 36°35'W
Group of rocks extending across the S part of the entrance to Boat Harbor in Jason Harbor, South Georgia. The name "The Breakwater" was probably given by Lt. Cdr. J.M. Chaplin, RN, during his survey of Jason Harbor in 1929. The SGS, 1956–57, reported that the name is misleading; the rocks are not in a continuous straight line forming a natural breakwater, but are in a group. The name was therefore altered to Breakwater Rocks by the UK-APC in 1957. Not: The Breakwater.

Breakwind Range: see Breakwind Ridge 54°09'S, 36°50'W

Breakwind Ridge 54°09'S, 36°50'W
Prominent rocky ridge which is 2 mi long in a N-S direction and rises to 860 m, close SW of the head of Fortuna Bay on the N coast of South Georgia. The name Breakwind Range was probably applied by DI personnel who mapped Fortuna Bay in 1929–30. Following a resurvey by the SGS, 1951–52, the descriptive term was altered to ridge, which is more suitable for this relatively small feature. The name suggests a beneficial function of this ridge in protecting anchorages at Fortuna Bay from violent southwest and westerly winds. Not: Breakwind Range.

Brearley, Mount 77°48'S, 161°45'E
A sharp peak, 2,010 m, which is the westernmost summit of the Kukri Hills in Victoria Land. Named by the Western Journey Party, led by Griffith Taylor, of the BrAE, 1910–13.

Breccia Crags 60°42'S, 45°13'W
Rock crags, 305 m, standing 1 mi W of Petter Bay in the SE end of Coronation Island, in the South Orkney Islands. Named by the UK-APC following the 1956–58 survey by the FIDS. The feature is of geological interest owing to the contact of brecciated schist and conglomerate.

Breccia Island 68°22'S, 67°01'W
A small low island lying 1 mi NW of Tiber Rocks in the N part of Rymill Bay, off the W coast of Antarctic Peninsula. Photographed by RARE in Nov. 1947 (trimetrogon air photography). So named by RARE geologist Robert L. Nichols because the country rock is a plutonic breccia.

Brecher, Mount 85°24'S, 124°22'W
A jagged rock mountain, 2,100 m, standing immediately W of Mount LeSchack in northern Wisconsin Range, Huitlick Moun-

tains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1959–60. Named by US-ACAN for Henry H. Brecher, a member of the Byrd Station winter party, 1960, who returned to Antarctica to do glaciological work in several succeeding summer seasons.

Breckenridge, Mount: see Breckinridge Peak 78°04'S, 155°07'W

Breckinridge, Mount 66°37'S, 53°41'E
Mountain, 2,050 m, standing 4 mi S of Stor Hånakken Mountain in the Napier Mountains, Enderby Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and named Langnuten (the long peak). Rephotographed by ANARE in 1956 and renamed by ANCA for J.E. Breckinridge, meteorologist at Wilkes Station in 1961. Not: Langnuten.

Breckinridge, Mount: see Breckinridge Peak 78°04'S, 155°07'W

Breckinridge Peak 78°04'S, 155°07'W

Breeding Nunatak 77°04'S, 142°28'W

Breguet Glacier 64°10'S, 60°48'W
Glacier flowing into Cierva Cove S of Gregory Glacier, on the W coast of Graham Land. Shown on an Argentine government chart of 1957. Named by the UK-APC in 1960 for 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.

Breid Bay 70°15'S, 24°15'E
A bay about 20 mi wide, irregularly indenting, for as much as 12 mi, the ice shelf fringing the coast of Queen Maud Land. This feature was charted and descriptively named "Breidviká" (broad bay) by H.E. Hansen, as a result of aerial photographs made on Feb. 6, 1937 by the Lars Christensen Expedition of 1936–37. Not: Breidviká, Broad Bay.

Breidhovde: see Law Promontory 67°15'S, 58°47'E

Breidneset: see Breidnes Peninsula 68°34'S, 78°10'E

Breidneskollen: see Gardner Island 68°35'S, 77°52'E

Breidnesmulen: see Mule Peninsula 68°39'S, 77°58'E

Breidnes Peninsula 68°34'S, 78°10'E
A rocky peninsula, 13 mi long and 5 mi wide, between Ellis Fjord and Langnes Fjord in the Vestfold Hills. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936–37) and named Breidneset (the broad ness). Not: Breidneset, Broad Peninsula.

Breidskaret Pass 72°44'N, 3°24'W
A mountain pass between Høgfonna Mountain and Jøkulskarvet Ridge in the Borg Massif, Queen Maud Land. Mapped by
**Breidvellet**

Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and named Breidskaret (the wide gap).

**Breidsvellet 72°39'S, 3°10'W**

A steep ice slope on the E side of Jakulisarvet Ridge, in the Borg Massif of Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and named Breidsvellet (the broad ice sheet).

**Breidvåg Bight 69°20'S, 39°44'E**

A small bight along the E shore of Lützow-Holm Bay, just W of Breidvågnipa Peak. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and named Breidvåg (broad bay).

**Breidvågnipa Peak 69°21'S, 39°48'E**

A peak (325 m) rising 0.5 mi SE of Mount Hiroe on the coast of Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and named Breidvågnipa (the broad peak) in association with nearby Breidvåg Bight.

**Breidvikha: see Breid Bay 70°15'S, 24°15'E**

**Breidvikha: see Gwynn Bay 67°05'S, 57°57'E**

**Breitfuss Glacier 66°58’S, 64°52’W**

Glacier 10 mi long, which flows SE from Avery Plateau into Mill Inlet to the W of Cape Chavanne, on the E coast of Graham Land. Charted by the FIDS and photographed from the air by the RARE in 1947. Named by the FIDS for Leonid Breitfuss, German polar explorer, historian, and author of many polar bibliographies. Not: Wilson Glacier.

**Breikelen Bay 70°08’S, 25°48’E**

An indentation in the ice shelf about 10 mi SW of Tangekilen Bay, along the coast of Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and named Breikelen (the glacier bay).

**Brekkerista Ridge 72°14’S, 6°18’W**

A ridge 2 mi NE of the summit of Jutulrøra Mountain in the Sverdrup Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Plotted from air photos by the GerAE (1938–39). Remapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and air photos by the Norwegian expedition (1958–59) and named Brekkerista (the slope ridge).

**Bremotet Moraine 71°41’S, 12°05’E**

A small morainal area on the NW side of Zwiesel Mountain, at the point where the glacial flow of the Humboldt Graben meets that of Parizhskaya Kommuna Glacier, in the Wohldhat Mountains. First plotted from air photos by GerAE, 1938–39. Repotted from air photos and surveys by NorAE, 1956–60, and named Bremotet (the glacier meeting).

**Brennan, Mount 84°15’S, 175°54’E**

A dome-shaped mountain, 2,540 m, which is the northernmost prominent summit in the Hughes Range, standing 7 mi NE of Mount Cartwright. Discovered and photographed by the USAS on Flight C of February 29-March 1, 1940, and surveyed by A.P. Crary in 1957–58. Named by Crary for Matthew J. Brennan, scientific station leader at Ellsworth Station, 1958.

**Brennan Inlet 74°28’S, 116°35’W**

An ice-filled inlet in the SE part of Getz Ice Shelf, bounded to the W by Scott Peninsula and Nunn Island and to the E by Spaulding Peninsula, on the Bakutis Coast, Marie Byrd Land. Named by US-ACAN after Lt. Cdr. Lawrence A. Brennan, USNR, who helped plan and execute the recovery of three damaged LC-130 aircraft from Dome Charlie (q.v.) in East Antarctica, successfully accomplished in the 1975–76 and 1976–77 seasons.

**Brennan Point 76°05’S, 146°31’W**

An ice-covered point forming the E side of the entrance to Block Bay on the coast of Marie Byrd Land. Discovered on the ByrdAE (1928–30) flight along this coast on Dec. 5, 1929. Named for Michael J. Brennan, who was advisory on the ByrdAE (1928–30) in the selection of personnel. Brennan was skipper of the *Chantier* on the trip to the Arctic when R. Admiral R.E. Byrd flew over the North Pole.

**Brennecke Nunataks 72°14’S, 63°35’W**

A group of large nunataks on the N side of the head of Beaumont Glacier, to the SW of Holmes Hills in south-central Palmer Land. Mapped by USGS from aerial photographs taken by the U.S. Navy, 1966–69. In association with the names of oceanographers grouped in this area, named by the UK-APC after Carl Wilhelm A. Brennecke (1875–1924), German oceanographer; member of the staff of Deutsche Seewarte (German Naval Observatory), 1904–24; member of the German Antarctic Expedition, 1911–12.

**Breoddane: see Scoble Glacier 67°23’S, 60°27’E**

**Brepolgen Mountain 71°55’S, 5°27’E**

A broad mountain, 2,725 m, which is ice covered except on its N and E sides, standing W of Austreskorve Glacier in the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Plotted from surveys and air photos by the NorAE (1956–60) and named Brepolgen (the glacier plough).

**Bresnahan, Mount 71°48’S, 161°28’E**


**Breton Island 66°48’S, 141°23’E**

Small rocky island lying 0.2 mi SW of Empereur Island. Charted in 1950 by the FrAE and named by them for their largely Breton crew.

**Brewer Peak 71°34’S, 168°28’E**


**Brewster, Cape: see Byewater Point 62°45’S, 61°30’W**

**Brewster, Mount 72°57’S, 169°23’E**

A small peak (2,025 m) that rises above the general level of the central part of Daniell Peninsula and marks its greatest elevation,

Brewster Island 64°43'S, 62°34'W

Bream Island 86°01'S, 161°12'W
An ice-covered mesa, 5 mi long and rising over 3,000 m, standing between Christy and Tate Glaciers on the W side of Amundsen Glacier, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Discovered by R. Admiral Byrd on the South Pole flight of November 1929, and named by him for Robert S. Breyer, West Coast representative and patron of the ByrdAE, 1928-30. The name “Mount Breyer” was previously recommended for this feature, but the US-ACAN has amended the terminology to the more suitable Breyer Mesa. Not: Mount Breyer.

Breyer Mesa 86°01'S, 161°12'W
An ice-covered mesa, 5 mi long and rising over 3,000 m, standing between Christy and Tate Glaciers on the W side of Amundsen Glacier, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Discovered by R. Admiral Byrd on the South Pole flight of November 1929, and named by him for Robert S. Breyer, West Coast representative and patron of the ByrdAE, 1928-30. The name “Mount Breyer” was previously recommended for this feature, but the US-ACAN has amended the terminology to the more suitable Breyer Mesa. Not: Mount Breyer.

Briand, Bale: see Briand Fjord 65°01'S, 63°01'W

Briand Fjord 65°01'S, 63°01'W
Bay nearly 3 mi long in the NE part of Flanders Bay, along the W coast of Graham Land. Charted by the FrAE (1903-05) and named by Charcot for Aristide Briand (1862-1932), French statesman and Minister of Public Instruction in 1906. Not: Bahía Maldita, Briand Bay, Caleta Barialmont.

Briand Bay 60°33'S, 45°51'W
Semi-circular bay 2.5 mi wide, lying W of Tickell Head along the N coast of Coronation Island, in the South Orkney Islands. Discovered in 1821 in the course of the joint cruise by Capt. Nathaniel Palmer, American sealer, and Capt. George Powell, British sealer. Surveyed by the FIDS in 1956-58 and named by the UK-ACPC for Percy W. Bridgman, American physicist who discovered the high-pressure forms of ice. Not: Mount Bridgman.

Bridgeman, Mount: see Bridgeman Island 62°04'S, 56°44'W

Bridgeman's Island: see Bridgeman Island 62°04'S, 56°44'W

Bridge Pass 81°46'S, 160°42'E

Bridger, Mount 72°17'S, 167°35'E

Bridger Bay 60°33'S, 45°51'W
Semi-circular bay 2.5 mi wide, lying W of Tickell Head along the N coast of Coronation Island, in the South Orkney Islands. Discovered in 1821 in the course of the joint cruise by Capt. Nathaniel Palmer, American sealer, and Capt. George Powell, British sealer. Surveyed by the FIDS in 1956-58 and named by the UK-ACPC for Percy W. Bridgman, American physicist who discovered the high-pressure forms of ice. Not: Mount Bridgman.

Bridgman, Mount 66°50'S, 67°23'W
A prominent mountain which surmounts the central part of Liard Island in Hanusse Bay, off the W coast of Graham Land. Mapped from photos obtained by RARE (1947-48) and FIDASE (1956-57). Named by UK-ACPC for Percy W. Bridgman, American physicist who discovered the high-pressure forms of ice. Not: Mount Bridgman.

Bridgman Glacier 72°23'S, 170°05'E

Bridgman Island: see Bridgeman Island 62°04'S, 56°44'W

Bridgeman Island 62°04'S, 56°44'W
An almost circular, volcanic island marked by steep sides, 0.5 mi long and 240 m high, lying 23 mi E of King George Island in the South Shetland Islands. Bridgeman Island is an established name dating back to about 1820. Not: Bridgemans's Island, Bridgman Island, Helena Island.

Brie Rocks

Brien Rocks 73°13'E, 161°23'E
Briesemeister Peak

**Briesemeister, Mount:** see Martin, Mount  69°40'S, 62°59'W

**Briesemeister Peak 69°28'S, 62°45'W**

Peak, 690 m, which stands 7 mi WNW of Cape Rymill on the E coast of Palmer Land. This peak was photographed from the air by Sir Hubert Wilkins on Dec. 20, 1928, and by the USAS in 1940. It was named by the RARE under Ronne, 1947–48, after William A. Briesemeister (d. 1967), Chief Cartographer, American Geographical Society, 1913–63, who by recognizing this peak on two photographs taken by Wilkins established their continuity, an important clue to the identity and correct position of Stefansson Strait (Geographical Review, July 1948, pp. 477, 484); he supervised the preparation of maps of Antarctica for use during the IGY (1957–58) and post-IGY programs of USARP, including continental maps published at a scale of 1:6 million (1956) and 1:5 million (1962). Not: Mount Briesemeister.

**Briggs Hill 77°49'S, 163°00'E**

Conspicuous ice-free hill, 1,210 m, standing on the S side of Ferrar Glacier between Descent and Overflow Glaciers in Victoria Land. Charted as a glacier flowing into the head of Possession Bay by Lt. Cdr. J.M. Chaplin, RN, in 1929, and named for Able Seaman A.C. Briggs, one of the crew of the Discovery in 1925–27 and a member of Chaplin’s survey party in 1928–30. During the SGS, 1955–56, the complicated area of glaciers and snowfields S of Possession Bay was for the first time surveyed in detail, and Briggs Glacier was located.

**Briggs Glacier 54°10'S, 37°08'W**

Glacier between Mount Worsley and The Trident in central South Georgia, flowing NW into Murray Snowfield. Charted as a glacier flowing into the head of Possession Bay by Lt. Cdr. J.M. Chaplin, RN, in 1929, and named for Able Seaman A.C. Briggs, one of the crew of the Discovery in 1925–27 and a member of Chaplin’s survey party in 1928–30. During the SGS, 1955–56, the complicated area of glaciers and snowfields S of Possession Bay was for the first time surveyed in detail, and Briggs Glacier was located.

**Brisbane Heights 60°36'S, 45°38'W**

A broad mountain rising 1 mi W of the head of Sabine Glacier and 11 mi S of Cape Kater, in Graham Land. Named by UK-APC for Jean Marie le Bris (1808-72), French naval officer who designed a glider and became the first glider pilot, in 1857.

**Brisbane Point:** see Brisbane Heights 60°36'S, 45°38'W

**Brisbane Peak**: 69°23'S, 68°33'W

Precipitous mass of ice-free rock rising to 610 m, standing 6 mi E of Cape Jeremy on the W coast of Antarctic Peninsula. First seen from the air and photographed on Aug. 16, 1936 by the BGLE under Rymill. Surveyed in 1948 by the FIDS who so named the feature because of its color.

**Brinton Nunatak 85°35'S, 12°24'W**


**Bris, Mount 63°59'S, 59°50'W**

A broad mountain rising 1 mi W of the head of Sabine Glacier and 11 mi S of Cape Kater, in Graham Land. Named by UK-APC for Jean Marle le Bris (1808–72), French naval officer who designed a glider and became the first glider pilot, in 1857.

**Brisbane, Alturas:** see Brisbane Heights 60°36'S, 45°38'W

**Brisbane Heights 60°36'S, 45°38'W**

Series of heights rising to 960 m and extending in an arc from Worswick Hill to High Stile in the central part of Coronation Island, South Orkney Islands. The feature was named Brisbane Plateau following the FIDS survey of 1948–49, but resurvey in 1956 determined heights to be a more suitable descriptive term. Matthew Brisbane, master of the cutter Beaufort, accompanied James Weddell, master of the brig Jane, to the South Orkney Islands in January 1823, and roughly charted the S coast of the group. Not: Alturas Brisbane, Brisbane Plateau.

**Brisbane Plateau:** see Brisbane Heights 60°36'S, 45°38'W

**Brimstone Bluff:** see Brimstone Peak 61°55'S, 57°45'W

**Brimstone Peak 75°48'S, 15°33'E**

Conspicuous peak surmounting the rocky headland between Venus Bay and Emerald Bay, on the N coast of King George Island in the South Shetland Islands. The name North Foreland originally appeared for this feature on a chart by British sealer Capt. George Powell in 1822, but this name has since become firmly established for the NE cape of King George Island. The name Brimstone was applied in 1937 by DI personnel on the Discovery II, because of its yellow color. Not: Brimstone Bluff, Brimstone Point, North Foreland, Pico Amarillo.

Brighton Beach 54°07'S, 37°10'W

A beach lying between Zero and Adventure Points in Possession Bay, on the N coast of South Georgia. The name appears on a chart showing the results of a survey by DI personnel in 1926–30, and derives from the beach being crowded with fauna as Brighton Beach in England.

**Brisbane, North Foreland:** see Brisbane Heights 60°36'S, 45°38'W

**Brisbane Heights 60°36'S, 45°38'W**

Series of heights rising to 960 m and extending in an arc from Worswick Hill to High Stile in the central part of Coronation Island, South Orkney Islands. The feature was named Brisbane Plateau following the FIDS survey of 1948–49, but resurvey in 1956 determined heights to be a more suitable descriptive term. Matthew Brisbane, master of the cutter Beaufort, accompanied James Weddell, master of the brig Jane, to the South Orkney Islands in January 1823, and roughly charted the S coast of the group. Not: Alturas Brisbane, Brisbane Plateau.

**Brisbane Plateau:** see Brisbane Heights 60°36'S, 45°38'W
Bristly Peaks 69°23'S, 66°15'W
A series of sharp, rock peaks on a ridge separating the Seller and Fleming Glaciers in central Antarctic Peninsula. Photographed from the air by BGLE in 1937, and by RARE in 1947. Surveyed by FIDS in 1958 and 1960. The name, applied by UK-APC, is descriptive of the sharp peaks which suggest the bristles of a brush.

Bristol Island 59°02'S, 26°31'W
Island 5 mi long, lying midway between Montagu Island and Southern Thule in the South Sandwich Islands. Discovered by a British expedition under Cook in 1775 and named by him for the title name of the noble family of Hervey. Not: Isla Blanco.

Britannia, Mount 64°43'S, 62°41'W
Mountain, 1,160 m, rising in the center of Rongé Island, off the W coast of Graham Land. First charted by the BelgAE under Gerlache, 1897–99. Named by the UK-APC in 1960 after H.M. Yacht Britannia in which Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, visited South Georgia, the South Shetland Islands and Graham Land in January 1957.

Britannia Range 80°05'S, 158°00'E
A range of mountains bounded by the Hatherton and Darwin Glaciers on the north and the Byrd Glacier on the south, westward of the Ross Ice Shelf. Discovered by the BrNAE (1901–04) under Scott. Named after HMS Britannia, a vessel utilized as a naval college in England, which had been attended by several officers of Scott’s expedition. Not: Britannia Range.

Britannia Range: see Britannia Range 80°05'S, 158°00'E

Britten Inlet 72°36'S, 72°30'W
Ice-filled inlet on the SW side of Monteverdi Peninsula, S Alexander Island. The inlet was delineated from U.S. Landsat imagery of January 1973. In association with the names of composers grouped in this area, named by the UK-APC, 1977, after Edward Benjamin Britten (1913–76), British composer.

Britt Peak 76°03'S, 135°07'W

Broad Bay: see Breid Bay 70°15'S, 24°15'E

Broad Peninsula: see Breidnes Peninsula 68°34' S, 78°10'E

Broad Valley 63°22'S, 57°55'W
A descriptive name for the broad glacier-filled valley on the S side of Laclavère Plateau, Trinity Peninsula. The name was suggested by V.I. Russell of FIDS following his survey in 1946.

Brockselsby, Mount 67°34'S, 50°11'E
Mountain, 1,290 m, standing 7 mi N of Simpson Peak in the Scott Mountains, Enderby Land. Plotted from air photos taken from ANARE aircraft in 1956. Named by ANCA for W.K. Brockselsby, ionosphere physicist at Mawson Station in 1961.

Brocken 54°29'S, 36°04'W
Mountain rising over 610 m close SW of Calf Head on the N side of South Georgia. Named by the German group of the International Polar Year Investigations, 1882–83, after the highest mountain in central Germany.

Brock Gully 77°43'S, 159°44'E
A valley 1 mi S of Windwhistle Peak in the Allan Hills of Victoria Land. Reconnoitered by the NZARP Allan Hills Expedition (1964) who named it after the dialect name for a badger because of the resemblance to badger country in parts of England.

Brockhamp Islands 67°17'S, 67°56'W
Two small islands in Laubeuf Fjord, lying 3 mi SW of Mothes Point, Adelaide Island. Mapped by the FIDS from RARE air photos, 1947–48, and FIDS surveys, 1948–50. Named by UK-APC for Bernhard Brockhamp, German glaciologist who, with H. Mothes, made the first seismic soundings of a glacier, in Austria in 1926.

Brocklehurst, Mount 76°08'S, 161°27'E
Dome-shaped mountain, 1,310 m, standing N of Mawson Glacier and 6 mi W of Mount Murray in Victoria Land. First charted by the BrAE (1907–09) which named it for Sir Philip Lee Brocklehurst, who contributed to the expedition and was assistant geologist on it.

Brocklehurst Ridge 71°02'S, 67°06'E

Brocoum, Mount 70°12'S, 63°45'W

Bride Island 54°54'S, 36°07'W
Small, rounded tussock-covered island, 1 mi SW of Green Island, off the S tip of South Georgia. First charted in 1775 by a British expedition under Cook. Roughly surveyed by a German expedition, 1928–29, under Kohl-Larsen, who appears to have used the name "Hauptinsel" (head island) for this feature. Following a survey in 1951–52, the SGS reported that the name Bride (Norwegian word meaning loaf) is firmly established among whalers and sealers for this island and the name is approved on this basis.

Brodie Peak 69°25'S, 66°05'W
One of the Bristly Peaks (q.v.), rising to 1,410 m 5 mi SSE of Mount Castro, in central Antarctic Peninsula. Named by US-ACAN in 1977 after Earl E. Brodie, USARP engineer, Palmer Station winter party, 1969.

Brodie Ponds 77°57'S, 163°40'E
A group of meltwater ponds lying W and SW of the base of Mount Kowalczyk on the surface of the Blue Glacier, in Victoria Land. Visited by a NZARP geological party led by R.H. Findlay, 1979–80, and named after Ken Brodie, a geologist with the party.

Brødrene Rocks 66°17'S, 56°06'E
Group of rocks lying in the entrance to Wheeler Bay, just NW of Magnet Bay. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from aerial
Brøgger, Mount

1,880 m, standing at the head of Webb Glacier and Brooker, Mount 54°30'S, 36°14'W

W. Bronk, President of the U.S. National Academy of Sciences, Admiral Byrd on the baselaying flight of Nov. 18, 1929, and Bronk, Mount 84°24'S, 175°46'E

Cape which marks the S side of the entrance to Rohss Bay on the S coast of South Georgia. The name appears on a chart by Prof. Olaf Holtedahl, Norwegian geologist who investigated South Georgia in 1928, and is probably for Prof. Waldemar Brøgger, Norwegian geologist and mineralogist.

Brøgger Glacier 54°32'S, 36°26'W

Glacier 7 mi long, flowing W into the S part of Undine South Harbor on the S coast of South Georgia. The name appears on a chart by Prof. Olaf Holtedahl, Norwegian geologist who investigated South Georgia in 1928, and is probably for Prof. Waldemar Brøgger, Norwegian geologist and mineralogist, and member of the Norwegian Parliament, 1900–09.

Broka Island 67°07'S, 58°36'E

Rocky island, 4 mi long and rising to 140 m, with a prominent cove indenting the N side, situated 2 mi N of Law Promontory and 1 mi W of Havstein Island. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from aerial photographs taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37. They applied the name Broka (the trousers) because the outline of the island resembles that of a pair of trousers.

Broken Island 67°49'S, 66°57'W

Island 2.5 mi long, lying 1.5 mi N of Centre Island in the N part of Square Bay, off the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered and named by the BGLE under Rymill, 1934–37. Not: Isla Quebrada.

Broms, Cape 64°20'S, 58°18'W

Cape which marks the S side of the entrance to Röhss Bay on the W side of James Ross Island, off the NE end of Antarctic Peninsula. Discovered by the SwedAE, 1901–04, under Nordenskjöld, who named it for G.E. Broms, a patron of the expedition.

Bronk, Mount 84°24'S, 175°46'E

A snow-covered mountain, 3,550 m, standing 4 mi NE of Mount Waterman in Hughes Range. Discovered and photographed by R. Admiral Byrd on the baselaying flight of Nov. 18, 1929, and surveyed by A.P. Crary in 1957–58. Named by Crary for Detlev W. Bronk, President of the U.S. National Academy of Sciences, which actively supported Antarctic operations during the 1957–58 IGY period.

Brooke, Mount 76°49'S, 159°54'E

A large isolated mountain, 2,675 m, standing 17 mi NW of Mount Gran and dominating the area near the heads of Mackay and Mawson Glaciers. Named for Lt. Cdr. F.R. Brooke, RN, leader of the 1957 N.Z. Northern Survey Party of the CTAE, 1956–58.

Brooker, Mount 54°30'S, 36°14'W

Mountain, 1,880 m, standing at the head of Webb Glacier and forming the last major summit in the SE part of the Allardyce Range of South Georgia. The feature was identified as "Pic" (meaning Peak) or "Pikstock" by the German group of the International Polar Year Investigations, 1882–83. First climbed in 1955 by Ian M. Brooker, for whom it is named, and E.C. Webb, members of the British South Georgia Expedition, 1954–55, led by George Sutton. Not: Mount Gregor, Mount Hopeful, Pikstock, Sunset Peak.

Brooklyn Island 64°39'S, 62°04'W

Island 2.5 mi long, lying 1 mi S of Nansen Island in the E part of Wilhelmina Bay, off the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered by the BelgAE under Gerlache, 1897–99, and named after the home of Dr. Frederick A. Cook, American member of the expedition who served as surgeon, anthropologist, and photographer.

Brookman Point 74°19'S, 131°51'E


Brooks, Cape 73°36'S, 60°46'W

Cape marked by steep, conspicuous walls which rise to 465 m, forming the S side of the entrance to New Bedford Inlet, on the E coast of Palmer Land. Discovered and photographed from the air in December 1940 by members of the USAS. During 1947 the cape was photographed from the air by members of the RARE, who in conjunction with the FIDS charted it from the ground. Named by the FIDS for Charles E.P. Brooks, English meteorologist on the staff of the Meteorological Office, 1907–49.

Brooks Island: see Ivanoff Head 66°53'S, 109°07'E

Brooks Nunatak 84°59'S, 66°18'W


Brooks Point 66°45'S, 108°25'E

A small rock point on the W shore of Vincennes Bay, about 5 mi NW of Mallory Point. This feature was first mapped from aerial photos taken by USN OpHjp, 1946–47. Named by US-ACAN for John Brooks, seaman on the USEE flagship Vincennes under Wilkes, 1838–42. This 1972 naming resolves the problem raised by displacement of the name "Brooks Island" (now Ivanoff Head, q.v.).

Broome, Mount 73°35'S, 61°45'W

Mountain in the N part of the range which lies between the mouths of Douglas and Bryan Glaciers in the Werner Mountains, Palmer Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys and USN air photos, 1961–67. Named by US-ACAN for Howard W. Broome, Jr., electrician with the South Pole Station winter party in 1967.

Brørvika: see Wheeler Bay 66°18'S, 56°06'E

Brosnahan Island 79°28'S, 160°59'E

Island 1 mi long, rising above the western part of the Ross Ice Shelf 11 mi NE of Cape Murray. Mapped by the USGS from tellurometer surveys and Navy air photos, 1959–63. Named by US-ACAN for Cdr. James J. Brosnahan, USN, commander of the McMurdo Station winter party, 1961.

Brothers, The: see Sørn and Bernt 53°59'S, 37°55'W

Brothers Hill: see Three Brothers Hill 62°15'S, 58°41'W

Brothers Rocks 57°46'S, 26°25'W

Group of rocks surrounded by foul ground lying 1 mi E of the N part of Saunders Island in the South Sandwich Islands. Charted.
and named in 1930 by DI personnel on the *Discovery II*. Not: Rocos Hermanos, The Brothers Rocks.

**Brothers Rocks, The:** see Brothers Rocks  57°46'S, 26°25'W

**Brouardel Point**  65°03'S, 63°59'W
Point N of Port Charcot along the W side of the Mount Lacroix peninsula, Booth Island, in the Wilhelm Archipelago. First charted by the FrAE, 1903–05, and named for Doctor Brouardel, identified by Charcot as a member of the Institut de France.

**Brounev Insel:** see Brown Peninsula  78°06'S, 165°25'W

**Brownov, Mount**  71°58'S, 14°20'E
Mountain, 2,370 m, standing 1.5 mi S of Mount Kibal'chich in the Payer Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Discovered by the BelgAE, 1957–58, under G. de Gerlache, who named it for Carl de Brouwer, a patron of the expedition.

**Brounev, Gora:** see Brownov, Mount  71°58'S, 14°20'E

**Brouwer, Mount**  72°35'S, 31°26'E
Mountain, 2,460 m, between Mount Hoge and Mount Launoit in the Belgica Mountains. Discovered by the BelgAE, 1957–58, and named for the expedition.

**Brown, Cape**  68°16'S, 69°45'W
Prominent ice-covered cape 5.5 mi NNE of the summit of Mount Nicholas, marking the E side of the entrance to Schokalsky Bay on the NE coast of Alexander Island. First seen from a distance by the FrAE under Charcot in 1909, but charted as part of a small island. Photographed from the air in 1937 by the BGLE under Rymill, and later roughly mapped from the photos. Surveyed from the ground in 1948 by Colin C. Brown, FIDS surveyor at Stonington Island, 1948–49, for whom the cape is named. Not: Punta 8 de Octubre.

**Brown, Mount**  68°18'S, 86°25'E
An elongated rock peak protruding slightly above the continental ice, situated 160 mi E of the Westfold Hills and 100 mi SSW of Cape Penc. Delineated from air photos taken by USN Operation Highjump (1946–47), and named by US-ACAN for Lt. (j.g.) Eduardo P. Brown, USN, photographic officer for the Western Group of the expedition.

**Brown Bay**  66°17'S, 110°33'E
A cove just to the SE of Casey Station on Bailey Peninsula, Budd Coast. Photographed by USN OpHjp, 1946–47, the SovAE, 1956, and the ANARE, 1956. Named by ANCA for A.M. Brown, senior engineer with the Antarctic Division, Melbourne, a member of the team which planned and supervised the construction of Casey Station.

**Brown Bluff**  63°32'S, 56°55'W
Ice-capped, flat-topped mountain, 745 m, with a prominent cliff of reddish-brown volcanic rock on the N face, 9 mi S of Hope Bay on the E side of Tabarin Peninsula, at the NE end of Antarctic Peninsula. The descriptive name was applied by the FIDS following their survey in 1946. Not: Cerro Bardas Coloradas.

**Brown-Cooper, Mount**  70°42'S, 64°12'E

**Brown Glacier**  53°04'S, 73°39'E

**Brown Glacier**  74°50'S, 65°08'W
A large glacier on the W side of Latady Mountains, flowing SSE to join Ketchum Glacier, W of Gardner Inlet, on Lassiter Coast, Palmer Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN aerial photographs, 1961–67. Named by US-ACAN after Lawrence Edward Brown, geologist; member of the USGS field party which crossed this glacier, 1969–70.

**Brown Hills**  79°46'S, 158°33'E
A group of mainly snow-free hills in the Cook Mountains, lying N of the lower reaches of Darwin Glacier. Named for their color by the Darwin Glacier Party of the CTAE (1956–58).

**Browning, Mount**  74°37'S, 164°03'E
A mountain, 760 m, which rises opposite the terminus of Boomerang Glacier in the Northern Foothills, on the coast of Victoria Land. First roughly mapped by the BrAE, 1907–09. This area was explored and mapped in greater detail by the Northern Party of the BrAE, 1910–13, and the mountain named for Petty Officer Frank V. Browning, RN, a member of the Northern Party.

**Browning Island:** see Browning Peninsula  66°28'S, 110°33'E

**Browning Pass**  74°36'S, 163°59'E
An ice-covered pass, 10 mi long, lying between the main mass of Deep Freeze Range and Northern Foothills in Victoria Land. The pass facilitates movement between the lower ends of Priestley and Campbell Glaciers. The feature was first mapped as a part of Campbell Glacier by the Northern Party of the BrAE, 1910–13. It was remapped by the Southern Party of NZOSAE, 1962–63, and named for Frank V. Browning, a member of the BrAE Northern Party, for whom nearby Mount Browning is also named.

**Browning Peninsula**  66°28'S, 110°33'E

**Brown Island**  64°58'S, 63°47'W
Small, brown, almost snow-free island in the SE part of the Wauwermans Islands, 2 mi SW of Wednesday Island, in the Wilhelm Archipelago. Charted by the BGLE under Rymill, 1934–37, and so named because its brown color distinguished it from adjacent snow-capped islands.

**Brown Island:** see Brown Peninsula  78°06'S, 165°25'E

**Brown Mountain**  54°17'S, 36°31'W
Rounded hill, 330 m, standing 0.75 mi S of the station at Grytviken, near the W shore of Cumberland East Bay, South Georgia. First surveyed by the SwedAE, 1901–04, under Nordskjöld. The descriptive name “Braun Berg” (Brown Mountain)
Brown Nunataks

was given by A. Szielasko who mapped this area in 1906. The English form of the name recommended by the UK-APC in 1954 has been adopted. Not: Braun Berg.

Brown Nunataks 82°37'S, 53°30'W

Brown Peak 67°25'S, 164°35'E
A peak (1,705 m) in the northern part of Sturge Island, in the Balleny Islands. Discovered in Feb. 1839 by John Balleny, who named it for W. Brown, one of the merchants who helped Charles Enderby in sending the expedition. Resighted in 1841 by Capt. James Ross, who inadvertently applied the name Russell Peak. Not: Russell Peak.

Brown Peaks 85°35'S, 158°05'W

Brown Peninsula 78°06'S, 165°25'E
A nearly ice-free peninsula, 10 mi long and 4 mi wide, which rises above the Ross Ice Shelf northward of Mount Discovery, to which it is connected by a low isthmus. Discovered by the BrNAE (1901–04) which named it "Brown Island" because of its color and islandlike character. Since it is a peninsula, the name has been altered accordingly. Not: Broune Insel, Brown Island, Brun Öya.

Brown Point 54°07'S, 37°07'W
Point lying between Steep Point and Glacier Point on the E side of Possession Bay, South Georgia. The name appears to be first used on a 1931 British Admiralty chart.

Brown Range: see Sørntindane Peaks 68°08'S, 62°24'E

Brown Ridge 83°38'S, 55°06'W

Browns Bay 60°43'S, 44°36'W
Bay 1.5 mi wide, entered between Thomson Point and Cape Geddes along the N coast of Laurie Island, in the South Orkney Islands. Charted in 1903 by the ScotNAE under Bruce, who named it for R.N. Rudmose Brown, naturalist of the expedition.

Browns Butte 85°15'S, 167°30'E

Brown Scarp 78°04'S, 161°24'E
A narrow wedgelike massif which has a notable southern escarpment but moderate northern slopes. The feature is 1.5 mi long and rises to 2,410 m between Palais Glacier and Waddington Glacier in Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1994 after Arthur J. Brown, Deputy Program Director (1982–90), ITT Antarctic Services, Inc., corporate contractor to NSF in Antarctica; from 1994, Head of Safety, Environment, and Health Implementation Team, Office of Polar Programs, NSF.

Browns Glacier 68°56'S, 78°00'E
A small glacier 4 mi N of Chaos Glacier, flowing westward into the north extremity of Ranvik Bay. The glacier was charted by Norwegian cartographers from air photographs taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936–37), and was further identified in John H. Roscoe's 1952 study of this area from USN Operation Highjump (1946–47) photography. Named by Roscoe for Lt. (j.g.) Eduardo P. Brown, USN, photographic officer with the western task group of Operation Highjump.

Brownson Islands 74°10'S, 103°36'W
Group of about 20 small islands which lie just outside the entrance to Cranton Bay, about 14 mi SW of the SW tip of Canisteo Peninsula. Delineated from aerial photographs taken by USN OpHiP in December 1946. Named by US-ACAN for the USS Brownson, a vessel of the eastern task group of this expedition.

Brown Valley 75°38'S, 132°12'W

Brownworth, Lake 77°26'S, 162°45'E
A meltwater lake immediately W of Wright Lower Glacier at the E end of Wright Valley, Victoria Land. The lake was mapped by USGS from surveys and air photos obtained in 1956–60. Named by US-ACAN for Frederick S. Brownworth, USGS topographic engineer who worked several seasons in Antarctica. In 1970–71 he supervised aerial photography of the dry valleys of Victoria Land, including this lake. Not: Wright Lake.

Brow Point 54°04'S, 37°02'W
The western entrance point of Blue Whale Harbor on the N coast of South Georgia. The descriptive name appeared on a British Admiralty chart of 1938 based upon DI surveys in 1930.

Bruce, Cape 67°25'S, 60°47'E
The N tip of a small island lying at the E side of Oom Bay, separated from the mainland rocks just W of Taylor Glacier. A landing was made there on Feb. 18, 1931, by the BANZARE under Mawson. Named by Mawson for Rt. Hon. S.M. Bruce (later Lord Bruce) Prime Minister of Australia, 1923–29.

Bruce, Cape: see Bruce Point 76°08'S, 162°26'E

Bruce, Mount 70°32'S, 162°30'E
Prominent mountain (1,640 m) rising just S of Stuhlinger Ice Piedmont and between the Gannutz and Barber Glaciers in the Bowers Mountains. Discovered by members of the BrAE, 1910–13, who explored along this coast in the Terra Nova in February 1911. Named for Lt. Wilfred M. Bruce, RNR, officer in charge of zoological work aboard the Terra Nova.

Bruce Glacier: see Hindle Glacier 54°34'S, 36°05'W

Bruce Harkness, Mount: see Harkness, Mount 86°04'S, 150°36'W
Bruce Island  64°54'S, 63°08'W
An island lying 0.5 mi off the SW corner of Bryde Island in Gerlache Strait. Discovered and mapped by the BelgAE, 1897–99, under Lt. Adrien de Gerlache. The name was first used by Scottish geologist David Fergusson, who made a geological reconnaissance in this vicinity from the whalecatcher Hanka in 1913.

Bruce Islands  60°41'S, 44°54'W
Group of small islands and rocks 1.5 mi NW of Eilimum Island and 3 mi NW of Route Point, the NW tip of Laurie Island, in the South Orkney Islands. First roughly shown on Powell’s chart resulting from the joint cruise of Capt. George Powell and Capt. Nathaniel Palmer in 1821. Remapped in 1912–13 by Capt. Peter Sartle, and in 1933 by DI personnel on the Discovery II, who named them for William S. Bruce, leader of the Scottish National Antarctic Expedition, 1902-04. Not: Islas Corbeta, Islotes Corbeta.

Bruce Nunatak  65°05'S, 60°15'W
Nunatak which lies 2 mi W of Donald Nunatak in the Seal Nunataks group, off the E coast of Antarctic Peninsula. First charted in 1902 by the SwedAE under Nordenskjöld, who named it for Dr. William S. Bruce, leader of the ScotNAE, 1902-04.

Bruce Plateau  66°00'S, 64°00'W
Ice-covered plateau, at least 90 mi long and about 1,830 m high, extending NE from the heads of Gould and Erskine Glaciers to the vicinity of Flandres Bay, in Graham Land. The first sighting of this plateau has not been ascertained, but it was presumably seen in January 1909 by members of the FrAE under Charcot from their position in Pendleton Strait. The plateau was mapped from aerial photographs and FIDS surveys, 1946–62. Named by UK-APC after William S. Bruce, Scottish polar explorer and leader of the ScotNAE, 1902-04.

Bruce Point  76°08'S, 162°26'E
A point situated at the south side of Charcot Cove on the coast of Victoria Land. Discovered by the BrNEA (1901–04) under Capt. Robert F. Scott, who named the feature for William S. Bruce, leader of the Scottish National Antarctic Expedition (1902-04). Not: Cape Bruce, Cape William Bruce.

Brunner Glacier  85°14'W, 175°38'W
A narrow steep-walled glacier 2 mi long, descending the W slope of the Cumulus Hills between Landry Bluff and Halfmoon Bluff to enter Shackleton Glacier. Named by the Texas Tech Shackleton Glacier Expedition (1964–65) for S/Sgt. Donald R. Brunner, member of the U.S. Army Aviation Detachment which supported the expedition.

Brunon Glacier  54°03'S, 37°29'W
Glacier which flows E to the head of Sunset Fjord in the Bay of Isles, South Georgia. Charted in 1912–13 by Robert Cushman Murphy, American naturalist aboard the brig Daisy, who named it for his alma mater Brown University.

Brunow Bay  62°43'S, 60°09'W
Small bay indenting the SE side of Livingston Island, in the South Shetland Islands. Named by the UK-APC in 1958 for Benjamin J. Brunow, Master of the schooner Henry, one of James Byers’ fleet of American sealers from New York which visited the South Shetland Islands in 1820–21, operating from Yankee Harbor in nearby Greenwich Island.

Bruny Island  78°06'S, 165°25'E
the name with these nunataks may be arbitrary but is recommended for the sake of international uniformity and historical continuity.

**Brunt Icebergs** 75°55'S, 25°00'W

A line of icebergs extending along Caird Coast for about 50 miles, where the steep ice-covered coast descends to Brunt Ice Shelf. The icebergs were discovered Nov. 5, 1967, in the course of a USN Squadron VXE-6 flight over the coast in LC-130 aircraft, and was plotted by USGS from air photos obtained at that time. Named by US-ACAN in association with the Brunt Ice Shelf.

**Brunt Ice Shelf** 75°40'S, 25°00'W

An ice shelf that borders the continent of Coats Land between Dawson-Lambton Glacier and Stancomb-Wills Glacier Tongue. The feature provided the site for the base of the Royal Society Expedition, 1955–59. Named by UK-APC after David Brunt, English meteorologist, Physical Secretary of the Royal Society, 1948–57, who was responsible for the initiation of the Royal Society Expedition to this ice shelf in 1955.

**Brunvoll Glacier** 67°48'S, 66°48'E

Broad glacier flowing N to the coast between Murray Monolith and Torllyn Mountain on the E and Scullin Monolith and Mikkelsen Peak on the west. The name was suggested by Bjarne Aagaard for the brothers Arnold and Saebjorn Brunvoll, Norwegian whaling captains who explored along this coast in the Seksnen in January 1931.

**Brusen Nunatak** 68°12'S, 58°13'E


**Brush Glacier** 74°29'S, 111°36'W


**Brusilov Nunataks** 66°42'S, 52°24'E

A group of nunataks lying 6 mi N of Mount Morrison in the Tula Mountains, Enderby Land. The geology of the nunataks was investigated by the SovAE, 1961–62, which named them after the Russian glaciologist G.L. Brusilov.

**Brutus Island** 54°04'S, 37°09'W

Small island lying near the center of Prince Olav Harbor on the N coast of South Georgia. The descriptive name Saddle Island was given for this feature, probably by a British expedition under Shackleton, 1921–22, but the same name is used elsewhere in the Antarctic. To avoid confusion a new name has been approved for this feature. The name Brutus Island, after the hulk Brutus, which was towed across with coal from South Africa by two small catchers and has for many years been moored alongside the whaling station in Prince Olav Harbor, was proposed by Sir Harold Salvesen. Not: Isla Montura, Saddle Island.

**Bryan Coast** 73°35'S, 84°00'W

That portion of the coast of Antarctica along the S shore of the Bellingshausen Sea between Fjorgyn Point and the N tip of Rydberg Peninsula. The eastern end of this coast was discovered from the air during flights of the USAS (1939–41) and RARE (1947–48). The entire coast was mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1961–67. Originally named George Bryan Coast after R. Admiral George S. Bryan, Hydrographer of the U.S. Navy, 1938–46, under whose direction noteworthy contributions to polar geography were made. The name has been shortened for the sake of brevity. Not: George Bryan Coast.

**Bryan Glacier** 73°30'S, 61°33'W


**Bryant, Cape** 71°12'S, 60°55'W

High, snow-covered cape forming the S side of the entrance to Palmer Inlet, on the E coast of Palmer Land. Discovered by members of East Base of the USAS who explored this coast by land and from the air in 1940. Named by the USAS for Herwil M. Bryant of the Smithsonian Inst., biologist with the East Base Party.

**Bryde, Mount:** see O'Connor Peak 54°16'S, 36°19'W.

**Bryde Channel:** see Lientur Channel 64°50'S, 63°00'W

**Bryde Island** 64°52'S, 63°02'W

Island 6 mi long and 3 mi wide, lying immediately SW of Lemaire Island, off the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered by the BelgAE under Gerlache, 1897–99, and named for the representative of the BelgAE in Norway.

**Bryde Rocks** 54°01'S, 38°16'W

Small group of rocks 1 mi W of the S end of Main Island, off the W end of South Georgia. Positioned by the SGS in the period 1951–57. Named by the UK-APC for Thorleif Bryde, gunner of the South Georgia Whaling Co., Leith Harbor, for several years beginning in 1952. Not: Bird Rocks.

**Bryggeholmen:** see Gibbney Island 67°33'S, 62°20'E

**Bryse Peaks** 72°43'S, 74°50'E

A small nunatak, with two peaks, located 4 mi NNE of Mason Peaks in the Grove Mountains. Mapped from ANARE air photos, 1956–60. Named by ANCA for R.A. Bryse, topographic draftsman, Division of National Mapping, Australian Dept. of National Development, who has contributed substantially to the production of Antarctic maps.

**Bubble Spur** 77°59'S, 161°50'E

A flattish rock spur that separates the lower ends of Blankenship Glacier and Tedrow Glacier, to the W of Table Mountain, Royal Society Range, in Victoria Land. The name is one of a group in the area associated with surveying applied in 1993 by NZGB; a bubble on a surveying instrument is used to indicate its directional tilt and to facilitate its leveling.

**Bubier, Mount** 71°51'S, 97°48'W

Babier Head: see Bubier, Mount 71°51'S, 97°48'W.

Bucentaure Rock: see Bucentaur Rock 54°09'S, 36°33'W

Bucentaur Rock 54°09'S, 36°33'W

The outermost of three rocks lying close NE of Busen Point, at the SE side of the entrance to Stomness Bay, South Georgia. The name Low Rock was given for this feature by DI personnel during their survey in 1927, but this name is used elsewhere in the Antarctic. Following the survey by SGS, 1951-52, the feature was remaned Bucentaur Rock after the floating factory Bucentaur, which was anchored at Husvik in the early years of the whaling station after 1907, and from which the Husvik transport Busen and the catchers Busen I, II, III, etc., derive their names. Not: Bucentaure Rock, Low Rock, Roca Baja.

Buchan, Cape: see Valavielle, Cape 60°41'S, 44°32'W

Buchanan Bay 67°05'S, 144°40'E

A sheltered bay formed by the junction of the western side of the Mertz Glacier Tongue and the mainland. Cape De la Motte marks the western entrance point. Discovered by the AAE (1911-14) under Douglas Mawson, who named it after J.Y. Buchanan, a patron of the expedition and a former member of the Challenger expedition (1872-76).

Buchanan Channel: see Southwind Passage 65°18'S, 65°20'W

Buchanan Hills 79°39'S, 82°55'W


Buchanan Passage 66°48'S, 67°42'W

A marine channel separating Liard Island from Adelaide Island at the north end of Hanusse Bay. Discovered and first charted by the FrAE, 1908-10, under Charcot. Named by UK-APC for Capt. Peter W. Buchanan, RN, commanding officer of HMS Endurance in the Antarctic Peninsula area, 1968-70.

Buchanan Point 60°43'S, 44°28'W

Point 2.5 mi NW of Cape Dundas and 1 mi SE of Mackintosh Cove, at the NE end of Laurie Island in the South Orkney Islands. In 1903 the ScotNAE under Bruce applied the name "Cape Buchanan," after J.Y. Buchanan, a member of the Challenger cruise of 1872-76, to the prominent cape 3 mi northwestward, which had been named Cape Valavielle in 1838 by a French expedition under Capt. Jules Dumont d'Urville. At the same time, the French name (in English form but misspelled "Cape Vallavielle") was transferred to the point now described. The name Cape Valavielle has been retained for the prominent cape, as applied by d'Urville, on the basis of priority and wide usage. For the sake of historical continuity, the UK-APC in 1954 recommended that the name Buchanan Point be applied to the point now described. Not: Cape Vallavielle.

Buchan Bay 60°47'S, 44°42'W

Small bay between Cape Hartree and Cape Murdoch, near the SW end of Laurie Island in the South Orkney Islands. Charted in 1903 by the ScotNAE under Bruce, who named it for Alexander Buchan, noted Scottish meteorologist.

Bucher Glacier 67°39'S, 66°50'W


Bucher Peak 75°20'S, 110°52'W

One of the highest peaks (2,445 m) in the west-central summit area of the Mount Murphy massif, in Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy tricamera aerial photos, 1959-66. Named by US-ACAN for noted American geologist Walter H. Bucher, Professor of Geology at Columbia University, 1940-56.

Bucher Rim 76°19'S, 112°09'W


Buchia Buttress 67°17'S, 68°13'W

A rock buttress at the SW end of Mount Bouvier (q.v.), eastern Adelaide Island. A geological locality investigated by BAS, 1980-81, found to contain marine fossils, including a bivalve species of the genus Buchia. So named by UK-APC in 1982.

Buckeye Table 84°49'S, 114°45'W

A plateau, 12 mi long and 2 to 5 mi wide, occupying the central part of Ohio Range, Horlick Mountains. The feature is a high level snow surface with precipitous northern cliffs; the plateau surface merges gradually with the inland ice to the south. The name, a nickname of the state of Ohio and Ohio State University, was proposed by William H. Chapman, USGS surveyor in these mountains in the 1958-59 season. Ohio State University and its Institute of Polar Studies initiated a program of geological investigation in the Ohio Range and the Horlick Mountains beginning in the 1960-61 season.

Buckle Island 66°50'S, 163°12'E

One of the Balleny Islands, 13 mi long and 3 mi wide, lying about midway between Sturge and Young Islands. Discovered in Feb. 1839 by John Balleny, captain of the schooner Eliza Scott. He named it for J.W. Buckle, one of the merchants who united with Charles Enderby in sending out the expedition.

Buckley Mount 84°58'S, 163°56'E

An ice-free peak, 2,645 m, which is the central and highest summit of Buckley Island, a mountain massif at the head of Beardmore Glacier. Discovered by the BrAE (1907-09) and named for George Buckley of New Zealand, a supporter of the expedition.

Buckley Bay 68°22'S, 148°20'E

An embayment formed between the east side of the Nininis Glacier Tongue and the mainland. Discovered by the AAE (1911-14) under Douglas Mawson, who named it for George Buckley of New Zealand, a patron of the expedition.

Buckley Island 84°57'S, 164°00'E

An island-like mountain massif, surmounted by the peaks of Mount Bartlett, Mount Buckley and Mount Bowers, rising above the ice at the middle of the head of Beardmore Glacier. Discovered...
by the BrAE (1907-09) and named in association with Mount Buckley, 2,645 m, its highest peak.

**Bucknell Ridge** 79°58'S, 158°38'E
A mountainous ridge just above the Cranfield Icefalls, extending east-west along the southern side of Darwin Glacier near its mouth. Mapped by the Darwin Glacier Party of the CTAE (1956-58) and named for E.S. Bucknell, a member of the party.

Budd Peak 66°40'S, 52°40'E
Peak 1 mi W of Mount Berrigan and 23 mi WSW of Stor Hånakken Mountain in Enderby Land. Plotted from air photos taken from ANARE aircraft in 1957. Named by ANCA for W. Budd, glaciologist at Wilkes station in 1961.

**Budd’s High Land:** see Budd Coast 66°30'S, 112°00'E

**Büdel Islands** 65°47'S, 65°38'W

**Budnick Hill** 66°17'S, 110°32'E
A small, rounded hill on the S side of Newcomb Bay on Budd Coast. The hill rises between Crane Cove and Geoffrey Bay and is joined by a narrow strip of land to the N part of Bailey Peninsula. First mapped from US Operation Highjump air photos of 1946-47. Named by ANCA for K. Budnick, ANARE surveyor in 1964 at Wilkes Station, who set up a trigonometrical station on the hill.

**Buel Peninsula** 70°36'S, 164°24'E

**Buen Camino, Roca:** see Fairway Rock 54°50'S, 36°01'W

**Buennagel Peak** 77°30'S, 146°46'W

**Buenos Aires, Glaciar:** see Dawson-Lambton Glacier 76°08'S, 25°45'W

**Buen Tiempo, Cabo:** see Fairweather, Cape 65°00'S, 61°01'W

**Buen Tiempo, Islotes:** see Symington Islands 65°27'S, 64°58'W

**Buettnner Peak** 75°17'S, 110°55'W
A sharp peak rising midway along the N wall of Roos Glacier in the NW part of the Mount Murphy massif, in Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy aerial photographs, 1959-66. Named by US-ACAN for Robert J. Buettnner (1914-75), manager of contract logistics support provided to the U.S. Antarctic program by Holmes and Narver, Inc. This work took him to Antarctica at least five times between 1969-74.

**Buffer Ice Rise** 69°10'S, 67°19'W
An ice rise on the Wordie Ice Shelf, 9 mi N of Mount Balfour, in southern Graham Land. Photographed from the air by RARE in 1947. Surveyed from the ground by FIDS in 1958. So named by
UK-APC because it obstructs the westward flow of ice which is rifted and crevassed in this vicinity.

**Buff Island** 64°51'S, 64°35'W
Island which lies 3 mi SW of Joubin Islands and 10.5 mi SW of Cape Monaco, Anvers Island, at the SW end of the Palmer Archipelago. The island appears to be first shown and named on a 1936 chart by the BGLE under Rymill.

**Buffington Pass** 65°49'S, 62°43'W
A pass on the S side of Flusk Glacier and W of Bildad Peak on the E side of Graham Land. The pass trends NE-SW for 4 mi and provides a route from the ice piedmont N of Adit Nunatak to Flusk Glacier. The toponym is one in a group applied by UK-APC that reflects a whaling theme, Bulkington being a crewman on the vessel *Pequod* in Herman Melville's *Moby Dick.*

**Bulkisen** 71°48'S, 26°47'E
A blue icefield between Austhamaren Peak and Bulken Hill in the Sør Rondane Mountains. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers in 1957 from air photos taken by USN OpHjp, 1946–47, and named Bulkisen because of association with Bulken Hill.

**Bulkseye Mountain**
A very small pond lying near the center of an elliptical depression in the Insel Range, 4.5 mi NE of Mount Boreas, in Victoria Land. The name was applied in 1964 by American geologist Parker E. Calkin and is apparently descriptive of its position and small size.

**Bullseye Mountain**
A blue icefield between Austhamaren Peak and Bulken Hill in the Sør Rondane Mountains. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers in 1957 from air photos taken by USN OpHjp, 1946–47, and named Bulkisen because of association with Bulken Hill.

**Bull Bay of:** see Sea Leopard Fjord 54°04'S, 37°15'W

**Bull, Cape** 53°59'S, 37°22'W
Rugged cape forming the W side of the entrance to the Bay of Isles on the N coast of South Georgia. Discovered and named in 1775 by a British expedition under Cook.

**Buller, Caleta:** see Sitka Bay 53°59'S, 37°24'W

**Bull Island** 71°59'S, 171°06'E

**Bull Nunatak** 65°05'S, 60°23'W
Nunatak which lies 3 mi W of Bruce Nunatak in the Seal Nunataks group, off the E coast of Antarctic Peninsula. First charted in 1902 by the SwedAE under Nordenskjöld, and named by him for H.J. Bull, leader with Capt. Leonard Kristensen of a Norwegian expedition to the Antarctic, 1894–95.

**Bull Pass** 77°28'S, 161°42'E
A low pass through the Olympus Range, between Mount Jason and Mount Orestes, joining McKelvey and Wright Valleys in Victoria Land. Named by the VUWAE (1958–59) for C. Bull, who led this expedition.

**Bull Ridge** 64°41'S, 63°28'W
Ridge lying S of Mount Français, from which it is separated by a distinct col, in the SE part of Anvers Island in the Palmer Archipelago. Surveyed by the FIDS in 1955–57 and named by the UK-APC for George J. Bull, diesel mechanic at Signy Island station in 1955 and general assistant and mountaineer at Arthur Harbor in 1956, who took part in the survey.

**Bullseye Lake** 77°25'S, 161°15'E
A very small pond lying near the center of an elliptical depression in the Insel Range, 4.5 mi NE of Mount Boreas, in Victoria Land. The name was applied in 1964 by American geologist Parker E. Calkin and is apparently descriptive of its position and small size.

**Bullseye Mountain** 83°55'S, 160°05'E
A rounded, mainly ice-covered mountain rising above Peletier Plateau 4 mi NW of Mount Ropar, in the Queen Elizabeth Range. The name given by US-ACAN is descriptive of the semicircular bands of snow on the S side of the mountain.
Bulnes Island  63°18'S, 57°58'W

Bulnes Bay  64°23'S, 62°19'W
Bay 2 mi wide, which indents the E side of Brabant Island just N of D’Urêl Point, in the Palmer Archipelago. Discovered by the BelgAE under Gerlache, 1897–99, and named by him for Ch. Buls, a supporter of the expedition.

Bults Island:  see Maipo Island  64°25'S, 62°17'W

Bulswark, The  78°17'S, 163°33'E
A steep-walled granite bastion on the W side of Koettlitz Glacier, around which the glacier follows on its descent to Walcott Bay. First mapped by the BrAE, 1910–13. Named by the VUWAE (1960–61) because of its shape.

Bump, The  54°06'S, 36°46'W
A knoll on Robertson Point, the E entrance point of Fortuna Bay, South Georgia. Charted by DI in 1929–30 and named descriptively.

Bumstead, Mount  85°39'S, 174°10'E
A large, isolated mountain, 2,990 m, standing 10 mi SE of Otway Massif in the Grosvenor Mountains. Discovered by R. Admiral Byrd on the ByrdAE flight to the South Pole in November 1929 and named by him for Albert H. Bumstead, chief cartographer of the National Geographic Society at that time, and inventor of the sun compass, a device utilizing shadows of the sun to determine directions in areas where magnetic compasses are unreliable. Not: Windy Nunatak.

Bundemann Range  72°01'S, 2°42'E
A small range located immediately north of Nupskammen Ridge and Terningskarvet Mountain in the Gjelsvik Mountains of Queen Maud Land. The name “Bundemann-Ketten” was applied to a range of mountains in this area by the GerAE (1938–39) under Alfred Ritscher. The correlation of the name with this feature may be arbitrary, but is recommended for the sake of international uniformity and historical continuity. Named for Max Bundemann, aerial photographer on the Passat, one of the flying boats used by the German expedition.

Bunger Hills  66°17'S, 100°47'E
Group of moderately low, rounded coastal hills, overlain by morainic drift and notably ice free in the summer months, lying S of the Highjump Archipelago. The hills are marked by numerous meltwater ponds and are nearly bisected by E-W trending Algae Lake. Mapped from air photos taken by USN OpHjp, 1946–47, and named by the US-ACAN for Lt. Cdr. David E. Bunger, USN, plane commander of one of the three USN OpHjp aircraft which engaged in photographic missions along most of the coastal area between 14° E and 164° E. Bunger and members of his crew landed their airplane on an unfrozen lake here in February 1947. Not: Bunker Lakes, Bunger Oasis.

Bunger Lakes:  see Bunger Hills  66°17'S, 100°47'E

Bunger Oasis:  see Bunker Hills  66°17'S, 100°47'E

Bunker Bluff  73°04'S, 166°40'E

Bunner Glacier  74°28'S, 110°40'W

Bunt, Mount  70°46'S, 66°22'E
A sharp, conical peak, 2,315 m, which appears slightly truncated when viewed from NW, situated at the SW end of a group of low peaks about 7 mi SE of Mount Hollingshead in the Aramis Range, Prince Charles Mountains. Sighted in January 1957 by ANARE southern party led by W.G. Bewsher. Named by ANCA for J.S. Bunt, biologist at Mawson Station in 1956.

Bunt Island  67°09'S, 50°57'E
Island just E of Bowl Island at the head of Amundsen Bay in Enderby Land. Sighted in 1956 by an ANARE airborne field party. Named by ANCA for J. Bunt, biologist at Mawson station in 1956.

Buntrye Bluff  79°12'S, 160°24'E

Burch, Mount  70°49'S, 164°25'E
A peak (1,400 m) about 3 mi SE of Mount Kelly on the S side of George Glacier, in the Anare Mountains. Named by ANARE for W.M. Burch, geophysicist with the ANARE (Thala Dan), 1962, led by Phillip Law, which explored the area.

Burch Peaks  66°52'S, 53°02'E

Burd, Cape  63°39'S, 57°09'W
Low rock cliff forming the SW extremity of Tabarin Peninsula, at the NE end of Antarctic Peninsula. Charted by the FIDS in 1946 and named for Oliver Burd, FIDS meteorologist who lost his life when the base hut at Hope Bay burned in November 1948.

Burden Passage  63°08'S, 56°32'W
A marine passage between D’Urville Island and Bransfield Island, off the NE end of Antarctic Peninsula. Charted in 1947 by the FIDS and named after Eugene Burden (1892–1979), who, as master of the Trepassey, first navigated the passage in January 1947.

Burdick Channel:  see Pendleton Strait  66°00'S, 66°30'W
Burke Island 73°08'S, 105°06'W

Burkett Nunatak 72°42'S, 162°14'E

Burnett Island 66°56'S, 50°19'E

Burnett, Mount 67°53'S, 62°45'E
Peak, 1,050 m, standing 1.5 mi SW of Trost Peak in the Masson Range of the Framnes Mountains. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from aerial photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37. Remapped by ANARE, 1957–60, and named for Eric Burnett, radiophysicist at Mawson Station, 1958.

Burnette Glacier 72°01'S, 170°03'E

Burnette Rock 75°23'S, 143°13'W
A rock 45 m high, lying 0.7 mi NW of Groves Island, off the coast of Marie Byrd Land. Named for Chief Warrant Officer Desmond Burnett, USA, helicopter pilot on the Marie Byrd Land Traverse, 1966–67. He was pilot of the first helicopter to land on this rock during the mapping control traverse with USGS topographic engineers. The name was suggested to US-ACAN by Charles E. Morrison, Jr., USGS who, with Burnett, Thomas Bray, USGS, and Sgt. Donald Bunner, USA, occupied and positioned this rock on Dec. 4, 1966.

Burnett Island 66°13'S, 110°36'E
Rocky island, 1 mi long in an E-W direction, which lies N of Honkala Island and is the central feature in the Swain Islands. First photographed from the air by USN OpHjp, 1946–47. It was included in a 1957 survey of Swain Islands by Wilkes Station personnel under C.R. Eklund. Named by Eklund for Lt. (j.g.)
Burney Peak

Donald R. Burnett, USN, Military Support Unit Commander of the 1957 wintering party at Wilkes Station during the IGY.

**Burney Peak** 62°19'S, 58°52'W

**Burnham, Mount** 71°34'S, 159°50'E
A projecting, bluff-type mountain (2,810 m) along the W wall of Daniels Range, 6 mi S of Big Brother Bluff, in the Usarp Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–63. Named for Guy Burnham, Cartographer in the School of Geography of Clark University.

*Burn Murdock, Cape:* see Murdoch, Cape 60°48'W, 44°41'W
*Burn Murdoch Nunatak:* see Murdoch Nunatak 65°01'S, 60°02'W

**Burn Murdoch, Cape:** see Murdoch, Cape 60°48'W, 44°41'W

**Burns Bluff** 70°22'S, 67°56'W

**Burns Glacier** 73°57'S, 164°15'E
A tributary glacier, 12 mi long, flowing N along the E side of Pinckard Table to enter the SW side of Tinker Glacier, in Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1955–63. Named by US-ACAN for John P. Burns, radioman with the McMurdo Station winter parties of 1963 and 1967.

**Burnside Ridges** 69°12'S, 157°10'E
Three roughly parallel ridges running approximately NE-SW with their NE extremities terminating at Matushevich Glacier. This area was photographed from the air by USN Operation Highjump in 1947. The feature was sketched and photographed on Feb. 20, 1959 by Phillip Law, leader of the ANARE (*Maggi Dan*) expedition. Named by ANCA after Lt. Cdr. I.M. Burrows, RAN, hydrographic surveyor on the *Maggi Dan* during the voyage.

**Buromskiy, Cape** 69°00'S, 156°05'E

**Buromskiy Island** 66°32'S, 93°00'E

**Burrage Dome** 75°33'S, 161°05'E
A mainly ice-covered dome, 840 m, standing 4 mi NE of the summit of Mount Joyce, in the Prince Albert Mountains, Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1956–62. Named by US-ACAN for Roy E. Burrage, Jr., construction mechanic with the South Pole Station winter party, 1966.

**Burrage, Mount:** see Brundage, Mount 75°16'S, 65°28'W

**Burr Brundage, Mount:** 72°50'S, 167°29'E
A mountain (2,310 m) on the east edge of Malta Plateau, situated 4 mi S of Mount Hussey at the head of Hand Glacier, in the Victory Mountains of Victoria Land. Named by the NZ-APC for Dr. Meredith F. Burrill, Executive Secretary of the U.S. Board on Geographic Names, 1943–73. His leadership in the development of Antarctic names policy and principles has been instrumental in establishing greater international uniformity in the geographic nomenclature of the continent.

**Burris Nunatak** 71°47'S, 160°27'E

**Burro Peaks** 62°26'S, 59°47'W
Twin rock peaks forming the summit (190 m) of Dee Island, English Strait, in the South Shetland Islands. The feature was descriptively named "Picos Orejas de Burro" (burro's ears peaks) by a Chilean Antarctic Expedition (c. 1963), but a shorter English form of the name has been approved. Not: Picos Orejas de Burro

**Burrows, Mount** 74°18'S, 163°39'E

**Bursey, Mount** 76°01'S, 132°38'E
A broad, ice-covered mountain, 2,780 m, which forms the E end of Flood Range in Marie Byrd Land. Discovered by members of the USAS on aerial flights in 1940. Named for Jacob Bursey, member of the ByrdAE (1928–30) and dog-driver with the USAS party which sledged to the W end of the Flood Range in December 1940.

**Bursey Icefalls** 75°59'S, 132°48'W

**Bursik, Mount** 79°43'S, 84°23'W
Burtis Island  73°04'S, 125°29'W

Burton, Mount  72°33'S, 166°44'E
A graywacke peak (2,740 m) standing at the W side of the mouth of Osuga Glacier in the Barker Range, Victory Mountains, Victoria Land. Named by the NZFMC, 1962–63, after William Burton, crew member on the Terra Nova during the BrAE, 1910–13. Burton, who lived in New Zealand, was a guest of the U.S. Navy during the 1962–63 Antarctic season when he visited the continent again with two others of Scott’s veterans.

Burton Cove  54°01'S, 38°04'W

Burton Island Glacier  66°49'S, 90°20'E
Channel glacier, about 9 mi wide and 7 mi long, flowing N from the continental ice to Posway Bay just W of Cape Torson. Mapped from aerial photographs taken by USN OpHip, 1946–47, and named by the US-ACAN for the USS Burton Island, one of the two icebreakers of USN OpWml, 1947–48, which assisted in establishing astronomical control stations along Wilhelm II, Queen Mary, Knox and Budd Coasts.

Burton Island Rock: see Bigelow Rock  66°10'S, 95°25'E

Burton Point  66°16'S, 66°56'W
The northeastern point of Krogh Island, in the Biscoe Islands. Mapped from air photos taken by FIDASE (1956–57). Named by UK-APC for Alan C. Burton, Canadian physiologist who has specialized in cold climate physiology and the problems of clothing for cold environments.

Burton Rocks  68°14'S, 67°02'W
Small group of three rocks lying in Marguerite Bay, 1 mi S of Neny Island, off the W coast of Graham Land. Surveyed in 1947 by the FIDS and named by them for the USS Burton Island, icebreaker with USN OpWml, which visited Marguerite Bay in 1948 and assisted in the relief of the RARE and FIDS parties on Stonington Island. Not: Roca Grumete Sánchez.

Burts Rocks  69°35'S, 159°09'E

Busen Fjord: see Husvik Harbor  54°10'S, 36°40'W

Busen Point  54°09'S, 36°33'W
Point forming the SE side of the entrance to Stromness Bay, on the N coast of South Georgia. The point was known at a much earlier date, but the name was first used on the charts based upon the 1927–29 survey by DI personnel. Named for the Busen, a Norwegian whaling transport vessel which was often stationed at the head of Husvik Harbor in Stromness Bay.

Bush, Mount: see Wade, Mount  84°51'S, 174°19'W

Bushell Bluff  71°28'S, 67°36'W

Bush Mountains  84°57'S, 179°30'E
A series of rugged elevations at the heads of Ramsey and Kosco Glaciers, extending from Mount Weir in the west to Anderson Heights overlooking Shackleton Glacier in the east. Photographed at a distance by the ByrdAE on several flights to the Queen Maud Mountains in November 1929. The mountains were further defined from aerial photographs taken by the USAS (1939–41), USN OpHip (1946–47), and USN OpDFrz (1956–63). Named by US-SCAN, on the recommendation of R. Admiral Byrd, after James I. Bush, American financier and patron of the ByrdAE, 1928–30.

Bushnell, Mount  85°36'S, 150°48'W

Buskin Rocks: see Borceguí Island  61°03'S, 55°09'W

Buskirk Bluffs  70°47'S, 165°39'E
A sheer rock bluff on the W side of McMahon Glacier in the Anare Mountains, Victoria Land. Named by ANARE for Maj. H. Buskirk, USAF, official American observer with ANARE (Thala Dan), 1962, which explored this area.

Bussey Glacier  65°16'S, 64°01'W

Butcher Nunatak  76°32'S, 146°30'W

Butcher Ridge  79°12'S, 155°48'E
A large, mainly ice-free ridge near the polar plateau in the W part of the Cook Mountains. The ridge is in the form of an arc, extending NW from Mount Ayres. Named by US-ACAN for Cdr. H.K. Butcher, USN, air operations officer on the Staff of the U.S. Naval Support Force, Antarctica, during USN OpDFrz 1963 and 1964.

Butcher's Shoulder: see Butchers Spur  85°34'S, 166°30'W

Butchers Spur  85°34'S, 166°30'W
A high ice-covered spur which descends southwestward from Mount Don Pedro Christophersen to the polar plateau. This feature on the south margin of the Queen Maud Mountains is the location of Roald Amundsen’s “Butcher Shop.” It was here in November 1911 that his party slaughtered their excess sledge dogs, consuming portions themselves and permitting the remaining sledge dogs a feast, prior to making the final dash to the South Pole, which was reached December 14. Not: Butcher’s Shoulder.
Butler, Mount

Butler, Mount 78°10'S, 155°17'W
The southernmost peak of the Rockefeller Mountains, on Edward VII Peninsula in Marie Byrd Land. Discovered on Jan. 27, 1929, by members of the ByrdAE on an exploratory flight over this area. Named for Raymond Butler, member of the USAS party which occupied the Rockefeller Mountains seismic station during November and December 1940. Not: Mount Navy.

Butler Glacier 77°24'S, 152°42'W
A broad glacier draining the N side of Edward VII Peninsula in the vicinity of Clark Peak, and flowing generally northeastward through the Alexandra Mountains to its terminus in Sulzberger Bay. Mapped from surveys by the USGS and U.S. Navy air photos (1959–65). Named by US-ACAN for Lt. F.M. Butler, USN, expedition navigator in charge of all navigation watch sections on the USS Glacier during the exploration of this area in January 1962.

Butler Nunataks 68°03'S, 62°24'E
A small group of nunataks immediately N of Mount Twintop in the January 1962.

Butter Point Piedmont Glacier: see Bowers Piedmont Glacier 77°43'S, 164°18'E

Butters, Mount 84°53'S, 177°28'W
The snowcapped summit (2,440 m) of a buttress-type escarpment at the extreme SE end of Anderson Heights, between Mincey Glacier on the south and Shackleton Glacier on the east. Discove­red and photographed by USN Optip (1946–47) on the flights of Feb. 16, 1947, and named by US-ACAN for Capt. Raymond J. Butters, USMC, navigator of Flight 8A.

Butterworth, Mount 70°42'S, 66°45'E
A mountain consisting of four peaks and a long, low ridge extending in an E-W direction, situated 5 mi S of Thomson Massif in the Aramis Range, Prince Charles Mountains. Photographed from the air by the BrNAE on an exploratory flight over this area.

Butters, Mount 70°31'S, 67°10'W

Butter Peak 82°35'S, 47°57'W

Butter Ridge 68°05'S, 66°53'W
Rocky ridge with a number of ice-covered summits, the highest 1,305 m, forming the N wall of Northeast Glacier on the W coast of Graham Land. First surveyed in 1936 by the BGLE under Rymill. Resurveyed in 1946–48 by the FIDS and named for Dr. Arthur R.C. Butson, FIDS medical officer at Stonington Island, who in July 1947 rescued a member of the RARE from a crevasse in Northeast Glacier. Not: Cordón Molinero.

Butterly Knoll 80°20'S, 28°09'W
One of the La Grange Nunataks, located 4.5 mi SW of Mount Beney in the Shackleton Range. Photographed from the air by the U.S. Navy, 1967, and surveyed by BAS, 1968–71. Named by the UK-APC from its resemblance in plan view to a butterfly.

Butter Point 77°39'S, 164°14'E
Low point forming the S side of the entrance to New Harbor on the coast of Victoria Land. Discovered by the BrNAE (1901–04) under Scott. So named by them because the Ferrar Glacier party left a tin of butter here, in anticipation of obtaining fresh seal meat at this point on the return journey.

Buttons, The 65°14'S, 64°16'W
Two small islands lying 0.2 mi NW of Galindez Island in the Argentine Islands, Wilhelm Archipelago. Charted and named in 1935 by the BGLE under Rymill. Not: Islas Botones.

Buttress Hill 63°34'S, 57°03'W
Flat-topped hill, 690 m, with steep rock cliffs on the W side, standing 2 mi of the most northern of the Seven Buttresses on Tabarin Peninsula in the NE extremity of Antarctic Peninsula. Charted in 1946 by the FIDS and so named because of its proximity to the Seven Buttresses. Not: Cerro El Fuelle.

Buttress Nunataks 72°22'S, 66°47'W
Group of prominent coastal rock exposures, the highest 635 m, lying close inland from George VI Sound and 10 mi WNW of the Seward Mountains, on the W coast of Palmer Land. First seen from a distance and roughly surveyed in 1936 by the BGLE under Rymill. Visited and resurveyed in 1949 by the FIDS, who gave this descriptive name.

Buttress Peak 72°26'S, 163°45'E
A peak at the E end of the central ridge of Gallipoli Heights in the Freyberg Mountains. The descriptive name was suggested by P.J. Oliver, NZARP geologist who studied the peak, 1981–82.

Buttress Peak 84°27'S, 164°16'E
A conical rock peak, 2,950 m, the eastern part of which projects as a rock buttress into the head of Berwick Glacier, standing 3 mi S of Mount Stonehouse in Queen Alexandra Range. The descriptive name was given by NZGSAE, 1961–62.
Buxton Glacier 54°26'S, 36°12'W
A glacier flowing NE between Heaney Glacier and Cook Glacier into St. Andrews Bay, South Georgia. Named by the UK-APC in 1987 after the Buxton family: Aubrey Leland Oakes and Pamela Mary Oakes (Baron Buxton of Alsike and Lady Buxton), who visited South Georgia in HMS Endurance in March 1982, and their daughter the Hon. Lucinda Catherine Buxton, who led a filming expedition in this area in February-April 1982.

Buzfuz Rock 65°28'S, 65°53'W
A rock 1.5 mi W of Snubbin Island in the Pitt Islands, northern Byssoke Islands. Named by UK-APC in 1971 after Sergeant Buzfuz, a character in Charles Dickens' Pickwick Papers.

B'yarne-Ogor, Ostrova: see Aagaard Islands 65°51'S, 53°40'E

Byerly, Mount 81°53'S, 89°23'W
A major peak in the eastern part of the Nash Hills. It was positioned by the U.S. Ellsworth-Byrd Traverse Party on Dec. 10, 1958, and named for Perry Byerly, chairman of the Technical Panel for Seismology and Gravity of the U.S. National Committee for the IGY, as set up by the National Academy of Sciences.

Byers, Cabo: see Page, Cape 63°55'S, 60°18'W

Byers Peninsula 62°38'S, 61°05'W
Mainly ice-free peninsula forming the W end of Livingston Island, in the South Shetland Islands. Named by the UK-APC in 1958 for James Byers, a New York shipowner who tried unsuccessfully in August 1820 to induce the United States Government to found a settlement in and take possession of the South Shetland Islands. Byers organized and sent out a fleet of American sealers from New York to the South Shetland Islands in 1820-21.

Byewater Point 62°45'S, 61°30'W
Point on the W side of Snow Island, in the South Shetland Islands. Charted and named Cape Byewater by the British expedition under Fostor in 1829. Not: Cape Brewster.

Bynon Hill 62°55'S, 60°36'W
Ice-covered, dome-shaped hill with two rounded summits, 340 m, standing 1.5 mi N of Pendulum Cove, Deception Island, in the South Shetland Islands. The name appears on an Argentine government chart of 1953. Not: Goddard Hill.

Bynum Peak 85°03'S, 173°41'W
A rock peak 3 mi SE of Mount Finley, overlooking the N side of McGregor Glacier in the Queen Maud Mountains. Named by US-ACAN for Gaither D. Bynum, USARP satellite geodesist at McMurdo Station, winter 1965.

Byöbu Rock 68°22'S, 42°00'E
A large rock whose seaward face presents a crenulate or irregular shoreline, standing 1 mi E of Gobamme Rock on the coast of Queen Maud Land. Mapped from surveys and air photos by JARE, 1957-62, and named Byöbu-awa (folding screen rock).

Bypass Hill 72°28'S, 168°28'E
Hill, 660 m, situated on the ridge at the junction of Tucker and Trafalgar Glaciers in Victoria Land. Named by the NZGSÆ, 1957-58, who established a survey station at this point.

Bypass Nunatak 68°01'S, 62°28'E
A nunatak about 2 mi S of Mount Tritoppen in the David Range of the Franzes Mountains. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936-37) and called Steinen (the stone). It was renamed by ANARE because the feature marked the turning point in the route taken by the 1958 ANARE seismic party in order to bypass dangerous terrain to the southwest. Not: Steinen.

Byrd, Cape 69°38'S, 76°07'W

Byrd, Mount 77°10'S, 144°38'W
A mountain (810 m) located 1 mi N of the E end of Asman Ridge in the Sarnoff Mountains, Ford Ranges, Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by the USAS (1939-41) led by R. Admiral Richard E. Byrd. Named by US-ACAN for Richard E. Byrd, Jr., son of Admiral Byrd and a member of Operation Highjump (1946-47), who was of assistance to US-ACAN in clarifying a large number of name suggestions put forth by his father.

Byrdbreen 71°45'S, 26°00'E

Byrd Glacier 80°20'S, 159°00'E
A major glacier, about 85 mi long and 15 mi wide, draining an extensive area of the polar plateau and flowing eastward between the Britannia Range and Churchill Mountains to discharge into Ross Ice Shelf at Barne Inlet. Named by the NZ-APC after R. Admiral Richard E. Byrd, USN, American Antarctic explorer.

Byrd Glacier: see Byrdbreen 71°45'S, 26°00'E

Byrd Head 67°27'S, 61°01'E
Conspicuous, rocky headland on the coast 1 mi SE of Colbeck Archipelago, just W of Howard Low, discovered in February 1931 by the BANZARE under Mawson, who named it for R. Admiral Richard E. Byrd, USN. Not: Bergnes.

Byrd Land: see Marie Byrd Land 80°00'S, 120°00'W

Byrd Mountains: see Harold Byrd Mountains 85°26'S, 146°30'W

Byrd Névé 81°00'S, 154°00'E
An immense névé at the head of Byrd Glacier. Named by the NZ-APC in association with Byrd Glacier.

Byrd Subglacial Basin 80°00'S, 115°00'W
A major subglacial basin of West Antarctica, extending E-W between Crary Mountains and Ellsworth Mountains. It is bounded to the S by a low subglacial ridge which separates this feature from Bentley Subglacial Trench. A rude delineation of this subglacial
basin was determined by several U.S. seismic parties operating from Byrd, Little America V, and Ellsworth Stations during the 1950's and 1960's. Named by US-ACAN (1961) for its locus relative to Marie Byrd Land and Byrd Station. This revised description, excluding Bentley Subglacial Trench and smaller basins to the S of Flood Range and Ford Ranges, follow delineation of the region by the SPRI-NSF-TUD airborne radio echo sounding program, 1967-79.

**Bystander Nunatak** 71°20'S, 159°40'E
A nunatak (2,435 m) lying 5 mi SW of Forsythe Bluff, on the W side of Daniels Range in the Usarp Mountains. The name applied by the northern party of NZGSAE, 1963–64, is suggestive of the aspect of this relatively isolated feature.

**Bystrova, Skala:** see Bystrov Rock 71°47'S, 12°35'E

**Bystrov Rock** 71°47'S, 12°35'E

**Byvågåsane Peaks** 69°25'S, 39°48'E
Three low aligned rock peaks which surmount the E shore of Byvågen Bay on the E side of Lützow-Holm Bay. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37 and named Byvågåsane (the town bay peaks) in association with Byvågen Bay.

**Byvågen Bay** 69°25'S, 39°43'E
A small bay indenting the E shore of Lützow-Holm Bay between Skarvsnes Foreland and Byvågåsane Peaks. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and named Byvågen (the town bay).

**Byway Glacier** 66°30'S, 65°12'W
Northern tributary of Erskine Glacier, flowing W from Slessor Peak in Graham Land. Photographed by Hunting Aerosurveys Ltd. in 1955–57, and mapped from these photos by the FIDS. So named by the UK-APC in 1958 because the sledging route up this glacier is not as good as that along the main route up Erskine Glacier.
Caballero, Rocas: see Knight Rocks 62°50'S, 61°35'W
Caballe, Isla: see Ridge Island 67°42'S, 67°06'W
Cabeza, Isla: see Head Island 64°31'S, 62°55'W
Cabeza, Mount 64°08'S, 62°11'W
A mountain on the SE side of Paré Glacier, 1 mi SW of Hales Peak, in the NE portion of Brabant Island, Palmer Archipelago. The name “Monte Cabeza” was used on a 1957 Argentine hydrographic chart. Not: Mount Morgagni.

Cabinet Inlet 66°35'S, 63°10'W
Ice-filled inlet, 36 mi long and 2 mi wide, located just NE of Bonnabeau Dome in the Jones Mountains. Much lower than Bonnabeau Dome, the heights rise considerably above the adjacent ice surface. Mapped and named by the University of Minnesota-Jones Mountains Party, 1960–61. A food cache placed here by the party during a blizzard was never recovered.

Cachiyuyo, Banco: see Kelp Bank 54°00'S, 37°06'W.
Cachiyuyo, Punta: see Kelp Point 54°10'S, 36°38'W

Cadbury, Mount 71°21'S, 66°38'W
Easternmost of the Batterbee Mountains, 1,800 m, standing ESE of Mount Ness and 18 mi inland from George VI Sound on the W coast of Palmer Land. The peak in this vicinity was first seen and photographed from the air on Nov. 23, 1935 by Lincoln Ellsworth, but this mountain seems to have been obscured from Ellsworth’s line of sight by clouds or intervening summits. Mount Cadbury was surveyed in 1936 by the BGLE under Rymill. Named by the UK-APC in 1954 for Mrs. Henry Tyler Cadbury, who raised a special fund to defray the cost of refitting the Penola, the ship of the BGLE, at South Georgia in 1936.

Cadenazzi Rock 76°18'S, 112°39'W

Cadle Monolith 71°40'S, 60°58'W

Cadman Glacier 65°37'S, 63°47'W
A glacier, 1.5 mi wide at its mouth and about 7 mi long, flowing northward into the head of the southern arm of Beascochea Bay on the W side of Antarctic Peninsula. Discovered and roughly surveyed in 1909 by the FrAE under Jean B. Charcot. Surveyed in 1935 by the BGLE, led by John Rymill, and later named for John Cadman, 1st Baron Cadman of Silverdale, who contributed toward the cost of the BGLE, 1934–37.

Cadwalader Inlet

Cadwalader Beach 76°58'S, 166°53'E
A beach nearly a mile long at the S end of Beaufort Island, in the Ross Archipelago. The beach is occupied by a large Adélie penguin rookery and there is easy access from the sea when the coast is ice free. Named by the NZGSAE (1958–59) for Capt. John Cadwalader, USN, who encouraged and assisted the expedition in its Antarctic program, and also rendered valuable assistance to the N.Z. parties of the CTAE, 1956–57.
Cady Nunatak

of Task Unit Commander aboard the Burton Island in February 1960.

Cady Nunatak 77°13'S, 142°51'W

Café Point 64°39'W, 61°59'W
Point lying 2 mi S of Zapato Point and 2 mi E of Nansen Island on the W coast of Graham Land. Charted by the BelgAE under Gerlache 1897-99. The name appears on an Argentine government chart of 1954.

Caffin Valley 77°19'S, 160°36'E
A cirque-type valley between Mount Bastion and Gibson Spur in the Willett Range, Victoria Land. Named by the NZ-APC in 1985 after James M. Caffin, New Zealand Antarctic historian who, from 1973-84, was editor of Antarctic, the popular news bulletin published by the New Zealand Antarctic Society.

Cagle Peaks 79°33'S, 85°28'W
A group of sharp peaks that surmount the S end of White Escarpment in the Heritage Range. Named by the University of Minnesota geological party, 1963-64, for Maj. Paul M. Cagle, commanding officer and pilot of the helicopter detachment that assisted the party in the field.

Cahill, Mount 74°53', 71°14'W
One of the Sky-Hi Nunatak in Ellsworth Land, rising to 1,755 m ENE of Mount Carrara. Named in 1987 by US-ACAN after Laurence J. Cahill, Jr., physicist, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN; Principal Investigator in upper atmospheric physics at Siple Station and South Pole Station for many years from 1973.

Cain Nunatak 63°34'S, 57°42'W
The westernmost of two isolated nunataks on the S side of Broad Valley, Trinity Peninsula. The name arose at the time of the FIDS geological survey in 1960-61 and is in association with nearby Abel Nunatak.

Caird Coast 76°00'W, 24°00'W
That portion of the coast of Coats Land lying between the terminus of Stancomb-Wills Glacier, in 20°00'W, and the vicinity of the Hayes Glacier, in 27°54'W. Sir Ernest Shackleton sailed along the coast in the Endurance during January 1915, naming it for Sir James Caird, patron of the expedition.

Cairn Hill 63°30'S, 57°04'W
Hill with two summits, the higher 475 m, standing 2 mi E of Duse Bay and 1 mi SW of Mineral Hill on Tabarin Peninsula. First charted by the FIDS in 1946, who so named it because a cairn was erected on the eastern of the two summits. Not: Cerro Don Bosco.

Cairn Ridge 82°35'S, 52°50'W
A rock ridge adjoining the N side of Dufek Massil, 2 mi NE of Hannah Peak, in the Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1956-66. A cairn was erected on this ridge during a visit in December 1957 by the US-IGY traverse party from Ellsworth Station.

Cairns Cove 54°00'S, 37°42'W
A small cove on the W side of Right Whale Bay on the N coast of South Georgia. Charted and named “Haste Cove” by DI in 1930 but, following acceptance of the name, it was withdrawn by the UK-APC in 1959. Following hydrographic survey from HMS Owen, 1960-61, the cove was named after Petty Officer Peter T. Cairns, RN, a member of the survey group. Not: Haste Cove.

Cairns Shoal 54°00'S, 37°40'W
Small area of shoal lying 0.6 mi W of Craigie Point in the E part of Right Whale Bay, South Georgia. Named by the UK-APC for Petty Officer Peter T. Cairns of HMS Owen, which first located this shoal in 1961. Not: Smith Shoal.

Calais, Mount: see Calais, Mount 69°11'S, 70°15'W

Calais, Mount 69°11'S, 70°15'W
Massive mountain, 2,345 m, at the NW side of Schokalsky Bay in the NE part of Alexander Island. First roughly surveyed in 1909 by the FrAE under Charot, who named it for the French city. The mountain was resurveyed in 1948 by the FIDS. Not: Massif Calais.

C. A. Larsen: see Larsen Islands 60°36'S, 46°04'W

Caldwell, Mount 72°04'S, 101°46'W
A peak of the Walker Mountains, located 3 mi SE of Mount Lopez, near the W end of Thurston Island. Delineated from air photos taken by USN Operation Highjump in December 1946. Named by US-ACAN for Capt. Henry Howard Caldwell, USN, captain of the seaplane tender Pine Island which explored the area during this expedition. Caldwell and five others survived a Dec. 30, 1946 crash of a seaplane at Thurston Island.

Caleta Carchero, Isla: see Beer Island 66°00'S, 65°41'W

Caleta Cordero, Isla: see Beer Island 66°00'S, 65°41'W

Calfee Nunatak 74°19'S, 161°40'E

Calf Head 54°28'S, 36°03'W
Rocky headland on the N coast of South Georgia, 3 mi NW of Cape Harcourt. The name “Kalber-Berg” (calf mountain) was given by the German group of the International Polar Year Investigations, 1882-83, but was limited to the summit of the headland. The feature was surveyed by the SGS, 1951-52, who reported that a name is more essential for its seaward extremity in order to distinguish it from Cape Harcourt, with which it is easily confused when viewed from N and NW. The English form of the name, Calf Head, was recommended by the UK-APC in 1954. Not: Kalber-Berg.

Calf Point 71°30'S, 169°45'E
A point between the terminus of Nielsen Glacier and Penelope Point on the W shore of Robertson Bay, northern Victoria Land. Charted and named in 1911 by the Northern Party, led by Campbell, of the BrAE 1910-13. Named because of the great number of young seals seen here.
Calf Rock  70°31'S, 68°38'W  
Rock mass on the E coast of Alexander Island, which rises to 500 m, 2 mi NE of Lamina Peak and 2 mi inland from George VI Sound. First photographed from the air on Nov. 23, 1935, by Lincoln Ellsworth and mapped from these photos by W.L.G. Joerg. Surveyed in 1949 by the FIDS, and so named by them because of its offlying position; it is separated from the Lamina Peak ridge by faulting.

California Plateau  86°04'S, 145°10'W  
An undulating ice-covered plateau, 30 mi long and from 2 to 12 mi wide, which rises to 3,000 m at the eastern side of Scott Glacier. The plateau reaches a maximum height in Mount Blackburn (3,275 m) at the southern end. The northwestern side of the plateau is marked by the steep rock cliffs of Watson Escarpment; the southeastern side grades gradually to the elevation of the interior ice. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys and U.S. Navy aerial photography, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN for the several branches of the University of California which have sent numerous researchers to work in Antarctica.

Calper Cove  73°34'S, 166°56'E  
A rounded, ice-filled cove in Lady Newnes Bay, situated between the mouths of Wylde and Suter Glaciers along the coast of Victoria Land. The shape of the cove and the points that encompass it are nearly symmetrical suggesting calipers; hence the name applied by NZ-APC in 1966.

Calkin Glacier  77°46'S, 162°17'E  

Calender Peak  75°18'S, 110°18'W  

Callisto Cliffs  71°03'S, 68°20'W  
This feature, rising to 550 m, comprises two cliffs, one forming the southern margins of Jupiter Glacier, the other the eastern margin of Alexander Island. The feature was mapped from trimetrogon air photography taken by RARE, 1947–48, and from survey by FIDS, 1948–50. Named by UK-APC in association with Jupiter Glacier after Callisto, one of the moons of the planet Jupiter.

Calmette, Cape  68°04'S, 67°13'W  
Cape marking the W extremity of a rocky peninsula which rises more than 625 m and projects from the W coast of Graham Land for 3 mi to form the S shore of Calmette Bay. Discovered in 1909 by the FrAE under Charcot, who from a distance mistook this cape for an island. The BGLE under Rymill, 1934–37, determined the true nature of the feature. Named by Charcot for Gaston Calmette, editor of Le Figaro, who furnished the FrAE with copies of this newspaper for the two years preceding the expedition. Not: Ile Calmette.

Calmette Bay  68°03'S, 67°10'W  
Small bay between Camp Point and Cape Calmette, on the W coast of Graham Land. Charted by the BGLE under Rymill, 1934–37, who named the bay for its S entrance point, Cape Calmette.

Caloploca Cove  60°43'S, 45°35'W  
A cove between Rethval Point and Pantomime Point on the east coast of Signy Island. Named by UK-APC after the abundant orange lichens of the genus Caloploca, which encrust the sea cliffs around the cove.

Caloploca Hills  86°07'S, 131°00'W  
A distinctive group of rock hills including Mount Carmer and Heathcock Peak, lying E of the Watson Escarpment on the W side of Reedy Glacier. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy aerial photographs, 1960–64. The name was suggested by J.H. Mercer of the Institute of Polar Studies, Ohio State University, and denotes the type of lichen found here.

Calvin, Mount  71°17'S, 165°06'E  
A mountain over 1,600 m, standing 4 mi SE of Pilon Peak in the S part of Everett Range. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy aerial photographs, 1960–63. Named for Lt. Calvin Luther Larsen, USN, navigator and photographic officer of USN Squadron VX-6 during Operation Deep Freeze 1969; as a chief photographer's mate, he wintered at Little America V in 1957. Lieutenant Larsen's first name was applied by US-ACAN to avoid a further overuse of the surname Larsen in Antarctic geographic names.

Calypso Cliffs  68°48'S, 64°13'W  

Camara Rock  54°10'S, 36°37'W  
Rock midway between Kelp and Harrison Points in the S part of Stromness Bay, South Georgia. Mapped by DI personnel under Lt. Cdr. J.M. Chaplin in 1927 and 1929. Named in 1957 by the UK-APC for the sailing vessel Camara, owned by Tønness Hvalfangeri, Husvik, located at the head of Husvik Harbor in Stromness Bay.

Cambria, Mount  64°41'S, 63°16'W  
Mainly snow-covered mountain, 1,400 m, 1 mi NE of Molar Peak in the Osterrieth Range of Anvers Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. First seen by the BelgAE, 1897–99, under Gerlache. The name High Peak was probably given to the feature by Lt. Cdr. J.M. Chaplin, RN, during a sketch survey in 1927 on the Discovery. A resurvey in 1955 by the FIDS found this descriptive name to be unsuitable. The new name, given by the UK-APC, is descriptive of the summit, which is long and gently sloping like a cambered road surface. Not: High Peak, Pico Elevado.

Cambrian Bluff  82°52'S, 160°33'E  
Prominent bluff jutting into the N side of Nimrod Glacier and forming the S end of the Holyoake Range. Named by the southern
Cambridge Glacier

party of the NZGSJAE (1960–61) because the bluff is faced with vast seams of pink and white marble.

Cambridge Glacier 76°57'S, 160°31'E
A wide sheet-like glacier between the Convoy Range and Coombs Hills, draining S into the Mackay Glacier between Mount Bergen and Gateway Nunatak. Surveyed in 1957 by the N.Z. Northern Survey Party of the CTAE, 1956–58. Named by them after Cambridge University, where many of the various Antarctic scientific reports have been written.

Cameleback Ridge 73°31'S, 94°24'W
A short rock ridge with topographic highs of 1180 and 1141 m at the ends, located just W of Pennmican Bluff in the Jones Mountains. Mapped by the University of Minnesota-Jones Mountains Party, 1960–61, who named it for its humped appearance.

Camello, Cerro: see Aureole Hills 63°46'S, 58°54'W

Camel Nunataks 63°25'S, 57°26'W
Two similar rock nunataks rising to 450 m, 1 mi apart and 8 mi N of View Point, Trinity Peninsula. The name is descriptive and has been in use amongst FIDS personnel at Hope Bay since about 1959.

Camelot, Mount 72°11'S, 163°37'E
A mountain, 2,590 m, in the Alamein Range, rising near the center of the Freyberg Mountains and being the highest summit of this group. Named by the NZ-APC in 1968. The mountain is of geological interest as one of the localities where the sub-beacon erosion surface is exposed.

Camels Hump 77°55'S, 162°34'E
Dark bare knob, 2,320 m, standing 3 mi S of Cathedral Rocks in the N part of the Royal Society Range, in Victoria Land. Discovered and given this descriptive name by the BrNAE under Scott, 1901–04.

Cameron, Mount 71°20'S, 66°30'E
A small mountain about 5 mi S of Mount Woinarski in the Prince Charles Mountains. Plotted from ANARE air photos taken in 1956 and 1960. Named by ANCA for Dr. A.S. Cameron, medical officer at Mawson Station in 1965.

Cameron Island 66°13'S, 110°36'E
A small island just N of Hailstorm Island, in the Swain Islands. This region was photographed from the air by USN OpHjp (1946–47), ANARE (1956), and the expedition (1956). The island was included in a 1957 ground survey by C.R. Ekland, who named it for Richard L. Cameron, chief glaciologist at Wilkes Station, 1957.

Cameron Nunataks 72°36'S, 136°43'E

Campamento, Puerto: see Camp Bay 54°02'S, 37°27'W

Campamento, Punta: see Laager Point 62°38'S, 61°09'W

Campamento, Punta: see Camp Point 67°58'S, 67°19'W

Campastri, Rocas: see Frederic Rocks 62°32'S, 60°56'W

Geographic Names of the Antarctic

Camp Bay 54°02'S, 37°27'W
Small bay between Rosita Harbor and Sunset Fjord, in the W side of the Bay of Isles, South Georgia. Charted in 1929 by DI personnel and so named because a temporary camp was set up on its S shore. Not: Puerto Campamento.

Campbell, Cape: see Tennyson, Cape 77°22'S, 168°18'E

Campbell, Monte: see Pond, Mount 62°57'S, 60°33'W

Campbell, Mount 84°55'S, 174°00'W
A prominent peak (3,790 m) standing 3.5 mi SE of Mount Wade in the Prince Olav Mountains. Discovered and photographed by the USAS (1939–41), and surveyed by A.P. Crary (1957–58). Named by Crary for Joel Campbell of the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, Antarctic Project Leader for geomagnetic operations, 1957–60.

Campbell Cliffs 84°46'S, 174°55'E
A line of high, precipitous cliffs, mostly snow covered, forming the E wall of Haynes Table in Hughes Range. Discovered and photographed by USN OpHjp on Flight 8A of Feb. 16, 1947, and named by US-ACAN for Cdr. Clifford M. Campbell, USN, senior officer on this flight.

Campbell Crest 68°30'S, 65°27'W

Campbell Glacier 74°25'S, 164°22'E
A glacier, about 60 mi long, originating near the S end of Mesa Range and draining SE between Deep Freeze Range and Mount Melbourne to discharge into N Terra Nova Bay. The lower end of the glacier was observed by the Northern Party, led by Lt. Victor L.A. Campbell, RN, of the BrAE, 1910–13. Named for the leader of this party. The extent of the glacier and its discharge into N Terra Nova Bay, rather than the Nansen Ice Sheet, was determined by United States and New Zealand survey parties to the area in 1961–62 and 1962–63. Not: Melbourne Glacier.

Campbell Glacier Tongue 74°36'S, 164°24'E
The seaward extension of Campbell Glacier into northern Terra Nova Bay, on the coast of Victoria Land. The name was suggested by US-ACAN in association with Campbell Glacier.

Campbell Head 67°25'S, 60°40'E
A bold headland on the W side of Oom Bay. Discovered in February 1931 by the BANZARE under Mawson, who named it for Flight Lt. Stuart Campbell, RAAF, pilot with the expedition.
Campbell Hills 82°26'S, 163°47'E

Campbell Nunatak 66°29'S, 110°45'E
A coastal nunatak at the SE limit of the Windmill Islands, overlooking the SE extremity of Penney Bay 3 mi ENE of Alexander Nunataks. First mapped from air photos taken by USN OpHjp and OpWml in 1947 and 1948. Named by the US-ACAN for H. Campbell, Jr., member of one of the two USN OpWml photographic units which obtained air and ground photos of the area in January 1948. Not: Nunatak Kempbell.

Campbell Peak 53°06'S, 73°32'E
A peak (2,415 m) standing 1.2 mi NE of Mawson Peak, the summit of Heard Island. Surveyed in 1947 by the ANARE, who named it for Group-Captain Stuart A. Campbell, RAFAF. Campbell visited Heard Island in 1929 as aircraft pilot with the BANZARE led by Mawson, and again as leader of the ANARE when a research station was established on the island in December 1947.

Campbell Ridges 70°23'S, 67°35'W

Campbell Valley 76°55'S, 117°40'W

Camp Hill 63°41'S, 57°52'W
Small ice-free hill, 120 m, which lies 2 mi E of Church Point on the S side of Trinity Peninsula Charted in 1946 by the FIDS, who so named it because a geological camp was established at the foot of the hill.

Camp Hills 78°58'S, 85°50'W
A small group of hills which lie between the S portion of the Bastien Range and the Minnesota Glacier, in the Ellsworth Mountains. So named by the University of Minnesota Geological Party, 1963–64, because they established their base camp (Camp Gould) near these hills.

Camp Lake 68°33'S, 78°05'E
A small lake lying 0.5 mi W of the head of Weddell Arm on Breidnes Peninsula, Vestfold Hills. Mapped from air photos taken by USN OpHjp, 1946–47. So named because when first visited by an ANARE party in January 1955, a camp was established near the NE end of the lake.

Campman, Mount 84°51'S, 64°20'W
A flat-topped, projecting-type mountain, 1,970 m, along the N edge of Mackin Table, 3 mi W of Stout Spur, in the Patuxent Range, Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1956–66. Named by US-ACAN for Richard Campman (CEC) USN, Petty Officer in charge of Palmer Station, winter 1967.

Camp Peak 54°14'S, 36°32'W
Peak rising to c. 330 m on the W side of Maiviken, northern Thacher Peninsula, South Georgia. Charted by DI in 1929 and so named because a camp was established on the shore below the peak.

Camp Point 67°58'S, 67°19'W
Point which marks the W extremity of the rugged heights between Square Bay and Calmette Bay, on the W coast of Graham Land. First seen by the FrAE under Charcot, 1908–10, but its relationship to adjacent features was unknown at that time. It was mapped and named by the BGLE under Rymill, 1934–37, who camped here during survey work in this area. Not: Punta Campamento.

Camp Ridge 72°03'S, 165°12'E
A prominent ridge surmounted by Mount Hayton in the SE part of East Quartzite Range, Concord Mountains. Named by the Northern Party of the NZFMCAE, 1962–63, after Camp IV which was established here.

Camp Spur 83°16'S, 50°50'W

Cam Rock 60°43'S, 45°37'W
Rock lying E of Waterpipe Beach and NNW of Billie Rocks in Borge Bay, Signy Island, in the South Orkney Islands. The rock is low and ice worn and is not normally covered at high water. Roughly surveyed by DI in 1927 and named descriptively.

Canada Glacier 77°37'S, 162°59'E
Small glacier flowing SE into the N side of Taylor Valley immediately W of Lake Fryxell, in Victoria Land. Charted and named by the BrAE, 1910–13, under Scott. Charles S. Wright, a Canadian physicist, was a member of the party that explored this area.

Canada Stream 77°37'S, 163°03'E

Canal, Glaciar: see Channel Glacier 64°47'S, 63°19'W
Canal, Roca: see Channel Rock 65°14'S, 64°16'W
Canal, Roca: see Channel Rock 62°28'S, 60°05'W
Candado, Punta: see Stone Point 63°24'S, 56°56'W
Candelaria, Isla: see Candemas Island 57°03'S, 26°40'W
Candelaria, Islas: see Candemas Islands 57°03'S, 26°43'W
Candemas Island 57°03'S, 26°40'W
Largest and easternmost of the Candemas Islands, in the South Sandwich Islands. Discovered by Capt. James Cook in 1775. Recharted in 1930 by DI personnel on the Discovery II, who
Candemas Islands
	named it after the Candemas Islands group. Not: Candemias Island, Isla Candemaria.

Candemas Islands 57°03'S, 26°43'W

Small group, consisting of two islands and numerous rocks, lying 23 mi SE of Visokoi Island in the South Sandwich Islands. Discovered on Feb. 2, 1775 by a British expedition under Cook, who named them to commemorate the day of their discovery.

Not: Islas Candemaria.

Candemas Island: see Candemas Island 57°03'S, 26°40'W

Canelo, Punta: see Duthiers Point 64°48'S, 62°49'W

Cangrejo Cove 65°04'S, 63°39'W

Cove 1.5 miles long lying immediately W of Azure Cove in Flandres Bay, along the W coast of Graham Land. First roughly charted by the BelgAE under Gerlache, 1897–99. The name “Bahía Cangrejo” (crayfish cove or crayfish bay) was given by the Argentine Antarctic Expedition of 1951–52. The name is descriptive and derives from the small peninsula forming the west side of the cove which, when viewed from the air, resembles the pincers of a crayfish.

Not: Bahía Chavez, Crab Cove.

Canham, Mount 70°29'S, 64°35'E

A mountain at the N end of Bennett Escarpment, about 2 mi S of Corry Massif, in the Porthos Range of the Prince Charles Mountains. The feature was plotted from ANARE air photos of 1965. Named by ANCA for J.R. Canham, officer in charge at Wilkes Station in 1967.

Canham Glacier 71°49'S, 163°00'E


Canicula, Mount 63°43'S, 58°30'W

A mountain formed of two rock peaks, 890 and 825 m high. It stands 3 mi E of Sirius Knoll on the divide separating Russell East Glacier and Russell West Glacier in central Trinity Peninsula. Charted in 1946 by FIDS, and named by them because of the association with Sirius Knoll. Canicula is a synonym of Sirius, the dog star.

Canine Hills 71°37'S, 163°50'E

A line of mostly snow-covered hills and ridges trending NW-SE for 11 mi and forming the eastern half of Molar Massif in the Bowers Mountains, q.v. Named by the NZ-APC in 1983 from a proposal by geologist M.G. Laird, in association with the names Molar Massif and Incisor Ridge.

Caninus Nunatak 71°06'S, 70°10'W

A nunatak (c. 700 m) located E of Palindrome Buttress and the N part of Walton Mountains (q.v.), Alexander Island. In the 1974–75 field season, the BAS reduced its number of dog teams. The name derives from the burial of nine dogs near the nunatak.

Canis Heights 70°26'S, 66°19'W

A mainly snow-covered ridge located between the two upper tributaries of Millot Glacier on the western edge of the Dyer Plateau of Palmer Land. Named by UK-APC after the constellations of Canis Major and Canis Minor.

Canisteo Peninsula 73°48'S, 102°20'W

An ice-covered peninsula, about 30 mi long and 20 mi wide, which projects between Ferrero and Cranton Bays into the E extremity of Amundsen Sea. Delineated from air photos taken by USN OpHjp in December 1946. Named by US-ACAN for the USS Canisteo, a tanker with the eastern task group of this expedition.

Cannonball Cliffs 71°47'S, 68°15'W

Cliffs at the S side of the terminus of Neptune Glacier on the E side of Alexander Island. The feature consists of two east-west ridges about 500 m high, joined by a narrow north-south ridge. The feature was mapped from trimpotrogon air photography taken by RARE, 1947–48, and from survey by FIDS, 1948–50. The name was applied by the UK-APC for the sandstone in the area, which contains numerous spherical, brown concretions known as “cannon-ball” concretions.

Canoe Nunatak 77°59'S, 161°16'E

A nunatak, 1 mi long and 0.2 mi wide, located 2.2 mi ESE of Mount Blackwelder, Wilkniss Mountains, in Victoria Land. The distinctive shape resembles an upturned canoe. Named by Alan Sherwood, NZGS party leader in the area, 1987–88.

Cañón Point 64°34'S, 61°55'W

Point marking the SW side of the entrance to Bancroft Bay, on the W coast of Graham Land. First roughly charted by the BelgAE under Gerlache, 1897–99. The name appears on an Argentine government chart of 1954. Not: Icarus Point.

Canopus, Lake 77°33'S, 161°31'E

A small lake 65 m above the southern shore of Lake Vanda in Wright Valley, Victoria Land. Named by the Eighth VUWAE, 1963–64, after Canopus, pilot of Menelaus, the king of Sparta.

Canopus, Mount 81°50'S, 161°00'E

A prominent ice-free peak, 1,710 m, surmounting the W edge of the Nash Range, 4.5 mi E of Centaur Bluff. Named by the NZGSAE (1960–61) after the brightest of the stars, Canopus, used for survey fixes.

Canopus Crags 71°10'S, 66°38'W

A cluster of peaks of 3 mi extent, located between Vela Bluff and Carina Heights along the S side of Ryder Glacier, in Palmer Land. Named by UK-APC after the star Canopus in the constellation of Carina.

Canopus Island 67°32'S, 62°59'E

The southern of the two largest islands of the Canopus Islands in Holme Bay, Mac. Robertson Land. The two islands were mapped as one by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and named Spjotoy. The island was included in a triangulation survey by ANARE in 1959, and named after the star Canopus. Not: Spjotoy.

Canopus Islands 67°32'S, 62°59'E

Group of small islands just N of Klung Islands in the E part of Holme Bay, Mac. Robertson Land. Mapped by Norwegian car-
toographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936-37. Named by ANARE after the star Canopus.

**Canopus Rocks 67°31'S, 62°56'E**

**Canopy Cliffs 84°00'S, 160°00'E**
Steep cliffs extending from Mount Allsup to Mount Ropar on the SE side of Peletier Plateau, Queen Elizabeth Range. A descriptive name applied by the Northern Party of the NZGSAE (1961-62), suggesting the precipitous nature of the cliffs.

**Canso Rocks 63°39'S, 59°18'W**
Two rocks lying W of Bone Bay, 2 mi NW of Notter Point, Trinity Peninsula. Named by UK-APC after one of the types of aircraft used by FIDASE (1955-57).

**Cantello, Mount 70°52'S, 163°07'E**

**Canterbury Spur 84°43'S, 113°45'W**
A flat-topped ridge leading N from the N face of Mount Glossop-sites, 1.3 mi E of Discovery Ridge, Ohio Range. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN aerial photographs, 1958-59. The spur is named after the Canterbury Museum, Christchurch, N.Z., home of the National Antarctic Exhibition, Research and Reference Center. Geologists Jane Newman and Margaret Bradshaw of the Canterbury Museum worked on this ridge during the 1984-85 field season.

**Canto Point 62°27'S, 59°44'W**
Point forming the NW side of the entrance to Discovery Bay, Greenwich Island, in the South Shetland Islands. Surveyed by the Chilean Antarctic Expedition of 1947 which named it for Capitán de Corbeta Raúl Del Canto, engineer on the ship Iquique during the expedition. The name Fort William (q.v.) was incorrectly applied to this feature by DI personnel of the Discovery II in 1935. Not: Fort William, Punta Del Canto, Punta Fort William, Spark Point.

**Cantrell Peak 71°12'S, 165°14'E**

**Canty Point 64°45'S, 63°32'W**

**Canwe, Cape 74°43'S, 163°41'E**
A high rock bluff 3 mi N of Vegetation Island, forming the W extremity of the Northern Foothills, Victoria Land. First explored and named by the Northern Party of the BrAE, 1910-13. The name arose from seeing this feature a long way off and wondering whether they could reach it. Not: Cape Mossyface.

**Canyon Glacier 83°57'S, 175°25'E**
A narrow glacier, 35 mi long, flowing to the Ross Ice Shelf. It drains the NW slopes of Mount Wexler and moves northward between steep canyon walls of the Separation Range and Hughes Range to join the ice shelf immediately W of Giovinoce Ice Piedmont. The glacier was observed from nearby Mount Patrick by the N.Z. Alpine Club Antarctic Expedition (1959-60) who gave the descriptive name.

**Cape Adare Peninsula: see Adare Peninsula 71°40'S, 170°30'E**

**Cape Armitage Promontory: see Hut Point Peninsula 77°46'S, 166°51'E**

**Cape Barne Glacier: see Barne Glacier 77°36'S, 166°26'E**

**Cape George Harbour: see Godthul 54°17'S, 36°18'W**

**Capella Rocks 70°39'S, 66°32'W**
A low, rocky ridge composed of several nunataks, located near the head of Bertram Glacier, 2 mi NE of Auriga Nunataks, in Palmer Land. Named by UK-APC after the star Capella in the constellation of Auriga.

**Cape-Pigeon Rocks 66°59'S, 143°47'E**
Twin rocky promontories on the western side of Watt Bay, 3 mi south of Garnet Point. Discovered by the AAE (1911-14) under Douglas Mawson, who gave the name because of the large Cape pigeon rookery here. The US-ACAN has added a hyphen between the first and second words in the specific part of the name to reduce ambiguity and emphasize the generic term "Rocks."

**Capitán, Monte: see Doumer Hill 64°51'S, 63°34'W**

**Capitán Bonert, Islote: see Bonert Rock 62°27'S, 59°43'W**

**Capitán Farrel, Paso: see Benz Pass 63°41'S, 58°22'W**

**Capitán Martínez Canaveri, Islote: see Dobrowolski Island 64°36'S, 62°55'W**

**Capitán Mendioroz, Monte: see William, Mount 64°47'S, 63°41'W**

**Capitán Turrado, Islas: see Omicron Islands 64°21'S, 62°55'W**

**Capitán Vago, Caleta: see King Edward Cove 54°17'S, 36°30'W**

**Capitán Yalour, Estrecho: see Yalour Sound 63°34'S, 56°39'W**

**Capley, Mount 79°32'S, 83°13'W**
Capling Peak 72°26'S, 167°08'E

Cappellari Glacier 85°52'S, 158°40'W

Capsize Glacier 74°02'S, 163°20'E
A tributary glacier in Deep Freeze Range, draining the slopes between Mount Cavaney and Mount Levick and flowing NE to enter the Campbell Glacier, in Victoria Land. So named by the Northern Party of NZGSAE, 1965–66, because of the spectacular spill which the party had there.

Capstan Rocks 64°57'S, 63°26'W
Small group of rocks, sometimes awash at high water and in strong winds, lying 1 mi S of Bob Island in the S entrance to Gerlache Strait, off the W coast of Graham Land. Shown on an Argentine government chart of 1950, but not named. Surveyed by the British Naval Hydrographic Survey Unit, 1956–57, and given this descriptive name by the UK-APC.

Cara, Mount 82°45'S, 161°06'E
Peak, 3,145 m, standing 4 mi NNW of Mount Lysaght in the Queen Elizabeth Range. Named by the BrAE, 1907-09. Not: Mount Gara.

Carapace Nunatak 76°53'S, 159°24'E
A prominent isolated nunatak, the most westerly near the head of Mackay Glacier, standing 8 mi SW of Mount Brooke where it is visible for a considerable distance from many directions. So named by the N.Z. party of the CTAE (1956–58) because of the carapaces of small crustaceans found in the rocks.

Caraquet Rock 62°07'S, 59°02'W
Rock lying nearly 4 mi WSW of Bell Point, off the W part of King George Island in the South Shetland Islands. Named by the UK-APC in 1960 for the sealing vessel Caraquet (Capt. J. Usher) from Liverpool, which visited the South Shetland Islands in 1821–22.

Carbín, Puerto: see Coal Harbor 54°02'S, 37°57'W

Carbone, Mount 76°22'S, 144°30'W

Carbon Point 57°06'S, 26°42'W
A point just NW of Clapmatch Point, near the SW corner of Candlemas Island, South Sandwich Islands. The name derives from "Punta Carbon" used in Argentine hydrographic publications as early as 1953.

Carbott Glacier 65°09'S, 62°49'W

Carcelles, Punta: see Hope Point 54°17'S, 36°29'W

Carcelles Peak 54°22'S, 36°30'W
Peak rising above 1,065 m immediately S of the head of Moraine Fjord, South Georgia. Surveyed by the SGS in the period 1951–57, and named by the UK-APC for Alberto Carcelles, who made biological collections at South Georgia in 1926–27 and 1929–30 for the Museo Nacional de Buenos Aires.

Cardell, Mount 70°12'S, 65°11'W
An elongated mountain 2 mi NW of Bradley Ridge in the Athos Range, Prince Charles Mountains. Plotted from ANARE air photos. Named for N. Cardell, senior technician (electronics) at Mawson Station in 1964.

Cardell Glacier 66°25'S, 65°32'W
Glacier flowing into Darbel Bay between Shanty Point and Panther Cliff, on the W coast of Graham Land. Photographed by Hunting Aerosurveys Ltd. in 1955–57, and mapped from these photos by the FIDS. Named by the UK-APC in 1959 for John D.M. Cardell, English ophthalmic surgeon, who evolved the first satisfactory snow goggle design combining adequate protection and ventilation with safety and sufficient visual field.

Cardinall, Mount 63°27'S, 57°10'W
Conical mountain, 675 m, lying close SW of Mount Taylor and overlooking the NE head of Duse Bay, at the NE end of Antarctic Peninsula. Probably first seen by a party under J. Gunnar Andersson of the SwedAE, 1901-04. Charted in 1945 by the FIDS, who named it for Sir Allan Cardinall, then Gov. of the Falkland Islands.

Cardno Point 54°00'S, 38°00'W
High flat-topped, tussock-covered point forming the E extremity of Bird Island, off the W end of South Georgia. Named by the UK-APC for Lt. Cdr. Peter G.N. Cardno, RN, navigational officer of HMS Owen, which made a hydrographic survey of the area in 1960-61. Not: Dixon Point.

Cardozo Cove 62°10'S, 58°37'W
The northern of two coves at the head of Ezcurra Inlet, Admiralty Bay, on King George Island in the South Shetland Islands. Probably named by the FrAE under Charcot, who charted Admiralty Bay in December 1909.

Care Heights 69°25'S, 70°45'W
A group of mostly ice-covered peaks and ridges, rising to c. 1,500 m N of Tufts Pass and forming the S end of Rouen Mountains (q.v.), Alexander Island. The feature was photographed from the air by RARE, 1947–48, and was mapped from these photographs by D. Searle of FIDS, 1960. Further delineation was made from U.S. Navy aerial photographs taken 1966–67 and from U.S. Landsat imagery taken Jan. 1974. Named by UK-APC in 1977 after Bernard W. Care, BAS geologist, Stonington Island, 1973–75; Adelaide Island and N Alexander Island, 1975–76 and 1976–77.
Carey Glacier 78°53'S, 83°55'W

Carey Point 57°47'S, 26°32'W
Rocky point marking the W extremity of Saunders Island in the South Sandwich Islands. It was named Rocky Point by DI personnel following their survey in 1930, but the name has been changed to avoid duplication with Rocky Point on Vindication Island. Carey Point was recommended by the UK-APC in 1953 and is named for Cdr. W.M. Carey, RN, captain of the Discovery II at the time of the survey. Not: Punta Rocosa, Rocky Point.

Carey Range 72°53'S, 62°37'W
A mountain range, c. 35 mi long and 5 mi wide with peaks rising to 1,700 m, between Mosby Glacier and Fenton Glacier in SE Palmer Land. The range was mapped by USGS from U.S. Navy aerial photographs, 1966-69. In association with the names of continental drift scientists grouped in this area, named by US-ACAN after Samuel W. Carey, Australian geologist; Professor of Geology, University of Tasmania, 1946-70.

Cargo Pond 76°55'S, 161°05'E
A pond in a moraine enclosed basin at the foot of the cliffs to the S end of Alatna Valley, in the Convoy Range of Victoria Land. This frozen pond was the site of a 1960-61 USARP field party (Parker Calkin, Roger Hart, and Ellory Schempf) which had to be evacuated in a hurry. Equipment and provisions stockpiled on the pond ice were eventually redistributed by the wind and lodged among the surrounding morainic boulders. A 1989-90 NZARP party (Trevor Chinn) camped nearby made frequent visits to the site to clean up the area, but also to acquire various 30-year old exotic foods to supplement their standard camp fare.

Carina Heights 71°09'S, 66°08'W
A large sprawling elevation, bounded by crags to the SW and by an icefall to the NW, located near the head of Ryder Glacier at the W edge of the Dyer Plateau of Palmer Land. Named by UK-APC after the constellation of Carina.

Carleton Glacier 78°01'S, 162°30'E
Glacier which drains the NW slopes of Mount Lister in the Royal Society Range and flows N into the Emmanuel Glacier. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys and Navy air photos. Named by US-ACAN in 1963 after Carleton College, Northfield, Minnesota, which has sent researchers to Antarctica, and in association with nearby Rutgers Glacier.

Carlita Bay 54°14'S, 36°38'W
Small bay in the W side of Cumberland West Bay, South Georgia, just W of Islet Point. The feature was named "Horseshoe Bay," probably during the survey of Cumberland West Bay by HMS Dartmouth in 1920, but this name has been accepted for a bay close S of Cape George, less than 15 mi away. A new name, proposed by the UK-APC in 1957, has been substituted for the feature now described; Carlita Bay is for the Carlita (or Lille Carl), a whale catcher built in 1907, owned by the Companhia Argentina de Pesca and used for sealing and for general transport work. Not: Ganse Bukta, Horseshoe Bay.

Carlos, Pasaje: see Carl Passage 54°04'S, 37°08'W
Carlosa, Bahía: see Carlota Cove 62°22'S, 59°42'W
Carlota, Cabo: see Charlotte, Cape 54°32'S, 35°54'W

Carlota Cove 62°22'S, 59°42'W
Cove between Coppermine Peninsula and Misnmer Point on the W coast of Robert Island, South Shetland Islands. The name derives from the Chilean name "Bahía Carlota" appearing on a 1961 Chilean hydrographic chart of the area. Not: Bahía Carlota.

Carlotta, Bahía: see Charlotte Bay 64°33'S, 61°39'W
Carl Passage 54°04'S, 37°08'W
Narrow channel 0.2 mi long, joining Elephant Lagoon to Cook Bay along the N coast of South Georgia. The name appears on a chart based upon 1929-30 surveys by DI personnel, but may reflect an earlier naming. Not: Pasaje Carlos.

Carlson Bay: see Carlsson Bay 64°24'S, 58°04'W
Carlson Buttress 82°35'S, 52°27'W
A rock buttress to the NW of Worcester Summit, rising to c. 1,800 m on the N side of Jaeger Table, Dufek Massif, in the Pensacola Mountains, q.v. Named by US-ACAN in 1979 for Christine Carlson, USGS geologist who worked in the Dufek Massif area, summer 1976-77.

Carlson Glacier 69°25'S, 68°03'W

Carlson Inlet 78°00'S, 78°30'W
An ice-filled inlet, 100 mi long and 25 mi wide, lying between Fletcher Ice Rise and Fowler Ice Rise in the SW part of Ronne Ice Shelf. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Ronald F. Carlson, USN, pilot of R4D-8 and C-130 aircraft with Squadron VX-6, who made innumerable flights in support of IGY and USARP field parties in the 1950's and 1960's. On Dec. 14, 1961, he commanded a C-130 Hercules flight from McMurdo Station across the Ellsworth Mountains, during which he observed, photographed and roughly sketched this inlet.

Carlson Island 63°53'S, 58°16'W
Rocky island 1 mi long and 300 m high, lying in Prince Gustaf Channel 3 mi SE of Pitt Point, Trinity Peninsula. Discovered in 1903 by the SwedAE under Nordenskjöld, who named it for Wilhelm Carlson, one of the chief patrons of the expedition. Not: Wilh. Carlson Island, Wilh. Carlsson Ö.

Carlson Peak 75°57'S, 70°33'W

Carlsson Bay 64°24'S, 58°04'W
Square bay, 2.5 mi in extent, entered 3 mi NW of Cape Foster on the SW side of James Ross Island. First seen and surveyed in 1903 by the SwedAE under Nordenskjöld, who named it for J. Carlson
of Sweden who contributed toward the cost of the expedition. The bay was resurveyed by the FIDS in 1952-53. Not: Carlson Bay, J. Carlson Bay, John Carlson Bucht.

**Carlyon Glacier** 79°34'S, 159°50'E
A large glacier which flows ESE from the névé E of Mill Mountain to the Ross Ice Shelf at Cape Murray. Mapped in 1958 by the Darwin Glacier party of the CTAE (1956-58). Named by the NZ-APC for R.A. Carlyon, who with H.H. Ayres, made up the party.

**Carmer, Mount** 86°06'S, 131°11'W

**Carminatti, Bahía:** see Ambush Bay 63°10'S, 55°26'W

**Carnebreen:** see Shinnan Glacier 67°55'S, 44°38'E

**Carnein Glacier** 74°41'S, 162°54'E

**Carr, Cape** 66°09'S, 130°42'E
A prominent, ice-covered cape, lying 15 mi NE of Cape Morse. Delineated from air photos taken by USN Operation Highjump (1946-47). The USEE (1838-42) under Wilkes gave the name Cape Carr to an ice cape in about 65°05'S, 131°30'E, naming it for Lt. Overton Carr of the flagship *Vincennes*. Identification of Cape Carr is based on the correlation of Wilkes' chart of 1840 with G.D. Blodgett's reconnaissance map of 1955, compiled from air photos, taking into account the relative SW shift of Porpoise Bay from the 1840 to the 1955 map positions.

**Carrara, Mount** 74°53'S, 71°27'W
Mountain rising to 1,700 m near the center of the Sky-Hi Nunataks (q.v.) in Ellsworth Land. Named by US-ACAN after Paul E. Carrara, USGS geologist, a member of the USGS field party, 1977-78, which carried out geological reconnaissance mapping of the area between Sky-Hi Nunataks and the Orville Coast. Carrara and two party members climbed the mountain in January 1978.

**Carrel, Mount:** see Carroll, Mount 63°26'S, 57°03'W

**Carrel Inlet:** see Carroll Inlet 73°18'S, 78°30'W

**Carrel Island** 66°40'S, 140°01'E
Rocky island 0.25 mi long lying 0.1 mi S of Petrel Island in the Géologie Archipelago. Charted in 1950 by the FrAE and named by them for Alexis Carrel (1873-1944), noted French surgeon and physiologist. Not: Ille Alexis Carrel.

**Carrera, Isla:** see Piñero Island 67°34'S, 67°49'W
Mountains, Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and photographs by W.L.G. Joerg. The point was surveyed in 1936 by The W extremity of a rock massif with four peaks, the highest A mountain 2 mi W of Chisholm Hills in the Southern Cross Range of South Georgia. Surveyed by the South Georgia Survey between 1951 and 1957 and named for V. Duncan Carse, leader of the BGLE under Rymill, and was named in 1954 for Verner D. Carson, USN, construction electrician at McMurdo Station in 1963 and 1967.

Carrera Pinto, Punta: see Rock Pile Point 68°25'S, 64°58'W
Carrera Pinto, Punta: see Vesconte Point 68°31'S, 65°12'W
Carrol, Mount: see Carroll, Mount 63°26'S, 57°03'W
Carrol Kettering, Mount: see Giles, Mount 75°09'S, 137°37'W

Carroll, Mount 63°26'S, 57°03'W
A horseshoe-shaped mountain rising to 650 m, S of Hope Bay, Trinity Peninsula. Discovered and mapped by the SwedAE, 1901-04. Surveyed by FIDS, 1945-47, and named in error "Mount Carrel" after Tom Carroll (b. 1864), Newfoundland boatswain of the ship Eagle, which participated in establishing the FIDS Hope Bay base in February 1945. The spelling has been amended to correct the original error. Not: Mount Carrel, Mount Carroll.

Carroll Inlet 73°18'W, 78°30'W
An inlet, 40 mi long and 6 mi wide, trending SE along the coast of Ellsworth Land between Rydberg Peninsula and Smyley Island. The head of the inlet is divided into two arms by the presence of Case Island and is bounded to the E by Stange Ice Shelf. Discovered on an airplane flight, Dec. 22, 1940, by members of the USAS (1939-41), and named after Arthur J. Carroll, chief aerial photographer on USAS flights from the East Base. Not: Carrel Inlet.

Carro Pass 63°57'S, 58°07'W
A gently sloping snow pass linking Holluschickie Bay and the bay between Rink Point and Stoneley Point on the NW coast of James Ross Island. Named for Capitán Ignacio Carro of the Argentine Army, who first traversed the pass in 1959.

Carrey Glacier 71°17'S, 162°38'E
A heavily crevassed tributary glacier, 12 mi long, which drains westward from the central part of the Bowers Mountains and enters Rennick Glacier between Mounts Soza and Gow. Named by the northern party of NZGSAE, 1963-64, for S.J. Carreyer, geologist with this party.

Carse, Mount 54°43'S, 36°05'W
Mountain having several peaks, the highest 2,330 m, standing 2 mi N of the head of Drygalski Fjord in the S part of the Salvesen Range of South Georgia. Surveyed by the South Georgia Survey between 1951 and 1957 and named for V. Duncan Carse, leader of the four SGS expeditions during that period.

Carse Point 70°13'S, 68°13'W
The W extremity of a rock massif with four peaks, the highest 1,250 m, standing at the S side of the mouth of Riley Glacier, Palmer Land, and fronting on George VI Sound. It lies separated from Mount Dixey to the NE by a low ice-filled col, and from Mount Flower to the E by a small glacier. It appears that the massif of which this is the W extremity, was first photographed from the air on Nov. 23, 1935 by Lincoln Ellsworth and mapped from these photographs by W.L.G. Joerg. The point was surveyed in 1936 by the BGLE under Rymill, and was named in 1954 for Verner D. Carse, member of the BGLE, 1934-37.

Carson, Mount 73°27'S, 163°11'E

Carsten Borchgrevinkisen: see Borchgrevinkisen 72°10'S, 21°30'E

Carstens Shoa 67°34'S, 62°51'E
An almost circular shoal (least depth 11.89 m) lying just N of East Budd Island in Holme Bay, Mac. Robertson Land. Charted in February 1961 by d'A.T. Gale, hydrographic surveyor with the ANARE (Thala Dan). Named by ANCA for D.R. Carstens, surveyor at Mawson in 1962, who assisted the hydrographic survey in 1961.

Carter Island 73°59'S, 114°57'W

Carter Peak 70°19'S, 64°12'E

Carter Ridge 72°37'S, 167°37'E

Cartledge, Mount 70°17'S, 65°43'E

Cartographers Range 72°21'S, 167°50'E

Cartwright, Cape: see Laurens, Cape 52°59'S, 73°15'E

Cartwright, Mount 84°21'S, 175°08'E
Casabianca Island 64°49'S, 63°31'W
Low, rocky island lying in Neumayer Channel 0.5 mi NE of Damoy Point, Wiencke Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Discovered by the FrAE under Charcot, 1903–05, who named it for Monsieur Casabianca, then French Administrator of Naval Enlistment.

Cascade Bluff 84°57'E, 178°10'W
A low, mainly ice-covered bluff that forms the SW wall of Mincey Glacier in the Queen Maud Mountains. The feature was so named by the Texas Tech-Shackleton Glacier Party, 1962–63, because water cascades over the bluff during warm periods.

Cascade Glacier: see Delta Glacier 78°42'S, 161°20'E

Casey Island 73°19'W, 77°48'W
A roughly circular ice-covered island, 12 mi in diameter, lying off the coast of Ellsworth Land. The island lies in Carroll Inlet between the mainland and Smylay Island. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy aerial photographs, 1961–66. The name was suggested by Finn Ronne for Senator Francis H. Case (1896–1962), who assisted in obtaining Government support to provide a ship for the Ronne Antarctic Research Expedition, 1947–48.

Casey, Cape 66°22'S, 63°35'W
Conspicuous cape surmounted by a peak 755 m, marking the E side of the peninsula projecting into Cabinet Inlet immediately S of Bevin Glacier, on the E coast of Graham Land. Charted by the FIDS and photographed from the air by the RARE in 1947. Named by the FIDS for Rt. Hon. Richard G. Casey, Minister of State and Australian member of the British War Cabinet.

Casey, Mount 73°43'S, 165°47'E
A mountain (2,100 m) at the N side of the head of Oakley Glacier, 5 mi ENE of Mount Montague in the Mountaineer Range of Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy aerial photos, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Dennis Casey, USNR, Catholic chaplain with the winter party at McMurdo Station, 1967.

Casey Bay 67°30'S, 48°00'E

Casey Channel: see Casey Glacier 69°00'S, 63°50'W

Casey Glacier 69°00'S, 63°50'W
A glacier 6 mi wide, flowing E into Casey Inlet on the E coast of Palmer Land. Discovered by Sir Hubert Wilkins on an aerial flight of Dec. 20, 1928. Wilkins believed the feature to be a channel cutting completely across Antarctic Peninsula, naming it Casey Channel after Rt. Hon. Richard G. Casey. Correlation of aerial photographs taken by Lincoln Ellsworth in 1935 and preliminary reports of the BGLE, 1934–37, led W.L.G. Joerg to interpret this glacier to be what Wilkins named Casey Channel. This interpretation is borne out by the results of subsequent exploration by members of the East Base of the USAS in 1940. Not: Casey Channel, Casey Strait.

Casey Inlet 69°00'S, 63°35'W
An ice-filled inlet at the terminus of Casey Glacier, between Miller Point and Cape Walcott, on the E coast of Palmer Land. Photographed from the air by Sir Hubert Wilkins in 1928, Lincoln Ellsworth in 1935 and the USAS in 1940. Surveyed by the FIDS in 1947. The inlet takes its name from Casey Glacier.

Casey Islands 64°44'S, 64°16'W
A group of small islands in the W part of Wylie Bay, S of Cape Monaco, Anvers Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Fringing islands in this position were charted by the FrAE, 1903–05, led by Jean B. Charcot. Named by US-ACAN after Casey A. Jones, Jr., cook with the winter party at the nearby U.S. Palmer Station in 1979. He died in an accident, January 9, 1980, while serving at the U.S. South Pole Station.

Casey Range 67°47'S, 62°12'E

Casey Strait: see Casey Glacier 69°00'S, 63°50'W

Cassandra Nunatak 64°27'S, 63°24'W
Nunatak, 425 m, marking the E side of the mouth of Iliad Glacier in northern Anvers Island, Palmer Archipelago. Surveyed by the FIDS in 1955–57, and mapped from photos taken by Hunting Aerosurveys Ltd. in 1956–57. Named by the UK-APC for Priam’s daughter in Homer’s Iliad.

Cassidy Glacier 77°46'S, 160°09'E
A glacier 7 mi long and 2 mi wide, flowing NE into upper Taylor Glacier between Depot Nunatak and the NW end of Quartermain Mountains, in Victoria Land. The descriptive names “South-West Arm” and “South Arm” were applied to this glacier and to the part of Ferrar Glacier S of Knobhead, respectively, by the BrNAE, 1901–04. Subsequent mapping has shown that the glacier described here is part of the Taylor Glacier system. Named by US-ACAN in 1992 after William A. Cassidy, Department of Geology and Planetary Science, University of Pittsburgh, who in 13 field seasons, 1976–90, led USARP teams in the investigation and collection of Antarctic meteorites from diverse sites through Victoria Land and southward to Lewis Cliff, adjacent to Queen Alexandra Range.

Cassini Glacier 77°53'S, 163°48'E
A steep glacier between Goat Mountain and Bonne Glacier, descending NW from Hobbs Ridge into Blue Glacier, in Victoria Land. One of a group of names in the area associated with surveying applied in 1993 by NZGB. Named from the Cassini map projection, a cylindrical projection in which the cylinder is at right angles to the axis of the globe.

Cassino, Monte 72°19'S, 163°40'E
A peak, 2,270 m, at the SE side of Moawhango Névè, in the Freyberg Mountains. Named by the Northern Party of NZGSAE, 1963–64, for the association with Lord Freyberg and the Second New Zealand Expeditionary Force.

Castex, Cabo: see Tay Head 63°21'S, 55°34'W

Castillo, Roca: see Castle Rock 62°48'S, 61°34'W
Castillo Point  75°30'S, 141°18'W

Castillo Scarborough, Roca: see Scarborough Castle  62°28'S, 60°48'W

Castle, The: see Macey, Mount  69°52'S, 65°18'E

Castle Crags  82°01'S, 159°12'E
Prominent jagged peaks 4 mi N of Hunt Mountain, on the ridge extending N from the Holyoake Range. Named by the NZGSAE (1964–65) for their castellated appearance.

Castle Peak  67°00'S, 65°53'W
Prominent ice-covered peak, 2,380 m, standing immediately S of Murphy Glacier and close off the W side of Avery Plateau in Graham Land. It is shaped like a truncated cone with a rounded summit and rises more than 610 m above the surrounding ice. First surveyed in 1946 by the FIDS, and so named by them because of its resemblance to a ruined medieval castle.

Castle Rock  62°48'S, 61°34'W
Conspicuous rock, 175 m high, lying 2 mi off the W side of Snow Island, in the South Shetland Islands. This descriptive name dates back to 1822 and is now established in international usage. Not: Roca Castillo.

Castle Rock  77°48'S, 166°46'E
Bold rock crag, 415 m, standing 3 mi NE of Hut Point on the central ridge of Hut Point Peninsula, Ross Island. Discovered by the BrNAE (1901–04) under Scott, who so named it because of its shape.

Castle Rock: see Fort Point  62°34'W, 59°34'W

Castor Insel: see Castor Nunatak  65°10'S, 59°55'W

Castor Nunatak  65°10'S, 59°55'W
Nunatak 3 mi SW of Oceana Nunatak in the Seal Nunataks group, off the E coast of Antarctic Peninsula. First seen and mapped as an island in December 1893 by a Norwegian Sealing expedition under C.A. Larsen, who named it after the Castor a ship which combined sealing and exploring activities along the W coast of Antarctic Peninsula under Capt. Morten Pedersen in 1893–94. The feature was determined to be a nunatak in 1902 by the SwedAE under Nordenskjöld. Not: Castor Insel, Kastor Nunatak.

Castor Rock  57°07'S, 26°47'W
The northern of a pair of large off-lying rocks south of Vindication Island, South Sandwich Islands. This rock, with its neighbor Pollux Rock, was named "Castor and Pollux" during the survey of these islands from RRS Discovery II in 1930. In 1971 UK-APC recommended that they be assigned unambiguous names making each individually identifiable, and this has been done by naming the northern one Castor Rock and the southern one Pollux Rock.

Castro, Mount  69°20'S, 66°04'W

Castro, Punta: see Betbeder, Cape  63°37'W, 56°41'E

Casy Island  63°14'S, 57°30'W

Casy Rock: see Casy Island  63°14'S, 57°30'W

Catacomb Hill  78°04'S, 163°25'E
A prominent rock peak, 1,430 m, on the ridge that borders the E side of the head of Blue Glacier, in Victoria Land. The N.Z. Blue Glacier Party of the CTAE (1956–58) established a survey station on its summit in December 1957. They gave it this descriptive name from the spectacular cavernous weathering occurring in the granite of the peak.

Catcher Icefall  54°09'S, 37°40'W
An icefall between Elephant Cove and Bomford Peak on the S side of South Georgia. The UK-APC name was chosen for its association with the whaling industry.

Catenary Nunatak  77°59'S, 160°31'E
A nunatak 1 mi SW of Monastery Nunatak on the S side of Quartermain Mountains, Victoria Land. One of a group of names in the area associated with surveying applied in 1993 by NZGB; catenary being the curve in which a survey chain hangs when it is suspended between two points at the same level.

Cathedral Crags  63°00'S, 60°34'W
Rocky, ice-free hill with steeply cliffed sides, 140 m, surmounting the peninsula between Neptunes Window and Fildes Point on the SE side of Deception Island, in the South Shetland Islands. Although the feature was called The Convent or Weathercock Hill by the whalers operating from Deception Island in the period before 1930, these names have not been used recently. The name Cathedral Crags was reported in 1953 to have become well established in local use at the nearby FIDS station. Not: The Convent, Weathercock Hill.

Cathedral Peaks  84°44'S, 175°40'W
A rugged mountain mass surmounted by several conspicuous peaks, located N of Lubbock Ridge and extending for about 8 mi along the E margin of Shackleton Glacier. From the glacier the peaks resemble the spires and turrets of a cathedral. Named by F. Alton Wade, who worked in this area as leader of the Texas Tech Shackleton Glacier Party, 1962–63.

Cathedral Rocks

Cathedral Rocks  77°51'S, 162°30'E
A series of four abrupt cliffs interspersed by short glaciers and surmounted by sharp peaks. The cliffs extend for 8 mi along the south side of Ferrar Glacier and form part of the north shoulder of the Royal Society Range, in Victoria Land. Discovered and named on Dec. 7, 1902 by Lt. A.B. Armitage, leader of a party of the BrNAE (1901–04) that explored this area. The name is descriptive of the feature.

Catherine, Mount: see Kathleen, Mount  83°46'S, 172°48'E
**Cat Island**

*Catherine Sweeney Mountains:* see Sweeney Mountains  
75°06'S, 69°15'W

**Cat Island** 65°47'S, 65°13'W  
Island 0.5 mi long, lying midway between Duchaylard and Larrouy Islands at the S end of Granddier Channel. Discovered and named by the BGLE, 1934–37, under Rymill. Not: Isla Gato.

**Catodon Rocks** 63°30'S, 60°00'W  
Small group of rocks just NE of Ohlin Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Photographed by the FIDASE in 1955–57 and mapped from these photos. Named by the UK-APC in 1960 after the sperm whale, *Physeter catodon*.

**Cato Point** 54°28'S, 3°22'E  
A point forming the southwest extremity of Bouvetoya. First charted in 1898 by a German expedition under Karl Chun. The Norwegian expedition under Capt. Harald Hornvold made a landing here from the *Norvegia* in December 1927. They applied the name.

**Cat Ridge** 71°10'S, 61°50'W  
A ridge in the middle of Gain Glacier in eastern Palmer Land. A descriptive name applied by US-ACAN. When viewed from northeastward, the limbs of the ridge are suggestive of a sprawling cat.

**Catspaw Glacier** 77°43'S, 161°42'E  
Small alpine glacier just W of Stocking Glacier, flowing S from the slopes N of Taylor Glacier, in Victoria Land. So named by Taylor of the BrAE (1910–13) because of its resemblance to a cat's paw.

**Catwalk, The** 64°31'S, 60°56'W  
The very narrow neck of land between Herbert and Detroit Plateaus, in northern Graham Land. Photographed by the FIDASE in 1956–57 and mapped from these photos by the FIDS. So named by the UK-APC in 1960.

**Caudal Hills** 73°10'S, 161°50'E  
The hills lying between Sequence Hills and Lichen Hills on the W margin of upper Rennick Glacier, in Victoria Land. A series of spurs "tail" out to the north, hence the name Caudal. So named by the northern party of NZGSAE, 1962–63.

**Caughley Beach** 77°14'S, 166°25'E  
The northernmost beach on the ice-free coast SW of Cape Bird, Ross Island. Mapped by the NZGSAE, 1958–59, and named for Graeme Caughley, biologist with the party that visited Cape Bird.

**Cauldron Pool** 57°04'S, 26°43'W  
A hot, brackish steaming pond located E of Tow Bay and below the W slopes of volcanically active Lucifer Hill, in NW Candlemas Island, South Sandwich Islands. The descriptive name was applied by UK-APC in 1971.

**Caulfeild Glacier** 66°11'S, 65°00'W  
The northern of two glaciers flowing into Hugi Glacier near its mouth, on the W coast of Graham Land. Photographed by Hunting Aerosurveys Ltd. in 1955–57 and mapped from these photos by the FIDS. Named by the UK-APC in 1959 for Vivian Caulfeild (1874–1958), English pioneer ski instructor, one of the greatest authorities on technique. Not: Caulfield Glacier.

**Cavalier Rock** 67°50'S, 69°28'W  
Isolated rock lying 13 mi SW of Cape Adriasola, off the S part of Adelaide Island. Named by the UK-APC in 1963 for Sub. Lt. Geoffrey A. Cavalier, RN, helicopter pilot of HMS *Protector* who flew the reconnaissances which located this feature.

**Cavaney, Mount** 74°03'S, 163°03'E  
A peak, 2,820 m, rising just N of the head of Capsize Glacier in Deep Freeze Range, Victoria Land. Named by the Northern Party of the NZGSAE, 1965–66, for R.J. Cavaney, geologist with that party.

**Cave Bay** 53°02'S, 73°22'E  
A cove, 0.3 mi wide, which has been formed by the erosion of an extinct volcanic crater of which Mount Andre'e forms the N side, indenting the W side of Heard Island between West Bay and South West Bay. The cove is roughly charted on an American sealer's sketch map prepared during the 1860–70 period. It was more accurately charted and first named on a geological sketch map illustrating the 1929 work of the BANZARE under Mawson.

**Cave Bay Hill:** see André, Mount 53°02'S, 73°22'E

**Cave Island** 62°27'S, 60°04'W  
Island marked by a large cavern in its S side, which is the second largest of the Meade Islands lying in the N entrance to McFarlane Strait, in the South Shetland Islands. The name Cave Rock appears to have been applied by DI personnel on the *Discovery II* who charted the feature in 1935. Not: Cave Rock, Cove Rock.

**Cave Landing** 66°23'S, 110°27'E  
An ice foot near Cave Ravine, Ardery Island, which affords a boat landing in spring and summer, in the Windmill Islands. Discovered in 1961 by Dr. M.N. Orton, medical officer at Wilkes Station. Named by ANCA after Cave Ravine.

**Cavelier de Cuverville, Ile de:** see Cuverville Island 64°41'S, 62°38'W

**Cavendish Falls:** see Cavendish Icefalls 77°49'S, 161°20'E

**Cavendish Icefalls** 77°49'S, 161°20'E  

**Cavendish Rocks** 77°50'S, 161°24'E  
Cave Point  54°15'S, 36°24'W
Point lying 0.5 mi SW of Barff Point on the E side of Cumberland East Bay, South Georgia. The name appears to be first used on a 1929 British Admiralty chart. Not: Punta Cueva.

Cave Ravine  66°23'S, 110°27'E
A ravine in the W part of Ardery Island, in the Windmill Islands. First mapped from air photos taken by USN OpHjp, 1946–47. It was visited in 1961 by Dr. M.N. Orton, medical officer at Wilkes Station. So named by ANCA due to the presence of a cave in the W wall of the ravine.

Cave Rock: see Cave Island  62°27'S, 60°04'W

Cayley Glacier  64°20'S, 60°58'W
Glacier flowing NW into the S side of Bialmont Cove, on the W coast of Graham Land. Photographed by the FIDASE in 1956–57 and mapped from these photos by the FIDS. Named by the UK-APC in 1960 for Sir George Cayley (1773–1857), English engineer, the "father of aeronautics," who first defined the main principles of mechanical flight, 1796–1857, and designed the first caterpillar tractor in 1826.

Caywood, Mount  75°18'S, 72°25'W

Cecil Cave  68°46'S, 90°42'W
A sea cave which indents the southern part of Cape Ingrid on the west coast of Peter I Island. Discovered and named by a Norwegian expedition under Eyvind Tofte in the Odd I in January 1927. Tofte and the second mate rowed into the cave in an unsuccessful attempt to land on the island.

Cecilia Island  62°25'S, 59°43'W
The southernmost of the Aitcho Islands, lying in English Strait in the South Shetland Islands. The name Cecilia Straits was applied to English Strait by Captain Davis of the American sealing Haroon of New Haven, CT, which visited the South Shetland Islands in 1820–22, after the shallop Cecilia tender to the Haroon. Since English Strait is firmly established, the UK-APC in 1961 applied the name Cecilia to this conspicuous feature in order to preserve the American name in the area. Not: Isla Torre.

Cecily, Mount  85°52'S, 174°15'E
Prominent peak, 2,870 m, standing 2.5 mi NW of Mount Raymond, in the Grosvenor Mountains. Discovered by the BrAE (1907–09) and named for Shackleton's daughter. The position agrees with that shown on Shackleton's map, but the peak does not lie in the Dominion Range as he thought, being separated from that range by the Mill Glacier.

Celebration Pass  83°59'S, 172°30'E
A low pass through Commonwealth Range just north of Mount Cyril permitting passage between Beardmore Glacier and Hood Glacier. The pass was crossed on Christmas Day, 1959, by the N.Z. Alpine Club Antarctic Expedition (1959–60) and was named by them because of the festivities held to mark the day. Not: Ancestor Pass.

Celestial Peak  69°33'S, 158°03'E
A granite peak (1,280 m) 8 mi N of Mount Blowaway in Wilson Hills. First mapped by the USGS Topo West survey party, 1962–63. Named by the northern party of NZGSAE, 1963–64, which occupied the peak as a survey and gravity station. So named by NZGSAE because the party's first observations of stars were made nearby.

Celsius Peak  64°25'S, 62°26'W

Cemetery Bay  60°42'S, 45°37'W
A shallow southwest arm of Borge Bay, lying immediately below Orwell Glacier along the east coast of Signy Island. Named by UK-APC in association with the whalers' graves on the east side of the feature.

Ceniza, Punta: see Ash Point  62°28'S, 59°39'W

Cenobite Rocks  67°35'S, 69°18'W
Small isolated group of rocks lying 5 mi NW of Cape Adriasona, off the SW coast of Adelaide Island. So named by the UK-APC in 1963 because of its isolated position.

Cenotaph Hill  85°13'S, 167°12'W
A rock peak (2,070 m) on the ridge separating the heads of Strom Glacier and Liv Glacier in the Queen Maud Mountains. The peak is 8 mi NNE of the summit of Mount Fridtjof Nansen. It was visited by the Southern Party of NZGSAE (1963–64) who gave this name because the unusual knob of rock forming the summit resembles a monument.

Centaur Bluff  81°50'S, 160°30'E
A steep bluff on the E side of Surveyors Range, 4.5 mi W of Mount Canopus. Named by the NZGSAE (1960–61) after the star Centauri, which was frequently used to fix survey stations.

Centennial Peak  84°57'S, 174°00'W
A peak (4,070 m) situated 6.5 mi SSE of Mount Wade in Prince Olav Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos 1960–65. Named by US-ACAN in recognition of the Centennial of the Ohio State University in 1970, the same year the University's Institute of Polar Studies celebrated its Decennial. The University and the Institute have been very active in Antarctic investigations since 1960.

Center Island: see Centre Island  67°52'S, 66°57'W

Centinel, Cadena: see Sentinel Range  78°10'S, 85°30'W

Central Masson Range  67°50'S, 62°52'E
The Masson Range is divided into three parts of which this segment is the central, rising to 1,120 m and extending 4 mi in a N-S direction. The Masson Range was discovered and named by BANZARE, 1929–31, under Mawson. This central range was mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and named Mekammen (the middle comb or crest). The approved name, suggested by ANCA in 1960, more clearly identifies the feature as a part of
Cerberus, Mount 77°26'S, 161°53'E
Prominent peak over 1,600 m, with many side peaks, between Lake Vida and Mount Orestes in the Olympus Range of Victoria Land. Named by the VUWAE (1958–59) after Cerberus, a three-headed dog of Greek mythology.

Cerberus Peak 82°01'S, 158°46'E
A prominent peak (2,765 m) at the head of Prince Philip Glacier, 6 mi NW of Hunt Mountain, in the Churchill Mountains. The name was suggested by the Holyoake, Cobham and Queen Elizabeth Ranges Party of the NZGS AE, 1964–65. Named after Cerberus, three-headed canine guardian of the gate to Hades in Greek mythology.

Ceres Nunataks 72°03'S, 70°25'W
A group of three nunataks located immediately east of the base of Shostakovitch Peninsula in southern Alexander Island. Mapped by Directorate of Overseas Surveys from satellite imagery supplied by U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration in cooperation with U.S. Geological Survey. Named by UK-APC after one of the asteroids lying between the orbits of the planets Mars and Jupiter.

Cerf, Roca le: see Klo Rock 63°55'S, 60°46'W

Cerro Nevada, Isla: see Snow Hill Island 64°28'S, 57°12'W

Cervin, Mount 66°40'W, 140°01'E
Small rocky hill, 30 m, on the E side of Pétrél Island in the Géologie Archipelago. Charted in 1951 by the FrAE and named by them for the Matterhorn (Mont Cervin in French), which it resembles in form.

Cetacea Rocks 63°43'S, 61°37'W
Small group of rocks off the NE side of Hoseason Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Charted by the FrAE under Charcot, 1908–10. Named by the UK-APC in 1960 after the zoological order Cetacea (whales and porpoises); these rocks lie in one of the chief Antarctic whaling areas.

Cetus Hill 70°56'S, 66°10'W
A large ice-covered mound which comes to a point with three jagged rock peaks at its W end. Located at the head of Ryder Glacier in western Palmer Land, about 27 mi ENE of Gurney Point. Named by UK-APC after the constellation of Cetus.

Centaur Glacier 68°12'S, 66°56'W
Small steep glacier flowing NW to Neny Bay between Mount Nemesis and Roman Four Promontory, on the W coast of Graham Land. First roughly surveyed in 1936 by the BGLE under Rymill. Resurveyed in 1947 by the FIDS. The name, given by FIDS, derives from association with Roman Four Promontory.

Chain Nunataks 77°50'S, 163°24'E
A linear series of nunataks to the W of Blue Glacier, running WNW-ENE for 3.5 mi between Briggs Hill and Hannon Hill, in Victoria Land. The name is one of a group in the area associated with surveying applied in 1993 by the NZGB. Named with reference to a surveyor's chain.

Chad, Lake 77°38'S, 162°46'E
Small lake lying E of the month of Suesz Glacier in the Taylor Valley of Victoria Land. Charted and named by the BrAE under Scott, 1910–13, after the African lake of the same name.

Chadwick, Mount 72°30'S, 160°26'E

Chaigneau Peak 65°13'S, 64°01'W
Sharp peak, 760 m, standing immediately SE of Blanchard Ridge on the W coast of Graham Land. Probably first sighted by the BelgAE, 1897–99. Charted by the FrAE, 1908–10, under Charcot, who named it for Señor Chaigneau, then Gov. of Provincia de Magallanes, Chile.

Chacabuco, Islote: see Rhyolite Islands 69°40'W, 68°35'W
Chaco, Isla del: see Lavebrua Island 63°02'W, 60°35'W

Chair Peak 64°43'W, 62°43'W
Peak rising W of Mount Britannia on Rongé Island, off the W coast of Graham Land. This descriptive name was given by M.C. Lester and T.W. Bagshawe, who wintered at nearby Waterboat
Challenger, Passe du: see Neptunes Bellows 63°00'S, 60°34'E

Challenger Glacier 53°02'E, 73°28'E
A glacier, 0.8 mi wide, flowing into the E part of Corinthian Bay, 1 mi E of Baudissin Glacier, on the N side of Heard Island. The glacier appears to have been first charted by the GerAE under Drygalski, 1901–03, who portrayed a single large glacier flowing into Corinthian Bay. In 1948 the ANARE determined that more than one glacier discharges into Corinthian Bay. The ANARE applied the name Challenger Glacier to the easternmost of these glacier’s to commemorate the work of the British Challenger expedition, 1873–76.

Challenger Island 64°21'S, 61°35'W
Island lying just N of Murray Island, off the W coast of Graham Land. The name was used in 1906 by J. Gunnar Andersson of the SwedAE under Nordenskjöld, 1901–04. Not: Isla Chica, Isla Kahn.

Chalmers, Mount 79°20'E, 159°29'E
A mountain along the E escarpment of the Conway Range, about 5 mi S of the summit of Mount Keltie. Discovered by the BrNAE (1901–04) and named for Robert Chalmers (later Baron of Northiam), Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, 1903-07.

Chamberlin Glacier 67°34'W, 65°33'W
Glacier which flows NE into Whirlwind Inlet about 4 mi SE of Matthes Glacier, on the E coast of Graham Land. Discovered by Sir Hubert Wilkins on a flight of Dec. 20, 1928, and in 1940 was photographed from the air by the USAS. Charted in 1947 by the FIDS, who named it for American glaciologist and geomorphologist Thomas C. Chamberlin, educator and professor of geology at the Universities of Wisconsin and Chicago.

Chambers Glacier 83°17'W, 49°25'W

Chambers Hill 77°55'S, 164°08'E
A ridgelike elevation (1,105 m) on the divide between the Hobbs Glacier and Blackwelder Glacier, 1 mi W of Hofman Hill, on the Scott Coast of Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1992 after James L. Chambers of Holmes and Narver, Inc., who served as the Holmes and Narver Resident Manager at McMurdo Station during the austral summers from 1976 to 1980 and as the Senior Site Manager from 1989 to 1994. With a staff of approximately 650 contractor personnel, he had on-site responsibility for all contractor activities at McMurdo Station, South Pole Station and Siple Station, as well as numerous summer camps spread over the continent.

Chameau Island 66°46'S, 141°36'E
Rocky island 0.1 mi long, lying 0.8 mi E of Cape Découverte in the Curzon Islands. Charted and named in 1951 by the FrAE. The name is suggestive of the island’s form which resembles the two humps on a camel, “chameau” being French for camel.

Champness Glacier 71°25'S, 164°22'E
A tributary glacier, 15 mi long, draining NE from the vicinity of Ian Peak in the Bowers Mountains and entering Lillie Glacier at Griffith Ridge. Named by the NZGS AE to northern Victoria Land, 1967–68, for G.R. Champness, field assistant with that party.

Chancellor Lakes: see Chancellor Islands 78°13'S, 163°18'E

Chancellor Islands 78°13'S, 163°18'E

Chance Rock 64°00'S, 61°13'W
Isolated rock, which is awash, lying in the center of Gerlache Strait near its junction with Orléans Strait, in the Palmer Archipelago. Shown on an Argentine government chart of 1957. So named by the UK-APC in 1960 because the rock is a danger to shipping.

Chanchito, Punta: see Pig Point 54°04'S, 37°09'W
Chanchito, Rocas: see Pig Rock 62°19'S, 58°48'W
Chancho, Punta: see Pig Point 54°04'S, 37°09'W

Chandler, Mount 75°17'S, 72°33'W

Chandler Island 77°21'S, 153°10'W
An island 4 mi long which is the southernmost of the ice-covered White Islands, located at the head of Sulzberger Bay. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–65. Named by US-ACAN for Alan Chandler, electrical engineer with the Byrd Station winter party in 1969.

Changing Lake 60°42'S, 45°37'W
The central of three lakes in Paternoster Valley in northeastern Signy Island. This proglacial lake was so named by UK-APC because the lake slowly changes shape and size as the retaining land ice gradually retreats.

Chang Peak 77°04'S, 126°38'W

Channel, Islote: see Passage Rock 62°23'S, 59°45'W

Channel Glacier 64°47'S, 63°19'W
A through glacier, 1.5 mi long, extending in an E-W direction across Wiencke Island, between Nipple Peak and Wall Range, in the Palmer Archipelago. Discovered by the BelgAE under...
Channel Rock


Channel Rock 62°28’S, 60°05’W
The larger of two rocks lying in McFarlane Strait, 0.5 mi S of Meade Islands, in the South Shetland Islands. The name appears to have been applied by DI personnel on the Discovery II who charted this rock in 1935. Not: Roca Canal, Roca Escarceo.

Channel Rock 65°14’S, 64°16’W
Rock which lies in the NW entrance to Meek Channel in the Argentine Islands, Wilhelm Archipelago. Charted and named in 1935 by the BGLE under Rymill. Not: Roca Canal.

Channon, Mount: see Nevlingen Peak 67°59’S, 55°05’E

Chan Rocks 72°45’S, 160°30’E

Chanticleer Island 63°43’S, 61°48’W
Nearly snow-free island, 1 mi long, lying off the NW end of Hoseason Island in the Palmer Archipelago. The island was named by the UK-APC in 1960 after HMS Chanticleer (Capt. Henry Foster), whose party made a landing in this vicinity on January 7, 1829. Not: Islote Vallenar.

Chanute Peak 63°56’S, 59°58’W

Chao Glacier 69°01’S, 78°00’E
A glacier 4 mi S of Browns Glacier, flowing westward from Ingrid Christensen Coast into the central part of Runvik Bay. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936–37). Named by John H. Roscoe in a 1952 study of USN Operation Highjump aerial photography of this coast. The name alludes to the jumbled appearance of the terminal glacial flowage.

Chao Shelf 62°22’S, 59°46’W
A descriptive name for the confused area of breakers and shoal water located 0.7 mi NE of Morris Rock, at the N end of Aitcho Islands in the South Shetland Islands. The name was given by UK-APC in 1971.

Chapel Hill 63°41’S, 57°58’W
Hill, 140 m, forming the summit of a headland 1.5 mi WSW of Church Point, on the S coast of Trinity Peninsula. Charted by the FIDS in 1946, who so named it because of its proximity to Church Point.

Chapin Peak 85°58’S, 131°40’W

Chapline Tableland 78°01’S, 162°39’E
A high tableland just N of Mount Lister in the Royal Society Range. Named by US-ACAN in 1963 in honor of the chaplains who have served in Antarctica, primarily at McMurdo Station. The feature is clearly visible from McMurdo Station.

Chaplin Head 54°03’S, 37°54’W

Chapman, Mount 82°35’S, 105°55’W
A triple-peak mountain (2,715 m) with very steep sides and a large rock cliff on its north side, situated at the western end of the Whitmore Mountains. Named by US-ACAN for William H. Chapman of USGS, cartographer with the Horlick Mountains Traverse (1957–58), and the highly successful USGS Topo North-South Survey of the mountains bordering the west side of the Ross Sea and Ross Ice Shelf.

Chapman Glacier 70°43’S, 166°24’E
Glacier at the head of Yule Bay in north Victoria Land. Named by ANARE for A. Chapman, a member of the helicopter team in this vicinity during the ANARE (Thala Dan), 1962, led by Phillip Law.

Chapman Glacier 70°17’S, 67°55’W
Glacier 11 mi long and 10 mi wide in its central part, narrowing to 3 mi at its mouth, flowing W from the Dyer Plateau of Palmer Land to George VI Sound immediately S of Carse Point. First surveyed in 1936 by the BGLE under Rymill. Named by the UK-APC in 1954 for Frederick S. Chapman, British mountaineer and Arctic explorer, who in 1934 brought 64 dogs from West Greenland to England for the use of the BGLE, 1934–37.

Chapman Hump 70°13’S, 67°30’W
A large rounded nunatak in the center of Chapman Glacier in Palmer Land, located 10 mi inland from George VI Sound. Named by UK-APC in association with Chapman Glacier.

Chapman Nunatak 71°08’S, 64°45’E
A nunatak about 2 mi E of Mount Hicks in the Prince Charles Mountains. Plotted from AN ARE air photos taken in 1960. Named for P.R. Chapman, weather observer at Wilkes Station in the 1956-57 season.

Chapman Peak 78°11’S, 85°13’W

Chapman Point 65°55’S, 61°20’W
A low rounded point marking the eastern limit of Scar Inlet on the north side of Jason Peninsula, Graham Land. Surveyed by FIDS in

Chapman Ridge 67°28'S, 60°58'E
A ridge rising to 300 m and extending SW for 3 mi from Byrd Head. Discovered by the BANZARE, 1929–31, under Mawson. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from aerial photographs taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37. Named by ANCA for P. Chapman, auroral physicist at Mawson Station, 1958.

Chapman Rocks 62°30'S, 60°29'W
Group of rocks lying in the Bay of Desolation, in the South Shetland Islands. Named by the UK-APC in 1961 for Thomas Chapman, English trunkmaker of Southwark, who, in 1795 discovered a method of processing fur seal skins for use in the hat trade, thus initiating the industry in London.

Chapman Strand: see Cheapman Bay 54°09'S, 37°31'W

Chappel Island 66°11'S, 110°25'E

Chappel Nunataks 82°18'8, 158°12'E
Group of nunatats 3 mi W of the central part of the Cobham Range. Named by the NZGSAE (1964–65) for J. Chappell, geologist with the expedition.

Chappell Peaks 76°57'S, 82°54'W
A peak, 1,860 m, standing 3 mi S of Schoeck Peak on the S side of Enterprise Hills, overlooking the head of Horseshoe Valley in the Heritage Range. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1961–66. Named by US-ACAN for Richard L. Chappell, scientific aide at Little America V Station in 1957.

Charcot, Cape 66°26'S, 98°30'E
Rocky point at the NE end of Melba Peninsula, 3 mi W of David Island. Discovered by the AAE under Mawson, 1911–14, who named it for Dr. Jean B. Charcot, French Antarctic explorer.

Charcot, Port 65°04'S, 64°00'W
Bay 1.5 mi wide indenting the N shore of Booth Island, in the Wilhelm Archipelago. Charted by the FrAE, 1903–05, under Dr. Jean B. Charcot and named by him for his father, Dr. Jean Martin Charcot, famous French neurologist. Charcot established the expedition’s winter base at Port Charcot in 1904.

Charcot Bay 63°48'S, 59°35'W
A bay about 10 mi wide between Cape Kater and Cape Kjellman along the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered by the SwedAE, 1901–04, under Nordenskjöld. He named it for Dr. Jean B. Charcot, at that time a noted Arctic explorer preparing for his first Antarctic expedition, on which he planned to look for Nordenskjöld’s return was overdue.

Charcot Bay: see Charcot Cove 76°07'S, 162°24'E

Charcot Cove 76°07'S, 162°24'E
A re-entrant in the coast of Victoria Land between Bruce Point and Cape Hickey. Discovered by the BrNAE (1901–04) which named this feature for Dr. Jean B. Charcot, noted Arctic and Antarctic explorer. Not: Charcot Bay.

Charcot Island 69°45'S, 75°15'W
Island, 30 mi long and 25 mi wide, which is ice covered except for prominent mountains overlooking the N coast, 55 mi W of Alexander Island. Discovered on Jan. 11, 1910, by the FrAE under Dr. Jean B. Charcot, who, at the insistence of his crew and the recommendation of Edwin S. Balch and others, named it Charcot Land. He did so with the stated intention of honoring his father, Dr. Jean Martin Charcot, a famous French physician. The insularity of Charcot Land was proved by Sir Hubert Wilkins, who flew around it on Dec. 29, 1929. Not: Charcot Land.

Charcot Land: see Charcot Island 69°45'S, 75°15'W

Charcot Strait: see Gullet, The 67°10'S, 67°38'W

Charity Glacier 62°44'S, 60°20'W
Glacier lying N of Barnard Point on the S coast of Livingston Island, in the South Shetland Islands. Named by the UK-APC in 1958 after the brig Charity (Capt. Charles H. Barnard), one of a fleet of American sealers from New York which visited the South Shetland Islands in 1820–21, operating mainly from Yankee Harbor, Greenwich Island. The Charity also visited the islands the following season.

Charlat Island 65°11'S, 64°10'W
Small island lying immediately W of the S end of Petermann Island, in the Wilhelm Archipelago. Discovered by the FrAE, 1908–10, and named by Charcot for Monsieur Charlat, then French Vice-Consul in Rio de Janeiro.

Charles, Cap: see Sherlac Point 64°44'S, 62°40'W

Charles, Cape: see Charles Point 64°14'S, 61°00'W

Charles, Mount 67°23'S, 50°00'E
Mountain, 1,110 m, standing 3 mi S of Mount Cronus in Enderby Land. Plotted from air photos taken by ANARE in 1956 and 1957. The chart drawn by John Biscoe (1830–31) shows four mountains in what is now named Scott Mountains; these four mountains were named Charles, Henry, Gordon and George, probably for the Enderby Brothers, owners of Biscoe’s vessels. It has not been possible to identify the mountain so named by Biscoe, but in order to perpetuate the name ANCA applied it to this feature in 1962.

Charlesbreen: see Charles Glacier 72°34'S, 3°26'W
Charles Glacier

72°34'S, 3°26'W
A small, steep glacier draining the S side of Borg Mountain, in the Borg Massif of Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and named for Charles W. Swithinbank, a glaciologist with NBSAE. Not: Charlesbreen.

Charles Gould Peak: see Gould Peak 78°07'S, 155°15'W

Charles J. Adams, Cape: see Adams, Cape 75°04'S, 62°20'W

Charles Nunatak 73°19'S, 2°10'W
An isolated group of nunataks lying 8 mi S of the W end of Neumayer Cliffs in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and named for Charles W. Swithinbank, glaciologist with NBSAE. Not: Charlesrabbane.

Charles Peak 79°44'S, 83°11'W

Charles Point 64°14'S, 61°00'W
Point forming the N side of the entrance to Briarmont Cove, on the W coast of Graham Land. The present name derives from Cape Charles, first used in about 1831. This name, appearing on early maps in this approximate location, has sometimes been misspelled to the cape at the N side of Hughes Bay. Not: Cabo Marinero Paredes, Cape Charles, Punta Paredes.

Charlesrabbane: see Charles Nunatak 73°19'S, 2°10'W

Charles Roux Island: see Roux Island 66°54'S, 66°57'W

Charlesworth Cliffs 80°14'S, 25°18'W
A series of steep cliffs near the N end of the central ridge of Herbert Mountains, Shackleton Range. Photographed from the air by the U.S. Navy, 1967, and surveyed by the BAS, 1968–71. In association with the names of glacial geologists grouped in this area, named by the UK-APC after John K. Charlesworth (1889–1972), Irish geologist; Professor of Geology, Queens University, Belfast, 1921–54; author of The Quaternary Era, With Special Reference to its Glaciation, London, 1957.

Charlie, Dome 75°00'S, 125°00'E
An ice dome rising to more than 3,200 m in the featureless snow plateau of Wilkes Land, East Antarctica. Called “Dome C,” the feature was the site of ice core drilling by field teams of several nations in the 1970’s. Simultaneously, it was called Dome Charlie (communications code word for letter C) by U.S. Naval Support Force, Antarctica, and its Squadron VXE-6, which provided logistical support to the field teams and, in Jan. and Nov. 1975, suffered severe damage to three LC-130 Hercules aircraft during attempted takeoffs from the surface of this feature. (In Nov. 1975 and Nov. 1976, the U.S. Navy established field camps on Dome Charlie to recover the aircraft. Following major structural repairs and replacement of engines in the field, the three LC-130’s were flown to McMurdo Station on Dec. 26, 1975, Jan. 14, 1976, and Dec. 25, 1976.) In deciding the name, the US-ACAN considered Dome Charlie to be superior to the informal name, “Dome C,” and that it has precedence over “Dome Circe,” a name suggested from Greek mythology by members of the SPRI airborne radio echo sounding team in 1982. Not: Dome C, Dome Circe.

Charlotte, Cape 54°32'S, 35°54'W
Cape which forms the SE side of the entrance to Royal Bay, on the N coast near the E end of South Georgia. Discovered in 1775 by a British expedition under Cook, who named it for Queen Charlotte, wife of King George III of Great Britain. Not: Cabo Carlota.

Charlotte Bay 64°33'S, 61°39'W

Charlton Island 63°13'S, 110°09'E

Charnokitovyy, Poluostrov: see Booth Peninsula 66°06'S, 101°13'E

Charpentier Pyramid 80°16'S, 25°37'W
Pyramid-shaped peak rising to 1,080 m in the NW part of the Herbert Mountains, Shackleton Range, q.v. In association with the names of glacial geologists grouped in this area, named by the UK-APC in 1971 after Jean de (Hans von) Charpentier (1786–1855), Swiss engineer and mineralogist, who in 1835 gave additional proof on the former extension of glaciers.

Charrúa, Monte: see Charrúa Ridge 62°39'S, 60°21'W

Charrúa Ridge 62°39'S, 60°21'W
A ridge trending E-W and rising to 340 m on the NE side of Johnsongs Dock, Hurd Peninsula, on Livingston Island in the South Shetland Islands. The name “Monte Charrúa” appears for this feature on a 1954 Argentine navy chart. Named after the Charrúa, one of the ships of the Argentine Antarctic Expedition, 1947–48. The term ridge is considered appropriate for this feature. Not: Monte Charrúa.

Charybdis Glacier 70°25'S, 67°30'E
A large glacier which drains NE between the Porthos and Aramis Ranges of the Prince Charles Mountains to the W side of Amery Ice Shelf. Discovered by ANARE southern party led by W.G. Bewsher in December 1956 and named after Homer’s Charybdis because of the considerable difficulty experienced in traversing this region due to the glacier.

Charybdis Icefalls 70°51'S, 161°10'E
A large crevassed icefalls in the lower Harlin Glacier, where it descends notably to join Rennick Glacier. The feature is nourished in part by Lovejoy Glacier which flows eastward parallel to the Harlin (north side) and coalesces with it before reaching the icefalls. Mapped by the USGS (1962–63) and NZGSAE (1963–64). Named by NZGSAE after the fearsome whirlpool of Greek mythology.
Chastain Peak  85°10'S, 94°35'W

Chata Rock  64°52'S, 63°44'W
Low isolated rock over which the sea breaks heavily constantly, lying 0.5 mi S of Cape Lancaster, the S end of Anvers Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. The name appears on an Argentine government chart of 1950 and is probably descriptive, “chata” is a Spanish word for flat. Not: Exposure Rock, Roca Expuesta.

Chatos Islands  67°39'S, 69°10'W
Group of small islands and rocks lying S of Cape Adriasola, Adelaide Island. The descriptive name “Isolots Chatos” (flat islands) was given by the Argentine Antarctic Expedition of 1952-53.

Chattahoochee Glacier  76°34'S, 160°42'E

Chaucer Island: see Sinclair Island  64°55'S, 63°53'W

Chaupechrat Point  63°32'S, 56°42'W
A low point at the NW corner of Jonassen Island in Antarctic Sound. The name “Cap Chaupechrat,” after M. Chaupechrat, Private Secretary to V. Adm. Claude de Rosamel (Rosamel Island, q.v.), was applied to a feature in this vicinity by Capt. Jules Dumont d’Urville in 1838. The present name revives the d’Urville naming, which probably was related to the heights of Jonassen Island. Not: Cabo Rodriguez.

Chauve, Mount  66°49'S, 141°23'E
Rocky hill, 33 m, at the NW extremity of Cape Margerie. Charted and named by the FrAE in 1950. The name is descriptive of the hill’s denuded aspect, evoking the celebrated musical score Night on Bald Mountain, “chauve” being French for bald.

Chauveau, Cap: see Chauveau Point  64°05'S, 62°02'W

Chauveau Point  64°05'S, 62°02'W
Point marking the SW end of Liège Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. The western point of Liège Island was first charted by the FrAE, 1903-05, and named by Charcot for Monsieur Chauveau, an associate of the Central Meteorological Office at Paris. Since there is no prominent point on the central part of the west coast which can be reidentified without ambiguity, the name has been applied to the conspicuous SW point which was also seen by Charcot. Not: Cap Chauveau, Chauve Point.

Chavanne, Cape  66°59'S, 64°45'W
Prominent, partly ice-free bluff with a conspicuous elongated dome forming the southern tip, standing E of the mouth of Breitfuss Glacier at the head of Mill Inlet, on the E coast of Graham Land. Charted by the FIDS and photographed from the air by the RARE in 1947. Named by the FIDS for Josef Chavanne, Austrian polar bibliographer.
Cheetham, Cape

70°18'S, 162°42'E

An ice-covered cape forming the NE extremity of Stuhlinger Ice Piedmont. First charted by members of the BrAE, 1910–13, who explored this coast in the Terra Nova in February 1911. Named for Alfred B. Cheetham, boatswain on the Terra Nova. This identification of Cape Cheetham is in accord with the location assigned on maps of the ANARE (Thala Dan), 1962.

Cheetham Glacier Tongue: see Cheetham Ice Tongue 75°45'S, 162°55'E

Cheetham Ice Barrier Tongue: see Cheetham Ice Tongue 75°45'S, 162°55'E

Cheetham Ice Tongue 75°45'S, 162°55'E

A small ice tongue on the E coast of Victoria Land between Lamplugh Island and Whiter Peninsula. It projects eastward into Ross Sea. The tongue appears to be nourished in part by Davis Glacier and partly by ice draining from Lamplugh Island and Whiter Peninsula. First charted by the BrAE, 1907–09, under Shackleton, and named by him for Alfred B. Cheetham, third officer on the Nimrod. Not: Cheetham Glacier Tongue, Cheetham Ice Barrier Tongue.

Cheney Bluff 79°39'S, 159°48'E


Cheops, Mount 65°52'S, 64°38'W

Mountain, over 610 m, standing 8 mi SSE of Cape Garcia on the W coast of Graham Land. Mapped by the FIDS from photos taken by Hunting Aerosurveys Ltd. in 1956–57. Named by the UK-APC after the Great Pyramid at Giza because of its distinctive shape.

Cherchill, Poluostrov: see Churchill Peninsula 66°30'S, 62°45'E

Chernushka Nunatak 71°35'S, 12°01'E


Cheshire Rock 62°22'S, 59°45'W

A rock about 1 m above mean higher high water, lying 0.1 mi SE of Passage Rock in English Strait, South Shetland Islands. Named by US-AC for Lt. Cdr. Peter J.E. Cheshire, leader of the RN Hydrographic Survey Unit in the area in 1967.

Chester Cone 62°38'S, 61°05'W

Cone-shaped elevation in the middle of Byers Peninsula, Livingston Island, in the South Shetland Islands. Named by the UK-APC in 1958 for Captain Chester, Master of the Essex, one of the fleet of American sealers from Stonington, CT, which visited the South Shetland Islands in 1821–22.

Chester Mountains 76°40'S, 145°35'W

Group of mountains just N of the mouth of Crevasse Valley Glacier and 10 mi N of Saunders Mountain in the Ford Ranges of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by the ByrdAE (1933–35) and named for Colby M. Chester, president of General Foods Corporation, who gave generous support to the Byrd expeditions.

Chetwynd, Mount 71°18'S, 168°41'E

A peak at the seaward end of the divide between Simpson Glacier and Fendley Glacier, on the N coast of Victoria Land. Charted by the Northern Party, led by Victor Campbell, of the BrAE, 1910–13. They named the feature for Apsley Cherry-Garrard, Asst. Zoologist on the expedition.

Cherry Icefall 84°27'S, 167°40'E

A small, steep icefall on the S side of Barnes Peak in Queen Alexandra Range, descending toward Beardmore Glacier. Originally named "Cherry Glacier" by the BrAE (1910–13), for Apsley Cherry-Garrard, zoologist with the expedition. The name has been amended on the recommendation of the NZGS (1961–62) to be more descriptive of the feature. Not: Cherry Glacier.

Cherry Island 73°45'S, 123°32'W

An ice-covered island, 3 mi long, lying between Siple and Carney Islands and just within the Getz Ice Shelf, along the coast of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–66. Named by US-ACAN for Chief Warrant Officer J.M. Cherry, a member of the U.S. Army Aviation Detachment in Antarctica during USN OpDFrz 1966.

Cherry Spur 72°52'S, 162°00'E

A prominent rock spur that forms the SW portion of Sculpture Mountain at the S end of Monument Nunataks. The feature was geologically studied by Ohio State University field parties in the 1981–82 and 1982–83 seasons. Named by the US-ACAN after Eric M. Cherry, geologist with those parties who worked on the spur.

Chervova, Gora: see Chervov Peak 71°50'S, 10°33'E

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Chervova, Gora: see Chervov Peak 71°50'S, 10°33'E

Chervov Peak 71°50'S, 10°33'E


Cheshire Rock 62°22'S, 59°45'W

A rock about 1 m above mean higher high water, lying 0.1 mi SE of Passage Rock in English Strait, South Shetland Islands. Named by US-AC for Lt. Cdr. Peter J.E. Cheshire, leader of the RN Hydrographic Survey Unit in the area in 1967.

Chester Cone 62°38'S, 61°05'W

Cone-shaped elevation in the middle of Byers Peninsula, Livingston Island, in the South Shetland Islands. Named by the UK-APC in 1958 for Captain Chester, Master of the Essex, one of the fleet of American sealers from Stonington, CT, which visited the South Shetland Islands in 1821–22.

Chester Mountains 76°40'S, 145°35'W

Group of mountains just N of the mouth of Crevasse Valley Glacier and 10 mi N of Saunders Mountain in the Ford Ranges of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by the ByrdAE (1933–35) and named for Colby M. Chester, president of General Foods Corporation, who gave generous support to the Byrd expeditions.

Chetwynd, Mount 76°20'W, 162°02'E

Mountain, over 1,400 m, immediately S of Mount Gauss in the Kirkwood Range of Victor Land. Discovered by the BrNAE (1901–04) and named for Sir Peter Chetwynd, a naval friend of Scott's, who was later Superintendent of Compasses at the Admiralty.

Cheu Valley 85°11'S, 173°54'W

A narrow, N-S trending valley in the Cumulus Hills, about 3 mi long, with its N end opening at the S side of McGregor Glacier.
just W of the mouth of Gatlin Glacier. Named by the Texas Tech-Shackleton Glacier Expedition (1964–65) for Specialist 5th Class Daniel T.L. Cheu, member of the U.S. Army Aviation Detachment which supported the expedition.

**Chevreul Cliffs 80°32'S, 20°36'W**
Cliffs rising to c. 1,500 m to the E of Mount Dewar in Pioneers Escarpment, Shackleton Range. Photographed from the air by the U.S. Navy, 1967. Surveyed by BAS, 1968–71. In association with the names of pioneers of polar life and travel grouped in this area, named by the UK-APC after Michel Eugène Chevreul (1786–1889), French chemist whose research on the nature of fats in 1823 led to the invention of stearine candles, used subsequently by polar explorers.

**Chevreux, Mount 65°46'S, 64°00'W**
Mountain, 1,615 m, standing 5 mi SE of Leroux Bay on the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered by the FRAE, 1908–10, under Charcot, who named it for Édouard Chevreux, French zoologist.

**Chevron Rocks 84°07'S, 173°10'E**
A distinctive rock outcrop at the N end of Retrospect Spur, near the head of Hood Glacier in the Queen Maud Mountains. A New Zealand party climbed Retrospect Spur during the 1959–60 season. They gave the name Chevron Rocks because of their appearance, resembling the stripes worn by non-commissioned officers.

**Chiang, Mount 77°58'S, 162°39'E**
A distinctive mountain, 2,900 m, having the appearance of a gablelike projection from the N part of Chaplains Tableland, Royal Society Range, in Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1992 after Erick Chiang, Manager, Polar Operations Section, Division of Polar Programs, National Science Foundation, from 1991.

**Chica, Isla: see Challenger Island 64°21'S, 61°35'W**

**Chick Island 66°47'S, 121°00'E**
An isolated rock island lying off the eastern end of Sabrina Coast, approximately 10 mi NE of Henry Islands. Delineated from aerial photographs taken by USN Operation Highjump (1946–47), and named by US-ACAN for Amos Chick, carpenter on the slop Vincennes during the USEC (1938–42) under Lt. Charles Wilkes.

**Chider, Mount 72°06'S, 169°10'E**

**Chijire Glacier 68°03’S, 43°23’E**
Glacier flowing to the coast just E of Chijire Rocks in Queen Maud Land. Mapped from surveys and air photos by JARE, 1957–62, who also gave the name. Not: Tizire Glacier.

**Chijire Rocks 68°02’S, 43°18’E**
Group of exposed rocks standing on the coast just W of the mouth of Chijire Glacier in Queen Maud Land. Mapped from surveys and air photos by JARE, 1957–62, who also gave the name. Not: Tizire Rocks.

**Child Rocks 67°26’S, 63°16’E**

**Childs Glacier 83°24’S, 58°40’W**

**Chile, Bahia: see Discovery Bay 62°29’S, 59°43’W**

**Chileno, Ventana del: see Neptunes Window 62°59’S, 60°33’W**

**Chimaera Flats 57°04’S, 26°40’W**
A broad stretch of flat sand with a smooth surface only a few meters above sea level, between Medusa Pool and Gorgon Pool on Candlemas Island, South Sandwich Islands. The name applied by UK-APC in 1971 refers to a mythical fire-eating monster.

**Chinook Pass 69°29’S, 68°33’W**
A pass running N-S between Föhn Bastion and Wright Spires on the Rymill Coast of Palmer Land. The pass is part of a convenient overland sledging route, southward from Brindle Cliffs. Named by UK-APC after the warm, dry wind descending the eastern slopes of the Rocky Mountains. One of several features in the area named after winds.

**Chinstrap Cove 61°14’S, 54°11’W**
A cove 3 mi NE of Escarpada Point on the NW coast of Clarence Island, South Shetland Islands. The name refers to the large colony of Chinstrap penguins (Pygoscelis antarctica) observed in the cove by the U.K. Joint Services Expedition, 1970–71.

**Chinstrap Point 57°07’S, 26°46’W**
The SE point of Vindication Island, South Sandwich Islands. This feature was named Rocky Point during survey of the island from RRS Discovery II in 1930, but the name was changed to avoid duplication. The new name applied by UK-APC in 1971 refers to the enormous colony of Chinstrap Penguins on the point. Not: Punta Roquedal, Rocky Point.

**Chionis Island 63°52’S, 60°38’W**
Island lying S of Awl Point, Trinity Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. The name Snow Island was used for this feature by whalers in the area in the 1920's, but has not been used on any published map. Since Snow Island in the South Shetland Islands lies just across Bransfield Strait, a new name has been substituted for this feature. Chionis Island was so named by the UK-APC in 1960 after the sheathbill (Chionis alba), a common bird in this region.

**Chiriguano, Bahia: see Chiriguano Bay 64°28’S, 62°31’W**

**Chiriguano Bay 64°28’S, 62°31’W**
A bay NE of Strath Point, indenting the S end of Brabant Island, Palmer Archipelago. The bay was surveyed and named "Bahía Chiriguano" by the Argentine Antarctic Expedition, 1948–49,
after the Argentine tugboat *Chiriguano* which took part in the survey. Not: Bahía Chiriguano, Bahía Markmann, Bahía Markmann.

**Chisel Peak 67°40'S, 67°42'W**
A prominent chisel-shaped peak rising to c. 1,400 m on the SE side of Perplex Ridge, Pourquoi Pas Island, in Marguerite Bay. Named descriptively by the UK-APC in 1979.

**Chisholm Hills 73°26'S, 163°21'E**

**Chivers, Mount 82°32'S, 161°26'E**

**Chocolate, Cape 77°56'S, 164°35'E**
Small, dark cape forming the S side of Salmon Bay on the coast of Victoria Land. It is made up of morainic material from the W margin of the Koettlitz Glacier. Discovered by the BrNAE (1901–04) under Scott, and probably so named because of the color of the morainic material.

**Chocolate Nunatak 72°36'S, 166°03'E**

**Cholet Island 65°04'S, 64°02'W**
Small island immediately N of the narrow peninsula which forms the W extremity of Booth Island, in the Wilhelm Archipelago. Discovered by the FrAE, 1903–05, under Charcot, who named it for Ernest Cholet, skipper of the ship *Français*, and later, the *Pourquoi-Pas?*.

**Chopin Hill 71°40'S, 73°49'W**
Low, snow-covered hill, c. 600 m, lying 2 mi SW of Mount Schumann on Beethoven Peninsula, Alexander Island. First mapped from air photos taken by the RARE, 1947–48, by Searle of the FIDS in 1960. Named by the UK-APC after Frédéric Chopin (1810–49), Polish composer.

**Chopin Ridge 62°09'S, 58°08'W**
A ridge running N-S and rising to 265 m between Lions Rump and Low Head, King George Island, South Shetland Islands. Named by the Polish Antarctic Expedition to King George Island in the years 1977–79 after Frédéric Chopin, Polish composer.

**Chōtō, Mount 69°12'S, 39°40'E**
A mountain, 350 m, surmounting the N end of Langhovde Hills on the coast of Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37. Surveyed by JARE, 1957–62, and named Chōtō-san (mount long head) in association with the name Langhovde Hills. Not: Mount Tyoto.

**Choysa, Cape: see Hut Cove 63°24'S, 56°59'W**

**Christchurch, Mount 82°28'S, 164°10'W**
Mountain, 1,355 m, standing 7 mi SW of Cape Lyttelton on the S side of Shackleton Inlet. Discovered by the BrNAE (1901–04) and named for the city of Christchurch, New Zealand, which generously supported the expedition.

**Christensen, Mount: see Christensen Nunatak 65°06'S, 59°31'W**

**Christensen, Cape: see Christensen Nunatak 65°06'S, 59°31'W**

**Christensen, Mount 67°58'S, 47°52'E**
Prominent ice-covered mountain, 1,475 m, at the SW side of Rayner Glacier in Enderby Land. Discovered on Jan. 13, 1930 by the BANZARE under Lawson, who named it for Consul Lars Christensen, Norwegian whaling magnate and promoter of several Norwegian Antarctic expeditions. Not: Gora Kristensen.

**Christensen, Mount: see Christensen Nunatak 65°06'S, 59°31'W**

**Christensenbreen: see Christensen Glacier 54°28'S, 3°24'E**

**Christensen Glacier 54°28'S, 3°24'E**
A glacier which flows to the south coast of Bouvetøya, 1 mi east of Cato Point. First charted in 1898 by a German expedition under Karl Chun. Recharted in December 1927 by a Norwegian expedition under Capt. Harald Hornsvik. Named by Hornsvik after Lars Christensen, sponsor of the expedition. Not: Christensenbreen, Christensens Bre.

**Christensen Glacier 54°20'S, 36°52'W**
A glacier 4 mi long, flowing S into the E part of Newark Bay on the S coast of South Georgia. Surveyed by the SGS in the period 1951–57. Named by the UK-APC for Chr. Fred. Christensen, Norwegian naval architect who, in cooperation with the shipowner H.G. Melson, first solved the practical problems of building a slipway on a whale factory ship by converting the *Lancing* in 1925; he also made important improvements in the machinery for treatment and extraction of whale products.

**Christensen Nunatak 65°06'S, 59°31'W**
Nunatak 1 mi N of Robertson Island in the Seal Nunataks group, off the E coast of Antarctic Peninsula. Discovered in 1893 by a Norwegian expedition under C.A. Larsen, who named it for Christen Christensen of Sandefjord, Norway, pioneer of modern Antarctic whaling. It was surveyed in 1902 by the SwedAE under Nordenstjöld, and in 1947 and 1953 by the FIDS. Not: Cape Christensen, Christensen Peak, Christensen Volcano, Mount Christen Christensen, Mount Christensen. 134
Christensen Peak: see Christensen Nunatak 65°06'S, 59°31'W

Christensens Bre: see Christensen Glacier 54°28'S, 3°24'E

Christensen Volcano: see Christensen Nunatak 65°06'W, 59°31'S

Christi, Mount 62°55'S, 62°24'W
Mountain, 1,280 m, standing nearly 3 mi NE of Mount Pisgah in the NE part of Smith Island, South Shetland Islands. The name Cape Christi was given for the N cape of Smith Island by a British expedition under Foster, 1828–31, but that feature had already been named Cape Smith. Since the latter name is approved for the cape, the UK-APC recommended in 1953 that for the sake of historical continuity the name Christi be approved for the mountain now described.

Christiaens Glacier 71°32'S, 35°37'E
A glacier that drains westward between Mount Eyskens and Mount Derom, in the Queen Fabiola Mountains. Discovered on Oct. 7, 1960, by the BelgAE under Guido Derom, who named it for Leo Christiaensen, captain of the polar vessel Erika Dan which brought the Belgian expedition to Antarctica.

Christiania Islands 63°57'S, 61°27'W
Group of islands and rocks between Lübeck and Trinity Islands, in the Palmer Archipelago. Charted by the BelgAE, 1897–99, under Gerlache, who named the group for Christiania (now Oslo), Norway, where he obtained assistance and equipment for the expedition. Not: Kristiania Island.

Christie, Cape 72°18'W, 170°01'E
A cape situated 5 mi WNW of Cape Hallett, marking the W side of the entrance to Edisto Inlet on the coast of Victoria Land. Discovered, Jan. 15, 1841, by Sir James Clark Ross and named for Prof. Samuel Hunter Christie, of the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich.

Christie Peaks 71°15'S, 67°25'W

Christine Island 64°48'S, 64°02'W
Island 0.5 mi long which lies 1 mi off the S coast of Anvers Island and 1.5 mi SE of Bonaparte Point. The name was proposed by USARP biologist Dietland Müller-Schwarze after his wife Christine Müller-Schwarze, who studied Adélie Penguins with him on the island in 1971–72.

Christmas, Cape 72°20'W, 60°41'W
Abrupt rock cape which rises to 320 m, marking the N side of the entrance to Wüst Inlet, on the E coast of Palmer Land. Discovered and photographed from the air in December 1940 by the USAS. During 1947 it was photographed from the air by the RARE under Ronne, who in conjunction with the FIDS charted it from the ground. So named by the FIDS because the joint party in 1947 spent Christmas Day in this vicinity.

Christmas, Mount 81°54'S, 161°56'E
A uniform sharp peak, 1,745 m, standing 9 mi WSW of Cape May, in the Nash Range. Discovered by the BrNAE (1901–04) and so named because it was the most salient feature in view when the polar party was abreast of it on Christmas Day, 1902.

Christmas Cliffs 73°33'S, 94°17'W
South-facing cliffs with two prominent rock outcrops, located 2 mi SSE of Pillsbury Tower in the Jones Mountains. Mapped by the University of Minnesota-Jones Mountains Party, 1960–61, and so named by the party because the cliffs were visited on Christmas Day, 1960.

Christmas Island: see Rosamel Island 63°34'S, 56°17'W

Christoffersen Heights 73°36'S, 93°54'W

Christoffersen Island 60°44'S, 45°03'W
Small island immediately W of the S end of Powell Island in the South Orkney Islands. The name appears on a chart by Norwegian whaling captain Peter Sørle, who made a running survey of these islands in 1912–13. Not: Christoffersen Island.

Christoffersen Heights: see Christoffersen Heights 73°36'S, 93°54'W

Christophersen Glacier 54°25'S, 36°47'W
Glacier 8 mi long, flowing W into Jacobsen Bight on the S coast of South Georgia. Surveyed by the SGS in the period 1951–57, and named by the UK-APC for Pedro Christophersen, one of the first Directors of the Compañía Argentina de Pesca which operated the Grytviken whaling station for more than 50 years beginning in 1904.

Christophersen Island: see Christoffersen Island 60°44'S, 45°03'W

Christoph Nunatak 74°49'S, 73°47'W

Christy Glacier 86°06'S, 161°30'W

Chugunov Glacier 70°43'S, 163°09'E
Glacier about 15 mi long located just N of Astakhov Glacier in the Bowers Mountains. It is one of several glaciers which drain the E slopes of the Explorers Range and flow to Ob' Bay. Plotted from photographs taken by the SovAE in 1938. Named for N.A. Chugunov, Soviet aerologist who died while taking part in this expedition.
Chugunov Island 65°54'S, 99°29'E
Small ice-covered island, lying at the seaward extremity of Shackleton Ice Shelf, between the projections of Denman and Scott Glaciers. Mapped from aerial photos taken by USN OpHp, 1946–47. Rephotographed by the Soviet expedition of 1956 and later named for N.A. Chugunov, aerologist who lost his life in the Antarctic in 1958.

Church, Cape 67°51'S, 65°35'W
Rocky bluff which projects into the head of Seligman Inlet immediately N of Ahlmann Glacier, on the E coast of Graham Land. Photographed from the air in 1940 by the USAS. Charted in 1947 by the FIDS, who named it for Prof. James E. Church of the Agricultural Experiment Station, University of Nevada, who developed techniques of snow surveying and meltwater run-off forecasts now widely used. Not: Punta Zenteno.

Church Bay 54°00'S, 37°47'W
Bay 4.5 mi wide, indenting the N coast of South Georgia between Low Rock Point and Cape North. Roughly charted by DI personnel in the period 1925–30 and surveyed by the SGS, 1951–57. The name is well established in local use.

Church Glacier 71°51'S, 167°34'E

Churchill Mountains 81°30'S, 158°30'E
The major range of mountains and associated elevations bordering the W side of the Ross Ice Shelf between Byrd Glacier and Nimrod Glacier. Several of its highest summits, including Mounts Egerton, Field, Wharton, Albert Markham and Nares, were first seen and named by the BrNVE, 1901–04. The mountains were mapped in detail by the USGS from tellurometer surveys, 1960–61, and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960. Named by the US-ACAN for Sir Winston Churchill.

Churchill Peninsula 66°30'S, 62°45'W

Churchill Point 66°24'S, 110°23'E

Church Mountain: see Kjerka, Mount 68°03' S, 66°04'E

Church Nunataks 66°48'S, 52°39'E
A line of small nunataks 1 mi NE of Mount Smethurst and 28 mi SW of Stor Hånakken Mountain in Enderby Land. Plotted from air photos taken from ANARE aircraft in 1957. Named by ANCA for S.W. Church, radio officer at Wilkes Station in 1961.

Church Point 63°41'S, 57°55'W
A point 2 mi W of Camp Hill on the S coast of Trinity Peninsula. The feature was sighted by SwedAE in 1903; surveyed by FIDS in 1945 and so named because the point rises to a rock peak (355 m), the sides of which resemble a church steeple. Not: Punta Iglesias.

Church Ridge 71°49'S, 167°45'E
A southwest-trending ridge, 10 mi long, with several peaks over 2,000 m high. The ridge separates the flow of the Church and Leander Glaciers in the Admiralty Mountains, Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy aerial photography, 1960–63. Named by US-ACAN for Cdr. A.E. Church, USN, assistant chief of staff for civil engineering with the U.S. Naval Support Force, Antarctica, 1967 and 1968.

Church Rock 53°02'S, 73°26'E
A dark, steeple-like rock, 16 m high, lying at the head of Corinithian Bay opposite the terminus of Baudissin Glacier, off the N side of Heard Island. Probably named after Captain Church of the schooner Mechanic, a tender to the Corinithian in Capt. Erasmus Darwin Rogers' sealing fleet that landed at Heard Island in 1855. The name appears in the reports of the British Challenger expedition that visited Heard Island in 1874 and utilized many of the names then in use. Several members of the Church family of Montville, CT are recorded as working in the area during this period.

Cierva Cove 64°09'S, 60°53'W
Cove lying 6 mi SE of Cape Sterneck in Hughes Bay, along the W coast of Graham Land. Shown on an Argentine government chart in 1938. The name is well established and approved.

Cierva Cove 64°09'S, 60°53'W
Cove lying 6 mi SE of Cape Sterneck in Hughes Bay, along the W coast of Graham Land. Shown on an Argentine government chart in 1938. The name is well established and approved.

Cielo, Roca: see Sky Rock 53°59'S, 37°30'W

Ciega, Bahía: see Blind Bay 67°31' S, 66°32'W

Ciega, Bahía: see Blind Bay 67°31' S, 66°32'W

Cierva Cove 64°09'S, 60°53'W
Cove lying 6 mi SE of Cape Sterneck in Hughes Bay, along the W coast of Graham Land. Shown on an Argentine government chart in 1938. The name is well established and approved.

Cinder Hill 77°17'S, 166°26'E
Prominent dissected volcano, 305 m, consisting of layers of red basalt scoria and cinders and abundant olivine nodules, standing between Harrison and Wilson Streams on the ice-free lower W slopes of Mount Bird, Ross Island. Mapped and descriptively named by the NZGSAE, 1958–59.

Cinder Spur 62°09'S, 58°11'W
Small spur extending into Legru Bay, 1.5 mi W of Low Head on the S coast of King George Island, in the South Shetland Islands. So named by the UK-APC in 1963 because the feature is composed mainly of volcanic cinders.

Circe, Dome: see Charlie, Dome 75°00'S, 125°00'E

Circe, Mount 77°28'S, 160°58'E
Prominent peak over 2,000 m, standing just N of Mount Dido in the Olympus Range of Victoria Land. Named by the VUWAE (1958–59) after a figure in Greek mythology.

Circle Icefall 79°38'S, 156°30'E
An almost impenetrable icefall near Tentacle Ridge, 45 m high and 15 mi long, extending in an arc for almost the whole width...
across the Darwin Glacier. Named by the Darwin Glacier Party of the CTAE (1956–58) for its similarity to the circle of an opera house.

Circumcision, Cape 54°25’S, 3°21’E
A prominent cape which forms the NW extremity of Bouvetøya. The cape was given the name on Jan. 1, 1739 by J.B.C. Bouvet de Lozier, discoverer of Bouvetøya on that date, in memory of the holy day of the church calendar. Bouvet approached the island from a NW direction and was uncertain whether his discovery was an island or part of a continent. The cape was roughly charted in 1898 by a German expedition under Karl Chun. Cartographic correlation of the name with this cape appears to be first evidenced on the chart of the Norvegia expedition of 1927–28 under Capt. Harald Hornvedt. Not: Cape Circumcision.

Circumcision, Port: see Circumcision, Cape 65°11’S, 64°10’W
Circular, Cabo: see Bald Head 63°38’S, 57°36’W

Circumcision, Cape: see Circumcision, Port 54°25’S, 3°21’E

Circumcision, Port 65°11’S, 64°10’W
A cove indenting the SE side of Petermann Island, in the Wilhelm Archipelago. Discovered on Jan. 1, 1909 by the FrAE under Charcot, who named it for the holy day on which it was first sighted. The cove served as a base for the ship Pourquoi-Pas? during the 1909 winter season. Not: Port Circumcision.

Cirque Fjord 67°18’S, 58°39’E
Ice-filled inlet on the S side of Law Promontory opening into Stefansson Fjord in Enderby Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and named Botnfjorden (the cirque fjord). Seen by an ANARE party in 1956. The translated form of the name recommended by ANCA has been approved. Not: Botnfjorden.

Cirque Peak 72°11’S, 165°58’E
A peak 1 mi S of Le Couteur Peak, in the Millen Range. So named by the Northern Party of NZFMCAE, 1962–63, due to the peak’s position at the head of a large cirque containing a section of the Pearl Harbor Glacier névé.

Citadel Bastion 72°00’E, 68°32’W
A rocky, flat-topped elevation at the S side of the terminus of Saturn Glacier, on the E side of Alexander Island. The feature was mapped from trimetrogon air photography taken by RARE, 1947–48, and from survey by FIDS, 1948–50. The name applied by UK-APC refers to the resemblance of the feature to a fortified structure.

Citadel Peak 85°57’S, 154°27’W
A peak of volcanic rock along the S side of Vaughan Glacier, 6 mi E of Mount Vaughan, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–64. So named by NZGSAE, 1969–70; the summit is composed of vertical rock slabs, its strange appearance being reminiscent of a castle or citadel.

Clague Ridge 71°14’S, 65°40’E

Clapmatch Point 57°06’S, 26°39’W
A low, lava point penetrated by narrow clefts, forming the SW point of Candlemas Island, South Sandwich Islands. The name applied by UK-APC in 1971 is a traditional sealers name for a female Fur Seal. There is a breeding colony of this animal on the point. Not: Punta Baja.

Clapp Ridge 72°54’S, 167°54’E

Claquebue Island 66°46’S, 141°35’E
Rocky island 0.25 mi long, lying 0.05 mi E of Dru Rock in the Curzon Islands. Charted in 1951 by the FrAE and named by them for the village in La Jument Verte, a novel much read and appreciated by members of the French expedition.

Clara, Mount 54°51’S, 36°02’W
A peak rising to c. 790 m to the E of Mount Normann and S of Larsen Harbor, in SE South Georgia. Charted and named by DI personnel in 1927.

Clarence Island 61°12’S, 54°05’W
Island 12 mi long, which is the easternmost of the South Shetland Islands. The name dates back to at least 1821 and is now established in international usage. Not: Clarence Sea, Shishkoffs Island.

Clarence Mackay, Mount: see Mackay Mountains 77°30’S, 143°20’W

Clarences Isle: see Clareland 60°50’S, 54°05’W

Clare Range 77°10’S, 161°10’E

Clarie Coast 66°30’S, 133°00’E
That portion of the coast of Wilkes Land lying between Cape Morse, in 130°10’E, and Pourquoi Pas Point, in 136°11’E. Discovered in January 1840 by Capt. Jules Dumont d’Urville, who recognized the existence of land lying S of the ice cliffs to which he applied the name “Côte Clarie,” after Madame Jacquinot, wife of the captain of his second ship, the Zélée. Not: Clarie Land, Wilkes Coast.

Clarie Land: see Clarie Coast 66°30’S, 133°00’E

Clarity Point 54°04’S, 37°01’W
A point on the E side of Blue Whale Harbor, South Georgia. The feature was charted and named “Clear Point” by DI in 1930. The name was amended by UK-APC in 1991 to avoid duplication of Clear Point at Leith Harbor in Stromness Bay. Not: Clear Point, Punta Limpia.

Clarke, Mount 85°05’S, 172°18’E
A mountain (3,210 m) located 13 mi due east of Mount Iveagh in the Queen Maud Mountains. The feature rises along the east margin of the Snakeskin Glacier, near the edge of the interior ice.
plateau. Discovered and named by the Southern Journey Party of the BrAE (1907–09) under Ernest Shackleton.

Clarke Bluff: see Clarke Glacier 75°34'S, 162°05'E

Clarke Bluff 69°39'S, 159°13'E

Clarke Glacier 68°48'S, 66°56'W
Glacier, 2 mi wide and 20 mi long, flowing W to Mikkelsen Bay along the N side of Sickle Mountain and Baudin Peaks, on the W coast of Graham Land. First roughly surveyed in 1936 by the BGLE under Rymill. The glacier was traversed near its head by a USAS sled party in January 1941. Its lower reaches were surveyed in 1948–49 by the FIDS, and the glacier was named by them for Louis C.G. Clarke, Dir. of the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge, 1937–46, who greatly assisted the BGLE, 1934–37.

Clarke Glacier 75°34'S, 162°05'E
A glacier, 5 mi long, draining E to the coast of Victoria Land immediately N of Lewandowski Point. The seaward extremity of this glacier merges with the flow of Davis Glacier and other glaciers from the south and contributes to the floating tongue of ice overlying Budd Coast. The term peninsula was considered more appropriate by the Wilkes Station party of 1937 whose quarters were on this peninsula. Named by the US-ACAN for Capt. John E. Clark, USN, captain of the USS Currituck, seaplane tender and flagship of the western task group of USN OpHjp, Task Force 68, 1946–47. Not: Clark Island.

Clark Glacier 77°25'S, 162°25'E
Glacier between Mount Theseus and Mount Allen, occupying a low pass in the E part of the Olympus Range in Victoria Land. Named by the VUWAE, 1958–59, for Prof. R.H. Clark, head of the Geology Dept., Victoria University of Wellington, who was immediately responsible for the sponsoring of the expedition.

Clark Hills 70°43'S, 63°25'W

Clark Island 74°05'S, 105°17'W

Clark Island: see Clark Peninsula 66°15'S, 110°33'E

Clark Ridge 84°32'S, 64°50'W

Clarkson Cliffs 80°28'S, 27°04'W

Clarkson Peak 83°19'S, 164°34'E
A prominent conical peak, 2,825 m, at the head of Robb Glacier, on the spur running W from Mount Miller. Sighted in January 1958 by the N.Z. Southern Party of the CTAE (1956–58), and
named for Mr. T.R. Clarkson, a member of the Ross Sea Committee.

Clarkson Point: see Pylon Point 68°06'S, 65°05'W

Clark Spur 84°47'S, 169°12'W
A narrow, rocky spur about 3 mi long, extending from the foothills of Prince Olav Mountains to the edge of the Ross Ice Shelf. The spur forms the E side of the mouth of Morris Glacier, about 6 mi NW of Mount Henson. Discovered and photographed by the ByrdAE (1928-30) and named for Arnold H. Clark, asst. physicist who wintered with the expedition.

Clarsach Glacier 69°57'S, 70°17'W
A glacier flowing S between Prague Spur and Finlandia Foothills in N Alexander Island. The feature was photographed from the air by RARE, 1947-48, and was mapped from these photographs by D. Searle of FIDS, 1960. Further delineation was made from U.S. Navy aerial photographs taken 1966-67 and from U.S. Landsat imagery taken Jan. 1974. So named by UK-APC, 1977; in plan view the outline of the glacier resembles a clarsach, or Irish harp.

Claude, Cape: see Claude Point 64°07'S, 62°36'W
Claude Bernard, Ile: see Bernard Island 66°40'S, 140°02'E

Claude Point 64°07'S, 62°36'W
Point which forms the S side of the entrance to Guyou Bay on the W side of Brabant Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Discovered by the FrAE, 1903-05, under Charcot, who named it for Monsieur Claude, an associate member of the Bureau des Longitudes. Not: Cape Claude, Punta Claudio.

Claude Swanson Mountains: see Swanson Mountains 77°00'S, 145°00'W

Claudio, Punta: see Claude Point 64°07'S, 62°36'W

Clausen Glacier 76°10'S, 112°03'W

Clausnitzer Glacier 74°02'W, 164°41'E

Clavo, Islote: see Huemul Island 63°40'S, 60°50'W

Claydon Peak 83°25'S, 162°03'E
A peak in the Queen Elizabeth Range, 3,040 m, which presents a rocky face to the NE, standing just S of January Col. Visited by the N.Z. Southern Survey Party of the CTAE (1956-58) in early 1958. Named by them for Squadron-Leader J.R. Claydon, commanding officer of the Antarctic Flight of the RNZAF, who assisted the survey team operating in this vicinity.

Claymore Peak: see Ulla, Mount 77°32'S, 162°24'E

Clayton Glacier 54°04'S, 37°26'W
A small glacier flowing N along Murphy Wall into Sunset Fjord, Bay of Isles, South Georgia. Named by UK-APC for Roger A.S. Clayton, BAS geologist who worked in the area, 1972-74.

Clayton Hill 65°11'S, 64°10'W
Hill, 125 m, in the north-central part of Petermann Island in the Wilhelm Archipelago. First charted and named by the FrAE, 1908-10, under Charcot.

Clayton Ramparts 80°44'S, 27°25'W
A line of E-W cliffs rising to over 1,600 m at the S margin of Fuchs Dome, Shackleton Range. Surveyed by the CTAE, 1957, photographed from the air by the U.S. Navy, 1967, and further surveyed by BAS, 1968-71. Named by the UK-APC after Charles A. Clayton, BAS surveyor, Halley Station, 1969-71, who worked in the area.

Clear Island 64°55'S, 63°44'W
Small snow-capped island lying immediately N of Wednesday Island and forming the northeasternmost of the Wauwermans Islands, in the Wilhelm Archipelago. Shown on an Argentine government chart of 1950. So named by the UK-APC in 1958 because the island is conspicuous from all directions except the SW and is of great value as a reference point for mariners. Not: Isla Coy.

Clear Lake 77°32'S, 166°09'E
A small lake just WNW of Blue Lake at Cape Royds, Ross Island. A descriptive name given by the BrAE (1907-09). It is the deepest lake in this vicinity.

Clear Point 54°08'S, 36°40'W
Point forming the NE side of the entrance to Leith Harbor, Stromness Bay, on the N coast of South Georgia. The name appears to be first used on a 1929 British Admiralty chart. Not: Punta Limpia.

Clear Point: see Clarity Point 54°04'S, 37°01'W

Cleaves Glacier 82°57'S, 165°00'E

Cleft Island 69°21'S, 75°38'E
A small island to the N of Bølingøen Islands, lying 2.5 mi SE of Lichen Island in southern Prydz Bay. The island is split by a deep channel about 6 m wide. The island was plotted from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936-37, and called Lorten by Norwegian cartographers. The feature was visited by an ANARE party from the Nella Dan in February 1966 and renamed with reference to the deep channel. Not: Lorten.

Cleft Peak 83°55'S, 173°34'E
A prominent coastal peak (1,245 m) whose eastern side is cleft from summit to base by a huge fissure. The feature rises from the W part of the Separation Range and overlooks the terminus of Hood Glacier. Named by the N.Z. Alpine Club Antarctic Expedition (1959-60) whose four members were landed in the vicinity by aircraft of U.S. Navy Squadron VX-6.
Cleft Point 60°37'S, 45°46'W
Point on the E side of Norway Bight on the S coast of Coronation Island, South Orkney Islands. The point marks the W extremity of an island which is separated from Coronation Island by a narrow channel, but it was mapped by DI in 1933 as a point on Coronation Island. The descriptive name alludes to the narrow separation from the main island and was given by the FIDS following their survey of 1950. Not: Isolte Grier.

Clement Massif 72°11'N, 68°43'E
An elongated, mostly ice-free massif, 15 mi long and rising to 1,400 m, standing 30 mi SE of Shaw Massif on the E side of Lambert Glacier. Discovered by ANARE personnel from Beaver aircraft piloted by Flying Officer D.M. Johnston, RAAF, in 1957. Named by ANCA for Squadron Leader P.H. Clemente, who commanded the RAAF Antarctic Flight at Mawson Station in 1957.

Clément Hill 62°13'S, 58°58'W
Hill rising to 135 m, the highest elevation in southern Fildes Peninsula, 1 mi NW of Halfthree Point, King George Island, South Shetland Islands. The UK-APC named the hill in 1977 after Colin C. Clement, FIDS base leader and diesel mechanic at Admiralty Bay, 1956-57.

Clements Island 65°56'S, 66°00'W
An island 1 mi long lying immediately S of Rabot Island in the Biscoe Islands. The FrAE, 1903-05, under Charcot, gave the name "Ile Clements Markham" for Sir Clements Markham, President of the Royal Geographical Society, 1893-1905. Charcot applied this name to an incompletely defined island NE of Renaud Island, in what is now the Pitt Islands. The recommended application, however, is based upon the map of the BGLE, 1934-37, which provided a more reliable chart of the area. The first part of the name rather than the last, has been retained to distinguish this feature from Markham Island in Terra Nova Bay, Victoria Land. Not: Clements Markham Island, Markham Island.

Clements Markham Bay: see Markham Bay 64°17'S, 57°18'W
Clements Markham Island: see Clements Island 65°56'S, 66°00'W

Clem Nunatak 78°31'N, 160°40'E
Isolated rock nunatak, 1,260 m, standing at the W side of Skelton Glacier, 7 mi SW of Halfway Nunatak. Named by US-ACAN in 1964 for Willis R. Clem, a construction mechanic at McMurdo Station in 1959.

Clemens Spur 82°31'S, 51°13'W

Clerke Rocks 55°01'S, 34°41'W
Group of rocks extending 5 mi in an E-W direction, lying some 35 mi ESE of South Georgia. Discovered in 1775 by a British expedition under Cook, who named them for Charles Clerke, officer on the Resolution who first saw the rocks. Not: Clerkes Rocks.

Geographic Names of the Antarctic

Clerkes Rocks: see Clerke Rocks 55°01'S, 34°41'W

Cléry Peak 65°03'S, 63°58'W
Peak, 640 m, on the N side of Mount Lacroix, a conspicuous massif at the N end of Booth Island, in the Wilhelm Archipelago. Charted by the FrAE, 1903-05, under Charcot, who named it for his father-in-law L. Cléry, an eminent French lawyer.

Clétrac Peak 64°20'S, 59°38'W
A conspicuous steep-sided peak at the NW corner of Larsen Inlet, immediately N of Muskeg Gap, in Graham Land. Mapped from surveys by FIDS (1960-61). Named by UK-APC after Clétrac tractors made by the Cleveland Tractor Co., Ohio, the first to be used successfully in the Antarctic, by Admiral Byrd's second expedition (1933-35).

Cleveland Glacier 76°55'S, 162°01'E
Glacier about 2 mi wide which flows ESE from Mounts Morrison and Brøgger to enter Mackay Glacier just W of Mount Marston, in Victoria Land. Discovered by the BrAE (1910-13) and named by Frank Debenham, a member of the expedition, after his mother's maiden name.

Cleveland Mesa 86°19'S, 130°00'W

Cleveland Rock 53°59'S, 37°22'W
Rock lying just off Cape Buller on the W side of the entrance to the Bay of Isles, South Georgia. Positioned by the SGS in the period 1951-57. Named by the UK-APC for Benjamin D. Cleveland of New Bedford, MA, captain of the brig Daisy which visited South Georgia in 1912-13.

Cliff Island 66°00'S, 65°39'W
Narrow cliffed island at the S side of Mutton Cove, lying immediately S of Upper Island and 8 mi W of Prospect Point, off the W coast of Graham Land. Charted and named by the BGLE under Rymill, 1934-37. Not: Isolte Acanitliado.

Clifford Ashley Mountains: see Ashley, Mount 54°07'S, 37°21'W

Clifford Glacier 70°23'S, 62°30'W
Broad glacier, about 40 mi long, flowing in an ENE direction to the gap between Mount Tenniel and the Eland Mountains, and then E to Smith Inlet on the E coast of Palmer Land. The upper part of this glacier was charted in 1936 by the BGLE under Rymill; the seaward side by the USAS survey party which explored along this coast in 1940. During 1947 it was photographed from the air by the RARE under Ronne, who in conjunction with the FIDS charted it from the ground. Named in 1952 by the FIDS for Sir G. Miles Clifford, then Gov. of the Falkland Islands.

Clifford Peak 64°34'S, 62°53'W
Peak, 1,160 m, at the NE end of the Osterrieth Range, Anvers Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Probably first seen by the BelgAE, 1897-99, under Gerlache. The peak was named by members of HMS Snipe following an Antarctic cruise in January 1948, for Sir G. Miles Clifford.
Cliff Point: see Gony Point 54°00’S, 38°01’W

Climbing Range: see Blackwall Mountains 68°22’S, 66°48’W

Cline Glacier 71°40’S, 62°00’W

Clingman Peak 73°50’S, 161°12’E

Clinker Bluff 78°31’S, 161°35’E
A detached bluff within the Skelton Glacier, due W of Mount Tricouni. Surveyed in 1957 by the N.Z. party of the CTAE (1956–58) and so named because it resembles the shape of a clinker, a rectangular nail used in alpine boots, and because of its association with nearby Mount Tricouni.

Clinker Gulch 57°03’S, 26°42’W
A gulch extending from Lucifer Hill to the N shore of Candlemas Island, South Sandwich Islands. The name applied by UK-APC in 1971 reflects the actively volcanic, sulphurous nature of the area, and the loose piles of lava debris, resembling furnace clinkers, which wall the gulch.

Clinton Spur 82°39’S, 52°45’W

Cloos, Cape 65°07’S, 63°57’W
High rock cape fronting on Lemaire Channel and marking the N side of the entrance to Girard Bay, on the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered by the BelgAE, 1897–99, under Gerlache, and named after M. Cloos, sometime Honorary Consul in Denmark.

Cloos, Massif: see Cloos, Mount 65°07’S, 63°57’W

Cloos, Mount 65°07’S, 63°57’W

Close, Cape 65°55’S, 52°29’E

Close Islands 67°01’S, 144°27’E
A cluster of about three small islands lying in the western part of the entrance to Buchanan Bay. Discovered by the AAE (1911–14) under Douglas Mawson, who named the group for John H. Close, a member of the expedition.

Coal Harbor 62°22’S, 59°40’W
Small harbor on the NW side of Robert Island, 1.5 mi NE of the W end of the island, in the South Shetland Islands. Named by American sealers in about 1820 after the sealing vessel Clotier, under Capt. Alexander Clark, one of several American sealing vessels headquartered at this harbor during the 1820–21 season. The Clotier went aground here and sank on Dec. 9, 1820. Not: Clotier’s Harbour.

Clotier’s Harbour: see Clotier Harbor 62°22’S, 59°40’W

Cloudmaker, The 84°17’S, 169°25’E
A massive mountain, 2,680 m, standing at the W side of Beardmore Glacier, just S of Hewson Glacier. Easily identified by its high, ice-free slope facing Beardmore Glacier. Discovered by the BrAE (1907–09), and so named because of a cloud which usually appeared near the summit, providing a useful landmark during their journey up the Beardmore Glacier.

Clough, Mount 85°54’S, 158°26’W

Clowes Bay 60°44’S, 45°38’W
Bay 1 mi wide, entered between Confusion Point and the Oliphant Islands, along the S side of Signy Island in the South Orkney Islands. Charted in 1933 by DI personnel on the Discovery II, who named it for Archibald J. Clowes, English oceanographer on the staff of the Discovery Committee, 1924–46.

Clowes Glacier 72°56’S, 60°41’W
Glacier 2 mi wide, which flows E to enter Mason Inlet, on the E coast of Palmer Land. Discovered and photographed from the air by the RARE under Ronne, who in conjunction with the FIDS charted it from the ground. Named by the FIDS for Archibald J. Clowes.

Cloyd Island 66°25’S, 110°33’E
Rocky island, 0.6 mi long, between Ford and Herring Islands in the S part of the Windmill Islands. First mapped from air photos taken by USN OpHjp and OpWml in 1947 and 1948. Named by the US-ACAN for J.R. Cloyd, Army Transport Service observer who went aground here and sank on Dec. 9, 1820. Not: Ostrov Kloyd.

Cloyne Island 60°41’W
A salt-water lake in the central part of Breidnes Peninsula in the Vestfold Hills. The lake is 1.5 mi long and its irregular shape resembles a club which is elongated NE-SW. Mapped from air photos taken by USN OpHjp, 1946–47. Remapped by ANARE (1957–58) who gave the name.

Coal Harbor 54°02’S, 37°57’W
Small bay 0.5 mi E of Undine Harbor along the S coast and near the W end of South Georgia. The name Coaling Harbor, given in about 1912, suggests a possible early use of the bay by sealers and whalers. The name was shortened to Coal Harbor by DI personnel.
Coal Island

who charted the area during the period 1926–30. Not: Coaling Harbor, Puerto Carbón.

Coaling Harbor: see Coal Harbor 54°02'S, 37°57'W

Coal Island 54°02'S, 37°57'W

Coal Nunatak 72°07'S, 68°32'W
Flat-topped rock mass with steep cliffs facing S, standing 2 mi SW of Corner Cliffs on the SE coast of Alexander Island. First seen from the air by Lincoln Ellsworth on Nov. 23, 1935, and mapped from photos obtained on that flight by W.L.G. Joerg. Observed from the NW (the direction from which Ellsworth photographed this nunatak), only the summit protrudes above the coastal ice, and it was uncertain whether this was a peak on Alexander Island or an island in George VI Sound. Its true nature was determined by the FIDS who visited and surveyed this nunatak in 1949. So named by FIDS because thin lenses of coal occur there.

Coal Rock 83°29'S, 50°38'W
A prominent nunatak lying 4 mi SE of Fierle Peak at the S end of Forrestal Range, Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1956–66. Named by Dwight L. Schmidt, USGS geologist to these mountains, for the Permian coal that is well exposed on the nunatak.

Coalseam Cliffs 79°10'S, 28°50'W
Rock cliffs forming the NW part of Mount Faraway in the Theron Mountains. First mapped in 1956–57 by the CTAE. So named because a coal seam was found running through the bluff.

Coblescussu Island 64°11'S, 61°39'W
Small snow-free island with two rounded summits, lying 1 mile SE of Two Hummock Island in the Palmer Archipelago. Discovered and named by the BelgAE under Gerlache, 1897–99. The established name appears to be a corrupted spelling. The toponym was suggested to Gerlache by Emile Racovitza, Romanian zoologist and botanist of the BelgAE, for Romanian scholar Grigore Coblescussu(?), a geologist of European repute.

Cobblers Cove 54°16'S, 36°18'W
Small cove which provides an anchorage 0.5 mi W of the entrance to Godthul, along the N coast of South Georgia. It was charted and named Pleasant Cove by DI personnel in 1929, but that name is not known locally. The SGS, 1951–52, reported that this feature is known to whalers and sealers as "Skomaker Hullet" (cobbler's cove), because it was first entered in thick fog by a Norwegian gunner who had once been a cobbler. An English form of this name has been approved. Not: Caleta Agradable, Pleasant Cove, Skomaker Hullet.

Cobham Range 82°18'S, 159°00'E

Coblenz Peak 66°07'S, 65°08'W
Peak rising at the N side of the head of Holtedahl Bay, on the W coast of Graham Land. Photographed by Hunting Aerosurveys Ltd. in 1956–57, and mapped from these photos by the FIDS. Named by the UK-APC in 1959 for William W. Coblenz of the U.S. National Bureau of Standards, whose work on the transmissive properties of tinted glass has contributed to the design of satisfactory snow goggles.

Cobre, Glaciar del: see Copper Col 64°44'S, 63°23'W

Cochran Peak 79°39'S, 84°39'W

Cocinero Honores, Islote: see Honores Rock 62°30'S, 59°43'W

Cockburn, Cape 64°01'S, 62°18'W
Cape marking the NE extremity of Pasteur Peninsula on Brabant Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. The name appears on a chart
Cofre, Koffer, Kotter. The form of the first of the two names, was used by DI personnel on Orkney Islands. The names "Koffer" and "Kotter" are used for this Matthew Island in the Robertson Islands group of the South Shetland Islands. Not: Gora Kodrington.

Cockerell Peninsula 63°24'S, 58°08'W

Cockscomb Buttress 60°37'S, 45°42'W
Prominent, isolated rock buttress rising to 465 m, standing 1 mi NW of Echo Mountain and overlooking the E side of Norway Bight on the S coast of Coronation Island, in the South Orkney Islands. The name, which is descriptive, was given by the FIDS following their survey of 1950.

Cockscomb Hill 62°05'S, 58°30'W
Conspicuous hill shaped like a coxcomb, 140 m high, which rises through the glacier at the head of Koettlitz Glacier and forming a part of the divide between the Koettlitz and the lower Skelton Glacier. Discovered by the BrNAE (1901-04) which named it for E.L. Somers Cocks, then Treasurer of the Royal Geographical Society.

Cockscomb Glacier 78°41'S, 162°00'E
The glacier draining the SW face of Mount Cocks and a considerable area S of the mountain, and entering the Skelton Glacier opposite the Delta Glacier. Surveyed in 1957 by the N.Z. reconnaissance party to the CTAE (1956-58), and named after Mount Cocks.

Codrington, Mount 66°18'S, 52°52'E
Prominent mountain, 1,520 m, standing 24 mi SSE of Cape Close and 17 mi E of Johnston Peak. Charted in 1930 by the BANZARE under Mawson as being the prominent peak sighted and so named by John Bischo in March 1831. Not: Gora Kodrington.

Coffin Rock 56°41'S, 27°11'W
Rock which lies 1 mi ESE of Finger Point and 0.25 mi off the NE side of Visokoi Island in the South Sandwich Islands. Charted and named in 1930 by DI personnel on the Discovery II. Not: Roca Atadé.

Coffin Top 54°30'S, 36°06'W
A mountain with a flattened summit (745 m) located 1.4 mi ENE of Mount Fagan and 1.6 mi NW of Molkte Harbor, South Georgia. The feature was named "Sarg-Berg" (coffin mountain) by the German group of the International Polar Year Expedition, 1882-83. An English form of the name, Coffin Top, was recommended by UK-APC in 1954. Not: Sarg-Berg.

Cofre, Isla: see Coffer Island 60°45'S, 45°08'W

Cohen, Mount 85°16'S, 164°27'W
A peak, 1,765 m, standing 6 mi SW of Mount Betty in the Herbert Range, Queen Maud Mountains. Discovered by R. Admiral Byrd on several ByrdAE plane flights to the Queen Maud Mountains in November 1929, and named by him for Emanuel Cohen of Paramount Pictures, who assisted in assembling the motion-picture records of the expedition.

Cohen Glacier 85°12'S, 164°15'W
A small glacier draining northward from Mount Cohen of the Herbert Range to enter Strom Glacier near the head of Ross Ice Shelf. Named by the Southern Party of the NZGSAE, 1963-64, in association with Mount Cohen.

Cohen Islands 63°18'S, 57°52'W
A cluster of small islands between Ponce Island and Pebble Mudstone Island in the SE part of Duroch Islands. The group lies 0.5 mi WSW of Halpem Point. Named by US-ACAN for Theodore J. Cohen, field assistant with the University of Wisconsin (USARP) party during geological mapping of this area, 1961-62.

Cohen Nunatak 85°24'S, 136°12'W

Coker Ice Rise 69°04'S, 67°08'W

Cola, Isla: see Tail Island 63°40'S, 57°37'W

Colbeck, Cape 77°07'S, 157°54'W
Prominent ice-covered cape which forms the NW extremity of Edward VII Peninsula and Marie Byrd Land. Discovered in January 1902 by the BrNAE and named for Lt. William Colbeck, RNR, who commanded Scott's relief ship, the Morning.

Colbeck Archipelago 67°26'S, 60°58'E
Numerous small rocky islands centered 1 mi NW of Byrd Head, just E of Taylor Glacier. Discovered in January 1930 and charted...
in February 1931 by the BANZARE under Mawson. Named by Mawson for W.R. Colbeck, second officer of the expedition ship, *Discovery*. Norwegian whalers who explored this same area in January 1931 named the group 4 mi to the N the Thorfinn Islands. The name Colbeck has sometimes appeared on charts for this latter group.

**Colbeck Bay** 71°38'S, 170°05'E

**Colbert, Mountain** 86°12'S, 153°13'W
A mountain rising to 2,580 m, 1.5 mi E of Mount Borck and 1 mi SSW of Mount Stump in SE Hays Mountains, Queen Maud Mountains. Named by US-ACAN in association with Mount Stump (q.v.) after Philip V. Colbert, geologist, Arizona State University, logistic coordinator and field associate with Edmund Stump on six USARP expeditions to the Transantarctic Mountains, 1970–71 through 1981–82, including the area of this mountain.

**Colbert Hills** 84°12’S, 162°35’E
A line of hills and bluffs, including Coalsack Bluff, lying E of Lewis Cliffs, between Law Glacier and Walcott Névé. The hills trend SW for 16 mi from Mount Sirius. Named for Edwin H. Colbert, curator of vertebrate paleontology at the American Museum of Natural History, leader of the paleontology team with the Ohio State University Geological Expedition, 1969–70, which discovered *Lystrosaurus* fossils in these hills. The discovery is one of the truly significant fossil finds, with great implications on calculations concerning Gondwanaland.

**Colbert Mountains** 70°35’S, 70°35’W
Isolated mountain mass with several rounded snow-covered summits, the highest 1,500 m, overlooking Handel Ice Piedmont between Haydn and Schubert Inlets in the W central part of Alexander Island. First seen and photographed from a distance by Lincoln Ellsworth on his trans-Antarctic flight of Nov. 23, 1935, and partially mapped from these photos by W.L.G. Joerg. Resighted and photographed from the air by the USAS, 1939–41, and by the RARE 1947–48, under Ronne, who named it for R. Admiral Leo O. Colbert, head of the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, which furnished equipment for the expedition. Remapped in detail from RARE air photos by Searle of the FIDS in 1960. Not: Colbert Range, Navy Range, United States Navy Range.

**Colbert Range**: see Colbert Mountains 70°35’S, 70°35’W

**Colburn, Mount** 74°25’S, 132°33’W
A mountain, 520 m, rising above the east-central part of Shepard Island, off the coast of Marie Byrd Land. Named by the USS *Glacier* on Feb. 4, 1962. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. (j.g.) Richard E. Colburn, USN, Communications Officer on the *Glacier*.

**Coldblow Col** 60°37’S, 45°41’W
Snow-covered col at 300 m elevation, between Echo Mountain and Cragsman Peaks on Coronation Island, in the South Orkney Islands. Surveyed in 1950 by the FIDS. The name derives from the fact that a FIDS party had their tent blown down in a gale when camped on this col in September 1948.
It is ice covered except for several rocky spurs which radiate from Mount Hayes. First sighted and photographed from the air in 1940 by members of East Base of the USAS. During 1947 it was charted by the FIDS and photographed from the air by the RARE under Ronne. Named by Ronne for Rep. W. Sterling Cole of New York, member of the House Naval Affairs Committee, which assisted in obtaining Congressional support resulting in procurement of a ship for use by the Ronne expedition.

Cole Point 74°39'S, 127°30'W

Coley, Mount 81°15'S, 158°13'E

Coley Glacier 69°09'S, 57°14'W

Colina, Isla de la: see Heywood Island 62°20'S, 59°41'W

Collard, Mount 72°28'S, 31°07'E
Mountain rising to 2,350 m, standing 3.5 mi S of Mount Perov at the southern extremity of the Belgica Mountains. Discovered by the BelgAE, 1957–58, under G. de Gerlache and named by him for Leo Collard, Belgian Minister of Public Instruction.

Collen Lake 78°02'S, 163°52'E
Small meltwater lake between the lower parts of Joyce and Garwood Glaciers in Victoria Land. It was first seen on the ground by U.S. geologist Troy L. Péwe on Jan. 14, 1958. He gave it the name Collen because the feature is similar to many of the clear, reflecting lakes in Ireland.

Collerson Lake 68°35'S, 78°11'E
A small, kidney-shaped lake 1.5 mi SW of Club Lake in the Vestfold Hills. A camp was established on the shores of this lake during geological investigations by K. Collerson, geologist at Davis Station in Jan. 1970, for whom it was named by ANCA.

Collier, Cape 70°10'S, 61°54'W
Broad ice-covered cape on the E coast of Palmer Land, about midway between the S end of Hearst Island and Cape Boggs. Discovered in 1940 by members of the USAS who explored this coast by land and from the air from East Base. Named for Zadick Collier, machinist at the East Base.

Collier Hills 79°42'S, 83°24'W
A group of mainly ice free hills located between the mouths of Schanz and Driscoll Glaciers where the two join Union Glacier, in the Heritage Range, Ellsworth Mountains. Named by the University of Minnesota Ellsworth Mountains Party, 1962–63, for Robert M. Collier, USGS topographic engineer with the party.

Collins, Mount 71°30'S, 66°41'E

Collins Bay 65°21'S, 64°04'W

Collins Glacier 73°41'S, 65°55'E

Collins Harbor 62°11'S, 58°51'W
Bay indenting the S coast of King George Island immediately E of Fildes Peninsula, in the South Shetland Islands. The name appears on a chart by Scottish geologist David Ferguson, who roughly charted the bay in 1913–14, but may reflect an earlier naming.

Collinson Ridge 85°13'S, 175°21'W

Collins Peak 72°58'S, 167°49'E

Collins Point 63°00'S, 60°35'W

Collins Ridge 85°35'S, 160°48'W

Collins Rock 66°17'S, 110°33'E
Low rock at the S side of the entrance to McGrady Cove, Newcomb Bay, on Budd Coast. First mapped from USN OpHjp aerial photographs taken in February 1947. Surveyed in February 1957 by a party from the USS Glacier. The name was suggested
Colombo, Mount  76°31'S, 144°44'W

Mountainous projection in the NE part of the main massif of the Fosdick Mountains, standing 3 mi N of Mount Richardson in the Ford Ranges, Marie Byrd Land. Discovered by the ByrdAE on the Eastern Flight of Dec. 5, 1929. Named for Louis P. Colombo, a member of the biological party of the USAS which visited this area in December 1940.

Colorado Glacier  85°53'S, 133°05'W

A tributary glacier, 10 mi long, draining NE from Michigan Plateau to enter Reedy Glacier between the Quartz Hills and Eblen Hills. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN for the University of Colorado, Boulder, CO, which has sent a number of research personnel to Antarctica.

Colosseum Cliff  77°36'S, 161°27'E

An impressive banded cliff located between Sykes Glacier and the doleritic rock of Plane Table in the Asgard Range, Victoria Land. The descriptive name was applied by the NZ-APC.

Colosseum Ridge  79°47'S, 156°20'E

A ridge between Haskell Ridge and Richardson Hill in the Darwin Mountains. The ridge contains pyramidal peaks and five large cirques, the appearance of the latter bearing a resemblance to the Colosseum in Rome. Mapped and named by the VUWAES (1962–63).

Coloured Peak  85°30'S, 156°20'W

A peak (660 m) near the head of Ross Ice Shelf in the coastal foothills of the Queen Maud Mountains, about 2 mi SE of O'Brien Peak. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–64. The peak was examined by members of NZGSAE, 1969–70, and so named because of the colorful yellow, pink and brown banded strata that mark the feature.

Columbia Mountains  70°14'S, 63°51'W


Columnar Valley  77°58'S, 161°57'E

A valley trending NW between The Handle and Table Mountain in the NW part of Royal Society Range, Victoria Land. Descriptively named by Alan Sherwood, NZGS field party leader in the area, 1987–88, after the columnar-jointed dolerite that forms the valley walls.

Column Rock  63°11'S, 57°19'W

A conspicuous rock pinnacle 1 mi N of Gourdin Island, Trinity Peninsula. The descriptive name was applied by the UK-APC. Not: Roca Faro.

Colvoe crossedes Bay  66°21'S, 114°38'E

A bay formed by the right angle of the Budd Coast at Williamson Glacier. The bay is over 30 mi wide at the entrance and is occupied by glacier tongues and icebergs from Williamson and Whittle Glaciers. Delineated by G.D. Blodgett (1955) from aerial photographs taken by USN Operation Highjump (1946–47). Named by US-ACAN for George W. Colvoe crossedes, Midshipman on the sloop Vincennes during the USEE (1838–42) under Charles Wilkes. Colvoe crossedes, later promoted to Captain, USN, published (1852–55) his own account of the voyage in Four Years in the Government Exploring Expedition Commanded by Captain Wilkes.

Colwell Massif  78°02'S, 161°33'E

A rugged rock massif, about 4 mi long, rising to 2,635 m between Palais Glacier, Ferrar Glacier, and Rotunda Glacier, in Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1994 after Rita R. Colwell, marine microbiologist who has conducted field research in Antarctica; member of National Science Board (1983–90) who chaired Presidential committee on NSF roles in the polar regions; from 1991, President, Maryland Biotechnology Institute, University of Maryland.

Coman, Mount  73°49'S, 64°18'W

Prominent isolated mountain which rises above the ice-covered plateau of Palmer Land, located just westward of the Playfair Mountains. Discovered by the RARE, 1947–48, under Ronne, who named this mountain for Dr. F. Dana Coman, physician with the ByrdAE of 1928–30. Not: Mount Dana Coman.

Commandante Escudrilla González Rojas, Isla: see Gándara Island  63°19'S, 57°56'W

Comb Island: see Peine Island  63°24'S, 54°42'W

Comb Ridge  63°55'S, 57°28'W

Ridge which rises to 105 m and forms the E and major part of the hill at the extremity of The Naze, a peninsula of northern James Ross Island, lying S of the NE end of Antarctic Peninsula. Probably first sighted in 1902 by the SwedAE under Norden-skjöld. It was charted and given this descriptive name by the FIDS in 1946. Not: Cabo Morro, Punta Morro.

Combs, Mount  73°29'S, 79°09'W

An isolated mountain rising above the ice surface at the base of Rydberg Peninsula, Ellsworth Land. Discovered by the RARE (1947–48) under Finn Ronne, who named it for Representative J.M. Combs of Beaumont, Texas, who did much to gain support for the expedition.

Conde, Byers, Cabo: see Page, Cape  63°55'S, 60°18'W

Conde. Cordovez, Paso: see Croker Passage  64°00'S, 61°42'W

Comer Crag  54°01'S, 37°38'W

Crag, 635 m, standing 1 mi N of the head of Ice Fjord in the W part of South Georgia. Surveyed by the SGS in the period 1951–57, and named by the UK-APC for Capt. George Comer of East Haddam, CT, who made his first sealing visit to South Georgia in the topsail schooner Era in 1885.

Commandant Charcot Glacier  66°25'S, 136°35'E

Prominent glacier about 3 mi wide and 12 mi long, flowing NNW from the continental ice to its terminus at the head of Victor Bay. Delineated from aerial photographs taken by USN OpHjp, 1946–47. The FrAE under Marret sledged W along the coast to Victor Bay, close E of this glacier, in December 1952. Named by
the FrAE for the polar ship Commandant Charcot which transported French expeditions to this area, 1948–52. Not: Commandant Drovcot Glacier.

Commandant Charcot Glacier Tongue 66°22'S, 136°35'E
Broad glacier tongue about 2 mi long extending seaward from Commandant Charcot Glacier. Charted by the FrAE, 1950–52, and named by them for the French polar ship Commandant Charcot.

Commandant Drovcot Glacier: see Commandant Charcot Glacier 66°25'S, 136°35'E

Committee Bay 54°01'S, 37°19'W
Small, bay-like body of water near the center of the Bay of Isles, South Georgia, whose limits are formed by the semi-circular arrangement of Crescent Island, Invisible Island, Hogs Mouth Rocks and Albatross Island. Its entrance, between Crescent Island and Albatross Island, faces northwest. The arrangement of the islands was first mapped in 1912–13 by Robert Cushman Murphy, American naturalist aboard the brig Daisy. The bay was surveyed by Discovery Investigations personnel in 1929–30, and presumably named by them for the Discovery Committee, sponsors of Discovery Investigations.

Commonwealth Bay 66°54'S, 142°40'E
An open bay about 30 mi wide at the entrance between Point Alden and Cape Gray. Discovered in 1912 by the AAE under Douglas Mawson, who established the main base of the expedition at Cape Denison at the head of the bay. Named by AAE after the Commonwealth of Australia.

Commonwealth Creek: see Commonwealth Stream 77°35'S, 163°30'E

Commonwealth Glacier 77°35'S, 163°19'E
Glacier which flows in a SE direction and enters the N side of Taylor Valley immediately W of Mount Coleman, in Victoria Land. Charted and named by the BrAE under Scott, 1910–13. Named for the Commonwealth of Australia, which made a financial grant to the BrAE and contributed two members to the Western Geological Party which explored this area.

Commonwealth Range 84°15'S, 172°20'E
A N-S trending range of rugged mountains, 60 mi long, bordering the E side of Beardmore Glacier from the Ross Ice Shelf to Keltie Glacier. Discovered by the BrAE (1907–09) and named by them for the Commonwealth of Australia, which gave much assistance to the expedition.

Commonwealth Stream 77°35'S, 163°30'E

Comodoro de Quito, Isla: see Nupkins Island 65°26'S, 65°41'W

Compañia Blanca, Montañas: see White Company, The 61°06'S, 55°09'W

Compás, Isolete: see Compass Island 68°38'S, 67°48'W

Compass Island 68°38'S, 67°48'W
Small rocky island 15 m high, lying in Marguerite Bay 7 mi NW of Terra Firma Islands. First seen and photographed from the air on Feb. 1, 1937 by the BGLE. First visited by the FIDS in 1948, and surveyed by them in 1949. So named by FIDS because of difficulties experienced here with compass bearings, eventually proved to be due to substitution of iron for copper wire in an anorak hood. Not: Islote Compás.

Compton Glacier 53°03'S, 73°37'E
A glacier, 3 mi long, flowing NE from the lower slopes of Big Ben to the NE side of Heard Island between Gilchrist and Fairchild Beaches. The lower reaches of this glacier were charted and named "Morgan's Iceberg" on an 1860 sketch map compiled by Capt. H.C. Chester, American sealer operating in the area during this period. The feature was surveyed in 1948 by the ANARE, who applied the name Compton Glacier for G.S. Compton, assistant surveyor with the expedition. Not: Morgan's Iceberg.

Compton Valley 85°01'S, 91°20'E

Comrie Glacier 65°48'S, 64°20'W
Glacier 13 mi long, flowing W to enter the head of Bigo Bay on the W coast of Graham Land. First sighted and roughly surveyed by the FrAE in 1909. Resurveyed in 1935–36 by the BGLE, and later named for Leslie J. Comrie, founder and first Dir. of the Scientific Computing Service Ltd., London, who, as Supt. of the Nautical Almanac Office in 1934, greatly assisted the BGLE, 1934–37, by providing advance copies of the Nautical Almanac up to 1937.

Conard Peak 72°22'S, 167°26'E
A peak (2,230 m) along the N side of Hearfield Glacier, about 5 mi N of Aldridge Peak, in the Cartographers Range, Victory Mountains, in Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN for Ralph W. Conard, a member of the aircraft ground handling crew with USN Squadron VX-6 at Williams Field, Ross Island, during Operation Deep Freeze 1968.

Conception, Pointe: see Conception Point 60°31'S, 45°41'W

Conception Point 60°31'S, 45°41'W

Conchie Glacier 71°36'S, 67°15'W

Concord Mountains 71°35'S, 165°10'E
A group name applied to a complex system of ranges in northwest Victoria Land comprising Everett Range, Mirabito Range, King...
Condit Glacier

Range, Leitch Massif, East Quartzite Range and West Quartzite Range. Mapped by the USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy aerial photographs, 1960-63. Named by the northern party of the NZGSAE which explored this area, 1963-64, for the international harmony existing in Antarctica and in particular for the fact that five nations participated in exploration of this region.

Condit, Islets: see Pauling Islands 66°32'S, 66°58'W

Côndilo, Punta: see Condyle Point 63°35'S, 59°48'W

Condit Glacier 77°52'S, 162°48'E

Condon Hills 67°53'S, 48°38'E

Condor, Punta: see Wollaston, Cape 63°40'S, 60°47'W

Condor Peninsula 71°46'S, 61°30'W
A mountainous, ice-covered peninsula, 30 mi long and 10 to 15 mi wide, between Odom Inlet and Hilton Inlet on the E coast of Palmer Land. The peninsula was first observed and photographed from the air by RARE in 1947. Surveyed from the ground by FIDS in 1958. So named by UK-APC because of its position at the confluence of several glaciers which merge with Hariot Glacier to flow into Wordie Ice Shelf.

Confusión, Cadena: see Perplex Ridge 67°39'S, 67°43'W

Confusion, Cape 74°50'S, 163°50'E
A rocky point which projects from the SW part of the Northern Foothills, 4 mi NW of Cape Russell, on the coast of Victoria Land. Visited by the Southern Party of the NZGSAE, 1962–63, which gave the name because of the complex geological structure of the area.

Confusión, Roca: see Baffle Rock 68°12'S, 67°05'W

Confusion Island 60°44'S, 45°38'W
An island 0.2 mi long at the west side of the entrance to Clowes Bay, off the south side of Signy Island. The southern point of this island was charted and named "Confusion Point" by DI personnel on the Discovery II in 1933. The UK-APC altered the name in 1974, extending the application to the whole island. Not: Confusion Point.

Confusion Point: see Confusion Island 60°44'S, 45°38'W

Confuso, Islote: see Query Island 68°48'S, 67°12'W

Conger Glacier 66°02'S, 103°33'E

Conglomerate Ridge 79°45'S, 84°06'W
A ridge, 1 mi long, located 4 mi ESE of Mount Bursik in Soholt Peaks, Heritage Range, Ellsworth Mountains. The ridge trends NW-SE and rises to c. 1,650 meters. So named from the conglomerate composition of the ridge by Gerald F. Webers, leader of the USARP Ellsworth Mountains Expedition, 1979–80.

Conical Hill 77°39'S, 168°24'E
A small but distinctive rock hill (665 m) on the S slopes of Mount Terror, above Cape MacKay, on Ross Island. Given this descriptive name by the BrAE, 1910–13, under Scott.
Conical Rock  62°43'S, 61°11'W
Conical Rock: see Cone Rock  62°26'S, 60°06'W
Cónicas, Rocos: see Conical Rock  62°43'S, 61°11'W
Conique, Rocher: see Conical Rock  62°43'S, 61°11'W
Connell Canyon  79°51'S, 83°01'W
Connors Point  66°18'S, 110°29'E
Cono, Cerro: see Cockscomb Hill  62°05'S, 58°30'W.
Cono, Punta: see Cone Point  54°03'S, 37°01'W
Cono, Roca: see Cone Rock  62°26'S, 60°06'W
Cono Island  67°41'S, 69°10'W
Cono, Roca:
Cono Island
Cono, Punta: see Cone Point  54°03'S, 37°01'W
Cono, Roca: see Cone Rock  62°26'S, 60°06'W
Cono Island
Conrad, Mount  69°25'S, 158°46'E
Conradi Peak  66°08'S, 54°34'E
An isolated peak, 1,040 m, rising northward of Napier Mountains and inland from the coast, some 19 mi SW of Cape Borley. Discovered in January 1930 by the BANZARE under Mawson, who named it after a prominent member of the South African government who, in 1929, rendered much help to BANZARE during the stay of the Discovery at Cape Town.
Conrad Mountains  71°50'S, 9°40'E
A narrow chain of mountains, 19 mi long, between Gagarin Mountains and Mount Dallmann in the Orvin Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Discovered by the GerAE under Ritscher 1938–39 and named for Admiral Conrad, director of the meteorological division of the former Marineleitung (German Admiralty). Surveyed by the NorAE, 1956–60.
Conrow Glacier  77°34'S, 162°07'E
A small glacier, next westward of Bartley Glacier, that drains north from Asgard Range partway down the south wall of Wright Valley, Victoria Land. Named by Roy E. Cameron, leader of a USARP biological party to the area in 1966–67, for Howard P. Conrow, a member of that party.
Conroy Point  60°44'S, 45°41'W
Conseil Hill  67°36'S, 67°28'W
Consort Islands  67°52'S, 68°42'W
Two small islands in Marguerite Bay, lying 0.5 mi NE of Emperor Island in the Dion Islands. The Dion Islands were first sighted and roughly charted in 1909 by the FrAE. Consort Islands were surveyed in 1948 by the FIDS and so named by the UK-APC because of their association with Emperor Island.
Constance, Cape  54°03'S, 36°59'W
Cape that marks the N tip of the peninsula between Antarctic Bay and Possession Bay on the N coast of South Georgia. Cape Constance was named in about 1912, after Constance Greene Allardyce, wife of Sir William L. Allardyce, Governor of the Falkland Islands, 1904–15. Not: Cabo Constancia.
Constance, Cape: see Jones, Cape  73°17'S, 169°13'E
Constance, Mount  54°04'S, 37°00'W
Mountain, 475 m, rising immediately S of Cape Constance on the N coast of South Georgia. The toponym dates back to at least 1931 and was applied in association with nearby Cape Constance.
Consta, Cabo: see Constance, Cape  54°03'S, 36°59'W
Constellation Dome  81°06'S, 160°13'E
An ice-covered prominence, 1,330 m, the highest feature in the Darley Hills, standing 5 mi W of Gentile Point, between the Ross Ice Shelf and Nursery Glacier. So named by the Northern Party of the NZGSAE (1960–61) because it was here that the party carried out the first astro fix of the journey.
Constellation Dome
Constellation Inlet  78°30'S, 80°30'W
An ice-filled inlet, 30 mi long and 10 mi wide, between the Dott and Skytrain Ice Rises at the SW margin of Ronne Ice Shelf. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1961–66. Named by US-ACAN for the Lockheed Super Constellation aircraft, C-121J. Equipped only with wheeled tricycle landing gear, it was for many years the principal carrier of personnel from the U.S. to N.Z. and thence to the ice runway near McMurdo Station. In addition to its role of hauling men and supplies, the “Connie” flew many hours of aerial photography over Antarctica.
Construction Point  72°19'S, 170°13'E
Point marking the W side of the entrance to Willett Cove and the S end of Seabee Hook, a low recurved spit 1.5 mi WSW of Cape Hallett, on the coast of Victoria Land. Surveyed in January 1956 by members of USN OpDFrz I aboard the icebreaker USS Edisto, and so named by the US-ACAN because of its close association with Seabee Hook.
Consulens Hat: see Whalers Bluff  60°42'S, 45°39'W
Consul Reef 67°54'S, 68°42'W
A line of drying and submerged rocks forming the S end of the Dion Islands, off the S end of Adelaide Island. So named by the UK-APC in 1963; the name extends those in the neighboring islands associated with an emperor's court.

Contact Peak 67°46'S, 67°29'W
Prominent rock peak, 1,005 m, which is the southeasternmost peak on Pourquoi Pas Island, off the W coast of Graham Land. First sighted and roughly charted in 1909 by the FrAE under Charcot. It was surveyed in 1936 by the BGLE and in 1948 by the FIDS. So named by the FIDS because the peak marks the granite-volcanic contact in the cliffs which is visible at a considerable distance.

Contact Point 63°23'S, 56°59'W
Small rock point close W of Sheppard Point on the N side of Hope Bay, Trinity Peninsula. The feature was first charted as an island by the SwedAE, 1901–04, but was surveyed by the FIDS in 1955 and proved to be a point. So named by FIDS because greywacke, tuff and diorite were to be exposed on or very close to this point. Such contacts had not previously been recorded and they were important for the interpretation of the geology of Tabarin Peninsula.

Contramaestre Rivera, Isla: see Sawyer Island 65°26'S, 65°32'W

Contraste, Rocas: see Contrast Rocks 54°04'S, 36°57'W

Contrast Rocks 54°04'S, 36°57'W
Small group of rocks 0.5 mi E of Antarctic Point, along the N coast of South Georgia. Charted and named in the period 1926–30 by DI personnel. Not: Rocas Contraste.

Contreras, Monte: see Banck, Mount 64°54'S, 63°03'W

Convent, The: see Cathedral Crags 63°00'S, 60°34'W

Convoys

Convoys, Range 76°47'E, 160°45'E
A broad range, much of it with an almost flat, plateau-like summit, extending S from the Fry Saddle and ending at Mackay Glacier. The range is steeply cliffed on its E side, but on the W it slopes gently into the Cambridge Glacier. The N.Z. Northern Survey Party of the CTAE (1956–58) worked in this area in 1957. Named by them after the main convoy into McMurdo Sound in the 1956–57 season, the names of the various vessels being used for features in the range.

Conway, Cape 62°51'S, 61°24'W
Cape which forms the S extremity of Snow Island, in the South Shetland Islands. Named by a British expedition under Foster, 1828–31, for the Conway, a vessel on which Foster had previously served.

Conway Island 66°08'S, 65°28'W
Island lying in Holtedahl Bay to the W of Lens Peak, off the W coast of Graham Land. Photographed by Hunting Aerosurveys Ltd. in 1956–57, and mapped from these photos by the FIDS. Named by the UK-APC in 1959 for William M. Conway, First Baron of Allington (1856–1937), English mountaineer and pioneer of polar skiing during his crossing of Vestspitsbergen in 1896.

Conway Range 79°16'S, 159°30'E
A range in the Cook Mountains between Mulock and Carlyon Glaciers. The range was discovered by the BrNAE (1901–04), but the name appears to be first used in the reports of the BrAE (1907–09).

Cook, Mount 67°55'S, 56°28'E
Mountain, 1,900 m, the highest point of the main massif of the Leckie Range. Approximately mapped by Norwegian cartographers on Norwegian whalers chart No. 3. Plotted from air photos taken by ANARE in 1956, and first visited by G.A. Knuckey of ANARE in December 1956, when its position was fixed. Named by ANCA for B.G. Cook, geophysicist at Mawson station in 1958.

Cook Bay 54°03'S, 37°08'W
Irregular bay, 1.3 mi wide at its entrance between Cape Crewe and Black Head, narrowing into two western arms, Lighthouse Bay and Prince Olav Harbor, along the N coast of South Georgia. Charted by DI personnel during the period 1926–30, and named by them for Capt. James Cook, who explored South Georgia and landed in this general vicinity in 1775.

Cook Ice Shelf 68°40'S, 152°30'E

Cooke Bluff 78°13'S, 161°45'E

Cooke Crags 83°10'S, 50°43'W

Cooke Peak 72°27'S, 74°46'E

Cook Glacier 54°27'S, 36°11'W
Glacier which flows in a NNE direction to Saint Andrews Bay on the N coast of South Georgia. Named by the German group of the International Polar Year Investigations based at nearby Moltke Harbor in 1882–83, for Capt. James Cook.

Cook Ice Shelf 68°40'S, 152°30'E
An ice shelf about 55 mi wide, occupying a deep recession of the coastline between Capes Freshfield and Hudson. This ice shelf was called a bay by the AAE, 1911–14, under Mawson, who named it for Joseph Cook, Prime Minister of the Commonwealth of Australia in 1914. The generic term has been amended, as the bay is permanently filled by an ice shelf. Not: Cook Bay, Joseph Cook Bay.

Cook Island 59°27'S, 27°10'W
Central island of Southern Thule, in the South Sandwich Islands. Southern Thule was discovered by a British expedition under
Capt. James Cook in 1775. The island was named for Cook by a Russian expedition under Bellingshausen, which explored the South Sandwich Islands in 1819-20.

Cook Mountains  79°25'S, 158°00'E
The group of mountains bounded by the Mulok and Darwin Glaciers. Parts of the group were first viewed from the Ross Ice Shelf by the BrNAE (1901-04). Additional portions of these mountains were mapped by a N.Z. party of the CTAE (1956-58), and they were completely mapped by the USGS from tellurometer surveys and Navy air photos, 1959-63. Named by the NZ-APC for Capt. James Cook.

Cook Nunataks  67°05'S, 55°50'E

Cook Peak  85°36'S, 156°50'W
A rock peak 4.5 mi W of Feeney Peak, surmounting the W wall of Goodale Glacier in the foothills of the Queen Maud Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys and USN air photos, 1960-64. Named by US-ACAN for David L. Cook, logistics assistant with the McMurdo Station winter party of 1965.

Cook Peninsula: see Riiser-Larsen Peninsula 68°55'S, 34°00'E

Cook Ridge  69°24'S, 158°35'E
A northeast trending ridge, mostly ice covered, which parallels the west side of Paternstro Glacier and extends to the southeast corner of Davies Bay. First visited in March 1961 by an ANARE airborne survey party led by Phillip Law. Named for surveyor David Cook of the ANARE expedition.

Cook Rock  57°04'S, 26°45'W
Arched rock, 45 m high, lying close E of Trousers Rock and 0.3 mi NE of Vindication Island in the South Sandwich Islands. Charted in 1930 by DI personnel on the Discovery II and named for Capt. James Cook.

Cook Summit  64°24'S, 62°24'W
The highest peak in the Solvay Mountains, Brabant Island, rising to 1,590 m between Galen Peak and Celsus Peak. Named by the UK-APC in 1986 after Dr. Frederick A. Cook (1865-1940), American polar explorer and surgeon with the BelgAE, 1897-99, led by Lt. Adrien de Gerlache.

Coombes Ridge  69°08'S, 157°05'E
A rocky coastal ridge 2 mi W of Magga Peak. The ridge, which runs roughly N-S, forms the E extremity of Lauritzen Bay. This area was photographed from the air by USN Operation Highjump in 1947. The ridge was mapped on Feb. 20, 1959 by ANARE (Magga Dan), led by Phillip Law. Named by ANCA for Bruce Coombs, airport engineer, Australian Dept. of Civil Aviation, who accompanied the expedition to investigate potential airfield sites at Wilkes Station and elsewhere.

Coombs Hills  76°47'S, 160°00'E
An area of broken and largely snow-free hills and valleys between the Odell and Cambridge Glaciers in Victoria Land. Discovered in 1957 by the N.Z. Northern Survey Party of the CTAE (1956-58) and named by them for D.S. Coombs, professor of geology at the University of Otago, New Zealand, who assisted the expedition in obtaining essential petrological equipment.

Cooper, Mount  77°08'S, 145°22'W

Cooper Bay  54°47'S, 35°48'W
Small bay 1.3 mi SW of Vahsel and 1 mi NW of Cooper Island, indenting the SE end of South Georgia. The bay derives its name from nearby Cooper Island.

Cooper Bluffs  70°39'S, 164°56'E
High, ice-covered coastal bluffs on the E side of Zykov Glacier, near the mouth of the glacier, in the Anare Mountains. Named by ANARE for Flying Officer G. Cooper, RAAF, a member of the Antarctic Flight with the ANARE (Thala Dan), 1962, which explored the area. Not: Cooper Ridge.

Cooper Glacier  85°30'S, 164°30'W
A tributary glacier, 15 mi long, flowing NE between Butchers Spur and Quarles Range to enter the S side of Axel Heiberg Glacier, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Discovered by R. Admiral Byrd on several plane flights to the Queen Maud Mountains in November 1929, and named by him for Kent Cooper, an official of the Associated Press. Not: Kent Cooper Glacier.

Cooper Icefalls  82°31'S, 160°00'E
The main icefalls of the Nimrod Glacier, in the vicinity of Kon-Tiki Nunatak. Named by the southern party of the NZOSAE (1960-61) for Christopher Neville Cooper, a member of the expedition, and also a member of the N.Z. Alpine Club Antarctic Expedition, 1959-60.

Cooper Island  54°48'S, 35°47'W
Island 2 mi long which lies at the N side of the entrance to Drygalski Fjord, off the SE end of South Georgia. Discovered by a British expedition under Cook in 1775, and named for Lt. Robert P. Cooper, an officer aboard the Resolution. Not: Coopers Island.

Cooper Nunatak  79°45'S, 159°11'E
A large rocky nunatak 5 mi N of Diamond Hill, protruding through the ice E of the Brown Hills. Mapped by the VUWAE, 1962-63. Named for R.A. Cooper, geologist with the VUWAE, 1960-61. Cooper Ridge: see Cooper Bluffs 70°39'S, 164°56'E

Coopers Island: see Cooper Island  54°48'S, 35°47'W

Cooper Sound  54°48'S, 35°47'W
Navigable channel nearly 1 mi wide, which separates Cooper Island from the SE coast of South Georgia. The existence of this channel was first noted in 1775 by a British expedition under Cook. The name, derived from nearby Cooper Island, is well established in use among the sealers in South Georgia.

Cooper Spur  70°38'S, 165°03'E
Coor Crags

R. Cooper, BUC, USN, Chief Builder with the McMurdo Station winter party, 1967.

Coor Crags 74°29'S, 136°36'W

Cope, Mount 84°01'S, 174°33'E

Cope Hill 75°07'S, 114°47'W

Copestake Peak 54°15'S, 36°46'W
A peak rising to 655 m on the S side of Neumayer Glacier, South Georgia. Named by the UK-APC for Paul Goodall-Copestake, BAS biological assistant, Grytviken, 1980–82, Station Commander, Bird Island, 1982–83.

Cophihue, Punta: see Beneden Head 64°46'S, 62°42'W

Co-pilot Glacier 73°11'S, 164°22'E

Copland Pass 78°06'S, 162°57'E
A pass at c. 1,600 m over Frostbite Spine, the ridge between Hooker Glacier and Salient Glacier in Royal Society Range, Victoria Land. Named after Copland Pass, New Zealand, by R.H. Findlay, leader of a NZARP geological party to this area (1970–71; 1972–73), who reported that the nunataks contain the largest known copper deposits in Antarctica.

Copland Peak 71°27'S, 73°16'W

Copper Col 64°44'S, 63°23'W
A col at 305 m, between Copper Peak and Billie Peak in the Osterrieth Range of Anvers Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Probably first seen by the BelgAE, 1897–99, under Gerlache. The name “Copper Glacier” appears in this position on a chart based on a 1927 survey by DI personnel on the Discovery. The feature was resurveyed in 1955 by the FIDS, who reported that col would be a better descriptive term. Not: Copper Glacier, Glaciar del Cobre.

Copper Cove 72°09'S, 170°00'E
Small cove 2 mi N of Helm Point, indenting the E side of Honeycomb Ridge at the W margin of Moubray Bay. So named by the NZGSAE, 1957–58, because its cliffs are in places stained green by the weathering products of copper ores.

Copper Glacier: see Copper Col 64°44'S, 63°23'W

Coppermine Cove 62°23'S, 59°42'W
Cove immediately SE of Fort William, the W tip of Robert Island, in the South Shetland Islands. The name, derived from the reported existence of copper ore in the cove, was applied by sealers in about 1821 to a much larger cove farther SE along the W side of Robert Island, but in recent years the name has become established for the cove described. Not: Caleta Mina de Cobre.

Coppermine Peninsula 62°22'S, 59°43'W
Rugged peninsula 1 mi long, located between Carlota Cove and Coppermine Cove at the W end of Robert Island, South Shetland Islands. The name was proposed by UK-APC in 1971. It derives from Coppermine Cove to the S, a name in use since the 1820’s.

Copper Nunataks 74°22'S, 64°55'W
A cluster of nunataks 4 mi across, situated at the head of Wetmore Glacier, 11 mi WSW of Mount Crowell, in southern Palmer Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy tricamera aerial photography, 1961–67. The name was given by Peter D. Rowley, USGS geologist to this area (1970–71; 1972–73), who reported that the nunataks contain the largest known copper deposits in Antarctica.

Copper Peak 64°43'S, 63°21'W
Peak, 1,125 m and vivid green in color, standing 2 mi NNE of Billie Peak on the SE side of Anvers Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. First seen by the BelgAE under Gerlache, 1897–99. The descriptive name appears on a chart based on a 1927 survey by DI personnel on the Discovery. Not: Pico Verde.

Copperstain Ridge 71°27'S, 164°22'E
A ridge about 3 mi long which descends NNE from Mount Freed, in the Bowers Mountains. The feature was so named by NZGSAE, 1967–68, because of the extensive copper staining found here.

Corazon Cove 62°28'S, 60°21'W
Small cove in the NW part of Blythe Bay, indenting the SE side of Desolation Island in the South Shetland Islands. A British sealing expedition under Powell visited the cove in 1821, reporting that the brig Cora, of Liverpool, had been lost at this location during the preceding year. Not: Cora’s Cove.

Coral Ridge 77°35'S, 163°25'E
A ridge trending N-S, transverse to the axis of Taylor Valley, Victoria Land, forming a divide 100 m above sea level between Lake Fryxell and Explorers Cove, McMurdo Sound. A large number of solitary fossil corals have been found here by NZARP-USARP teams in the course of joint geological studies of the area. The name was suggested by Donald P. Elston, USGS, a research team member who worked at the ridge in the 1979–80 and 1980–81 seasons.
Coral Sea Glacier  72°33'S, 168°27'E
A southern tributary of Trafalgar Glacier, which in turn is a tributary of Tucker Glacier in Victoria Land. Named by the NZGSAE, 1957–58, for the Coral Sea naval victory won by the United States and her allies in 1943, and because of the coralline appearance of the glacier due to an extremely broken icefall in its lower part.

Corda's Cove: see Cora Cove  62°28'S, 60°21'W

Corbató, Mount  85°04'S, 165°42'W
A peak (1,730 m) located 4.5 mi E of Mount Fairweather in the Duncan Mountains. The peak was geologically mapped on Jan. 13, 1975 by the USARP Ohio State University field party. Named by US-ACAN for Charles E. Corbató, geologist with the party.

Corbeta, Islas: see Bruce Islands  60°41'S, 44°54'W

Corbeta, Islotes: see Bruce Islands  60°41'S, 44°54'W

Corcho, Punta: see Gaudin Point  65°05'S, 63°22'W

Cordall Stacks  54°00'S, 38°04'W
Two conspicuous rock stacks, the eastern one joined to Bird Island by a low isthmus, lying on the NW side of the island 0.3 mi NW of Jordan Cove. Named by the UK-APC for Peter A. Cordall, member of the South Georgia Biological Expedition, 1958–59, who made a plane-table survey of Bird Island.

Cordelia Bay  57°47'S, 26°24'W
Small bight along the E side of Saunders Island in the South Sandwich Islands. Charted in 1930 by DI personnel on the Discovery II. Named for Cordelia A. Carey, daughter of Cdr. W.M. Carey, RN, then captain of the Discovery II.

Cordell Hull Bay: see Hull Bay  74°55'S, 137°40'W

Cordell Hull Glacier: see Hull Glacier  75°05'S, 137°15'W

Cordero, Caleta: see Mutton Cove  66°00'S, 65°39'W

Cordiner Peaks  82°48'S, 53°30'W
A group of peaks extending over an area of 6 mi, standing 8 mi SW of Dufek Massif in the N part of the Pensacola Mountains. Discovered and photographed on Jan. 13, 1956 in the course of a transcontinental nonstop plane flight by personnel of U.S. Navy Operation Deep Freeze I from McMurdo Sound to Weddell Sea and return. Named by US-ACAN for Capt. Douglas L. Cordiner, USN, an observer on the P2V-2N Neptune aircraft making this flight. The entire Pensacola Mountains were mapped by the USGS in 1967 and 1968 from ground surveys and U.S. Navy tricamera aerial photographs taken 1964.

Cordini Glacier  70°01'S, 62°30'W
A broad glacier that drains the Mount Bailey vicinity and flows between Lewis Point and James Nunatak to the E coast of Palmer Land. Named by US-ACAN after Argentine scientist I. Rafael Cordini, author of reports on the geology and ice of the Antarctic Peninsula and Weddell Sea region.

Cordovez, Islote: see Lobodon Island  64°05'S, 61°35'W

Cordwell, Mount  66°52'S, 53°09'E

Corelli Horn  70°42'S, 69°49'W
Prominent rocky pinnacle with a distinctive pointed summit, 1,000 m, standing 4 mi W of the N end of LeMay Range in central Alexander Island. First mapped from air photos obtained by the RARE, 1947–48, by Searle of the FIDS in 1960. Named by the UK-APC for Arcangelo Corelli (1653–1713), Italian composer.

Corey, Mount  76°40'S, 145°08'W
Mountain 3 mi E of the Chester Mountains in the Ford Ranges of Marie Byrd Land. Discovered by a ByrdAE sledging party which visited the area in November 1934, and named for Stevenson Corey, a member of the sledge party. Not: Corey Mountains.

Corey Mountains: see Corey, Mount  76°40'S, 145°08'W

Coria, Islote: see Dobrowolski Island  64°36'S, 62°55'W

Corinth Head  53°01'S, 73°25'E
A rocky headland 0.5 mi SE of Rogers Head, overlooking the W side of Corinthian Bay, on the N side of Heard Island. The feature appears to have been roughly charted by the GerAE under Drygalski, who made a running survey of the N side of the island in 1902. Resurveyed by the ANARE in 1948, and so named by them because of its close association with Corinthian Bay.

Corinthian Bay  53°01'S, 73°27'E
A bay, which is 3 mi wide and recedes 1.5 mi, entered between Rogers Head and Saddle Point on the N coast of Heard Island. The name appears on an early chart compiled by American sealers. It was probably given by Capt. Erasmus Darwin Rogers, American whaler and sealer, after his vessel Corinthian in which he made the first landing on Heard Island in March 1855. Not: Corinthien Harbor, Whiskey Bay.

Corinthien Harbor: see Corinthian Bay  53°01'S, 73°27'E

Cormorán, Rocas: see Shag Rocks  53°33'S, 42°02'W

Cormorant Island  64°48'S, 63°58'W
Island lying off the S side of Anvers Island, 2.5 mi ESE of Bonaparte Point, in the Palmer Archipelago. Shown on a British government chart of 1875, but not named. So named by the UK-APC in 1958 because of the large number of cormorants on the island.

Cornelissen, Mount  54°17'S, 36°58'W
Mountain, 1,540 m, standing 1 mi N of Mount Globus at the W end of the Allardyce Range of South Georgia. Surveyed by the SGS in the period 1951–57, and named by the UK-APC for Carl and Erling Cornelissen, Norwegian engineers, who between 1923 and 1938 were responsible for improvements in whaling equipment, especially devices in connection with explosive harpoons.

Cornely, Cape  76°14'E, 162°45'E
A cape on the coast of Victoria Land 3 mi north of Cape Day. The cape is marked by a rock exposure and is situated at the south side of the terminus of Mawson Glacier. Named on USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy aerial photographs, 1957–61. Named by US-ACAN for Joseph R. Cornely, USN, radioman with the wintering parties at Little America V, South Pole Station, and McMurdo Station in three years, 1958, 1961 and 1963.
Corner Cliffs

Corner Cliffs. 72°04'S, 68°25'W
Rocky mass surmounted by two flat-topped summits 1.5 mi apart, immediately S of Saturn Glacier in the SE part of Alexander Island. The rocks of these cliffs were hidden from the line of sight by intervening ice slopes to the W, but the two rock ridges forming the NW shoulder of this feature were first seen and photographed from the air by Lincoln Ellsworth on Nov. 23, 1935, and mapped from these photos by W.L.G. Joerg. The cliffs were first surveyed in 1949 by the FIDS, who gave this name to mark the point where the exposed rock of eastern Alexander Island turns from a N-S direction toward the southwest.

Corner Glacier 74°27'S, 163°40'E
A steep glacier descending Deep Freeze Range between Black Ridge and Mount Dickason to merge with the confluent ice of Nansen Ice Sheet, in Victoria Land. First explored by the Northern Party of the BrAE, 1910-13, and so named by them because of its location with respect to the Nansen Ice Sheet.

Corner Island 65°15'S, 64°14'W
A small island in the form of a crude right angle, lying 0.1 mi NE of Galindez Island in the Argentine Islands, Wilhelm Archipelago. Charted and named in 1935 by the BGLE under John Rymill. Not: Corner Islands, Islas del Rincón.

Corner Islands: see Corner Island 65°15'S, 64°14'W

Corner Nunatak 82°52'S, 157°39'E

Corner Peak 63°35'S, 58°39'W
A pyramidal peak (930 m) with considerable rock exposed on its N face. Located 8 mi ESE of Cape Roquemaurel, it marks a corner in the broad glacial valley which rises immediately to the SE and fans out NW to form a piedmont ice sheet on the NW side of Trinity Peninsula. Named by FIDS following a 1946 survey.

Corner Peak: see Corner Nunatak 82°52'S, 157°39'E

Cornerpost Peak 71°57'S, 164°40'E
A peak, 2,160 m, at the SE end of Leitch Massif in the Concord Mountains. So named by the northern party of NZFMCae, 1962-63, because they established their most northerly survey station here on the turning point of their traverse.

Corner Rock 65°15'S, 64°14'W
Rock lying about midway between Galindez Island and Corner Island at the SE entrance to Meek Channel, in the Argentine Islands, Wilhelm Archipelago. Charted and named in 1935 by the BGLE under John Rymill. Not: Roca del Rincón.

Corten, The 61°07'S, 54°47'W

Corneta, Cerro: see Corten, The 61°07'S, 54°47'W

Cornet Island 65°34'S, 64°58'W
Island lying 1.5 mi NE of Milnes Island along the W side of Grandidié Channel, in the Biscoe Islands. First charted by the BGLE under Rymill, 1934-37. The name, given by the UK-APC in 1959, is descriptive of the island's shape when seen from the air.

Cornice Channel 65°15'S, 64°15'W
Narrow channel separating Galindez Island from the E part of Skua Island in the Argentine Islands, Wilhelm Archipelago. First surveyed in 1935-36 by the BGLE under Rymill. So named in 1954 by the UK-APC because a prominent cornice overhangs the ice cliff on the Galindez Island side of the channel. Not: Canal Cornisa.

Cornisa, Canal: see Cornice Channel 65°15'S, 64°15'W

Cornish, Cape 66°43'S, 163°05'E
A cape which forms the N tip of Buckle Island in the Balleny Islands. Named by personnel on the RRS Discovery II in 1938 for A.W. Cornish, meteorologist with the Australian Central Bureau, an observer aboard the Discovery II during 1937-38.

Cornish Islands 66°59'S, 67°28'W

Cornu, Mount 64°09'S, 60°35'W
Mountain standing at the head of Gregory Glacier and N of Breguet Glacier, in northern Graham Land. Shown on an Argentine government chart of 1957. Named by the UK-APC in 1960 for Paul Cornu, French engineer who, in a machine of his own construction, was the first man to leave the ground successfully, although not vertically, in a helicopter.

Cornwall Glacier 80°47'S, 26°16'W

Cornwall Glacier 83°04'S, 162°20'E
A glacier in the Queen Elizabeth Range, draining eastward, to the south of Crowell Buttresses, to enter Lowery Glacier. Named by the Northern Party of NZGSAE (1961-62) after the English County and Dukedom of Cornwall.

Cornwallis Island 61°04'S, 54°28'W
Island 1 mi long, which lies 5 mi NE of the E end of Elephant Island, in the South Shetland Islands. The name dates back to about 1821 and is now established in international usage. Not: Cornwallis Islands, Michailoff's Island.

Cornwallis Islands: see Cornwallis Island 61°04'S, 54°28'W

Cornwall Island 62°21'S, 59°42'W
Island nearly 0.5 mi long, lying midway between Heywood Island and the W extremity of Robert Island, in the South Shetland Islands. The feature was first described as an island in the approaches to Clothier Harbor, but was not named, by Robert Fildes in 1820-22. It was seen from a distance and named Cornwall Point by DI personnel in 1934-35. Air photos now confirm that the feature is an island. Not: Cornwall Point.
Cornwall Peak: see Cornwall Peaks 54°11'S, 36°52'W

Cornwall Peaks 54°11'S, 36°52'W
Two conspicuous rock peaks, the highest 960 m, standing at the W side of König Glacier, 2.5 mi SW of Fortuna Bay, South Georgia. The name Cornwall Peak was probably given by DI personnel during their survey of Fortuna Bay in 1929. During the SGS, 1951–52, this peak could not be re-identified. At the same time it was reported that the features now described, although lying farther south, together form a conspicuous landmark requiring a name. The name Cornwall Peaks was recommended for these peaks by the UK-APC in 1954; the name Cornwall Peak has been eliminated. Not: Cornwall Peak.

Cornwall Point: see Misnomer Point 62°22'S, 59°42'W
Cornwall Point: see Cornwall Island 62°21'S, 59°42'W

Cornwell, Mount 77°40'S, 86°09'W
Mountain, 2,460 m, standing 2 mi S of Mount Washburn along the NE side of Newcomer Glacier in the N part of the Sentinel Range. Named by the US-ACAN for Lt. James W. Cornwell of USN Squadron VX-6, co-pilot on photographic flights over the range on Dec. 14–15, 1959.

Coronation Island 60°37'S, 45°35'W
The largest of the South Orkney Islands, 25 mi long and from 3 to 8 mi wide. The island extends in a general E-W direction, is mainly ice covered and comprises numerous bays, glaciers and peaks, the highest rising to 1,265 meters. Discovered in December 1821, in the course of the joint cruise by Capt. Nathaniel Palmer, an American sealer, and Capt. George Powell, a British sealer. Named by Powell in honor of the coronation of George IV, who had become King of Great Britain in 1820. Not: Mainland, Pomona.

Coronda Peak 54°07'S, 36°41'W
Peak over 610 m, standing N of Leith Harbor on the N coast of South Georgia. The name appears on a chart showing the results of surveys by DI personnel in 1927 and 1929, and is probably after the S.S. Coronda whose captain was of assistance to the survey party.

Coronel Zelaya, Punta: see King Edward Point 54°17'S, 36°30'W

Coronet Peak 71°39'S, 164°21'E
A peak, 2,175 m, standing at the E side of the terminus of Leap Year Glacier in the SE extremity of the Bowers Mountains. So named by NZGSAE, 1967–68, because it is a fine peak. It was climbed by two members of the expedition.

Corral Point 60°45'S, 45°43'W
Rocky point forming the SW extremity of Moe Island in the South Orkney Islands. Roughly surveyed by DI personnel in 1933. Named by the FIDS following their survey of 1947. The Corral Whaling Co. of Bergen, a subsidiary of Messrs. Christensen and Co., Corral, Chile, operated the floating factory Tioga, with its steam whalers Corral and Fyr, in the South Orkney Islands in 1912–13.

Correa, Pasaje: see Graham Passage 64°24'S, 61°31'W

Corregedora Glacier 67°35'S, 144°14'E
A nunatak lying within the western part of Mertz Glacier, about 13 mi S of Aurora Peak. Discovered by the AAE (1911–14) under Douglas Mawson, who named it for Percy E. Correll, mechanic with the expedition.

Corrientes, Bahía: see Trepassey Bay 63°28'S, 56°58'W
Corry, Cape: see Corry Island 63°43' S, 57°31'W
Corry, Mount: see Purka Mountain 68°15'S, 58°35'E

Corry Island 63°43' S, 57°31'W
Island 2 mi long and 510 m high, lying off the S coast of Trinity Peninsula between Vega and Eagle Islands. This is believed to be the feature sighted by a British expedition under Ross, 1839–43, and named Cape Corry for Thomas L. Corry, a Lord Commissioner of the Admiralty. In 1945, the FIDS charted an archipelago in this area. The present application of this name is in accord with the FIDS "that the name of Corry should be perpetuated on the most conspicuous of these islands as seen from eastward (the direction from which it was seen by Ross)." Not: Cape Corry.

Corry Massif 70°27'S, 64°36'E

Corry Rocks 70°20'S, 71°41'E
A cluster of rocks at the N extremity of Gillock Island, in the Amery Ice Shelf. One of these rocks was occupied as an ANARE survey station in 1968. Named by ANCA for M.J. Corry, leader and glaciologist of the Amery Ice Shelf party in 1968, who took part in the survey.

Corsario, Rocas: see Cruiser Rocks 61°13'S, 55°28'W

Cortés, Mount 68°29'S, 66°06'W
A mainly ice-covered mountain (1,490 m) on the SW side of Gibbs Glacier in southern Graham Land. It is separated from Hadley Upland by a col 1,300 m high. Photographed by RARE, Nov. 1947 (trimetrogon air photography). Surveyed from the ground by FIDS, Dec. 1958. Named by UK-APC for Martín Cortés, Spanish author of Arte de Navegar (Sevilla, 1551), an important manual of navigation.

Cosgrove Glacier 67°29'S, 59°10'E
Small glacier entering the S part of Stefansson Bay just W of Mulebreen. Seen from an ANARE aircraft in 1956 and later mapped. Named by ANCA for M. Cosgrove, radio supervisor at Mawson Station, 1959.

Cosgrove Ice Shelf 73°32'S, 100°45'W

Cosmonaut Glacier 73°26'S, 164°30'E
A tributary glacier 15 mi long in the Southern Cross Mountains, flowing E along the S side of Arrowhead Range to enter Aviator
**Cosmonette Glacier**


**Cosmonette Glacier** 73°37'S, 164°51'E

A tributary glacier in the Southern Cross Mountains, flowing E along the N side of Daley Hills to Aviator Glacier, in Victoria Land. Named by the northern party of NZGSAE, 1962–63, in association with Cosmonaut and Aeronaut Glaciers and to commemorate the first woman astronaut.

**Coutreys Island**

Ever a peninsula and the site of the Almirante Brown Station, Ferguson, who named it Coutrey Island. The feature is, however, first mapped as an island in 1913–14 by Scottish geologist David Taylor, of the BrAE, 1910–13. Named by Taylor for Prof. Leslie Coulton, aviation electronics technician with USN Squadron VX-6 at McMurdo Station, 1967.

**Coutter, Cape**


**Coutter Cliffs** 72°28'S, 170°18'E

A line of spectacular bare rock cliffs rising 1.500 m above the Ross Sea and forming the seaward (east) face of Hallett Peninsula, in Victoria Land. A cape in this vicinity was named "Cape Cotter" in 1841 by Sir James Clark Ross, after Pownall R. Cotter, master on the Terror. No prominent cape exists along the east side of Hallett Peninsula, but the name Cotter has been retained for the cliffs in the same general area. Not: Cape Cotter.

**Cotton Glacier** 77°07'S, 161°40'E


**Cotton Plateau** 82°54'S, 159°40'E

A snow-covered plateau just E of the mouth of Marsh Glacier, in the Queen Elizabeth Range. Named by the northern party of the NZGSAE (1961–62) for Sir Charles Cotton, noted N.Z. geomorphologist and authority on glacial landforms.

**Coughtrey Island**

64°20'S, 56°55'W

Coughtrey Peninsula 64°54'S, 62°53'W

A tributary glacier in the Southern Cross Mountains, flowing E along the N side of Daley Hills to Aviator Glacier, in Victoria Land. Named by the northern party of NZGSAE, 1962–63, in association with Cosmonaut and Aeronaut Glaciers and to commemorate the first woman astronaut.

**Coughtrey Peninsula** 64°54'S, 62°53'W

NZGSAE (1961-62) for Sir Charles Cotton, noted N.Z. geomorphologist and authority on glacial landforms.

**Cotton Plateau** 82°54’S, 159°40’E

A snow-covered plateau just E of the mouth of Marsh Glacier, in the Queen Elizabeth Range. Named by the northern party of the NZGSAE (1961–62) for Sir Charles Cotton, noted N.Z. geomorphologist and authority on glacial landforms.

**Couttey Island**

64°54'S, 62°53'W

Coughtrey Peninsula 64°54'S, 62°53'W

Small hook-shaped peninsula at the N side of the entrance to Skontorp Cove, Paradise Harbor, on the W coast of Graham Land. First mapped as an island in 1913–14 by Scottish geologist David Ferguson, who named it Coughtrey Island. The feature is, however, a peninsula and the site of the Almirante Brown Station, established by Argentina in 1949–50. Not: Coughtrey Island, Peninsula Sanaviron.

**Coulting Island** 67°19'S, 59°39’E


**Coulman Island** 73°28'S, 169°45’E

An island 18 mi long and 8 mi wide, lying 9 mi SE of Cape Jones, Victoria Land, in the western Ross Sea. Discovered in 1841 by Sir James Clark Ross who named it for his father-in-law, Thomas Coulman.

**Couloir Cliffs** 77°01'S, 162°48’E

Granite cliffs, 3 mi long and from 30 to 60 m high, at the E side of Avalanche Bay in Granite Harbor, Victoria Land. Named by the Granite Harbor Geological Party, led by Taylor, of the BrAE (1910–13), because these cliffs have numerous chimneys and couloirs.

**Coulston Glacier** 72°25’S, 167°58’E


**Coulter, Mount** 83°17’S, 58°02’W


**Coulter Glacier** 69°20’S, 71°47’W


**Coulter Heights** 75°21’S, 138°15’W


**Countess Peninsula** 66°09’S, 101°14’E

Rocky peninsula, 1.5 mi long and 0.5 mi wide, which projects W from the coast between Booth Peninsula and the base of the Bunger Hills. Mapped from aerial photographs taken by USN OpDFrz, 1946–47, and named by the US-ACAN for Julian Counts, air crewman on the USN OpDFrz seaplane commanded by D.E. Bunger which obtained aerial and ground photographs of this ice-free area. Not: Countess Ridge, Poluostrov Skalisty.

**Countess Ridge**

66°09’S, 101°14’E

Counts, Mount 83°11’S, 160°26’E


**Counts Icefall** 85°13’S, 90°48’W


**Couperin Bay** 72°08’S, 74°22’W

A bay on the S coast of Beethoven Peninsula, Alexander Island, between Perce Point and Berlioiz Point. The bay was photographed from the air by the RARE, 1947–48, and was mapped from the
photographs by D. Searle of FIDS in 1960. Named by the
UK-APC in 1977 in association with the names of composers
grouped in this area, after François Couperin (1668–1733), French
composer.

**Coupvent Point** 63°16'S, 57°36'W
A point, with several off-lying rocks, projecting N from Trinity
Peninsula, 5 mi SW of Lafarge Rocks. The name "Roche Coupvent" (Coupvent Rock) was given by Capt. Jules Dumont
d'Urville to a feature in the vicinity. The present name revive the
d'Urville naming, given for August Coupvent-Desbois, officer on
the Zélée and later the Astrolabe.

**Courtauld, Mount** 70°21'S, 67°28'W
Rounded, mainly ice-covered mountain, 2,105 m, standing 9 mi E of
George VI Sound and the rocky ridge marking the N side of the
mouth of Naess Glacier, on the W coast of Palmer Land. First
surveyed in 1936 by the BGLE under Rymill. Named by the
UK-APC in 1954 for Augustine Courtauld, British Arctic explorer
who was of assistance during the organization of the BGLE,
1934–37.

**Courtier Islands** 67°52'S, 68°44'W
Group of about 24 small islands and rocks in Marguerite Bay, the
highest 30 m, lying close SW of Emperor Island in the Dion
Islands. The Dion Islands were first sighted and roughly mapped
in 1909 by the FrAE. The Courtier Islands were visited and
surveyed in 1949 by the FIDS and so named by the UK-APC
because of their association with Emperor Island.

**Courtney Peak** 79°14'S, 83°35'W
A peak, 1,060 m, in the N part of the Gross Hills, Heritage Range.
Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1961–66.
Named by US-ACAN for electronics technician Kenneth N.
Courtney, USN, who through Deep Freeze 1966 contributed to
efficient communications during six austral summer seasons.

**Court Nunatak** 73°22'S, 61°36'W
Nunatak 3 mi long which rises to 685 m, standing close E of the
mouth of Meinardus Glacier on the W side of New Bedford Inlet,
on the E coast of Palmer Land. Discovered and photographed from
the air in December 1940 by members of East Base of the USAS.
During 1947 it was photographed from the air by members of the
RARE, who in conjunction with the FIDS charted it from the
ground. Named by the FIDS for Arnold Court, American meteorologist
and member of the West Base unit of the USAS, 1939–41.

**Court Ridge** 77°20'S, 146°52'W
Low, ice-drowned ridge extending to Sulzberger Ice Shelf from
the NW extremity of the Haines Mountains, in the Ford Ranges
of Marie Byrd Land. Discovered by members of the ByrdAE on
the Northeast Flight of Dec. 15–16, 1934. Named for Arnold Court,
meteorologist at the West Base of the USAS (1939–41).

**Cousins Rock** 75°16'S, 133°31'W
An isolated rock located eastward of the upper part of Berry
Glacier and Patton Bluff, about 3.5 mi NE of Coleman Nunatak,
in Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S.
Cousins, ionospheric physicist at Siple Station, 1969–70.

**Couzens Bay** 80°35'S, 160°30'W
An ice-filled bay about 10 mi long, entered between Senia Point
and Cape Goldschmidt on the W side of the Ross Ice Shelf. Named
by the NZGS (1960–61) for Lt. Thomas Couzens, RNZAF,
who lost his life in a crevasse accident near Cape Selborne on
Nov. 19, 1959.

**Covadonga, Paso:** see Rodman Passage 65°52'S, 66°00'W
**Covadonga, Puerto:** see Covadonga Harbor 63°19'S, 57°55'W

**Covadonga Harbor** 63°19'S, 57°55'W
A small extension of the NE corner of Huon Bay immediately S of
Cape Legoupil, Trinity Peninsula. Named by the Chilean Antarcti
c Expedition after their ship Covadonga, which first used this

**Cove Rock** 61°54'S, 57°48'W
Low offshore rock 3 mi W of North Foreland, King George Island,
in the South Shetland Islands. Charted by DI in 1937 and called
descriptively Cone Rock; the spelling Cove Rock, probably
terminated in transcription, appeared in a Hydrographic Office
publication, 1942, and became established. Not: Cone Rock, Roca Bóveda.

**Cove Rock:** see Cave Island 62°27'S, 60°04'W

**Covert Glacier** 77°54'S, 163°04'E
A glacier flowing from the NE part of Royal Society Range
between Pearsall Ridge and Stoner Peak, joining the Blue Glacier
drainage in the vicinity of Granite Knolls, Victoria Land. Named
in 1992 by US-ACAN after Kathy L. Covert, cartographer,
USGS; leader of the two person (satellite surveying, seismology)
team at South Pole Station, winter party 1982; senior member of
geodetic control party at Minna Bluff, Mount Discovery, White
Island, and Beaufort Island, 1986–87 season.

**Covey Rocks** 67°33'S, 67°43'W
Small group of rocks in Laubeuf Fjord, lying midway between
Piñero Island and Cape Sáenz, off the W coast of Graham Land.
First roughly surveyed in 1936 by the BGLE under Rymill.
Resurveyed in 1948 by the FIDS who gave the name because of
the resemblance of these rocks to a covey of partridges sitting in a
field. Not: Rocas Gorriti.

**Cowan, Lake** 68°32'S, 78°25'E
A lake 0.5 mi S of Lake Vertelino in the E part of the Vestfold
Hills. The lake, which resembles a seal in plan, has been visited by
ANARE parties several seasons following 1957. Named by
ANCA for D. Cowan, weather observer at Davis Station in 1969,
a member of an ANARE party which passed the lake in March
1969.

**Cowart, Mount** 83°42'W, 56°09'W
A peak, 1,245 m, midway along Gale Ridge in the Neptune
Range, Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and
Cowart, USAF, flight engineer and member of the Electronic Test
Unit in the Pensacola Mountains, summer 1957–58.

**Cowell Island** 69°16'S, 76°43'E
A small island, partly contained in a glacier tongue from the coast
of Antarctica, lying 3 mi WSW of Hovde Island. First mapped
from air photographs by the Lars Christensen Expedition,
1936–37. First visited by an ANARE survey party led by M.J.
Corry in Feb. 1969. Named by ANCA for W.D. Cowell, cook at
Cowie Dome

Mawson Station in 1969 and a member of the ANARE Prince Charles Mountains survey party in 1969.

Cowie Dome 86°25'S, 152°00'W
A dome-shaped summit at the E side of Bartlett Glacier, located 2 mi directly W of Lee Peak in the Queen Maud Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–64. Named by NZ-APC for George Donald (Don) Cowie, leader of the NZGSAE which visited the region in 1969–70.

Cox, Cape 75°20'S, 63°08'W
Cape which forms the NE extremity of Dodson Peninsula at the W side of Ronne Ice Shelf. First sighted from the air by the RARE, 1947–48. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys and USN air photos, 1961–67. Named by US-ACAN for Larry E. Cox, radioman with the South Pole Station winter party in 1964.

Cox, Mount 71°50'S, 160°32'E

Cox Bluff 75°49'S, 115°07'W

Coxcomb Peak 76°38'S, 159°49'E
A dolerite elevation which overlooks the south end of Plumstead Valley in the Allan Hills, Victoria Land. Reconnoitered by the NZARP Allan Hills Expedition (1964) who gave the name because of the jaunty appearance of the feature profile.

Cox Cove: see Fur Seal Cove 60°44'S, 45°36'W

Cox Glacier 72°11'S, 101°15'W

Cox Nunatak 82°26'S, 50°34'W

Cox Peaks 86°03'S, 153°30'W
A series of peaks on a ridge, located 5 mi SE of Mount Crockett, extending eastward from Hays Mountains of the Queen Maud Mountains and terminating at Scott Glacier. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN for Allan V. Cox, USGS geologist at McMurdo Station, 1965–66.

Cox Point 74°56'S, 136°43'W
A rock point at the SW side of the terminus of Garfield Glacier where the latter discharges into Hull Bay, on the coast of Marie Byrd Land. The point was first observed and photographed from aircraft of the USAS, 1939–41, led by Admiral Richard Byrd. Named by US-ACAN for E.F. Cox, carpenter of Byrd AE, 1933–35.

Cox Reef 67°45'S, 69°05'W
A group of drying rocks lying NW of Box Reef off the S end of Adelaide Island. Named by the UK-APC in 1963 for Able Seaman Edward F. Cox, a member of the RN Hydrographic Survey Unit which first charted this feature in 1963.

Coy, Isla: see Midas Island 64°10'S, 61°07'W

Coy, Isla: see Clear Island 64°55'S, 63°44'W

Coyer Point 74°24'S, 113°13'W

Crab Cove: see Cangrejo Cove 65°04'S, 63°39'W

Crabbeater Point 68°46'S, 64°10'W
A point at the SE extremity of Mobiloil Inlet, 4 mi E of Victory Nunatak, on the E coast of Antarctic Peninsula. The point, the NW extremity of a prominent ridge, was photographed from aircraft of the USAS on Sept. 28, 1940, and by RARE (Trimetrogon air photos), Dec. 22, 1947. Surveyed in Dec. 1958 by FIDS who gave the descriptive name. The ridge of which this point is the extremity resembles a recumbent Crabeater Seal when seen from the air.

Crab Stack: see Fortín Rock 62°28'S, 60°44'W

Crabtree, Mount 77°00'S, 144°58'W
A mountain (820 m) 4 mi ESE of Mount Fonda in the north-central part of the Swanson Mountains, in the Ford Ranges of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by the USAS (1939–41) under R. Admiral R.E. Byrd. Named for Dr. E. Granville Crabtree, biologist, who was a consultant in the preparation stages of "Operation Highjump II" (which was cancelled) and for Operation Deep Freeze I (1955–56), for which Admiral Byrd was Officer in Charge, U.S. Antarctic Programs.

Crack Bluff 86°33'S, 158°38'W
A bluff 8 mi SE of Kutschin Peak on the W side of Nilsen Plateau, Queen Maud Mountains. The bluff rises to 2,810 m and has an extensive area of exposed rock. The name was proposed by Edmund Stump of the USARP Ohio State University field party which geologically mapped the bluff on Dec. 27, 1970. It is descriptive of the peculiar subhorizontal crack containing breccia fragments exposed on the steep SW face.

Cracktrack Glacier 71°40'S, 166°30'W
A glacier flowing W from central Homerun Range into upper Tucker Glacier in the Admiralty Mountains, Victoria Land. The glacier provided an access route to Field Névé for R.H. Findlay's NZARP geological party during the 1981–82 season. So named
because one of the motor toboggan tracks was torn badly here, requiring makeshift field repair.

Craddock, Mount 78°38'S, 85°12'W
A large, bold mountain (4,650 m) that marks the highest point on the southern end of Vinson Massif in the Sentinel Range, Ellsworth Mountains. Named by US-ACAN for J. Campbell Craddock, leader of a University of Minnesota expedition (1962-63) that made geological investigations and cartographic surveys in the Sentinel and Heritage Ranges of the Ellsworth Mountains. During 1960-61, Craddock led a Minnesota geological expedition in examining the Jones Mountains.

Craddock Nunatak: see Menzel, Cape 72°00'S, 95°43'W

Craft Glacier 72°11'S, 101°33'W

Craggy Island 62°28'S, 60°19'W
Narrow island marked by crags, lying close off the E side of Desolation Island and forming the NE side of Blythe Bay, in the South Shetland Islands. Charted in 1935 by DI personnel on the Discovery II who gave this descriptive name. Not: Islote Escarpado.

Craggy Point: see Escarpada Point 61°17'S, 54°14'W

Cragsman Peaks 60°38'S, 45°40'W
Peaks on the W side of Marshall Bay, extending from Cape Vik NW to Coldblow Col on the S coast of Coronation Island, in the South Orkney Islands. Surveyed by the FIDS in 1956-58 and so named by the UK-APC because the peaks provide a "climbers' paradise."

Craigie Point 54°00'S, 37°39'W
Point at the SE side of the entrance to Right Whale Bay, on the N coast of South Georgia. Craigie Point is an established name dating back to about 1912. Not: Graicie Point.

Craig Ridge 77°31'S, 86°04'W
A small rock ridge located close NE of Polarstar Peak in the Sentinel Range, Ellsworth Mountains. Named by the University of Minnesota Geological Ellsworth Mountains, 1965-64, for James A. Craig, helicopter crew chief with the 62nd Transportation Corps Detachment, who assisted the party. The geological party found a fossil leaf of the plant Glossopteris on the ridge.

Crain Ridge 74°45'S, 63°50'W

Crame Col 63°49'S, 57°53'W
A col at c. 175 m near the N tip of James Ross Island, trending NE-SW between the Bibby Point massif and Lachman Crags. Following geological work by BAS, 1981-83, named by the UK-APC after James A. Crane, BAS geologist from 1976, who worked in the area, 1981-82.

Crämer, Isla: see Lautaro Island 64°49'S, 63°06'W

Crandall Peak 71°27'S, 168°41'E

Crane Channel: see Crane Glacier 65°20'S, 62°15'W

Crane Glacier 65°20'S, 62°15'W
Narrow glacier which flows 30 mi in an ENE direction through a deep trough into Exasperation Inlet, on the E coast of Antarctic Peninsula. Sir Hubert Wilkins photographed this feature from the air in 1928 and gave it the name Crane Channel, after C.K. Crane of Los Angeles, reporting that it appeared to be a channel cutting in an E-W direction across the peninsula. The name was altered to Crane Inlet following explorations along the W coast of the peninsula in 1936 by the BGLE, which proved that no through channel from the E coast existed as indicated by Wilkins. Comparison of Wilkins' photograph of this feature with those taken in 1947 by the FIDS shows that Wilkins' "Crane Channel" is this glacier, although it lies about 75 mi NE of the position originally reported by Wilkins. Not: Crane Channel, Crane Inlet.

Crane Inlet: see Crane Glacier 65°20'S, 62°15'W

Cranfield Icefalls 79°56'S, 158°40'E
A series of about eight spectacular icefalls, in an east-west line, falling steeply from Bucknell Ridge into the narrowest portion of Darwin Glacier near its mouth. Named by the Darwin Glacier Party of the CTAE (1956-58) for W.J. Cranfield, a member of the party.

Cranfield Peak 83°38'S, 160°54'E
A peak, 2,850 m, standing 6 mi S of Mount Weeks in Queen Elizabeth Range. Tentatively named Sentinel Peak by the N.Z. Southern Survey Party of the CTAE (1956-58), who visited it in 1958. Renamed for Flying Officer W.J. Cranfield who, as one of the pilots operating with the CTAE, gave considerable assistance to the surveying party in this area.

Cranton Bay 74°10'S, 102°10'W
A bay about 20 mi long and wide, lying S of Canisteo Peninsula at the E end of Amundsen Sea. The S limit of the bay is formed by the Backer Islands and an ice shelf which separates this bay from Pine Island Bay. Mapped from air photos taken by USN OpHjp,
Crary Ice Rise


Crary Ice Rise 82°56'S, 172°30'W

An ice rise in the south-central part of the Ross Ice Shelf. The feature was investigated by the USARP Ross Ice Shelf Project in the 1970's. The name came into use among USARP workers and honors Albert P. Crary (1911–87), American geophysicist; Deputy Leader of the U.S. Scientific Program and Scientific Leader at Little America V during the IGY, 1957; leader of the U.S. seismic traverse of Ross Ice Shelf, 1957–58; leader, geophysical traverse W from Little America V, up Skelton Glacier to the Victoria Land plateau and W along the 78° parallel to c. 131°30'E, 1958–59; leader, geophysical traverse from McMurdo Station via Skelton Glacier to the South Pole, 1960–61; Chief Scientist, Office of Antarctic Programs, NSF, 1959–65; Deputy Director, Division of Environmental Sciences, NSF 1965–69 (Director, 1970–75); Director, Division of Earth Sciences, 1975–76; member of ACAN, 1961–76 (Chairman, 1974–76).

Crary Knoll 78°16'S, 161°37'E

A symmetrical ice-covered knoll rising to 1,520 m, 2 mi SSE of Holmes Block in the Skelton Glacier area, Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1994. The toponym provides a historical footnote that U.S. scientist Albert P. Crary (Crary Ice Rise, q.v.) led geophysical traverses past this feature to the Polar Plateau en route to the South Pole and other destinations.

Crary Mountains 76°48'S, 117°40'W

A group of ice-covered mountains, 35 mi long, rising to 3,655 m in Mount Frakes and including Mount Rees, Mount Steere and Boyd Ridge. The mountains are located 50 mi SW of Toney Mountain in Marie Byrd Land and were probably among those viewed by Admiral Byrd and other members of the USAS in plane flights from the ship Bear on Feb. 24 and 25, 1940. They were mapped in the course of the 1957–58 oversnow traverse from Byrd Station to the Sentinel Range led by C.R. Bentley, and named after Albert P. Crary (Crary Ice Rise, q.v.), who was then Deputy Chief Scientist for the US-IGY Antarctic Program.

Crary Trough: see Thiel Trough 81°30'S, 57°00'W

Crash Nunatak 75°47'S, 160°38'E


Crater Bay 56°40'S, 28°10'W

Small bay at the NE side of Leskov Island in the South Sandwich Islands. Mapped by the GerAE under Filchner, 1911–12, who so named it because of its apparent formation as a result of volcanic eruption. Not: Kraterbucht.

Crater Cirque 72°38'S, 169°22'E

A cirque on the S wall of Tucker Glacier, immediately W of its junction with Whitehall Glacier. In its floor is an attractive lake containing red and green algae, and in the surrounding rock walls there are nests of Wilson's petrels, skuas, and snow petrels, as well as running streams and growths of moss and lichens. Given this descriptive came by the NZGSAE, 1957–58.

Crater Hill 77°50'S, 166°43'E

Hill, 300 m, marked by a volcanic crater at its summit, about 1 mi N of Observation Hill in the S part of Hut Point Peninsula, on Ross Island. Discovered and named by the BrNAE under Scott, 1901–04.

Crater Lake 62°59'S, 60°40'W

A volcanic crater, now filled with water, lying NW of Mount Kirkwood on the S side of Deception Island, in the South Shetland Islands. The descriptive name was given by the UK-APC in 1959.

Craven, Mount 71°08'S, 165°15'E


Crawford, Mount 77°43'S, 86°28'W

Mountain with two summits, 2,360 and 2,255 m, standing 3.5 mi NW of Mount Dawson in the N part of the main ridge of the Sentinel Range. Discovered by Lincoln Ellsworth on his trans-Antarctic flight of Nov. 23, 1935. Named by the US-ACAN for William B. Crawford, Jr., of the Branch of Special Maps, U.S. Geological Survey, which prepared the 1962 map of this range.

Crawford Glacier 70°53'S, 163°13'E


Craw Ridge 78°00'S, 163°00'E

A prominent ridge that trends NE from Mount Lister along the S side of Lister Glacier, in the Royal Society Range, Victoria Land. Named by the NZ-APC after D. Craw, a member of a 1980–81 NZARP geological party that reached 3,700 m on Mount Lister by way of this ridge. Not: Henderson Ridge.

Creagh Glacier 78°01'S, 161°10'E

Glacier, 4 mi long, flowing NE from Creagh Icefall to the vicinity of Canoe Nunatak, Wilkniss Mountains, Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1994 after Father Gerry Creagh (d. 1994), a New Zealand citizen, who served as honorary U.S. Navy chaplain for over 25 summer seasons at the Chapel of the Snows, McMurdo Station. He was unofficially known as the "Chaplain of Antarctica."

Creagh Icefall 78°02'S, 161°08'E


Creak, Mount 76°36'S, 162°09'E

A sharp peak, 1,240 m, just N of Shoulder Mountain in the S end of the Kirkwood Range. Discovered by the BrNAE (1901–04) which named this peak for Capt. E.W. Creak, Director of Compasses at the Admiralty.
Crescent, Mount 77°53'S, 159°30'E
Massive, rocky mountain, 2,550 m, forming the central and highest summit of the Lashly Mountains, in Victoria Land. Named by the NZ-APC for Petty Officer Thomas Crescen, RN, companion of Lashly with Scott's BrNAE of 1901-04, and BrAE, 1910-13.

Cresney Nunataks 83°14'S, 51°43'W

Crescent Glacier 54°08'S, 37°01'W
Glacier 4 mi long, flowing NW from Wilckens Peaks to the head of Antarctic Bay on the N coast of South Georgia. Surveyed by the SGS in the period 1951-57 and named by the UK-APC for Tom Cresen, Second Officer of the Endurance during the British expedition under Shackleton, 1914-16. Cresent accompanied Shackleton in the James Caird from Elephant Island to King Haakon Bay, South Georgia, and made the overland crossing with him to Stromness; this glacier lies on the route.

Creehan Cliff 75°47'S, 115°26'W

Creight, Mount 70°25'S, 65°39'E

Crépin, Cape: see Crépin Point 62°06'S, 58°29'W

Crépin Point 62°06'S, 58°29'W
Point which marks the W side of the entrance to Mackellar Inlet in Admiralty Bay, on King George Island, in the South Shetland Islands. Charted and named "Cap Crépin" in 1909 by the FrAE under Charcot. Not: Cape Crépin.

Crescent Bay 71°37'S, 170°04'E
A cove in the NE side of Duke of York Island in Robertson Bay, northern Victoria Land. Charted and so named because of its shape by the BrAE, 1898-1900, under C.E. Borchgrevink. The feature is the site of an Adélie penguin rookery.

Crescent Glacier 77°40'S, 163°14'E
Small alpine glacier just E of Howard Glacier in the Kukri Hills, flowing N into Taylor Valley, in Victoria Land. The glacier was studied by U.S. geologist Troy L. Péwé in December 1957, and was so named by him because of its crescent shape when viewed from the floor of Taylor Valley.

Crescent Island 54°01'S, 37°19'W
Small, roughly crescent-shaped island lying close S of Mollyhawk Island in the Bay of Isles, South Georgia. Roughly charted in 1912-13 by Robert Cushman Murphy. Surveyed and named in 1929-30 by DI personnel.

Crescent Scarp 69°39'S, 66°20'W
A conspicuous, north-facing escarpment of rock and ice cliffs, rising to 1,400 m on the S side of Fleming Glacier in northern Palmer Land. Roughly surveyed from the ground by BGLE in 1936-37. Photographed from the air by USAS, 1940, and RARE, 1947. Resurveyed by FIDS, 1958, and named descriptively.

Crescent Stream 77°37'S, 163°11'E
A glacial meltwater stream, 2.6 mi long, flowing N from Crescent Glacier to the south-central shore of Lake Fryxell, in Taylor Valley, Victoria Land. Named in association with Crescent Glacier. The name was suggested by USGS hydrologist Diane Mc Knight and was approved by the US-ACAN and the NZGB in 1994. Not: Blong Gully.

Cressey Peak 85°29'S, 143°10'W

Cresswell, Mount 72°47'S, 64°20'E

Crest, The 63°25'S, 56°59'W
The summit, 125 m, of a moraine just E of Lake Boeckella and 0.5 mi S of Hut Cove, Hope Bay, on Trinity Peninsula. Mapped in 1945 and 1948 by the FIDS. The feature marks the summit of the initial steep slope up from the FIDS station at Hope Bay. The name originated locally in about 1945.

Creswell, Mount: see Cresswell, Mount 72°47'S, 64°20'E

Creswick Gap 70°23'S, 67°44'W
A gap between Cresswick Peaks and Campbell Ridges on the W side of Palmer Land. The gap extends from Chapman Glacier to Meiklejohn Glacier and provides a safe sledging route from George VI Sound via the Naess and Meiklejohn Glaciers to the Dryer Plateau of Palmer Land. Named by UK-APC in association with Cresswick Peaks at the S end of the gap.

Creswick Peaks 70°28'S, 67°43'W
An impressive mountain massif with several peaks, the highest 1,465 m, standing at the NE side of Moore Point between Naess and Meiklejohn Glaciers, and 3 mi inland from George VI Sound on the W coast of Palmer Land. First surveyed in 1936 by the BGLE under Rymill. Named by the UK-APC in 1954 after Frances E. Cresswick (now Mrs. James I. Moore—see Moore Point), Asst. to the Dir. of the Scott Polar Research Institute, Cambridge, 1931-38, who helped to organize the BGLE, 1934-37.

Crevassed Valley: see Crevasse Valley Glacier 76°46'S, 145°30'W

Crevasse Valley Glacier 76°46'S, 145°30'W
A broad glacier about 30 mi long, flowing WSW between Chester Mountains and Saunders Mountain to Sulzberger Ice Shelf in Marie Byrd Land. Discovered by a sledging party of the ByrdAE,
which visited this area in November-December 1934, and so named because of its extensively crevassed surface. Not: Crevasse Valley.

Crote, Cape 54°03'S, 37°08'W
Cape which forms the N side of the entrance to Cook Bay, on the N coast of South Georgia. Cape Crewe is an established name, dating back to about 1912.

Cromer Rock 54°03'S, 37°08'W
Rock, 3 m high, which lies 0.1 mi E of Cape Crewe, off the N coast of South Georgia. Named for nearby Cape Crewe.

Cronk Islands 66°19'S, 110°25'E
A group of islands lying NE of Hollin Island, in the Windmill Islands. First mapped from air photos taken by USN OpHjp, 1946-47. Named by the US-ACAN for Caspar Cronk, glaciologist with the party.

Cronions, Mount 67°19'S, 110°25'E
A snow-covered mountain (2,950 m) rising 1.5 mi SE of Mount Boyd in the Bush Mountains. Discovered and photographed by the USAS, 1939-40. Named by the USN for W.G. Cronin, assistant glaciologist with the party.

Cronenwett Island 67°00'S, 150°00'W

Cronus, Mount 67°18'S, 50°03'E
A majestic, conical, partially snow-covered peak, 900 m, rising 8 mi S of Amundsen Bay and 9 mi WSW of Reference Peak. Sighted by an ANARE party in October 1956 and named for Peter W. Crohn, geologist at Mawson Station in 1955 and 1956.

Croker Inlet: see Croker Passage 64°00'S, 61°42'W

Croker Passage 64°00'S, 61°42'W
Passage lying between Christiania Islands and Two Hummock Island to the E and Hoseason Island and Liège Island to the W, in the Palmer Archipelago. The northern entrance of this passage was very roughly charted and named “Croker Inlet” by Henry Foster in 1829 for John W. Croker (1780-1857), Sec. to the Admiralty at that time. The name has since been applied to the whole of this deep water passage, which provides an alternative entrance to the N end of Gerlache Strait. Not: Croker Inlet, Paso Comdte. Cordóvez, Paso Federico Puga Borne.

Croll Glacier 72°29'S, 167°18'E
A tributary glacier flowing SE along the N side of Handler Ridge into Trafalgar Glacier, in the Victory Mountains, Victoria Land. Named by the northern party of NZFMCAE, 1962-63, for W.G. Croll, a member of the survey party attached to this expedition.

Crow Mountains 67°00'S, 179°14'W

Crown Glacier 68°51'S, 64°04'W
A glacier 6 mi long and 3 mi wide flowing NW into Bowman Inlet between Calypso Cliffs and Crabeater Point on the E coast of Antarctic Peninsula. Photographed by RARE (Trimetrogon air photography) on Dec. 22, 1947, and roughly surveyed by FIDS in Dec. 1958. Named by UK-APC after Cronus, the god of agriculture in Greek mythology.

Crooked Fjord: see Krok Fjord 68°40'S, 78°00'E

Crooked Island: see Krok Island 67°02'S, 57°46'E

Crooked Lake: see Krok Lake 68°37'S, 78°24'E
Crooker, Mount 71°03’S, 67°15’W

Crookes Peak 66°14’S, 65°18’W

Croom Glacier 70°18’S, 62°25’W

Crosby Nunataks 66°46’S, 51°33’E

Cross, Cape: see Hinks, Cape 69°10’S, 63°10’W

Cross, Mount 84°37’S, 63°38’W
Mountain, 1,005 m, standing 2.5 mi NE of King Ridge in Anderson Hills in central Patuxent Range, Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1956–66. Named by US-ACAN at the suggestion of Capt. Finn Ronne, USNR, leader at Ellsworth Station, 1957. Dr. Allan S. Cross assisted in planning the medical supplies, in providing instruction in first aid, and in selecting trail rations for the RARE, 1947–48.

Crosscut, Mount: see Crosscut Peak 72°22’S, 166°19’E

Crosscut Peak 72°22’S, 166°19’E

Crosscut Point 57°04’S, 26°46’W
Series of jagged rocks forming the N end of Vindication Island in the South Sandwich Islands. Charted in 1930 by DI personnel on the Discovery II, and so named because numerous crosscutting dikes have withstood weathering and produced this irregular formation. Not: Punta Intersección, Punta Perfil.

Crosse Passage 67°47’S, 68°55’W
Small passage leading SE from Adelaide Anchorage between Henkes Islands and Skee Rocks, off the S end of Adelaide Island. Named by the UK-APC in 1963 for Lt. Cdr. Anthony G. Crosse, RN, First Lieutenant of HMS Protector used by the Hydrographic Survey Unit in charting this area in 1961–63.

Crow, Mount 77°11’S, 144°04’W

Crowder, Mount 72°03’S, 166°23’E
A prominent mountain, 2,485 m, located 6 mi NE of Mount Tararua in Monteith Hills, Victory Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN...
Crowell, Mount

74°20'S, 64°05'W


Crowell Buttresses  83°03'S, 162°30'E

A series of high snow and rock buttresses, 10 mi long, forming the N wall of Cornwall Glacier for a distance of 5 mi and then trending NE an equal distance along the W side of Lowery Glacier, in Queen Elizabeth Range. Named by US-ACAN after John T. Crowell (d. 1986), who served with the National Science Foundation as Antarctic Project Officer, 1960-63, and Special Projects Officer, 1963-69. He led a reconnaissance party to the Antarctic Peninsula in January 1963 to investigate the location for a U.S. station in the peninsula area.

Crown Head  60°37'S, 45°19'W

Headland forming the E side of Palmer Bay on the N coast of Coronation Island, in the South Orkney Islands. First seen in the course of the joint cruise by Capt. George Powell, British sealer, and Capt. Nathaniel Palmer, American sealer, in December 1821. Surveyed by the FIDS in 1956-58. The name derives from an association with Coronation Island and was given by the UK-APC in 1959.

Crown Hills  71°48'S, 163°57'E

A group of peaks and hills between Zenith Glacier and Gambone Peak, including All Black Peak, rising to 2,000 m and forming the SE part of Lanternman Range in the Bowers Mountains, q.v. Named by the NZ-APC in 1983, at the suggestion of geologist M.G. Laird, in association with nearby Coronet Peak.

Crown Mountain  86°18'S, 158°45'W

A mountain, 3,830 m, surmounting the W side of Nilsen Plateau, 4 mi ENE of Mount Kristensen, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys and USN air photos, 1960-63. Named by US-ACAN to describe the appearance of the summit, a somewhat circular rock band contrasting with the ice surface of Nilsen Plateau.

Crown Peak  63°34'S, 58°33'E

An ice-covered peak (1,185 m) topped by a conspicuous crown-shaped ice formation. It forms the highest summit and the S end of Marescot Ridge and lies 10 mi E of Cape Roquemaurel on the NW side of Trinity Peninsula. Named by the FIDS following their survey of the area in 1946.

Crozier, Cape  77°31'S, 169°24'E

Cape which forms the E extremity of Ross Island. Discovered in 1841 by a British expedition under Ross, and named for Cdr. Francis R.M. Crozier, captain of the Terror, one of the two ships of Ross' expedition.

Cruchley Ice Piedmont  60°41'S, 45°01'W

An ice piedmont between the east margins of Powell Island and its north-south range of hills, extending 2.5 mi northward from John Peaks, in the South Orkney Islands. A new name applied by UK-APC in 1987. Historically it derives from James Weddell's map of 1825 on which Powell Island is charted as two islands, the southern one being "Cruchley's Island."

Cruchleys Island: see Powell Island  60°41'S, 45°03'W

Cruiser Rocks  61°13'S, 55°28'W

A group of rocks 7 mi S of Cape Lindsey, Elephant Island, in the South Shetland Islands. The rocks were known to sealers as early as 1822, and appeared on charts of that period by the name Cruisers. Not: Cruisers, Cruiser Rocks, Rocos Corsario.

Cruisers: see Cruiser Rocks  61°13'S, 55°28'W

Cruiser Rocks: see Cruiser Rocks  61°13'S, 55°28'W

Cruills Island: see Cruils Islands  65°11'S, 64°32'W

Cruils Islands  65°11'S, 64°32'W

Group of small islands lying 1 mi W of Roca Islands in the S part of Wilhelm Archipelago. Discovered by the BelgAE, 1897-99, and named by Gerlache for Luis Cruls, Belgian astronomer and later Dir. of the Observatory at Rio de Janeiro. Not: Cruils Island.

Crume Glacier  71°33'S, 169°21'E


Crummer, Mount  75°03'S, 162°34'E

A massive, brown granite mountain, 895 m, immediately S of Backstairs Passage Glacier on the coast of Victoria Land. First charted and named by the BrAE, 1907-09, under Shackleton.

Crummey Nunatak  76°48'S, 143°36'W


Crutch, The  54°11'S, 36°32'W

A saddle-shaped col on a ridge, located 1.5 mi NW of Larsen Point at the W side of the entrance to Cumberland Bay, South Georgia. Charted and named by DI personnel in the period 1925-29. The name alludes to the shape of the feature. Not: Colina Muleta.

Crutcher Rock  74°21'W, 72°48'W

A nunatak rising to c. 1,375 m, 6 mi SSW of Staack Nunatak in the Yee Nunataks (q.v.), Ellsworth Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1987 after Mont C. Crutcher, USGS cartographer who worked in...
the field at Ross Ice Shelf, South Pole Station, Byrd Glacier, and Dome Charlie in 1974–75.

Crutch Peak: see Crutch Peaks  62°28'S, 59°56'W

Crutch Peaks  62°28'S, 59°56'W
Dark, rocky peaks, the highest 275 m, lying 1.5 mi E of Greaves Peak and 2.5 mi E of the NW tip of Greenwich Island, in the South Shetland Islands. Named Crutch Peak by DI personnel of the Discovery II in 1934–35. Air photos show that there are two pairs of high peaks and a number of lower peaks. Not: Crutch Peak, Pico Muleta.

Cruyt Spur  64°37'S, 60°42'W

Cruz, Bahia: see Bolsón Cove  65°09'S, 63°05'W

Cruzen Island  74°47'S, 140°42'W
Rocky, but mostly snow-covered island about 50 mi NNE of the mouth of Land Glacier off the coast of Marie Byrd Land. Discovered in 1940 on aerial flights from West Base of the USAS, and named for Cdr. Richard H. Cruzen, USN, commanding officer of the USS Bear and second in command of the expedition.

Cryptogam Ridge  60°43'S, 45°40'W

Crystal Hill  63°39'S, 57°44'W
Ice-free hill, 150 m, forming the summit of a headland between Bald Head and Camp Hill on the S side of Trinity Peninsula. So named by the FIDS because crystals were collected at the foot of the hill in 1945 and 1946. Not: Cerro Cristal.

Crystal Sound  66°23'S, 66°30'W
A sound between the southern part of the Biscoe Islands and the coast of Graham Land; northern limit Cape Ensenada to Cape Leblond, southern limit Holdfast Point, Roux Island, Liard Island and Sillard Islands. So named by UK-APC in 1960 because many features in the sound are named for men who have undertaken research on the structure of ice crystals.

Csejtey, Mount  82°30'S, 155°50'E

Cuadrada, Bahia: see Square Bay  67°51'S, 67°00'W

Cuadrada, Isla: see Square End Island  62°10'S, 58°59'W

Cuadrado Negro, Morro: see Elephant Point  62°41'S, 60°52'W

Cuatro Romano, Punta: see Roman Four Promontory  68°13'S, 66°56'W

Cube, The: see Kubus Mountain  71°59'S, 7°21'E

Cumbrian West Bay  63°37'S, 56°22'W
A small rock lying in the S entrance to Antarctic Sound, 3 mi SE of Cape Scyrmegeur, Andersson Island, off Trinity Peninsula. The name is a translation of “Roca Cubo,” a descriptive name appearing on an Argentine chart of 1960. Not: Roca Cubo.

Cubo, Roca: see Cube Rock  63°37'S, 56°22'W

Cuencas, Punta: see Shrove Point  57°04'S, 26°39'W

Cueva, Punta: see Cave Point  54°15'S, 36°24'W

Cuff Cape  76°59'S, 162°21'E
A dark rock point emerging from the icy coast of Victoria Land, immediately S of Mackay Glacier. Mapped by the BrAE (1910–13) and so named because the dark rock resembles a hand extending from a snowy cuff.

Cugnot Ice Piedmont  63°38'S, 58°10'W
An ice piedmont in Trinity Peninsula, about 15 mi long and between 3 and 6 mi wide, extending from Russell East Glacier to Eyrie Bay and bounded on the landward side by Louis Philippe Plateau. Mapped from surveys by FIDS (1960–61). Named by UK-APC for Nicolas J. Cugnot (1725–1804), French military engineer who designed and built the first full-sized vehicle propelled by its own engine (steam), in 1769.

Cuis, Roca: see Tooth Rock  62°52'S, 61°24'W

Cumberland Bay  54°14'S, 36°28'W
Bay, 4 mi wide at its entrance between Larsen and Barff Points, which separates into two extensive arms that recede inland 9 mi along the N coast of South Georgia. Discovered and named in 1775 by a British expedition under Cook.

Cumberland East Bay  54°17'S, 36°26'W
Bay forming the eastern arm of Cumberland Bay, South Georgia. It is entered between Sappho Point and Barff Point, where it is nearly 3 mi wide, and extends 8 mi in a SE direction. This feature was surveyed by the SwedAE, 1901–04, who named it South Bay. It was remapped during 1926–29 by DI personnel and renamed East Cumberland Bay, which is more descriptive of its geographic position. The shortened form East Bay was simultaneously used. Following the SGS, 1951–52, the UK-APC proposed that the name be altered to Cumberland East Bay and that all other names be rejected. This change brings together information about the whole of Cumberland Bay in one place in indexes, and will avoid confusion with East Bay in Prince Olav Harbor, South Georgia. Not: Bahía Guardia Nacional, East Bay, East Cumberland Bay, Saco Este, South Bay.

Cumberland West Bay  54°14'S, 36°35'W
Bay forming the western arm of Cumberland Bay, South Georgia. It is entered southward of Larsen Point, where it is 2.5 mi wide, and extends 7 mi in a SW direction. This feature was surveyed by the SwedAE, 1901–04, who named it West Bay. It was remapped during 1926–29 by DI personnel and renamed West Cumberland Bay. The shortened form West Bay was simultaneously used. Following the SGS, 1951–52, the UK-APC proposed that the name be altered to Cumberland West Bay and that all other names be rejected. This change brings together information about the whole of Cumberland Bay in one place in indexes. Not: Bahía Grande, Saco Oeste, West Bay, West Cumberland Bay.
Cumbers Reef 67°35'S, 69°40'W
A group of rocks aligned in an arc forming the N and W parts of the Amiot Islands, off the SW part of Adelaide Island. Named by the UK-APC for Roger N. Cumbers, 3rd officer of RRS John Biscoe 1961–62, the ship which assisted the RN Hydrographic Survey Unit in the charting of this area in 1963.

Cumbie Glacier 77°13'S, 154°12'W
A short, steep glacier just E of Scott Nunatak, flowing N into Swinburne Ice Shelf along the SW side of Sulzberger Bay. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–66. Named by US-ACAN for William A. Cumbie, Jr., AT2, USN. An aviation electronics technician, Cumbie was radioman on the ski-equipped R4D aircraft carrying R. Admiral George Dufek, USN, that was first to land at the geographic South Pole, Oct. 31, 1956.

Cumming, Mount 76°40'S, 125°48'W

Cummings, Mount 73°14'S, 61°37'W

Cummings Cove 60°44'S, 45°41'W
Cove between Jebsen Point and Porteous Point on the W side of Signy Island in the South Orkney Islands. Roughly surveyed by DI personnel in 1933, and resurveyed in 1947 by the FIDS. Named by the UK-APC for E.T. Cummings of the FIDS, radio operator at Cape Geddes in 1946 and at Deception Island in 1947.

Cumpton Glacier 66°59'S, 65°02'W
Small glacier on the E coast of Graham Land, draining between Breitfuss and Quartermain Glaciers into the head of Mill Inlet. Named by UK-APC for J.S. Cumpston, Australian historian of the Antarctic.

Cumpston Massif 73°33'S, 66°53'W
A prominent, flat-topped rock massif, 2,070 m, trending N-S for 9 mi at the junction of Lambert and Mellor Glaciers in the Prince Charles Mountains, Mac, Robertson Land. Discovered in Nov. 1956 during an ANARE flight. Named by ANCA for J.S. Cumpston of the Australian Dept. of External Affairs, who, with E.P. Bayliss, was responsible for the 1939 map of Antarctica by the Property and Survey Branch, Dept. of Interior, Canberra.

Cumulo, Isla: see Turnabout Island 66°06'S, 65°45'W

Cumulusfjellet: see Cumulus Mountain 71°51'S, 5°23'E

Cumulus Hills 85°20'W, 175°00'W
Several groups of largely barren hills, divided by the Logie Glacier. They are bounded by Shackleton Glacier on the west, McGeorge Glacier on the north and Zaneveld Glacier on the south. The exposed rock in this area was observed on a number of occasions to give rise to the formation of cumulus clouds, considered to be very rare at this elevation. Named by the Southern Party of NZGSAE (1961–62) because of these clouds.

Cumulus Mountain 71°51'S, 5°23'E
A mountain, 2,335 m, immediately N of Høgsgenga Crags in the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Mapped from surveys and air photos by the NorAE (1956–60) and named Cumulusfjellet (Cumulus Mountain). Not: Cumulusfjellet, Gora Gaydara.

Cuneiform Cliffs 73°06'S, 167°38'W
Steep, irregular cliffs at the S end of Malta Plateau, along the N side of the lower Mariner Glacier in Victoria Land. The name applied by NZ-APC in 1966 is descriptive of wedgellite spurs that project from the face of the cliffs.

Cunningham, Mount 54°12'W, 37°18'W
Mountain, 1,220 m, rising immediately NE of the head of Queen Maud Bay on the S side of South Georgia. Surveyed by the SGS in the period 1951–57 and named for John C. Cunningham, a member of the SGS in 1955–56.

Cunningham Glacier 84°16'S, 173°45'E
A tributary glacier in the Queen Maud Mountains, flowing NE to enter Canyon Glacier 5 mi N of Gray Peak. Named by US-ACAN for Willard E. Cunningham, Jr., cook at McMurdo Station, winter 1960; at South Pole Station, winter 1963.

Cunningham Peak 79°16'S, 86°12'W

Cupola, Mount 69°21'W, 70°27'W
Dome-shaped mountain, 2,500 m, marking the SE limit of Rouen Mountains in the N part of Alexander Island. First photographed from the air by the BGLE in 1937. Surveyed in 1948 by the FIDS. The descriptive name was given by the UK-APC in 1960.

Curanilahue, Isla: see Andresen Island 66°53'S, 66°40'W

Curie Island 66°39'S, 140°03'E
Small rocky island near the E end of Galan Ridge in the Dana Mountains, Palmer Land. Named by UK-APC for J.S. Cumpston, Australian historian of the Antarctic.

Curie Point 64°50'S, 63°29'W
Point which forms the NE extremity of Doumer Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Discovered by the FrAE, 1903–05, and named by Charcot for Pierre Curie, famous French chemist. Not: Pointe P. Curie.

Curl, Mount 70°48'W, 63°07'W
The snow-covered summit of a ridge located 4 mi ENE of Mount Gatlin, just NE of the Welsh Mountains in Palmer Land. Mapped

Curphey Peaks 71°18'S, 163°23'E
Two snow-covered peaks of approximately similar height (western peak, 1,760 m), the two peaks bounding the east side of Helix Pass in the Bowers Mountains, q.v. Named by the NZ-APC in 1983 after Ian Curphey, field leader of M.G. Laird's NZARP geological party to the area, 1974-75.

Curran Bluff 68°13'S, 65°02'W
A bluff, 2 mi long, forming a part of the S coast of Joerg Peninsula, Bowman Coast, S of Reichle Mesa. The bluff rises to 910 m at the W end and is the most prominent feature on the N side of Solberg Inlet. It was photographed from the air by Lincoln Ellsworth, Nov. 21, 1935, and was mapped from these photographs by W.L.G. Joerg. Named by US-ACAN for Martin P. Curran, a member of the Pine Island Bay reconnaissance survey in USCGC Burton Island, 1974-75, and Project Manager, RV Hero-Palmer Station Research System, 1976.

Currie, Mount 67°42'S, 49°12'E

Currituck Island 66°05'S, 100°40'E
Island 7 mi long marked by numerous small coves, lying on the NW side of Edisto Channel in the Highjump Archipelago. Mapped from air photos taken by USN OpHjp in February, 1947. Named by the US-ACAN in 1956 after the USS Currituck, seaplane tender and flagship of the western task group of USN OpHjp, Task Force 68, 1946-47. At that time, the northern portion was thought to be a separate feature and was named "Mohaupt Island," but subsequent Soviet Expeditions (1956-57) found that only one large island exists.

Curry, Mount 56°18'S, 27°34'W
Prominent volcanic cone, 550 m, forming the summit of Zavodovski Island, South Sandwich Islands. The name is used in Argentine hydrographic publications as early as 1958. It honors an Argentine sailor who lost his life in naval combat at Colonia, Uruguay, 1826. Not: Mount Asphyxia.

Curtis Island 65°56'S, 65°38'W
Island over 1 mi long, lying 2 mi NE of Jagged Island, off the W coast of Graham Land. First accurately shown on an Argentine government chart of 1957. Named by the UK-APC in 1959 for Robin Curtis, FIDS geologist at Prospect Point in 1957, who was attached to the British Naval Hydrographic Survey Unit in the area, 1957-58.

Curtis Peaks 84°56'S, 169°36'W

Curtiss Bay 64°02'S, 60°47'W
A bay about 4 mi wide, indenting the W coast of Graham Land between Cape Sterneck and Cape Andreas. The name Bahía Íntítil (useless bay) appearing on a 1957 Argentine chart is considered misleading; the bay has been used as an anchorage. The bay was renamed by UK-APC in 1960 for Glenn Curtiss (1878-1930), American aeronautical engineer who pioneered seaplanes from 1911 onward. Not: Bahía Guesalaga, Bahía Íntítil.

Curville, Isla: see Rongé Island 64°43'S, 62°41'W
Curzon Archipelago: see Curzon Islands 66°46'S, 141°35'E

Curzon Islands 66°46'S, 141°35'E
Small group of rocky islands lying close off Cape Découverte, Adélie Coast. Probably sighted in January 1840 by a French expedition under Capt. Jules Dumont d'Urville though not identified as islands on d'Urville's maps. The islands were roughly charted in 1912 by Capt. J.K. Davis of the AAE ship Aurora, and were named by Mawson for Lord Curzon, President of the Royal Geographical Society, 1911-14. The islands were mapped in detail by the FrAE, 1950-52. Not: Curzon Archipelago.

Cushing Peak 64°06'S, 62°25'W
Peak in the N part of Brabant Island, standing 1.5 mi SE of Guyou Bay at the head of Lister Glacier, in the Palmer Archipelago. Shown on an Argentine government chart in 1953, but not named. Photographed by Hunting Aerosurveys Ltd. in 1956-57, and mapped from these photos in 1959. Named by the UK-APC for Harvey Cushing (1869-1939), American pioneer of neurosurgery.

Cut, The 54°16'S, 36°18'W
Shallow, rock-strewn channel between Babe Island and the W side of the entrance to Cobblers Cove, along the N coast of South Georgia. Charted and named in 1929 by DI personnel.

Cutfcliffe Peak 70°32'S, 65°17'E
A peak just S of Mount Mervyn in the Porthos Range, Prince Charles Mountains. Plotted from ANARE air photos of 1965. Named by ANCA for M.A. Cutfcliffe, electrical fitter at Mawson Station in 1966, who assisted with the ANARE survey program.

Cuthbertson Snowfield 60°42'S, 44°30'W
A snowfield rising to 340 m and covering the high ground of eastern Laurie Island (eastward of Watson Peninsula), in the South Orkney Islands. Named by the UK-APC in 1987 after William Cuthbertson, artist on the ScotNAE, led by W.S. Bruce, which wintered on Laurie Island in 1903. Not: Eastern Ice Sheet.

Cutler Stack 62°36'S, 60°59'W
Sea stack lying NE of Lair Point, off the N coast of Livingston Island, in the South Shetland Islands. Named by the UK-APC in 1958 for American sealer Benjamin S. Cutler, part owner of the brig Frederick, which visited the area, 1820-21, and Master of the schooner Free Gift, which visited the area, 1821-22.

Cuverville Island 64°41'S, 62°38'W
Cuvier Island

Cuverville Island: see Rongé Island 64°43'S, 62°41'W

**Cuvier Island** 66°39'S, 140°01'E
Rocky island 0.1 mi long, lying 0.2 mi N of the W part of Pétrel Island in the Géologie Archipelago. Charted in 1951 by the FrAE and named by them for Georges Cuvier (1769-1832), French naturalist.

**Cuyou Bucht:** see Guyou Bay 64°05'S, 62°35'W

**Cyclops Peak** 68°00'S, 55°40'E
A triangular peak marked by a round patch of light colored rock, standing at the NE end of Dismal Mountains in Enderby Land. Mapped by ANARE from surveys and air photos, 1956-58, and so named because the light colored patch of rock brings to mind the mythical one-eyed giant Cyclops.

**Cyril, Mount** 84°02'S, 172°35'E
An ice-covered mountain, 1,190 m, standing 2 mi S of Celebration Pass in the Commonwealth Range. Discovered and named by the BrAE (1907-09) under Shackleton. Named for Cyril Longhurst, Secretary of the BrNAE (1901-04), who was best man at Shackleton’s wedding.

**Cytadela:** see Platt Cliffs 62°11'S, 58°35'W

**Czajkowski Needle:** see Pawson Peak 62°11'S, 58°28'W

**Czamanske Ridge** 82°35'S, 52°42'W
A ridge between Jaeger Table and Welcome Pass in the Dufek Massif, Pensacola Mountains, q.v. Named by US-ACAN after Gerald K. Czamanske, USGS geologist, a member of the USGS Pensacola Mountains party, 1976-77.

**Czegka, Mount** 86°21'S, 148°41'W
A mountain, 2,270 m, on the E side of Scott Glacier, just N of the terminus of Van Reeth Glacier, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Discovered in December 1934 by the ByrdAE geological party under Quin Blackburn, and named by Byrd after Victor H. Czegka (1880-1973), CWO, USMC, who served as a member with the ByrdAE, 1928-30, and also as member and supply manager with the ByrdAE, 1933-35.
D'Abnour Bay 64°16'S, 63°14'W

Daedalus Point: see Zapofo Point 64°36'S, 61°58'W

Dagger Peak 63°55'S, 57°29'W
Rock peak rising steeply from sea level to about 90 m at the W end of Comb Ridge, located near the extremity of The Naze on James Ross Island, close S of Trinity Peninsula. This area was first explored in 1902 by the SwAE under Nordenskjold. The peak was charted and given this descriptive name by the FIDS in 1945.

Daggoo Peak 65°45'S, 62°20'W
Rocky peak, 905 m, at the N side of the mouth of Flask Glacier, 5 mi WSW of Tashtego Point on the E side of Graham Land. Surveyed and photographed by the FIDS in 1947. Named by the UK-APC in 1956 after Flak's harpooner on the Pequod in Herman Melville's Moby-Dick or The White Whale.

Daguerré Glacier 65°07'S, 63°25'W

Dahl Reef 66°15'S, 110°29'E
A narrow rock reef which uncovers at low water, lying 1.4 mi NW of Stonehocker Point, Clark Peninsula. First charted in 1962, during a hydrographic survey of Newcomb Bay and approaches by d'A.T. Gale of ANARE. Named for Egil Dahl, third mate on the Thala Dan, the ship used by ANARE in 1962.

Daiichi Rock: see Tensoku Rock 68°48'S, 40°11'E

Dailey Archipelago: see Dailey Islands 77°53'S, 165°06'E

Dailey Islands 77°53'S, 165°06'E
Group of small volcanic islands lying off the coast of Victoria Land, 5 mi NE of Cape Chocolate, in the N part of the ice shelf bordering McMurdo Sound. Discovered by the BrNAE (1901-04) under Scott, and named for Fred E. Dailey, expedition carpenter. Not: Dailey Archipelago.

Daimler, Mount 63°45'S, 58°29'W
The highest point of a rock massif between Russell East Glacier and Victory Glacier, 3 mi S of Mount Canicula, Trinity Peninsula. Mapped from surveys by FIDS (1960-61). Named by UK-APC for 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 land transport, 1883-85.

Dais 77°33'S, 161°16'E
An elongated mesa between Labyrinth and Lake Vanda in the western part of Wright Valley, in Victoria Land. Descriptively named by the VUWAE, 1958-59.

Daisy Point 54°03'S, 37°11'W
Point extending seaward from the high rocky shore on the E side of the Bay of Isles, South Georgia. It lies 0.5 mi W of Cape Wilson, near the entrance to Beckmann Fjord. The name Low Point was given for this feature, probably by DI personnel who charted this area in 1929. Following its survey in 1951-52, the SGS reported that this part of the coast is high and rugged, and the point, though relatively low by comparison, does not merit the description "low." The new name, recommended by the UK-APC in 1954, is after the sealing brig Daisy of New Bedford, MA, which under Capt. Benjamin D. Cleveland visited the Bay of Isles in 1912-13. Not: Low Point.

Dakers Island 64°46'S, 64°23'W

Dakota Pass 83°50'S, 160°35'E
A low pass in the Queen Elizabeth Range, to the E of Peletier Plateau. Named by NZGSAE (1961-62) because the pass was used by a Dakota R4D (new designation Skytrain C-47) plane on a reconnaissance flight into the area.

Dale Glacier 78°17'S, 162°02'E

Dales Island 67°11'S, 59°44'E
Small island lying 1 mi N of Warnock Islands, to the N of the William Scoresby Archipelago. Discovered and named by DI personnel on the William Scoresby in February 1936.

Daley Hills 73°42'S, 164°45'E

Dalgliesh Bay 67°42'S, 67°45'W
Bay, 1 mi wide and indenting 3 mi, lying between Lainez Point and Bongrain Point on the W side of Pourquoi Pas Island, off the W coast of Graham Land. First roughly surveyed in 1936 by the BGLE under Rymill. Resurveyed in 1948 by the FIDS and named for David G. Dalgleish, FIDS medical officer at Stonington Island in 1948-49, who accompanied the 1948 sledge survey party to this area.

Dálk Glacier 69°26'S, 76°27'E
A glacier, 8 mi long, draining into the SE part of Prydz Bay between Larsenmann Hills and Steinees. Mapped by Norwegian cartographes from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936-37). Named by John H. Roscoe in his 1952 study of features in the area as identified in air photos taken by
USN Operation Highjump (1946-47). Named after Dalk Island lying at the terminus of the glacier.

Dalk Island 69°23'S, 76°30'E
A small coastal island lying at the terminus of Dalk Glacier, in the SE part of Prydz Bay. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from aerial photographs taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936-37) and named Dalkøy. Not: Dalkøy.

Dalkøy: see Dalk Island 69°23'S, 76°30'E

Dallman, Roca: see Dallmann Nunatak 65°01'S, 60°18'W

Dallmann Bay: see Dallmann Bay 64°20'S, 62°55'W

Dallmann, Mount 71°45'S, 10°18'E
A bold mountain (2,485 m) 11 mi E of the northern portion of the Conrad Mountains, in the Orvin Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Discovered by the GerAE under Ritscher, 1938-39, and named for Eduard Dallmann, German whaling captain who explored along the W coast of Antarctic Peninsula in 1873-74. He was the first person to navigate under the German flag in Antarctic waters.

Dallmann Nunatak 65°01'S, 60°18'W

Dallman Nunatak: see Dallmann Nunatak 65°01'S, 60°18'W

Dallmeyer Peak 64°53'S, 62°45'W
Peak, 1,105 m, standing 2 mi SW of Steinheil Point on the S side of Andvord Bay, on the W coast of Graham Land. The peak appears on an Argentine government chart of 1952. Named by the UK-APC in 1960 for John H. Dallmeyer (1830-83), English (formerly German) optician who independently developed the "rectilinear" photographic lens.

Dalmeny, Mount 71°07'S, 166°55'E
A peak (1,610 m) 6 mi ESE of Drabek Peak and 3 mi W of Redmond Bluff in the Anare Mountains of Victoria Land. Discovered in 1841 by Capt. James Ross, RN, who named it for the Right Honorable Lord Dalmeny, then a junior lord of the Admiralty.

Dalmor Bank 62°10'S, 58°32'W
A submarine bank with a least depth of c. 80 m, lying off the E end of Dufayel Island in Eczura Inlet, King George Island. Named by the Polish Antarctic Expedition after the expedition ship Dalmor, which first used the bank in 1977 as the best anchorage in the inlet.

Dalrymple, Mount 77°56'S, 86°03'E
Mountain, 3,600 m, between Mount Alf and Mount Goldthwait in the N part of the Sentinel Range. Mapped by the Marie Byrd Land Traverse party, 1957-58. Named by the US-ACAN for Paul C. Dalrymple, meteorologist, member of the wintering party at Little America V in 1957 and the South Pole Station in 1958.

Dalsnatten Crag 72°31'S, 0°30'E
A rock crag on the E side of Skarsdalen Valley in the Sverdrup Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Photographed from the air by the GerAE (1938-39). Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949-52) and air photos by the Norwegian expedition (1958-59) and named Dalsnatten (the valley crag).

Dalsnuten Peak 72°26'S, 3°11'W
A peak rising above the ice in the NE part of Raudberg Valley just N of Jokulsarv Ridge, in the Borg Massif of Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949-52) and named Dalsnuten (the valley peak).

Dalten Nunatak 72°23'S, 3°42'W
An isolated nunatak about 1.5 mi ESE of Diltten Nunatak and 7 mi NW of Borg Mountain in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949-52) and named Dalten.

Dalton, Cape 66°53'S, 56°44'E
Point marking the SE end of a snow-covered island, located 1 mi N of Abrupt Point on the western side of Edward VII Bay. First mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936-37) and, though not specifically named on the map, the point appears to have been included as part of two larger features called "Skutenes" and "Skutenesmelen." "Skutenes" (barge point) was subsequently mapped by ANARE as two snow-covered islands, making this descriptive name and "Skutenesmelen," a derivative, inappropriate. ANARE named the point Cape Dalton for R.F.M. Dalton, officer in charge of ANARE work at Macquarie Island, 1953. Not: Mys Dylot.

Dalton, Mount 69°29'S, 157°54'E
A peak (1.175 m) on the E side of Matusevich Glacier, 6 mi SE of Thompson Peak, in the NW part of Wilson Hills. Sketched and photographed by Phillip Law on Feb. 20, 1959, during the ANARE (Magga Dan) expedition. Named by ANCA for R.F.M. Dalton, Technical Officer (aircraft) of the Antarctic Division and second-in-charge of this expedition.

Dalton Glacier 77°33'S, 152°25'W

Dalton Iceberg Tongue 66°15'S, 121°30'E
A large iceberg tongue that extends seaward from the eastern part of Moscow University Ice Shelf. The feature was partly delineated from air photos taken by USN Operation Highjump (1946-47). It was mapped on the basis of observation by Phillip Law from ANARE aircraft in 1958. Visited in Feb. 1960 by the ANARE (Magga Dan) led by Phillip Law. Named by ANCA for R.F.M. Dalton, second-in-command of the latter expedition.

Dalý, Cape 67°31'S, 63°47'E
Ice-covered promontory on the coast, 3 mi W of Safety Island and close SE of the Robinson Group. Discovered in February 1931 by...
the BANZARE under Mawson, who named it for Senator Daly of the Australian Commonwealth Senate.

Dalziel Ridge 70°15'S, 63°55'W
The primary, western ridge of the Columbia Mountains in Palmer Land. There is considerable exposure of bare rock along the W slopes of the feature. Mapped by the USGS in 1974. Named by US-ACAN for Ian W.D. Dalziel, British geologist now at Columbia University, in several recent seasons (late 1960's to 1976) the principal USARP investigator of the structure and petrology of the Scotia Ridge area.

Damm, Mount 82°36'S, 162°37'E
Snow-covered mountain, 1,130 m, between Heidemann and Nottarp Glaciers in the Queen Elizabeth Range. Mapped by the USGS from tellurometer surveys and Navy air photos, 1960-62. Named by US-ACAN for Robert Damm, USARP biologist at McMurdo Station, 1963-64.

Damocles Point 69°39'S, 69°21'W
Point on the E coast of Alexander Island, 3 mi ESE of the S summit of Mount Tyrrell. A small rock exposure near sea level is surmounted by a 60 m ice cliff. First photographed from the air in 1937 by the BGLE under Rymill. Surveyed in 1948 by the FIDS, and so named by them because the ice cliff overhanging the spot where geological specimens were collected seemed like the sword of Damocles.

Damoy Point 64°49'S, 63°32'W
Point 0.5 mi WNW of Flag Point, the N entrance point to the harbor of Point Lockroy, on the W side of Wiencke Island in the Palmer Archipelago. Discovered and named by the PrAE, 1903-05, under Charcot.

Damschroder Rock 85°38'S, 69°14'W

Dana Glacier, Mount: see Coman, Mount 73°49'S, 64°18'W

Dana Glacier 70°55'S, 62°23'W
Glacier about 30 mi long on the E side of Palmer Land. It drains the slopes at the SE side of the Welch Mountains and flows E then NE to discharge into the head of Lehrke Inlet just N of Parmelee Massif. Mapped by USGS in 1974. Named by US-ACAN for Cdr. John B. Dana, USN, Commanding Officer of USN Squadron VXE-6 in Antarctica during Operation Deep Freeze, 1973; he was squadron Executive Officer, 1972, and Operations Officer, 1971.

Dana Mountains 73°12'S, 62°25'W

Danco Coast 64°42'S, 62°00'W
That portion of the W coast of the Antarctic Peninsula between Cape Sterneck and Cape Renard. This coast was explored in Jan. and Feb. of 1898 by the BelgAE under Gerlache, who named it for Lt. Émile Danco who died on the expedition.

Danco Island 64°44'S, 62°37'W
Island 1 mi long lying in the S part of Errera Channel, off the W coast of Graham Land. Charted by the BelgAE under Gerlache, 1897-99. Surveyed by the FIDS from the Norsel in 1955, and named by the UK-APC for Émile Danco (1869-98), Belgian geophysicist and member of the BelgAE, who died on board the Belgica in the Antarctic. Not: Isla Dedo.

Dane, Mount 76°51'S, 146°40'W
A mountain 3 mi WNW of Eilefson Peak in the N part of Radford Island, lying in Sulzberger Ice Shelf off the coast of Marie Byrd Land. The mountain was probably first seen on aerial flights by the ByrdAE (1928-30). Named by Byrd for William H. Danforth of the Purina Mills, St. Louis, contributor to the expedition.

D'Angelo Bluff 87°18'S, 154°00'W
A prominent north-facing rock bluff, 6 mi long, trending westward from Mount McIntyre. The bluff stands at the W side of Scott Glacier, near the head, 13 mi S of Mount Early. Discovered by the ByrdAE geological party led by Quin Blackburn, Industrial Mawson’s party in December 1934 by the ByrdAE geological party under Quin Blackburn, and named by Byrd for William H. Danforth of the Purina Mills, St. Louis, contributor to the expedition.

Danger, Cape 62°27'S, 60°23'W
Cape which forms the NW extremity of Desolation Island, in the South Shetland Islands. Charted in 1935 by DI personnel on the Discovery II. So named because a group of sunken rocks extends about 0.4 mi N from the cape. Not: Cabo Peligroso.

Danger Islands 63°25'S, 54°40'W
Group of islands lying 13 mi ESE of Joinville Island. Discovered Dec. 28, 1842 by a British expedition under Ross, who so named them because, appearing among heavy fragments of ice, they were almost completely concealed until the ship was nearly upon them. Not: Islotes Peligro, Isletes Peligrosos.

Danger Slopes 77°49'S, 166°40'E
An ice slope just S of Knob Point on the W side of Hut Point Peninsula, Ross Island. The initial slope is very steep and it terminates W in a sheer drop to Erebus Bay. So named by BrNAE (1901-04) because Seaman Vince of BrNAE lost his life here in a blizzard when he slipped and fell into the sea.

Daniel, Mount 84°54'S, 170°17'W
A prominent peak (2,440 m) standing 1 mi N of Mount Hall, in the Lillie Range of the Queen Maud Mountains. Discovered and photographed by the ByrdAE (1928-30), and named by Byrd for Robert W. Daniel of Lower Brandon, VA, a contributor to the expedition.
Geographic Names of the Antarctic

Daniel Island 66°14'S, 110°36'E
Small, rocky island which lies S of Honkala Island and marks the S end of Swain Islands. First roughly mapped as part of the Swain Islands from air photos taken by USN OpHjp, 1946-47, and included in a 1957 survey by Wilkes Station personnel under C.R. Eklund. Named by Eklund for Commissaryman 2d Class David Daniel, USN, cook and Navy support force member of the 1957 wintering party at Wilkes Station during the IGY.

Danniell, Cape 72°43'S, 169°55'E
Cape at the NE extremity of Daniell Peninsula which marks the S side of the entrance to Tucker Inlet, in Victoria Land. Discovered, Jan. 15, 1841, by Sir James Clark Ross who named it for Professor Daniell, chemist of King's College, Cambridge University, and Foreign Secretary of the Royal Society.

Daniell Peninsula 72°50'S, 169°35'E
The large peninsula between Cape Daniell and Cape Jones on the coast of Victoria Land. It is an elongated basalt dome similar to Adare and Hallett Peninsulas and rises to 2,000 meters. It is partly separated from the Victory Mountains by Whitehall Glacier, which is afloat in its lower reaches, but is joined to these mountains by the higher land in the vicinity of Mount Prior. Named by the NZGSAE, 1957-58, after Cape Daniell, and by analogy with Adare and Hallett Peninsulas.

Daniel Rex, Mount: see Rex, Mount 74°54'S, 75°57'W

Daniels Hill 70°34'S, 64°36'W

Daniels Range 71°15'S, 160°00'E
A principal mountain range of the Usarp Mountains, about 50 mi long and 10 mi wide, bounded to the N by Harlin Glacier and to the S by Gressitt Glacier. The range was mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960-63. Named by US-ACAN after Ambassador Paul C. Daniels (1903-86), a leading American figure in the formulation of the Antarctic Treaty in 1959.

Dannebrog, Iles: see Wilhelm Archipelago 65°08'S, 64°20'W

Dannebrog Islands 65°03'S, 64°08'W
Group of islands and rocks lying between the Wauwermans Islands and Vedel Islands in the Wilhelm Archipelago. The Wilhelm Archipelago was first sighted and named by a German expedition under Dallmann, 1873-74. It was resighted and named Dannebrog Islands by the BelgAE, 1897-99, under Gerlache, in appreciation of support given to Gerlache by Denmark. Dallmann's original naming has been retained for the archipelago, and the name Dannebrog was restricted to the smaller group here described. Not: Iles Dannebrog.

Dannebrog Platform 79°59'S, 155°27'E
A mesa-like rock eminence 4 mi NE of Haven Mountain, forming the divide between Bibra Valley and Dubris Valley in Britannia Range. Named in association with Britannia by a University of Waikato (N.Z.) geological party, 1978-79, led by M.J. Selby. Danum is a historical name used in Roman Britain for present-day Doncaster.

Darbel Bay 66°30'S, 65°55'W
Bay 25 mi wide, indenting the W coast of Graham Land between Capes Bellue and Rey. Discovered and roughly charted by the FrAE under Charcot, 1908-10, who gave it the name "Baie Marin Darbel." The bay was further charted in 1931 by DI personnel on the Discovery II, and by the BGLE, 1934-37, under Rymill. Not: Marin Darbel Bay, Marin-Darbel Fiord.

Darbel Islands 66°23'S, 65°58'W
Group of islands and rocks extending SW from Cape Bellue for 5 mi across the entrance to Darbel Bay, off the W coast of Graham Land. Charted in 1930 by DI personnel on the Discovery II and named Marin Darbel Islands after the bay in which they were found. Both names have since been shortened by the UK-APC. Not: Islas Quirihue, Marin Darbel Islands.

Darboux Island 65°25'S, 64°15'W
Island 1 mi long rising to 270 m, lying 3 mi W of Cape Pérez off the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered by the FrAE, 1903-05, and named by Charcot for Jean Gaston Darboux, noted French mathematician.

Darbyshire, Mount 78°28'S, 158°05'W

Darkowski Glacier 77°52'S, 162°25'E

Darley Hills 81°06'S, 160°10'E
A range of high, ice-covered coastal hills overlooking Ross Ice Shelf, trending N-S for about 20 mi between Capes Douglas and Parr. Named by US-ACAN for James M. Darley, chief cartographer of the National Geographic Society, 1940-63, under whose direction many important maps of Antarctica were published.

Darling, Mount 77°15'S, 143°20'W
Highest peak of the Allegheny Mountains, standing 1 mi W of Mount Swartley in the Ford Ranges, Marie Byrd Land. Discovered on aerial flights from the West Base of USAS in 1940, and named for Prof. Chester A. Darling of Allegheny College, Meadville, Pennsylvania.

Darling Ridge 84°46'S, 115°54'W
A snow-covered, flat-topped ridge (2,350 m) with precipitous rock sides. The ridge is 2.5 mi long and forms a notable landmark at the NW corner of Buckeye Table in the Ohio Range, Horlick Mountains. Surveyed by the USARP Horlick Mountains Traverse party in Dec. 1958. Named by US-ACAN for Fredric L. Darling, glaciological assistant with the party.

Darlington, Cape 72°00'S, 60°43'W
Ice-covered headland which rises to 305 m, forming the S side of the entrance to Hilton Inlet, on the E coast of Palmer Land. Discovered in 1940 by the USAS, but at that time it was thought to be an island. Its true nature was determined in an aerial flight by the RARE under Ronne, in November 1947. Named by the USAS
for Harry Darlington III, member of the East Base sledding party that explored this coast as far S as Hilton Inlet. Darlington was also a member of the RARE. Not: Darlington Island.

Darlington Island: see Darlington, Cape  72°00'S, 60°43'W

Darnell Nunatak  80°27'S, 155°54'E
A prominent nunatak, 1,405 m, standing 4 mi NW of Mount Rummage in the SW part of Britannia Range. Named by US-ACAN for Chief Aviation Machinist's Mate Shepard L. Darnell, a member of U.S. Navy Squadron VX-6. During the period December 27, 1962-January 4, 1963, Chief Darnell and six mechanics replaced in the field the engine of a helicopter downed on Emmanuel Glacier.

Darnley, Cape  54°27'S, 36°49'W
Cape at the SE side of Jacobsen Bight on the south-central coast of South Georgia. The name dates back to about 1920 and was given for E.R. Darnley of the Colonial Office, Chairman of the Discovery Committee, 1922-33.

Darnley, Cape  67°43'S, 69°30'E
Ice-covered cape forming the N extremity of Bjerks Peninsula at the W side of MacKenzie Bay. On Dec. 26, 1929 Sir Douglas Mawson, from the masthead of the Discovery while in 66°57'S, 71°57'E, saw land miraged up on the SW horizon. On Feb. 10, 1931 he returned in the Discovery and was able to approach close enough to see the headland, naming it for E.R. Darnley, Chairman of the Discovery Committee of the Colonial Office, London, 1923 to 1933. Not: Bjerks Head, Bjerks Headland.

Darnley, Mount  59°03'S, 26°30'W
Mountain, 1,100 m, in the south-central portion of Bristol Island in the South Sandwich Islands. Charted in 1930 by DI personnel on the Discovery II, who named it for E.R. Darnley.

Darryl Zanuck Mountain: see Zanuck, Mount  85°58'S, 151°10'W

Dart, Cape  73°07'S, 126°09'W
A cape at the foot of Mount Siple on the N coast of Siple Island, just southward of Lauff Island. Discovered in December 1940 by members of the USAS in a flight from West Base. Named for Justin W. Dart who, as an executive of the Walgreen Drug Co., supported the expedition.

Dart, Mount  70°12'S, 65°07'E

Dart Island  62°14'S, 59°01'W
The largest of several small islands lying in the W entrance to Fildes Strait in the South Shetland Islands. This island and the two islands to the E and S of it were first surveyed and named collectively "70 Islets" by DI personnel on the Discovery II in 1934-35, because at least two of them were reported to be 70 ft high. The name was rejected by the UK-APC in 1961 and a new name substituted for the largest island in the group. Dart Island is named for the British sealing vessel Dart from London, which visited the South Shetland Islands in about 1823.

Dart Moraine  70°54'S, 68°00'E
An area of brown moraine, extending for 7 mi S of Radok Lake and Pagodroma Gorge and W of Flagstone Bench, at the E end of the Aramis Range, Prince Charles Mountains. Photographed by ANARE in 1956. This moraine was crossed many times in Jan.-Feb. 1969 by J. Dart, radio officer with the ANARE party camped at Radok Lake on his way to the aircraft landing strip used to supply the camp.

Dartmouth Point  54°18'S, 36°27'W
Point which marks the N end of the rugged promontory separating Moraine Fjord and the E head of Cumberland East Bay, South Georgia. Charted by the SwedAE, 1901-04. Named after HMS Dartmouth, a vessel used in surveying Cumberland Bay in 1920. Not: Punta Sierra.

Daruma Rock  68°32'S, 41°11'E

Darwin, Mount  85°02'S, 163°08'E
A prominent but low-lying, ice free mountain at the head of Beardmore Glacier, about 5 mi WSW of Mount Bowers. Discovered by the BrAE (1907-09) and named after Maj. Leonard Darwin, President of the Royal Geographical Society, 1908-11.

Darwin Glacier  79°53'S, 159°00'E
A large glacier flowing from the polar plateau eastward between the Darwin and Cook Mountains to the Ross Ice Shelf. The lower part of the glacier was mapped by the BrNAE (1901-04), and the whole area traversed by N.Z. parties of the CTAE (1956-58). Named in association with the Darwin Mountains.

Darwin Island  63°26'S, 54°46'W
Largest of the Danger Islands lying 11 mi ESE of the E tip of Joinville Island, off the NE end of Antarctic Peninsula. Discovered in 1842 by a British expedition under Ross, and named by him for Charles Darwin, noted naturalist.

Darwin Mountains  79°51'S, 156°15'E
A group of mountains between the Darwin and Hatherton Glaciers. Discovered by the BrNAE (1901-04) and named for Maj. Leonard Darwin, at that time Honorary Secretary of the Royal Geographical Society.

Darwin Névé  79°30'S, 155°00'E

Dasinger, Mount  83°13'S, 55°03'W
A mountain, 1,360 m, standing 6 mi NE of Neith Nunatak in northern Neptune Range, Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1956-66. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. (j.g.) James R. Dasinger, USN, of the Ellsworth Station winter party, 1958.

Daspit Glacier  68°10'S, 65°45'W
Glacier 6 mi long, flowing ENE along the S side of Mount Shelby to the head of Trail Inlet, on the E coast of Graham Land. Discovered by members of East Base of the USAS, 1939-41. It was photographed from the air in 1947 by the RARE under Ronne,
and charted in 1948 by the FIDS. Named by Ronne for Capt. Lawrence R. Daspit, USN, who assisted in obtaining Navy support for the Ronne expedition.

**Dater, Mount** 67°08'S, 64°49'W

A prominent flat-topped coastal mountain which is marked by distinctive rock spurs and steep cliffs, rising to 1,200 m S of Mill Inlet on Foyon Coast, Graham Land. The feature was roughly surveyed by FIDS, 1947, and was photographed from the air by RARE, 1947, and the U.S. Navy, 1963. Following surveys by BAS, 1963–64, and in association with the names of Antarctic historians grouped in this area, it was named by UK-APC after Henry M. Dater (1909–74), U.S. Navy Historian; member of U.S. Advisory Committee on Antarctic Names, 1962–72 (Chairman, 1973–74); co-author (with E. Schulthess and G.J. Dufek) of *Antarctica*, Zurich, 1959.

**Dater Glacier** 78°17'S, 84°35'W

A steep valley glacier, 24 mi long and from 1 to 3 mi wide, flowing NE in a sinuous course from the E slopes of Vinson Massif to Rutford Ice Stream which borders the E flank of the Sentinel Range, Ellsworth Mountains. At the lower end the Dater Glacier coalesces with the terminus of the Ellen Glacier, the two emerging from the Sentinel Range as one stream just N of Flowers Hills. Discovered by USN Squadron VX-6 on photographic flights of Dec. 14–15, 1959, and mapped from these photographs by USGS. Named by US-ACAN after Henry M. Dater, (Mount Dater, q.v.), historian on the staff of the U.S. Antarctic Projects Officer and the U.S. Naval Support Force Antarctica.

**Datum Peak** 77°58'S, 163°48'E

A peak (1,575 m) near the SW extremity of Hobbs Ridge, rising above the S side of Gauss Glacier, 1.6 mi W of Williams Peak, in Victoria Land. The name is one of a group in the area associated with surveying applied in 1993 by NZGB. Named from datum (a practical representation of a reference system), a geodesy and surveying term defined by fixed coordinates.

**Daughtery Peaks** 73°29'S, 164°20'E


**Davey Nunataks** 72°58'S, 74°52'E

A group of seven nunataks lying 3 mi SW of Mount Harding in the Grove Mountains. Mapped by ANARE from air photos, 1956–60. Named by ANCA for S.L. Davey, topographic draftsman with the Division of National Mapping, Australian Dept. of National Development, who has contributed substantially to the production of Antarctic maps.

**Davey Peak** 75°53'S, 115°45'W


**Davey Point** 61°58'S, 58°34'W

Conspicuous rocky point 3 mi SW of Round Point on the N coast of King George Island, in the South Shetland Islands. This feature was charted and named Round Island by DI personnel on the *Discovery II* in 1935, but air photos now show that it is not an island but a rocky point. Since there is already a Round Point on King George Island, a new name was substituted by the UK-APC in 1960. Davey Point is named for Graham J. Davey, FIDS assistant surveyor at Admiralty Bay in 1957 and 1958, who triangulated King George Island and extended this triangulation to Nelson, Robert and Greenwich Islands. Not: Punta Agnese, Round Island.

**David, Mount:** see Kirkwood, Mount 63°00'S, 60°39'W

**David Cauldron** 75°20'S, 160°50'E


**David Glacier** 75°19'S, 162°00'E

A glacier over 60 mi long, flowing E from the polar plateau through the Prince Albert Mountains to the coast of Victoria Land. It enters Ross Sea between Cape Philippi and Cape Reynolds to form the floating Drygalski Ice Tongue. Discovered by Ernest Shackleton's “Northern Party,” November 1908, under the leadership of Prof. T.W. Edgeworth David, of Sydney University, for whom the feature was named.

**David Island** 66°25'S, 98°46'E

Ice-covered island, 10 mi long and 6 mi wide, marked by rock exposures along its N and E sides, lying off Davis Peninsula in the Shackleton Ice Shelf. Discovered in November 1912 by the Western Base Party of the AAE under Mawson, and named by him for Prof. Sir T.W. Edgeworth David, of Sydney University, member of the AAE Advisory Committee.

**David Lee Glacier:** see Rivard Glacier 78°04'S, 163°55'E

**David Range** 67°54'S, 62°30'E

Range 5 mi W of Masson Range, which it parallels, in the Framnes Mountains. It extends 16 mi in a NNE-SSW direction, with peaks rising to 1,500 meters. Discovered on Feb. 14–15, 1931 by the BANZARE under Mawson, who named it for Prof. Sir T.W. Edgeworth David.

**Davidson, Cape** 60°46'S, 44°46'W

Cape which marks the southernmost part of Mackenzie Peninsula and the W side of the entrance to Wilton Bay, in the W part of...
Laurie Island in the South Orkney Islands. Charted in 1903 by the ScotNAE under Bruce, who named it for J. Davidson, first mate of the expedition ship Scotia. Not: Cabo Diaz.

Davidson, Mount 76°43'S, 161°58'E
Mountain, 1,560 m, standing at the head of Albrecht Penck Glacier in Victoria Land. Discovered by the BrNAE (1901–04) which named it for a member of the ship's company of the Morning, relief ship to the expedition.

Davidson Glacier 82°49'S, 166°07'E

Davidson Island 66°26'S, 66°37'W

David Valley 77°37'S, 162°08'E
A small partially ice-free valley lying above the Conrow Glacier and E of Horowitz Ridge in the Asgard Range, Victoria Land. Named by Roy E. Cameron, leader of a USARP biological party to the valley in 1967–68, for Charles N. David, a member of that party.

Davies, Cape 71°46'S, 100°23'W

Davies, Cape: see Davis Ice Piedmont 70°38'S, 166°16'E

Davies Bay 69°18'S, 158°34'E

Davies Dome 63°53'S, 58°03'W
A small ice dome with rock walls at the margins, rising to 400 m southeast of Stoneley Point on James Ross Island. Named by the UK-APC in 1987 after Gwion ("Taff") Davies, general assistant on Operation Tabarin at Port Lockroy, 1943–44, and Hope Bay, 1944–45.

Davies Escarpment 85°32'S, 89°48'W
An east-facing ice escarpment over 10 mi long, located southward of Bermel Escarpment in the southern part of the Thiel Mountains. The feature appears to be devoid of rock outcroppings. The name was proposed by Peter Bermel and Arthur Ford, co-leaders of the USGS Thiel Mountains party of 1960–61. Named after William E. Davies, USGS geologist aboard the icebreaker Akka in the Antarctic reconnaissance cruise of 1954–55 in search of station sites for use during the International Geophysical Year.

Davies Gilbert Strait: see Gilbert Strait 63°38'S, 60°16'W
Davies Heights 62°11'S, 58°56'W
An elevated area, roughly elliptical in form and 1 mi long, rising to 150 m in north-central Fildes Peninsula, King George Island. The feature has steep sides and an undulating top which rise 60 m above the surrounding plain. Named by the UK-APC for Robert E.S. Davies, BAS geologist who worked in this area, 1975–76.

Davies Top 69°24'S, 64°56'W

Davies, Cape 66°24'S, 56°50'E
A rounded ice-covered cape along the N coast of Edward VIII Plateau, 9 mi E of Magnet Bay. Discovered on Jan. 12, 1930, by the BANZARE under Mawson, who named it for Capt. John King Davis, Director of Navigation under the Commonwealth Government and ship's captain and second in command of the BANZARE.

Davies, Cape: see Davis Ice Piedmont 70°38'S, 166°16'E

Davies, Mount 78°06'S, 86°15'W
Mountain over 3,800 m located 1 mi N of Mount Bentley in the Sentinel Range, Ellsworth Mountains. Discovered by the Marie Byrd Land Traverse party, 1957–58, and named for Leo E. Davis, geomagnetician and seismologist at Byrd Station in 1957.

Davies, Point 60°46'S, 44°39'W
Point 1.2 mi WNW of Point Rae on the N side of Scotia Bay, Laurie Island, in the South Orkney Islands. Charted in 1903 by the ScotNAE under Bruce, who named it for W.G. Davis, Director of the Argentine Meteorological Office.

Davies Anchorage 68°34'S, 77°55'E
An anchorage about 1 mi in extent with general depths of 10 to 13 fathoms, lying off Breidnes Peninsula, Vestfold Hills. It is bounded on the west by Krat Rocks and Hobby Rocks, and on the east by the rocks and shool water extending 0.5 mi offshore from Davis Station. The anchorage has been used by ANARE ships to Davis Station, for which it is named, since 1957.

Davies Bay 66°08'S, 134°05'E
A bay about 12 mi wide at the entrance between Cape Cesney and Lewis Island. Discovered from the Aurora by the AAE (1910–14) under Douglas Mawson. Named by Mawson for Capt. John King Davis, master of the Aurora and second-in-command of the expedition.

Davies Bay: see Salmon Bay 77°56'S, 164°33'E

Davies Bay: see Davies Bay 69°18'S, 158°34'E

Davies Coast 64°00'S, 60°00'W
Davis Glacier: 75°45'S, 162°10'E
A heavily crevassed glacier, 15 mi long, draining the NW slopes of Mount George Murray and flowing to the coast of Victoria Land opposite the S end of Lamplugh Island. The glacier contributes to ice that flows N along the W side of Lamplugh Island and to the Cheetham Ice Tongue. First charted by the BRae, 1907-09, under Shackleton, who named it for John King Davis, first officer and later captain of the expedition ship Nimrod.

Davis Glacier: see Salmon Glacier 77°58'S, 164°05'E
Davis Glacier: see Arthur Glacier 77°03'S, 145°15'W

Davis Hills 86°52'S, 150°00'W

Davis Ice Piedmont 70°38'S, 166°16'E
An ice piedmont about 10 mi long and 4 mi wide, located along the N side of Missen Ridge on the N coast of Victoria Land. The name “Cape Davis,” after John E. Davis, Second Master of the Terror, was given to a cape in the immediate area by Capt. James C. Ross in 1841. Since no significant cape exists here, the US-ACAN and NZ-APC have reapplied the name Davis to this ice piedmont. Not: Cape Davies, Cape Davis.

Davis Ice Rise 74°56'S, 110°18'W

Davis Island 64°06'S, 62°04'W
An island about 2 mi long, situated in a position which blocks much of the channel between Brabant Island and Liège Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. The island was photographed and roughly charted by the BelgAE, 1897-99. The naming, by J.B. Charcot, leader of the French Antarctic Expedition, 1903-05, honors Walter G. Davis, director of the Argentine government meteorological office at the time of the French exploration.

Davis Islands 66°40'S, 108°25'E
A small group of rocky islands lying in the west part of the entrance to Vincennes Bay. First mapped (1955) by G.D. Blodgett from aerial photographs taken by USN Operation Highjump (1947). Named by US-ACAN for Malcolm Davis, bird curator of the zoo, Washington, DC, who served as biologist aboard the ship North Star during the U.S. Antarctic Service (1939-41) and as ornithologist during USN Operation Windmill (1947-48).

Davis Knoll 82°10'S, 155°01'E

Davis Nunatak 85°37'S, 166°36'E
A small cluster of rock nunataks 3 mi NW of Mount Ward, the feature being a southern outlier of the main body of the Dominion Range. Named by US-ACAN for Ronald N. Davis, USARP geomagnetist-seismologist at South Pole Station, winter 1963.

Davis Peninsula 66°35'S, 98°47'E
Elongated ice-covered peninsula, 3 mi wide, between Reid Glacier and Northcliffe Glacier. Discovered in November 1912 by the AAE under Mawson, who named it for Capt. John King Davis.

Davis Promontory 84°41'S, 96°30'W
A low promontory, completely snow covered, near the NE end of Havola Escarpment. This promontory which faces southward was occupied by the USARP Horlick Mountains Traverse party, 1960-61. Named by US-ACAN for Walter L. Davis, Chief Construction Mechanic, USN, who wintered over at Ellsworth Station, 1957, and Byrd Station, 1960. Davis was a member of the 11 man tractor party, led by Maj. Antero Havola, that journeyed from Byrd Station to South Pole Station, 1960-61. On Dec. 25, 1960, the party passed a few miles northward of this promontory.

Davis Ridge 71°24'N, 63°00'W

Davis Saddle 76°23'S, 147°09'W

Davis Sea 66°00'S, 92°00'E
An area of the sea along the coast of Antarctica between West Ice Shelf and the Shackleton Ice Shelf. Discovered by AAE (1911-14) from the Aurora. Named by Sir Douglas Mawson for Capt. J.K. Davis, master of the Aurora and second in command of the expedition.

Davis Valley 82°28'S, 51°09'W

Davisville Glacier 85°17'S, 128°30'W
A glacier about 30 mi long which drains the north slopes of the Wisconsin Range, between Lentz and Moran Buttreses, and trends northwestward to merge with the lower portion of the Horlick Ice Stream. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1960-64. Named by US-ACAN for Davisville, Rhode Island, location of the Construction Battalion Center responsible for cargo matters for USN Operation Deep Freeze on the east coast.
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10 March 1996

Geoffrey Hattersley-Smith

As a member of the UKAPC, I have received from Ann Roberts a copy of your Committee's response to the SCAR Toponymic Guidelines.

This is a first class document, and I agree with every word of it - allowing for the slightly different political stances of the UK and of your great country. Siévers needs to be stopped in his tracks - and soon - for, at this state of play, more ridiculous proposals than his I never heard. His unworkable and time-wasting proposals can lead only to confusion. It is not linguistic chauvinism but plain common sense to abide by the English-language set of names that our two Committees have established through friendly liaison over the years. English is the world's lingua franca as recognized, for example, in international air traffic control - other countries like it or not. These are my personal views, so please do not quote me. I thought that I must write to congratulate you on the robust stance of your Committee.

I greatly enjoyed my association with successive Chairmen (?Chairpersons) of your Committee - Bert Crary, Walt Seelig and Alison Wilson. Bert was a special friend of mine - one of the greats in polar science and one of the finest men I have known. I could see no flaw in him.

I don't know if you have actually met Ann Roberts, but she is a splendid Welsh lady doing a marvellous job as Secretary APC. Long may the happy liaison between our two Committees continue!

Kind regards,

Geoffrey Hattersley-Smith

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Bob Hill  
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Bob McAskill - 2  
GPO

Joel Morrison  
Census

Alice Roshlin - NCS

Larry Clark (honoree)  
-

Mrs. Thomas O. Jones  
wife of (honoree, deceased)  
through Fred

Ms. Teresa Woods  
daughter of dead honoree

-

1
Dawson, Mount 77°46’S, 86°21’W

Dawson and Lambton, Mount: see Dawson-Lambton, Mount 78°54’S, 160°37’E

Dawson Head 70°43’S, 61°57’W

Dawson-Lambton, Mount 78°54’S, 160°37’E
A mountain, 2,295 m, standing 3 mi SW of the summit of Mount Speyer in the Worcester Range. Discovered by the BrNAE (1901–04) and named after the Misses Dawson-Lambton, contributors to the expedition. Not: Mount Dawson and Lambton.

Dawson-Lambton Glacier 76°08’S, 26°45’W

Dawson-Lambton Ice Stream: see Dawson-Lambton Glacier 76°08’S, 26°45’W

Dawson Nunatak 70°13’S, 65°02’E

Dawson Peak 83°50’S, 162°33’E
A prominent ice-free peak, 2,070 m, 5 mi SW of Mount Picciotto in the Queen Elizabeth Range. Named by US-ACAN after John A. Dawson, USARP aurora scientist at South Pole Station, 1958.

Day, Cape 76°18’S, 162°46’E
A cape on the coast of Victoria Land 11 mi E of Mount Gauss. First charted by the BrAE (1907–09) which named this cape after Bernard C. Day, electrician and motor expert with the expedition.

Day Island 67°15’S, 67°42’W
Island, 7 mi long and 3 mi wide, lying immediately S of The Gullet and 2 mi N of Wyatt Island in the N part of Laubeuf Fjord, off the W coast of Graham Land. First surveyed in 1936 by the BGLE under Rymill, who used the provisional name Middle Island for this feature. The island was resurveyed in 1948 by the FIDS and renamed by them for V. Admiral Sir Archibald Day, Hydrographer to the Navy. Not: Isla Tinguiririca, Middle Island.

Daykovaya Peak 71°28’S, 12°11’E

Dayman, Cape 70°46’S, 167°24’E
A cape on the N side of Tapsell Foreland that forms the S side of the entrance to Yule Bay, in Victoria Land. Discovered by Capt. James Clark Ross, 1841, who named it after Joseph Dayman, mate on the ship Erebus.

Dayné, Mount: see Dayné Peak 64°54’S, 63°36’W

Dayné Peak 64°54’S, 63°36’W
Distinctive pyramidal peak, 730 m, immediately NE of Cape Errera, the SW tip of Wiencke Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Discovered by the BelgAE, 1897–99, under Gerlache. Named by the FrAE, 1903–05, under Charcot, for Pierre Dayné, mountain guide and member of the expedition. Not: Mount Dayné.

Dayton, Mount 85°44’S, 158°41’W

Deacock Glacier 53°11’S, 73°31’E

Deacon, Cape 73°14’S, 59°50’W
Ice-covered cape forming the SE tip of Kemp Peninsula, on the E coast of Palmer Land. Probably first seen by members of the USAS who photographed a portion of Kemp Peninsula while exploring this coast from the air in December 1940. During 1947 the cape was photographed from the air by members of the RARE, who in conjunction with the FIDS charted it from the ground. Named by UK-APC after George E.R. Deacon (1906–84), English oceanographer and member of the Discovery Investigations staff, 1927–39; Director of the National Institute of Oceanography, 1949–71. Not: Punta Albornoz.

Deacon Hill 60°34’S, 45°48’W
Conspicuous ice-covered peak, 330 m, on the divide between Bridger Bay and Norway Bight in the W part of Coronation Island, in the South Orkney Islands. First seen in 1821 by Capt. Nathaniel Palmer and Capt. George Powell on the occasion of their joint cruise, and roughly charted on Powell’s map published in 1822. Recharted in 1933 by DI personnel on the Discovery II, who named it for George E.R. Deacon, member of the hydrological staff of the Discovery Committee. Not: Cerro Diácono.

Deacon Peak 62°06’S, 57°54’W
Peak, 170 m, marking the summit of Penguin Island, at the E side of the entrance to King George Bay, in the South Shetland Islands. Charted in 1937 by DI personnel on the Discovery II, who named it for George E.R. Deacon.
Dead End Glacier

**Dead End Glacier** 54°47'S, 35°56'W
Glacier flowing E from the S end of the Salvesen Range of South Georgia into the W side of Salomon Glacier. Surveyed by the SGS in the period 1951–57, and so named by the UK-APC because there is no route for sledging parties from the head of this glacier to the N shore of Drygalski Fjord.

*Dead Glacier*: see König Glacier 54°10'S, 36°48'W

**Deadmond Glacier** 71°58'S, 96°20'W

**Deakins, Mount** 84°40', 170°40'E
A prominent mountain, 2,810 m, at the E side of Beardmore Glacier, just N of the mouth of Osicki Glacier. Discovered by the BrAE (1907–09) and named by Shackleton for Sir Alfred Deakin, Prime Minister of Australia, who had supported the expedition.

**Deakin Bay** 68°23', 150°10'E
A wide, open bay on the coast between Horn Bluff and Cape Freshfield. The bay was roughly delineated by the Far Eastern Party of AAE (1911–14) under Sir Douglas Mawson, who named it for Sir Alfred Deakin, Prime Minister of Australia in 1910. In certain historical accounts and charts this feature has been correlated with “Peacocks Bay” of the U.S. Exploring Expedition (1838–42) under Lt. Charles Wilkes, USN. Not: Peacocks Bay.

*De Alencar, Mount*: see Alencar Peak 65°24', 63°53'W

*De Alencar, Sommet*: see Alencar Peak 65°24', 63°53'W

**Dean, Mount** 85°32', 163°00'W
A mountain, 1,620 m, standing at the NE end of the Quarles Range, 2 mi NE of Mount Beleciz. Probably first seen by Roald Amundsen's polar party in 1911. First mapped by the ByrdAE, 1928–30. Named by US-ACAN for Jesse D. Dean, meteorologist with the South Pole Station party of 1962.

**DeAngelo Glacier** 71°54', 170°10'E

**Dean Island** 74°30', 127°35'E
An ice-covered island, 20 mi long and 10 mi wide, lying within the Getz Ice Shelf and midway between Grant Island and Siple Island, off the coast of Marie Byrd Land. First sighted from a distance of 20 mi from the USS Glacier on Feb. 5, 1962. Named for Chief Warrant Officer S.L. Dean, USN, Electrical Officer on the Glacier at the time of discovery.

**Dean Nunataks** 74°31', 98°48'W

**Dean Rocks** 67°48', 68°56'W
Group of four rocks lying between Preston and Biggs Islands in Henkes Islands, off the S end of Adelaide Island. Named by the UK-APC for Engineer Mechanic Thomas Dean of the RN Hydrographic Survey Unit which first charted this feature in 1963.

**Dearborn, Mount** 77°14', 160°08'E

**Deardorff, Mount** 85°48', 162°34'W
Prominent peak, 2,380 m, surmounting the massive ridge dividing the heads of Moffett and Steagall Glaciers in the Queen Maud Mountains. First mapped from ground surveys and air photos by the ByrdAE, 1928–30. Named by US-ACAN for J. Evan Deardorff who made cosmic ray studies at McMurdo Station in 1964.

**DeAtley Island** 73°18', 73°54'W
A large ice-covered island lying 10 mi E of Spatz Island at the S side of Ronne Entrance. The island was sighted and roughly mapped from the air by the RARE, 1947–48. Later named by Finn Ronne for Col. Ellsworth DeAtley, USA, and his wife Thelma DeAtley, who contributed clothing and food in support of RARE.

**Débarquement Rock** 66°26', 140°04'E
Ice-free rock 0.1 mi long marking the N end of the Dumoulin Islands and the NE end of Géologie Archipelago. The French expedition under Capt. Jules Dumont d'Urville landed on a rocky islet in this vicinity in January 1840 and gave the name “Rocher du Débarquement.” Positive identification of this feature has not been made, but on the basis of air photos taken by USN OpHjp, 1946–47, and surveys and geological studies made by the FrAE during the 1950–52 period, the seaward position of Débarquement Rock is believed to correlate with the feature so named by d'Urville.

**Debenham, Mount**: see Debenham Peak 67°21', 50°26'E

**Debenham Glacier** 77°10', 162°38'E
Glacier flowing into the northern part of Wilson Piedmont Glacier on the coast of Victoria Land. First mapped by the BrNAE (1901–04). It was named by the BrAE (1910–13) for Frank Debenham, geologist with the expedition and Director of the Scott Polar Research Institute, 1925–48.

**Debenham Islands** 68°08', 67°07'W
Group of islands and rocks lying between Millerand Island and the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered and named by the BGLE, 1934–37, under Rymill; the BGLE base was on Barry Island, in the center of the group, during part of this time. Named for Frank Debenham, who served as member of the BGLE Advisory Committee.

**Debenham Peak** 67°21', 50°26'E
Peak, 1,140 m, lying S of Amundsen Bay in the Scott Mountains, about 7 mi E of Mount Cronus. Discovered in January 1930 by the BANZARE under Mawson, who named it for Frank Debenham. The peak was more accurately positioned by ANARE, 1954–58. Not: Mount Debenham.
DeBreuck, Mount 71°16’S, 35°40’E
The northernmost massif in the Queen Fabiola Mountains. The feature is mainly ice free, linear in plan, and rises to about 2,000 meters. Discovered on Oct. 7, 1960 by the BelgAE under Guido Derom, who named it for William DeBreuck, glaciologist and observer aboard Belgian aircraft during reconnoitering flights in this area.

DeBreuck Glacier 82°53’S, 162°50’E
Glacier, 8 mi long, which is a southern tributary to Kent Glacier in the Queen Elizabeth Range. Mapped by the USGS from tellurometer surveys and Navy air photos, 1960–62. Named by the US-ACAN for William DeBreuck, USARP glaciologist at the South Pole Station, 1962–63.

DeBusk, Mount: see DeBusk Scarp 69°23’S, 62°57’W

DeBusk Scarp 69°23’S, 62°57’W
Nearly vertical rock cliff, 2 mi long and rising to 300 m, at the S side of the mouth of Bingham Glacier, on the E coast of Palmer Land. This feature was photographed from the air in 1928 by Sir Hubert Wilkins, and again in 1940 by members of the USAS who also sledge surveyed along this coast. It was resighted by the RARE, 1947–48, under Ronne, who named it after Clarence DeBusk, executive secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, Beaumont, Texas, who was of assistance to the RARE in the preparation for the voyage south. Not: Mount DeBusk.

Debussy Heights 69°53’S, 71°23’W
Heights which rise to 1,300 m (at Ravel Peak) E of Mozart Ice Piedmont in the N part of Alexander Island. First mapped from air photos taken by the RARE, 1947–48, by Searle of the FIDS in 1960. Named by the UK-APC after Claude Debussy (1862–1918), French composer.

Debutante Island 69°34’S, 75°30’E
A narrow island which is the southernmost of the Søstrene Islands. The island is ice covered except for a small rock outcrop and barely protrudes above the general level of the Publications Ice Shelf. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from aerial photographs taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37. Named Debutante in 1952 by John H. Roscoe because the island is just beginning to “come out” from under its ice cover.

De Camp Nunatak 72°16’S, 160°22’E

Decazes, Point: see Decazes Island 66°26’S, 67°20’W

Decazes Island 66°26’S, 67°20’W
An island 0.5 mi long, lying 1.5 mi SW of Belding Island at the SW extremity of the Biscoe Islands. The island is one of the largest of many small islets and rocks that fringe the northern side of Matha Strait. The vicinity was charted by the FrAE (1908–10) under Jean B. Charcot, who applied the name “Pointe Decazes” to the south end of an island in this approximate position. The original application has been altered in recent years, and the name Decazes is now established in usage for the entire island described. Not: Point Decazes.

Decennial Peak 84°22’S, 166°02’E
A peak (4,020 m) situated 3 mi SW of Mount Kirkpatrick in Queen Alexandra Range. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1958–65. Named by US-ACAN in recognition of the Decennial of the Institute of Polar Studies, Ohio State University, in 1970, the same year the University celebrated its Centennial. The University and the Institute have been very active in Antarctic investigations since 1960.

Deception, Isla: see Deception Island 62°57’S, 60°38’W

Deception Glacier 78°33’S, 158°33’E
Glacier between the Warren and Boomerang Ranges, flowing S into upper Mulock Glacier. So named by the N.Z. party of the CAE (1956–58) because it appears to lead directly into Skelton Névé but instead drains southward.

Deception Harbor: see Foster, Port 62°57’S, 60°39’W

Deception Island 62°57’S, 60°38’W
Ring-shaped island 8 mi in diameter, with a narrow entrance into a central landlocked harbor (a drowned breached crater), lying nearly 10 mi S of Livingston Island, in the South Shetland Islands. The name dates back to at least 1821 and is now established in international usage. Not: Isla Decepción, Teil Island, Yaroslav Island.

Deception Plateau 73°15’S, 164°50’E
High, ice-covered plateau, 11 mi long and 6 mi wide, which is bounded by Aviator Glacier, Pilot Glacier and Mount Overlord, in Victoria Land. So named by the southern party of NZGSAE, 1966–67, because of its deceptively small appearance when viewed from a distance.

Decker Glacier 77°28’S, 162°47’E

Découverte, Cape 66°46’S, 141°33’E
The point of rocks which marks the northwest extremity of Curzon Islands along Adélie Coast. Discovered on January 21, 1840 by the French Antarctic Expedition under Capt. Jules Dumont d’Urville who gave the name “Cap de la Découverte” (cape of the discovery). It was the first rocky point of the coast seen by members of the expedition. Not: Cape Discovery.

De Dion Islets: see Dion Islands 67°52’S, 68°43’W

Dedo, Bahía: see Briand Fjord 65°01’S, 63°01’W

Dedo, Isla: see Danco Island 64°44’S, 62°37’W

Dedo, Mount 64°39’S, 62°33’W
Conspicuous needle-like peak, 695 m, standing S of Orne Harbor in the N part of Alexander Island. First mapped from air photographs taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37. Conspicuous needle-like peak, 695 m, standing S of Orne Harbor in the N part of Alexander Island. First mapped from air photographs taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37.

De nella, Punta: see Finger Point 56°41’S, 27°13’W

Dedoué Island 70°00’S, 142°33’E

Deo, Punta: see Toe, The 62°20’S, 59°11’W
Deep Inlet: The feature lies 1 mi W of Rhodes Icefall. Mapped by USGS from photographed from the air in December 1940 by the US AS. descriptive name was applied by the BrAE, 1907-09.

Deep Lake Freeze expeditions to Antarctica for many years beginning in 1955-63. Named by US-ACAN for Edmund H. De Haven, Acting Master on the sloop Discovery II.

Deep Freeze Range 74°15'S, 163°45'E A rugged mountain range, over 80 mi long and about 10 mi wide, rising between Priestley and Campbell Glaciers in Victoria Land and extending from the edge of the polar plateau to Terra Nova Bay. Peaks in the low and mid portions of the range were observed by early British expeditions to the Ross Sea. The range was mapped in detail by the USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1955-63. Named by US-ACAN in recognition of the splendid support to research provided by the U.S. Navy’s Operation Deep Freeze expeditions to Antarctica for many years beginning in 1954.

Deep Inlet: see Greene Inlet 54°03'S, 38°01'W

Deep Lake 77°34'S, 166°13'E A small elongate lake 0.5 mi N of Cape Barne, Ross Island. The descriptive name was applied by the BrAE, 1907-09.

Defiant Glacier 72°32'S, 61°35'W Glacier 2 mi wide at its mouth, which flows ESE to the W side of Violante Inlet, on the E coast of Palmer Land. Discovered and photographed from the air in December 1940 by the USAS. During 1947 the glacier was photographed from the air by members of the RARE, who in conjunction with the FIDS charted it from the ground. Named by the FIDS for Prof. Albert Defant, German oceanographer (Austrian born) who was director of the Inst. fur Meereskunde (German Hydrographic Office), 1927-46.

Defence Bay: see Table Bay 61°09'S, 55°24'W


De Geer Glacier: see Harker Glacier 54°22'S, 36°32'W

Degerfeldt, Mount 66°58'S, 51°01'E Mountain 3.5 mi S of Mount Storer, in the Tula Mountains in Enderby Land. Plotted from air photos taken from ANARE aircraft in 1956 and 1957. Named by ANCA for C. Degerfeldt, a member of the crew of the Discovery during the BANZARE, 1929-31.

De Gerlache, Cape: see Gerlache, Cape 66°30'S, 99°02'E

De Gerlache, Mount: see Gerlache, Mount 74°59'S, 162°26'E

De Gerlache Point: see Gerlache Island 64°35'S, 64°16'W

De Gerlache Strait: see Gerlache Strait 64°30'S, 62°20'W


De Guebriant Islets: see Guébriant Islands 67°48'S, 68°25'W


Deildedalen Valley 71°24'S, 124°3'E Small valley partly filled with ice and opening to the north, lying between Mount Deildenapen and a similar mountain mass just westward in the Ostliche Petermann Range, Wohltat Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Discovered and plotted from air photos by GerAE, 1938-39. Repotted from air photos and surveys by NorAE, 1956-60, and named Deildedalen (the dividing valley).

Deildesgasten Ridge 71°29'S, 124°2'E A ridge about 5 mi long which rises just S of Deildedalen Valley in Ostliche Petermann Range, Wohltat Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Discovered and plotted from air photos by GerAE, 1938-39. Repotted from air photos and surveys by NorAE, 1956-60, and named Deildesgasten.

Deildenapen, Mount 71°24'S, 124°46'E A broad mountain mass rising to 2,050 m and forming the E wall of Deildedalen Valley in the Ostliche Petermann Range, Wohltat Mountains. Discovered and plotted from air photos by GerAE, 1938-39. Repotted from air photos and surveys by NorAE, 1956-60, and named Deildenapen (the dividing mountain).
Deimos Ridge  71°56'S, 68°36'W  
Prominent, narrow rocky spur of sandstone and shales, 3 mi SW of Phobos Ridge and Mars Glacier in the SE corner of Alexander Island. First seen from the air by Lincoln Ellsworth on Nov. 23, 1935, and mapped from photos obtained on that flight by W.L.G. Joerg. First surveyed in 1949 by the FIDS and named by the UK-APC for its association with Mars Glacier, Deimos being the outer of two satellites of Mars.

Dekefjellet Mountain  71°58'S, 13°25'E  
An elongated mountain, about 3 mi long and surmounted by Kamskaya Peak, standing 1.5 mi W of Skavltrimen Ridge in the Weyprecht Mountains, Queen Maud Land. The feature is partly rock and partly covered with snow. Discovered and plotted from air photos by GerAE, 1938–39. The mountain was replotted from air photos and surveys by NorAE, 1956–60, and named Dekefjellet.

Dekefjelrantane Hills  72°02'S, 13°23'E  
Group of rock hills at the S end of the Weyprecht Mountains in Queen Maud Land. Photographed from the air by the GerAE (1938–39). Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by the NorAE (1956–60) and named Dekefjelrantane in association with nearby Dekefjellet Mountain.

DeLaca Island  64°47'S, 64°07'W  
A small U-shaped island 0.8 mi W of Bonaparte Point, off the SW coast of Anvers Island. The island is one of two main investigation areas in a USARP study of terrestrial arthropods. Named by US-ACAN for Ted E. DeLaca, a member of the University of California, Davis, biological team working this area, 1971–74.

Delaja Island  64°33'S, 62°12'W  
Island 1 mi long, lying 3 mi NE of Emma Island in the north-central portion of Wilhelmina Bay, off the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered by the BelgAE, 1897–99, under Gerlache, and named by him for J. Delaite, a supporter of the expedition.

De la Motte, Cape  67°00'S, 144°25'E  
A prominent cape separating Watt and Buchanan Bays. Just southward of the continental ice surface rises 520 m at Mount Hunt. Charted by the AAE (1911–14) under Douglas Mawson, who named it for C.P. de la Motte, third officer on the expedition ship Aurora. It has been conjectured that the high land behind this cape is "Point Case," which the U.S.S. (1838–42) under Lt. Charles Wilkes saw from what was called "Disappointment Bay" on Jan. 23, 1840.

Delay Point  66°27'S, 98°15'E  
Rocky bluff rising to 185 m on the W side of Melba Peninsula, about 6 mi W of Cape Charcot. Discovered by the AAE under Mawson, 1911–14, and so named by the Eastern Sledge Party of the Western Base because bad weather delayed the party near here for several days in November 1912.

Delbridge Islands: see Dellbridge Islands  77°40'S, 166°25'E  
Del Canto, Punta: see Canto Point  62°27'S, 59°44'W  
Deleon, Mount  80°51'S, 159°57'E  
A mainly ice-free mountain, 780 m, located along the S side of Entrikin Glacier, 9 mi WNW of Cape Douglas. Named by US-ACAN for Emilio A. Deleon, hauling equipment operator, USN, a member of the Byrd Station party, 1963.

Delius Glacier  69°37'S, 71°03'W  
Glacier, 6 mi long and 2 mi wide, flowing W from Elgar Uplands into Nichols Snowfield, in the N part of Alexander Island. First seen from the air and roughly mapped by the BGLE in 1937. More accurately mapped from air photos taken by the RARE, 1947–48, by Searle of the FIDS in 1960, and from U.S. Landsat imagery of February 1975. Named by UK-APC after Frederick Delius (1862–1934), British composer.

Deliverance Point  65°18'S, 64°07'W  
Rocky point 2.5 mi S of Cape Tuxen on the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered by the FrAE, 1908–10, under Charcot. So named because Charcot and two companions were rescued here after being separated from the ship Pourquoi-Pas? for several days, while on an exploration of the area in a small boat. Not: Cap de la Délivrance.

Délivrance, Cap de la: see Deliverance Point  65°18'S, 64°07'W  

Dellbridge Islands  77°40'S, 166°25'E  
Group of small volcanic islands lying in McMurdo Sound, just S of Cape Evans, Ross Island. Discovered by the BrNAE (1901–04) under Scott, who named them for James H. Dellbridge, second engineer with the expedition. Not: Dellbridge Islands.

Deloncle Bay  65°05'S, 63°56'W  
Bay, 1.5 mi long, indenting the W coast of Graham Land between Loubat and Glanzaz Points and opening on Lemaire Channel opposite Booth Island. Discovered by the BelgAE, 1897–99. Recharted by the FrAE, 1903–05, and named by Charcot for François Deloncle, French diplomat.

De Loubat, Cape: see Loubat Point  65°04'S, 63°56'W  

Delta Bluff  78°41'S, 161°22'E  
Steep triangular rock bluff immediately N of the mouth of Delta Glacier, on the W side of Skeiton Glacier. Surveyed and climbed in 1957 by the N.Z. party of the CTAE (1956–58) and so named because of the shape of the bluff.

Delta Creek: see Delta Stream  77°38'S, 163°07'E  

Delta Glacier  78°42'S, 161°20'E  
A glacier descending steeply from the Worcester Range between Northcliffe Peak and Delta Bluff to enter the W side of Skelton Glacier. It was provisionally named "Cascade Glacier" because of its broken lower icefalls by the N.Z. party of the CTAE, 1956–58, and so named because of the shape of the delta.

Delta Island  64°19'S, 62°59'W  
A small U-shaped, 0.5 mi long, island lying close SE of Lambda Island and E of Alpha Island in the Melchior Islands, Palmer Archipelago. The name, derived from the fourth letter of the Greek alphabet, was probably given by DI personnel who roughly surveyed the island in 1927. The island was surveyed by Argentine expeditions in 1942, 1943 and 1948. Not: Isla Hermelo.

Delta Island: see Acuña Island  60°46'S, 44°37'W
Delta Peak  86°35'S, 147°30'W
A very sharp peak marking a pronounced corner point on Ackerman Ridge, 6 mi NE of Mount Gjertsen, in La Gorce Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960-64. So named by NZGSAE, 1969-70, because as seen from the south the colorful rock strata present a well visible form that is suggestive of the Greek letter "Delta."

Delta Stream  77°38'S, 163°07'W
Small meltwater stream flowing from Howard Glacier into Lake Fryxell in Taylor Valley, Victoria Land. First studied on the ground by Troy L. Pévé during USN OpDFrz, 1957-58, and so named by him because the stream has a series of deltas along its length which have been cut through as the stream was rejuvenated, the rejuvenation being caused by the lowering of the former glacial lake. Not: Delta Creek.

Delusión, Punta: see Delusion Point  65°23'W, 62°00'W

Delusion Point  65°23'S, 62°00'W
Point which marks the E end of a rocky range which forms the S wall of Crane Glacier, on the E coast of Graham Land. The feature was photographed from the air by Sir Hubert Wilkins on a flight of Dec. 20, 1928. Named by the FIDS, who charted it in 1947. Not: Punta Delusión.

de Margerie, Cape: see Margerie, Cape  66°49'S, 141°23'E

Demaria, Mount  65°17'S, 64°06'W
Mountain with precipitous sides, 635 m, rising immediately SE of Cape Tuxen on the W coast of Graham Land. Probably first sighted by the BelgAE, 1897-99. Charted by the FrAE, 1903-05, and named by Charcot for the Demaria brothers, French developers of an anastigmatic lens used by the expedition's photographic section. Not: Demaria Peak, Sommet Demaria.

Demaria, Sommet: see Demaria, Mount  65°17'S, 64°06'W

Demaria Peak: see Demaria, Mount  65°17'S, 64°06'W

Demas Bluff  76°34'S, 144°50'W

Demas Ice Tongue  72°22'S, 103°20'W
Conspicuous ice tongue, about 20 mi long, extending W from Abbot Ice Shelf of Peacock Sound into Amundsen Sea. Discovered by members of the USAS in flights from the Bear, February 1940, and named after E.J. Demas (d. 1979), member of the ByrdAE of 1928-30 and 1933-35.

Demas Rocks  63°21'S, 58°02'W
A group of rocks off the NW coast of Trinity Peninsula in the approach to Huon Bay, 3 mi NE of Cape Ducorps. Discovered in March 1838 by Capt. Jules Dumont d'Urville, who named the rocks for Lt. François Barlatier Demas of the expedition ship Astrolabe. The rocks were surveyed by FIDS in 1946.

Demay Point  62°13'S, 58°26'W
Point which forms the W side of the entrance to Admiralty Bay, King George Island, in the South Shetland Islands. This point was known to sealers as early as 1822. It was named almost 100 years later by the FrAE, 1908-10, under Charcot.

Demetri's Peak: see Abbott Peak  77°26'S, 167°00'E

Demidov, Cape  54°08'S, 37°44'W
Cape which forms the S side of the entrance to Wilson Harbor, on the S coast and near the W end of South Georgia. Discovered by a Russian expedition under Bellingshausen in 1819, and named for Lt. Dimitri Demidov of the Vostok. Not: Cape Demidow.

Demidov Island  67°29'S, 48°21'E
Small island 5 mi N of the mouth of Rayner Glacier and 9 mi SW of Hydrographer Islands along the coast of Enderby Land. It appears that the island was mapped by both ANARE and the Soviet expedition in 1957. Named by the Soviet expedition for Lt. Dimitri Demidov of the Russian expedition of 1819-21 under Bellingshausen.

Demidow, Cape: see Demidov, Cape  54°08'S, 37°44'W

Deming Glacier  72°00'S, 168°30'E

Demon Point  57°03'S, 26°40'W
A spit of coarse boulders which forms the NE tip of Candlemas Island, South Sandwich Islands. It was charted and named Spit Point by personnel on RRS Discovery II in 1930, but that name was changed to avoid duplication. The new name applied by UK-APC in 1971 continues a theme of features named after mythical monsters on this island. Not: Punta Lengua, Spit Point.

Demorest Glacier  67°22'S, 65°35'W
Glacier which flows SE into Whirlwind Inlet between Flint and Mathes Glaciers, on the E coast of Graham Land. Discovered by Sir Hubert Wilkins on a flight of Dec. 20, 1928, and photographed from the air by the USAS in 1940. Charted by the FIDS in 1947 and named for Max H. Demorest, American glaciologist.

Denais Stack  62°08'S, 58°30'W
Conspicuous rock stack lying 1.5 mi N of Point Thomas on the W side of Admiralty Bay, King George Island, in the South Shetland Islands. The name "Anse Denais," for one of the seamen on the Pourquoi-Pas?, was given in 1908-10 by the FrAE under Charcot to a cove on the N side of Eczurra Inlet. Recent air photos show no cove in this position and the name Denais has been transferred to the feature now described in order to preserve Charcot's naming in the area.
Denauro, Mount 86°27'S, 151°30'W
Mountain, 2,340 m, standing on the W side of Scott Glacier, 3 m S of Lee Peak, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN for Ralph Denauro, aviation mechanic with USN Squadron VX-6 on Operation Deep Freeze 1966.

Dendtler Island 72°58'S, 89°57'W

Denfield Mountains 76°55'S, 144°45'W
A group of scattered mountains between Crevasse Valley Glacier and Arthur Glacier in the Ford Ranges of Marie Byrd Land. The mountains were explored by the Byrd Antarctic Expeditions (1928–30 and 1933–35) and by the USAS (1939–41) all led by R. Admiral R.E. Byrd. Named for Admiral Louis E. Denfield, Chief of Naval Operations and a member of the joint Chiefs of Staff (1947–49), who helped in the planning and organization of Operation Highjump (1946–47) for which Byrd was leader.

Denham, Mount 66°55'S, 52°19'E

Den Hartog Peak 84°20'W, 178°52'E
A small peak at the W side of the mouth of Ramsey Glacier, 3 mi SE of Woodall Peak. Discovered and photographed by the USAS on Flight C of February 29–March 1, 1940, and surveyed by A.P. Crary in 1957–58. Named by Crary for Stephen Den Hartog, who was a glaciologist on the Victoria Land Traverse Party (1958–59), and wintered at Little America V, 1958.

Denholm, Mount 68°12'S, 49°07'E

Deniau Island 65°27'S, 64°19'W
Small island lying midway between Darboux Island and Lippmann Islands, off the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered by the FrAE, 1908–10, and named by Charcot for Monsieur Deniau, a donor of numerous gifts to the expedition.

Deniau, geological assistant to Nichols at nearby Marble Point in the 1958–59 field season.

Denison, Cape 67°00'S, 142°40'E
A rocky point at the head of Commonwealth Bay. Discovered in 1912 by the AAE (1911–14) under Douglas Mawson, who named it for Sir Hugh Denison of Sydney, a patron of the expedition. The feature was the site of the AAE Main Base.

Denison Island 66°18'S, 110°27'E
Island lying 0.25 mi W of Beall Island in the Windmill Islands. First mapped from air photos taken by USN OpHjp and OpWml in 1947 and 1948. Named by the US-ACAN for Dean R. Denison, auroral scientist and member of the Wilkes Station party of 1958.

Denison Glacier 66°45'S, 99°30'E
Glacier 7 to 10 mi wide, descending N some 70 mi, and debouching into Shackleton Ice Shelf E of David Island. Discovered in November 1912 by the AAE under Mawson, who named it for Lord Denman, Governor-General of Australia in 1911, a patron of the expedition.

Dennes Point 76°41'S, 159°45'E
A dolerite point projecting into Shimmering Icefield from the western side of Shipton Ridge, in the Allan Hills of Victoria Land. Reconnoitered by the NZARP Allan Hills Expedition (1964) who named it after a similar dolerite feature on Bruny Island, Tasmania.

Dennison Reef 66°29'S, 66°50'E
A reef between Shull Rocks and Pauling Islands, lying E of the S end of the Biscoe Islands in Crystal Sound. Mapped from air photos obtained by the RARE (1947–48) and surveys by FIDS (1958–59). Named by UK-APC for David M. Dennison, British physicist who took x-ray diffraction pictures which were used to interpret the crystal structure of ice.

Dennistoun Glacier 71°11'S, 168°00'E
A glacier, 50 mi long, draining the N slopes of Mounts Black Prince, Royalist and Adam in the Admiralty Mountains of Victoria Land. It flows NW between Lyttelton Range and Dunedin Range, turning E on rounding the latter range to enter the sea S of Cape Scott. The coastal extremity of the glacier was charted in 1911–12 by the Northern Party, led by Victor Campbell, of the BrAE, 1910–13. It is named for James R. Dennistoun, New Zealand alpinist who was in charge of the mules on board the Terra Nova on her way to Antarctica. The entire extent of the glacier was mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy aerial photography, 1960–63. The name Fowlie Glacier (q.v.), a tributary glacier, has been inadvertently misapplied to this feature. Not: Fowlie Glacier.

Dentada, Isla: see Jagged Island 61°54'S, 58°29'W

Denticulada, Isla: see Jagged Island 65°58'S, 65°41'W

Denticuladas, Rocas: see Jagged Rocks 63°24'S, 56°59'W

Dentine Peak 71°35'S, 163°44'E
The highest peak (2,210 m) in the NE portion of Molar Massif, Bowers Mountains. Named from association with Molar Massif by geologist R.A. Cooper, leader of NZARP paleontological parties to this area, 1974–75 and 1981–82.

Denton Glacier 77°29'S, 162°36'E
A small hanging glacier which drains the NW slopes of Mount Newall and terminates on the S wall of Wright Valley, Victoria Land. Named by U.S. geologist Robert Nichols for George Denton, geological assistant to Nichols at nearby Marble Point in the 1958–59 field season.

Denué, Mount 66°43’S, 64°12’W
Rounded mountain, 1,535 m, between Mounts Hulth and Haskell on the SW side of Cabinet Inlet, on the E coast of Graham Land. Charted by the FIDS and photographed from the air by the RARE in December 1947. Named by the FIDS for Jean Denué, Belgian polar bibliographer.
Departure Rocks

Departure Rocks 67°37'S, 62°49'E
Group of 4 steep-sided rocks lying 1 mi N of Peake-Jones Rock in Holme Bay, Mac. Robertson Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37. So named by ANCA because ANARE parties going W from Mawson Station on the sea ice always pass through or close to these rocks.

Depeaux Point 65°11'S, 64°10'W
Point forming the S end of Petermann Island, in the Wilhelm Archipelago. Discovered and named by the FrAE, 1908–10, under Charcot.

Depósito, Punta: see Store Point 68°12'S, 67°02'W

Depot Glacier 63°25'S, 57°03'W
Well-defined valley glacier, flanked by lateral moraines, which terminates in a high vertical ice cliff at the head of Hope Bay, in the NE end of Antarctic Peninsula. Discovered by the SwedAE, 1901–04, under Nordenskjöld, and so named by him because, as seen from Antarctic Sound, it appeared to be a possible site for a depot. Not: Glaciar Esperanza.

Depot Island 66°56'S, 57°19'E
Small island in the Øygarden Group, lying 1 mi N of the W end of Shaula Island. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from aerial photographs taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37. So named by ANCA because a depot was established there by the ANARE during 1956.

Depot Island 76°42'S, 162°58'W
A small granite island lying 2 mi NW of Cape Ross, off the coast of Victoria Land. Discovered by the South Magnetic Pole Party of the BrAE (1907–09) and so named by them because they put a depot of rock specimens on this island.

Dépôt Island 66°37'S, 140°05'E
Small rocky island 0.1 mi long, 0.6 mi NW of Pasteur Island, near the center of the Dumoulin Islands. Photographed from the air by USN OpHjp, 1946–47. Charted by the FrAE, 1949–51, and so named because French field parties competed against each other for the honor of being first to reach the island area.

Derbyshire Peak 72°31'S, 161°06'E

DeRemer Nunataks 69°45'S, 158°09'E

Dergach, Mount 70°36'S, 163°01'E

Derocher Peninsula 71°25'S, 73°20'W

Derom, Mount 71°34'S, 35°38'E
A massif (2,400 m) standing 2 mi S of Mount Eyskens in the Queen Fabiola Mountains. Discovered on Oct. 7, 1960 by the BelgAE under the leadership of Guido Derom. Named for Derom by the Centre National de Recherches Polaires de Belgique.

De Rongé Island: see Rongé Island 64°43'S, 62°41'W

De Rothschild Islets: see Splitwind Island 65°02'S, 63°56'W

Derrick Peak 80°04'S, 156°23'E
A prominent ice-free peak, 2,070 m, overlooking the S side of Hatherton Glacier, 3 mi W of the N end of Johnstone Ridge. Named by US-ACAN for Robert O. Derrick of the U.S. Weather Bureau, who served as assistant to the USARP Representative at Christchurch from 1960 until his death in 1966.

Deryugin, Mount 71°51'S, 11°20'E

Deryugina, Gora: see Deryugin, Mount 71°51'S, 11°20'E
Descartes Island  66°47'S, 141°29'E
Rocky island 0.1 mi long, midway between Lagrange Island and
La Conchée and 0.9 mi NNE of Cape Mousse. Charted in 1951 by
the FrAE and named after René Descartes (1596–1650), French
mathematician and philosopher.

Descent Cliff  77°43'S, 166°53'E
Cliff on the W side of Hut Point Peninsula, between Hutton Cliffs
and Erebus Glacier Tongue, on Ross Island. Charted and so named
by the BrAE under Scott, 1910–13, because it was here that a
descent to the sea ice was made.

Descent Glacier  77°51'S, 162°52'E
Short, steep glacier between Briggs Hill and Condit Glacier,
flowing NW from Descent Pass into Ferrar Glacier, in Victoria
Land. So named because of the adventurous descent made here
by the party led by Armitage of the BrNAE, 1901–04. The name
seems to have been first used on maps of the BrAE, 1910–13.

Descent Pass  77°52'S, 163°05'E
A pass leading from Blue Glacier to Ferrar Glacier, in Victoria
Land. So named by the party led by Armitage of the BrNAE
(1901–04) because of the adventurous descent to Ferrar Glacier
made here via Descent Glacier in 1902.

Deschampsia Point  60°41'S, 45°38' W
A point on the NW side of Signy Island, South Orkney Islands,
0.3 mi NE of Spindrift Rocks. Descriptively named following
BAS ecological research after the Antarctic hair grass Deschamp-
sia antarctica, which grows on the slopes near the point. Named

Deschanel Peak  68°55' S, 67°14' W
The summit of an isolated, partly ice-covered mountain, 750 m,
rising from the S part of the glacier close SE of Cape Berteaux on
the W coast of Antarctic Peninsula. The approved name derives
from "Sommet Deschanel" given by J.B. Charcot, leader of the
French Antarctic Expedition in Jan. 1909.

Descubrimiento, Bahía: see Undine Harbor  54°02' S, 37°58' W
Descubrimiento, Isla: see Guépratte Island  64°30' S, 63°00' W
Desembarco, Punta: see Haulaway Point  68°11' S, 67°00' W
Desengaño, Cabo: see Disappointment, Cape 65°33' S,
61°43' W
Desengaño, Cabo: see Disappointment, Cape 54°53' S,
36°07' W
Deseo, Cabo: see Longing, Cape  64°33' S, 58°50' W
Desesperación, Rocas: see Despair Rocks  60°33' S, 46°10' W

Desko Mountains  69°37' S, 72°23' W
A WNW–ESE mountain range on Rothschild Island (q.v.), off
NW Alexander Island. The range spans 20 mi from Bates Peak to
Overton Peak and rises to c. 1,000 m at Enigma Peak, Fournier
Ridge. Seen (in part) from a distance by Bellinghausen, 1821,
and Charcot, 1909, but the nature of the feature remained obscure.
The range was photographed from the air by USN OpHip and
RARE in 1947 and mapped from these air photographs by D.
Searle of FIDS in 1960. The range is further defined in U.S. Navy
by US-ACAN for Cdr. Daniel A. Desko, USN, Commanding
Officer, Squadron VXE-6, Operation Deep Freeze, 1977; LC-130
aircraft commander, 1976.

Desolación, Puerto: see Blythe Bay  62°28' S, 60°20' W
Desolacion, Isla de: see Desolation Island  62°28' S,
60°22' W
Desolacion Harbor: see Blythe Bay  62°28' S, 60°20' W

Desolation Island  62°28' S, 60°22' W
V-shaped island lying in the entrance to Hero Bay, 5 mi W of
Williams Point, Livingston Island, in the South Shetland Islands.
Discovered in January 1820 by a British expedition under Brans-
field, and so named by him because of its desolate appearance.
Not: Island of Desolation.

Despair, Rocks of: see Despair Rocks  60°33' S, 46°10' W

Despair Rocks  60°33' S, 46°10' W
Group of rocks 2 mi S of Melsom Rocks and 7.5 mi WSW of
Penguin Point, the NW tip of Coronation Island, in the South
Orkney Islands. Discovered and named by Capt. Nathaniel B.
Palmer, an American sealer in the sloop James Monroe, and Capt.
George Powell, a British sealer in the sloop Dove, in the course
of their joint cruise in December 1821. Not: Rocas Desesperación,
Rocks of Despair.

DesRoches Nunataks  84°53' S, 67°08' W
Two nunataks standing 3 mi E of Postel Nunatak in southwestern
Patuxent Range, Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from
Joseph DesRoches, meteorologist at South Pole Station, winter
1967.

Desert Ridge  73°25' S, 166°37' E
A mountainous, ice-covered ridge situated 5 mi E of Mount
Murchison in the Mountaineer Range of Victoria Land. The ridge
trends N-S for 10 miles. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S.
Descent, meteorologist at Hallett Station, 1961.

Destination Nunataks  72°15' S, 165°28' E
A group of peaks and nunataks, 9 mi long and 4 mi wide, rising
to 2,565 m at Pyramid Peak and including Sphinx Peak, Andrews
Peak, Mummy Ridge, and unnamed nunataks to the NW, located
in NE Evans Névé, 7 mi NW of Barker Range, Victoria Land.
This group was visited in 1970–71 by a VUWAE geological party
led by M.G. Laird. The name "Destination Rocks" was originally
used for the feature because these nunataks were near the northern
limits of Laird's expedition. The name Destination Nunataks, as
approved by the NZ-APC and US-ACAN in 1985, applies to the
entire group described rather than to two nunataks at the SE end as
indicated on some maps. Not: Destination Rocks.

Destination Rocks: see Destination Nunataks  72°17' S,
165°30' E

Destruction Bay  61°59' S, 57°39' W
Bay 5.5 mi wide, lying between Taylor Point and Cape Melville
on the E side of King George Island, South Shetland Islands.
Charted and named Bay of Destruction in 1821 by Richard
Sherratt, Master of the Lady Trowbridge from Liverpool, probably
because it was in this vicinity that his vessel was wrecked on
**DeVicq Glacier**

of Beaumont Bay. Named by the NZGSAE (1960-61) for William Deverall Island 81°28'S, 161°54'E

A small ice-covered island, rising above the Ross Ice Shelf just NE of Beaumont Bay, on the W coast of Graham Land. The glacier is shown on an Argentine government chart of 1952. Named by the UK-APC in 1960 for Edouard G. Deville (1849–1924), Surveyor-General of Canada, 1885–1924, who introduced and developed photogrammetric methods of survey in Canada from 1888 onward.

**Deville Glacier**

A heavily crevassed glacier at the edge of the polar plateau, about 20 mi long and 8 mi wide, draining the S part of the Mohn Basin and flowing NE to enter the upper part of Amundsen Glacier just N of the mountain group consisting of Mounts Wisting, Hassel, Bjølajdal and Prestrud. The glacier was encountered by Roald Amundsen’s South Pole Party in 1911 and was named by them to describe the extremely rough sledding in the area. Amundsen’s route southward, between 168° and 169°W, took the party across the upper or western portion of the glacier. Not: Devils Ballroom, Fandens Brae.

**Devol Vau Island**

Large and very spectacular cirque, or corrie, midway between Olivine Point and Amphibolite Point on the S coast of Coronation Island in the South Orkney Islands. Named by the FIDS following their survey of 1948–49.

**Devils Glacier**

A heavily crevassed glacier at the edge of the polar plateau, about 20 mi long and 8 mi wide, draining the S part of the Mohn Basin and flowing NE to enter the upper part of Amundsen Glacier just N of the mountain group consisting of Mounts Wisting, Hassel, Bjølal and Prestrud. The glacier was encountered by Roald Amundsen’s South Pole Party in 1911 and was named by them to describe the extremely rough sledding in the area. Amundsen’s route southward, between 168° and 169°W, took the party across the upper or western portion of the glacier. Not: Devils Ballroom, Fandens Brae.

**Devol Vau Glacier**


**Devil Island**

Narrow island 1 mi long with a low summit on each end, lying in the center of a small bay 1 mi SE of Cape Well-met, northern Vega Island, S of the NE end of Antarctic Peninsula. Discovered and named by the SwedAE, 1901–04, under Nordenskjöld. Not: Díafúlsvøtn, Isla del Diablo, Teufelsinsel.
Devold Peak  72°15'S, 26°44'E
Peak, 3,280 m, between Kjelbotten Peak and Pukkel Rocks near the head of Byrdbreen in the Sør Rondane Mountains. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers in 1937 from air photos taken by USN OpHip, 1946-47, and named for Hallvard Devold, who with H. Riiser-Larsen and O. Kjelbotten undertook the exploration of Princess Ragnhild Coast by dog sledge in 1933.

DeVries Glacier  80°20'S, 157°30'E

DeWald Peak  72°19'S, 167°00'E
A glacier 5 mi long draining the NE slopes of Bramble Peak in the Victory Mountains of Victoria Land. The glacier flows NW to merge with the terminus of Lansen Glacier where both glaciers join the larger Pearl Harbor Glacier. Mapped by the USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960-62. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. (j.g.) Bruce F. DeWald, USN, aerographer with the McMurdo Station winter party in 1963 and 1966; forecast duty officer at McMurdo Station during the summer seasons of 1972-73 and 1973-74.

Dewar, Mount  80°32'S, 21°11'W
A mountain rising to c. 1,600 m to the SW of Aronson Corner in the Pioneers Escarpment, Shackleton Range. Photographed from the air by the U.S. Navy, 1967. Surveyed by BAS, 1968-71. In association with the names of pioneers of polar life and travel grouped in this area, named in 1971 by the UK-APC after Sir James Dewar (1842-1923), Scottish chemist and physicist who invented the thermos flask, c. 1892.

Dewar Nunatak  67°20'S, 68°15'W

Dewart Island  66°13'S, 110°10'E
The central island in the Frazier Islands, in Vincennes Bay. The island was photographed from the air by USN OpHip (1946-47) and its position fixed by ANARE (1956). Named by C.R. Eklund for Gilbert Dewart, seismologist at Wilkes Station, 1957.

Dewdrop Glacier  77°01'S, 162°22'E
Small hanging glacier at the head of Devils Punchbowl between The Flatiron and Devils Ridge, at the SW side of Granite Harbor, in Victoria Land. Charted by the BrAE (1910-13) under Scott, and named for its suggestive appearance, hanging on the edge of Devils Punchbowl.

Dewe, Mountain  75°58'S, 68°39'W

Dewey, Mount  65°54'S, 64°19'W
Mountain, 1,830 m, standing 8 mi SE of Mount Cheops on the W coast of Graham Land. Charted by the BGLE under Rymill, 1934-37. Named by the UK-APC in 1959 for Melville Dewey (1851-1932), American originator of the Dewey Decimal Classification, from which the Universal Decimal Classification is derived.

DeWitt, Mount  77°12'S, 159°50'E

DeWitt Nunatak  84°49'S, 67°42'W

D'Hainaut Island  63°54'S, 60°47'W

Díaz, Isla del: see Devil Island  63°48'S, 57°17'W
Díaz, Punta del: see Devils Point  62°40'S, 61°11'W
Díácono, Cerro: see Deacon Hill  60°34'S, 45°48'W
Diamante, Cordillera: see Forrestal Range  83°00'S, 49°30'W
Diamond Glacier  79°51'S, 159°00'E
A small distributary glacier of the Darwin Glacier, flowing ENE into the narrow valley on the N side of Diamond Hill. Mapped by the VUWA (1962-63) and named after Diamond Hill.

Diamond Hill  79°52'S, 159°09'E
A conspicuous snow-free hill which is diamond shape in plan, standing 10 mi E of Bastion Hill at the N side of the lower Darwin Glacier. Named by the Darwin Glacier Party of the CTAE (1956-58) which surveyed this area.

Diamond Peak  54°12'S, 36°39'W
A peak rising to 610 m W of Jason Harbor, Cumberland West Bay, on the N coast of South Georgia. Charted and named by DI between 1925-29.

Diamonessen Island  64°02'S, 61°17'W

Diana Reef  63°26'S, 56°11'W

Diablo, Isla del: see Devil Island  63°48'S, 57°17'W
Diablo, Punta del: see Devils Point  62°40'S, 61°11'W
Diácono, Cerro: see Deacon Hill  60°34'S, 45°48'W
Diamante, Cordillera: see Forrestal Range  83°00'S, 49°30'W
Diamond Glacier  79°51'S, 159°00'E
A small distributary glacier of the Darwin Glacier, flowing ENE into the narrow valley on the N side of Diamond Hill. Mapped by the VUWA (1962-63) and named after Diamond Hill.

Diamond Hill  79°52'S, 159°09'E
A conspicuous snow-free hill which is diamond shape in plan, standing 10 mi E of Bastion Hill at the N side of the lower Darwin Glacier. Named by the Darwin Glacier Party of the CTAE (1956-58) which surveyed this area.

Diamond Peak  54°12'S, 36°39'W
A peak rising to 610 m W of Jason Harbor, Cumberland West Bay, on the N coast of South Georgia. Charted and named by DI between 1925-29.

Diamonessen Island  64°02'S, 61°17'W

Diana Reef  63°26'S, 56°11'W

Díaz, Isla: see Diaz Rock  63°18'S, 58°45'W
Diaz Cove

Diaz Cove 54°45'S, 36°18'W
Cove with the Kupriyanov Islands at the mouth, 10 mi NW of Cape Disappointment, near the E end of the S coast of South Georgia. The cove was known to early sealers as shown by the remains of a sealing vessel found there. It was rediscovered in 1929 by Captain Johannesen and named for his ship Diaz. Not: Five Islands Harbour, Johannesson-Hafen, Sealer Cove.

Diaz Rock 63°18' S, 58°45'W
The largest of several rocks close N of the W end of Astrolabe Island, off Trinity Peninsula. The name was given by the first Chilean Antarctic Expedition (1947) for sub-lieutenant Joaquin Diaz Martinez. Not: Isloate Diaz.

Dibble Glacier 66°17' S, 134°36'E
A prominent channel glacier flowing from the continental ice and terminating in a prominent tongue at the E side of Davis Bay. Delineated from air photos taken by USN Operation Highjump (1946-47), and named by the US-ACAN for Jonas Dibble, ship's carpenter on the sloop Peacock of the USEE (1838-42) under Wilkes. Dibble is credited with leaving his sick bed and working 24 hours without relief with other carpenters to repair a broken rudder on the Peacock, when the ship was partially crushed in an ice bay in 151°19' E and forced to retire northward.

Dibble Glacier Tongue 65°50' S, 135°00'E

Dibble Iceberg Tongue 65°30' S, 135°00'E
An iceberg tongue at the seaward end of Dibble Glacier Tongue. The names Dibble Glacier and Dibble Glacier Tongue were applied by US-ACAN in 1955, concurrent with G.D. Blodgett's delineation of the features from aerial photographs taken by USN Operation Highjump (1946-47). The offshore segment of these two related features was photographed by ANARE in 1956 and 1959, and ANCA subsequently recommended that it be named Dibble Iceberg Tongue. US-ACAN has approved the latter name only for the portion lying seaward of Dibble Glacier Tongue.

Dibdins Island: see Powell Island 60°41' S, 45°03' W

Dick, Mount 80°49' S, 159°32'E
A prominent peak, 2,410 m, standing 6 mi E of Mount Egerton, in the Churchill Mountains. Named by the NZGSAE (1960-61) for R.G. Dick, Surveyor General of New Zealand.

Dickason, Mount 74°24' S, 163°58'E
A prominent mountain, 2,030 m, at the head of Boomerang Glacier in the Deep Freeze Range, Victoria Land. First mapped by the Northern Party of the BrAE, 1910-13, and named for Seaman Harry Dickason, RN, a member of the Northern Party.

Dickinson Rocks 65°19' S, 65°23' W
Two rocks lying at the N end of the Pitt Islands, in the Biscoe Islands. Photographed by Hunting Aerosurveys Ltd. in 1956, and mapped from these photos by the FIDS. Named by the UK-APC in 1959 for Charles Dickens (1812-70), English novelist. A number of other features in the Pitt Islands are named after characters in his Pickwick Papers.

Dickson Pillar 71°54' S, 171°11'E

Dickson Rocks 77°33' S, 147°55' W

Dickson Ice Falls 76°02' S, 133°25' W
A north-draining icefalls of moderate slope at an elevation of 1, 800 to 2,000 m, located between Mount Moulton and Mount Bursey in the Flood Range of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959-65. Named by US-ACAN for Donald T. Dickson, USARP glaciologist with the Byrd Station Traverse of 1962-63.

Dido, Mount 77°29' S, 160°57'E
Prominent peak, 2,070 m, between Mounts Electra and Boreas in the Olympus Range of Victoria Land. Named by the VUWAE (1958-59) for a figure in Greek mythology.

Diegmlan Island 66°00' S, 100°46'E
Island about 4 mi long that is largely ice covered but has numerous rock outcrops, lying on the NW side of Edisto Channel in the Highjump Archipelago. First mapped from air photos taken by...
USN OpHjp, 1946–47, and named Diegman Islets. Subsequent Soviet expeditions (1956–57) mapped the feature as one island with numerous outcrops. The name has been altered by US-ACAN to apply to the single island. Named by US-ACAN for E.D. Diegman, air crewman on USN OpHjp photographic flights in this area in 1946–47.

Diego Portales, Punta: see Pylon Point 68°06'S, 65°05'W

Dientes de Dracón, Punta: see Dragons Teeth 63°15'S, 58°39'W

Die Pyramide: see Pyramid Peak 54°00'S, 37°23'W

Dietz, Mount 86°16'S, 153°10'W


Dietz Bluff 72°02'S, 62°08'W

A prominent bluff at the head of Hilton Inlet on the Black Coast, Palmer Land. The bluff was photographed from the air by USAS, 1940, and by RARE, 1947; mapped by USGS from U.S. Navy aerial photographs taken 1966–69. Named by US-ACAN, in association with the names of continental drift scientists grouped in this area, after Robert S. Dietz, American marine geologist with Atlantic Oceanographic and Meteorological Laboratory, Miami, Florida, from 1967.

Dike Cirque 83°14'W, 157°57'E

A semi-circular glacial cirque 1 mi wide in the Miller Range. It is carved into MacDonald Bluffs at the SE base of Kreiling Mesa. So named by the Ohio State University Geological Party, 1967–68, because the granite cliffs surrounding the cirque are cut by numerous black dikes.

Dilemma Glacier 78°45'S, 161°25'E

A steep, broken glacier descending from the Worcester Range into the W side of Skelton Glacier to the N of Ant Hill. Mapped and named in 1957 by the N.Z. party of the CTAE, 1956–58. So named because of difficulties encountered by the geological party in an attempted descent of this glacier.

Dillon Peak 73°17'W, 62°40'W


Dilten Nunatak 72°22'S, 3°47'W

An isolated nunatak about 1.5 mi WNW of Dalten Nunatak and 8 mi NW of Borg Mountain in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and named Dilten.

Dimaryp Peak 63°26'S, 57°02'W

The prominent northeastern peak of Mount Carroll, rising to 500 m 1 mi S of the head of Hope Bay, Trinity Peninsula. First charted by the SwedAE under Nordenskjöld, 1901–04. Surveyed in 1945 and 1955 by FIDS, who applied the name. This peak is very similar to and has been frequently misidentified in bad weather as The Pyramid, a peak 0.8 mi to the east. The name is an anagram of pyramid.

Dimick Peaks 78°18'S, 161°56'E

Two peaks, the highest rising to 1,495 m., at the S side of the mouth of Dale Glacier in Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1994 after Dorothy Dimick, USGS cartographer, an Antarctic specialist in the Branch of Special Maps, 1944–76.

Dimitr Peak: see Abbott Peak 77°26'S, 167°00'E

Dinamita, Islet: see Dynamite Island 68°11'S, 67°00'W

Dinghy Point 54°04'S, 37°09'W

A point on the S side of Prince Olav Harbor, Cook Bay, on the N coast of South Georgia. Charted and named "Pram Point" by DI in 1929. The name Dinghy Point was approved for this feature by UK-APC in 1991 to avoid duplication with Pram Point at Leith Harbor in Stromness Bay. Not: Pram Point.

Dingle Dome 67°03'S, 48°54'E

Ice-covered dome rising above 400 m and surmounting the N end of Sakellari Peninsula, on the coast of Enderby Land. Discovered in 1956 during flights by ANARE aircraft. Named by ANCA for Robert Dingle, officer in charge at Davis station in 1957.

Dingle Lake 68°34'S, 78°04'E


Dingsør Dome 68°01'S, 67°43'E

A small, distinct ice-covered elevation rising inland from the coast, 11 mi S of Point Williams, in Mac. Robertson Land. Discovered in Feb. 1931 by the BANZARE (1929–31) under Douglas Mawson. Named by Mawson after Captain Dinsor, a Norwegian whale fishery inspector who was aboard the Kosmos (Capt. Hans Andresen) in Antarctica that season. The Kosmos had supplied coal to Mawson’s ship, the Discovery, on Dec. 29, 1930. Not: Dingzor Dome.

Dingzor Dome: see Dingsør Dome 68°01'S, 67°43'E

Dinsmoor Glacier 64°22'S, 59°59'W


Dint Island 69°17'S, 71°49'W

Rocky island, 1.5 mi long, lying 2 mi off the W side of Alexander Island in Lazarev Bay. Probably first seen from the air by the USAS, 1939–41. First mapped from air photos taken by the RARE, 1947–48, by Searle of the FIDS in 1960. So named by the UK-APC because a distinctive cirque makes a dent, or dint, on the S side of the island.
Diomede Island

Diomede Island 62°12'S, 58°57'W
Small island lying in Ardley Cove, Filde Peninsula, King George Island. The SoAE called the feature “Ostrov Al'batros” or “Albatross Island” in 1968, but the English form duplicates a name in the Bay of Isles. To avoid confusion, the UK-APC recommended a new name in 1979; Diomedea is the generic name for several species of albatross. Not: Albatross Island, Isla Torta, Ostrov Al'batros.

Dione Nunataks 71°56'S, 69°06'W
Rock exposures at the head of Saturn Glacier, 9 mi W of Deimos Ridge in the SE part of Alexander Island. The nunataks appear to have been first seen from the air by Lincoln Ellsworth on Nov. 23, 1935, and roughly mapped from photos obtained on that flight by W.L.G. Joerg. Remapped from air photos taken by the RARE, 1947-48, by Searle of the FIDS in 1960. Named by the UK-APC from association with Saturn Glacier, Dione being one of the satellites of Saturn.

Dion Islands 67°52'S, 68°43'W
Group of small islands and rocks lying in the N part of Marguerite Bay, 6 mi SW of Cape Alexandra, Adelaide Island. Discovered by the FrAE, 1908-10, and named by Charcot for the Marquis de Dion, who donated three motor sledges and whose De Dion-Bouton works produced equipment for the expedition. Not: De Dion Islets.

Diplock Glacier 64°03'S, 58°50'W
A narrow straight glacier, 10 mi long, flowing eastward from Detroit Plateau, Graham Land, into Prince Gustav Channel 5 mi S of Alectoria Island. Mapped from surveys of 1926-31, presumably for their organization or their Discovery Investigations personnel in the period following their surveys of South Georgia. The feature was mapped by USGS from ground surveys and USN aerial photographs, 1960-63. It was visited in 1977-78 by a USARP-Mons University geological party, led by Edmund Stump, and named in the spirit of Coalsack Bluff (q.v.); thin lenses of disintegrating mica and schist form a type of light soil on the slopes of the nunatak.

Disappointment, Cape 54°53'S, 36°07'W
Cape which forms the S extremity of South Georgia. First charted and so named in 1775 by a British expedition under Cook, who upon reaching this position was greatly disappointed in realizing that South Georgia was an island rather than a continent. Not: Cabo Desengañ\-\ño.

Disappointment, Cape 60°42'S, 45°05'W
Cape midway along the W side of Powell Island, in the South Orkney Islands. The name was originally applied to the S end of Powell Island by Capt. George Powell and Capt. Nathaniel Palmer in 1821, reflecting their reluctance to terminate their eastward cruise, necessitated by exhausted provisions and unfavorable winds. In recent years the name has been consistently used for the cape on the W side of the island.

Disappointment, Cape 65°33'S, 61°43'W
Cape which marks the tip of the ice-covered peninsula lying between Exasperation Inlet and Scar Inlet, on the E coast of Graham Land. Discovered in 1902 by the SwedAE, under Nordenskjöld, and so named by him because he encountered many difficult crevasses in approaching the cape. Not: Besvikelsens Kap, Cabo Desengañ\-\ño.

Disch Promontory 83°34'S, 162°52'E
A high, ice-covered promontory, 6 mi long, extending from the E side of Prince Andrew Plateau, Queen Elizabeth Range. Named by US-ACAN for Carl R. Disch, USARP ionospheric physicist, who was lost at Byrd Station, May 8, 1965.

Discovery, Cape: see Découverte, Cape 66°46'S, 141°33'E

Discovery, Mount 78°22'S, 165°01'E
A conspicuous, isolated volcanic cone, 2,680 m, lying at the head of McMurdo Sound and E of Koettlitz Glacier, overlooking the NW portion of the Ross Ice Shelf. It forms the center of a three-armed mass of which Brown Peninsula is one extension to the N.; Minna Bluff is a second to the E.; the third is Mount Morning to the west. Discovered by the BrNAE (1901-04) and named for their expedition ship Discovery.

Discovery Bay 62°29'S, 59°43'W
Bay 3 mi long and 2 mi wide, indenting the N side of Greenwich Island, in the South Shetland Islands. This bay has been known to sealers in the area since about 1821. It was charted and named during 1935 by DI personnel on the Discovery II. Not: Bahía Chile.

Discovery Bay: see Undine Harbor 54°02'S, 37°58'W

Discovery Bluff 77°01'S, 162°37'E
Conspicuous headland forming the W side of the entrance to Avalance Bay in Granite Harbor, Victoria Land. Discovered by the BrNAE (1901) under Scott, who referred to the feature as Rendezvous Bluff. It was renamed for the ship Discovery by Scott's second expedition, the BrAE, 1910-13. Not: Rendezvous Bluff.

Discovery Island: see Guepratte Island 64°30'S, 63°00'W

Discovery Point: see Fie, Cape 54°27'S, 3°28'E
Discovery Ridge 84°44'S, 114°06'W
A broad rock ridge with a rather flat summit area. It projects NW from Buckeye Table, Ohio Range, 2 mi NW of Mount Glossop- teris. The name was suggested by William E. Long, geologist of the Ohio State University expedition to the Horlick Mountains in 1960–61 and 1961–62. The first tillite and the first Devonian brachiopods were discovered by the expedition on this ridge, hence the name.

Discovery Rock 54°09'S, 36°35'W
Submerged rock in Stromness Bay, South Georgia, lying 0.7 mi NNE of Ems Rock. The rock was positioned by Discovery Investigations personnel under Lt. Cdr. J.M. Chaplin, RN, who made surveys of Stromness Bay in 1927 and 1929. They probably applied the name, which is now well established in local use.

Discovery Sound 64°31'S, 63°01'W
An E-W trending channel 0.5 mi wide, between Guépratte Island and Briggs Peninsula, on the NE side of Anvers Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. The channel was discovered by a German expedition under Dallmann, 1873–74, and in 1903–05 was charted by the FrAE under Charcot. During 1927 it was explored by DI personnel on the Discovery who applied the name.

Dismal Buttress 85°27'S, 17°42'W
A mainly ice-free rock bluff, overlooking the W side of the head of Shackleton Glacier about 3 mi NW of Roberts Massif. So named because of several depressing incidents experienced here by the Southern Party of the NZGS AE (1961–62), including the loss of Dismal, the party’s only lead dog, which had to be destroyed.

Dismal Island 68°06'S, 68°50'W
Island, 1 mi long and 60 mi high, which is mainly ice covered and is the largest of the Faure Islands, lying in Marguerite Bay off the W coast of Graham Land. The Faure Islands were discovered and first charted in 1909 by the FrAE under Charcot. The group was visited and surveyed in 1949 by the FIDS, who so named this island for its appearance of extreme desolation and lifelessness.

Dismal Mountains 68°05'S, 55°25'E
Group of nunataks about 35 mi SW of Rayner Peak. Photographed from ANARE aircraft in 1956, and surveyed by G.A. Knuckey during a dog-sledge journey from Amundsen Bay to Mawson Station in December 1958. So named because the mountains are frequently shrouded in clouds.

Dismal Ridge 78°17'S, 162°48'E
A forked ridge leading N and E from the Mount Kempe-Mount Huggins saddle. It is bounded on the N and W by the Radian and Glimpse Glaciers, and on the S by Kempe Glacier. The two forks enclose the Glee Glacier and descend to Roaring Valley. The ridge was so named by the VUWAE, 1960–61, because of the persistently dismal weather conditions encountered while they were mapping in January 1961, and also because of difficulties encountered in establishing a high food camp on this ridge by helicopter, again owing to the weather.

Ditte, Mount 67°43'S, 68°37'W
Mountain, 1,400 m, surmounting Cape Alexandra in the SE extremity of Adelaide Island. Discovered by the FrAE, 1908–10, and named by Charcot for Alfred Ditte, noted French chemist. Not: Mount A. Ditte.

Diver Point 54°00'S, 38°03'W
A point midway along the N shore of Bird Island, South Georgia. A UK-APC name that derives from the South Georgia Diving Petrel (Pelecanoides georgicus) which nests nearby.

Diversion Hills 73°09'S, 163°30'E
Small group of low rock outcrops at the E extremity of Pain Mesa, in Victoria Land. Named by the southern party of NZGS AE, 1966–67, because the party diverted eastward from their route here to visit Navigator Nunatak.

Divide, The 60°44'S, 45°10'W
A narrow channel between Matthews Island and the SE extremity of Coronation Island, in the South Orkney Islands. Charted as an isthmus in 1912–13 by Norwegian whaling captain Petter Sørle; rechanted as an isthmus and named descriptively by DI in 1933. The feature was surveyed by FIDS in 1957 and found to be a channel. Not: La División.

Divide Peaks 60°43'S, 45°12'W
Series of ice-topped peaks, the highest 640 m, rising from the SE end of Coronation Island and extending for 2 mi in a NW direction, in the South Orkney Islands. Surveyed in 1936 by the FIDS, 1956–58, and named Divide Peaks in association with The Divide (q.v.). Not: Divide Ridge, Picos Divisor.

Divide Ridge: see Divide Peaks 60°43'S, 45°12'W

Divisor, Picos: see Divide Peaks 60°43'S, 45°12'W

Dixey, Mount 72°10'S, 68°04'W
Mountain, 1,250 m, standing at the S side of Riley Glacier and 3 mi NE of Carse Point, on the W coast of Palmer Land. First photographed from the air on Nov. 23, 1935 by Lincoln Ellsworth, and mapped from these photographs by W.L.G. Joerg. First surveyed in 1936 by the BGLE under Rymill, and named in 1954 by members of the expedition for Neville Dixey, Chairman of Lloyd’s in 1934, who raised a special fund at Lloyd’s as a contribution towards the cost of the BGLE, 1934–37.

Dixey Rock 63°28'S, 54°40'W

Dixon, Mount 53°00'S, 73°17'E
A snow-covered peak (705 m) standing 0.7 mi W of Anzac Peak on Laurens Peninsula, Heard Island. The feature appears to have been roughly charted on an 1860 sketch map by Capt. H.C. Chester, American sealer operating in the area during this period. Surveyed in 1948 by the ANARE, and named by them for Lt. Cdr. George M. Dixon, RANVR, commanding officer of HMS Labuan which landed and relieved the 1948 and 1949 ANARE parties.

Dixon Peak 54°03'S, 38°01'W
 Dixon Point: see Cardno Point 54°00'S, 38°00'W

Dixon Island  68°08'S, 146°43'E
A high ice-covered island, 10 mi long and 5 mi wide, at the W side of the mouth of Ninnis Glacier. Discovered by the AAE (1911–14) under Douglas Mawson, who named it for Sir Hugh Dixon of Sydney, a patron of the expedition.

Djupvikodden: A high, ice-covered peninsula between Djupvika and Havsbotn

Djupvika 69°44'S, 37°54'E
A bay between Botneset and Djupvikneset Peninsulas in the SW part of Lützow-Holm Bay. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and named Djupvikodden (the deep bay).

Djupvikneset Peninsula  69°47'S, 38°06'E
A high, ice-covered peninsula between Djupvika and Havsbotn along the SW shore of Lützow-Holm Bay. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and named Djupvikneset (the deep bay). Not: Djupvikodden.

Djupvik Point  69°43'S, 38°02'E
A point marking the E limit of Djupvika, a bay along the SW shore of Lützow-Holm Bay. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and named Djupvikodden (the deep bay point) in association with nearby Djupvika. Not: Djupvikodden.

Dlinnoye, Ozero: see Long Lake  62°12'S, 58°58'W

Dlinnoye Lake 70°44'S, 11°39'E
A narrow, serpentine lake, 0.5 mi long, lying close NW of Tsentral'naya Hill in the Schirmacher Hills, Queen Maud Land. The feature was mapped by the SovAE in 1961 and named Dlinnoye. Not: Ozero Dlinnoye (long lake).

Doake Ice Rumples  79°45'S, 67°00'W
An area of disturbed ice in the Ronne Ice Shelf, extending for c. 55 mi in a NW-SE direction between Korff Ice Rise and Henry Ice Rise. First visited and mapped in part by the US-IGY geophysical traverse party from Ellsworth Station 1957–58, led by Edward Thiel. Further delineated from U.S. Landsat imagery taken 1974 and from radio echo sounding by BAS in 1981. Named by the UK-APC after Christopher S.M. Doake, senior BAS glaciologist from 1973, who has contributed to an understanding of the morphology and dynamics of the Ronne Ice Shelf.

Dobratz Glacier  79°24’S, 85°05’W
A broad tributary glacier which drains the S part of the White Escarpment and flows NE between Watlack Hills and Weber Peaks into Splettstoesser Glacier, in the Heritage Range. Named by the University of Minnesota Geological Party, 1963–64, for Maj. Joseph Dobratz, USMC, pilot who supported the party.

Doble, Monte: see Noire Rock  64°40'S, 62°35'W

Dobrowski Island  64°36’S, 62°55’W
Small island which lies close to the E coast of Anvers Island, 3 mi SW of Ryswyck Point, in the Palmer Archipelago. Charted in 1927 by DI personnel on the Discovery, who gave the name Astrolabe Island. To avoid duplication, the name was changed in 1958 by the UK-APC; Dobrowski Island is named after Antoni B. Dobrowski (1872–1954), assistant meteorologist of the BelgAE which explored this area in 1898. Not: Astrolabe Island, Isla Astrolabio, Islote Capitán Martínez Canaveri, Islote Coria.

Dobrynin, Mount  71°42’S, 11°46’E

Dobrynina, Gora: see Dobrynin, Mount 71°42’S, 11°46’E

Dobson Dome  64°02’S, 57°55’W

Dockery, Mount  71°13’S, 164°33’E

Doctor Rusch Glacier: see Reusch Glacier  71°29’S, 169°29’E

Dodd Island  69°42’S, 75°38’E
A small island in the SE part of the Publications Ice Shelf about 10 mi S of the Søstrene Islands. First mapped by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936–37) from air photos. Remapped by ANARE and named by ANCA for D.M. Dodd, weather observer at Davis Station in 1963.
Dodd Nunatak 71°50'S, 160°24'E

Dodge, Mount 84°52'S, 172°22'W
A mainly ice-free peak (1,760 m) on a mountain spur descending northward from the Prince Olav Mountains, at the confluence of Holzrichter and Gough Glaciers. Discovered by the U.S. Ross Ice Shelf Traverse Party (1957-58) under A.P. Crary, and named for Prof. Carroll W. Dodge, who analyzed and reported upon lichens and lichen parasites for the ByrdAE. 1933-35.

Dodge Rocks: see Afuera Islands 64°20'S, 61°36'E

Dodman Island 65°58'S, 65°46'W
Island 3.5 mi long, lying 4 mi SE of Rabot Island and 10 mi W of Ferin Head, off the W coast of Graham Land. The island was charted and named by the BGLE, 1934-37, under Rymill.

Dodson Island: see Dodson Peninsula 75°32'E, 64°12'W

Dodson Peninsula 75°32'E, 64°12'W
An ice-covered peninsula, 40 mi long, located S of Hansen Inlet on the Orville Coast of Ellsworth Land. Discovered by the RARE, 1947-48, under Ronne, and named by him after Capt. Harry L. Dodson, USN, a director of the American Antarctic Society (the organizing body of RARE), and for his son, Robert H.T. Dodson, assistant geologist, surveyor, and chief dog team driver with RARE. Not: Dodson Island, Harry Dodson Island.

Dodson Rocks 69°55'E, 68°25'W

Doe Nunatak 72°22'W, 160°47'E

Doescher Nunatak 72°23'W, 160°59'E

Doggers Bay 69°07'E, 69°09'E
An ice-filled bay about 16 mi long and 5 mi wide on the W side of the Amery Ice Shelf, between Foley Promontory and Landon Promontory. Plotted from ANARE air photos taken in 1956. First visited in November 1962 by an ANARE dog-sledging party led by I. Landon-Smith. Named by ANCA after the dog-sledging party.
Dome Nunatak 65°05'S, 60°06'W
Nunatak 1.5 mi N of Gray Nunatak in the Seal Nunatak group, off the E coast of Antarctic Peninsula. Charted in 1902 by the SwedAE under Nordenskjöld, and named by him for Dr. C.W. Donald, ship's doctor and naturalist on the Active, one of the vessels of the Dundee expedition, 1892–93.

Donald Ridge 79°37'S, 83°10'W

Donaldson, Mount 84°37'S, 172°12'E
A mountain, 3,930 m, standing 5 mi NNE of Flat Top and W of the head of Ludeman Glacier in the Commonwealth Range. Discovered and named by the BrAE (1907–09).

Donald Woodward, Mount: see Woodward, Mount 77°18'S, 145°47'W

Donald Woodward Mountains: see Woodward, Mount 77°18'S, 145°47'W

Donati, Isla: see Kappa Island 64°19'S, 63°00'W

Don Bosco, Cerro: see Cairn Hill 63°30'S, 57°04'W

Don Ernesto Glacier: see Ernesto Pass 54°01'S, 37°44'W

Don Juan, Lake: see Don Juan Pond 77°34'S, 161°41'E

Don Juan Pond 77°34'S, 161°11'E
A shallow saline pond located south of the Dais in the South Fork of Wright Valley, Victoria Land. The pond was sighted on Oct. 11, 1961 in a field reconnaissance by U.S. Navy helicopter. In the next three months, a USARP party with George H. Meyer and others made several trips to study the pond. They named it Don Juan Pond for Lieutenants Donald Roe and John Hickey, U.S. Navy Air Development Squadron Six, who were of assistance to the field party. A new mineral, calcium chloride hexahydrate, was discovered in the pond. The name Antarcticite was proposed for the new mineral. Not: Lake Don Juan.

Donnachie Cliff 64°01'S, 58°04'W
A cliff on Ulu Peninsula, James Ross Island, rising to c. 500 m northeast of Back Mesa. Following geological work by BAS, 1985–86, named by the UK-APC after Thomas Donnachie, radio operator on Operation Tabarin at Hope Bay, 1944–45.

Donnally Glacier 81°37'S, 159°18'E
A glacier about 12 mi long in the Churchill Mountains, flowing E along the N side of Swinhoe Bank Range to enter Starshot Glacier. Named by US-ACAN for Cdr. Edward W. Donnally, USN, officer in charge of Naval support personnel at McMurdo Station, winter 1962.

Donner Valley 77°37'S, 161°27'E
A small, mainly ice-free valley located NNE of Mount Thundergut in the Asgard Range, Victoria Land. Named by the NZ-APC, presumably in association with nearby Mount Thundergut, "donner" being a German word for "thunder."

Donovan Islands 66°11'S, 110°24'E
A chain of about 8 islands lying well offshore, about 5 mi NW of Clark Peninsula in the E part of Vincennes Bay. First mapped from...
Don Pedro Christophersen, Mount 85°32'S, 165°47'W
A massive, largely ice-covered, gabled mountain (3,765 m), surmounting the divide between the heads of Axel Heiberg and Cooper Glaciers, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Discovered in 1911 by Roald Amundsen, who named it for one of the expedition's chief supporters who lived in Buenos Aires. Not: Mount Don Pedro Christophersen.

Don Pedro Christophersen, Mount: see Don Pedro Christophersen, Mount 85°32'S, 165°47'W

Don Samuel, Bahía: see Edgell Bay 62°16'S, 58°59'W

Doolette Bay 67°55'S, 147°00'E
A bay lying at the junction of the western side of the Ninnis Glacier Tongue with the mainland. Discovered by the AAE (1911–14) under Douglas Mawson, who named it after G.P. Doolette of Perth, a patron of the expedition.

Doorly, Mount 77°23'S, 162°54'E
A summit surmounting the E part of the rocky ridge between Greenwood Valley and Wright Lower Glacier, in Victoria Land. Discovered by the BrNAE, 1901–04, under Scott, and named after Lt. Gerald S. Doorly, RN, of the Morning, relief ship to the expedition.

Doppelspitz: see Binary Peaks 54°29'S, 36°05'W

Doppler Nunatak 74°51'S, 71°41'W

Dorchuck Glacier 74°44'S, 113°56'W

Dorian, Anse: see Dorian Bay 64°49'S, 63°30'W

Dorian Bay 64°49'S, 63°30'W
Cove on the NW side of Wiencke Island, 0.5 mi ENE of Damoy Point, in the Palmer Archipelago. Discovered by the FRAE, 1903–05, under Charcot, and named by him after Monsieur Dorian, a member of the French Chamber of Deputies. Not: Anse Dorian.

Doris Bay 54°27'S, 36°08'W
Small bay immediately SE of Saint Andrews Bay, along the N coast of South Georgia. The name dates back to about 1929 and is now well established. Not: Little Bucht.

Dorrel Rock 75°26'S, 111°22'W
A rock outcrop 11 mi SW of the summit of Mount Murphy, protruding through the ice near the head of Pope Glacier, on the Walgreen Coast, Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–66. Named by US-ACAN after Leo E. Dorrel, USN, hospital corpsman with the Byrd Station winter party, 1966.

Dorner Glacier 82°41'S, 163°05'E

Dorsey Island 70°22'S, 71°33'W
Mainly ice-covered island, 12 mi long, lying in Wilkins Sound off the W coast of Alexander Island. Discovered and roughly mapped from aircraft by members of East Base of the USAS, 1939–41, and named after Herbert G. Dorsey, Jr., of the U.S. Weather Bureau, meteorologist at East Base who devised a method of predicting with exceptional accuracy the periods in which weather would be suitable for flying. Remapped from air photos taken by RARE, 1947–48, by Searle of the FIDS in 1960. The position of the island and its outline were corrected from U.S. Landsat imagery of 1973–75 and 1979.

Dorsey Mountains 67°04'S, 67°04'W

Dort, Mount 85°54'S, 158°53'W

Dory Nunatak 76°47'S, 161°18'E
An isolated sandstone nunatak, 1.2 mi long, rising above the SW part of Flight Deck Nevé, 1.5 mi SW of Dotson Ridge, in Convoy Range, Victoria Land. One of a group of nautical names in Convoy Range. So named by a 1989-90 NZARP party because the feature appears to be sailing in the midst of the glacier névé like a small boat.

Dos Colinas, Isla: see Two Hummock Island 64°08'S, 61°42'W

Dos Lomos, Islote: see Pyrox Island 68°12'S, 66°41'W

Dos Lomos, Islotes: see Eden Rocks 63°29'S, 55°40'W

Dos Mogotes, Isla: see Two Hummock Island 64°08'S, 61°42'W

Dos Morros, Isla: see Two Summit Island 62°15'S, 58°57'W
Doss Glacier 82°30'S, 162°21'E

Dot Island 54°03'S, 37°21'W
Tiny island lying 0.6 mi W of Terrace Island in the S part of the Bay of Isles, South Georgia. First charted by Robert Cushman Murphy in 1912–13. Surveyed in 1929–30 by DI personnel, who probably so named it because of its size and minute appearance when represented on charts.

Dot Peak 79°46'S, 159°10'E
A small eminence, 1,450 m, marking the highest point of Cooper Nunatak, at the E side of the Brown Hills. Mapped by the VUWAE (1962–63) and so named because of its small size.

Dotson Ice Shelf 74°24'S, 112°22'W

Dotson Ridge 76°46'S, 161°25'E

Dotten Nunatak 71°57'S, 24°05'E

Dott Ice Rise 79°18'S, 81°48'W

Douanier Rock 66°49'S, 142°04'E
A small rocky island lying close to the coast and just east of Point Alden, the point which separates Adélie Coast and George V Coast. Discovered and named "Rocher du Douanier" by the 1949 French expedition under André Liéard. The name is whimsical. It alludes to the coastal division and the proximity of this island.

Double Curtain Glacier 77°39'S, 163°31'E
Small glacier on the S slope of the Kukri Hills, just SW of Mount Barnes, flowing toward the mouth of Ferrar Glacier in Victoria Land. Mapped by the BrNAE under Scott, 1910–13, and so named by them because of its shape.

Doublefinger Peak 76°53'S, 162°15'E
A peak about 4 mi inland from Granite Harbor, just NE of Mount Marston, in Victoria Land. Named by the BrAE (1910–13). A snow filled cleft along the E face of the peak separates two dark rock exposures, suggesting the origin of the name.

Double Islands 66°45'S, 141°11'E
Two small rocky islands lying close E of the tip of Zélée Glacier Tongue and 0.4 mi NW of Triple Islands. Photographed from the air by USN OpHjp, 1946–47. Charted and named by the FrAE, 1949–51.

Doublets, The 66°25'S, 98°40'E
Rock outcrops located centrally on the western side of David Island. Discovered and named by the Western Base Party of the AAE (1911–14) under Douglas Mawson.

Doubtful Bay 54°52'S, 36°01'W
Small, deeply indented bay, which lies 1 mi ENE of Smalegga Cove and immediately W of Rumbolds Point on the SE coast of South Georgia. Charted by the GerAE under Flechting, 1911–12, who named it for Walter Slossarczyk, third officer of the expedition ship Deutschland. Later the names Doubtful Bay and Smæland Bay (now Smæland Cove, q.v.) were erroneously transposed on charts of this area. The SGS, 1951–52, reported that the name Slossarczyk Bay is not known locally and that this feature is best known as Doubtful Bay. Despite the undoubted priority of Flechting's naming, the name Doubtful Bay is approved in order to conform with local usage. The name Slossarczyk Crag has been approved for the elevation at the E side of the bay. Not: Bahía Dudosas, Bai Slossarczyk, Green Bay, Slossarczyk Bai, Slossarczyk Harbour, Slosarczyk Bay, Slossarczyk Bay, Smedley Bay.

Doubtful Bay: see Smæland Cove 54°52'S, 36°03'W

Doubtful Point 54°13'S, 36°36'W
Point forming the E side of the entrance to Enten Bay, Cumberland West Bay, in South Georgia. The name appears to be first used on a 1929 British Admiralty chart.

Dougherty, Mount 82°43'S, 161°05'E

Dougherty, Mount 80°55'S, 160°52'E
An ice-covered cape marking the S side of the entrance to Matterson Inlet, on the W side of Ross Ice Shelf. Discovered by the BrNAE (1901–04) and named for Admiral Sir Archibald Douglas, Lord of the Admiralty, who persuaded the Admiralty to assign naval seamen to the expedition.

Douglas, Cape 80°55'S, 160°52'E
A striking pyramidal peak, 1,750 m, near the head of Fry Glacier, on the divide between the Fry and Mawson Glaciers. The N.Z. Northern Survey Party of the CTAE (1956–58) established a survey station on its summit in December 1957. Named for Murray H. Douglas, a member of the party.
Douglas Crag  54°46'S, 36°00'W  
Crag, 1,670 m, standing 1 mi SE of Mount Macklin at the S end of the Salvesen Range of South Georgia. Surveyed by the SGS in the period 1951–57, and named by the UK-APC for George V. Douglas, geologist with the British expedition under Shackleton, 1921–22.

Douglas Gap  71°05'S, 167°44'E  

Douglas Glacier  73°31'S, 61°45'W  

Douglas Inlet:  see New Bedford Inlet  73°22'S, 61°15'W

Douglas Islands  67°23'S, 63°22'E  
Two small islands 12 mi NW of Cape Daly. Discovered by the BANZARE under Mawson, 1929–31, and named for V. Admiral (later Sir Percy) Douglas, then Hydrographer of the British Navy. The islands were first sighted during an aircraft flight from the Discovery on Dec. 31, 1929, and reported to lie in about 66°40'S, 64°30'E, but after the 1931 voyage they were placed at 67°20'S, 63°32'E. In 1956, an ANARE sledge party led by P.W. Crohn was unable to find them in this position, but found two uncharted islands farther south to which the name has now been applied.

Douglas Peak  66°24'S, 52°28'E  
Peak, 1,525 m, lying 11 mi SW of Mount Codrington and 8 mi E of Mount Marr. Discovered in January 1930 by the BANZARE under Mawson, and named for Flight Lt. E. Douglas, RAAF, pilot with the expedition. Not: Gora Duglas.

Douglas Peaks  80°00'S, 81°25'W  

Douglas Range  70°00'S, 69°35'W  
Sharp-crested range, with peaks rising to 3,000 m, extending 75 mi in a NW-SE direction from Mount Nicholas to Mount Edred and forming a steep E escarpment of Alexander Island, overlooking the N part of George VI Sound. Mount Nicholas was seen in 1909 from a distance by the FrAE under Charcot. The full extent of the range was observed by Lincoln Ellsworth on his trans-Antarctic flight of Nov. 23, 1935, and its E escarpment first roughly mapped from air photos taken on that flight by W.L.G. Joerg. The E face of the range was roughly surveyed from George VI Sound by the BGLE in 1936 and resurveyed by the FIDS in 1948–50. The entire range, including the W slopes, was mapped in detail from air photos taken by the RARE, 1947–48, by Searle of the FIDS in 1960. Named by the BGLE, 1934–37, for V. Admiral Sir Percy Douglas, chairman of the BGLE Advisory Committee, member of the Discovery Committee from 1928 until his death in 1939, formerly Hydrographer of the British Navy.

Douglass, Mount  77°20'S, 145°20'W  

Douglas Strait  59°27'S, 27°14'W  
Strait 2 mi wide between Thule and Cook Islands, in the South Sandwich Islands. The existence of this strait was first noted by a Russian expedition under Bellingshausen in 1820. It was charted in 1930 by DI personnel on the Discovery II and named for V. Admiral Sir Percy Douglas, member of the Discovery Committee. Not: Estrecho San Lesmes.

Doumani, Mount  85°49'S, 137°38'W  

Doumani Peak  77°07'S, 126°03'W  
A subsidiary peak (2,675 m) on the southern slopes of Mount Sidley in the Executive Committee Range, Marie Byrd Land. Named by US-ACAN for George A. Doumani, Traverse Seismologist at Byrd Station, a member of the Executive Committee Traverse (Feb. 1959) and Marie Byrd Land Traverse (1959–60) that carried out surveys of this area.

Doumer Hill  64°51'S, 63°34'W  

Doumer Island  64°51'S, 63°35'W  
Island 4.5 mi long and 2 mi wide, surmounted by a snow-covered pyramidal peak, 515 m, lying between the S portions of Anvers Island and Wiencke Island in the Palmer Archipelago. First seen by the BelgAE, 1897–99, under Gerlache. Resighted and charted by the FrAE, 1903–05, under Charcot, who named it for Paul Doumer, President of the Chamber of Deputies and later President of France.

Dove Channel  60°45'S, 45°36'W  
Narrow channel bisecting the Oliphant Islands, trending in an E-W. direction between the two larger islands on the N and the main group of smaller islands and rocks on the S, lying 0.4 mi S of Gourlay Peninsula, the SE tip of Signy Island in the South Orkney Islands. The name Dove Strait dates back to about 1930, but the generic term channel is approved because of the small size of this feature. Not: Dove Strait.

Dover, Mount  83°46'S, 55°50'W  
A mountain, 1,645 m, surmounting the SE end of Gale Ridge where the ridge abuts the Washington Escarpment, in the Neptune Range, Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and

Dovers, Cape  66°29'S, 97°08'E
Cape fronting on Shackleton Ice Shelf, 5 mi S of Henderson Island. Discovered by the Western Base Party of the AAE, 1911-14, under Mawson, and named for G. Dovers, cartographer with the expedition.

Dovers, Mount  70°08'S, 64°59'E
A high, brown rock ridge 2 mi NW of Mount Dwyer in the Athos Range of the Prince Charles Mountains. It was observed from Stinear Nunataks in 1954 by an ANARE party led by Robert G. Dover, officer in charge at Mawson Station, and its position plotted in December 1955 by a party led by J.M. Béchervaise. Named by ANCA for Robert G. Dover.

Dovers Glacier: see Mulebreen  67°28'S, 59°21'E

Dovers Moraine  53°07'S, 73°42'E
A band of coarse glacial moraine, extending in a N-S direction for 1.5 mi, deposited at the E end of the main mass of Heard Island immediately E of Stephenson Glacier. Surveyed in 1948 by the ANARE, and named by them for Robert G. Dovers, geologist and chief surveyor with the party. Small settlements were occupied near both ends of this morainal belt by American sealers engaged in the extraction of sea-elephant oil during the 1858-82 period.

Dovers Nunatak: see Dovers Peak  69°42'S, 64°26'E

Dovers Peak  69°42'S, 64°26'E
A peak in the W part of the Stinear Nunataks in Mac. Robertson Land. Discovered in 1954 by an ANARE party led by Robert G. Dover, officer in charge at Mawson Station in 1954, for whom it is named. Not: Dovers Nunatak.

Dove Strait: see Dove Channel  60°45'S, 45°36'W

Dow, Mount  54°42'S, 36°10'W
Mountain, 1,680 m, standing at the S side of Novosilski Glacier, 1 mi W of the N end of Mount Carse in the S part of South Georgia. Surveyed by the SGS in the period 1951-57, and named by the UK-APC for George F. Dow (1868-1936), American whaling historian and author of Whale Ships and Whaling: A Pictorial History of Whaling During Three Centuries.

Dowie, Mount  70°42'S, 66°00'E
A ridgeline mountain which rises to a central crest, about 4 mi W of Mount Hollingshead in the Aramis Range, Prince Charles Mountains. Sighted by the ANARE southern party led by W.G. Bewsher in January 1957, and named for Dr. Donald A. Dowie, medical officer at Mawson Station in 1956.

Dowling, Mount  72°27'S, 98°08'W

Downer Glacier  66°58'S, 56°25'E
Glacier 15 mi long, flowing eastward into Edward VIII Ice Shelf just north of Wilma Glacier. Part of the glacier was mapped by ANARE in 1954 during a sledging journey to Edward VIII Bay led by R. Dover. Photographed from ANARE aircraft in 1956 and named by ANCA for Sgt. G.K. Downer, RAFA, electrical and instrument fitter at Mawson Station in 1958.

Downes Glacier  53°02'S, 73°31'E

Downfall, The  64°48'S, 62°23'W
A mountain (c. 1,500 m) between the heads of Arago and Woodbury Glaciers on the W coast of Graham Land. Mapped by the FIDS from photos taken by Hunting Aerosurveys Ltd. in 1956-57. So named by the UK-APC in 1960 because the feature marked the end of the route from Orel Ice Fringe by which members of the FIDS at Danco Island station had hoped in 1956 to reach Forbidden Plateau. A very steep drop on the E side of the summit precludes further progress.

Downham Peak  64°17'S, 58°54'W
A rock pyramid at the S side of the mouth of Sjögren Glacier, Trinity Peninsula. Mapped from surveys by FIDS (1960-61). Named by UK-APC for Noel Y. Downham, FIDS meteorological assistant at Hope Bay, who assisted in the triangulation of this area in 1961.

Downs Cone  75°50'S, 116°16'W

Downshire, Cape: see Downshire Cliffs  71°37'S, 170°36'E

Downshire Cliffs  71°37'S, 170°36'E
A line of precipitous basalt cliffs rising to 2,000 m above the Ross Sea and forming much of the E side of Adare Peninsula along the coast of Victoria Land. In 1841 Capt. James Ross applied the name "Cape Downshire" to a part of these cliffs. He did so at the request of Cdr. Francis R.M. Crozier of the Terror, after the latter's friend, the late Marquis Downshire. No prominent cape exists here and, for the sake of historical continuity, the name has been reapplied to these cliffs. Not: Cape Downshire.

Downs Nunatak  69°36'S, 66°40'W
A nunatak rising to 1,000 m between Garcie Peaks and Webb Peak, Crescent Scarp, in NW Palmer Land. The nunatak was photographed from the air by USAS, 1940, U.S. Navy, 1966, and was surveyed by BAS, 1970-73. Named by US-ACAN for Bobby G. Downs, USN, cook, Palmer Station, winter party 1968.

Dow Nunatak  75°01'S, 136°14'W
Dow Peak 71°03'S, 163°04'E

Drake Nunatak 73°54’S, 163°54’E
A nunatak 10 mi W of Tunga Spur, just N of the Kirwan Escarpment in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and additional air photos (1958–59), and named Drabanten (the satellite).

Draeger, Mount 71°09’S, 163°54’E

Dream Island 63°15’S, 58°39’W
A small group of rocks off the NE part of Astrolabe Island, off Trinity Peninsula. The name, applied by UK-APC, is descriptive of these black tooth-shaped rocks. Not: Punta Dientes de Dragón.

Drake Head 69°13’S, 158°15’E
A headland forming the W side of the entrance to Davies Bay. Discovered from the Terra Nova under Lt. Harry L.L. Pennell, RN, in February 1911. Named for Francis R.H. Drake, meteorologist on board the Terra Nova.

Drake Icefall 79°46’S, 83°50’W
An icefall 2 mi wide between Soholt Peaks and Edson Hills, draining eastward from the plateau to join the general flow of Union Glacier through the Heritage Range, Ellsworth Mountains. Named by the University of Minnesota Ellsworth Mountains Party, 1962–63, for Benjamin Drake IV, geologist and member of the party.

Drones Teeth 63°15’S, 58°39’W
A group of black teeth-shaped rocks. Named by the UK-APC, 1956–57, for its eastern portion of Booth Peninsula, lying 0.3 mi N of the westernmost point of Booth Peninsula. The name was given by US-ACAN in 1956 to the western portion of Booth Peninsula, then thought to be separate. Subsequent Soviet Expeditions (1956–57) found that feature to be part of Booth Peninsula and US-ACAN reapplied the name to the point described. Named for Dale Draves, air crewman on the USN Ophjip seaplane commanded by D.E. Bunger which landed in this area and obtained aerial and ground photographs in February 1947. Not: Draves Island.

Dreadnought Point 64°00’S, 57°48’W
A prominent rocky point on the W side of Croft Bay, James Ross Island. Surveyed by FIDS in Aug. 1953. The UK-APC name is descriptive; the appearance of the feature is reminiscent of the bows of the early ironclads (battleships).

Dream Island 64°44’S, 64°14’W
Island lying 1 mi SE of Cape Monaco, off the SW coast of Anvers Island in the Palmer Archipelago. Surveyed by the British Naval Hydrographic Survey Unit in 1956–57. So named by the UK-APC because among the island’s natural features are a cave and, in summer, a small waterfall, with mossy patches and grass.

Dragens Teeth 63°15’S, 58°39’W
A small group of rocks off the NE part of Astrolabe Island, off Trinity Peninsula. The name, applied by UK-APC, is descriptive of these black tooth-shaped rocks. Not: Punta Dientes de Dragón.
Drickanter Head  76°53'S, 162°30'E
A dark triangular headland between the mouths of Hunt and Marston Glaciers, on the W side of Granite Harbor, Victoria Land. The triangular appearance of the feature when viewed from the SE suggests the name; "Drickantig" is a German word meaning three-edged.

Drew Cove  66°20'S, 110°30'E

Drewry, Mount  84°27'S, 167°21'E
A prominent blocklike mountain on the W side of Beardmore Glacier, rising to 2,910 m between Bingley Glacier and Cherry Icefall in Queen Alexandra Range. Discovered and roughly mapped by the Southern Journey Party of the BrAE, led by Ernest Shackleton, which was abreast of this mountain on December 13, 1908. Named by US-ACAN in 1986 after David J. Drewry, British glaciologist; a leader of the SPRI-NSF-TUD airborne radio echo sounding program, 1967-79; Director, Scott Polar Research Institute, 1984-87; Director, British Antarctic Survey, from 1987.

Dreyfus, Cape: see Well-met, Cape  63°47'S, 57°19'W
Dreyfuss, Kap: see Well-met, Cape  63°47'S, 57°19'W

Driencourt Point  64°12'S, 62°31'W

Driscoll Glacier  79°42'S, 83°00'W

Driscoll Island  76°12'S, 146°55'W
A narrow, ice-covered island 16 mi long, lying in Block Bay along the coast of Marie Byrd Land. The feature was partially delineated from air photos taken by the ByrdAE (1928-30) on the flight of Dec. 5, 1929. The island was completely mapped by USGS, 1959-65. Named by US-ACAN after Lawrence J. Driscoll, BM1, USN, Boatswain’s Mate aboard USS Glacier along this coast, 1961-62.

Driscoll Point  82°59'S, 168°00'E

Dromedary, Mount  78°19'S, 163°02'E
Hump-shaped mountain, over 2,400 m, standing 4 mi E of Mount Kempe in the Royal Society Range of Victoria Land. First mapped by the BrNAE, 1901-04, but named by the BrAE, 1910-13. Named for the appearance of the mountain which resembles a dromedary’s hump.

Dromedary Glacier  78°18'S, 163°10'E
A small alpine glacier occupying a high cirque on the E side of Mount Dromedary in the Royal Society Range. Named by the VUWAE (1960-61) for its proximity to Mount Dromedary.

Dronning Fabiolajella: see Queen Fabiola Mountains  71°30'S, 35°40'E
Dronning Mary Land: see Queen Mary Coast  66°45'S, 96°00'E
Dronning Maud Land: see Queen Maud Land  72°30'S, 12°00'E
Dronning Mauds Fjell: see Queen Maud Mountains  86°00'S, 160°00'W

Drummond Glacier  66°40'S, 65°43'W
Glacier 10 mi long and 2 mi wide, on the W coast of Graham Land, flowing WNW into Darbel Bay to the S of Hopkins Glacier. First roughly surveyed by FIDS in 1946-47, and named West Balch Glacier. With East Balch Glacier it was reported to fill a transverse depression across Graham Land, but a further survey in 1957 showed that there is no close topographical alignment between the two. The name Balch has been limited to the east glacier and an entirely new name approved for this glacier. Sir Jack C. Drummond (1891-1952), professor of biochemistry at the University of London, helped in the selection and calculation of the sledging rations of many British polar expeditions between World War I and II. Not: West Balch Glacier.

Drummond Peak  77°51'S, 153°58'W

Drum Rock  65°14'S, 64°16'W
An insular rock in the Argentine Islands, Graham Coast, rising 6 m above sea level on the eastern edge of Forge Islands, between Smooth Island and Grotto Island. The name is descriptive of the shape of the rock and became established through local usage at the BAS Faraday station during the 1980's. Not: Rocher des Drus.

Dru Rock  66°46'S, 141°35'E
Rocky island 0.15 mi long between Retour Island and Claquebue Island in the Curzon Islands. Charted in 1951 by the FrAE and named by them "Rocher des Drus" in memory of the scaling of the needle-shaped peaks of Chamonix, France, "dru" being French for strong. Not: Rocher des Drus.

Drury Nunatak  69°14'S, 156°58'E
A bare, black, isolated nunatak standing boldly from the ice at the head of Lauritzen Bay, 1.5 mi NW of Reynolds Peak. The feature was observed and charted on Feb. 20, 1959 by ANARE (Magga Dan) led by Phillip Law. Named by ANCA for Alan Campbell-Drury, Photographic Officer of the Antarctic Division who accompanied this expedition.
**Drygalski Glacier Tongue** 75°24'S, 163°30'E
A glacier tongue that is the prominent seaward extension of the David Glacier into the Ross Sea. It ranges from 9 to 15 mi wide and is over 30 mi long. Capt. R.F. Scott, leader of the BrNAE, discovered this feature in January 1902 and named it for Prof. Erich von Drygalski, a contemporary German explorer then in Antarctica. This feature became well established by the name Drygalski Ice Tongue prior to initiation of systematic application of common specific names to a glacier and its glacier tongue. Although this feature is a glacier tongue, the generic term ice tongue has been retained in the name to reduce ambiguity. Not: Drygalski Barrier, Drygalski Glacier Tongue.

**Drygalski Island** 65°45'S, 92°30'E
A domed, ice-capped island that is 11 mi long and rises to 325 m, lying 45 mi NNE of Cape Filchner. Viewed from the continental coast in November 1912 by members of the Western Base Party of the AAE, and observed more closely from the Aurora on the homeward journey in January 1914. Thought to be “Drygalski’s High Land,” charted by Prof. Erich von Drygalski of the GerAE in 1902, his name was given to the island.

**Drygalski Mountains** 71°45'S, 8°15'E
A group of scattered mountains and nunataks lying between the Filchner Mountains and Kurze Mountains in the Orvin Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Discovered by the GerAE under Ritscher, 1938-39, and named for Prof. Erich von Drygalski, leader of the GerAE of 1901-03. Remapped from air photos and survey by NorAE, 1956-60.

**Drying Point** 60°43'W, 45°37'E
Point on the SW side of Borge Bay, lying 0.2 mi NW of Mooring Point on the E side of Signy Island, in the South Orkney Islands. The name appears on a chart based upon a 1927 survey of Borge Bay by DI personnel on the Discovery.

**Dry Valve:** see Taylor Valley 77°37'S, 163°00'E
**Dry Valleys:** see McMurdo Dry Valleys 77°30'S, 162°00'E
**Dry Valleys Region:** see McMurdo Dry Valleys 77°30'S, 162°00'E

**DuBois Island** 66°16'S, 67°10'W
One of the Biscoe Islands, lying 1 mi W of Krogh Island near the S end of the chain. Mapped from air photos by FIDASE.
Ducloy Head:
Ducloz Head 54°31'S, 36°39'W
Cape which marks the NE extremity of Antarctic Peninsula. Charted in 1838 by a French expedition under Capt. Jules Dumont d'Urville, who named it for Lt. Joseph Dubouzet of the expedition ship Zélée.

DuBridge Range  71°30'S, 168°53'E
A mountain range over 20 mi long in the Admiralty Mountains. The range trends SW-NE. between Pitkévitch Glacier and Shipley Glacier and terminates at the N coast of Victoria Land just W of Flat Island. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S Navy air photos, 1960–63. Named by US-ACAN for Lee DuBridge, member of the National Science Board for several years, Science Advisor to the President of the United States, 1969–70.

Dudley Head 84°18'S, 172°15'E
A snow-covered, prominent ridge projecting into the E side of Beardmore Glacier, surmounted by several domes rising to 2,540 m, about 5 mi S of Mount Patrick. Discovered and named by the BrAE (1907-09), and called “Mount Dudley” by Shackleton. The name was amended by US-ACAN in keeping with the appearance of the feature. Not: Mount Dudley.

Dudley, Mount: see Dudley Head 84°18’S, 172°15’E

Dudouet, Cape 54°31’S, 63°39’W
Headland which forms the NW side of the entrance to Undine Peninsula. Discovered by a French expedition, 1837–40, under Capt. Jules Dumont d’Urville, and named by him for Louis Ducorps, a member of the expedition.

Ducorps, Cape 63°23’S, 58°09’W
A point marking the N end of Cockeyr Peninsula on the N coast of Trinity Peninsula. Discovered by a French expedition, 1837–40, under Capt. Jules Dumont d’Urville, and named by him for Louis Ducorps, a member of the expedition.

Ducloy Head: see Ducloz Head 54°31’S, 36°39’W

Ducloz Head 54°31’S, 36°39’W
Headland which forms the NW side of the entrance to Undine South Harbor on the S coast of South Georgia. First charted in 1819 by a Russian expedition under Bellinghausen. Named by the UK-APC, following a survey by the SGS, 1951–52, for Le Sieur Ducloz Guyot, a passenger in the Spanish vessel Leon, which sighted South Georgia in 1756. Not: Ducloy Head.

Ducors, Cape 63°23’S, 58°09’W
A point marking the N end of Cockeyr Peninsula on the N coast of Trinity Peninsula. Discovered by a French expedition, 1837–40, under Capt. Jules Dumont d’Urville, and named by him for Louis Ducorps, a member of the expedition.

Dudley, Mount 68°16’S, 66°30’W
Mountain over 1,375 m, standing at the head of Neny Fjord and bounded on the N and E sides by Neny Glacier, on the W coast of Graham Land. The W side of this mountain was first roughly surveyed in 1936 by the BGLE under Rymill. It was surveyed in entirety in 1940 by the USAS. The feature was photographed from the air and ground by the RARE, 1947–48, under Ronne, who named it for Harold M. Dudley, executive secretary of the American Council of Commercial Laboratories, Inc., Washington, DC, who procured various types of equipment and arranged financial aid for RARE.
Dufek Massif  82°36'S, 52°30'W
A rugged, largely snow-covered massif 27 mi long, standing W of the Forrestal Range in the N part of the Pensacola Mountains. Discovered and photographed on Jan. 13, 1956 on a transcontinental patrol plane flight of U.S. Navy Operation Deep Freeze I from McMurdo Sound to the vicinity of Weddell Sea and return, and named by the US-ACAN for R. Admiral George J. Dufek, USN (Dufek Coast, q.v.), in direct operational command of U.S. Navy Task Force 43 during that operation. The entire Pensacola Mountains were mapped by USGS in 1967 and 1968 from ground surveys and U.S. Navy tricycle aerial photographs taken in 1964. Not: Macizo Santa Teresita, Santa Teresita Range.

Dufek Mountain  72°10'S, 24°45'E
Large mountain rising to 3,150 m, standing 2 mi SW of Mefjell Mountain in the Ser Rondane Mountains. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers in 1957 from air photos taken by USN OpHjp, 1946–47, and named for R. Admiral George J. Dufek, USN (Dufek Coast, Dufek Massif, q.v.), who had been commander of the Eastern Group of USN Operation Highjump. Not: Dufekfjellet.

Duff Peak  77°47'S, 162°27'E
A peak 1 mi ESE of Sentinel Peak, rising to 1,945 m at the head of Hughes Glacier in Kukri Hills, Victoria Land. Named in 1992 by US-ACAN for Roger S. Duff (d. 1978), for 30 years director of the Canterbury Museum, Christchurch, New Zealand. To celebrate the Museum’s centenary in 1970, a Hundredth Anniversary Wing was planned which would incorporate a National Antarctic Exhibition, Research and Reference Center. A landmark of Dr. Duff’s administration, the Antarctic wing was opened on March 4, 1977.

Duff Point  62°27'S, 60°02'W
Point forming the W extremity of Greenwich Island, in the South Shetland Islands. The name Duffs Straits was applied to McFarlane Strait by James Weddell in 1820–23, after Capt. Norwich Duff under whom Weddell served in HMS Erebus in 1814. The name Duff Point was given by the UK-APC in 1961 in order to preserve Weddell’s name in the area; this point forms the NE entrance to McFarlane Strait.

Duffs Straits: see McFarlane Strait  62°32'S, 59°55'W

Duffy Peak  71°45'S, 70°40'W

DuFief, Sierra  64°52'S, 63°28'W
A mountain range 4 mi long with numerous sharp peaks, the highest 1,415 m, extending in a NE-SW direction in the S part of Wiencke Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Discovered by the BelgAE, 1897–99, and named by Gerlache for Jean DuFief, then general secretary of the Belgian Royal Geographical Society. Not: Fief Mountains.

Dugdale Glacier  71°38'S, 169°50'E

Duglas, Gora: see Douglas Peak  66°24'S, 52°28'E

Dugurdspiggen Peak  72°26'S, 24°46'W
An isolated peak about 4 mi N of the Borg Massif in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and air photos by the Norwegian expedition (1958–59) and named Dugurdspiggen (the second breakfast peak).

Duke Ernst Bay: see Vahsel Bay  77°49'S, 35°07'W

Dukem Flat  73°48'S, 5°10'W
A small, flat, ice-covered area between Urnosa Spur and Framrant Point, near the SW end of the Kirwan Escarpment in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and additional air photos (1958–59), and named Dukem.

Duke of York Island  71°38'S, 170°04'E
A mountainous ice-free island, 2.5 mi long, lying in the S part of Robertson Bay, along the N coast of Victoria Land. First charted in 1899 by the BrAE under C.E. Borchgrevink, who named it for the Duke of York.

Dumais, Mount  85°02'S, 64°28'W
A bluff-type mountain, 1,830 m, standing on the SW edge of Mackin Table, 2 mi N of Lekander Nunatak, in southern Patuxent Range, Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1956–66. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Clarence C. Dumais (MC) USN, officer in charge of South Pole Station, winter 1960.

Dumbbell Island  68°43'S, 67°35'W
Low rocky island lying 1 mi W of Alamode Island in the Terra Firna Islands, off the W coast of Graham Land. The island was surveyed in 1948 by the FIDS, who so named it because of its shape.

Dummett, Mount  73°11'S, 64°01'E
An elongated mountain 11 mi E of Mount McCauley in the southern Prince Charles Mountains. Plotted from air photos taken by ANARE in 1956. Named by ANCA for R.B. Dummett, formerly Managing Director, B.P. Australia Ltd., in recognition of the valuable assistance given to ANARE by the company.

Dumoulin, Iles: see Dumoulin Rocks  63°29'S, 59°46'W

Dumoulin, Islet: see Jurien Island  63°32'S, 59°49'W

Dumoulin Islands  66°37'S, 140°04'E
Small group of rocky islands at the NE end of the Géologie Archipelago, 2.5 mi N of Astrolabe Glacier Tongue. A French expedition under Capt. Jules Dumont d’Urville landed on one of these islands in 1840. The islands were roughly charted by the AAE, 1911–14, under Mawson, who named them after C.A. Vincendon-Dumoulin of the French expedition who conducted observations on terrestrial magnetism in this locality. The group was photographed from the air by USN OpHjp, 1946–47, and recharted by the FrAE under Liotard, 1949–51.
**Dumoulin Rocks**  63°29'S, 59°46'W
Group of rocks 4 mi NE of Cape Leguillou, the N tip of Tower Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. The French expedition under Capt. Jules Dumont d'Urville, 1837–40, applied the name Iles Dumoulin, for C.A. Vincendon-Dumoulin, hydrographer with the expedition, to a group of small islands in this area. A study of air photos has shown that there are two groups of rocks. The SW group has been named Kendall Rocks and the NE group Dumoulin Rocks. Not: Iles Dumoulin.

**Dumoutier, Cape**  63°33'S, 59°46'W
Point which forms the E tip of Tower Island, at the NE end of Palmer Archipelago. Named by the French expedition under Capt. Jules Dumont d'Urville, 1837–40, for Pierre Dumoutier, a surgeon with the expedition.

**Dunbar Islands**  62°29'S, 60°12'W
Group of islands lying SW of Williams Point, off the N coast of Livingston Island in the South Shetland Islands. Named by the UK-APC in 1958 for Thomas Dunbar, Master of the schooner Free Gift, one of the fleet of American sealers from Stonington, CT, which visited the South Shetland Islands in 1820–21.

**Dunbar Ridge**  79°33'S, 84°16'W
A narrow ridge, 10 mi long, which separates the upper reaches of the Balish and Schneider Glaciers in the Heritage Range. Named by the University of Minnesota Geological Party, 1963–64, for Warrant Officer William Dunbar, maintenance officer of the 62nd Transportation Detachment, who aided the party.

**Duncan Mountains**  85°02'S, 166°00'W
A group of rugged coastal foothills, about 18 mi long, extending from the mouth of Liv Glacier to the mouth of Strom Glacier at the head of Ross Ice Shelf. Discovered by the ByrdAE in November 1929 and named for James Duncan, Manager of Tapley, Ltd., shipping agents for the Byrd expeditions at Dunedin, New Zealand. Not: James Duncan Mountains.

**Duncan Peninsula**  73°56'S, 119°30'W
An ice-covered peninsula, 30 mi long, which forms the E part of Carney Island, along the coast of Marie Byrd Land. Delineated from aerial photographs taken by USN OpHjp in January 1947. Named by US-ACAN for Admiral Donald B. Duncan, USN (Ret.), Vice Chief of Naval Operations under Admiral Carney during the IGY period of 1957–58.

**Dundas, Cape**  60°44'S, 44°24'W
Easternmost point of Laurie Island, in the South Orkney Islands. Sighted by Capt. James Weddell on Jan. 12, 1823, and named by him in honor of the illustrious Dundas family.

**Dunedin Range**  71°24'S, 167°54'E
A northwest-trending mountain range, 23 mi long and 2 to 4 mi wide, located 5 mi E of Lyttelton Range in the Admiralty Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–63. Named by US-ACAN for the city of Dunedin, New Zealand which over the years has had a close association with Antarctic expeditions; also in recognition of the friendship and cooperation of its citizens with American participation in the U.S. Antarctic Research Program.

**Dungan Rocks**  63°20'S, 24°09'E
Two peaks, 2,870 m, standing 9 mi W of Dufek Mountain in the Store Rondane Mountains. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers in 1957 from air photos taken by USN OpHjp, 1946–47, and named Dungan (the heaps).

**Duney, Mount**  67°00'S, 51°15'E

**Dun Glacier**  77°48'S, 162°14'E
A short, steep tributary to the Ferrar Glacier in Victoria Land. It descends the southern side of Kukri Hills midway between Mount Coates and Sentinel Peak. Named by the Western Journey Party led by Griffith Taylor of the BrAE (1910–13) under Scott.

**Dunikowski Ridge**  62°09'S, 58°11'W
A ridge trending NW-SE and rising to c. 315 m NE of Legru Bay, King George Island, in the South Shetland Islands. Named following geological work by the Polish Antarctic Expedition, 1977–79, after Xawery Dunikowski (1875–1964), Polish sculptor.

**Dunlop, Cape**  77°14'S, 163°27'E
Rocky point just W of Dunlop Island on the coast of Victoria Land. First mapped by the BrAE (1907–09) under Shackleton, who named this feature Rocky Point. It has since taken its name from Dunlop Island. Not: Dunlop Point, Rocky Point.

**Dunlop Island**  77°14'S, 163°30'E
Rocky island, 1 mi long, lying just off the Wilson Piedmont Glacier and the coast of Victoria Land, close NE of Cape Dunlop. First mapped by the BrAE (1907–09) under Shackleton, who named it for H.J.L. Dunlop, chief engineer of the ship Nimrod. Not: Terrace Island.

**Dunlop Peak**  67°57'S, 62°28'E
One of the Smith Peaks, 1,330 m, standing 1 mi S of Mount Hordern in the David Range, Framnes Mountains. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37. Named by ANCA for R. Dunlop, cosmic ray physicist at Mawson station in 1959. **Dunlop Point:** see Dunlop, Cape  77°14'S, 163°27'E

**Dunne Glacier**  73°36'S, 165°46'E

**Dunn Spur**  86°21'S, 147°22'W
A prominent rock spur which descends from Mount Blackburn and extends for 5 mi along the N side of Van Reeth Glacier, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1960–63. Named by US-ACAN for Thomas H. Dunn of USN Squadron VX-6, aircrewman on photographic

Duparc Rocks 63°31'S, 58°50'W
A group of rocks between 1 and 2 mi off the coast, 3 mi NE of Cape Roquemaurel, Trinity Peninsula. Mapped from surveys by FIDS (1960–61). Named by UK-APC for Louis Duparc, French naval officer on the Astrolabe during her Antarctic voyage (1837–40).

Duperré Bay 64°27'S, 62°41'W
Bay 3 mi long, lying immediately NE of Hulot Peninsula at the SW extremity of Brabant Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Discovered by the FrAE, 1903–05, under Charcot, who named it for V. Admiral Charles Duperré, French Navy. Not: Bahía Santa Marta, Baie Ch. Duperré, Shackleton Harbour.

Durham, Mount 85°33'S, 151°12'W
A mainly ice-free mountain, 860 m, standing at the E side of the mouth of Scott Glacier and marking the NW limit of the Tapley Mountains in the Queen Maud Mountains. First observed in December 1929 by the ByrdAE geological party under Laurence Gould. The mountain was climbed in December 1934 by the ByrdAE geological party under Quin Blackburn, and was named by Byrd after Durham, NH, seat of the University of New Hampshire and home of Stuart D.L. Paine, a member of the latter party.

Durham Point 85°32'S, 151°12'W
A small rock spur extending N from Mount Durham at the NW end of the Tapley Mountains, in the Queen Maud Mountains. The feature was visited in December 1934 by the ByrdAE geological party under Quin Blackburn, and named in association with Mount Durham.

Durnford, Mount 80°58'S, 158°15'E
A mountain, 2,715 m, standing 5 mi SE of Mount Field in the Churchill Mountains. Discovered and named “Durnford Bluff” by the BrNAE (1901–04), for Admiral Sir John Durnford, a Junior Naval Lord who was of assistance to the expedition. The NZGSAE (1960–61) remapped the feature and amended the name to Mount Durnford. Not: Durnford Bluff.

Durnford Bluff: see Durnford, Mount 80°58'S, 158°15'E

Duroch Islands 63°18'S, 57°54'W
Group of islands and rocks which extend over an area of about 3 mi, centering about 1 mi NW of Cape Legoupiol, off the N coast of Trinity Peninsula. Discovered by a French expedition under Capt. Jules Dumont d’Urville, 1837–40, who gave the name “Rocher Duroch” to one of the largest islands in the group. The FIDS, which charted the islands in 1946, recommended that the name Duroch be extended to include the entire group of islands. Named for Ensign Joseph Duroch of d’Urville’s expedition ship, the Astrolabe. Not: Duroch Rock, Durock Rock.

Duroch Rock: see Duroch Islands 63°18'S, 57°54'W

Durock Rock: see Duroch Islands 63°18'S, 57°54'W

Durance Inlet 73°50'S, 16°30'W
An ice-filled inlet 10 mi N of Veststraumen Glacier along Princess Martha Coast. The inlet is 5 mi wide, recedes 12 mi, and opens to Riiser-Larsen Ice Shelf. It was plotted by USGS from aerial photographs obtained by USN Squadron VXE-6 in a Nov. 5, 1967 reconnaissance flight over this coast. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. (j.g.) Frank M. Durance, Jr., USNR, navigator on that flight.

D’Ursel Cape: see D’Ursel Point 64°25'S, 62°20'W

D’Ursel Point 64°25'S, 62°20'W
Point which marks the S side of the entrance to Buls Bay on the SE coast of Brabant Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Discovered by the BelgAE, 1897–99, under Gerlache, and named by him for Count Hippolyte d’Ursel, a supporter of the expedition. Not: Cape D’Ursel.

D’Urvile, Monte: see D’Urvile Monument 63°25'S, 56°18'W

D’Urvile, Mount 63°31'S, 58°11'W

D’Urvile Berg: see D’Urvile, Mount 63°31'S, 58°11'W

D’Urvile Island 63°05'S, 56°20'W
Northernmost island of the Joinville Island group, 17 mi long, lying immediately N of Joinville Island, from which it is separated by Larsen Channel. Charted in 1902 by the SwedAE under Nordenskjold, who named it for Capt. Jules Dumont d’Urville, French explorer who discovered land in the Joinville Island group.

D’Urvile Monument 63°25'S, 56°18'W

D’Urvile’s Monument: see D’Urvile Monument 63°25'S, 56°18'W

D’Urvile Wall 75°16'S, 162°13'E
A great glacier-cut wall of granite which rises to 720 m and forms the N wall of David Glacier near its terminus, in the Prince Albert Mountains of Victoria Land. Discovered by the BrAE, 1907–09, under Shackleton. He named this feature for Admiral Jules Dumont d’Urville.

Duse, Mount 54°16'S, 36°29'W
Conspicuous mountain, 505 m, surmounting King Edward Point on the W side of Cumberland East Bay, South Georgia. Charted in 1902 by Lt. S.A. Duse, cartographer of the SwedAE, 1901-04, for whom it is named. Not: Duseberg.

Duse Bay 63°32'S, 57°15'W

Duseberg, Cap: see Duseberg Buttress 65°10'S, 64°06'W

Duseberg: see Duse, Mount 54°16'S, 36°29'W
**Duseberg Buttress**

65°10'S, 64°06'W

Conspicuous rocky cone, 500 m, standing at the SW side of Mount Scott on the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered by the BelgAE 1897–99 and named “Cap Duseberg” by Gerlache. Aerial photos show no cape, only a rock buttesss, evidently the feature Gerlache intended to name. Not: Cap Duseberg.

*Duses Bukt:* see Duse Bay 63°32'S, 57°15'W

**Dusky Mountains:** see Dusky Ridge 80°05'S, 157°02'E

**Dusky Ridge** 80°05'S, 157°02'E

An ice-free rock ridge, 9 mi long and 2 mi wide, between Lieske and Hinton Glaciers in the Britannia Range. Named “Dusky Mountains” by the Darwin Glacier Party of the CTAE (1956–58) because of the lack of snow on its slopes. The name was amended to Dusky Ridge following remapping of the feature by the USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–62. Not: Dusky Mountains.

**Dustl Island** 72°34'S, 94°50'W

An island about 18 mi long, lying 15 mi SE of Cape Annawan, Thurston Island. The feature forms the SE limit of Seraph Bay. Discovered by R. Admiral Byrd and other members of the USAS in a flight from the *Bear* on Feb. 27, 1940. Named by Byrd for Frederick G. Dustin, member of the ByrdAE, 1933–35, and mechanic with the USAS, 1939–41.

**Duthiers Head:** see Duthiers Point 64°48'S, 62°49'W

**Duthiers Point** 64°48'S, 62°49'W


**Duthoit Point** 62°19'S, 58°50'W

Point which forms the E tip of Nelson Island, in the South Shetland Islands. The point appears on charts dating back to 1822. It was recharted by DI, 1934–35, and named after Arthur Duthoit, a draftsman in the Admiralty Hydrographic Office at the time. Not: Punta Duthon.

**Duthon, Punta:** see Duthoit Point 62°19'S, 58°50'W

**Du Toit Mountains** 72°28'S, 62°11'W

A group of mountains about 35 mi long and 10 mi wide, to the SW of Wilson Mountains in SE Palmer Land. The mountains have peaks rising to 1,700 m and are bounded by Beaumont Glacier, Maury Glacier and Defant Glacier. First photographed from the air by the USAS, 1940; rephotographed by the U.S. Navy, 1966–69, and mapped from the photographs by the USGS. In association with the names of continental drift scientists grouped in this area, named by the UK-APC after Alexander Logie Du Toit, South African geologist.

**Du Toit Nunataks** 80°43'S, 25°50'W

A group of nunataks between Cornwall Glacier and Glen Glacier, marking the W end of the Read Mountains, Shackleton Range. Photographed from the air by the U.S. Navy, 1967, and surveyed by the BAS, 1968–71. In association with the names of geologists grouped in this area, named by the UK-APC after Alexander Logie Du Toit, South African geologist.

**Duyvis Point** 65°55'S, 64°35'W


**Dvergen Hill** 72°13'S, 0°47'E

Small, isolated rock hill about 4 mi N of Fuglefellet in the Sverdrup Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Photographed from the air by the GerAE (1938–39). Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and air photos by the Norwegian expedition (1958–59) and named Dvergen (the dwarf).

**Dvořák Ice Rise** 71°21'S, 72°46'W

An ice rise 1.5 mi in extent, rising above the ice of Mendelssohn Inlet in the SW part of Alexander Island. First mapped from air photos taken by the RARE, 1947–48, by Searle of the FIDS in 1960. Named by the UK-APC after Antonín Dvořák (1841–1904), Bohemian composer.

**Dwyer, Mount** 70°11'S, 65°04'E


**Dwyer, Mount: see Berg Mountains 69°13'S, 156°04'E

**Dwyer Escarpment** 70°38'S, 165°24'E

Ice-covered escarpment that overlooks the N coast of Victoria Land between Cooper Spur and Cape North. Mapped by ANARE, 1962, which gave the name after L.J. Dwyer, former Director of the Australian Commonwealth Bureau of Meteorology, a member of the ANARE Executive Planning Committee.

**Dwyer Nunataks** 68°13'S, 58°27'E

A scattered group of low peaks and ridges about 6 mi long and 3 mi wide, lying 2 mi SE of Mount Gjøta in the Hansen Mountains. Plotted from ANARE air photos. Named for V. J. Dwyer, radio officer at Mawson Station in 1964.

**Dybvadskog Peak** 79°19'S, 86°21'W

A sharp, somewhat isolated peak, 2,180 m, the westernmost of those rising above the ice surface just W of the S part of Founders Escarpment, in the Heritage Range, Ellsworth Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1961–66. Named by US-ACAN after Olav Dybvadskog, Norwegian glaciologist, a member of the USARP South Pole-Queen Maud Land Traverse of 1964–65.

**Dyer Island** 67°36'S, 62°52'E

Dyer Plateau  70°30'S, 65°00'W
A broad ice-covered upland of north-central Palmer Land, bounded to the N by Fleming Glacier and Bingham Glacier, and to the S by the Gutenko Mountains. The plateau was first explored on land and photographed from the air by the USAS, 1939–41. Named after J. Glenn Dyer, surveyor with the then General Land Office, Dept. of the Interior; leader of the USAS surface party which slated from Fleming Glacier SE across the plateau to the Welch Mountains; U.S. observer with the ANARE during the 1956–57 season.

Dyer Point  71°52'S, 100°55'W

Dyke, Mount  67°35'S, 49°25'E
Mountain, 1,100 m, standing 3 mi N of Mount Humble in the NE part of the Raggatt Mountains. Plotted from air photos taken by ANARE in 1956. Named by ANCA for Flying Officer G. Dyke, RAAF, pilot at Mawson station in 1960.

Dykeman Point  71°33'S, 75°08'W

Dykes Peak  77°13'S, 161°01'E
A peak (2,220 m) at the head of Victoria Upper Glacier, 4 mi east of Skew Peak, in the Clare Range of Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy aerial photographs, 1947–62. Named by US-ACAN (1974) for Leonard H. Dykes who was associated for nearly 20 years with the successive Antarctic co-ordinating committees within the U.S. Government.

Dymant Island  74°08'S, 102°02'W

Dyna Hill  72°22'S, 0°40'E
A hill 2 mi W of Kvithovden Peak in the Sverdrup Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Photographed from the air by the GerAE (1938–39).Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and air photos by the Norwegian expedition (1958–59) and named Dyna (the dune).

Dynamite Island  68°11'S, 67°00'W
Small, low, rocky island in Back Bay, lying 0.1 mi E of Stonington Island, off the W coast of Graham Land. First surveyed by the USAS, 1939–41, who referred to it as Petrel Island; a name not approved because it duplicates an existing name in the Antarctic. The name Dynamite Island was proposed by Finn Ronne, leader of RARE, 1947–48. In 1947 it was necessary to dynamite a passage for the Port of Beaumont, Texas through the ice to the E of this island. Not: Islote Dinamita, Petrel Island.

Dyrdal Peak  83°25'S, 51°23'W
A peak, 1,820 m, standing at the SW extremity of Saratoga Table, 2 mi WNW of Fierle Peak, in the Forrestal Range, Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1956–66. Named by US-ACAN for Frederick F. Dyrdal, aviation structural mechanic at Ellsworth Station, winter 1957.

Dzema Peak  85°45'S, 138°00'W
Peak, 2,570 m, standing 5 mi WSW of Mount Ratliff on the N side of Waton Escarpment. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. (jg) John Dzema of USN Squadron VX-6 who was at McMurdo Station the 1962–63 and 1963–64 seasons.

Dzhalil', Mount  72°01'S, 14°36'E

Dzhonston, Piki: see Johnston Peak  66°16'S, 52°06'E

Dziura Nunatak  71°44'S, 161°15'E
Eadie Island

E, Monte: see Aciar, Mount 64°24'S, 62°33'W

Eadie Island 61°28'S, 55°57'W
Island 1 mi long which lies between Aspland and O'Brien Islands, in the South Shetland Islands. The island was charted in February 1821 by a Russian expedition under Bellinghausen, who gave the name “Ostrov Tri Brata” (three brothers islands) for the present Aspland, Eadie and O’Brien Islands. Eadie Island was named by Lt. L.C. Hill, RNR, captain of the Discovery II, which engaged in survey work in the area in 1936-37, for the dockyard manager of the Melbourne Harbour Trust of Williamstown, Australia.

Eady Ice Piedmont 78°31'S, 165°20'E

Eagle Cove 63°24'S, 57°00'W
Small cove immediately W of Seal Point along the S side of Hope Bay, at the NE end of Antarctic Peninsula. Discovered by J. Gunnar Andersson’s party of the SwedAE, 1901-04, who wintered at Hope Bay in 1903. Named by the FIDS after the ship Eagle, which participated in the establishment of the FIDS base at Hope Bay in 1945. Not: Caleta Aguila, Caleta Teniente Saborido.

Eagle Island 63°40'S, 57°29'W
Island 5 mi long and 4 mi wide, rising to 560 m on the NE side. It is the largest island in the archipelago which lies between Trinity Peninsula and Vega Island. Probably first seen by a party under J. Gunnar Andersson of the SwedAE, 1901-04. Eagle Island was charted in 1945 by the FIDS and named after the ship Eagle, used by the FIDS. Not: Isla Aguila.

Earle Island 63°29'5, 54°47'W
Small island 3 mi SW of Darwin Island and marking the SW end of Danger Islands, q.v. Following work in the area from HMS Endurance, 1977-78, was named after Augustus Earle (born c. 1790), artist in HMS Beagle, in association with Beagle Island (q.v.) and other names in the group.

Early, Mount 87°04'S, 153°46'W
A solitary volcanic cone (2,720 m) standing 13 mi N of D'Angelo Bluff, on the W side and near the head of Scott Glacier. Discovered in December 1934 from nearby Mount Weaver by the ByrdAE geological party led by Quin Blackburn. Visited by the Ohio State University geological party led by George Dournam on Nov. 21, 1962. Named by US-ACAN after Capt. Neal E. Early, USA, a member of the aviation unit that supported the USGS Topo East survey of this area, 1962-63.

Early Bluff 75°13'S, 113°57'W

Early Islands 73°40'S, 101°40'W

Earnshaw Glacier 68°45'S, 65°11'W
A glacier 10 mi long, flowing northward to the east of Norwood Scarp and entering Maitland Glacier to the south of Werner Peak, in eastern Antarctic Peninsula. Photographed from the air by the USAS on Sept. 28, 1940. Surveyed by the FIDS in Jan. 1961. Named by UK-APC after Thomas Earnshaw (1749-1829), English watchmaker who made innovations leading to the modern marine chronometer.

Earp, Mount: see Wyatt Earp, Mount 77°34'S, 86°25'W

Easson, Cape: see Little, Cape 74°05'S, 61°04'W

East Antarctica 80°00'S, 80°00'E
One of the two major regions of Antarctica, lying on the Indian Ocean side of the Transantarctic Mountains and comprising Coats Land, Queen Maud Land, Enderby Land, Mac. Robertson Land, Wilkes Land and Victoria Land. All but a small portion of this region lies within the Eastern Hemisphere, a fact that has suggested the name. The name has been in existence more than 90 years (Balch, 1902; Nordenskjold, 1905), but its greatest use followed the International Geophysical Year (1957-58) and explorations disclosing that the Transantarctic Mountains provide a useful regional separation of East Antarctica and West Antarctica. The name was approved by US-ACAN in 1962. Not: Greater Antarctica.

East Arm 67°36'S, 62°53'E

East Balch Glacier: see Balch Glacier 66°50'S, 64°48'W

East Bay 54°04'S, 37°09'W
Bay, 0.5 mi wide, indenting the east portion of Prince Olav Harbor, South Georgia. The name, which is descriptive of position, was given by a British expedition under Shackleton which visited South Georgia in 1921-22.

East Bay: see Cumberland East Bay 54°17'S, 36°26'W

East Beacon 77°50'S, 160°52'E
The prominent eastern peak, rising to 2,265 m in Beacon Heights (q.v.), in the Quartermain Mountains, Victoria Land. Named East Beacon by the NZGSAE, 1958-59.
East Budd Island 67°35'S, 62°51'W
The eastern of two larger islands at the N end of the Flat Islands in Holme Bay, Mac. Robertson Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, who named the northern islands Flatöynâlane (the flat island needles). This island was named by ANCA for Dr. G.M. Budd, medical officer at Mawson Station in 1959.

East Cape 60°38'S, 45°11'W
Cape 1.4 mi SE of Cape Bennett on the N coast of Coronation Island, in the South Orkney Islands. Discovered and roughly charted in the course of the joint cruise by Capt. George Powell and Capt. Nathaniel Palmer in December 1821. Named by DI personnel on the Discovery II who charted the South Orkney Islands in 1933. It is the easternmost cape on the N coast of Coronation Island.

East Commonwealth Range: see Separation Range 84°05'S, 174°00'E

East Cumberland Bay: see Cumberland East Bay 54°17'S, 36°26'W

East Egerton 80°50'S, 158°06'E
A prominent peak, 2,815 m, rising 2 mi east of Mount Egerton in the Churchill Mountains. Mapped by the NZGSAE (1960–61) and named in association with Mount Egerton.

Eastern Ice Sheet: see Cuthbertson Snowfield 60°42'S, 44°30'W

Eastern Plain: see Polar Subglacial Basin 85°00'E, 110°00'E

Eastface Nunatak 78°42'S, 163°38'E
A small nunatak about 11 mi S of Mount Morning in Victoria Land. It is ice covered with a conspicuous rock face on the east side. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys and Navy air photos. Given this descriptive name by US-ACAN in 1963.

East Fork: see Ferrar Glacier 77°46'S, 163°00'E

East Gould Glacier: see Gould Glacier 66°47'S, 64°39'W

East Groin 77°39'S, 160°57'E
Narrow rock spur that forms the east wall of Flory Cirque on the south side of Asgard Range, Victoria Land. The descriptive name was given by US-ACAN in 1976 and is in association with the nearby West Groin, named by the BrAE (1910–13) under Capt. Robert F. Scott.

Eastman, Mount 65°10'S, 62°59'W

East Melchior Islands 64°19'S, 62°55'W
A group of small ice-covered islands and rocks which lie E of The Sound in the Melchior Islands, Palmer Archipelago. The islands W of The Sound are called West Melchior Islands. The name was probably given by DI personnel who roughly charted these islands in 1927. The islands were surveyed by Argentine expeditions in 1942, 1943 and 1948.

East Ongul Island 69°01'S, 39°35'E
An island, 1 mi long, lying immediately E of the N part of Ongul Island at the E side of the entrance of Lützow-Holm Bay. This island was originally mapped as a part of Ongul Island by Norwegian cartographers who worked from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37. A strait separating this island from Ongul Island was discovered in 1957 by the JARE. They named this small island for its position with relation to Ongul Island.

East Perrier Bay: see Perrier Bay 64°23'S, 63°45'W

East Point 54°11'S, 36°32'W
A point between Jason Harbor and Allen Bay in Cumberland West Bay, South Georgia. The point was charted and probably named by DI between 1926–29.

East Quartzite Range 72°00'S, 165°05'E
A range, 12 mi long, forming a subordinate SW unit of King Range, in the Concord Mountains. It lies 5 mi E of West Quartzite Range. Named by the Northern Party of NZFMCAE, 1962–63, after the distinctive geological formation of the feature.

East Russell Glacier: see Russell East Glacier 63°44'S, 58°20'W

East Skerry 54°15'S, 36°18'W
Small group of islands and rocks forming the E part of Skrap Skerries, lying 2 mi NW of Cape George, off the N coast of South Georgia. The name was applied in the period 1926–30 by DI personnel who charted these islands. Not: East Skaapskjar, Skerre Este.

East Skrapskjar: see East Skerry 54°15'S, 36°18'W

East Stack 67°05'S, 58°12'E
A coastal rock outcrop which rises to 60 m on the E side of Hoseason Glacier, 16 mi SE of Edward VIII Bay. Discovered in February 1936 by DI personnel on the William Scoresby, and probably so named by them for its distinctive appearance and association with nearby West Stack. Not: Austskotet.

Eastwind Ridge 76°36'S, 160°47'W
A broad, partially ice-covered ridge about 10 mi long between the Chattahoochee and Towle Glaciers in the Convoy Range. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys and Navy air photos. Named by US-ACAN in 1964 for the USCGC Eastwind, an icebreaker in several American convoys into McMurdo Sound since the 1958–59 season.

Eather, Mount 70°29'S, 65°50'E

Eaton Nunatak 75°10'S, 72°00'W

Ebano, Muralla de: see Ebony Wall 63°55'S, 59°09'W

Ebba Glacier: see Liotard Glacier 66°37'S, 139°30'E
Ebbe Glacier  71°03'S, 164°45'E
A tributary glacier about 60 mi long, draining NW from the Homerun Range and Robinson Heights, and then WNW between Everett Range and Anare Mountains into Lillie Glacier. This feature saddles with Tucker Glacier, the latter draining SE to the Ross Sea. Mapped by USGS from surveys and air photos by USN Squadron VX-6, 1960-62. Named by US-ACAN for Cdr. Gordon K. Ebbe, commanding officer of Squadron VX-6 from June 1955 to June 1956.

Ehlen Hills  85°51'S, 133°28'W
A cluster of precipitous rock hills, 1,640 m, rising just N of the mouth of Colorado Glacier where the latter enters the W side of Reedy Glacier. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1960-64. Named by US-ACAN for James C. Ebben, aviation machinist with the McMurdo Station winter party of 1959, a participant in several USN Deep Freeze expeditions.

Ebon Pond  77°11'S, 165°11'E
A pond located in the SW extremity of Brown Peninsula in Victoria Land. First studied on the ground by U.S. geologist Troy L. Péwé during USN OpDFrz, 1957-58. So named by him because of the black volcanic terrain which entirely surrounds the pond.

Ebony Ridge  83°46'S, 172°46'E
A coastal ridge 5 mi long between Airdrop Peak and Mount Robert Scott at the N end of the Commonwealth Range. It consists of dark metamorphosed greywacke contrasting sharply with the predominately brown ochre of the weathered surface of the granitic intrusions forming nearby Mounts Kyffin and Harcourt. Descriptively named by the N.Z. Alpine Club Antarctic Expedition, 1959-60.

Ebony Wall  63°55'S, 59°09'W
A dark, nearly vertical rock wall which rises about 400 m at the head of Pettus Glacier. The wall is about 2 mi long and forms a part of the W escarpment of Detroit Plateau near the base of Trinity Peninsula. Charted in 1948 by FIDS who applied the descriptive name. Not: Muralla de Ebano.

Echeverría, Puerto: see New Plymouth  62°37'S, 61°12'W

Echiverría, Puerto: see New Plymouth  62°37'S, 61°12'W

Echiverría, Puerto: see New Plymouth  62°37'S, 61°12'W

Echo Mountain  60°37'S, 45°41'W
Conspicuous mountain, 790 m, surmounting the W side of Laws Glacier close N of Cragsman Peaks on Coronation Island, in the South Orkney Islands. Surveyed in 1948-49 by the FIDS, and so named by them because of the remarkable echoing noted in this part of Laws Glacier.

Echo Pass  54°17'S, 36°33'W
Pass, 305 m in elevation, lying 1.5 mi SW of Grytviken, South Georgia, in the chain of mountains which extends SW from Mount Hodges. The pass provides a ski route from the station at Grytviken to the head of Cumberland West Bay. The name is used on the chart of a German expedition 1928-29, under Kohl-Larsen, who states that the name was already in use by whalers.

Eckener Point  64°26'S, 61°36'W
Point marking the NE side of the entrance to Charlotte Bay, on the W coast of Graham Land. First roughly charted by the BelgAE under Gerlache, 1897-99. Named by the UK-APC in 1960 for Hugo Eckener (1868-1954), German pioneer of airship aviation, president of Aeroarctic, an international society for exploration of the Arctic with airships, 1929-37, who piloted the Graf Zeppelin for more than 600 flights including a major Arctic flight in 1931.

Eckhöhrner Peaks  71°31'S, 11°27'E
A series of about six peaks that form the N wall of Schlüssel Cirque, in the north-central Humboldt Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Discovered and given the descriptive name Eck-Hörner (corner peaks) by the GerAE, 1938-39, under Ritscher. Not: Hjørnehörna.

Eckins Nunatak  85°07'S, 175°51'W

Eckman Bluff  74°47'S, 110°22'W
An angular bluff, mostly ice covered but with a steep SE rock face, rising to c. 350 m in the S part of Jones Bluffs, Bear Peninsula, on the Walgreen Coast, Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN aerial photographs taken 1966. Named by US-ACAN after Cdr. James F. Eckman, USCG, Engineer Officer on USCGC Burton Island, 1970-71; (Executive Officer, 1975-76); Ship Operations Officer on the staff of the Commander, Naval Support Force, Antarctica, 1977-78 and 1978-79.

Eclipse Glacier  54°23'S, 36°50'W
Glacier flowing SW into the N part of Jacobsen Bight on the S coast of South Georgia. So named by the British South Georgia Expedition, 1954-55, led by George A. Sutton.

Eclipse Point: see Aguda Point  65°02'S, 63°41'W

Eddy Col  63°26'S, 57°06'W
A steep-sided rocky col between Mount Taylor and Blade Ridge, 1.5 mi SW of the head of Hope Bay on Trinity Peninsula. Surveyed in 1955 by the FIDS, who applied the descriptive name; the wind direction varies continually in this col.

Eddy Point  62°14'S, 58°59'W
Small point on the S side of Filde Peninsula, 0.5 mi W of Halfthree Point on King George Island, in the South Shetland Islands. Charted and named by DJ personnel on the Discovery II in 1935. The feature is used as a reference point for locating the rocks which lie along the route of boats passing through Fildes Strait.

Eddystone Rocks  62°36'S, 61°23'W
Group of rocks lying 4.5 mi WSW of Start Point, Livingston Island, in the South Shetland Islands. The name dates back to about 1822 and is now established in international usage.

Eden Glacier  66°12'S, 63°15'W
Glacier 5 mi long, which flows in a southerly direction into the head of Cabinet Inlet, NW of Lyttelton Ridge, on the E coast of Graham Land. Charted by the FIDS and photographed from the air by the RARE in 1947. Named by the FIDS for Rt. Hon. Robert Anthony Eden, M.P., then British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and member of the War Cabinet.

Eden Island: see Eden Rocks  63°29'S, 55°40'W

Eden Rocks  63°29'S, 55°40'W
Two rocks lying just off the E end of Dundee Island, off the N end of Antarctic Peninsula. A small island was reported here by Capt.
James Ross, RN, on Dec. 30, 1842. He named it "Eden Island" for Capt. Charles Eden, RN. Following survey by FIDS in 1953, it was reported that the feature consists of two rocks lying close together. Not: Bass Rock, Eden Island, Isletos Dos Lomos.

E. de Rothschild Island: see Rothschild Island 69°25'S, 72°30'W

Edge Glacier 82°29'S, 51°07'W

Edge Hill: see Tranchant, Mount 65°14'S, 64°05'W

Edgell, Mount 69°26'S, 68°16'W
Mountain, 1,675 m, rising eastward of Cape Jeremy, the E side of the N entrance to George VI Sound, on the W coast of Antarctic Peninsula. Discovered by the FRAE under Charcot, 1908–10. Seen from a great distance and thought to be an island, it was named "Ile Gordon Bennett" for James Gordon Bennett (1841–1918) of the New York Herald, who gave financial aid to the expedition. The BGLE under Rymill, surveying this area in 1936–37 and finding no island, applied the name Mount Edgell to the feature now recognized as Charcot’s "Ile Gordon Bennett." The name Mount Edgell, after Sir John Augustine Edgell, Hydrographer of the British Navy, 1932–45, has since become established through international usage. Not: Ile Gordon Bennett, Monte Gordon Bennett.

Edgell Bay 62°16'S, 58°59'W
Bay 1.5 mi long and wide, indenting the NE side of Nelson Island, in the South Shetland Islands. This bay appears in rough outline on Powell’s chart of the South Shetland Islands published in 1822. It was recharted during 1934–35 by DI personnel on the Discovery II who named it for V. Admiral Sir John Augustine Edgell, RN. Not: Bahia Don Samuel.

Edge Rocks 83°59'S, 52°55'W

Edgeworth Glacier 64°23'S, 59°55'W
A glacier 12 mi long, flowing SW from the edge of Detroit Plateau below Wolseley Buttress to the ice shelf W of Sobral Peninsula, Graham Land. Mapped from surveys by FIDS (1960–61). Named by UK-APC for Richard L. Edgeworth (1744–1817), English inventor of the "portable railway," the first track-laying vehicle, in 1770.

Edholm Point 66°15'S, 67°04'W
The northwestern point of Krogh Island, Biscoe Islands. Mapped from air photos by FIDASE (1956–57). Named by UK-APC for Otto G. Edholm, British physiologist, Head of the Division of Human Physiology of the National Institute for Medical Research since its foundation in 1949, who has specialized in studies of the effects of cold on man.

Edinburgh Hill 62°33'S, 60°01'W
Conspicuous volcanic knob forming the N side of the entrance to Moon Bay in the E part of Livingston Island, in the South Shetland Islands. Photographed and named by Scottish geologist David Ferguson in 1913–14. The feature was renamed High Point in 1935 by DI personnel on the Discovery II but the original name has been approved. Not: Cerro Edimburgo, High Point, Punta Alta.

Edisto Bay: see Edisto Inlet 72°20'S, 170°05'E

Edisto Channel 66°05'S, 100°50'E
Channel, whose S end is filled by Edisto Ice Tongue. It extends in a NE-SW direction between the Taylor Islands and the NW islands of the Highjump Archipelago on the W, and the Burger Hills, Thomas Island, and the remaining islands in the Highjump Archipelago on the east. Delineated from aerial photographs taken by USN OpHjp, 1946–47, and named by the US-ACAN for the USS Edisto, one of the two icebreakers of USN OpWml, 1947–48, which assisted in establishing astronomical control stations along Wilhelm II, Queen Mary, Knox and Budd Coasts.

Edisto Glacier 72°27'S, 169°53'E
Glacier flowing NE between Felsite Island and Redcastle Ridge into the head of Edisto Inlet. Named by the NZGSAE, 1957–58, for the USS Edisto, first vessel to visit the Edisto Inlet area.

Edisto Ice Tongue 66°10'S, 100°40'E
An ice tongue along the northwest margin of Burger Hills where it occupies the southwestern portion of Edisto Channel, in the Highjump Archipelago. The ice tongue is a seaward extension of the flow of Apfel Glacier as well as part of the main flow of Scott Glacier. Mapped from air photos taken by USN Operation Highjump, 1946–47. Named by US-ACAN in association with Edisto Channel.

Edisto Inlet 72°20'S, 170°05'E
Rectangular arm of Moubray Bay, 7 mi long and 3 mi wide, entered between Cape Hallett and Cape Christie. The USS Edisto (Cdr. Roger W. Luther) was the first ship to enter this branch of Moubray Bay in February 1956, and the name Edisto Bay was given at that time. Edisto Inlet has overtaken the earlier name in usage. Not: Edisto Bay.

Edisto Rock: see Edisto Rocks 68°13'S, 67°08'W

Edisto Rocks 68°13'S, 67°08'W
Low rocks 1.2 mi SW of the W tip of Neny Island, lying in Marguerite Bay off the W coast of Graham Land. Surveyed in 1947 by the FIDS and named for the USS Edisto, icebreaker with USN OpWml, which visited Marguerite Bay in February 1948 and assisted in the relief of the RARE and FIDS parties on Stonington Island. Not: Edisto Rock.

Edith, Bahia: see Eyrie Bay 63°35'S, 57°38'W

Edith Ronne Ice Shelf: see Ronne Ice Shelf 78°30'S, 61°00'W

Edith Ronne Land: see Ronne Ice Shelf 78°30'S, 61°00'W

Edixon, Mount 71°49'S, 163°35'E
A mountain, 2,080 m, located 6 mi SE of Bowers Peak in the Lanternman Range, Bowers Mountains. Named by the northern party of NZGSAE, 1963–64, for Lt. James R. Edixon, pilot with USN Squadron VX-6, who, with considerable willingness and skill, was responsible for the expedition’s air support.
Edlin Névé

Edward Point 71°10’S, 163°06’E
A névé at the S side of Mount Sturm in the Bowers Mountains. Several glaciers, including the Carrer, Irwin, McLin and Grave- son, are nourished by this névé. Named by NZGS, 1967-68, for G. Edlin, who served as postmaster at Scott Base and assisted in the field during this expedition.

Edman Island 66°18’S, 110°32’E

Edmonson Point 74°20’S, 165°08’E

Edsel Ford Mountains: see Ford Ranges 77°00’S, 144°00’W
Edsel Ford Ranges: see Ford Ranges 77°00’S, 144°00’W

Edson Hills 79°50’S, 83°39’W
A group of mainly ice-free hills lying S of Drake Icefall and W of Union Glacier in the Heritage Range, Ellsworth Mountains. Named by the University of Minnesota Ellsworth Mountains Party, 1962-63, for Dean T. Edson, USGS topographic scientist with the party.

Edvind Astrup, Cap: see Astrup, Cape 64°43’S, 63°11’W

Edward, Mount 75°12’S, 69°33’W
A prominent rock mountain, (1,635 m) located centrally along the S margin of the Sweeney Mountains, in eastern Ellsworth Land. Discovered by the RARE, 1947-48, under Ronne, who named this summit for Cdr. Edward C. Sweeney, USNR, a contributor to the expedition.

Edward Cove: see King Edward Cove 54°17’S, 36°30’W
Edward Point: see King Edward Point 54°17’S, 36°30’W

Edward Ridge 67°15’S, 55°34’E
Gently rising, snow-covered ridge standing 13 mi NW of Rayner Peak in Enderby Land. Plotted from air photos taken from ANARE aircraft in 1959. Named by ANCA for Edward Nash, aircraft mechanic with the ANARE (Nella Dan), under Phillip Law in 1965.

Edwards, Mount 76°51’S, 144°07’W

Edwards Gap 71°15’S, 70°20’W
A pass at c. 500 m through the Walton Mountains (q.v.), southward of Mount McArthur, on Alexander Island. Named by UK-APC for Christopher W. Edwards, BAS geologist at Stonington Island, 1973-75, who mapped this area.

Edwards Glacier 71°35’S, 160°30’E

Edwards Island 65°35’S, 64°19’W

Edwards Islands 66°51’S, 50°29’E

Edwards Nunatak 70°46’S, 65°42’E

Edwards Peninsula 71°55’S, 97°46’W

Edwards Pillar 73°05’S, 66°20’E
A large rock pillar on the western face of Mount Stinear, Prince Charles Mountains. The feature is in the vicinity of a geodetic survey station established by the ANARE Prince Charles Mountains survey party in 1971. Named for N.F. Edwards, a surveyor with the party.

Edwards Point 62°29’S, 59°30’W
Point which marks the S extremity of Robert Island, in the South Shetland Islands. Charted in 1935 by DI personnel on the Discovery II but the name appears to be first used on a 1948 Admiralty chart based upon this survey. Not: Punta Prat.
Edwards Spur 75°59'S, 135°18'W

Edward VIII Bay 66°50'S, 57°00'E

Edward VIII Gulf: see Edward VIII Bay 66°50'S, 57°00'E

Edward VIII Ice Shelf 66°50'S, 56°33'E
An ice shelf occupying the head of Edward VIII Bay. The northern part of this feature was called Innvikskletta (the inner bay plain) by Norwegian cartographers, who mapped it from aerial photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37. The area was first visited in 1954 by an ANARE sledging party. The entire ice shelf was then mapped and named in association with Edward VIII Bay. Not: Innvikskletta, King Edward Ice Shelf, King Edward VIII Ice Shelf.

Edward VIII Plateau 66°35'S, 56°50'E
A dome-shaped, ice-covered peninsula between Magnet Bay and Edward VIII Bay. Probably seen by personnel on the William Scoresby in 1936. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from aerial photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and named Gulflpataet (the gulf plateau). It was renamed King Edward Plateau by ANCA, but the form Edward VIII Plateau has been approved by the US-ACAN to be consistent with the names of nearby Edward VIII Bay and Ice Shelf. Not: Gulflpataet, King Edward Plateau.

Edward VII Peninsula 77°40'S, 155°00'W
A large ice-covered peninsula which forms the NW extremity of Marie Byrd Land and projects into the Ross Sea between Sulzberger Bay and the NE corner of the Ross Ice Shelf. Discovered on Jan. 30, 1902, by the BrNAE under Scott, who named it King Edward VII Land for the King of England. Its peninsular character was determined by exploration conducted by the ByrdAE (1933–35) and the USAS (1939–41). Not: King Edward VII Land, King Edward VII Peninsula, Kong Edward VII Land, König Edward VII Land.

E. Fournier, Baie: see Fournier Bay 64°31'S, 63°06'W

Efrain, Monte: see Ephraim Bluff 62°34'S, 59°43'W

Egbert, Mount 69°57'S, 69°37'E
Mainly ice-covered mountain, 2,895 m, 8 mi SSE of Mount Stephenson in the Douglas Range of Alexander Island. Possibly first seen in 1909 by the FrAE under Charcot, but not recognized as a part of Alexander Island. Surveyed in 1936 by the BGLE under Rymill. Resurveyed in 1948 by the FIDS, who named the mountain for Egbert, Saxon king of England, 802–839.

Ege, Mount 83°34'S, 55°53'W

Egeberg Glacier 71°34'S, 169°50'E

Egerton, Mount 80°50'S, 157°55'E
A mountain, 2,830 m, rising 3 mi NW of Mount Field in the Churchill Mountains. Discovered by the BrNAE (1901–04) and named for Admiral Sir George Le Clerc Egerton, a member of the Arctic Expedition of 1875–76, one of Scott's advisors for this expedition.

Egg Island 63°41'S, 57°42'W
Circular island 1.5 mi in diameter and 310 m high, lying 1 mi W of Tail Island in the NE part of Prince Gustav Channel. Probably first seen by a party under J. Gunnar Andersson of the SwedAE, 1901–04. It was charted in 1945 by the FIDS, who so named it because of its relative position to Tail, Eagle and Beak Islands. Not: Isla Huevo.

Egilnuten: see Egil Peak 72°24'S, 1°18'W

Egil Peak 72°24'S, 1°18'E
A peak, 2,640 m, at the E side of Isingen Mountain, in the Sverdrup Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Photographed from the air by the GerAE (1938–39). Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and air photos by the Norwegian expedition (1958–59). Named for Egil Rogstad, chief radio operator with the NBSAE. Not: Egilnuten.

E. Gruening, Mount: see Jackson, Mount 71°23'S, 63°22'W

Ehlers Knob 72°34'S, 95°04'W
A small but conspicuous ice-covered knob which surmounts the W part of the N coast of Dusitin Island. The knob was photographed from helicopters of the Burton Island and Glacier on the USN Bellingshausen Sea Expedition in February 1960. It was visited and surveyed by a party from the Glacier in February 1961. Named by US-ACAN for Robert C. Ehlers, field assistant at Byrd Station, 1966-67.

Ehrenspeck, Mount 84°46'S, 175°35'W
One of the Cathedral Peaks, a group of summits that form a portion of the wall on the east side of Shackleton Glacier, in the Queen Maud Mountains. This peak (2,090 m) stands 2 mi SW of Mount Kenney. Named by US-ACAN for Helmut Ehrenspeck, geologist with the Ohio State University Party of 1970–71 which geologically mapped this vicinity.

Ehrlich, Mount: see Aciar, Mount 64°24'S, 62°33'W

Eichorst Island 64°47'S, 64°04'W
Small island whose W end is deeply cleft into three parts, giving the appearance of three separate rocks at high tide, lying between Shortcut Island and Surge Rocks off the SW coast of Anvers Island. Named by US-ACAN for Marvin H. (Ike) Eichorst of Glenview, IL, licensed operator of amateur radio station W9RUK.
Eidsgavløen Cliff

who handled radio traffic between points in the United States and Palmer Station during the period 1964–72.

**Eidsgavløen Cliff** 71°41′S, 11°42′E

A cliff 1 mi S of Eidsahaugane Peaks in the Humboldt Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Discovered and photographed by the GerAE, 1938–39. Mapped from air photos and surveys by NorAE, 1956–60, and named Eidsgavløen (the isthmus gable).

**Eidsahaugane Peaks** 71°40′S, 11°46′E

A group of peaks 1 mi N of Eidsgavløen Cliff in the Humboldt Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Discovered and photographed by the GerAE, 1938–39. Mapped from air photos and surveys by NorAE, 1956–60, and named Eidsahaugane (the isthmus hills).

**Eielson, Cape:** see Boggs, Cape 70°33′S, 61°23′W

**Eielson Peninsula** 70°35′S, 61°45′W

Rugged, mainly snow-covered peninsula. 20 mi long in an E-W direction and averaging 10 mi wide, lying between Smith Inlet and Lehrke Inlet on the E coast of Palmer Land. The rocky N wall of this peninsula is probably the feature which, on his flight of Dec. 20, 1928, Sir Hubert Wilkins sighted and named “Cape Eielson” from a position above Stefansson Strait (Wilkins gave the name to the farthest S rock outcrop seen from this position). This rock wall is conspicuous in the aerial photographs of the peninsula taken by members of the USAS in 1940 from an aerial position at the N side of Stefansson Strait. The peninsula is named for Carl B. Eielson, pilot on Wilkins’ flight of 1928.

**Eigg Rock:** see Nigg Rock 60°43′S, 44°51′W

**Eights Coast** 73°30′S, 96°00′W

That portion of the coast of Antarctica between Cape Waite and Phrogner Point. This coast is bordered by Thurston Island, Abbot Ice Shelf and some islands within the ice shelf. It was sighted by members of the USAS in flights from the ship Bear in February 1940. It was mapped in detail by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–66. Named by US-SCAN for James Eights of Albany, NY, geologist on the Annawan in 1830, who carried on geologic investigations in the South Shetland Islands, and who cruised westward on the Annawan, in company with the Penguin, to 103°W. Eights, the earliest American scientist in the Antarctic, discovered the first known fossils in the Antarctic region, a tree section, in the South Shetland Islands. As a result of these investigations Eights, in 1833, published in the Transactions of the Albany Institute (Vol. 2) what proved to be remarkably accurate observations and conclusions on the natural phenomena of the region.

**Eights Peninsula:** see Thurston Island 72°06′S, 99°00′W

**Eijkman Point** 65°37′S, 64°10′W

The extremity of a rocky spur projecting into Leroux Bay from the W coast of Graham Land, 4 mi SSE of Nurtex Point. First mapped by the BGLE under Rymill 1934–37. Named by the UK-APC in 1959 for Christiania Eijkman (1858–1930), Dutch biologist, who in 1890–97 first produced experimental beriberi and initiated work on its prevention.

**Eilefsen Peak** 76°52′S, 146°25′W

A peak in the NE part of Radford Island, lying in Sülzberger Ice Shelf off the coast of Marie Byrd Land. The peak was probably seen on an aerial flight by the ByrdAE (1928–30). Named by US-ACAN for Albert Eilefsen, driver with the ByrdAE (1933–35).

**Eilium Island** 60°42′S, 44°51′W

Small island 1.2 mi NW of Route Point, the NW tip of Laurie Island in the South Orkney Islands. It was first seen and roughly charted by Capt. George Powell and Capt. Nathaniel Palmer during their joint cruise in 1821. Recharted in 1903 by the ScotNAE under Dr. William S. Bruce, who named it for his son Eillium. Not: Eilium Island.

**Eilium Island:** see Eilium Island 60°42′S, 44°51′W

**Einstødingane:** see Einstøding Islands 67°28′S, 61°41′E

**Einstødingen Island** 69°39′S, 38°50′E

A lone island lying 10 mi E of Padda Island in southern Lützow-Holm Bay. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and named Einstødingen (the hermit) because of its isolated position.

**Einstøding Islands** 67°28′S, 61°41′E

A group of three small islands, 2 mi N of the Stanton Group off the coast of Mac. Robertson Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and named Einstødingane. Not: Einstødingane.

**Einthoven Hill** 64°14′S, 62°09′W


**Eisberg Head** 75°12′S, 110°27′W

A headland consisting of steep cliffs marked by rocky exposures, located just W of the mouth of Vane Glacier on the coast of Marie Byrd Land. The headland is the N extremity of a mountainous ridge descending from the central part of the Mount Murphy massif. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–66. Named by US-ACAN for Cdr. (later Capt.) Harry B. Eisberg, USN, Staff Medical Officer on Operation Highjump, 1946–47.

**Eisenhower Range** 74°15′S, 162°15′E

A majestic mountain range, about 45 mi long and rising to 3,070 m, which rises between Reeves Névè on the west, Reeves Glacier on the south, and Priestley Glacier on the north and east, in Victoria Land. The range is flat topped and descends gradually to Reeves Névè, but is steep cliffed and marked by sharp spurs along the Priestley Glacier. The range was probably observed by most early expeditions due to its prominence as viewed from the Ross Sea. It was mapped in detail by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1955–63. Named by US-ACAN for Dwight D. Eisenhower, who was President of the United States in 1954, at the time when the U.S. Navy’s Operation Deep Freeze expeditions to Antarctica were initiated.

**Eisner Peak** 68°50′S, 65°45′W

A peak rising to 1,525 m at the W side of the terminus of Sumner Glacier, 2 mi SSE of Mount Blunt, on the E coast of Antarctic Peninsula. The peak was photographed from the air by the RARE, 1947, and U.S. Navy, 1966, and was surveyed from the ground by
Eissinger, Mount  70°02'S, 67°44'W  
A large ridge-like mountain at the N side of Riley Glacier on the W side of Palmer Land. The feature has a snow-topped upper surface, bare rock cliffs along the N side, and an impressive rectangular rock buttress rises in an unbroken, near-vertical sweep from the glacier to 500 m at the W end. Mapped by the USGS in 1974. Named by US-ACAN for Karlheinz Eissinger, USGS topographic engineer with the Ellsworth Land Survey party, 1968–69.

Ekblad Glacier  83°04'S, 167°17'E  

Ekblaw, Mount  77°19'S, 141°48'W  
Mountain, 1,235 m, standing 3 mi E of Mount Van Valkenburg in the E part of the Clark Mountains in Marie Byrd Land. Discovered on aerial flights from the West Base of the USAS in 1940 and named for W.E. Ekblaw, professor of geography at Clark University and a member of the Crocker Land Expedition in the Arctic (1913–17).

Eklof, Kap: see Eklof Point  64°14'S, 57°12'W  

Eklof Point  64°14'S, 57°12'W  
High rocky point which lies 5 mi SW of Cape Gage and marks the N side of the entrance to Markham Bay on the E side of James Ross Island. First seen and surveyed by the SwedAE under Nordenskjöld, 1901–04, who named it Kap Eklof after Dr. Eric Eklof, medical officer of the expedition. Resurveyed by FIDS in 1953. Point is considered a more suitable descriptive term for this feature than cape. Not: Kap Eklof.

Eksteineken Rock  71°46'S, 10°46'E  
An isolated rock 3.5 mi SE of Smirnov Peak, Shcherbakov Range, at the E end of the Orvin Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Mapped from air photos and surveys by NorAE, 1956–60, and named Ekesteinen (the spoke stone).

Ekstien Mountain  71°28'S, 15°26'E  

Ekund Islands  73°16'S, 71°50'W  
Group of islands which rise through the ice near the SW end of George VI Sound. The largest island, 5 mi in extent and rising to 410 m, was discovered in December 1940 by Finn Ronne and Carl R. Ekund of the USAS during their 1,097-mile sledge journey S from Stonington Island to the SW part of George VI Sound and return. At that time this large island, named by Ronne for Ekund, ornithologist and assistant biologist of the expedition was the only land protruding above an area of hummocky ice. V.E. Fuchs and R.J. Adie of the FIDS sledged to the SW part of George VI Sound in 1949, at which time, because of a recession of the ice in the sound, they were able to determine that the island discovered by Ronne and Ekund is the largest of a group of mainly ice-covered islands. On the basis of original discovery, the US-ACAN recommends that the name Ekund be applied to the island group rather than the single island discovered by Ronne and Ekund.

Ekspres Nunatak  71°48'S, 2°53'E  

Ekstrom Ice Shelf  71°00'S, 8°00'W  
The ice shelf lying between Sørøsen Ridge and Halvfarryggen Ridge, on the coast of Queen Maud Land. First mapped by NBSAE, 1949–52. Named for Bertil Ekström, Swedish mechanical engineer with NBSAE, who drowned when the weasel (track-driven vehicle) he was driving plunged over the edge of Quar Ice Shelf, Feb. 24, 1951. Not: Ostre Shelf-Is, Ekströmisen.

Ekströmisen: see Ekstrom Ice Shelf  71°00’S, 8°00’W  

Ekzoticheskiy, Mys: see Exotic Point  62°13'S, 59°02'W  

Eland Mountains  70°35'S, 63°10'W  
Range of mountains which rise above 2,440 m and extend about 20 mi in a NE-SW direction along the S side of Clifford Glacier, on the E coast of Palmer Land. The mountains were discovered in 1936 by the BGLE, and they appear in aerial photographs taken by the USAS in September 1940. During 1947 they were photographed from the air by members of the RARE, who in conjunction with the FIDS charted them from the ground. The name Eland, Lady Clifford's maiden name, was given in 1952 by Sir Miles Clifford, Gov. of the Falkland Islands, at the request of members of the FIDS staff.

Elbow Peak  83°32'S, 56°37'W  
A peak, 1,195 m, located at the southernmost bend of Berquist Ridge in the Neptune Range, Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1956–66. The name given by US-ACAN describes the peak's position along the ridge.

Elder, Mount  61°13'S, 55°12'W  

Elders Bluff  70°31'S, 61°44'W  
A prominent and mostly bare rock bluff that forms a portion of the N side of Eielson Peninsula and overlooks Smith Inlet, on the E coast of Palmer Land. Named by US-ACAN for Robert B. Elder, Chief of the U.S. Coast Guard Oceanographic Unit on the first International Weddell Sea Oceanographic Expedition on board USCGC Glacier in 1968.
Eld Peak 69°20'S, 157°12'E
A prominent peak (800 m) rising 6 mi SE of Reynolds Peak on the W side of Matusevich Glacier. Two conical peaks were sighted in the area from the Peacock on Jan. 16, 1840 by Passed Midshipmen Henry Eld and William Reynolds of the USEE (1838-42). The southeastern peak was named for Eld by U.S. Navy personnel at nearby Palmer Station in about 1967. The northern peak was named for Reynolds, with the name subsequently approved by US-ACAN in 1989. Probably named by DI personnel who charted the area during the period 1979-80. The descriptive name was approved by US-ACAN in 1989.

Eldred Glacier 61°58'S, 58°16'W
Glacier 2.5 mi long, flowing to the N coast of King George Island immediately E of Potts Peak, in the South Shetland Islands. Named by the UK-APC in 1960 for Andrew J. Eldred, Master of the sealing vessel Thomas Hunt from Stonington, CT, who visited the South Shetland Islands in 1873-74, 1875-76, 1878-79 and 1879-80. During the latter season he took part in the unsuccessful search for the Charles Shearer.

Eldred Point 75°30'S, 141°58'W

Eldridge Bluff 73°27'S, 164°48'E

Eldridge Peak 84°51'S, 116°50'W

Electra, Mount 77°30'S, 160°52'E
Prominent peak, over 2,000 m, immediately W of Mount Dido in the Olympus Range of Victoria Land. Named by the VUWAE (1958-59) for a figure in Greek mythology.

Elefante, Isla: see Elephant Island 61°10'S, 55°14'W
Elefante, Punta: see Mirounga Point 62°14'S, 58°41'W
Elefanten-Bucht: see Elephant Cove 54°09'S, 37°41'W
Elefant Öya: see Elephant Island 61°10'S, 55°14'W
Elena, Isla: see Agurto Rock 63°18'S, 57°54'W
Elena Cerda de Bulnes, Isla: see Agurto Rock 63°18'S, 57°54'W
Elephant Bay: see Elephant Cove 54°09'S, 37°41'W
Elephant Bay Islands: see Anvil Stacks 54°10'S, 37°42'W

Elephant Cove 54°09'S, 37°41'W
Small circular cove lying 0.5 mi N of Klutschak Point along the S coast and near the W end of South Georgia. The name Elephant Bay, probably applied by early sealers at South Georgia, was recorded on the chart of the German expedition under Kohl-Larsen, 1928-29, and the chart by DI personnel who mapped South Georgia in this period. Cove is considered a better descriptive term for the feature. Not: Bahía Aurora, Elefanten-Bucht, Elephant Bay.

Elephant Flats 60°42'S, 45°37'W
A mud flat along the shore between Cemetery Bay and Marble Knolls on the east side of Signy Island. Named by UK-APC after the elephant seals that frequent the flat.

Elephant Island 61°10'S, 55°14'W
Island 24 mi long and 12 mi wide in its widest part, lying in the E part of the South Shetland Islands. The name dates back to at least 1821 and is now established in international usage. Not: Barrows Isle, Elephant Öya, Isla Elefante, Isla Pardo, Isla Piloto Pardo, Mordrins Island.

Elephant Lagoon 54°04'S, 37°08'W
Lagoon, 0.3 mi long, situated close S of Cook Bay to which it is connected by Carl Passage, on the N coast of South Georgia. Probably named by DI personnel who charted the area during the period 1926-30.

Elephant Moraine 76°17'S, 157°20'E
An isolated moraine, 3 mi long, located 27 mi W of Reckling Peak, to the W of the head of Mawson Glacier in Victoria Land. The moraine, described in some reports as an ice core moraine, is situated along a long, narrow patch of bare ice that extends W from Reckling Peak for 60 miles. The feature was noted in U.S. satellite imagery of 1973, and in aerial photographs obtained subsequently, by William R. MacDonald of USGS, who originally described it to William A. Cassidy as "a possible nunatak having an outline similar to an elephant." Several USARP field parties led by Cassidy successfully searched for meteorites at this moraine from the 1979-80 season. The descriptive name was approved by US-ACAN in 1989.

Elephant Point 62°41'S, 60°52'W
Mainly ice-free promontory on which there is a square black rock, forming the southernmost point of the W half of Livingston Island, in the South Shetland Islands. First charted and named by Robert Fildes in 1820-22. The name was incorrectly placed on the point between South and False Bays (now Miers Bluff) for many years. Not: Morro Cuadrado Negro.

Elephant Rocks 64°46'S, 64°05'W
A group of three prominent rocks connected by shoals, located between Torgersen Island and the NW entrance to Arthur Harbor, off the SW coast of Anvers Island. The name became established locally among USARP personnel at nearby Palmer Station in about 1971, as these rocks provide a favorite habitat for elephant seals.

Eleuterio Ramírez, Isla: see Ramírez Island 69°09'S, 68°28'W
Elevado, Pico: see Molar Peak 64°41'S, 63°19'W
Elevado, Pico: see Camber, Mount 64°41'S, 63°16'W
Elevation Point 77°48'S, 161°39'E
A bold rock point which forms the W end of Kukri Hills, overlooking Taylor Glacier in Victoria Land. The name is one of a group in the area associated with surveying applied by NZGB in 1993.

Eley Peak 79°39'S, 84°20'W

El Fuerte, Cerro: see Buttress Hill 63°34'S, 57°03'W

Elgar Uplands 69°39'S, 70°43'W

Ellison Glacier 64°15'S, 59°25'W
A glacier 5 mi long close W of Mount Hornsby, flowing S from Detroit Plateau into the ice piedmont N of Larsen Inlet, Graham Land. Mapped from surveys by FIDS (1960-61). Named by UK-APC after the Ellison motor sledge, invented in 1942 in Sweden, now made in Canada, and used in Arctic Canada since 1950 and in the Antarctic since 1960.

Elizabeth, Mount 83°54'S, 168°23'E
A massive ice-free mountain, 4,480 m, standing 6 mi S of Mount Anne in Queen Alexandra Range. Discovered by the BrAE (1907-09) and named for Elizabeth Dawson-Lambton, a supporter of the expedition.

Eliza Cone 66°55'S, 163°12'E
A rock with an archway through it standing 1 mi W of Cape McNab on the S end of Buckle Island, in the Balleny Islands. Located adjacent to Scott Cone, the two features appear to have been named after John Balleny's schooner, the Eliza Scott, in which he discovered the Balleny Islands in Feb. 1839.

Eliza Rocks 62°26'S, 60°14'W
Group of rocks lying W of Zed Island, in the South Shetland Islands. Named by the UK-APC in 1958 after the sealer Eliza, which was moored in nearby Blythe Bay, Desolation Island, during part of the 1821-22 season.

Elkhorn Ridge 76°40'S, 161°03'E

Elkins, Mount 66°39'S, 54°08'E
Steep-sided mountain with three major peaks, the highest 2,300 m, standing close N of Young Nunatak in the Napier Mountains. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from aerial photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936-37, and named Jøkelen (the glacier). Remapped by ANARE from air photos taken in 1956, and named for T.J. Elkins, ionosphere physicist at Mawson in 1960. Not: Jøkelen.

Elliessen Harbor 60°44'S, 45°03'W

Ellen Glacier 78°13'S, 84°30'W
A large glacier in central Sentinel Range, Ellsworth Mountains, draining the E slopes of Mount Anderson and Long Gables and flowing generally SE for 22 mi to Barnes Ridge, where it leaves the range and enters S.-flowing Rutford Ice Stream. First mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1957-59. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Col. Cicero J. Ellen, USAF, who was in command of many of the air operations when the South Pole Station was established by air drop in the 1956-57 season.

Ellerbeck Peak 54°23'S, 36°19'W

Ellery, Mount 69°53'S, 159°38'E
A mountain (1,110 m) near the head of Suvorov Glacier, 2 mi NW of Hornblende Bluffs, in the Wilson Hills. The region was photographed by USN Operation Highjump, 1946-47. The position of the mountain was fixed on Feb. 21, 1962 by Syd L. Kirkby, surveyor with the ANARE Thala Dan cruise led by Phillip Law. Named for R.L.J. Ellery, a member of the Australian Antarctic Exploration Committee of 1886.

Elleson Harbour: see Ellefsen Harbor 60°44'S, 45°03'W

Elliot, Mount 70°53'S, 166°32'E
A mountain (1,500 m) rising between Kirkby Glacier and O'Hara Glacier, about 5 mi S of Yule Bay, in the Anare Mountains, Victoria Land. A mountain in this approximate position was sighted by Capt. James C. Ross, RN, in Feb. 1841, who named it for R. Admiral George Elliot, Commander-in-Chief in the Cape of Good Hope Station. Not: Mount Elliott.

Elliot Peak 84°31'S, 164°04'W
The summit peak of a conspicuous NE trending basalt ridge, rising 1 mi NW of Tempest Peak, in Queen Alexandra Range. Named by the Ohio State University party to the Queen Alexandra Range (1966-67) for David H. Elliot, geologist with the party.

Elliot, Cape 65°52'S, 102°35'E
An ice-covered cape marking the N extremity of the Knox Coast of Wilkes Land. It fronts on Shackleton Ice Shelf, 28 mi SW of Bowman Island. Delineated from aerial photographs taken by USN Operation Highjump (1946-47) and named by the US-ACAN after J.L. Elliott, chaplain on the sloop Vincennes of the USEE (1838-42) under Wilkes.
Elliot, Mount 64°24'S, 60°02'W
Conspicuous mountain, 1,265 m, with a few small rock exposures
and ice-free cliffs on the SE side, standing 16 mi NW of Cape
Sobral, on the E coast of Graham Land. Charted in 1947 by the
FIDS and named for F.K. Elliott, leader of the FIDS base at Hope
Bay in 1947 and 1948.

Elliot, Mount: see Elliot, Mount 70°53'S, 166°32'E

Elliot Glacier 66°33'3, 115°14'E
A small channel glacier that drains northward to Budd Coast
midway between Cape Hammersly and Cape Waldron. Delineated
from aerial photographs taken by USN Operation Highjump
(1946-47), and named by US-ACAN after Samuel Elliott, Midshipman
on the sloop Vincennes during the USEE (1838-42) under
Lt. Charles Wilkes.

Elliot Hills 71°25'5, 65°25'W
A group of low hills and nunataks, 12 mi long, that mark the NW
end of the Gutenko Mountains, in central Palmer Land. Mapped
Elliott, USN, Commander of LC-130 aircraft in aerial photo-
geraphic and ice-sensing flights over extensive areas of the Antarc-

Elliot Nunatak 85°16'5, 89°43'W
A large nunatak (2,165 m) jutting out from the center of Bermel
Escarpment, in the Thiel Mountains. The name was proposed by
Peter Bermel and Arthur Ford, co-leaders of the USGS Thiel
Mountains party that surveyed these mountains in 1960-61.
Named for Raymond L. Elliott, geologist with the Thiel Moun-
tains party.

Elliot Passage 67°44'5, 68°28'W
A marine channel running NE-SW between the SE coast of
Adelaide Island and Jenny Island. Named by the UK-APC in 1984
after Capt. Christopher R. Elliott, Master of RRS John Biscoe
from 1975; he served in other officer positions on John Biscoe and
RRS Bransfield from 1967.

Elliot Ridge 83°57'5, 57°00'W
A hook-shaped ridge, 8 mi long, extending westward from Wiens
Peak in southern Neptune Range, Pensacola Mountains. Mapped
by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1956-66. Named by
US-ACAN for Cdr. James Elliott, captain of the icebreaker USS
Stalten Island which assisted the cargo ship Wyandot through the
Weddell Sea pack ice to establish Ellsworth Station on the Filchner
Ice Shelf in January 1957.

Elliot Rock 54°00'5, 38°05'W
Rock lying in Stewart Strait, close W of Bird Island, off the W end
of South Georgia. Positioned by DI personnel under Lt. Cdr. J.M.
Chaplin in the period 1926-30. Named in 1957 by the UK-APC
for Henry W. Elliott (1846-1930), American naturalist; pioneer of
fur seal studies in the North Pacific and life-long champion of fur
seal protection. Fur seals breed on nearby Bird Island.

Ellipsoid Hill 77°48'5, 163°49'E
A rounded, partly ice-covered summit (1,130 m) to the N of Blue
Glacier, between Geoid Glacier and Spheroid Hill, in Victoria
Land. The name is one of a group in the area associated with
surveying applied in 1993 by NZGB. Named from ellipsoid, in
geodesy a mathematical figure formed by revolving an ellipse
about its minor axis.

Ellis, Mount 79°52'5, 156°14'E
The highest point, 2,330 m, of the Darwin Mountains, surmount-
ing the northern edge of Midnight Plateau. Mapped by the Darwin
Glacier Party of the CTAE (1956-58). Named for M.R. Ellis,
engineer with the CTAE, who accompanied Sir Edmund Hillary to
the South Pole.

Ellis Bluff 85°20'5, 175°35'W
A rock bluff rising to 2,280 m at the S side of the mouth of Logie
Glacier, in the Cumulus Hills. Named by US-ACAN for W. Ellis,

Ellisbreen: see Ellis Glacier 71°58'5, 24°17'E

Ellis Cone 75°49'5, 116°23'W
One of several small cones or cone remnants along the SW side of
Toney Mountain in Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from
surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959-66. Named by
US-ACAN for Homer L. Ellis, ACC, USN, radar air traffic
controller at McMurdo Station, winter party 1968, and chief in
charge of the ground controlled approach unit at the Byrd Station
skiway landing strip, summer season, 1969-70.

Ellis Fjord 68°36'5, 78°05'W
A long narrow fjord between Breidnes Peninsula and Mule
Peninsula in the Vestfold Hills. Photographed by the Lars Christe-
sen Expedition (1936-37), and plotted by Norwegian cartogra-
phers as a bay and a remnant lake which were called Mulvik
(snot bay) and Langevatnet (the long lake) respectively. Analysis
by John Roscoe of air photos taken by USN Operation Highjump
(1946-47) showed these two features to be connected. The feature
was renamed Ellis Fjord by Roscoe after Edwin E. Ellis, aerial
photographer on USN Operation Highjump flights over this area.
Not: Langevatnet, Mulvik.

Ellis Glacier 71°58'5, 24°17'E
Glacier, 4 mi long, flowing N from Mount Walnum between
Gillock and Jennings Glaciers in the Sør Rondane Mountains.
Mapped by Norwegian cartographers in 1957 from air photos
taken by USN OpHjp, 1946-47, and named for Edwin E. Ellis,
aerial photographer on USN OpHjp photographic flights in this
area and other coastal areas between 14° and 164° East. Not:
Ellisbreen.

Ellis Ridge 74°45'5, 113°54'W
An ice-covered ridge, 10 mi long and 1.5 mi wide, extending NE
from Jenkins Heights between Dorchuck Glacier and Keys Glacier,
on Walgreen Coast, Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from
surveys and USN aerial photographs, 1959-67, and U.S.
Ellis, USGS cartographer, a member of the USGS satellite
surveying team at South Pole Station, winter party 1974.

Ellsworth, Cape 66°17'5, 162°18'W
A sheer rock bluff (290 m) forming the N end of Young Island in
the Balleny Islands. Named by personnel of the Discovere II in
1936 for American explorer Lincoln Ellsworth. The vessel, after
picking up Ellsworth at Little America on the Ross Ice Shelf made
a running survey around the northern end of the Balleny Islands on
the way back to Australia.

Ellsworth, Mount 85°45'5, 161°00'W
The highest peak, 2,925 m, on the elongated massif between
Steagall and Amundsen Glaciers, in the Queen Maud Mountains.

Ellsworth Highland: see Ellsworth Land 75°30’S, 80°00’W

Ellsworth Land 75°30’S, 80°00’W
That portion of the Antarctic continent bounded on the west by Marie Byrd Land, on the north by Bellingshausen Sea, on the northeast by the base of Antarctic Peninsula, and on the east by the western margin of Ronne Ice Shelf. It is largely a high ice plateau, but includes the majestic Ellsworth Mountains and a number of scattered mountain groups as the Hudson, Jones, Behrendt, Merrick, Sweeney and Scaife Mountains. This land lies near the center of the area traversed by American explorer Lincoln Ellsworth on an airplane flight during November-December 1935. It was named for him by US-ACAN (1962) to commemorate that historic transcontinental flight from Dundee Island to the Ross Ice Shelf. Not: Ellsworth Highland, James W. Ellsworth Land.

Ellsworth Mountains 78°45’S, 85°00’W
A major group of mountains, 200 mi long and 30 mi wide, which trend NNW-SSE and rise from the relatively featureless snow plain that borders the western margin of the Ronne Ice Shelf. They are bisected by Minnesota Glacier to form the northern Sentinel Range and the southern Heritage Range. The former is by far the higher and more spectacular with Vinson Massif (5,140 m) constituting the highest point on the continent. The mountains were discovered on Nov. 23, 1935, by Lincoln Ellsworth in the course of a trans-Antarctic flight from Dundee Island to the Ross Ice Shelf. He gave the descriptive name Sentinel Range. The mountains were mapped in detail by USGS from ground surveys and U.S. Navy aerial photography, 1958–66. When it became evident that the mountains comprise two distinct ranges, the US-ACAN restricted the application of Sentinel Range to the high northern one and gave the name Heritage Range to the southern one; the Committee recommended the name of the discoverer for this entire group of mountains.

Ellsworth Subglacial Highlands 80°30’S, 94°00’W
A line of subglacial highlands in West Antarctica that extend WSW from central Ellsworth Mountains to the vicinity of Mount Moore and Mount Woolard. The existence of the feature was first indicated from seismic soundings by the Marie Byrd Land Traverse Party, 1957–58, led by Charles R. Bentley. It was delineated in detail by the SPRI-NSF-TUD airborne radio echo sounding program, 1967–79, and named in association with the Ellsworth Mountains.

Ellyard Nunatak 70°19’S, 64°54’E

Elmers Nunatak 83°58’S, 55°25’W

El Monolito: see Petes Pillar 63°00’S, 60°33’W

El Pulgar 71°29’S, 161°46’E
A precipitous granite monolith (1,660 m) standing 3 mi N of Berg Peak in northern Morozumi Range. The feature was climbed by four members of NZGSAE, 1967–68, who gave the name El Pulgar (Spanish for “the thumb”).

Elsa Bay: see Elsehul 54°01’S, 37°59’W

El-Sayed Glacier 75°40’S, 141°52’W

Else Bay: see Elsehul 54°01’S, 37°59’W

Else Cove: see Elsehul 54°01’S, 37°59’W

Elsehul 54°01’S, 37°59’W
Bay 0.5 mi wide, entered close W of Cape Pride along the N coast of South Georgia. The name dates back to the period 1905–12 and was probably applied by Norwegian sealers and whalers working in the area. Not: Elsa Bay, Else Bay, Else Cove, Else’s Hole, Elsie Bay, Paddocks Cove.

El Seno: see Sound, The 64°19’S, 62°58’W

Else Nunataks 67°21’S, 55°40’E

Else Platform 70°22’S, 66°48’E
An elevated, flat-topped mass of rock at the N end of Jetty Peninsula, Mac. Robertson Land. The feature was the site of a survey station occupied by M.N. Rubeli, surveyor with the ANARE Prince Charles Mountains survey in 1969. Named after H. Else, helicopter pilot with the survey.

Else’s Hole: see Elsehul 54°01’S, 37°59’W

Elisie Bay: see Elsehul 54°01’S, 37°59’W

Elsmere Ridge 71°47’S, 167°21’E

Eltanin Bay 73°40’S, 82°00’W
A bay about 35 mi wide in southern Bellingshausen Sea. It indents the coast of Ellsworth Land west of Wirth Peninsula. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1961–66. Named by US-ACAN for the USARP oceanographic research ship Eltanin which has made numerous research cruises in the South Pacific Ocean.

Elton Hill 68°50’S, 66°35’W
A prominent rocky hill (1,000 m) which marks the SE limit of Meridian Glacier at its junction with Clarke Glacier in southern Graham Land. First seen from the air and photographed by RARE,
Elvers Peak  79°52'S, 83°33'W

Ely Nunatak  72°08'S, 66°30'W

Embassy Islands  67°53'S, 68°45'W
Two small islands, the westernmost of the Aitcho Islands, lying 2 mi NW of Cecilia Island in the South Shetland Islands. Named by the UK-APC after the USARP South Pole–Queen Maud Land Traverse II, in 1966.

Ely Nunatak  72°08'S, 66°30'W

Emerald Cove  61°35'S, 57°46'W
Cove 2 mi wide, lying between North Foreland and Brimstone Peak on the N coast of King George Island, in the South Shetland Islands. The name Shireef's Cove (sic) was given by William Smith in 1819, after Capt. William H. Shirreff, RN, to whom he reported his discovery of the South Shetland Islands. In 1820, Smith's description of his landing on North Foreland was confused with his description of features on northern Livingston Island, and the name was applied to a feature on that island, where it has been officially accepted. Emerald Cove was applied by the UK-APC in 1960 and is for the brig Emerald (Capt. John G. Scott) from Boston, MA, which visited the South Shetland Islands in 1820–21 in company with the Esther. These two vessels rescued the crew of the Venus from Esther Harbor in March 1821.

Emerald Lake  60°43'S, 45°39'W
A small lake in western Signy Island, about 0.6 mi SE of Jebsen Point. The name, applied by UK-APC, describes the unique (for Signy Island) color of the water.

Emerald Nunatak  69°39'S, 69°59'W
Nunatak (1,250 m) on the W side of Douglas Range near the head of Hampton Glacier, NE Alexander Island. So named by UK-APC following surveys by BAS, 1973–77, because of the greenish rock of which the feature is composed.

Emerald Nunatak  69°39'S, 69°59'W
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Emmons, Point: see Wild, Cape 68°23’S, 149°07’E

Emm Rock 62°16’S, 58°42’W

Conspicuous rock 30 m high, lying 0.5 mi off the S coast of King George Island at the E end of the entrance to Potter Cove, in the South Shetland Islands. This rock, known presumably to early sealers in the area, was sketched by the FrAE, 1908–10, under Charcot, and charted by DI personnel on the *Discovery II* in 1935. The name derives from the shape of the rock, which resembles the letter M. Not: Roca Eme, Roca Ewens.

Emory Land Bay: see Land Bay 75°25’S, 141°45’W

Emory Land Glacier: see Land Glacier 75°40’S, 141°45’W

Empereur Island 66°48’S, 141°23’E

Rocky island 1 mi N of Cape Margerie, lying immediately N of Breton Island in the entrance to Port Martin. Photographed from the air by USN OpHjp, 1946–47. Charted by the FrAE under Liotard, 1949–51, and so named because the first emperor penguin captured by the expedition was taken on this island.

Emperor Bay 75°32’S, 26°52’W

A small bay which indents the Brunt Ice Shelf due W of Halley Station. So named by the Royal Society IGY expedition because of the Emperor penguin colony on the fast ice in the embayment during 1956. The expedition’s base was a few miles eastward (1955–59) on the Brunt Ice Shelf.

Emperor Island 67°52’S, 68°43’W

Small island in Marguerite Bay, lying close NE of Courtier Islands in the Dion Islands. The islands in this group were discovered and roughly charted in 1909 by the FrAE. This island was surveyed in 1948 by the FIDS and so named by the UK-APC because a low rock and shingle isthmus at the SE end of the island is the winter breeding site of emperor penguins.

Emperor William Peak: see Big Ben 53°06’S, 73°31’E

Ems Rock 54°10’S, 36°35’W


Enceladus Nunatak 71°43’S, 69°27’W

A group of about eight nunataks scattered over a wide area at the head of the drainage basin of Saturn Glacier, in southern Alexander Island. Mapped from trimetrogon air photography taken by RARE, 1947–48, and from survey by FIDS, 1948–50. Named by UK-APC from association with Saturn Glacier, Enceladus being one of the moons of the planet Saturn.

Enchanted Valley 82°37’S, 53°10’W

A small snow-filled valley between Walker Peak and Hannah Peak in the SW end of Dufek Massif, Pensacola Mountains. The name describes the scenic beauty of the valley and was applied by the US-IGY party from Ellsworth Station that visited the valley in December 1957.

Enchantress Rocks 62°42’S, 60°49’W

Group of rocks lying 1.5 mi SE of Elephant Point, Livingston Island, in the South Shetland Islands. Named by the UK-APC in 1961 after the British sealing vessel *Enchantress* (Captain Bond) from Plymouth, which visited the South Shetland Islands in 1821–22.

Endeavour, Mount 76°33’S, 162°01’E

A huge flat-topped coastal mountain, 1,810 m, standing N of Fry Glacier and NW of Mount Creak and Shoulder Mountain and forming the southern block of the Kirkwood Range in Victoria Land. Surveyed in 1957 by the N.Z. Northern Survey Party of the CTAE (1956–58) and named for HMNZS *Endeavour*, supply ship for the N.Z. party.

Enden Point 73°37’S, 4°14’W

A rock point at the SW side of Belgen Valley, in the Kirwan Escarpment of Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and additional air photos (1958–59), and named Enden (the end). Not: Gora Kleynshmidt.

Enderby Land 67°30’S, 53°00’E

A projecting land mass of Antarctica, extending from Shinnan Glacier in about 44°38’E to William Scoresby Bay in 59°34’E. Discovered in February 1831 by John Biscoe in the *Tula*. Named after Enderby Bros. of London, owners of the *Tula*, who encouraged their captains to combine exploration with sealing.

Endresen Islands 67°17’S, 60°00’E

Group of small islands, the highest rising to 60 m, lying just N of the Hobbs Islands. Discovered and named by DI personnel on the *William Scoresby* in February 1936.

Endurance, Glacier: see François Glacier 66°33’S, 138°15’E

Endurance Cliffs 82°47’S, 155°05’E


Endurance Glacier 61°10’S, 55°08’W

Broad glacier N of Mount Elder, draining SE to the S coast of Elephant Island, South Shetland Islands. It is the main discharge glacier on the island. Named by UK-APC after HMS *Endurance* which took the joint Services Expedition, 1970–71, to Elephant Island and established several anchorages off this glacier. Not: Flog Glacier.

Endurance Glacier: see Veststraumen Glacier 74°15’S, 15°00’W

Endurance Nunatak: see Endurance Cliffs 82°47’S, 155°05’E

Endurance Reef 68°18’S, 67°32’W

A reef lying 8 mi W of Red Rock Ridge in Marguerite Bay. The name is after HMS *Endurance* which at this position in Feb. 1972 struck a rock in a depth of 2 meters. The area was surveyed by boats from the *Endurance* in 1973 when similar depths were found up to 1 mi SSW of the rock.
Engberg Bluff  73°13'S, 166°48'E

Engel, Cape: see Freeman, Cape  67°59'S, 65°20'W

Engel Peaks  69°32'S, 63°08'W
Three peaks, the highest 1,460 m, extending in a NW–SE direction for 4 mi, standing 15 mi W of Cape Rymill on the E side of Palmer Land. This feature was photographed from the air in 1928 by Sir Hubert Wilkins, and again in 1940 by members of the USAS who also sledge surveyed along this coast. The peaks were resighted by the RARE, 1947–48, under Ronne, who named them for Bud Engel, president of the Albert Richard Division of the Osterman Co., Milwaukee, who contributed garments suitable for winter use to the expedition.

Engelstad, Mount  85°29'S, 167°24'W
A rounded snow-covered summit rising from the edge of the polar plateau at the head of Axel Heiberg Glacier, about midway between Helland-Hansen Shoulder and Mount Wilhelm Christophersen. Discovered in 1911 by Roald Amundsen and named by him for Capt. Ole Engelstad, of the Norwegian Navy, who had been selected as second in command of the Fram to carry the expedition to Antarctica, but who was killed in a scientific experiment preceding its departure. Not: Mount Engelstat, Mount Ole Engelstad.

England, Mount  77°03'S, 162°27'E
Conical-topped mountain, 1,205 m, rising immediately S of New Glacier in the NE part of Gonville and Caius Range, in Victoria Land. Discovered by the BrNAE, 1901–04, under Scott, who named it for Lt. Rupert England, RN, of the Morning, relief ship to the expedition.

England Peak  82°37'S, 52°49'W

England Ridge  77°02'S, 162°29'E

Englestat, Mount: see Engelstad, Mount  85°29'S, 167°24'W

English, Mount: see Mooney, Mount  86°34'S, 145°48'W

English Coast  73°30'S, 73°00'W
That portion of the coast of Antarctica between the N tip of Rydberg Peninsula and Buttress Nunataks (west side of Palmer Land). This coast was discovered and explored in 1940, on land by F. Ronne and C.R. Eklund and from the air by other members of the East Base of the USAS, 1939–41. It was originally named Robert English Coast after Capt. Robert A.J. English, USN, Executive Secretary of the USAS, 1939–41, and formerly Captain of the Bear of Oakland on the ByrdAE, 1933–35. The name is shortened for the sake of brevity. Not: Robert English Coast.

English Rock  76°49'S, 118°00'W

English Strait  62°27'S, 59°38'W
Strait lying between Greenwich and Robert Islands, in the South Shetland Islands. The name dates back to at least 1852 and is now established in international usage. Not: Détroit Anglais, Estrecho Espora, Estrecho Ingles, Spencers Straits.

Enigma Peak  69°34'S, 72°44'W
Peak, 1,000 m, surmounting Fournier Ridge, Desko Mountains, on Rothschild Island. Probably seen from a distance by Bellinghausen in 1821, Charcot in 1909, and the BGLE in 1936. It was observed and photographed from the air by the USAS, 1939–41, and mapped as the prominent NW peak of the island. Mapped in greater detail from air photos taken by the RARE, 1947–48, by Searle of the FIDS in 1960, and from U.S. Landsat imagery of February 1975. So named by UK-APC because of difficulty in identifying the peak during the map compilation.

Enrique, Isla: see Harry Island  64°08'S, 61°59'W

Enten Bay  54°13'S, 36°37'W
Small bay lying SW of Jason Harbor in the W side of Cumberland West Bay, South Georgia. The name "Entenbucht" (duck bay) seems to have been first used on a 1907 chart of Cumberland Bay by Dr. A. Szielasko, physician and ornithologist on the Norwegian whaler Fridtjof Nansen, who published an account of his natural history observations made at Cumberland Bay during the previous year. Not: Entenbucht.

Entenbucht: see Enten Bay  54°13'S, 36°37'W

Enterprise Hills  79°55'S, 82°00'W
A prominent group of largely ice-free hills and peaks in the form of an arc. The feature extends for about 30 mi to form the N and NE boundary of Horseshoe Valley in the Heritage Range, Ellsworth Mountains. Enterprise Hills were mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1961–66. The name was applied by US-ACAN in association with the name Heritage Range.

Enterprise Island  64°32'S, 62°00'W
Island 1.5 mi long lying at the NE end of Nansen Island in Wilhelmina Bay, off the W coast of Graham Land. This island and Nansen Island were first charted as one feature and named "Ile Nansen" by the BelgAE under Gerlache in 1898. The islands became well known to whalers operating in the area in the early 1900's and the names North and South Nansen Islands were used to distinguish them. Since Nansen Island has now become established for the larger feature, a new name has been given to the smaller by the UK-APC, commemorating the enterprise of the whalers who made the anchorage at the S side of the island (Foyn
Eosin Hill 54°19'S, 36°26'W
Hill, 90 m, rising 0.5 mi SE of Dartmouth Point in Cumberland East Bay, South Georgia. Roughly surveyed by the SwedAE.
Mountains. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers in 1957 from air photos taken by USN OpHjp, 1946-47, and named Eremitten (the hermit). A small nunatak (6 m high, 15 m long) at an elevation of 1,050 m, located 16 mi NW of Henkle Peak in Ellsworth Land. It was named by the joint USGS-BAS geological party led by Peter D. Rowley. The name Erebys Bay was applied to South Bay on a chart of 1825 by James Ross. The name Erewhon Nunatak: 77°42'S, 166°40'E

Erewhon Nunatak: see South Bay 62°40'S, 60°28'W

Erewhon Nunatak 74°31'S, 76°41'W

Erewhon Basin 79°48'S, 158°34'E

An extensive ice-free area forming a basin in the Brown Hills separating the snouts of the Foggysdog and Bartram Glaciers from the northern edge of the Darwin Glacier. Explored by the VUWAE, 1962-63, and named from Samuel Butler's novel Erewhon.

Erewhon Nunatak: see Erewhon Nunatak 74°31'S, 76°41'W

Erickson Bluffs 75°02'S, 136°30'W

A series of conspicuous rock bluffs extending from Gilbert Bluff to Mount Sinha, forming the SW edge of McDonald Heights, near the coast of Marie Byrd Land. A portion of the bluffs were photographed from aircraft of the USAS, 1939-41. They were mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959-65. Named by US-ACAN for Albert W. Erickson, leader of a biology party that made population studies of seals, whales, and birds in the pack ice of the Bellingshausen and Amundsen Seas using USCGC Southwind and its two helicopters, 1971-72.

Erickson Glacier 84°25'S, 179°50'W

A glacier, 12 mi long, flowing N from the Queen Maud Mountains, between Mount Young and O'Leary Peak, to join Ramsey Glacier at the edge of the Ross Ice Shelf. Named by US-ACAN for Cdr. J.L. Erickson, USN, commanding officer of the USS Staten Island during USN OpDFrz 1965.

Eriocono (Roca): see Urchin Rock 65°19'S, 64°16'W

Erlander Spur 83°16'E, 51°06'W


Ernest Gruening, Mount: see Jackson, Mount 71°23'S, 63°22'W

Ernesto Pass 54°01'S, 37°44'W

Pass between Morsa Bay and Right Whale Bay in the NW part of South Georgia. The name Don Ernesto Glacier, for the catcher Don Ernesto owned by the Compañía Argentina de Pesca, was used for a glacier in the area on a British Admiralty chart in 1931. The SGS, 1955-56, reported that the glacier is now vestigial and no longer reaches the sea, but that the pass requires a name. The form Ernesto Pass was recommended by the UK-APC in 1957. Not: Don Ernesto Glacier.

Eros Glacier 71°18'S, 68°20'W

Glacier on the E coast of Alexander Island, 7 mi long and 2 mi wide at its mouth, flowing SE from Planet Heights into George VI Sound immediately N of Fossil Bluff. Probably first seen on Nov. 23, 1935, by Lincoln Ellsworth, who flew directly over the glacier and obtained photos of features N and S of it. The mouth of the glacier was observed and positioned by the BGLE in 1936 and the FIDS in 1948 and 1949. The glacier was mapped in detail from air photos taken by the RARE, 1947-48, by Searle of the FIDS in 1960. Named by UK-APC after the minor planet Eros in association with nearby Pluto and Uranus Glaciers.

E. Roux, Cap: see Roux, Cape 64°01'S, 62°28'W

Errant Glacier 82°21'S, 160°58'E

Glacier, 15 mi long, which lies on the E side of Holyoake Range and drains S into Nimrod Glacier. This glacier offered a route to the southern party of the NZGSASE (1960-61) when they journeyed north from Nimrod Glacier in December 1960. Named by them to describe the zigzag route of the party in traveling on the glacier in search for a route north.

Erratic Point 53°04'S, 73°22'E

A small, moss-covered point at the head of South West Bay, 1.3 mi NE of Cape Gazert, on the W side of Heard Island. The GerAE
in 1902 charted a cape in this vicinity, from the summit of Mount Drygalski, and applied the name "Kap Lerce." In November 1929 the BANZARE under Mawson charted a small point in this position and applied the name Erratic Point because of the large number of massive erratic boulders encountered there. The ANARE was unable to find any significant feature in this immediate area during their 1948 survey of the island, hence the name Erratic Point was retained by them for this small point. Not: Kap Lerce.

Erratic Valley 70°47'S, 68°25'W
A short valley that joins Ablation Valley, Alexander Island, from the north. Named from the large number of erratic igneous blocks observed in the valley by a University of Aberdeen (Scotland) field party which mapped the area, 1978–79.

Errera, Cape 64°55'S, 63°37'W
Cape which forms the SW end of Wiencke Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Discovered by the BelgAE, 1897–99, and named by Gerlache for Leo Errera, Paul Errera, and Madame M. Errera, contributors to the expedition.

Errera Channel 64°42'S, 62°36'W
Channel between the W coast of Graham Land and Rongé Island. Discovered by the BelgAE, 1897–99, under Gerlache, who named this feature for Léo Errera, professor at the University of Brussels and a member of the Belgica Commission.

Erskine Bay: see Erskine Iceport 69°56'S, 19°12'E

Erskine Glacier 66°29'S, 65°40'W
Glacier 16 mi long on the W coast of Graham Land, flowing W into Darbel Bay to the N of Hopkins Glacier. First surveyed by the FIDS in 1946–47, and named West Gould Glacier. With East Gould Glacier it was reported to fill a transverse depression across Graham Land, but further survey in 1957 showed no close topographical alignment between the two. The name Gould has been limited to the east glacier and an entirely new name, for Angus B. Erskine, leader of the first FIDS party to travel down the glacier and to survey it in detail, has been approved for the west glacier. Not: West Gould Glacier.

Erskine Iceport 69°56'S, 19°12'E
An iceport, about 3 mi wide and 6 mi long, which marks a more-or-less permanent indentation extending SE into the seaward front of the extensive ice shelf fringing Queen Maud Land. The "General Erskine Bay" was applied by USN OpDFrz I personnel on the USS Glacier who made a running survey of this coast in March 1956. The term iceport was suggested by the US-ACAN in 1956 to denote an ice shelf indentation, subject to configuration changes, which may offer anchorage or possible access to the upper surface of an ice shelf via ice ramps along one or more sides of the feature. Named for Gen. Graves B. Erskine, USMC (Ret.), director of the Office of Special Operations, Dept. of the Navy, who assisted in formulating expedition plans and policy. Not: Erskine Bay, General Erskine Bay.

Erven Nunatak 75°45'S, 128°10'W

Esbensen Bay 54°52'S, 35°57'W
Small bay 1 mi SW of Nattriss Head, along the SE end of South Georgia. Charted by the GerAE, 1911–12, under Filchner, and named for Capt. V. Esbensen, manager of the Compagnía Argentina de Pesca whaling station at Grytviken. Not: Espensen Bucht.

Escalade Peak 78°38'S, 159°22'E
Prominent peak, 2,035 m, about 8 mi E of the S end of Boomerang Range, in Victoria Land. So named by the N.Z. party of the CTAE (1957–58) because its vertical pitches and platforms provide a ladder-like route to the summit.

Escarceo, Roca: see Channel Rock 62°28'S, 60°05'W

Escarpada Point 61°17'S, 54°14'W
The rocky, rugged SW point of Clarence Island, South Shetland Islands. The descriptive name was applied in Argentine government cruises of 1953–54. Escarpada means craggy. Not: Craggy Point.

Escarpadas, Rocas: see Rugged Rocks 62°37'S, 59°48'W

Escarpado, Islote: see Craggy Island 62°28'S, 60°19'W

Escombreros, Islote: see Brash Island 63°24'S, 54°55'W

Escondida, Bahía: see Hidden Bay 65°02'S, 63°46'W

Escondido, Lago: see Hidden Lake 64°02'S, 58°18'W

Escribiente Rebolledo, Isla: see Webb Island 67°27'S, 67°56'W

Escritor Orrego Víuña, Isla: see Runaway Island 68°12'S, 67°07'W

Esfinge, Isla: see Sphinx Island 65°54'S, 64°53'W

Esfinge, Roca: see Sphinx Rock 60°37'S, 46°05'W

Eskers: see Strand Moraines, The 77°45'S, 164°31'E

 Eskimo Point 74°17'S, 162°23'E
A flat-topped, steep-sided promontory which protrudes from the E side of Eisenhower Range and forms the N wall of O'Kane Canyon, in Victoria Land. So named by the Southern Party of NZGSAE, 1962–63, which camped on its upper surface and built an igloo while waiting for white-out conditions to lift.

Eskimo Ysbult: see Nyvuy Island 70°50'S, 2°50'W

Eskola Cirque 80°43'S, 23°49'W
A cirque 2 mi wide between Arkell Cirque and Bowen Cirque in central Read Mountains, Shackleton Range. Photographed from the air by the U.S. Navy, 1967. Surveys by the BAS, 1968–71. In association with the names of geologists grouped in this area, named by the UK-APC in 1971 after Pentti Eskola (1883–1964), Finnish geologist, an authority on the Precambrian rocks of Finland and on silicate melt systems.

Esmark Glacier 54°13'S, 37°13'W
Glacier flowing into the W part of Jossac Bight on the S coast of South Georgia. The descriptive name was applied in Argentine government cruises of 1953–54. Esmark means craggy. Not: Best Glacier.

Esmark Glacier 54°13'S, 37°13'W
Glacier which forms a small, transverse depression in the ice shelf near the edge of the central Read Mountains, Shackleton Range. Photographed from the air by the US-ACAN in 1967. Named by the N.Z. party of the CTAE (1957–58) because its vertical pitches and platforms provide a ladder-like route to the summit.

Espenhund Nunatak: see Espenhund Nunatak 73°35'S, 77°52'W
Estanque, Monte: American sealers from Stonington, CT, which visited the South Island, in the South Shetland Islands. Named by the UK-APC in 1960 at the W end of Livingston Estadio, Glaciar: Cathedral Rocks, Royal Society Range, in Victoria Land. Named Essex Point 62°35'S, 57°00'W

Field activities in support of the U.S. Antarctic Program. US-ACAN after Alan C. Esser of Holmes and Narver, Inc., who served as Project Manager of Antarctic Support Activities, 1976–80, and was responsible for contractor operations at McMurdo Station, South Pole Station and Siple Station, as well as field activities in support of the U.S. Antarctic Program.

Espenschied Nunatak 73°35'S, 77°52'W


Espenra, Bahia: see Hope Bay 63°23'S, 57°00'W

Espenra, Glaciar: see Depot Glacier 63°25'S, 57°03'W

Espenra, Isla: see Hope Island 63°03'S, 56°50'W

Espenra, Lago: see Hope Lake 63°25'S, 57°01'W

Espenra, Punta: see Hope Point 54°17'S, 36°29'W

Espina, Arrecife: see Armstrong Reef 65°54'S, 66°18'W

Esplin Islands 67°45'S, 69°00'W

Group of two small islands and off-lying rocks lying NE of Box Reef, off the S end of Adelaide Island. Named by the UK-APC for Sub. Lt. Christopher J. Esplin Jones, RN, a member of the RN Hydrographic Survey Unit which charted this group in 1962–63.

Esperanza, Bahia: see Hope Bay 63°23'S, 57°00'W

Espenra, Glaciar: see Depot Glacier 63°25'S, 57°03'W

Espenra, Isla: see Hope Island 63°03'S, 56°50'W

Espenra, Lago: see Hope Lake 63°25'S, 57°01'W

Espenra, Punta: see Hope Point 54°17'S, 36°29'W

Espinosa, Arrecife: see Armstrong Reef 65°54'S, 66°18'W

Espenschied Nunatak 73°35'S, 77°52'W


Espenra, Bahia: see Hope Bay 63°23'S, 57°00'W

Espenra, Glaciar: see Depot Glacier 63°25'S, 57°03'W

Espenra, Isla: see Hope Island 63°03'S, 56°50'W

Espenra, Lago: see Hope Lake 63°25'S, 57°01'W

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Espenra, Estero: see English Strait 62°27'S, 59°38'W

Esser Hill 77°56'S, 164°05'E

A peak, 1,235 m, standing between the divergent flow of the Priddy Glacier and Blackwelder Glacier, 1 mi SW of Chambers Hill, on the Scott Coast, Victoria Land. Named in 1992 by US-ACAN after Alan C. Esser of Holmes and Narver, Inc., who served as Project Manager of Antarctic Support Activities, 1976–80, and was responsible for contractor operations at McMurdo Station, South Pole Station and Siple Station, as well as field activities in support of the U.S. Antarctic Program.

Essex Point 62°35'S, 61°12'W

Point lying 1 mi NE of Start Point at the W end of Livingston Island, in the South Shetland Islands. Named by the UK-APC in 1958 after the Essex (Captain Chester), one of the fleet of American sealers from Stonington, CT, which visited the South Shetland Islands in 1820–21 and 1821–22. Not: Punta Start.

Essinger, Mount 77°52'S, 162°38'E


Estrella, Punta: see Start Point 54°03'S, 37°21'W

Estrella del Norte, Isla: see Northstar Island 68°11'S, 67°07'W

Ester Island 64°19'S, 62°55'W

Nunatak lying 2 mi SW of Brimstone Peak in the NE part of King George Island, South Shetland Islands. Charted and named by DI personnel on the Discovery II in 1937, probably from association with nearby Esther Harbor.

Estrella, Punta: see Start Point 54°03'S, 37°21'W

Estrella del Norte, Isla: see Northstar Island 68°11'S, 67°07'W

Ester Harbor 61°55'S, 57°59'W

Small harbor at the W side of Venus Bay, lying immediately W of Pyrites Island and S of Gam Point, on the N coast of King George Island in the South Shetland Islands. The harbor was known to both American and British sealers as early as 1821. The sealing vessel Esther (Captain Low) of Boston worked in this area in the 1820–21 season. Not: Esther's Harbour.

Esther Islands: see Pyrites Island 61°55'S, 57°59'W

Esther Nunatak 61°57'S, 57°50'W

Nunatak lying 2 mi SW of Brimstone Peak in the NE part of King George Island, South Shetland Islands. Charted and named by DI personnel on the Discovery II in 1937, probably from association with nearby Esther Harbor.

Estrella, Punta: see Start Point 54°03'S, 37°21'W

Estrella del Norte, Isla: see Northstar Island 68°11'S, 67°07'W

Ester Island 64°19'S, 62°55'W

Island, 1.5 mi long, which lies immediately N of Omega Island in the Melchior Islands, Palmer Archipelago. This island, the largest feature in the NE part of the Melchior Islands, is part of what was called "Ile Melchior" by the FrAE under Charcot, 1903–05, but the name Melchior now applies to the whole island group. Eta Island was roughly surveyed by DI personnel in 1927. The name Eta, derived from the seventh letter of the Greek alphabet, appears to have been first used on a 1946 Argentine government chart following surveys of the Melchior Islands by Argentine expeditions in 1942 and 1943. Not: Isla Piedrabuena, North Star Island.

Eta Island 64°19'S, 62°55'W

Island, 1.5 mi long, which lies immediately N of Omega Island in the Melchior Islands, Palmer Archipelago. This island, the largest feature in the NE part of the Melchior Islands, is part of what was called "Ile Melchior" by the FrAE under Charcot, 1903–05, but the name Melchior now applies to the whole island group. Eta Island was roughly surveyed by DI personnel in 1927. The name Eta, derived from the seventh letter of the Greek alphabet, appears to have been first used on a 1946 Argentine government chart following surveys of the Melchior Islands by Argentine expeditions in 1942 and 1943. Not: Isla Piedrabuena, North Star Island.
Charity. These four names were applied by Lincoln Ellsworth who discovered the range from the air during his flights of Nov. 21 and 23, 1935. In Nov. 1936, the range was surveyed by J.R. Rymill of BGLE who gave the name Mount Wakefield to the central mountain in the range. This complication by Rymill, and uncertainty as to the precise location or extent of Ellsworth's discovery, hindered for a time a resolution of its nomenclature (i.e., following the USAS, 1939-41, the name Eternity Range or Eternity Mountains was incorrectly applied to the present Welch Mountains 60 miles farther south). A careful study of the original reports, maps and photographs, and comparison with materials from subsequent expeditions such as RARE, 1947, and FIDS, 1960, has led to the conclusion that the range described comprises at least the core of Ellsworth's Eternity Range and appropriately commemorates his discovery. The name Wakefield, given by Rymill, has been transferred to nearby Wakefield Highland. Not: Cadena Eternidad.

**Etelred, Mount** 70°04'S, 69°29'W

Mainly ice-covered mountain, 2,470 m, 3 mi SE of Mount Ethelwulf and 8 mi inland from George VI Sound, in the Douglas Range of Alexander Island. Probably first observed by Lincoln Ellsworth, who photographed the E side of the Douglas Range from the air on Nov. 23, 1935. Its E face was roughly surveyed in 1936 by the BGLE. Resurveyed in 1948 by the FIDS and named for Ethelred I, Saxon king of England, 865-871. The W face of the mountain was mapped from air photos taken by the RARE, 1947-48, by Searle of the FIDS in 1960.

**Ethelwulf, Mount** 70°02'S, 69°34'W

Mainly ice-covered mountain, 2,590 m, standing between Mount Egbert and Etelred at the head of Tumble Glacier, in the Douglas Range of Alexander Island. Probably first observed by Lincoln Ellsworth, who photographed the E side of the Douglas Range from the air on Nov. 23, 1935. Its E face was roughly surveyed in 1936 by the BGLE. Resurveyed in 1948 by the FIDS and named for Ethelwulf, Saxon king of England, 839-858. The W face of the mountain was mapped from air photos taken by the RARE, 1947-48, by Searle of the FIDS in 1960.

**Étienne, Baie:** see Étienne Fjord 65°09'S, 63°13'W

**Étienne Fjord** 65°09'S, 63°13'W

Bay 5 mi long, lying between Bolsón and Thomson Coves on the S side of Flandres Bay, along the W coast of Graham Land. Charted by the FrAE, 1903-05, and named by Charcot for Eugène Étienne (1844-1921), French politician, Vice President of the Chamber of Deputies, 1902-04, and Minister of War, 1905-06. Not: Baie Étienne.

**Etna Island** 63°05'S, 55°09'W

Island with a high summit, lying 6 mi N of the eastern end of Joinville Island, off the NE tip of Antarctic Peninsula. Discovered by a British expedition under Ross, 1839-43, who so named it because of its resemblance to volcanic Mount Etna. Not: Aetna Insel.

**Eubanks, Mount** 70°02'S, 67°15'W

An isolated mountain that rises 600 m above the ice surface and provides a prominent landmark near the head of Riley Glacier in Palmer Land. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Cdr. Paul D. Eubanks, USN, Commander of LC-130 aircraft on long-range flights between McMurdo Station and Lassiter Coast, 1969-70. He also carried out open field and resupply missions to various stations and camps elsewhere in Antarctica.

**Eubanks Point** 73°27'S, 93°38'W

A point with steep ice-covered slopes which is marked by a rock exposure on the NE face, located 2 mi WSW of the summit of Mount Loweth in the Jones Mountains. Mapped by the University of Minnesota-Jones Mountains Party, 1960-61. Named by US-ACAN for Staff Sgt. Leroy E. Eubanks, USM, navigator with USN Squadron VX-6, who participated in pioneering flights of LC-47 Dakota aircraft from Byrd Station to the Eights Coast area in November 1961.

**Eureka Glacier** 69°44'S, 68°45'W

Broad, gently sloping glacier, 18 mi long and 17 mi wide at its mouth, which flows westward from the W side of Palmer Land into George VI Sound. It is bounded on its N side by the nunataks S of Mount Edgell, on its S side by the Traverse Mountains and Terminus Nunatak, and at its head Prospect Glacier provides a route to Wordie Ice Shelf. First surveyed in 1936 by the BGLE under Rymill and resurveyed in 1948 by the FIDS. The name expresses triumph of discovery and arose because the BGLE sledge party found their way to George VI Sound via this glacier in 1936.

**Eureka Spurs** 72°42'S, 166°00'E

Several rock spurcs exposed along the E side of the head of Mariner Glacier, 8 mi SW of Mount McCarthy, in Victoria Land. So named by the VUWAE field party to Evans Névé, 1971-72, on the occasion of fossil discoveries made in the area.

**Europa Cliffs** 70°52'S, 68°45'W


**Eustnes, Mys:** see Gotley, Cape 66°42'S, 57°19'E

**Eustnes, Poluostrrov:** see Austnes Peninsula 66°42'S, 57°17'E

**Eva, Cape** 68°42'S, 90°37'E

A cape forming the north end of Peter I Island. Discovered and named in 1927 by a Norwegian expedition in the Odd I under Eyvind Tofte.

**Evans, Cape** 77°38'S, 166°24'E

Rocky cape on the W side of Ross Island, forming the N side of the entrance to Erebus Bay. Discovered by the BrNAE (1901-04) under Scott, who named it the Skuary. Scott's second expedition, the BrAE (1910-13), built its headquarters here, renaming the cape for Lt. Edward R.G.R. Evans, RN, second in command of the expedition. Not: Skuary.

**Evans, Mount** 77°15'S, 162°29'E

Mountain with a double summit rising to 1,420 m, dominating the central part of Saint John's Range in Victoria Land. Discovered by the BrNAE (1901-04) under Scott, who named it for Lt. Edward R.G.R. Evans (later Admiral Lord Mountevans) of the Morning, relief ship to the expedition. It was from this mountain that he took his "Mountevans."
Evans Butte 85°55'S, 145°16'W
Prominent snow-topped butte, 2,570 m, standing at the head of
Albanus Glacier and marking the SE limit of the Tapley Moun-
tains. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Eldon L. Evans, USN,
medical officer of the Byrd Station winter party, 1962.

Evans Cove 74°53'S, 163°48'W
A cove in Terra Nova Bay, Victoria Land, entered between
Inexpressible Island and Cape Russell. First charted by the BrAE,
1907–09. Probably named by Shackleton for Capt. F.P. Evans,
master of the ship Koonya, which towed the Nimrod south in
1907, and later master of the Nimrod during the last year of the
expedition.

Evans Glacier 65°05'S, 61°40'W
A gently-sloping glacier 15 mi long and 4 mi wide, flowing
eastward from the plateau escarpment to join Hektoria Glacier
between Shiver Point and Whiteside Hill, on the E coast of
Graham Land. Discovered by Sir Hubert Wilkins in an aerial
flight, Dec. 20, 1928, and named Evans Inlet by him for E.S.
Evans of Detroit. A further survey by the FIDS in 1955 reported
that this low-lying area is not an inlet, but is formed by the lower
reaches of Hektoria Glacier and the feature now described. Not:
Evans Inlet.

Evans Glacier 83°47'S, 170°00'E
A tributary glacier just S of Owen Hills, flowing E from the Queen
Alexander Range into Beardmore Glacier. Named by the NZG-
SAE (1961–62) for Petty Officer Edgar Evans, a member of
Scott's South Pole Party of the BrAE (1910–13), who died near
here.

Evans Heights 75°06'S, 161°33'E
Small rock heights on the W side of the mouth of Woodberry
Glacier, in the Prince Albert Mountains, Victoria Land. Mapped
by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1956–62. Named by
US-ACAN for John P. Evans, field assistant at McMurdo Station,
1964–65.

Evans Ice Stream 76°00'S, 78°00'W
A large ice stream draining from Ellsworth Land, between Cape
Zumberge and Fowler Ice Rise, into the western part of Ronne Ice
Shelf. The feature was recorded on Feb. 5, 1974, in Landsat
imagery. Named by UK-APC for Stanley Evans, British physicist
who, starting in 1961, developed apparatus for radio echo sound­
ing of icecaps and glaciers from aircraft; he carried out upper
atmosphere research at Brunt Ice Shelf, 1956–57.

Evans Inlet: see Evans Glacier 65°05'S, 61°40'W

Evans Island 67°36'S, 62°48'E
The southernmost island of the Flat Islands, lying in the eastern
part of Holme Bay. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from
aerial photographs taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition,
1936–37. Photographed from the air by USN OpHjp, 1946–47,
and by ANARE. Visited by various ANARE parties between 1954
and 1959. Named by ANCA for D. Evans, diesel mechanic at
Mawson Station, 1958.

Evans Knoll 74°51'S, 100°25'W
A mainly snow-covered knoll on the coast at the N side of the
terminus of Pine Island Glacier. It lies 9 mi SW of Webber
Nunatak and marks the SW end of the Hudson Mountains.
Mapped from air photos taken by USN OpHjp, 1946–47. Named
by US-ACAN for Donald J. Evans who studied very-low-
frequency emissions from the upper atmosphere at Byrd Station,

Evans Lake 54°15'S, 36°30'W
A comparatively deep lake of irregular shape lying E of Poa Cove,
Maiviken, in northern Thatcher Peninsula, South Georgia. Named
by UK-APC after John C. Ellis-Evans, BAS freshwater biologist
from 1975 and Head, Freshwater Biology Section, from 1979,
who worked during several summers and two winters on Signy
Island and one summer on South Georgia.

Evans Névé 72°45'S, 164°30'E
A large névé which nourishes the Tucker, Mariner, Aviator,
Rennick and Lillie Glaciers. Named for Edgar Evans of the BrAE,
1910–13, by the Northern Party of NZGSAE, 1963–64. Evans,
Wilson, Oates and Bowers accompanied Capt. Robert F. Scott to
the South Pole, Jan. 17, 1912. All five perished on the return
journey.

Evans Peak 78°17'S, 85°58'W
A prominent rock peak, 3,950 m, standing 3 mi ENE of Mount
Ostenso in the Sentinel Range of the Ellsworth Mountains. Named
by the University of Minnesota Geological Party to these moun­
tains, 1963–64, for John Evans, geologist with the party.

Evans Peninsula 71°58'S, 96°42'W
Ice-covered peninsula about 30 mi long, between Koether and
Cadwalader Inlets in the NE part of Thurston Island. Discovered in
flights from the USS Burton Island and Glacier by personnel of
the USN Bellingshausen Sea Expedition in February 1960. Named
by US-ACAN for Cdr. Griffith Evans, Jr., commander of the
icebreaker Burton Island during this expedition.

Evans Piedmont Glacier 76°44'S, 162°40'E
A broad ice sheet occupying the low-lying coastal platform
between Tripp Island and Cape Archer in Victoria Land. Circum­
navigated in 1957 by the N.Z. Northern Survey Party of the
CTAE, 1956–58. Named after Petty Officer Edgar Evans, RN, of
the BrAE (1910–13), who was one of the South Pole Party under
Captain Scott, and who lost his life on the Beardmore Glacier on
the return journey.

Evans Point 72°26'S, 99°39'W
An ice-covered point fronting on Peacock Sound, lying 15 mi
WNW of Von der Wall Point on the S side of Thurston Island.
First plotted from air photos taken by USN OpHjp in December
1946. Named by US-ACAN for Richard Evans, an oceanographer
on the USS Burton Island in this area during the USN Bellingshauser
Sea Expedition, February 1960.

Evans Ridge 72°07'S, 166°54'E
A broad ridge that trends in a north-south direction for about 12
mi, standing between the Midway and McKellar Glaciers in the
Victory Mountains of Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from
surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–64. Named in 1966 by
US-ACAN for Arthur Evans, Secretary of the New Zealand
Antarctic Place Names Committee.

Evensen, Cape 66°09'S, 65°44'W
Cape forming the N side of the entrance to Auvert Bay, on the
W coast of Graham Land. Discovered by the FrAE, 1903–05,
and named by Charcot for Capt. C.J. Evensen of the Hertha,
who explored along the W coast of Antarctic Peninsula in 1893. Not: Cape Evenson.

Everson Bay: see Auvert Bay 66°14'S, 65°45'W

Evensen Nunatak 64°59'S, 60°22'W
Nunatak 1.5 mi NW of Dallmann Nunatak in the Seal Nunataks group, off the E coast of Antarctic Peninsula. First charted by the FIDS in August 1947, and named by them for Capt. C.J. Evensen.

Evenson, Cape: see Evensen, Cape 66°09'S, 65°44'W

Everett Nunatak 85°28'S, 176°40'W
A massive rock nunatak standing just NE of Roberts Massif, at the SW side of Zaneveld Glacier. Named by the Texas Tech Shackleton Glacier Expedition (1964–65) for James R. Everett, graduate student at Texas Technological College, a member of the expedition who first explored the feature.

Everett Range 71°20'W, 165°40'E

Everett Spur 71°05'S, 164°30'E

Evermann Cove 54°01'S, 38°04'W
Cove 0.2 mi long, lying just SW of Jordan Cove along the S side of Bird Island, South Georgia. Surveyed by the South Georgia Biological Expedition, 1958–59. Named by the UK-APC in 1960 for Barton W. Evermann (1853–1932), American zoologist on the staff of the Bureau of Fisheries, 1891–1914, specialist in administrative and legal problems relating to the fur seal. Not: Kelp Bay.

Everson Ridge 60°43'S, 45°39'W
A ridge extending from Jestsen Point to Tioga Hill on Signy Island. Named by the UK-APC after Inigo Everson, BAS biologist on Bird Island, South Georgia. Surveyed by the South Georgia Surveying Expedition (1962–63) because the valley is virtually the only easy route of descent from the S edge of Midnight Plateau.

Everson, Roca: see Emm Rock 62°16'S, 58°42'W

Ewer Pass 60°43'S, 44°32'W
A pass rising to c. 200 m, trending NNW-SSE between Browns Bay and Aitken Cove on Laurie Island, South Orkney Islands. Named by the UK-APC in 1987 after John R. Ewer, FIDS meteorological observer, Cape Geddes, Laurie Island, January-March 1947, and Deception Island, 1947–48, who was a member of the party that crossed Laurie Island via this pass.

Ewing Island 69°54'S, 61°13'W
Ice-covered, dome-shaped island 8 mi in diameter, lying 15 mi NE of Cape Collier, off the E coast of Palmer Land. Discovered from the air on Nov. 7, 1947 by RARE, under Ronne, who named it for Dr. Maurice Ewing of Columbia University, who assisted in planning the RARE seismological program.

Exasperación, Ensenada: see Exasperation Inlet 65°20'W, 62°00'E

Exasperation Inlet 65°20'W, 62°00'E
Large ice-filled inlet, 16 mi wide at its entrance between Foyin Point and Cape Disappointment, on the E coast of Graham Land. Charted in 1947 by the FIDS, who so named it because the disturbed nature of the ice in the vicinity caused considerable difficulty to sledging parties. Not: Ensenada Exasperación.

Executive Committee Range 76°50'S, 126°00'W
A range consisting of five major mountains, volcanic in origin, which trends north-south for 50 miles along the 126th meridian, in Marie Byrd Land. Discovered by the United States Antarctic Service expedition on a flight, Dec. 15, 1940, and named for the Antarctic Service Executive Committee. Individual mountains are named in honor of members of the committee, except for Mount Sidley, the most imposing mountain in the range, which was discovered and named by Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd in 1934. The entire range was mapped in detail by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy trimetrogon photography, 1958–60.

Exile Nunatak 70°19'W, 71°16'E
Isolated nunatak in the NW part of Handel Ice Piedmont in the W-central part of Alexander Island. First mapped from air photos obtained by the RARE, 1947–48, by Searle of the FIDS in 1960. The name given by the UK-APC suggests the feature's isolated position.

Exiles Nunataks 69°57'S, 158°03'E

Exley, Caleta: see Gaul Cove 67°49'S, 67°11'W

Exodo, Cabo: see Landauer Point 67°04'S, 67°48'W

Exodus Glacier 79°50'S, 156°22'E
A steep, smooth glacier 1 mi NE of Mount Ellis, flowing from the N edge of Midnight Plateau to the SW side of Island Arena, in the Darwin Mountains. Named by the VUWAE, 1962–63, in association with nearby Exodus Valley.

Exodus Valley 79°50'S, 156°18'E
A steep moraine-filled valley which descends northward from Midnight Plateau between Colosseum Ridge and Exodus Glacier, in the Darwin Mountains. So named by the VUWAE (1962–63) because the valley is virtually the only easy route of descent from Midnight Plateau.
Exotic Point

**Exotic Point** 62°13'S, 59°02'W
Point on the SW side of Fildeis Peninsula, King George Island, forming the S entrance point to Geographers Cove. The approved name is a translation of the Russian "Mys Ekskoticheskii" applied by SovAE geologists in 1968. The name presumably refers to the different nature of the rocks from those adjoining the point. Not: Cabo Sarratea, Mys Ekskoticheskii.

**Expedición, Roca:** see Expedition Rock 60°42'S, 44°44'W

**Expedición Polar Argentina, Glaciar:** see Recovery Glacier 81°10'S, 28°00'W

**Expedition Rock** 60°42'S, 44°44'W
Submerged rock 1.5 mi ENE of Cape Robertson, lying in the entrance to Jessie Bay on the N side of Laurie Island, in the South Orkney islands. Charted by Petter Sarlø, 1912-15, and called "Aagot Gr"; recharted by DI in 1933 and named Expedition Rock. Not: Aagot Gr, Roca Expedición.

**Explorers Cove** 77°34'S, 163°35'E
A cove at the northwest head of New Harbor, Victoria Land, on the west side of McMurdo Sound. The name was applied by US-ACAN in 1976 in recognition of the large number of explorers that have worked in the vicinity of this cove.

**Explorers Range** 70°50'S, 162°45'E
A large mountain range in the Bowers Mountains, extending from Mount Bruce in the north to Carryer and McLin Glaciers in the south. Named by the NZ-APC for the northern party of NZGSAE, 1963-64, whose members carried out a topographical and geological survey of the area. The names of several party members are assigned to features in and about this range.

**Exposure Hill** 73°32'S, 162°43'E
A low hill at the SW end of Gair Mesa, in the Mesa Range, Victoria Land. So named by the NZ-APC for the northern party of NZGSAE, 1962-63, because the W side of the hill has a noteworthy exposure of light colored sandstone. Not: Exposure Hills.

**Exposure Hills:** see Exposure Hill 73°32'S, 162°43'E

**Exposure Rock:** see Chata Rock 64°52'S, 63°44'W

**Express Cove** 60°42'S, 45°39'W
Small cove N of Foca Point on the W coast of Signy Island, in the South Orkney Islands. It has a very indented shoreline with numerous offshore islands and rocks. It was roughly charted in 1933 by DI personnel, and surveyed in 1947 by the FIDS. Named by the UK-APC for the American schooner *Express*, Thomas B. Lynch commanding, which visited the South Orkney Islands in 1880.

**Express Island** 62°27'S, 59°59'W
Narrow craggy island, 0.6 mi long, lying close offshore of NW Greenwich Island, due N of Greaves Peak. Named by the UK-APC in 1977 after the American schooner *Express* (Capt. Ephraim Williams), one of the ships in the sealing fleet of Edmund Fanning and Benjamin Pendleton from Stonington, Connecticut, which operated in this area, 1820-21.

**Expuesta, Roca:** see Chata Rock 64°52'S, 63°44'W

**Extension Reef** 65°58'S, 66°08'W
A reef which encompasses a large number of small islands and rocks, extending 10 mi SW from the S end of Rabot Island, in the Biscoe Islands. First charted and named by the BGLE, 1934-37, under Rymill.

**Extraño, Punta:** see Stranger Point 62°16'S, 58°37'W

**Exum Glacier** 73°30'S, 94°14'W

**Eyeglass Cirque** 77°48'S, 161°57'E
A cirque 2 mi E of South America Glacier on the S cliffs of Kukri Hills, Victoria Land. The name is one of a group in the area associated with surveying applied in 1993 by the NZGB; eyeglass referring to the eyepiece of a surveying telescope.

**Eyres Bay** 66°29'S, 110°28'E

**Eyrle Bay** 63°35'S, 57°38'W
A bay, 2.5 mi wide at its mouth and extending 3 mi inland, lying N of Jade Point, Trinity Peninsula. So named by UK-APC because of the proximity to Eagle Island. Not: Bahía Edith.

**Eyskens, Mount** 71°32'S, 35°36'E
A large rock and ice massif rising to 2,300 m next northward of Mount Derom in the Queen Fabiola Mountains. Discovered by the BelgAE under Guido Derom, Oct. 7, 1960, and named for Albert Eyskens, pilot of one of the two aircraft used by the Belgian reconnoitering party in this area.


**Eykens, Mount** 71°32'S, 35°36'E
A large rock and ice massif rising to 2,300 m next northward of Mount Derom in the Queen Fabiola Mountains. Discovered by the BelgAE under Guido Derom, Oct. 7, 1960, and named for Albert Eyskens, pilot of one of the two aircraft used by the Belgian reconnoitering party in this area.

**Ezcurra, Ensenada:** see Ezcurra Inlet 62°10'S, 58°34'W

**Ezcurra, Fiord:** see Ezcurra Inlet 62°10'S, 58°34'W

**Ezcurra Inlet** 62°10'S, 58°34'W
Inlet forming the W arm of Admiralty Bay, King George Island, in the South Shetland Islands. Charted by FrAE, 1908-10, under Charcot, and named Fiord Ezcurra after Pedro de Ezcurra (1859-1911), Argentine politician and Minister of Agricuture in 1908, who assisted FrAE. Not: Ensenada Ezcurra, Fiord Ezcurra.
Factoria, Bahía: see Factory Cove 60°43'S, 45°37'W
Factoria, Punta: see Restitution Point 54°04'S, 37°09'W

Factory Bluffs 60°43'S, 45°36'W
The bluffs rising to 120 m to the south of Signy station and Factory Cove, on the east side of Signy Island. Named by UK-APC after the small shore-based whaling station that operated in the 1920–30 period below the bluffs on the shores of Factory Cove.

Factory Cove 60°43'S, 45°37'W
Small cove entered between Knife Point and Berntsen Point in the S part of Borge Bay at Signy Island, in the South Orkney Islands. The cove was roughly surveyed by the Norwegian whaling captain Hans Borge in 1913–14, and was named "Borge Havna" on a map of that period by Petter Sørlle. The name of Borge was later transferred to the bay of which this cove forms a small part. The cove was resurveyed by DI personnel in 1927 and renamed Factory Cove, because the ruins of the whaling factory built in 1920–21 by the Tønsberg Hvalfangstet stand on its SE shore. Not: Bahía Factoria.

Factory Point 54°08'S, 36°41'W
Small point on the W side and close to the head of Leith Harbor, in Stornness Bay, South Georgia. The name was probably given by whalers because of its nearness to Messrs. Salvesen and Company's whaling station near the head of Leith Harbor.

Factory Point: see Restitution Point 54°04'S, 37°09'W

Fadden Peak 85°29'S, 142°43'W
Peak, 920 m, located 2 mi E of Cressey Peak, between the SE edge of the Ross Ice Shelf and Watson Escarpment. Named by US-ACAN for Dean E. Fadden, utilitiesman with the Byrd Station winter party, 1958.

Fagani, Mount 54°30'S, 36°08'W
A mountain (930 m) located 1.4 mi WSW of Coffin Top and 2.75 mi W of Moltke Harbor, South Georgia. Named by UK-APC in 1971 for Capt. P.F. Fagan, RE, surveyor on the British Combined Services Expedition, 1964–65, and the first person to climb the mountain.

Fagerli, Mount 54°20'S, 36°43'W
Mountain, 1,880 m, in the Allardyce Range of South Georgia, standing 1 mi SW of Markoppa on the N side of Kjerulf Glacier. Surveyed by the SGS in the period 1951–57, and named by the UK-APC for Sören Fagerli, Manager of the Compañía de Pesca station, Grytviken, 1938–48.

Faget, Mount 71°44'S, 168°26'E

Fairchild Beach 53°04'S, 73°39'E
Sandy beach, 0.3 mi wide and 1 mi long, which extends N from the base of Round Hill to the S side of the terminus of Compton Glacier, on the E side of Heard Island. The name "Fairchild's Beach" was in use by American sealers as early as 1857, but the origin of the name is not known. Not: Hanchild Beach.

Fairchild Peak 83°52'S, 165°41'E

Fairway Patch 54°01'S, 37°58'W
A shoal lying in the entrance to Elsehul, near the W end of South Georgia. The name appears to be first used on a 1931 British Admiralty chart.

Fairway Rock 54°50'S, 36°01'W
Submerged rock in the central part of Larsen Harbor at the SE end of South Georgia. Charted in 1927 by DI personnel, and so named by them because it lies in the navigable portion of the harbor. Not: Roca Buen Camino.

Fairweather, Cape 65°00'S, 61°01'W
Cape 705 m high, which is ice covered except for rocky exposures along its SE and E sides, lying midway between Drygalski Glacier and Evans Glacier on the E coast of Graham Land. Charted in 1947 by the FIDS, who named it for Alexander Fairweather, captain of the Dundee whaler Balaena which operated along the NE coast of Antarctic Peninsula in 1892–93. Not: Cabo Buen Tiempo.

Fairweather, Mount 85°04'S, 166°32'W
A prominent mountain, 1,865 m, standing at the head of Somero Glacier, 4 mi NE of Mount Schevill, in the Queen Maud Mountains. So named by the Southern Party of the NZGSAE (1963–64), which experienced a spell of unusually fine weather while in the vicinity of this peak.

Faith, Mount 69°37'S, 64°29'W
A massive mountain 9 mi N of Mount Hope, rising to 2,650 m from the N end of Eternity Range in northern Palmer Land. First seen from the air and named by Lincoln Ellsworth during his flights of Nov. 21 and 23, 1935. Surveyed by J.R. Rymill of BGLE in Nov. 1936. The mountain was subsequently photographed from the air by the USAS in Sept. 1940, and RARE in Dec. 1947. The feature is one of three major mountains in Ellsworth's Eternity Range to which he gave the names Faith, Hope and Charity.

Falcon, Caleta: see Gin Cove 64°03'S, 58°25'W

Falconer, Mount 77°35'S, 163°06'E
Mountain, 810 m, which surmounts Lake Fryxell on the N wall of Taylor Valley, between Mount McLennan and Commonwealth Glacier. Named by the Western Journey Party, led by Taylor, of the BrAE, 1910–13.

Falkenhofer Glacier 85°02'S, 172°05'E
A tributary glacier 7 mi long, flowing W from the vicinity of Tricorn Mountain to enter Snakeskin Glacier NW of Mount Clarke. Named by US-ACAN for Jack J. Falkenhoef, USARP meteorologist at South Pole Station, 1963.
Falkland Harbor 60°44'S, 45°03'W
Harbor along the SW side of Powell Island in the South Orkney Islands. Charted by Norwegian whaling captain Petter Sørli in 1912–13. Named for the floating whale factory Falkland which was badly damaged while entering the harbor in the 1912–13 season.

Falla, Mount 84°22'W, 164°55'E
A prominent conical mountain, 3,825 m, standing 3.5 mi NE of Mount Stonehouse, between Berwick and Predbyle Glaciers, in Queen Alexandra Range. Sighted in January 1958 by the N.Z. party of the CTAE (1956–58), and named for R.A. Falla, a member of the Ross Sea Committee.

Falla Bluff 67°34'S, 61°29'E
Prominent rocky coastal bluff at the head of Ustikkar Bay. Discovered in February 1931 by the BANZARE under Mawson, and named by him for R.A. Falla, ornithologist with the expedition. Not: Svarthovden.

Fallières Coast 68°30'S, 67°00'W

Falsa, Bahía: see False Bay 62°43'S, 60°22'W
Falsa, Isla: see False Island 64°31'S, 62°53'W
Falsa Aguja, Pico: see Helmet Peak 62°39'S, 60°01'W
Falsa Isla, Punta: see False Island Point 63°55'S, 57°20'W
Falsa Punta Redonda, Punta: see False Round Point 61°54'S, 58°02'W
Falsa Redonda, Punta: see False Round Point 61°54'S, 58°02'W
Falso Bay 62°43'S, 60°22'W
Bay 4 mi long, which lies between Barnard Point and Miers Bluff on the S side of Livingston Island, in the South Shetland Islands. Probably first entered and charted by Capt. Nathaniel Palmer in November 1820; so named because of the possibility in thick weather of confusion between this feature and nearby South Bay (q.v.), where Johnson Dock was frequented by the early sealers. Not: Bahía Falsa, Palmer Bay, Palmers Bay.

False Cape Renard 65°02'S, 63°50'E
Rocky cape 1.5 mi SW of Cape Renard, on the W coast of Graham Land. Charted by the BelgAE under Gerlache, 1897–99. This feature and Cape Renard together were called "The Needles" by Henryk Arctowski, geologist, oceanographer and meteorologist with the Belgian expedition. Since the two capes are easily confused and need to be distinguished, a collective name is considered unsuitable. False Cape Renard was applied by the FrAE under Charcot, 1908–10.

False Island 64°31'S, 62°53'W
The largest of three islands lying at the E side of Hackapike Bay, off the NE coast of Anvers Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Two islands were charted in this approximate position by the FrAE, under Charcot, 1903–05. False Island was named by DI personnel on the Discovery in 1927. Not: Isla Falsa.

False Island Point 63°55'S, 57°20'W
Headland 1 mi long and 0.5 mi wide, which is connected by a low, narrow, almost invisible isthmus to the S side of Vega Island, lying S of the NE end of Antarctic Peninsula. First sighted in February 1902 and charted as an island by the SwedAE under Nordenskjöld. It was determined to be a part of Vega Island in 1945 by the FIDS, who applied this descriptive name. Not: Punta Falsa Isla, Punta Isla Falsa.

False Round Point 61°54'S, 58°02'W
Point 8.5 mi W of North Foreland and 2 mi S of Ridley Island, on the N coast of King George Island in the South Shetland Islands. This point has appeared on charts since about 1822. Probably named for its similarity to Round Point, which lies 12 mi to the W, by DI personnel on the Discovery II who charted the N coast of this island in 1937. Not: Falsa Punta Redonda, Punta Falsa Punta Redonda.

Faluchó, Glaciar: see Recovery Glacier 81°10'S, 28°00'W
Famine, Ile: see Bob Island 64°56'S, 63°26'W
Fandens Brae: see Devils Glacier 86°23'S, 165°00'W
Fanfare Island 65°13'S, 64°11'W
The northernmost of the Argentine Islands, lying 1.5 mi S of Herald Reef in the Wilhelm Archipelago. Named by the UK-APC in 1961 from association with Herald Reef.

Fang, The: see Fang Ridge 77°29'S, 167°12'E
Fang Buttress 64°41'S, 63°21'W
Rock buttress immediately W of Molar Peak near the S end of the Osterrieth Range of Anvers Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. The buttress has a small but prominent tooth-like rock in front of it and is a landmark for parties crossing William Glacier. Surveyed by the FIDS, 1955–57, and given this descriptive name by the UK-APC in 1959.

Fang Glacier 77°29'S, 167°06'E

Fang Peak 67°48'S, 62°35'E
Prominent conical peak 1 mi S of Mount Parsons in the David Range of the Framnes Mountains, Mac. Robertson Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37. So named by ANCA because of its resemblance to a tooth.

Fang Ridge 77°29'S, 167°12'E
A conspicuous ridge on the NE slope of Mount Erebus, on Ross Island. It is a much denuded portion of the original caldera rim left

Fan Lake 54°30'S, 37°03'W
A small lake located in SE Annenkov Island, South Georgia. The lake is fed by meltwater and is bounded to the W by an alluvial fan, from which the name is derived. So named following a geological survey by BAS, 1972-73.

Fanning, Cape 72°24'S, 60°39'W
Cape which forms the N side of the entrance to Violante Inlet, on the E coast of Palmer Land. Discovered by the USAS in a flight from East Base on Dec. 30, 1940. Named by the US-ACAN for Edmund Fanning, of Stonington, CT, and New York City, who in addition to actual Antarctic exploration in connection with his sealing and whaling business also vigorously promoted exploration by others under both private and public auspices. His book, Voyages Round the World, published in 1833, is an authoritative work on early American Antarctic exploration.

Fanning Ridge 54°20'S, 37°02'W
Prominent rock ridge, 5 mi long, paralleling the S coast of South Georgia between Aspasia Point and the W side of Newark Bay. The ridge was named by the UK-APC, following its mapping by the SGS in 1951-52, for Capt. Edmund Fanning (1770-1841) of Stonington, CT, who with the Aspasia took 57,000 fur seal skins at South Georgia in 1800-01, and published the earliest account of sealing there.

Fannings Harbor: see Yankee Harbor 62°32'S, 59°47'W

Fantasma, Punta: see Phantom Point 66°25'S, 65°41'W

Fantome Rock 54°00'S, 38°01'W
A dangerous rock in the middle of Bird Sound, South Georgia, lying 0.1 mi S of Gony Point, Bird Island. Charted by DI personnel on the Discovery in the period 1926-30. Named by the UK-APC in 1963 for HMS Owen's motor cutter, used in a survey of this area in February-March 1961, and lost in heavy seas near this rock.

Faraday, Cape 60°38'S, 45°04'W
Cape which forms the N tip of Powell Island in the South Orkney Islands. Discovered by Capt. George Powell and Capt. Nathaniel Palmer on the occasion of their joint cruise in December 1821. The name first appears on Powell's chart published in 1822.

Faraway, Mount 79°12'S, 28°49'W
Prominent, snow-covered mountain, 1,175 m, marking the S extremity of the Theron Mountains. Discovered by the CTAE in 1956, and so named because during days of sledging toward this mountain they never seemed to be any nearer to it.

Farbo Glacier 75°50'S, 141°45'W

Farewell Point 54°00'S, 38°01'W
Point which forms the NE extremity of Bird Island, off the W end of South Georgia. The name appears to have been applied by DI personnel who charted South Georgia in the period 1926-30. Not: Punta del Adiós.

Farewell Rock 63°52'S, 61°01'W
Rock 0.5 mi long lying off the SW end of Spert Island and 6 mi NW of Skottsberg Point, Trinity Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Although the origin of the name is unknown, it has appeared on maps for over one hundred years and its usage has become established internationally.

Farias, Punta: see Skottsberg Point 63°55'S, 60°49'W

Farley, Mount 86°35'S, 152°30'W
A conspicuous rock peak, 2,670 m, standing at the W side of Scott Glacier, 3 mi E of McNally Peak, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Discovered in December 1934 by the ByrdAE geological party under Quin Blackburn, and named at that time by Byrd for the Hon. James M. Farley, Postmaster General of the United States.

Farley Massif 70°13'S, 65°48'E

Farman Highland 74°08'S, 61°30'W
A relatively smooth ice-covered upland, rising to c. 750 m and forming the E part of Hutton Mountains, between Wright Inlet and Keller Inlet, Lassiter Coast, Palmer Land. The feature was mapped by USGS from surveys and USN aerial photographs, 1961-67. Named by UK-APC in 1991 after Joseph C. Farman, FIDS-BAS atmospheric physicist, 1957-90; scientific officer, Argentine Islands, 1957-59 (Base Leader, 1958-59).

Farman Nunatak 64°25'S, 61°07'W
Nunatak, 655 m, rising W of Mount Morton in Blériot Glacier, on the W coast of Graham Land. Photographed by the FIDASE in 1956-57, and mapped from these photos by the FIDS. Named by the UK-APC in 1960 for Henry Farman (1874-1958), pioneer Anglo-French aviator and aircraft designer, who carried the first airplane passenger in 1908.

Farmer Island 76°38'S, 147°04'W
An ice-covered island 14 mi long, lying 6 mi N of Radford Island in Sulzberger Ice Shelf along the coast of Marie Byrd Land. The island was first roughly mapped by the USAS, 1939-41. Named by US-ACAN for Floyd L. Farmer, SFCA, USN, senior shipfitter on the USS Glacier along this coast, 1961-62.

Farnell Valley 77°53'S, 160°39'E
An ice-free valley, 1 mi long, a tributary to Beacon Valley, descending to the latter from the SE side, in Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1964, for James B.H. Farnell, who assisted in supplying field parties at McMurdo Station, 1960.

Faro, Caleta: see Lighthouse Bay 54°03'S, 37°08'W

Faro, Roca: see Column Rock 63°11'S, 57°19'W

Farquharson Nunatak 64°30'S, 59°42'W
A nunatak 1.3 mi NW of Mount Lombard on Sobral Peninsula, Nordenskjold Coast. Named by the UK-APC after Geoffrey W.
Farr Bay

Farquharson, BAS geologist who worked in this area in the 1979–80 and 1980–81 field seasons.

Farr Bay 66°35’S, 94°23’E
Bay on the coast of Antarctica, 7 mi wide, lying just E of Helen Glacier. Discovered in November 1912 by the Western Base Party of the AAE under Mawson. In some early reports the feature was called Depot Bay. It was later named by Mawson for Dr. C.C. Farr of New Zealand, a member of the Expedition Advisory Committee.

Farrel, Paso: see Benz Pass 63°41’S, 58°22’W

Farrell, Mount 78°21’S, 85°03’W

Farrington Island 67°15’S, 59°42’E
Small island lying 4 mi NNE of Couling Island and 1.5 mi W of Klakkane Islands, in the William Scoresby Archipelago. Discovered and named by DI personnel on the William Scoresby in February 1936.

Farrington Ridge 73°35’S, 94°20’W
An isolated linear ridge, 1.5 mi long, with continuous rock exposure along the crest, located 2 mi NNW of Forbidden Rocks in the Jones Mountains. Mapped by the University of Minnesota-Jones Mountains Party, 1960–61, who named it for Lt. Robert L. Farrington, USN, co-pilot of the LC-47 Dakota aircraft that made the first landing in the Jones Mountains, Dec. 9, 1960.

Farwell Island 72°49’S, 91°10’W
An ice-covered island, about 38 mi long and 10 mi wide, lying between McNamara and Dendtler Islands in the E part of Abbot Massif in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and air photos by the Norwegian expedition (1958–59) and named Fasettjellet (the facet mountain).

Fasettjellet 72°33’S, 2°59’W
Mountain, 2,425 m, standing N of Flogstallen in the NE part of Borg Massif in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and air photos by the Norwegian expedition (1958–59) and named Fasettjellet (the facet mountain).

Faulkender Ridge 75°02’S, 115°00’W

Faulkner Escarpment 86°12’S, 156°00’W
An ice-covered escarpment, 30 mi long and over 3,000 m high, trending in a N-S direction and forming the E edge of Nilsen Plateau and Fram Mesa in the Queen Maud Mountains. Discovered in December 1934 by the ByrdAE geological party under Quin Blackburn, and named by Byrd for Charles J. Faulkner, Jr., chief counsel of Armour and Co. of Chicago, contributors to the expedition.

Faulkner Nunatak 69°36’S, 71°42’W

Fault Bluff 79°18’S, 157°40’E
A notable rock bluff (2,320 m) situated 9 mi NE of Mount Longhurst in the Cook Mountains. The feature was visited in the 1957–58 season by members of the Darwin Glacier Party of the CTAE, 1956–58. They applied the name which presumably refers to a geological fault at the bluff.

Fauré Inlet 72°37’S, 70°48’W

Faure Islands 68°06’S, 68°52’W
Group of rocky islands and reefs, 3 mi in extent, lying 21 mi SW of Cape Alexandra, the SE end of Adelaide Island. Discovered by the FrAE, 1908–10, under Charcot, who named them for Maurice Faure, French scholar and statesman. Not: Maurice Faure Islands.

Faure Passage 68°14’S, 68°33’W
A marine channel or passage between the Faure Islands and Kirkwood Islands in Marguerite Bay. The name “Pasaje Faure” was applied by Argentine workers in the area in association with the Faure Islands.

Faure Peak 85°42’S, 128°35’W

Favela Rocks 76°12’S, 145°21’W

Favela Rocks 76°12’S, 145°21’W

Favreau Pillar 71°57’S, 171°07’E

Fazekas Hills 83°08’S, 163°10’E
Fazio, Mount 73°23'S, 162°48'E

Fearon, Mount 75°05'S, 161°42'E

Feather, Mount 77°57'S, 160°21'E
A massive mountain, 3,010 m, with a broad flattish summit, standing at the S extremity of the Quatermain Mountains, in Victoria Land. Named after Thomas A. Feather, RN, Boatswain on the Discovery during the BrNAE (1901–04), who accompanied Scott in his Western Journey to this area in 1903.

Fedallah, Mount 65°43'S, 62°52'W
A mountain (c. 1,250 m) situated E of Pip Cliffs on the N side of Flask Glacier in eastern Graham Land. Named after a crewman of Pequod in association with other names from Moby Dick in this area. Named by UK-APC in 1987.

Federico Puga Borne, Paso: see Croker Passage 64°00'S, 61°42'W

Feeley Peak 85°26'S, 126°26'W
A peak, 1,730 m, standing 3 mi NW of Sheets Peak, between Daveville and Quonset Glaciers on the N side of Wisconsin Range. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN for Keith E. Feeley, construction mechanic, Byrd Station winter party, 1959.

Feeney Col 85°37'S, 155°45'W
A col at the NE side of Feeney Peak, near the center of Medina Peaks in the Queen Maud Mountains. Though steep on both sides and high (970 m), the col provides a good route through Medina Peaks. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–64. The col was used by members of NZGSAE, 1969–70, who named it in association with Feeney Peak.

Feeney Peak 85°37'S, 155°50'W

Feeney Ridge 69°40'S, 159°06'E

Fegley Glacier 83°24'S, 167°25'E

Feistmantel Valley 76°43'S, 159°25'E
A fossiliferous valley lying south of Shimmering Icefield and west of Mount Walters in the Allan Hills, Victoria Land. Reconnoitered by the NZARP Allan Hills Expedition (1964), who named it after Prof. O. Feistmantel, who made pioneering studies of Gondwana flora.

Feldkotter, Mount 84°06'S, 56°06'W

Félicie, Cape: see Félicie Point 64°42'S, 63°09'W

Félicie Point 64°42'S, 63°09'W
Point which forms the S end of Lion Island, lying immediately E of Anvers Island in the Palmer Archipelago. Charted and named by the BelgAE, 1897–99, under Gerlache. Not: Cape Félicie.

Felícetu Encuentro, Cabo: see Well-met, Cape 63°47'S, 57°19'W

Fall, Mount 73°26'S, 62°16'W

Felsite Island 72°26'S, 169°49'E
A rock island 1 mi long and 300 m high, lying at the head of Edisto Inlet within the northward stream of Edisto Glacier. Named by the NZGSAE, 1957–58, as descriptive of several prominent dikes of cream-colored igneous rocks (felsite) in its otherwise dark sedimentary rock formation.

Felt, Cape 73°52'S, 116°23'W

Felton Head 67°17'S, 46°59'E

Fender Buttress 64°34'S, 61°04'W
A rock buttress rising to more than 1,600 m, projecting from the SE side of Fendley Glacier in eastern Graham Land. Named after Thomas A. Feather, RN, Boatswain on the Discovery during the BrNAE (1901–04), who accompanied Scott in his Western Journey to this area in 1903.

Fendley Glacier 71°18'S, 168°47'E
A glacier, 17 mi long, flowing NE from the Admiralty Mountains to enter the sea between Mount Cherry-Garrard and Atkinson...
Fendorf Glacier


Fendorf Glacier 79°30'S, 84°49'W


Fénix, Pico: see Phoenix Peak 64°24'S, 59°39'W

Fenrir Valley 77°37'S, 161°56'E

A small, mainly ice-free valley between the upper reaches of the Heimdall and Rhone Glaciers in the Asgard Range, Victoria Land. The name, applied by NZ-APC and US-ACAN in consultation, is one in a group in the range derived from Norse mythology, wherein Fenrir is a wolf chained by Tiw.

Fenriskjeften Mountain 71°53'S, 8°18'E

A large bare rock mountain which in plan resembles a hairpin, forming the S portion of Drygalski Mountains in Queen Maud Land. Plotted from air photos by the GerAE (1938–39). Mapped from surveys and air photos by NorAE (1956–60) and because of its shape named Fenriskjeften (Fenrir’s tongue), after the wolf in Norse mythology.

Fenristunga 71°52'S, 8°17'E

A sloping field of ice within the rock walls of hairpin-shaped Fenriskjeften Mountain, in the Drygalski Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Mapped from surveys and air photos by the NorAE (1956–60) and named Fenristunga (Fenrir’s tongue) in association with Fenriskjeften Mountain.

Fenton, Mount 74°20'S, 161°55'E


Fenton Glacier 73°03'S, 61°48'W


Ferguslie Peninsula 60°43'S, 44°34'W

Peninsula 1.5 mi long, lying between Browns Bay and Macdougal Bay on the N coast of Laurie Island, in the South Orkney Islands. Charted in 1903 by the ScotNAE under Bruce, who named it for the residence of James Coats, chief patron of the expedition.

Fergus, Mount 84°56'S, 168°35'W

An irregular, mound-shaped mass (1,190 m) which surmounts the S part of Mayer Crags on the W side of Liv Glacier, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Discovered and photographed by the ByrdAE (1928–30), and named for Homer L. Ferguson, president of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Co., Newport News, VA, which made repairs and alterations on ByrdAE ships.
US-ACAN for Gregory L. Fernette, USARP field assistant in Antarctica during the 1968-69 season.

Ferranto, Mount  76°32'S, 145°25'W
Mountain which forms the extreme SW projection of the main massif of the Fosdick Mountains, in the Ford Ranges of Marie Byrd Land. Discovered by a sledding party of the ByrdAE which visited this area in November-December 1934. Named for Felix Ferranto, radio and tractor operator with the USAS (1939-41).

Ferrara, Mount  82°15'S, 41°25'W
A mountain, 875 m, standing 2.5 mi NE of Vaca Nunatak in the Panzarini Hills portion of the Argentina Range, Pensacola Mountains. Discovered and photographed during a USN transcontinental nonstop plane flight of Jan. 13, 1956 from McMurdo Sound to Weddell Sea and return. Named by US-ACAN for Chief Aviation Machinists Mate Frederick J. Ferrara, USN, crew chief of the P2V-2N Neptune aircraft making the flight. Not: San Rafael Nunatak.

Ferrar Glacier  77°46'S, 163°00'E
Glacier about 35 mi long, flowing from the plateau of Victoria Land west of the Royal Society Range to New Harbor in McMurdo Sound. The glacier makes a right (east) turn northeast of Knobhead, where it is apposed, i.e., joined in Siamese-twin fashion, to Taylor Glacier. From there, it continues east along the south side of Kukri Hills to New Harbor. Discovered by the BrNAE (1901-04) under Capt. Robert F. Scott, R.N., who named this feature for Hartley T. Ferrar, geologist of the expedition. The name Ferrar Glacier was originally applied both to the part of this glacier below its right turn and to the present Taylor Glacier. Griffith Taylor, geologist of the BrAE (1910-14) under Scott, found evidence that these are not two parts of a single glacier but are two glaciers apposed. With this discovery Scott gave the names Ferrar Glacier and Taylor Glacier essentially as now applied; the Taylor Glacier (q.v.) makes a left turn at Cavendish Rocks and drains east along the north side of Kukri Hills. Not: East Fork, Lower Ferrar Glacier, New Harbour Glacier, South Arm.

Ferrnell Nunatak  83°54'S, 54°53'W

Ferrer, Bajos: see Ferrer Rocks  64°42'W, 62°48'W
Ferrer, Bancos: see Ferrer Rocks  64°42'W, 62°48'W
Ferrer, Monte: see Aciar, Monte  64°24'W, 62°33'W

Ferrero Bay  73°28'S, 102°30'W
Feyerharm Knoll


Feury Head: see Feury, Mount 71°44’S, 98°26’W

Feyerharm Knoll 77°00’S, 125°46’W

F. Gjertsen, Mount: see Gjertsen, Mount 86°40’S, 148°27’W
F. Guéguen, Sommet: see Guéguen, Mount 65°04’S, 64°00’W

Fid, The 68°39’S, 65°58’W
A sharp peak rising to 1,640 m at the E side of the mouth of Cole Glacier in southern Graham Land. The peak was photographed from the air by the USAS on Sept. 28, 1940. Surveyed by the FIDS in Dec. 1958. The name derives from its shape, which suggests the conical wooden pin used in splicing, known as a fid. Named by UK-APC.

Fidase Peak 63°23’S, 57°33’W
A distinctive peak 9 mi E of Mount Jacquinot, rising to 915 m at the W end of Mott Snowfield, Trinity Peninsula. FIDASE represents the initial letters of the Falkland Islands and Dependencies Aerial Survey Expedition (1955–57) led by P.G. Mott.

Fidel Estay, Isolote: see Estay Rock 63°19’S, 57°59’W

Fidjeland, Mount 71°42’S, 25°36’E
Mountain, 1,630 m, standing close NE of Mehaugen Hill on the W side of the mouth of Byrdbreen in the Sør Rondane Mountains. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers in 1957 from air photos taken by USN OpHjp, 1946–47, and named for one of the mechanics on the Lars Christensen Expedition to this area, 1936–37. Not: Fidjelandfjellet.

Fidjelandfjellet: see Fidjeland, Mount 71°42’S, 25°36’E

Fie, Cape 54°27’S, 3°28’E
A cape marking the SE extremity of Bouvetøya. First roughly charted in 1898 by a German expedition under Karl Chun. Recharted and named by the Norwegian expedition under Capt. Harald Horntvedt who explored the area from the Fiedjelandfjellet:

Field, Mount 80°53’S, 158°02’E
A mountain, 3,010 m, standing 3 mi SSE of Mount Egerton in the Churchill Mountains. Discovered and named by the BrNAE, 1901–04, under Scott.

Field Glacier 67°08’S, 66°24’W
A glacier S of Salmon Cove, flowing W into Lallemand Fjord, Loubet Coast. Mapped from air photos taken by FIDASE, 1956–57. In association with the names of glaciologists grouped in this area, named by UK-APC after William B.O. Field (b. 1904), American glaciologist and surveyor; sometime Research Fellow of the American Geographical Society, NY.

Fielding Col 68°52’S, 66°59’W
An east-west trending pass between Baudin Peaks and Hag Pike in southern Graham Land. It provides the best known route leading inland to Morgan Upland between Neny Fjord and Wordie Ice Shelf. Named by UK-APC after Harold M. Fielding, BAS surveyor at Stonington Island, 1967–69.

Field Islands: see Hydrographer Islands 67°23’S, 48°50’E

Field Névé 71°38’S, 167°00’E
A large névé between Homerun Range and Findlay Range in the Admiralty Mountains, Victoria Land. The feature lies between the upper reaches of Ebbe Glacier, which flows northwest, and Tucker Glacier, which flows southeast. Named by the NZ-APC after Bradley Field, geologist, NZGS, a member of a NZARP geological party to N Victoria Land, 1981–82.

Field Rock 67°36’S, 62°54’E

Fields Peak 75°59’S, 135°56’W

Fields Strait: see Fildes Strait 62°14’S, 59°00’W

Fierle Bay: see McCarthy Inlet 78°50’S, 45°00’W

Fierle Peak 83°25’S, 50°58’W
A sharp peak, 1,960 m, standing 3 mi ESE of Dyrdal Peak at the S extremity of Saratoga Table in the Forrestal Range, Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN aerial photos, 1956–66. Named by US-ACAN for Gerard R. Fierle, meteorologist at Ellsworth Station, winter 1957.

Fiftyone Glacier 53°11’S, 73°34’E

Figaro Nunatak 70°07’S, 70°44’W
Isolated nunatak rising to c. 200 m near the E end of Mozart Ice Piedmont, in the N part of Alexander Island. Mapped from air

Filchner Nunatak: see Figaro Nunatak 70°07'S, 70°44'W

Figurnoye, Ozero: see Algae Lake 66°18'S, 100°48'E

Fikkann Peak 71°31'S, 159°50'E

Filchner, Cape 66°27'S, 91°54'E
Ice-covered cape fronting on Davis Sea, 17 mi WNW of Adams Island. The cape is the division between Wilhelm II Coast and Queen Mary Coast. Discovered by the AAE, 1911–14, under Mawson, who named it for Wilhelm Filchner, leader of the German Antarctic Expedition of 1911–12.

Filchner Group: see Filchner Mountains 72°03'S, 7°40'E

Filchner Ice Shelf 79°00'W, 40°00'W
The ice shelf lying between Berkner Island and Luitpold Coast, at the head of Weddell Sea. Over 200 mi long and 100 mi wide, the feature is nourished primarily by the Slessor, Recovery, and Support Force Glaciers, all located E of Berkner Island. The E part of Filchner Ice Shelf was discovered in January-February 1912 by the GerAE under Wilhelm Filchner. Filchner named the feature for Kaiser Wilhelm, but the Emperor requested it be named for its discoverer. The ice shelf lying W of Berkner Island has now been found to be a distinct feature (see Ronne Ice Shelf). The latter was first seen and explored by the RARE, 1947–48, under Cdr. Finn Ronne. Not: Filchner Shelf Ice, Wilhelm Barrier, Wilhelm Shelf Ice.

Filchner Klippen: see Filchner Rocks 54°42'S, 35°44'W

Filchner Mountains 72°03'S, 7°40'E

Filchner Rocks 54°42'S, 35°44'W
Group of rocks, some of which are submerged, 4 mi NE of Cape Vahsel, off the E side of South Georgia. The existence of these rocks was reported in 1775 by a British expedition under Cook. They were charted by the GerAE, 1911–12, and named for Dr. Wilhelm Filchner, leader of the expedition. Not: Filchner Klippen, Hvalsten.

Filchner Shelf Ice: see Filchner Ice Shelf 79°00'W, 40°00'W

Fildes, Bahia: see Maxwell Bay 62°15'S, 58°51'W

Fildes Peninsula 62°12'S, 58°58'W
Peninsula 4.5 mi long, forming the SW extremity of King George Island, in the South Shetland Islands. Named from association with nearby Fildes Strait by the UK-APC in 1960.

Fildes Point 63°00'S, 60°34'W
Point which forms the S side of Neptunes Bellows, the entrance to Port Foster, Deception Island, in the South Shetland Islands. Deception Island was known to sealers in the area as early as 1821; the point was later named for Robert Fildes, a British sealer in these waters at that early time. Not: Punta Balcarce.

Fildes Strait 62°14'S, 59°00'W
Strait which extends in a general E-W direction between King George Island and Nelson Island, in the South Shetland Islands. This strait has been known to sealers in the area since about 1822, but at that time it appeared on the charts as Field's Strait. Probably named for Robert Fildes, a British sealer of that period. Not: Détroit de Field, Fields Strait.

Filer Haven 60°44'S, 45°35'W
A small cove between Pantomime Point and Pageant Point on the east side of Gourlay Peninsula, Signy Island. Named by UK-APC after John Filer, BAS biologist who fell to his death from the cliffs here in 1961.

Filla Island 68°49'S, 77°50'E
A rocky island over 3 mi long, located in the N part of the Rauer Islands and being the largest island in the group. Charted by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936–37). They gave the name Filla (the tatters) to a larger island here, presumably for the ragged outline of the feature as shown on the Norwegian chart. In 1952, John Roscoe made a study of this area as revealed in aerial photographs taken by USN Operation Highjump (1946–47). He found that what the Norwegians had named Filla was in fact a cluster of small islands. He applied the name Filla Island to the largest of these as described.

Filson Nunatak 67°52'S, 63°03'E
Small nunatak 6 mi E of Trost Peak in the E part of the Frannes Mountains, Mac. Robertson Land. Photographed from ANARE aircraft in 1958 and seen by an ANARE party in December 1962. Named by ANCA for R. Filson, carpenter at Mawson Station in 1962, a member of the party.

Filsponen Nunatak 72°12'S, 14°25'E
Nunatak rising NE of Steinfila Nunatak in the S part of the Payer Mountains in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by the NorAE (1956–60) and named Filsponen (the filings).

Fimbul Ice Shelf 70°30'S, 0°10'W
An ice shelf about 120 mi long and 60 mi wide, nourished by Jutulstraumen Glacier, bordering the coast of Queen Maud Land from 3°W to 3°E. Photographed from the air by the GerAE (1938–39). Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and air photos by the Norwegian expedition (1958–59) and named Fimbulisen (the giant ice). Not: Fimbulisen.

Fimbulisen: see Fimbul Ice Shelf 70°30'S, 0°10'W

Final Island 65°05'S, 64°29'W
The westernmost of the Myriad Islands, lying 3.5 mi NW of Snag Rocks in the Wilhelm Archipelago. Mapped by the FIDS from photos taken by Hunting Aerosurveys Ltd. in 1956–57 and from the helicopter of HMS Protector in March 1958. So named by the
UK-APC because it is the furthest W of the Myriad Islands and the westernmost of all the islands bordering French Passage.

**Final Rock** 84°09'S, 56°10'W
An isolated rock standing 3 mi S of Mount Feldkotter at the S extremity of the Neptune Range, Pencascola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1956-66. So named by US-ACAN because it is the southernmost rock of the Neptune Range.

**Finback Massif** 65°41'S, 62°25'W
A massif rising to more than 1,000 m between Stubb and Flask Glaciers. It stands 6 mi WNW of Tashtego Point on the E side of Graham Land. The name is one of several applied by UK-APC in this vicinity that reflects a whaling theme, the finback being a species of baleen whale.

**Finch, Mount** 72°34'S, 167°23'E
A mountain (2,100 m) standing at the W side of the mouth of Trainer Glacier where the latter enters Trafalgar Glacier, in the Victory Mountains, Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960-64. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Jerry L. Finch, USN, Squadron VX-6 project officer for infrared ice sounding equipment and an aircraft commander in Operation Deep Freeze, 1968.

**Findlay Point** 60°35'S, 45°23'W
Point 2 mi NW of Palmer Bay on the N coast of Coronation Island, in the South Orkney Islands. First seen in December 1821 in the course of the joint cruise by Capt. George Powell, British sealer, and Capt. Nathaniel Palmer, American sealer, and roughly charted by Powell. Surveyed by the FIDS in 1956-58 and named by the UK-APC for Alexander G. Findlay (1812-75), English geographer and hydrographer who compiled a long series of nautical directories and charts, including the South Orkney Islands.

**Findlay Range** 71°39'S, 167°22'E
A range lying parallel to and W of Lyttelton Range, extending between Grigg Peak and Sorensen Peak in the Admiralty Mountains, Victoria Land. Named by the NZ-APC after Robert H. Findlay, geologist, New Zealand Antarctic Division, DSIR; leader of a NZARP geological party to this area, 1981-82.

**Fine Point** 54°04'S, 37°09'W
A point W of Sheer Point on the N side of Prince Olav Harbor, Cook Bay, in South Georgia. Charted and named descriptively by DI personnel, 1929-30.

**Fingeren Peak** 72°38'S, 3°47'W
A peak immediately NW of Høgskavlpiggen Peak, in the Borg Massif of Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949-52) and named Fingeren (the finger).

**Finger Mountain** 77°45'S, 160°40'E
An elongated mountain rising to 1,920 m on the N side of Turnabout Valley, in the Quarterman Mountains, Victoria Land. So named by the BrNAE (1901-04) because a long tongue of dolerite between the sandstone strata has the appearance of a finger.

**Finger Point** 56°41'S, 27°13'W
Point marking the N tip of Visokoi Island in the South Sandwich Islands. Charted in 1930 and given this descriptive name by DI personnel on the Discovery II. Not: Punta Dedo.

**Finger Point** 65°15'S, 64°17'W
Point which forms the SW end of Skua Island in the Argentine Islands, Wilhelm Archipelago. Charted and named by the BGLE, 1934-37, under Rymill.

**Finger Point** 77°00'S, 162°26'E
Narrow rocky point forming the E extremity of The Flatiron, in Granite Harbor, Victoria Land. Mapped and descriptively named by the BrAE (1910-13) under Scott.

**Finger Ridges** 79°11'S, 157°00'E
Several mainly ice-free ridges and spurs extending over a distance of about 12 miles, east-west, in the NW part of the Cook Mountains. The individual ridges are 1 to 2 miles long and project northward from the higher main ridge. Mapped by the USGS from tellurometer surveys and Navy air photos, 1959-63. The descriptive name was given by the US-ACAN.

**Finlandia Foothills** 69°56'S, 70°09'W
A rock massif, 10 mi long and 3 mi wide, rising to c. 1,130 m at the W side of Sibelius Glacier, Alexander Island. Photographed from the air by RARE, 1947-48, and mapped from these photographs by D. Searle of FIDS, 1960. In association with the glacier, named after the symphonic poem *Finlandia* (1899) by Jean Sibelius.

**Finley, Mount** 85°01'S, 173°58'W
A prominent mountain (3,470 m) on the ridge which extends S from Mount Wade, located 5 mi SSW of Mount Oliver in the Queen Maud Mountains. Named by R. Admiral Byrd for John H. Finley, President of the American Geographical Society at the time of the ByrdAE, 1928-30.

**Finley Glacier** 73°35'S, 165°38'W

**Finley Heights** 69°13'S, 63°13'W
Rugged coastal heights rising to 1,070 m between the mouths of Bingham and Lurabee Glaciers, on the E coast of Palmer Land. Discovered by Sir Hubert Wilkins in an aerial flight on Dec. 20, 1928. He considered the heights to be islands lying in a great transverse channel across Antarctic Peninsula and named them Finley Islands for John H. Finley of the New York Times, then president of the American Geographical Society. Correlation of aerial photographs taken by Lincoln Ellsworth in 1935 and preliminary reports of the findings of the BGLE, 1934-37, led W.L.G. Joerg to interpret this to be joined to the mainland. In published reports, members of the BGLE have concurred in this interpretation which was also borne out by the results of subsequent flights and a sledge trip from East Base, in 1940, by members of the USAS. Not: Finley Islands, Finley Peninsula, Finley Ridge.

**Finley Islands:** see Finley Heights 69°13'S, 63°13'W
**Finley Peninsula:** see Finley Heights 69°13'S, 63°13'W
**Finley Ridge:** see Finley Heights 69°13'S, 63°13'W
Fin Nunatak 69°03'S, 64°03'W
A nunatak (805 m) in the middle of Casey Glacier, near the E coast of Palmer Land. The nunatak was photographed from the air by Sir Hubert Wilkins on Dec. 20, 1928, and was first mapped from these photos by W.L.G. Joerg. Surveyed by FIDS in Dec. 1960. The name by UK-APC is suggested by the fin-like shape of the feature.

Finsterwalder Glacier 67°19'S, 66°20'W
Glacier, 2 mi wide and 10 mi long, flowing SW from the central plateau of Graham Land toward the head of Lallemand Fjord. Its mouth lies between the mouths of Haefeli and Klebelsberg Glaciers, the three glaciers merging with Sharp Glacier where the latter enters the fjord. First surveyed from the plateau in 1946-47 by the FIDS, and named by them for Sebastian Finsterwalder and his son, Richard Finsterwalder, German glaciologists.

Fireman Glacier 77°47'S, 160°16'E
A glacier in the W part of Quartermain Mountains, Victoria Land, flowing NW into Cassidy Glacier. Named in 1992 by US-ACAN after Edward L. Fireman (d. 1990), physicist, Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory, Cambridge, MA; authority on the analysis and dating of extraterrestrial materials and space debris; from 1979 conducted investigations on the dating and composition of Antarctic meteorites and Antarctic ice samples, including deep core ice obtained at Byrd Station.

Firlingane Nunataks 71°52'S, 27°07'E
Four nunataks standing between Bulken Hill and Hesteskoen Nunatak in the S Sr Rondane Mountains. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers in 1957 from air photos taken by USN OpHjp, 1946-47, and named Firlingane (the quadruplets).

First Crater 77°50'S, 166°39'E
A crater on Arrival Heights, located 0.75 mi N of Hut Point on Ross Island. Named by Debenham in 1912 on his local survey of Hut Point Peninsula during the BrAE, 1910–13.

First Facet 77°09'S, 162°30'E
Steep ice-free bluff rising just eastward of Second Facet, forming a part of the N wall of Debenham Glacier in Victoria Land. Charted and descriptively named by the BrAE under Scott, 1910–13.

First Milestone 54°06'S, 36°40'W
Rock marked by breakers, 2 mi NW of Cape Saunders, off the N coast of South Georgia. Charted and named by DI personnel on the Discovery during the period 1926–30. Not: Primer Mojón.

First Point 54°28'S, 37°07'W

First Rock 54°55'S, 36°07'W
Rock lying 1 mi SSE of Brøde Island and 2 mi S of Cape Disappointment, the S extremity of South Georgia. It is first (southermost) in a line of three insular features S of Cape Disappointment discovered in 1775 by Capt. James Cook. So named because of its position by DI personnel who charted South Georgia in the period 1926–30. Not: Roca Primera.

First View Point 77°01'S, 163°03'E

Fischer Nunatak 67°44'S, 63°03'E
Nunatak, 750 m, standing 2 mi S of Mount Henderson in the NE part of the Framnes Mountains, Mac. Robertson Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and named Sørnuten (the south peak). Renamed by ANARE for H.J.L. Fischer, cook at Mawson Station in 1958. Not: Fisher Nunatak, Sørnuten.

Fischer Ridge 71°58'S, 169°00'E

Fisher, Mount 85°06'S, 171°03'W

Fisher Bastion 78°21'S, 162°31'E

Fisher Bay 67°31'S, 145°45'E
An embayment about 14 mi wide between the eastern side of the Mertz Glacier Tongue and the mainland. Discovered by the AAE (1911–14) under Douglas Mawson, who named it for Andrew Fisher, Prime Minister of Australia in 1911.

Fisher Glacier 73°15'S, 66°00'E

Fisher Island 77°08'S, 154°00'E

Fisher Massif 72°19'S, 67°40'E
A rock massif about 16 mi long and 5 mi wide, standing at the W side of Lambert Glacier about 42 mi S of the Aramis Range, in the Prince Charles Mountains. Discovered by an ANARE party led by B.H. Stinear in October 1957. Named by ANCA for Morris M. Fisher, surveyor at Mawson Station in 1957.

Fisher Mountains: see Fisher, Mount 85°06'S, 171°03'W
Fisher Nunatak 77°43'S, 87°27'W

Fisher Peak 75°52'S, 68°23'W

Fisher Spur 71°09'S, 159°50'W

Fishhook Ridge 64°27'S, 59°36'W
A ridge rising to c. 100 m on the E side of Sobral Peninsula, Nordenskjöld Coast. So named by UK-APC in 1990 from the shape of the feature in plan view.

Fish Islands 66°02'S, 65°25'W
Group of small islands lying in the N part of the entrance to Holtedahl Bay, off the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered and named by the BGLE, 1934–37, under Rymill. Not: Islotes Peces.

Fishtail Point 78°57'S, 162°36'E
The southernmost point of Shults Peninsula, at the E side of the mouth of Skelton Glacier. Surveyed and given this descriptive name in 1957 by the N.Z. party of the CTAE (1956–58).

Fishtrap Cove 68°11'S, 67°00'W
Small cove 0.1 mi NW of Boulder Point on the SW side of Stonington Island, close off the W coast of Graham Land. First surveyed by the USAS, 1939–41. Resurveyed in 1946–47 by the FIDS, who so named it because FIDS parties used this cove for setting fish traps.

Fiske, Cape 74°21'S, 60°27'W
Cape which forms the E tip of Smith Peninsula, on the E coast of Palmer Land. This cape was photographed from the air by members of the USAS in December 1940, and in 1947 by members of the RARE under Ronne, who in conjunction with the FIDS charted it from the ground. Named by Ronne for C.O. Fiske, climatologist with the Ronne expedition.

Fission Wall 85°52'S, 155°12'W
A 1,400 m high granite cliff on the N face of Mount Griffith, Hays Mountains, in the Queen Maud Mountains. The feature was climbed on Nov. 16, 1987, by a USARP-Arizona State University geological party led by Edmund Stump. The name derives from granite samples collected on the wall at 100 m spacing for dating by the fission-track method.

Fist, The: see Wegger Peak 62°06'S, 58°31'W

Fitch Glacier 72°01'S, 168°07'E

Fitchie Bay 60°45'S, 44°29'W
Bay lying between Cape Dundas and Cape Whitson on the S side of Laurie Island, in the South Orkney Islands. Charted in 1903 by the ScotNAE under Bruce, who named it for John Fitchie, second mate of the expedition ship Scotia.

Fitch Rock 67°46'S, 68°34'W
A flat-topped rock lying SE of Cape Alexandra, off the S end of Adelaide Island. First charted by the FrAE under Charcot, 1908–10. Named by the UK-APC in 1963 for Gordon F. Fitchon, BAS general assistant at Adelaide Station, 1961–62, and member of the first party to winter on Adelaide Island.

FitzGerald Bluffs 74°03'S, 77°20'W
Prominent north-facing bluffs, 9 mi long, located 30 mi S of Snow Nunataks in Ellsworth Land. Discovered by RARE (1947–48) under Finn Ronne, who named the bluffs after Gerald FitzGerald, Chief Topographic Engineer, USGS, 1947–57.

FitzGerald Glacier 73°33'S, 166°15'E
A prominent valley glacier draining to Lady Newnes Bay from the ice cascades on the S and W slopes of Mount Murchison, in Victoria Land. At the mouth it coalesces with the Icebreaker Glacier before debouching on Lady Newnes Bay. Explored by NZGSAE, 1958–59, and named by NZ-APC for E.B. Fitzgerald, deputy leader of the expedition.

Fitzgerald Hill 77°16'S, 166°25'E

Fitzgerald Nunataks 66°15'S, 52°49'E
Three isolated nunataks 2 mi N of Mount Codrington, at the NW end of the Napier Mountains in Enderby Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and named Veslenutane (the little peaks). Photographed from ANARE aircraft in 1956 and renamed by ANCA for Brigadier L. Fitzgerald, Director of Survey in the Australian Army, 1942–60. Not: Veslenutane.

Fitzgerald Stream 77°16'S, 166°21'E
Stream between Fitzgerald Hill and Inclusion Hill on the lower ice-free W slopes of Mount Bird, Ross Island, flowing to McMurdo Sound across McDonald Beach. Explored by the NZGSAE, 1958–59, and named by the NZ-APC for E.B. Fitzgerald, deputy leader of the expedition.

Fitzmaurice Point 66°16'S, 63°43'W
A point on the NW side of Cabinet Inlet, Foyin Coast, between Atlee Glacier and Bevin Glacier. Photographed from the air by RARE and surveyed from the ground by FIDS in December 1947.

**Fitzpatrick Rock** 66°16'S, 110°30'E
Low ice-capped rock lying 0.5 mi NW of Kilby Island at the mouth of Newcomb Bay, in the Windmill Islands. First charted in February 1957 by a party from the USS Glacier. The name was suggested by Lt. Robert C. Newcomb, USN, navigator of the Glacier, for Boatswain’s Mate 2d Class John A. Fitzpatrick, USN, member of the survey party.

**FitzRoy, Cape:** see Fitzroy Point 63°11'S, 55°07'W

**FitzRoy Island** 68°11'S, 66°58'W
Island 0.5 mi E of the S tip of Stonington Island, lying in Neny Bay at the foot of Northeast Glacier, by which it is partially covered, off the W coast of Graham Land. The island was presumably first sighted in 1936 by the BGLE, and was roughly charted by them and by the USAS, 1939–41. It was surveyed in 1947 by the FIDS who named it for the RMS Fitzroy, FIDS ship which visited this island in 1947.

**FitzRoy Point** 63°11'S, 55°07'W
Low point at the E side of Flies Bay forming the NE extremity of Joinville Island. Discovered on Dec. 30, 1842 by a British expedition under Ross, who named it Cape Fitzroy for Capt. (later Vice Admiral) Robert Fitzroy, RN (1805–65), English hydrographer and meteorologist. Not: Cape FitzRoy.

**Fitzsimmons, Mount** 77°54'S, 154°55'W

**Fitzsimmons Nunataks** 72°08'S, 161°42'E

**Five Islands Harbour:** see Diaz Cove 54°45'S, 36°18'W

**Fivemile Rock** 63°29'S, 57°03'W
Small nunatak, 375 m, rising just NW of Mineral Hill on Tabarin Peninsula. Mapped in 1946 and again in 1956 by the FIDS, and so named because the feature is located 5 miles from their station at Hope Bay on the route from there to Dase Bay.

**Fizkin Island** 65°31'S, 65°31'W
Island lying 2.5 mi SE of Pickwick Island, Pitt Islands, in the Biscoe Islands. Shown on an Argentine government chart of 1957. Named by the UK-APC in 1959 after Horatio Fizkin, Esquire, a character in Charles Dickens’ Pickwick Papers.

**Fjellimellom Valley** 72°05'S, 22°29'E
An ice-filled valley between Jutulsessen Mountain and Nupskammen Ridge in the Gjelsvik Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Photographed from the air by the GerAE (1938–39). Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52), and air photos by the Norwegian expedition (1958–59) and named Fjellimellom (between the mountains).

**Fjomet Nunatak** 73°25'S, 2°55'W
An isolated nunatak about 8 mi ESE of Mount Hallgren, along the Kirwan Escarpment of Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and air photos by the Norwegian expedition (1958–59) and named Fjomet.

**Fladerer Bay** 73°15'S, 80°20'W

**Flagon Point** 72°14'W, 60°41'W
Point surmounted by two peaks, 295 and 395 m, marking the S side of the entrance to Schott Inlet, on the E coast of Palmer Land. Discovered and photographed from the air in December 1940 by members of the USAS. It was charted in 1947 by a joint party consisting of members of the RARE and FIDS. So named by the FIDS because the two peaks are suggestive of a flagon tilted on its side when viewed from north or south. Not: Punta Almonacid.

**Flagpole Point** 64°49'S, 63°31'W
Point which lies 0.3 mi ESE of Damoy Point and forms the N side of the entrance to Port Lockroy, Wiencke Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Discovered by the FrAE, 1903–05, under Charcot. Named by the FIDS in 1944. When the FIDS base at Port Lockroy was established in 1947, a metal Union Jack was erected on this point.

**Flagrock Mountain** 76°43'S, 161°30'E
Prominent, conical rock peak, 1,720 m, surmounting the S part of the large rock mass between Northwind and Atka Glaciers in the Convoy Range, Victoria Land. Named by the N.Z. Northern Survey Party of the CTAE (1956–58) after the USS Glacier, flagship of the American convoy into McMurdo Sound in the 1956–57 season, and closely associated with the area in other years.

**Flagstaff Glacier** 62°05'S, 58°26'W
Very small glacier lying immediately N of Flagstaff Hill on Keller Peninsula, King George Island, in the South Shetland Islands. The name arose locally in about 1958 and derives from association with Flagstaff Hill.

**Flagstaff Hill** 62°05'S, 58°25'W
Hill 265 m, lying 0.5 mi N of Plaza Point on Keller Peninsula, King George Island, in the South Shetland Islands. The name has been used at the FIDS station at Admiralty Bay since about 1952,
and arose because there was an iron flagstaff on the summit of the hill.

Flagstaff Point 77°33'S, 166°11'E
Point forming the S end of the Cape Royds headland on the W side of Ross Island. Charted and named by the BrAE under Shackleton, 1907-09, which established its winter headquarters and erected a flag near the point.

Flagstone Bench 70°51'S, 68°12'E
A large rock bench which is littered with flaggy slabs of sandstone, bordering the SE sides of Radok Lake and Beaver Lake in the Prince Charles Mountains. Visited by ANARE survey parties in 1957 and 1958. The descriptive name was applied by ANCA.

Flanagan Glacier 79°29'S, 82°42'W

Flanders Bay: see Flanders Bay 65°02'S, 63°20'W

Flandes, Bahia: see Flanders Bay 65°02'S, 63°20'W

Flandres Bay 65°02'S, 63°20'W
Large bay lying between Capes Renard and Willems, along the W coast of Graham Land. Explored in 1898 by the BelgAE under Gerlache, who named it, probably after the historical area of that name, now constituting part of France, Belgium and the Netherlands. Not: Bahia Flandes, Flanders Bay.

Flank Island 65°07'S, 64°21'W
The southernmost of the Myriad Islands, lying 2 mi ENE of Snag Rocks in the Wilhelm Archipelago. Mapped by the FIDS from photos taken by Hunting Aerossurveys in 1956-57 and from the helicopter of HMS Protector in March 1958. So named by the UK-APC because of its position.

Flannery, Cape 59°27'S, 27°21'W
Cape which forms the W end of Thule Island in the South Sandwich Islands. Charted in 1930 by DI personnel on the Discovery II who named it for Sir Fortescue Flannery, a member of the Discovery Committee.

Flānutnē, Mount 71°47'S, 11°17'E
A mountain (2,725 m) extending as a massif between Livdebotnen Cirque and Vindegghallet Glacier, in the Humboldt Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Discovered and photographed by the GerAE, 1938-39. Mapped by Norway from air photos and surveys of the NorAE, 1956-60, and named Flānutnē (the flat summit).

Flārjuvnutane Peaks 72°01'S, 3°32'W
A group of small rock peaks about 1 mi W of Flārjuvnutane Bluff, on the Ahlmann Ridge in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949-52) and named Flārjuvnutane.

Flārjuvnutane Bluff 72°02'S, 3°24'W
A flat-topped, largely ice-free bluff about 1 mi N of Storkletten Peak, on the Ahlmann Ridge in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949-52) and named Flārjuvnutane.

Flārjuvnutane Peaks 72°01'S, 3°32'W
A group of small rock peaks about 1 mi W of Flārjuvnutane Bluff, on the Ahlmann Ridge in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949-52) and named Flārjuvnutane.

Flask Glacier 65°47'S, 62°25'W
A gently-sloping glacier 25 mi long, flowing E from Bruce Plateau to enter Scar Inlet between Daggoo and Sputter Peaks in Graham Land. The lower reaches of this glacier were surveyed and photographed by the FIDS in 1947. The entire glacier was photographed by the FIDASE in 1955-56, and mapped by the FIDS in 1957. Named by the UK-APC after the third mate on the Pequod in Herman Melville's Moby-Dick or The White Whale.

Flatcap Point 64°07'S, 58°07'W
The most northerly of two relatively low flat-topped rock cliffs on the east side of the northern arm of Röhnss Bay, James Ross Island. Mapped from surveys by FIDS (1960-61). The descriptive name was given by UK-APC. Not: Punta Ibanex.

Flatiron, The 77°01'S, 162°23'E
Rocky, triangular-shaped headland which overlooks the SW part of Granite Harbor, in Victoria Land. Charted by the BrAE under Scott, 1910-13, who so named it because of its distinctive shape.

Flatiron Valley 70°54'S, 68°29'W
A N-S valley including a lake, located in the S part of Ganymede Heights, marginal to Jupiter Glacier, Alexander Island. The name derives from field work in 1978-79 by the Department of Geography, University of Aberdeen, Scotland, with BAS support. Named from the triangular slope facets between prominent gullies on the W side of the valley.

Flat Island 53°02'S, 72°36'E
An island 0.1 mi long, lying 0.1 mi N of McDonald Island, in the McDonald Islands. The feature appears to have been first shown on an 1874 chart by the British expedition under Nares in the Challenger. It was surveyed and given this descriptive name by the ANARE in 1948.

Flat Island 71°24'S, 169°18'E
High (480 m), flat-topped island, 3 mi long, lying at the terminus of Shipley Glacier off the N coast of Victoria Land. Its NE tip, Cape Barrow, marks the W side of the entrance to Robertson Bay. First charted and given this descriptive name by the BrAE, 1910-13.

Flat Islands 67°36'S, 62°49'E
A small chain of islands which extends 2.5 mi in a NE-SW direction, lying 2 mi SW of Welch Island in the E part of Holme Bay. The islands were mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936-37, and the name Flåtøyholmane (the flat island islets) was applied to the group at the S end of the chain. Following surveys by the ANARE, ANCA recommended in 1958 that the descriptive name Flat Islands be applied for the entire group. Not: Flåtøyholmane.

Flat Isle: see Watchkeeper, The 62°18'S, 59°49'W

Flatnes: see Flatnes Ice Tongue 69°16'S, 76°44'E

Flatnes Ice Tongue 69°16'S, 76°44'E
An ice tongue forming the W limit of Hovde Cove in the SE part of Prydz Bay. The tongue is nourished by local drainage from Ingrid Christensen Coast and extends for 3 mi into the bay. Plotted by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars
Christenssen Expedition (1936–37) and named Flatnes (flat point). The generic ice tongue has been approved for this feature on the basis of John H. Roscoe’s 1952 study of features in the area as identified in air photographs taken by USN Operation Highjump (1946–47). Not: Flatnes.

Flatøyholmane: see Flat Islands 67°36’S, 62°49’E

Flat Spur 77°36’S, 161°30’E
Rock spur that descends NE from Brunhilde Peak between the N and S branches of Sykes Glacier, in the Asgard Range of Victoria Land. The descriptive name was applied by NZ-APC.

Flat Top 80°27’S, 28°16’W
Distinctive table mountain, 1,330 m, with steep rocky cliffs, 4 mi NE of Lister Heights in the W part of the Shackleton Range. First seen and given this descriptive name during the early reconnaissance flights of the CTAE, 1955–58. Visited and mapped by the CTAE in 1957.

Flat Top Peninsula 62°13’S, 59°02’W
Small, flat-topped peninsula 1 mi N of the SW extremity of King George Island, South Shetland Islands. The peninsula was named on a chart based upon a survey by DI personnel of the Discovery II during 1935. Not: Morro Plano, Península Morro Chato, Peninsula Morro Plano.

Flattunga 68°51’S, 40°00’E
A small ice tongue protruding into the sea between Tottsuki Point and Tensoku Rock, at the western end of Prince Olav Coast in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and named Flattunga (the flat tongue).

Flatvaer Islands 69°01’S, 39°33’E
A group of small islands, of which Ongul Island is the largest, lying at the E side of the entrance of Lützow-Holm Bay. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and named Flatvaer (flat islands). Not: Ongul Islands.

Fleece 65°54’S, 63°10’W
A tributary glacier that enters Leppard Glacier on its N side about 1.5 mi E of Moider Peak, on the E side of Graham Land. The toponym is one in a group applied in the vicinity by UK-APC that reflects a whaling theme, Fleece being the cook aboard the Pequod in Herman Melville’s Moby Dick.

Fleet Point 67°37’S, 65°24’W

Fleming Icefall 75°10’S, 162°38’E

Fleming Peaks 77°15’S, 144°30’W

Fleming Point 64°20’S, 62°35’W

Flenserne: see Flensing Islands 60°42’S, 45°41’W

Flensing Icefall 70°55’S, 163°44’E
A large icefall at the E side of the Bowers Mountains, situated S of Platypus Ridge at the junction of Graveson and Rastorguev Glaciers with the Lillie Glacier. So named by the northern party of NZGSAE, 1963–64, because the icefall’s longitudinal system of parallel crevassing resembles the carcass of a whale when being flensed.
Flensing Islands 60°42'S, 45°41'W
Group of small islands lying 1 mi W of Foca Point on the W side of Signy Island, in the South Orkney Islands. The islands were named “Flenserne” on a chart of 1912–13 by Norwegian whaling captain Peter Sørlie. The name Flensing Islands, suggested by the earlier Norwegian name, was used by DJ personnel on the Discovery II who surveyed the group in 1933. Flensing is the process of stripping skin and blubber from whales. Not: Flenserne.

Flesa Rock 72°29' S, 2°25' W
An isolated rock lying 7 mi E of the NE end of the Borg Massif, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and air photos by the Norwegian expedition (1958–59) and named Flesa (the low-lying islet).

Fletcher, Cape 67°41'S, 65°35'E
A minor projection of the ice-covered coastline S of Martin Reef, midway between Strahan Glacier and Scullin Monolith. Discovered by the BANZARE, 1929–31, under Mawson, and named by him for H.O. Fletcher, asst. biologist with the expedition.

Fletcher Bluff 67°36'S, 68°42' W

Fletcher Ice Rise 78°20' S, 81°00' W
A large ice rise, 100 mi long and 40 mi wide, at the southwest side of Ronne Ice Shelf. The feature is completely ice covered and rises between Rutford Ice Stream and Carlson Inlet. The ice rise was observed, photographed and roughly sketched by Lt. Ronald F. Carlson, USN, in the course of a C-130 aircraft flight of Dec. 14–15, 1961 from McMurdo Sound to this vicinity and return. Mapped in detail by USGS from Landsat imagery taken 1973–74. Named by US-ACAN for Joseph O. Fletcher, director of the Office of Polar Programs, National Science Foundation, 1971–74. Not: Fletcher Peninsula, Fletcher Promontory.

Fletcher Island 66°53'S, 143°05'E
A rocky island, 0.25 mi in diameter, which is the largest of the Fletcher Islands. It lies in the E part of Commonwealth Bay, 6 mi WSW of Cape Gray. Discovered by the AAE (1911–14) under Douglas Mawson, who named it for Frank D. Fletcher, First Officer on the expedition ship Aurora.

Fletcher Islands 66°53'S, 143°05'E
A small group of islands lying 6 mi WSW of Cape Gray in the E part of Commonwealth Bay. Discovered by the AAE (1911–14) under Douglas Mawson, who gave the name Fletcher to the large island of the group. The US-ACAN recommends that the name Fletcher also be applied for the group in keeping with the interpretation shown on G.D. Blodgett’s 1955 map compiled from air photos taken by USN Operation Highjump (1946–47).

Fletcher Nunatak 74°54'S, 72°47' W

Fletcher Peninsula 72°45'S, 88°50' W

Fletcher Peninsula: see Fletcher Ice Rise 78°20' S, 81°00' W
Fletcher Promontory: see Fletcher Ice Rise 78°20' S, 81°00' W

Flett, Mount 68°09' S, 49°12' E

Fletta Bay 69°45'S, 37°12'E
A bay indenting the SW shore of Lützow-Holm Bay immediately W of Botntnesen Peninsula. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and named Fletta (the braid).

Flett Buttress 64°07'S, 57°49' W
A rock crag rising to 905 m northwest of Mount Haddington, James Ross Island. It provides the highest exposure of volcanic rock on the island. Named by the UK-APC in 1987 after William R. Flett, geologist on Operation Tabarin at Deception Island (Base Leader), 1943–44, and Hope Bay, 1944–45.

Flett Crags 80°39' S, 23°35' W

Fleurus Island 64°34' S, 62°13' W
Island lying 0.5 mi S of Delaite Island in Wilhelmina Bay, off the W coast of Graham Land. Shown on an Argentine government chart of 1950. Named by the UK-APC in 1956 after the British ship Fleurus, which visited the area in 1928.

Flies Bay 63°12' S, 55°10' W
Bay lying immediately W of Fitzroy Point along the N coast of Joinville Island. The name appears on an Argentine government chart of 1937. Named “Caleta Almirante Flies” after Admiral Felipe Flies (1878–1952) who, as a lieutenant, was commander of the Argentine navy group detached for duty with the crew of the ship Uruguay in 1903, on the occasion of the rescue expedition to the members of the SwedAE (1901–04) led by Dr. Otto Nordskjöld. Not: Caleta Almirante Flies.

Flight Deck Névé 76°47'S, 161°30'E
An elevated and unusually flat glacier névé, about 5 mi by 3 mi, between Flagship Mountain and Mount Razorback in the Convoy...

Flinders Peak  69°21'S, 66°40'W
A conspicuous triangular peak (960 m) on the W end of Bristly Peaks. The peak overlooks Forster Ice Piedmont near the W coast of Antarctic Peninsula. Photographed from the air by BGLE (Feb. 1937) and RARE (Dec. 1947). Surveyed from the ground by FIDS in Dec. 1958. Named by UK-APC after Matthew Flinders (1774-1814), English navigator who discovered the cause of deviation in magnetic compasses, and pointed the way to a solution, 1805-14.

Flint, Mount  75°44'S, 129°06'W
Prominent rounded and mainly snow-covered mountain, 2,695 m, standing 10 mi NW of Mount Petras in the McQuaid Mountains of Marie Byrd Land. The feature was aircraft of the USAS in Flight G, Dec. 15, 1940, and was briefly referred to as "Mount Gray." It was mapped in detail by USGS, 1959-65. Named by US-ACAN for Robert F. Flint, Jr., USARP scientist on high latitude geophysical and geomagnetic phenomena. Flint wintered over at Byrd Station, 1964, Plateau Station where he was scientific leader, 1966, and Vostok Station where he was U.S. Exchange Scientist, 1974. Not: Mount Gray.

Flint Glacier  67°20'S, 65°25'W
Glacier which flows S into Whirlwind Inlet between Demorest Glacier and Cape Northrop, on the E coast of Graham Land. Discovered by Sir Hubert Wilkins on his flight of Dec. 20, 1928, and photographed from the air by the USAS in 1940. Charted in 1947 by the FIDS, who named it for Richard F. Flint, glaciologist and professor of geology at Yale University.

Flint Peninsula: see Churchill Peninsula  66°30'S, 62°45'W

Flint Ridge  77°31'S, 163°02'E
A N-S trending ridge with a summit elevation of 995 m, located immediately N of Commonwealth Glacier in Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN for Lawrence A. Flint, manager of the USARP Berg Field Center at McMurdo Station in 1972. A standard USGS survey tablet stamped "Flint ET 1971-72" was fixed in a rock slab atop this ridge by the USGS Electronic Traverse, 1971-72.

Flogeken Glacier  72°04'S, 4°25'E
A deeply entrenched glacier, flowing NW between Mount Grytøyr and Langloget Cliff, in the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NorAE (1956-60) and named Flogeken (the rock wall spoke).

Flog Glacier: see Endurance Glacier  61°10'S, 55°08'W

Flogstallen  72°36'S, 2°59'W
A flat, icecapped mountain with steep rock sides just NE of Jekulskarvet Ridge, in the Borg Massif of Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949-52) and air photos by the Norwegian expedition (1958-59) and named Flogstallen (the rock wall stable).

Flood Range  76°03'S, 134°30'W
Range of large snow-covered mountains extending in an E-W direction for about 60 mi and forming a right angle with the S end of the Ames Range in Marie Byrd Land. Discovered by the ByrdAE in 1934 from a great distance. Reconnaissance flights by the USAS (1939-41) explored the range. The principle mountain was named "Mount Hal Flood" by Byrd for his uncle, the Hon. Henry D. Flood, U.S. Senator from Virginia. The name was subsequently transferred by US-SCAN from the mountain to the entire range. Not: Hal Flood Range.

Flora, Mount  63°25'S, 57°01'W
Mountain, 520 m, containing a well-defined cirque which faces NE, standing 0.5 mi SE of the head of Hope Bay, at the NE end of Antarctic Peninsula. Discovered by the SwedAE under Norden­skjöld, 1901-04, and named by J. Gunnar Andersson, second-in­command of the expedition who discovered flora fossils of the Jurassic period in certain strata of this mountain. Not: Flora­berg, Florasberg.

Flora-Berg: see Flora, Mount  63°25'S, 57°01'W

Florasberg: see Flora, Mount  63°25'S, 57°01'W

Florence Island  66°38'S, 140°08'E
Small rocky island lying 0.4 mi S of Derby Island near the N extremity of Astrolabe Glacier Tongue. Charted by the FrAE in 1951 and named after Florence, Italy.

Florence Nunatak  62°13'S, 58°37'W
Conspicuous nunatak, 280 m, nearly 2 mi E of the head of Potter Cove in the SW part of King George Island, South Shetland Islands. Named by the UK-APC in 1960 for the sealing vessel Florence (Capt. James W. Buddington) from New London, CT, which visited the South Shetland Islands in 1876-77 during the revival of United States southern fur sealing. Some of the crew of the Florence wintered at Potter Cove during 1877; only one survived. Not: Nunatak Yamana.

Florence Rock  60°47'S, 44°36'W
Rock 0.1 mi long with a smaller rock off its NE end, lying 0.8 mi SW of Cape Anderson, off the S coast of Laurie Island in the South Orkney Islands. Named by the ScotNAE, 1902-04, led by W.S. Bruce. Not: Roca Florencia.

Florencia, Roca: see Florence Rock  60°47'S, 44°36'W

Flory Cirque  77°39'S, 160°52'E

Flota, Mar de: see Bransfield Strait  63°00'S, 59°00'W

Flotsam Moraines  76°51'S, 161°40'E
The moraines trailing northeastward from Mount Morrison, trapped in the ice eddies between Midship Glacier and ice from local mountainside glaciers, in Prince Albert Mountains, Victoria Land. So named by a 1989-90 NZARP field party from association with Jetsam Moraine and because all supraglacial moraines are "floating" on the glacier ice, and drift in a manner similar to marine flotsam and jetsam.
Flouder Island 66°01'S, 65°24'W
The largest of the Fish Islands at the N side of Holtedah Bay, off the W coast of Graham Land. Charted by the BGLE under Rymill, 1934–37. So named by the UK-APC in 1959 because it lies in the Fish Islands.

Flower, Mount 70°12'S, 67°53'W
Mountain with two summits, the highest 1,465 m, standing 6.5 mi inland from Cape Point and George VI Sound, on the W coast of Palmer Land. This mountain lies partially within the margin of area first photographed from the air on Nov. 23, 1935 by Lincoln Ellsworth, and its N extremity was mapped from these photographs by W.L.G. Joerg. It was first surveyed in 1936 by the BGLE under Rymill. Named by the UK-APC in 1954 for Geoffrey C. Flower, instructor in survey at the Royal Geographical Society, 1933–40, who helped with the organization and working out of the surveys made by the BGLE, 1934–37.

Flowers Hills 78°24'S, 84°10'W
A group of hills, 20 mi long and with peaks of 1,240 and 1,390 m, lying S of the terminus of Dater Glacier and extending along the E edge of the Sentinel Range, Ellsworth Mountains. First mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1957–59. Named by US-ACAN for Edwin C. Flowers, meteorologist at the South Pole Station in 1957.

Flysmannen Nunatak 73°09'S, 2°14'W
A nunatak just N of the W end of Neumayer Cliffs in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and air photos by the Norwegian expedition (1958–59) and named Flysmannen (the wing man).

F. L. Smith, Mount 83°38'S, 169°29'E
A mountain, 2,635 m, standing 1 mi NE of Mount Fox in the Queen Alexandra Range. Discovered by the BrAE (1907–09) and named F. L. Smith, London tobacconist, who was a supporter of the expedition. Not: Mount P.L. Smith.

Fluke Ridge 65°45'S, 62°28'W
A narrow rock ridge rising to c. 300 m on the N side of Flack Glacier near the terminus, on Oscar II Coast, Graham Land. Named by the UK-APC in 1987. One of several names in the area from Melville’s Moby Dick which reflect a whaling theme.

Fluted Peak 85°37'S, 176°40'W
A fluted snow peak rising at the SE extremity of Roberts Massif. The only snow peak on the massif, it is visible for many miles to the south as a distinctive landmark. Surveyed and named by the Southern Party of the NZGSAE (1961–62) because of its appearance.

Fluted Rock 67°34'S, 46°21'E
Column-like rock standing on the NE side of Spooner Bay in Enderby Land. Plotted from air photos taken from ANARE aircraft in 1956. The ANARE (Thala Dan) visited the rock in February, 1961 and so named it because of its fluted appearance when viewed from the sea.

Flutter Island 68°33'S, 77°58'E
An irregular-shaped island, almost cut in two, lying in Prydz Bay between Trigwell Island and Breidnes Peninsula, Vestfold Hills. First mapped from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936–37) as two islands. Remapped as a single island by ANARE (1957–58) and named for Maxwell J. Flutter, officer in charge at Davis Station in 1958.

Flying Fish, Cape 72°06'S, 102°29'W
An ice-covered cape which forms the W extremity of Thurstor Island. Discovered by R. Admiral Byrd and members of the USAS in a flight from the Bear, February 1940. Named by US-SCAN for the USEE ship Flying Fish, commanded by Lt. William M. Walker, USN, which reached a point within 125 mi of this cape; the ship's position on the morning of Mar. 23, 1839 was 70°00'S, 100°16'W.

Flynn Glacier 81°31'S, 159°21'E

Flyspot Rocks 68°35'S, 68°19'W
Rocks rising 35 m above sea level, lying 14 mi NW of Terra Firma Islands in Marguerite Bay. The rocks are ice covered on the S sides but mainly ice free on their N sides. Probably first sighted in 1909 by the FrAE under Charcot who, from a position slightly northwestern, charted a "doubtful" island in essentially this position. The group was roughly sketched from the air by the BGLE on a flight, Feb. 1, 1937. They were visited and surveyed in 1949 by the FIDS. The name arose at an earlier date because of their indistinct appearance as represented on the BGLE map. Not: Islas Iquique, Islotes Patrignani, Islotes Tenente Patrignani.

Foale Nunatak 70°16'S, 65°20'E
A nunatak lying 4 mi ENE of Moore Pyramid on the N side of Scylla Glacier, in the Prince Charles Mountains. Plotted from surveys made by the BGLE, 1934-37. So named by the UK-APC in association with Foal Point. A cove just south of Foal Point on the west side of Signy Island. Named by UK-APC in association with Foal Point.

Foca, Islas: see Seal Islands 60°58'S, 55°24'W
Foca, Islotes: see Seal Islands 60°58'S, 55°24'W
Foca, Nunataks: see Seal Nunataks 65°03'S, 60°18'W
Foca, Punta: see Penguin Point 60°31'S, 45°56'W
Foca Cove 60°42'S, 45°39'W
A cove just south of Foca Point on the west side of Signy Island. Named by UK-APC in association with Foca Point.

Foca Point 60°42'S, 45°40'W
Rocks forming the S side of the entrance to Express Cove on the W side of Signy Island in the South Orkney Islands. Surveyed in 1947 by the FIDS. Named by the UK-APC for the whale catcher Foca, belonging to the Compañía Argentina de Pesca, which visited the South Orkney Islands in December 1926.

Focos, Farallones: see Seal Islands 60°58'S, 55°24'W

Fog Bay 77°40'S, 168°10'E
A small bay immediately WNW of Terror Point in Windless Bight, on the S side of Ross Island. So named by the Winter Journey Party, led by Wilson of the BrAE, 1910–13, in July 1911 because of the thick white fog they encountered in this locality.
Second Edition

Fogg Highland 72°45'S, 60°50'W
An ice-covered upland, 20 mi long and 10 mi wide, on the Black Coast, Palmer Land, terminating on the NE in Cape Herdman and bounded on the N by Violante Inlet and on the S by Clowes Glacier. The feature was photographed from the air by the USAS in 1940, the RARE in 1947, and the USN, 1965–67; surveyed by the joint RARE-FIDS sledge party in November 1947. Named in 1981 by the UK-APC after Gordon E. Fogg, Professor of Marine Biology, University College of North Wales, 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.

Foggydog Glacier 79°47'S, 158°40'E
A glacier between Blank Peaks and Mount Rich in the Brown Hills. Mapped by the VUWAE (1962–63) and so named because in plan the glacier is shaped like the head and neck of a dog, with a moraine suggesting a collar and a glacial lake in the position of the ears. Fog accumulated regularly over the glacier.

Foggy Pass 71°59'S, 164°50'E
A pass running NE-SW between the Leitch Massif on the north and West Quartzite Range and East Quartzite Range on the south, in the Concord Mountains. Named by the NZ-APC in 1983 on a proposal from geologist M.G. Laird. So named from the weather conditions encountered in the area.

Fogle Peak 77°57'S, 162°24'E
A distinctive pointed peak, 2,475 m, standing at the head of Kamb Glacier in Royal Society Range, Victoria Land. Named in 1992 by US-ACAN after Benson Fogle, Program Manager for Upper Atmospheric Research, Division of Polar Programs, National Science Foundation, 1976–85.

Föhnn Bastion 69°31'S, 68°36'W
A landmark mountain rising to 915 m about 8 mi SE of Cape Jeremy, on the Rymill Coast, Palmer Land. Named by the UK-APC in 1977 in association with other wind names in this area. Föhn (foehn) is the descending warm wind common in the European Alps.

Fokker Rocks 78°04'S, 155°10'W
Rock outcrops just S of Mount Schlossbach in the Rockefeller Mountains of Edward VII Peninsula. The name, applied by US-ACAN after Benson Fogle, Program Manager for Upper Atmospheric Research, Division of Polar Programs, National Science Foundation, 1976–85, correlates closely with the W end of Wilkes' "Budd's High Land," as charted as a coastal landfall by the USEE in 1840. Mapped from aerial photographs taken by USN OpHjp, 1946–47, and named by the US-ACAN for Cdr. Edward C. Folger, Jr., USN, commander of the icebreaker Edisto which assisted USN OpWml parties in establishing astronomical control stations in the Windmill Islands, close SW in Vincennes Bay.

Folger Rock 62°16'S, 59°15'W
Rock lying 2.5 mi N of Harmony Point, Nelson Island, in the South Shetland Islands. Named by the UK-APC in 1961 for Tristan Folger, Master of the American sealing vessel William and Nancy from Nantucket, which visited the South Shetland Islands in 1820–21, operating from nearby Harmony Cove.

Folk Ridge 73°09'S, 161°49'E

Foltz Nunatak 74°08'S, 76°20'W
A nunatak rising to c. 800 m, 1 mi N of Schwartz Peak in Ellsworth Land. The feature is part of a nunatak group discovered and photographed from the air by Lincoln Ellsworth in Nov. 1935. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN aerial photographs, 1961–68, and from Landsat imagery taken 1973–74. Named by US-ACAN in 1987 after Gary F. Foltz, USGS cartographic technician, a member of USGS satellite surveying teams at the South Pole Station during two winter periods, 1978 and 1984.

Fomalhaut Nunatak 70°58'S, 66°40'W
An isolated, flat-topped nunatak near the head of Ryder Glacier, 6.5 mi E of Mount Alpheratz of the Pegasus Mountains, in Palmer Land. Named by UK-APC after the star Fomalhaut in the constellation of Pisces Austrinus.

Fonda, Mount 76°59'S, 145°15'W

Fontaine, Caleta: see Cierva Cove 64°09'S, 60°53'W
Fontaine Bluff 79°35'S, 159°42'E

Fontaine Heights 65°48'S, 64°28'W

Fontana, Punta: see Collins Point 63°00'S, 60°35'W

Foolsmate Glacier 74°01'S, 161°55'E
A small, heavily crevassed tributary glacier flowing NE to enter Priestley Glacier, 11 mi W of Shafer Peak, in Victoria Land. The name was applied by the Southern Party of the NZGSAE, 1962–63.

Football, The 72°30'S, 169°42'E
Prominent bare rock scar of football shape on the N side of Football Mountain, on the ridge separating Edisto Inlet and Tucker Glacier. The scar is surrounded by an unbroken snow slope and is said to be always visible, though occasionally lightly covered by snow for short periods, and is consequently a landmark for pilots and men at Hallett station. Given this descriptive name by the NZGSAE, 1957–58.

Football Mountain 72°31'S, 169°42'E
Mountain, 830 m, with a prominent and peculiar rock scar called The Football on its N side, on the ridge between Edisto Inlet and Tucker Glacier. It was occupied as a survey station, and marked by a large rock cairn, by the NZGSAE, 1957–58, who named it for The Football.

Football Saddle 72°31'S, 169°46'E
Broad pass at 700 m, 2 mi ESE of Football Mountain on the ridge between Edisto Inlet and Tucker Glacier. The pass is an all-snow route that can be crossed by sledge, but there are two other saddles close E and W of Football Mountain that are no higher and are more easily crossed on foot, though more difficult by sledge because they are steeper and have stretches of bare rock. So named by the NZGSAE, 1957–58, because of its proximity to The Football.

Foote Islands 66°12'S, 66°12'W

Footscrew Nunatak 77°54'S, 160°57'E
A nunatak (1,865 m) to the SW of Windy Gully, standing 1.4 mi SE of Altar Mountain, Quartermain Mountains, in Victoria Land. One of a group of names in the area associated with surveying applied in 1993 by NZGB; footscrew being a leveling screw of a tripod as used with surveying instruments.

Fopay Peak 83°03'S, 161°47'E

Foqueros, Pasaje: see Sealers Passage 61°02'S, 55°23'W

Forbes Glacier 67°48'S, 66°44'W
Glacier which flows W into the NE corner of Square Bay, on the W coast of Graham Land. It is 10 mi long, 4 mi wide in its central part, and narrows to 2 mi at its mouth. The lower reaches of the glacier were first surveyed in 1936 by the BGLE under Rymill. The survey was completed in 1946–48 by the FIDS who named the glacier for James D. Forbes (1809–68), Scottish physical who was noted for his pioneer works on glaciology.

Forbes Hill: see Forbes Point 64°53'S, 62°33'W

Forbes Point 64°53'S, 62°33'W
Point forming the E side of the entrance to Lester Cove, Andvord Bay, on the W coast of Graham Land. The name Forbes Hill was given by Scottish geologist David Ferguson in 1913–14 to a corner or spur of the plateau escarpment which is not a definable feature. From it, however, a ridge runs down to a prominent point useful for reference purposes, to which the name Forbes has been applied. Not: Forbes Hill.

Forbes Ridge 80°09'S, 157°30'E

Forbidden Plateau 64°47'S, 62°05'W
The long, narrow plateau extending southwestward from Charlotte Bay to Flandres Bay in Graham Land. Mapped by the FIDS from photos taken by Hunting Aerosurveys Ltd. in 1956–57. So named by the UK-APC because all attempts to reach the plateau failed until it was finally traversed by FIDS members in 1957.

Forbidden Rocks 73°36'S, 94°12'W
Linear rock outcrops, 1 mi long, located on the W edge of Christoffersen Heights and between Haskell and Walk Glaciers, in the Jones Mountains. Mapped by the University of Minnesota-Jones Mountains Party, 1960–61. So named by the party because the rocks were inaccessible from their NW approach because of crevasse fields.

Forbidden Valley 85°59'S, 154°00'W
A valley to the S of Citadel Peak in Hays Mountains. The valley drains ENE from Mount Crockett to Scott Glacier and is partly covered by glacier and moraine. It was visited in December 1987 by a USARP-Arizona State University geological party led by Edmund Stump. The mouth of the valley is blocked by a moraine which denies easy access, hence the name.

Ford, Mount 70°57'S, 162°52'E
A prominent mountain (2,580 m) located 2 mi N of Miller Peak and 4 mi WSW of Mount Ashworth in Explorers Range, Bowers

Geographic Names of the Antarctic

Fontaine Bluff

Fontaine Heights

Football, The

Football Mountain

Football Saddle

Fontana, Punta

Foolsmate Glacier

Forbidden Plateau

Forbidden Rocks

Forbidden Valley

Ford, Mount
Foreman Peak

Mountains. Explored by the northern party of NZGSAE, 1963–64, and named for M.R.J. Ford who wintered at Scott Base and was deputy leader-surveyor of the northern party.

Forde, Mount 76°53'S, 162°05'E
Mountain over 1,200 m, standing at the head of Hunt Glacier, 2 mi NW of Mount Marston, in Victoria Land. Mapped by the BrAE (1910–13) and named for Petty Officer Robert Forde, RN, a member of the expedition's Western Geological Party.

Fordell, Mount 80°19'S, 82°09'W

Ford Ice Piedmont 82°10'S, 50°00'W

Ford Island 66°24'S, 110°31'E
Rocky island, 1.3 mi long, between O'Connor and Cloyd Islands in the S part of the Windmill Islands. First mapped from air photos taken by USN OpHp and OpWml in 1947 and 1948. Named by the US-ACAN for Homer D. Ford, photographic officer with the eastern task group of USN OpHp, 1946–47, and assistant photographic officer with the USN OpWml parties which obtained air and ground photos of this area in January 1948. Not: Bathurst Island.

Ford Massif 85°05'S, 91°00'W
A broad, snow-topped massif 15 mi long and 5 mi wide, forming the major topographic landmark of northern Thiel Mountains. The massif rises to 2,810 m, is essentially flat, and terminates in steep rock cliffs in all but the southern side. Named by US-ACAN for geologist Arthur B. Ford of USGS, co-leader of the 1960–61 USGS Thiel Mountains survey party and leader of the 1961–62 geologic party to these mountains. Ford led geological parties working in the Pensacola Mountains in several austral seasons, 1962–63 to 1978–79.

Ford Nunataks 85°35'S, 131°30'W
A cluster of nunataks and low peaks rising above a network of ice-drowned ridges about 9 mi in extent, lying 7 mi NW of Murtaugh Peak in the Wisconsin Range, Horlick Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN for Franklin E. Ford, construction mechanic with the winter parties at Byrd Station in 1961 and South Pole Station in 1965.

Ford Peak 75°43'S, 160°27'E
A rock peak, 1,830 m, standing 6.5 mi W of Mount Billing in the Prince Albert Mountains, Victoria Land. Named by the Southern Party of NZGSAE, 1962–63, for M.R.J. Ford, asst. surveyor with that party, who had wintered over at Scott Base in 1962.

Ford Ranges 77°00', 144°00'W
The mountain groups and ranges standing E of Sulzberger Ice Shelf and Block Bay in the NW part of Marie Byrd Land. Discovered by the ByrdeAE on Dec. 5, 1929, and named by Byrd for Edsel Ford of the Ford Motor Co., who helped finance the expedition. Not: Edsel Ford Mountains, Edsel Ford Ranges, Ford Range.

Ford Rock 77°46'S, 166°53'E
Prominent rock 1 mi NE of Cone Hill on Hut Point Peninsula, Ross Island. Cone Hill and this rock were designated "Cone Hill I" and "Cone Hill II," respectively, by the BrAE under Scott, 1910–13. Cone Hill has been approved for Scott's "Cone Hill I," but a new name suggested by A.J. Heine has been substituted for this prominent rock. M.R.J. Ford, New Zealand surveyor, established a survey beacon network for the McMurdo Ice Shelf Project, 1962–63. A survey beacon was established earlier on this rock by a U.S. Hydrographic Office survey team, 1955–56. Not: Cone Hill II.

Ford Spur 84°51'S, 173°50'E
A prominent spur which marks the SW extremity of Haynes Table, and the confluence of Keltie Glacier and Brandau Glacier in the Queen Maud Mountains. Named by NZGSAE (1961–62) for C. Reginald Ford, Stores Officer for Scott's BrNAE (1901–04).

Forecast, Mount 70°40'S, 64°18'E

Forecast Summit 76°46'S, 161°08'E
The highest mountain summit (2,040 m) in the N part of Stonen Island Heights, with a rounded top that gives a commanding view of Fry Glacier and Benson Glacier, in Conway Range, Victoria Land. One of the nautical names in Convoy Range. So named by a NZARP field party in the 1989–90 season.

Forefinger Point 67°37'S, 48°04'E
Prominent rock point between McKinnon Island and Rayner Glacier on the coast of Enderby Land. Plotted from air photos taken from ANARE aircraft in 1956. So named by ANCA because in plan it resembles a pointing left hand.

Foreland Island 61°57'S, 57°39'W
Island 1 mi ESE of Taylor Point, off the E side of King George Island, in the South Shetland Islands. This island was known to sealers as early as 1821 and takes its name from North Foreland, the prominent cape 3.5 mi to the northwest. Not: Islote Promontorio.

Forelip Glacier 67°29'S, 66°30'W
Glacier 1.5 mi wide and 4 mi long, flowing SW into Blind Bay, on the W coast of Graham Land. First roughly surveyed in 1936 by the BGLE under Rymill. Its lower reaches were surveyed in 1949 by the FIDS, and the glacier named by them for François A. Forel, noted Swiss glacier physicist and author, and first President of the International Commission of Glaciers in 1894.

Foreman Peak 85°45'S, 138°24'W
Peak, 2,050 m, standing 2 mi W of Dzema Peak on the N side of Watson Escarpment. Named by US-ACAN for Donald L. Fore-
man, mechanic with USN Squadron VX-6 who wintered at Little America V in 1958 and McMurdo Station in 1960.

**Forge Islands** 65°14'S, 64°17'W
Group of small islands lying NE of The Barchans and 0.5 mi NW of Grotto Island, in the Argentine Islands, Wilhelm Archipelago. Charted and named Horseshoe Islands by the BGLE under Rymill, 1934–37. The name was changed by the UK-APC in 1959 to avoid confusion with Horseshoe Island in Marguerite Bay. This new name arises from association with the old name and with nearby Anvil Rock. Not: Horseshoe Islands, Islas Herradura.

**Forgotten Hills** 72°59'S, 164°00'E
A small group of hills 6 mi SE of Intention Nunataks, at the W side of the head of Astronaut Glacier. Named by the Southern Party of NZGSAE, 1966–67, because none of the three parties that had visited the area had time to examine these hills.

**Forlidas Pond** 82°27'S, 51°21'W
A round frozen pond, 100 m in diameter, lying in a morainal valley E of the N end of Forlidas Ridge, Dufek Massif. The only pond in the northern Pensacola Mountains, it is of much interest to biologists. The pond was discovered and briefly investigated in December 1957 by a US-IGY party from Ellsworth Station. The name is in association with Forlidas Ridge and was suggested by Arthur B. Ford of USGS following geological work in the area, 1978–79.

**Forlidas Ridge** 82°29'S, 51°16'W

**Forman Glacier** 84°39'S, 177°10'W
A tributary glacier, 4 mi long, flowing E to enter Shackleton Glacier between Mount Franke and Mount Cole, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Named by US-ACAN after John H. Forman, Construction Mechanic, USN, a member of the McMurdo Station winter party, 1959.

**Forposten**: see Vorposten Peak 71°25'S, 15°31'E

**Forrestal Range** 83°00'S, 49°30'W

**Forrester Island** 74°09'S, 132°13'W
An ice-capped island 3.5 mi long that lies 13 mi NNE of Shepard Island, off the Getz Ice Shelf of Marie Byrd Land. The island was discovered and charted from the USS Glacier on Feb. 5, 1962. Named by US-ACAN after Lt. Cdr. John J. Forrester, USN, Executive Officer aboard Glacier at the time of discovery.

**Forrest Pass** 75°53'S, 132°34'W

**Førstefjell** 71°50'S, 5°43'W
An isolated nunatak about 5 mi of Førstefjellsrabben, in the NW part of Giaever Ridge in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and named Førstefjell (first mountain).

**Førstefjellsrabben** 71°55'S, 5°49'W
An isolated nunatak about 5 mi S of Førstefjell, in the NW part of Giaever Ridge in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52), and named Førstefjellsrabben (the first mountain hill) in association with Førstefjell.

**Førstefjellsryggen**: see Giaever Ridge 72°00'S, 5°00'W

**Fürster Cliffs** 64°01'5, 57°33'W
Cliffs located ENE of Stark Point, running E-W for 2 mi and rising to 550 m in northern James Ross Island. Named by the UK-APC in 1987 after Reinhard Förster (1935–87), West German geologist from the University of Munich, who was a member of the BAS field party to the area, 1985–86.

**Forster Ice Piedmont** 69°22'S, 67°00'W
An ice piedmont lying landward of Wordie Ice Shelf along the W coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. It is formed by the confluence of Airy, Seller, Fleming and Prospect Glaciers and is about 25 mi long from north to south and 12 mi wide. First surveyed from the ground by BGLE in 1936–37, and again in more detail by P. Forster and P. Gibbs of FIDS in 1958. Named by UK-APC after Peter D. Forster of FIDS, surveyor at Stonington Island in 1958 and at Horseshoe Island in 1960.

**Forster's Bay**: see Forsters Passage 59°15'S, 26°50'W

**Forsters Passage** 59°15'S, 26°50'W
Body of water between Bristol Island and Southern Thule in the South Sandwich Islands. In 1775, a British expedition under Cook gave the name Forster's Bay, after John R. Forster, naturalist with the expedition to what appeared to be a bay in essentially this position. The “bay” was determined to be a strait by a Russian expedition under Bellingshausen in 1820. Not: Forster's Bay.

**Forsythe Bluff** 71°16'S, 159°50'E
A bluff rising to more than 2,500 m along the W edge of Daniels Range, in the Usarp Mountains. The bluff is 11 mi N of Big Brother Bluff Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–63. Named by US-ACAN after Warren L. Forsythe, USARP geologist at McMurdo Station, 1967–68.

**Fortenberry Glacier** 70°48'S, 166°57'E
Fórtin Rock  62°28'S, 60°44'W
A conspicuous rock or sea stack lying off Black Point, Livingston Island, in the South Shetland Islands. The name appears in a 1953 volume of Argentine sailing directions for Antarctica and Argentine charts. In Spanish, fórtin means small fort. This feature has sometimes been misspelled on charts as Scarborough Castle (q.v.). Not: Crab Stack.

Fort Point  62°34'S, 59°34'W
Rocky point, 85 m high, forming the SE extremity of Greenwich Island, South Shetland Islands. The highest rock at the seaward end of the point was named Castle Rock by DI personnel following their survey in 1935. The name Fort Rock, considered equally descriptive of the feature, was recommended by the UK-APC in 1954 to avoid confusion with Castle Rock lying close westward of Snow Island, only 60 mi away. Air photos now show that the feature is not an isolated sea feature but is connected to Greenwich Island. Not: Castle Rock, Fort Rock, Punta Hardy, Roca Peñón.

Fortress, The  77°18'S, 160°55'E
A platform of Beacon Sandstone dissected to form four promontories bordered by cliffs over 300 m high. Situated on the shoulder to the NE of Webb Glacier, they form part of the divide between the Webb and Victoria Upper Glaciers. Named by the VUWAES, 1959–60, for its fortress-like appearance.

Fortress Hill  63°56'S, 57°31'W
Hill, 120 m, which stands 2 mi N of Terrapin Hill in northern James Ross Island, close S of Trinity Peninsula. Charted in 1946 by the FIDS, who gave this descriptive name.

Fortress Rocks  77°51'S, 166°41'E
A cluster of low rock summits 0.5 mi N of the summit of Observation Hill on Hut Point Peninsula, Ross Island. A descriptive name given by members of the BrAE, 1910–13, under Scott.

Fort Rock: see Fort Point  62°34'S, 59°34'W

Fortuna Bay  54°07'S, 36°48'W
Bay 3 mi long and 1 mi wide, entered between Cape Best and Robertson Point on the N coast of South Georgia. Named after the Fortuna, one of the ships of the Norwegian-Argentine whaling expedition under C.A. Larsen which participated in establishing the first permanent whaling base at Grytviken, South Georgia, in 1904–05.

Fortuna Glacier  54°06'S, 36°51'W
Glacier flowing in a NE direction to its terminus just W of Cape Best, with an eastern distributary almost reaching the W side of Fortuna Bay, on the N coast of South Georgia. Named in about 1912, presumably for the whale catcher Fortuna.

Fortuna Peak  54°07'S, 36°47'W
Peak, 385 m, standing at the E side of Fortuna Bay, on the N coast of South Georgia. The name appears to be first used on a 1931 British Admiralty chart, and is probably in association with Fortuna Bay.

Fortuna Rocks  54°06'S, 36°47'W
Small group of rocks extending across the E side of the entrance to Fortuna Bay along the N coast of South Georgia. These rocks were indicated on a chart by the GerAE under Filchner, who examined Fortuna Bay in 1911–12. The name Fortuna Rocks was in use prior to 1920 and derives from nearby Fortuna Bay.

Fort William  62°23'S, 59°43'W
A flat-topped headland (100 m) forming the western end of Robert Island in the South Shetland Islands. Robert Fildes described Fort William in 1820–22 as being the eastern side of the entrance (to English Strait). His subsequent report (1829) described Fort William in detail, but erroneously placed it on the western side of the entrance (on Greenwich Island), a position which was adopted for a period following a survey by DI personnel in 1934–35. The UK-APC has re-interpreted all known versions of Fildes' sailing directions in conjunction with photographs and has concluded that the feature named Fort William by Fildes is the one here described; the Greenwich Island feature for which the name Fort William was erroneously applied is now named Canto Point (q.v.). Not: Cape Morris.

Fort William, Punta: see Canto Point  62°27'S, 59°44'W

Fosdick Mountains  76°32'S, 144°45'E
An E-W trending mountain range with marked serrate outlines, standing along the S side of Balchen Glacier at the head of Block Bay, in the Ford Ranges of Marie Byrd Land. Discovered by the ByrdAE in 1929, and named by Byrd for Raymond B. Fosdick, President of the Rockefeller Foundation. Not: Raymond Fosdick Mountains, Raymond Fosdick Range.

Fósil, Acantilado: see Fossil Bluff  71°20'S, 68°17'W

Fósil, Bahía: see Fossil Bight  64°18'S, 56°52'W

Fósiles, Bahía: see Fossil Bight  64°18'S, 56°52'W

Fósiles, Ensenada: see Fossil Bight  64°18'S, 56°52'W

Fossatti, Cabo: see Lookout, Cape  61°16'S, 55°12'W

Fossil Bay: see Fossil Bight  64°18'S, 56°52'W

Fossil Bight  64°18'S, 56°52'W
A shallow recession in the N coast of Seymour Island, 1 mi NNE of Cape Lamas. The feature was called "Fossil Bay" or "Bahía Fósiles" by USARP and Argentine researchers because of fossils found here in 1982. The generic term bight is considered appropriate to this feature. Not: Bahía Fósil, Bahía Fósiles, Ensenada Fósiles, Fossil Bay.

Fossil Bluff  71°20'S, 68°17'W
Prominent rock bluff on the E coast of Alexander Island marking the N side of the mouth of Uranus Glacier where it enters George VI Sound. Probably first seen by Lincoln Ellsworth, who flew directly over it and photographed segments of the coast in this vicinity on Nov. 23, 1935. First roughly surveyed in 1936 by the BGLE and so named by them because fossils were found in the rock strata there. Resurveyed in 1948 by the FIDS. Not: Acantilado Fósil.

Fossil Wood Point  70°50'S, 68°02'E
A point of land between Bainmedart Cove and Radok Lake in the E part of Aramis Range, Prince Charles Mountains. The area was visited several times in Jan.-Feb. 1969 by A. Medvecky, geologist with the ANARE Prince Charles Mountains survey party. So named because deposits of fossil wood were found on the point.
Foster, Cape 64°27'S, 57°59'W

Foster, Mount 63°00'S, 62°33'W
A triple peak, 2,105 m, standing 4 mi SW of Mount Pisgah and forming the summit of Smith Island in the South Shetland Islands. Capt. Henry Foster, RN, who visited the island in the Chanticleer in 1829, named this feature Mount Beaufort, but this name has gradually been superseded by the present name honoring Captain Foster. Not: Mount Beaufort, Mount Beaufont.

Foster, Port 62°57'S, 60°39'W
Basin-like harbor (a drowned breached crater), 5 mi long and 3 mi wide, lying within Deception Island in the South Shetland Islands. The harbor was known to sealers as early as 1820, and in its early history was called Port Williams, after Capt. William Smith's brig, the Williams, or Yankee Harbor, because of the number of American sealers who harbored there. A few years later it was named Port Foster after Capt. Henry Foster of the Chanticleer, who made pendulum and magnetic observations in this harbor in 1829. The latter name has become established by usage. Not: Deception Harbor, Port Williams, Williams Harbour, Yankee Harbor.

Foster Bluff 66°25'S, 110°37'E

Foster Glacier 78°24'S, 162°50'E

Foster Island 66°04'S, 100°16'E

Foster Nunatak 71°06'S, 71°40'E
A horseshoe shaped rock outcrop in the S part of the Manning Nunataks, on the E side of the Amery Ice Shelf. The Manning Nunataks were photographed by USN OpHjp (1946–47) and ANARE (1957). They were visited by the SovAE in 1965 and ANARE in 1969. Named by ANCA for A.L. Foster, electronics engineer at Mawson Station in 1970, a member of an ANARE glaciological traverse party on the Amery Ice Shelf in January 1970.

Foster Peninsula 71°18'S, 61°10'W

Foster Plateau 64°43'S, 61°25'W
A plateau, about 80 square mi in area, lying between Drygalski and Hektoria Glaciers in northern Graham Land. Photographed by the FIDASE in 1956–57 and mapped from these photos by the FIDS. Named by the UK-APC in 1960 for Richard A. Foster, FIDS leader of the Danco Island station in 1956 and 1957.

Fothergill Point 64°35'S, 60°12'W
A low rocky coastal point 5 mi NE of Cape Worsley, on the E side of Graham Land. Named by UK-APC for Ian L. Fothergill, leader and meteorological assistant at the FIDS station at Hope Bay, 1959–63.

Foul Point 60°32'S, 45°29'W

Foundation Ice Stream 83°15'S, 60°00'W
A major ice stream in the Pensacola Mountains, draining northward for 150 miles along the west side of the Patuxent and Neptune Ranges to enter Ronne Ice Shelf westward of Dufek Massif. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1956–66. Named by US-ACAN for the National Science Foundation, which has played a leading role in support of the U.S. Antarctic Research Program during this period.

Founders Escarpment 79°15'S, 86°15'W
A prominent escarpment located W of Founders Peaks in the Heritage Range, extending from Minnesota Glacier to Splettstoesser Glacier. Named after the nearby Founders Peaks by the University of Minnesota Geological Party, 1963–64.

Founders Peaks 79°10'S, 86°15'W
A cluster of sharp peaks and ridges located just E of Founders Escarpment and between Minnesota and Gowen Glaciers, in the Heritage Range, Ellsworth Mountains. Founders Peaks were mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1961–66. The name was applied by US-ACAN is association with the name Heritage Range.

Fourcade, Mount 64°36'S, 62°30'W
Mountain standing 2 mi SW of Cape Anna on the W coast of Graham Land. Charted by the BelgAE under Gerlache, 1897–99. Named by the UK-APC in 1960 for H.G. Fourcade, South African surveyor who designed the stereogrammeter and gave it practical application for plotting photogrammetric surveys in about 1900.

Fourier Island 66°48'S, 141°30'E
Small rocky island 0.05 mi off the coast and 0.75 mi ENE of Cape Mousse. Charted in 1951 by the FrAE and named by them for Jean-Baptiste Fourier (1768–1830), French geometer.

Fournier Bay 64°31'S, 63°06'W
Bay 8 mi long and 3 mi wide, indenting the NE coast of Anvers Island immediately W of Briggs Peninsula, in the Palmer Archi-

**Fournier Island** 64°33'S, 62°49'W
A small island in southern Schollaert Channel, lying 0.5 mi off the east extremity of Anvers Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. The island was charted but left unnamed by the FrAE, 1903–05. The name appears on Argentine charts dating back to 1950, and honors the ship Fournier which took part in the Argentine Antarctic expedition of 1947. In 1948 the vessel was wrecked in the Strait of Magellan. Not: Ryswyck Island.

**Fournier Ridge** 69°34'S, 72°35'W

**Four Ramps** 84°42'S, 177°35'E
A group of four small rock spurs, roughly parallel and projecting through the snow surface, forming the NE part of Sullivan Ridge on the W side of Ramsay Glacier. Discovered and photographed by USN OpHip (1946–47) and given this descriptive name by US-ACAN.

**Fowler Ice Rise** 77°30'S, 78°00'W
A very large ice rise between Evans Ice Stream and Carlson Inlet, in the SW part of Ronne Ice Shelf. The feature appears to be completely ice covered except for Haag Nunataks which protrude above the surface in the NW portion. Mapped by USGS from Landsat imagery taken 1973–74. Named by US-ACAN for Capt. Alfred N. Fowler, USN (Ret.), Commander, U.S. Naval Support Force, Antarctica, 1972–74.

**Fowler Islands** 66°25'S, 66°26'W

**Fowlie Glacier**: see Denniston Glacier 71°11'S, 168°00'E

**Fox, Mount** 83°38'S, 169°15'E
A mountain, 2,820 m, standing 1 mi SW of Mount F.L. Smith in the Queen Alexandra Range. Discovered and named by the BrAE (1907–09).

**Fox Glacier** 66°15'S, 114°20'E

**Fox Ridge** 70°47'S, 67°53'E
A rock ridge on McLeod Massif, about 5 mi W of Beaver Lake, in the E part of Aramis Range, Prince Charles Mountains. Mapped from ANARE air photos. The feature was the site of a tellurometer station during the ANARE Prince Charles Mountains survey in 1969. Named by ANCA for J. Fox, technical officer (survey), the leader of one of the survey parties in the Prince Charles Mountains.

**Foxtail Peak** 54°14'S, 36°42'W
Peak, 455 m, on the N side of Neumayer Glacier, 2 mi W of Carlita Bay, South Georgia. Charted by the SwedAE, 1901–04, under Nordenskjold. Surveyed by the SGS in the period 1951–56 and named by the UK-APC after the Antarctic foxtail grass (Alopecurus antarcticus), which is abundant on the lower slopes of the peak.

**Fox, Cape**: see Alexander, Cape 66°44'S, 62°37'W

**Foyn Coast** 66°40'S, 64°20'W
That portion of the E coast of the Antarctic Peninsula between Cape Alexander and Cape Northrop. Discovered in 1893 by a Norwegian expedition under Capt. C.A. Larsen, who named it for Svend Foyn, Norwegian whaler of Tønsberg whose invention of the grenade harpoon greatly facilitated modern whaling. Not: Foynlund, Svend Foyn Coast.

**Foyn Harbor** 64°33'S, 62°01'W
An anchorage between Nansen and Enterprise Islands in Wilhelmina Bay, off the W coast of Graham Land. Surveyed by M.C. Lester and T.W. Bagshawe in 1921–22. Named by whalers in the area after the whaling factory Svend Foyn, which was moored here during 1921–22. Not: Svend Foyn Harbor.

**Foyn Island** 71°56'S, 171°04'E
The second largest island in the Possession Islands, lying 4 mi SW of Possession Island. Named by a Norwegian expedition of 1894–95, led by Bull and Kristensen, for Svend Foyn, primary financier of the expedition. Not: James Ross Island, Svend Foyn Island.

**Foyn Point** 65°15'S, 61°38'W
**Foynlund**: see Foyn Coast 66°40'S, 64°20'W
Foyn Point 65°15'S, 61°38'W
Point, surmounted by a peak 525 m high, marking the N side of the entrance to Exasperation Inlet, on the E coast of Graham Land. Sir Hubert Wilkins on a flight of Dec. 20, 1928 photographed what appeared to be an island off the E coast, later charting it in 66°30'S, 62°30'W. Subsequent comparison of Wilkins' photographs of this feature with those taken by the FIDS, who charted the coast in 1947, indicate that this point, although considerably N of the position reported by Wilkins, is the feature named by him Foyn Island. The name Foyn Point is given to the SE extremity of this feature. Named for Svend Foyn. Not: Foyn Island.

Fram Peak 68°04' S, 58°27' E
The northernmost peak in the Hansen Mountains. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936-37) and named Framfjellet (the forward peak). Not: Framfjellet.

Fram Islands 66°38'S, 139°50'E
Small group of rocky islands and rocks in the W portion of Géologie Archipelago, 2 mi NNW of Cape Géodésie. Photographed from the air by USN OpHj, 1946-47. Named by the FrAE, 1949-51, and named by them for the Norwegian polar ship Fram, used by Fridjof Nansen in the Arctic and Roald Amundsen in the Antarctic.

Fram Mesa 86°08'S, 156°28'W
A high, ice-capped mesa, 10 mi long and 1 to 3 mi wide, that forms the NE portion of Nilsen Plateau in the Queen Maud Mountains. The feature may have been seen by Amundsen in 1911, and it was observed and partially mapped by the ByrdAE of 1928-30 and 1933-33. It was mapped in detail by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1960-64. Named by US-ACAN after the Fram, the ship used by Amundsen's expedition of 1910-12.

Framnaes, Cape: see Framnes, Cape 65°57'S, 60°33'W
Framnaesennonden: see Framnes Head 68°47' S, 90°42' W

Frammes Point 54°08'S, 36°39'W
Point 1 mi SW of Cape Saunders, on the N side of Stromness Bay, South Georgia. The name was given prior to 1920, probably by Norwegian whalers operating in the area.

Frammás: see Framnes, Cape 65°57'S, 60°33'W

Framnes, Cape 65°57'S, 60°33'W
Cape which forms the NE end of Jason Peninsula, on the E coast of Graham Land. Discovered and named in 1893 by a Norwegian expedition under C.A. Larsen. The name is probably descriptive. Larsen reported that he gave the name Framnes (forward point) to the promontory which shoots off in an eastern direction from Mount Jason (now Jason Peninsula). He said it appeared to be the most advanced point of land which his expedition saw here. Not: Cape Framnaes, Framnás.

Framnes Head 68°47'S, 90°42'W
A small rock point in Sandefjord Cove on the west side of Peter I Island. Charted and named by a Norwegian expedition in the Norwegia under Nils Larsen, who made the first landing on Peter I Island at this point in February 1929. Not: Framnaessonnen.

Frammes Mountains 67°50' S, 62°35'E
Group of mountains consisting of Casey, Masson, and David Ranges, and adjacent peaks and mountains. The three major ranges and other lesser features were sighted and named in February 1931 by the BANZARE under Mawson. This coast was also sighted by Norwegian whalers in the same season. The whole area was mapped in detail by Norwegian cartographers from aerial photographs taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition in January 1937. This overall name for the several ranges was given by Christensen after Framnesfjellet, a hill near Sandefjord, Norway.

Fram Peak 68°04' S, 58°27' E
The northernmost peak in the Hansen Mountains. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936-37) and named Framfjellet (the forward peak). Not: Framfjellet.

Framrabben Nunatak 72°29'S, 3°52' W
A nunatak about 3 mi WNW of Borg Mountain in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949-52) and named Framrabben (the forward nunatak).

Framranten Point 73°49'S, 5°13' W
A rocky point that extends northwesterly from Kuvungen Hill, near the SW end of the Kirwan Escarpment in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949-52) and additional air photos (1958-59), and named Framranten.

Framryggen Ridge 72°30'S, 3°54' W
A small rock ridge about 3 mi W of Borg Mountain in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949-52) and named Framryggen (the forward ridge).

Framskotet Spur 72°30'S, 3°41' W
A rock spur forming the W extremity of Borg Mountain in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949-52) and named Framskotet (the forward bulkhead).

Franca Glacier 68°23'S, 65°34' W
A glacier flowing NE into the head of Solberg Inlet, Bowman Coast, to the S of Houser Peak. The glacier was photographed from the air by USAS, 1940, U.S. Navy, 1966, and was surveyed by FIDS, 1946-48. Named by US-ACAN in 1977 after Dr. Fernando E. Franca, Medical Officer and Station Manager, Palmer Station, 1974.

François, Anse du: see François Cove 65°04'S, 64°02'W
Second Edition

Français, Mount 64°38'S, 63°27'W
Majestic, snow-covered mountain, 2,760 m, which forms the summit of Anvers Island, standing SE of the center of the island and 6 mi N of Borgen Bay, in the Palmer Archipelago. First seen by the BelgAE, who explored the SE coast of the island in 1898. Later sighted by the FrAE, 1903–05, under Charcot, who named it for the expedition ship Français. Not: Monte Teniente Ibáñez.

Français, Pasaje: see French Passage 65°10'S, 64°20'W

Français Bight: see Français Cove 65°04'S, 64°02'W

Français Cove 65°04'S, 64°02'W
Small cove at the W side of Port Charcot, which indents the N end of Booth Island, in the Wilhelm Archipelago. Discovered by the FrAE, 1903–05, under Charcot, and named by him after the ship Français, which was moored in the cove during the expedition’s winter operations at Port Charcot in 1904. Not: Anse du Français, Français Bight.

Français Glacier 66°33'S, 138°15'E
Glacier 4 mi wide and 12 mi long, flowing NNE from the continental ice to the coast close W of Raven Bay. Though no glaciers were noted on Capt. Jules Dumont d'Urville’s chart of this coast, the close correlation of his “Baie des Ravis” feature and narrative description with the indentation of the coast near the mouth of this glacier suggests first sighting of this feature by the French expedition, 1837–40. During December 1912 members of the Main Base Party of the AAE camped on the upland slopes close E of the glacier, but no reference was made to the glacier in the AAE reports, though a clear view and unpublished sketch were obtained of the distant coast to the northwest. Delineated from air photos taken by USN OpHjp, 1946–47. The FrAE under Marret, 1952–53, sledged W on the sea ice to the ice cliffs close E of the glacier. Named after the Français, expedition ship of the FrAE under Dr. Jean B. Charcot, 1903–05. Not: Glacier Endurance.

Français Glacier Tongue 66°31'S, 138°15'E
Broad glacier tongue about 3 mi long extending seaward from Français Glacier. Charted in 1951 by the FrAE and named by them for the Français, expedition ship of the FrAE under Charcot, 1903–05.

Français Rocks 63°02'W, 56°00'W
A group of fringing rocks lying off the NE coast of D'Urville Island. The name “Pointe des Français” (point of the French) was given by Capt. Jules Dumont d'Urville (French expedition, 1837–40) to the NE point of the island which at that time was believed to be continuous with Joinville Island. Surveys by FIDS (1952–54) and aerial photographs by FIDASE (1956–57) have not revealed a definable point hereabout. For the sake of historical continuity in the area, the UK-APC (1978) applied the name Français Rocks to these fringing rocks.

Frances, Cape 67°30'S, 164°45'E
A cape on the E side of Sturge Island in the Balleny Islands. In 1841, Capt. James C. Ross, viewing Sturge Island from a considerable distance, thought it a group of three islands and named the center island, Frances. This error was discovered in 1904 by Capt. Robert F. Scott, who applied the name to this cape.

Francéy Hill 70°43'5, 67°02'E

Francis, Mount 72°13'S, 168°45'E
A massive, ridgelike mountain (2,610 m) that overlooks Tucker Glacier from the north, standing between Tyler and Staircase Glaciers in the Admiralty Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–62. Named by US-ACAN for Henry S. Francis, Jr., Director, International Cooperation and Information Program, Office of Antarctic Programs, National Science Foundation. Francis wintered-over at Little America V Station in 1958 and made visits to Antarctica in other seasons.

Francis Island 67°37'S, 64°45'W
Island which is irregular in shape, 7 mi long and 5 mi wide, lying 12 mi ENE of Choyce Point, off the E coast of Graham Land. Discovered and photographed from the air by the USAS in 1940. Charted in 1947 by the FIDS, who named it for S.J. Francis, FIDS surveyor. Not: Robinson Island.

Francis Peaks 67°39'S, 50°25'E

Franc Nunataks 71°32'S, 72°23'W

Fran Inlet: see Nantucket Inlet 74°35'S, 61°45'W

Franke, Mount 84°37'S, 177°04'W

Frankenfield Glacier 71°46'S, 98°18'W
Small glacier in the NE part of Noville Peninsula, Thurston Island. First roughly delineated from air photos taken by USN OpHjp in December 1946. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. (j.g.) Chester Frankenfield, meteorologist on the USN Bellinghausen Sea Expedition, who established an automatic weather station on Thurston Island in February 1960.

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Franklin Island

27, 1929. The name was applied by the USAS (1939–41), which established a seismic station camp on this peak.

Franklin D. Roosevelt Sea: see Amundsen Sea 73°00’S, 112°00’W

Franklin Island 76°05’S, 168°19’E

An island 7 mi long, lying in the Ross Sea about 80 mi E of Cape Hickey, Victoria Land. Discovered on Jan. 27, 1841 by Ross, and named for Sir John Franklin, the noted Arctic explorer, who as Governor of Van Diemen’s Land (Tasmania) had royally entertained the expedition on its way south at Hobart in 1840.

Franklin Point 63°57’S, 61°29’W

Conspicuous rock point forming the W end of Intercurrence Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. First roughly charted and named Cape Franklin by Henry Foster in 1829. Not: Cape Franklin.

Frank Newnes Glacier 71°28’S, 169°19’E

A short glacier discharging into the head of Pressure Bay on the N coast of Victoria Land. First charted by the BrAE, 1898–1900, which named the feature for Frank Newnes, the only son of the expedition sponsor, Sir George Newnes.

Franke Escarpment 83°03’S, 49°05’W

A mostly snow-covered escarpment that runs N-S for 4 mi and forms the NE edge of Lexington Table in the Forrestal Range, Pensacola Mountains, q.v. Named by US-ACAN in 1979 for Stephen J. Franke, Grants and Contracts Officer, National Science Foundation, from 1967, with responsibility for all contracts in support of the USARP.

Frederick H. Rawson Mountains: see Rawson Mountains 86°43’S, 154°40’W

Frazier Islands 66°13’S, 110°10’E

A group of four rocky islands in the eastern part of Vincennes Bay, 8 mi WNW of Clark Peninsula. The islands were first photographed from the air by USN OpHjp, 1946–47. Named by US-ACAN for Cdr. Paul W. Frazier, USN, navigator and projects officer with USN OpWml which visited this area in January 1948, who later served as operations officer with USN OpDFrz I at Little America V.

Frazier Point: see Fraser Point 60°41’S, 44°31’W

Frazier Ridge 79°09’S, 86°25’W

A sharp ridge on the W side of Webster Glacier, extending N from Founders Escarpment to Minnesota Glacier, in the Heritage Range. Named by the University of Minnesota geological party, 1963–64, for Sgt. Herbert J. Frazier, radioman with the 62nd Transportation Detachment who was of assistance to the party.

Freberg Rocks 54°30’S, 36°42’W

Small group of rocks lying off Rocky Bay, 1.5 mi WNW of Ducloz Head, South Georgia. Surveyed by the SGS in the period 1951–57, and named by the UK-APC for Hjalmar Freberg, a gunner of Tønsberg Hvalfangere, Husvik, 1946–54.

Frecker Ridge 70°49’S, 166°13’E

A ridge that rises abruptly along the W side of Kirkby Glacier in the Anare Mountains, Victoria Land. It is 5 mi long and terminates in the N at Mount Gale. Named by ANARE for Sgt. R. Frecker, RAAF, a member of the Antarctic Flight with the ANARE (Thala Dan) cruise that explored this coast, 1962.

Fredbotnen: see Fred Cirque 72°34’S, 0°25’E

Fred Cirque 72°34’S, 0°25’E

A large cirque in the W side of Roots Heights, Sverdrup Mountains, in Queen Maud Land. Photographed from the air by the GerAE (1938–39). Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and air photos by the Norwegian expedition (1958–59). Named for Ernest Fredrick Roots, chief geologist with the NBSAE. Not: Fredbotnen.

Frederick H. Rawson Mountains: see Rawson Mountains 86°43’S, 154°40’W

Friedrichsland 60°44’S, 44°59’W

Island 2.5 mi long and 0.5 mi wide, lying 0.5 mi SE of Powell Island in the South Orkney Islands. Discovered by Capt. Nathaniel Palmer and Capt. George Powell on the occasion of their joint cruise in December 1821. Named by Norwegian whaling captain Petter Sattle, who made a running survey of the island in the 1912–13 season. Not: Rocs Campastri.

Friedriksland 60°44’S, 44°59’W

Island 2.5 mi long and 0.5 mi wide, lying 0.5 mi SE of Powell Island in the South Orkney Islands. Discovered by Capt. Nathaniel Palmer and Capt. George Powell on the occasion of their joint cruise in December 1821. Named by Norwegian whaling captain Petter Sattle, who made a running survey of the island in the 1912–13 season. Not: Friedriksland's Island.

Friedriksland’s Island: see Friedriksland 60°44’S, 44°59’W

Freeborn Johnston Glacier: see Johnston Glacier 74°25’S, 62°20’W

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Freed, Mount 71°29'S, 164°20'E

Freeman, Cape 67°20'S, 164°35'E
A cape forming the N end of Sturge Island in the Balleny Islands. Named for H. Freeman, commander of the cutter Sabrina, which sailed with the schooner Eliza Scott, resulting in the discovery of the Balleny Islands in 1839.

Freeman, Mount 72°43'S, 168°21'E

Freeman Glacier 66°10'S, 132°24'E
A channel glacier flowing to the W side of Perry Bay, immediately E of Freeman Point. Delineated from air photos taken by USN Operation Highjump (1946-47). Named by US-ACAN for J.D. Freeman, sailmaker on the sloop Peacock of the USEE (1838-42) under Wilkes.

Freeman Point 66°09'S, 132°06'E
An ice-covered point on the coast close west of Freeman Glacier. Delineated from air photos taken by USN Operation Highjump (1946-47), and named by US-ACAN for J.D. Freeman of the USEE (1838-42) under Lt. Charles Wilkes.

Freeth Bay 67°44'S, 45°39'E
Bay 5 mi wide on the coast of Enderby Land, lying 12 mi W of Spooner Bay in Alasheyev Bight. Plotted from air photos taken by ANARE in 1956. First visited by the ANARE (Thala Dan) under D.F. Styles in February 1961 and named for the Hon. Gordon Freeth, M.P., then Australian Minister for the Interior.

Fresia, Isla: see Múgge Island 66°55'S, 67°45'W

Freimanis Glacier 72°05'S, 168°15'E

Fremantle Peak 53°05'S, 73°30'E
A peak, 2,375 m, standing 0.4 mi NE of the Dome, near the summit of Heard Island. Surveyed in 1948 by ANARE, and named by them after the port of Fremantle, the final point of embarkation for the expedition.

Fremouw Peak 84°17'S, 164°20'E
A prominent peak, 2,550 m, forming the S side of the mouth of Prebble Glacier, in Queen Alexandra Range. Named by US-ACAN for Edward J. Fremouw, USARP aurora scientist at South Pole Station, 1959.

French Harbor: see Sitka Bay 53°59'S, 37°24'W

French Passage 65°10'S, 64°20'W
Passage through the Wilhelm Archipelago, extending in a NW-SE direction between Petermann Island, Stray Islands, Vedel Islands and Myriad Islands to the N and Argentine Islands, Anagram Islands, Roca Islands, and Cruls Islands to the south. So named by the BGLE, 1934-37, because the passage was navigated for the first time in 1909 by the Pourquoi-Pas?, the ship of the French Antarctic Expedition under Charcot. Not: Pasage Français, Paso Francés.

Freshfield, Cape 68°20'S, 151°00'E
An ice-covered cape between Deakin Bay and Cook Ice Shelf. The coastline in this vicinity was first roughly charted by the U.S. Navy, 1912, and surveyed by BAS, 1926-27. Not: Cap Boswell, set along the coast, named in 1919 by the BAS, and Slovakia, a prominent peak, 2,780 m, that surmounts the divide between the Kukri Hills, 1928. The cape was named by the FIDS, who named it for R.L. Freeman, FIDS surveyor at the Stonington Island base. Not: Cape Engel.

Freshwater Inlet 54°00'S, 38°03'W

Freshwater Inlet 54°00'S, 38°03'W
Small eastern arm of Jordan Cove on the S side of Bird Island, South Georgia. Charted by the SGS in the period 1951-57. So named by them after the port of Fremantle, the final point of embarkation for the expedition.

Fresia, Isla: see Múgge Island 66°55'S, 67°45'W

Freud Passage: see Pampa Passage 64°18'S, 62°10'W
Fridjof Island:
by the BelgAE under Gerlache, 1897-99. Not: Fridjof Island.

Fridtjof Island 64°53'S, 63°22'W
Island lying immediately NE of Manciple Island in the Wauwermans Islands, in the Wilhelm Archipelago. Shown on an Argentine government chart of 1952, but not named. Named by the UK-APC in 1958 after one of the characters in Chaucer's Canterbury Tales.

Fridtjof Sound 63°34'S, 56°43'W
Sound, 6 mi long in a N-S direction and 2 mi wide, which separates Andersson and Jonassen Islands from Tabarin Peninsula, at the NE end of Antarctic Peninsula. Discovered by the SwedAE, 1901-04, under Nordenskjöld, and named after the Fridjof, a vessel dispatched from Sweden to search for the SwedAE when it was feared lost in 1903. Not: Détroit du Frithjof, Fridjof Sound, Frithiøft Sound.

Friederichsen Glacier 66°38'S, 64°09'W
Glacier 7 mi long, which flows in an easterly direction into Cabinet Inlet, close N of Mount Hulth, on the E coast of Graham Land. Charted by the FIDS and photographed from the air by the RARE in 1947. Named by the FIDS for Ludwig Friederichsen, German cartographer who in 1895 published a chart based upon all existing explorations of Antarctic Peninsula and the South Shetland Islands. Not: Bailey Glacier.

Friedmann Nunataks 70°55'S, 65°30'W

Friedmann Valley 77°54'S, 160°30'E
One of the McMurdo Dry Valleys, located W of Rector Ridge at the head of Beacon Valley, in Quartermain Mountains, Victoria Land. Named in 1992 by US-ACAN after E. Imre Friedmann, biologist, Polar Desert Research Center, Florida State University, who in virtually every austral summer, 1976-87, led USARP field parties in the study of microorganisms in rocks of the McMurdo Dry Valleys. His wife, Roseli Ocampo-Friedmann, was a member of the field party in the last four seasons.

Friar Island 64°55'S, 63°55'W
A high massive mountain (4,070 m) which dominates the area between the heads of Strom and Axel Heiberg Glaciers, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Discovered by Roald Amundsen in 1911, and named by him for Fridtjof Nansen, polar explorer, who helped support Amundsen's expedition. Not: Mount Nansen.

Frigate Range 82°48'S, 162°20'E
A high range trending for 12 mi E from Mount Markham in the Queen Elizabeth Range. Named by the northern party of the NZGSAE (1961-62) to commemorate the work of the New Zealand frigates on Antarctic patrol duties.

Friezland Peak: see Friesland Peak.

Friesland, Mount 62°40'S, 60°12'W
A prominent peak, 1,985 m, standing just S of the mouth of Zeller Glacier and being one of the westernmost summits along the S wall of Byrd Glacier. Named by US-ACAN for Robert H. Fries, aurora scientist at the South Pole Station, 1963.

Friesland Island:
by the BelgAE under Gerlache, 1897-99. Not: Fridjof Island.

Friesland, Mount 62°40'S, 60°12'W
A high massive mountain (4,070 m) which dominates the area between the heads of Strom and Axel Heiberg Glaciers, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Discovered by Roald Amundsen in 1911, and named by him for Fridtjof Nansen, polar explorer, who helped support Amundsen’s expedition. Not: Mount Nansen.

Friedmann Valley
One of the McMurdo Dry Valleys, located W of Rector Ridge at the head of Beacon Valley, in Quartermain Mountains, Victoria Land. Named in 1992 by US-ACAN after E. Imre Friedmann, biologist, Polar Desert Research Center, Florida State University, who in virtually every austral summer, 1976-87, led USARP field parties in the study of microorganisms in rocks of the McMurdo Dry Valleys. His wife, Roseli Ocampo-Friedmann, was a member of the field party in the last four seasons.

Friesland Island: see Livingston Island 62°36'S, 60°30'W
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Friedman Peak: see Friesland, Mount 62°40'S, 60°12'W
Friedman Point: see Renier Point 62°37'S, 59°48'W
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Frigga Peak 66°25'S, 64°00'W
Peak, 1,570 m, which stands at the S side of Anderson Glacier on the E coast of Graham Land. Charted by the FIDS and photographed from the air by the RARE in 1947. The FIDS named it after the mythological 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 this vicinity. Not: Monte Bertil Frödin, Mount Lunch-Ho.

Fris-Baastadnuten: see Fris-Baastad Peak 72°53'S, 3°18'W
Fris-Baastad Peak 72°53'S, 3°18'W
One of the ice-free peaks at the S side of Frostlandet Valley, situated 1 mi SE of Mana Mountain in the Borg Massif of Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949-52) and named for Capt. Kåre Fris-Baastad, a member of the Norwegian air unit with NBSAE. Not: Fris-Baastadnuten.

Frisi Hills 77°45'S, 161°25'E
A cluster of ice-free hills, 6 mi in extent and rising to 1,750 m, at the N side of the bend in Taylor Glacier in Victoria Land. Named after geographer and architect Herman R. Frisi (1906-89), Director of the Center for Polar Archives in the National Archives; U.S. exchange scientist at the Japanese station East Ongul Island, 1969-70; member of US-ACAN, 1957-73.

Fringe Rocks 66°04'W, 65°55'W
Group of rocks forming the W limit of the Saffery Islands, off the W coast of Graham Land. Charted by the BGLE under Rymill, 1934-37. So named by the UK-APC in 1959 because of their position on the fringe of the ships' passage between Saffery Islands and Trump Islands.

Friodjof Hansen Banks: see Nansen Reef 54°18'S, 36°09'W
Friseman, Mount 71°20'S, 166°56'E

Frithiöf Sound: see Fridthjof Sound 63°34'S, 56°43'W
Frithjof, Détroit du: see Fridthjof Sound 63°34'S, 56°43'W
Frithjof Nansen Bank: see Nansen Reef 54°18'S, 36°09'W
Fritsche, Cape: see Fritsche, Mount 66°00'S, 62°42'W
Fritsche, Mount 66°00'S, 62°42'W
A snow-capped coastal mountain with many steep rock faces, located on the N side of Richthofen Pass in eastern Graham Land. This mountain was probably first seen by Otto Nordenskjöld of the SwedAE, 1901-04. Sir Hubert Wilkins observed the feature from the air on Dec. 20, 1928, and named it "Cape Fritsche" after Carl B. Fritsche of Detroit, MI. The generic term has been amended in keeping with the nature of the feature. Not: Cape Fritsche.

Fro: see Couling Island 67°19'S, 59°39'E
Frödin, Mount 64°50'S, 62°50'W
A mountain (c. 600 m) rising 0.5 mi ESE of Waterboat Point, Paradise Harbor, Danco Coast. The feature was originally called "Mount Lunch-Ho!" by T.W. Bagshawe and M.C. Lester, because on the first ascent in 1921 lunch was eaten on the summit. Renamed by the Chilean Antarctic Expedition (1950-51) after Swedish engineer Bertil Frödin, who conducted geological and glaciological studies on the expedition. Not: Monte Bertil Frödin, Mount Lunch-Ho.

Froidián, Punta: see Macaroni Point 62°54'S, 60°32'W
Froilán González, Cabo: see Tindal Bluff 67°04'S, 64°52'W
Frölich Peak 65°32'S, 63°48'W
Peak 1,035 m, rising above Holst Point at the head of Beascochea Bay, on the W coast of Graham Land. Charted by the FrAE under Charcot, 1908-10. Named by the UK-APC in 1959 for Theodor C.B. Frölich, Norwegian biochemist who in 1907, with Axel Holst, first produced experimental scurvy and laid the foundations for later work on vitamins.

Frolov Ridge 70°45'E, 162°09'E

Frontier Mountain 72°59'S, 160°20'E
A large, mainly ice-free mountain (2,805 m) situated 20 mi SSE of Roberts Butte of the Outback Nunatak, and 11 mi WNW of Sequence Hills, near the edge of the featureless, interior ice plateau. Named by the northern party of NZGSAE, 1962-63, because of its geographical location.

Frontier Nunatak 78°21'S, 88°06'W
A small isolated group of nunataks lying about 20 mi W of the Sentinel Range of the Ellsworth Mountains. The nunatak was visited by geologist Thomas Bastien of the University of Minnesota Geological Party, 1963-64, and so named because they are the extreme western outlier of the Ellsworth Mountains.

Frontz, Mount 85°46'S, 131°46'E

Frosch, Mount 72°46'S, 167°55'E
A mainly snow-covered mountain (2,750 m) standing 3 mi NE of Mount Riddolls at the head of Borghgrevink Glacier, in the Victory Mountains of Victoria Land. Mapped by the USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy aerial photographs, 1960-62. Named by US-ACAN for Robert A. Frosch, Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Research and Development, 1971-72; Administrator, National Aeronautics and Space Administration 1978.

Frost, Mount 81°11'S, 158°21'E
**Frostbite Spine** 78°06'S, 163°00'E
A prominent ridge, 5 mi long, between Hooker Glacier and Salient Glacier on the E side of Royal Society Range, Victoria Land. Named by the NZ-APC from a proposal by R.H. Findlay, whose NZARP geological party worked in the area of the ridge in 1979-80. So named because a party member suffered frostbite injury here and had to be replaced.

**Frost Cliff** 75°13'S, 135°43'W

**Frost Glacier** 67°05'S, 129°00'E

**Frostlendet Valley** 72°46'S, 3°18'W
An ice-filled valley, about 15 mi long, draining northeastward along the south side of Högfonna Mountain, in the Borg Massif of Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and named Frostlendet (the frost ground).

**Frostman Glacier** 75°08'S, 137°57'W

**Frost Rocks** 65°16'S, 64°20'W
A cluster of rocks situated SW of the southern Argentine Islands and 0.5 mi SW of Whiting Rocks, off the coast of Graham Land. Named by UK-APC for Richard Frost, survey asst. of the Hydrographic Survey Unit from HMS Endurance in 1969. Excluded from the application to traverse白雪山脉 for its frustum-like shape. Not: Mount Frostum.

**Frost Spur** 82°33'S, 51°59'W

**Fruitcake Bluff** 71°33'S, 160°29'E
A steep rock outcrop in the form of a bluff 100 m high, extending in a NE-SW direction for 1 mi in the SE portion of Thompson Spur, Daniels Range. Recorded by USARP geologists C.C. Plummer and R.S. Babcock, who made a geological reconnaissance of Daniels Range in December 1981. Descriptively named from the prevalent intrusive rock on the bluff which has the appearance in color and texture of a fruitcake.

**Frustration Dome** 68°00'S, 64°33'E
A large crevassed ice dome about 38 mi SE of Mount Henderson in Mac. Robertson Land. The dome was the site of a tellurometer station established during an ANARE traverse from Mawson Station to Mount Kjerka in 1967. So named by ANARE because the traverse party was delayed here by vehicle breakdown, delaying completion of the survey until the next spring.

**Frustration Ridge** 82°12'S, 158°38'E
Ridge forming the N end of the Cobham Range in the Churchill Mountains. So named by the Holyoke, Cobham, and Queen Elizabeth Ranges party of the NZGSAE (1964–65) because although from below it looked a simple climb, great difficulty was experienced in traversing it.

**Frustrum, Mount:** see Frustum, Mount 73°23'S, 162°55'E

**Frostum, Mount:** 73°23'S, 162°55'E
A large pyramidal shaped table mountain, 3,100 m, standing between Mount Fazio and Scarab Peak in the S part of Tobin Mesa, in Victoria Land. Named by the northern party of NZGSAE, 1962–63, for its frustum-like shape. Not: Mount Frustrum.

**Fry Point** 58°59'S, 26°30'W

**Fry Glacier** 76°38'S, 162°18'E
A glacier draining the slopes at the NE corner of the Convoy Range and flowing along the S end of the Kirkwood Range into Tripp Bay, Victoria Land. First charted by the BrAE (1907–09) and named for A.M. Fry, a contributor to the expedition.

**Fry Peak** 71°03'S, 63°40'E

**Fry Saddle** 76°33'S, 161°05'E
A narrow ice saddle at the head of Fry Glacier, about 4 miles WSW of Mount Douglas in Victoria Land. Discovered in 1957 by the NZ. Northern Survey Party of the CTAE (1956–58) and named by them in association with Fry Glacier.

**Fry Strait:** see Fry Channel 60°44'S, 45°41'W

**Fryxell, Lake** 77°37'S, 163°11'E
Lake 3 mi long, between Canada and Commonwealth Glaciers at the lower end of Taylor Valley in Victoria Land. Mapped by the BrAE under Scott, 1910–13. The lake was visited by Prof. T.L. Pêvé during USN OpDFrz, 1957–58, and was named by him for Dr. Fritiof M. Fryxell, glacial geologist of Augustana College, Illinois.

**Fučík, Mount:** see Fučík, Mount 71°52'S, 14°26'E

**Fuchs Dome** 80°36'S, 27°50'W
Large ice-covered dome rising over 1,525 m, between Stratton and Gordon Glacier’s in the central part of the Shackleton Range. First mapped in 1957 by the CTAE and named for Sir Vivian E. Fuchs, leader of the CTAE, 1955–58.

**Fuchs Ice Piedmont** 67°10'S, 68°40’W
Ice piedmont 70 mi long, extending in a NE-SW direction along the entire W coast of Adelaide Island. First mapped in 1909 by the
FrAE under Charcot. Named by the FIDS for Sir Vivian E. Fuchs, FIDS base leader and geologist at Stonington Island in 1948–49.

Fučík, Mount 71°52'S, 14°26'E

Fuelles de Neptuno, Canal: see Neptunes Bellows 63°00'S, 60°34'W

Fuente, Islote de la: see Fuente Rock 62°30'S, 59°41'W

Fuente Island: see Fuente Rock 62°30'S, 59°41'W

Fuente Rock 62°30'S, 59°41'W
A low rock surmounted by a navigational beacon, 0.4 mi NE of Ferrer Point in Discovery Bay, Greenland Island, South Shetland Islands. The name derives from the form "Islote de la Fuente" appearing on a Chilean hydrographic chart of 1951. Not: Fuente Island, Islote de la Fuente.

Fuenzalida, Punta: see Borge Point 63°54'S, 60°45'W

Fuerte, Dorsal: see Ravelin Ridge 61°11'S, 54°05'W

Fuga, Islotes: see Runaway Island 68°12'S, 67°07'W

Fuglefjellet 72°17'S, 0°46'E
A mountain 7 mi E of Mount Roer in the Sverdrup Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Photographed from the air by the GerAE (193839). Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSEAE (1949–52) and air photos by the Norwegian expedition (1958–59) and named Fuglefjellet (the bird mountain).

Fukuro Cove 69°12'S, 39°39'E
A cove, 1 mi SW of Mount Chōtō, which indents the Langhovde Hills along the coast of Queen Maud Land. Mapped from surveys and air photos by JARE, 1957–62. The name Fukuro-ura (Hukuro Ura), meaning "pouch cove," was approved by JARE Headquarters in 1972. Not: Hukuro Cove.

Fukushima, Mount 71°21'S, 35°37'E
The highest massif (2,470 m) in the Queen Fabiola Mountains, standing just north of Yamato Glacier. The rock massif rises 1,600 m above the local ice surface and has many ragged peaks. Discovered in 1960 by the BelgAE, under Guido Derom. Named by Derom after Shin Fukushima, geophysicist of the Japanese expedition, lost in a violent blizzard near the Japanese station on East Ongul Island in October 1960. Not: Fukushima Dake.

Fukushima Dake: see Fukushima, Mount 71°21'S, 35°37'E

Fulgham Ridge 84°54'S, 17°25'E
A narrow ice-free ridge, 4 mi long, forming the SE side of Bowin Glacier in the Queen Maud Mountains. Named by US-ACAN for Aviation Boatswain's Mate Donald R. Fulgham, USN, Antarctic Support Activity, who participated in USN OpDFrz, 1964.

Fullastern Rock 67°37'S, 69°26'W
Isolated submerged rock lying in the middle of Johnston Passage 7 mi WNW of Cape Adriasola, Adelaide Island. The rock is potentially dangerous to ships and was so named when RRS John Biscoe was compelled to go full astern to avoid this hazard.

Fulton, Mount 77°52'S, 162°21'E
A peak in Cathedral Rocks, Royal Society Range, rising to 1,925 m between the lower portions of Zoller Glacier and Darkowski Glacier in Victoria Land. Named in 1992 by US-ACAN in association with Chaplains Tableland (q.v.) after Lt. Cdr. William C. Fuller, USN, chaplain with the 1964 winter party at McMurdo Station.

Fuller Dome 86°38'S, 156°18'W

Fuller Island 66°12'S, 101°00'E

Fuller Rock 68°10'S, 68°54'W
A rock awash, one of the principal dangers to ships on the N side of Faure Passage, Marguerite Bay, about 4.2 mi SSW of Dismal Island. Charted by a RN Hydrographic Survey Unit from RRS John Biscoe in January 1973 and named after Lt. Andrew C. Fuller, RN, who directed the survey.

Fulmar, Ensenada: see Fulmar Bay 60°37'S, 46°01'W

Fulmar Bay 60°37'S, 46°01'W
Bay 1 mi wide between Moreton Point and Return Point at the W end of Coronation Island, in the South Orkney Islands. First sighted and roughly charted by Capt. George Powell and Capt. Nathaniel Palmer on their joint cruise in December 1821. It was surveyed in 1933 by DI personnel. So named in 1954 by the UK-APC because large numbers of Antarctic fulmars (Fulmarus glacialis) nest in this area. Not: Ensenada Fulmar.

Fulmar Crags 60°38'S, 45°11'W
Crag surmounting East Cape, the NE extremity of Coronation Island, in the South Orkney Islands. Mapped from air photos by GerAE, 1938–39. See Runaway Island 68°12'S, 67°07'W

Fulmar, Mount 78°53'S, 144°54'W
A mountain (900 m) between Mount Passel and Mount Gilmour in the Denfeld Mountains of the Ford Ranges in Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USAS (1939–41) led by R. Admiral R.E. Byrd. Named for R. Arthur Fulton who was of great assistance in
arranging the insurance for the Jacob Ruppert, one of the ships used by the ByrdAE (1933–35).

**Fumarola, Punta:** see Fume Point 56°20’S, 27°33’W

**Fumarole Bay:** see Primero de Mayo Bay 62°58’S, 60°42’W

**Fume Point** 56°20’S, 27°33’W

A low-lying lava feature forming the S point of Zavodovski Island, South Sandwich Islands. The name applied by UK-APC in 1971 refers to the dangerous volcanic fumes emitted in this locality. Not: Punta Activa, Punta Fumarola.

**Funes, Cabo:** see Stranger Point 62°16’S, 58°37’W

**Funk Glacier** 65°34’S, 63°46’W

Glacier flowing into Beascochea Bay to the S of Frolich Peak, on the W coast of Graham Land. First charted by the FrAE under Charcot, 1908–10. Named by the UK-APC in 1959 for Casimir Funk, American (formerly Polish) biochemist who, while working at the Lister Institute in London in 1912, originated the theory of vitamins.

**Furdesanden Moraine** 71°48’S, 9°37’E

A moraine extending in a N-S direction for 17 mi along the W side of Conrad Mountains in the Orvin Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Discovered and photographed by the GerAE, 1938–39. Mapped by Norway from air photos and surveys by NorAE, 1956–60, and named Furdesanden (the furrow of sand).

**Furlong Creek** 77°39’W, 163°07’E

A glacial meltwater tributary stream, 1.6 mi long, flowing N from Howard Glacier into Delta Stream in Taylor Valley, Victoria Land. Spaulding Pond lies along this watercourse. The name was suggested by Diane McKnight, leader of a USGS team which made extensive studies of the hydrology and geochemistry of streams and ponds in the Lake Fryxell basin, 1987–94. Named after hydrologist Edward Furlong, a member of the field team that established stream gaging stations on streams flowing into Lake Fryxell in the 1990–91 season.

**Furman Bluffs** 74°06’S, 113°53’W


**Furness Glacier** 61°06’S, 54°52’W

Small glacier flowing between Cape Belsham and Point Wild to the N coast of Elephant Island, South Shetland Islands. Charted and named by the Shackleton Endurance expedition 1914–16.

**Furque, Islotes:** see Wideopen Islands 63°00’S, 55°49’W

**Fur Seal Cove** 60°44’S, 45°36’W

A cove between Lenton Point and Gourlay Peninsula on the S side of Signy Island, South Orkney Islands. So named by the UK-APC because a large number of fur seals frequent the cove and adjacent shore. Not: Cox Cove.

**Fur Seal Peak:** see Ferguson Peak 54°47’S, 35°50’W

**Furse Peninsula** 61°29’S, 55°28’W

The E part of Gibbs Island, E of The Spit, in the South Shetland Islands. The name Narrow Island was used by Capt. George Powell, 1822, with reference to the entire island; in subsequent use the reference was occasionally limited to this peninsula. Named in 1980 by UK-APC after Cdr. John R. (Chris) Furse, RN, leader of JSEEIG, 1976–77. Not: Narrow Island.

**Fusco Nunatak** 80°02’S, 80°09’W


**Fusilier Mountain** 54°25’S, 36°15’W

A mountain rising to 810 m on the N side of Heaney Glacier, 2.7 mi W of Mount Skittle, on the N coast of South Georgia. The field name “Dome Mountain” was used by the SGS, 1951–52. Named by the UK-APC in 1991 after the Royal Regiment of Fusiliers, established in 1688, the oldest unit in the British Army. A detachment of the unit was stationed at Grytviken in 1988. Not: Dome Mountain.

**Futago, Mount** 69°12’S, 39°44’E

A small mountain with two peaks, the northern one being 240 m and the southern one 245 m, in the northern part of Langhovde Hills, Queen Maud Land. Mapped from surveys and air photos by JARE, 1957–62. The name Futago-yama (Hutago Yama), meaning “twin mountain,” was given by JARE Headquarters in 1972. Not: Mount Hutago.

**Fyfe, Mount** 82°32’S, 155°10’E

Mountain, 2,260 m, standing 3 mi N of Quest Cliffs in the Geologists Range. Seen by the northern party of the NZGSAE (1961–62) and named for H.E. Fyfe, chief geologist of the New Zealand Geological Survey.

**Fyfe Hills** 67°22’S, 49°12’E


**Fyr Channel** 60°44’S, 45°41’W

Channel 0.2 mi wide between the SW end of Signy Island and Moe Island, in the South Orkney Islands. The name Fyr Strait appears on a manuscript chart drawn by Capt. Petter Sertle in 1912, and corrected by Hans Borge in 1913, but the generic term channel is approved because of the small size of this feature. The Corral Whaling Co. of Bergen, a subsidiary of Messrs. Christensen and Co., Corral, Chile, operated the steam whaler Fyr in the South Orkney Islands in 1912–13. Not: Fry Strait, Fyr Strait.

**Fyr Strait:** see Fyr Channel 60°44’S, 45°41’W
G

Gabbro Crest 83°28'S, 50°22'W
The crest (c. 1,750 m) of the mountain spur between Sheriff Cliffs and Vigen Cliffs on the SE edge of Saratoga Table, Forrestal Range, q.v. So named in 1979 by US-ACAN, at the suggestion of Arthur B. Ford, USGS geologist, from the dominant rock type of the Forrestal Range.

Gabbro Hills 84°42'W, 173°00'E
A group of rugged ridges and coastal hills which borders the Ross Ice Shelf between the Barrett and Gough Glaciers and extends S to Ropebrake Pass. So named by the Southern Party of NZGSAE (1963–64) because of the prevalence of gabbro, a dark, plutonic rock in the area.

Gaberlein, Mount 75°04'S, 162°04'E

Gabinete, Ensenada: see Cabinet Inlet 66°35'S, 63°10'W

Gablenz Range 72°00'S, 4°30'E
A mountain range, 13 mi long, including Skigarden Ridge, Mount Grytøyr and associated features. The range lies between the N part of Preuschoff Range and Luz Range in the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Discovered by the GerAE under Alfred Ritscher, 1938–39, and named after the director of the German Luftfahrt Corporation.

Gabriel Peak 65°36'S, 62°39'W
A peak (1,220 m) at the confluence of Starbuck and Jeroboam Glaciers on the E side of Graham Land. The name is one of several in the vicinity applied by UK-APC from Herman Melville's Moby Dick Gabriel being the crewman of the ship Jeroboam.

Gadarene Lake 71°24'S, 67°35'W
A meltwater lake 1 mi long in the ice shelf of George VI Sound, lying below Swine Hill with its E shore bounding the exposed rocks of the W coast of Palmer Land. In summer a considerable volume of water enters the lake from the ravine immediately N of Swine Hill. First seen and surveyed in 1948 by the FIDS. The name arose at that time and results from the mad rush by the sledge dogs which attempted to throw themselves and their sledge down the steep ice slopes into the water, like the Gadarene swine.

Gadarene Ridge 76°42'S, 159°33'E
A ridge extending southward from Ship Cone in the Allan Hills of Victoria Land. Reconnoitered by the NZARP Allan Hills Expedition (1964) who gave the name because of the swine-backed appearance of the feature in profile.

Gadsden Peaks 71°38'S, 167°24'E

Gagarin Mountains 71°57'S, 9°23'E

Gage, Cape 64°10'S, 57°05'W
Rocky promontory forming the E extremity of James Ross Island and the W side of the N entrance to Admiralty Sound. Discovered by a British expedition 1839–43, under Ross, who named it for V. Admiral William Hall Gage, a Lord Commissioner of the Admiralty.

Gage Ridge 66°54'S, 51°16'E
A partially snow-covered ridge, 7 mi long, standing 2.5 mi W of Mount Selwood in the Tula Mountains in Enderby Land. Plotted from air photos taken from ANARE aircraft in 1956. Named by ANCA for H.V. Gage, a member of the crew of the Discovery during the BANZARE, 1929–31.

Gagge Point 66°20'S, 66°54'W
The southern extremity of Lavoisier Island, Biscoe Islands. Mapped from air photos obtained by FIDASE (1956–57). Named by UK-APC for Adolph P. Gagge, American physiologist who has specialized in the reactions of the human body to cold environments.

Gain Glacier 71°01'S, 61°25'W

Gair Glacier 73°03'S, 166°32'E
A tributary glacier, 10 mi long, rising close SE of Mount Supernal in the Mountaineer Range and flowing ENE to enter Mariner Glacier just N of Bunker Bluff in Victoria Land. Named by the NZGSAE 1962–63, for H.S. Gair, geologist and leader that season of the NZGSAE northern field party.

Gair Mesa 73°28'S, 162°52'E
The southernmost mesa of the Mesa Range, in Victoria Land. Named by the northern party of NZGSAE, 1962–63, for H.S. Gair, geologist and leader of this party. Not: Gair Tableland.

Gair Tableland: see Gair Mesa 73°28'S, 162°52'W

Galan Ridge 73°10'S, 62°00'W
Galatos Peak  71°58'S, 163°43'E
A peak, 2,045 m, that marks the NW extremity of Salamander Range in the Freyberg Mountains. Named by the northern party of NZGS, 1963-64, after Galatos, a village in Crete associated with Lord Freyberg and the Second New Zealand Expeditionary Force during World War II.

Gale, Mount  70°46'S, 166°12'E
A promontory at the N end of Frecker Ridge in the Anare Mountains, Victoria Land. It stands at the S side of the confluence of Ludwig Glacier and Kirkby Glacier. Named by ANCA for Cdr. d'A.T. Gale, formerly of the RAN, hydrographic surveyor with the ANARE (Thala Dan) cruise that explored this coast, 1962.

Gale Escarpment  72°55'S, 75°23'E
A northwest-facing escarpment of rock and ice, standing eastward of Mount Harding and Wilson Ridge in the Grove Mountains. Mapped from air photos, 1956-60, by ANAPL. Named by ANCA for d'A.T. Gale, officer in charge of the Antarctic Mapping Branch, Australian Division of National Mapping, who has contributed substantially to Antarctic mapping.

Galen Peak  64°22'S, 62°26'W
Peak 3 mi W of Buls Bay, standing at the S side of Hippocrates Glacier in the S part of Brabant Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. First mapped by the BelgAE under Gerlache, 1897-99. Photographed by Hunting Aersurveys Ltd. in 1956-57, and mapped from these photos in 1959. Named by the UK-APC for Galen (138-201), the most eminent Roman doctor of his time, author of numerous works on medicine, surgery and anatomy.

Gale Ridge  83°41'S, 56°27'W
A ridge, 12 mi long, extending northeastward from Mount Dover in the Neptune Range, Pensacola Mountains. Mapped from air photos by the BelgAE under Gerlache, 1936-38, and from survey by the USN, 1948-49. Named by ANCA for Lt. (j.g.) Kevin L. Gale, meteorologist at Ellsworth Station, winter 1962.

Galileo Cliffs  70°46'S, 68°45'W

Galindez Island  65°15'S, 64°15'W
Island 0.5 mi long, lying immediately E of Winter Island in the Argentine Islands, Wilhelm Archipelago. Discovered by the FrAE, 1903-05, under Charcot, who named it for Cdr. Ismael F. Galindez, Argentine Navy, who was dispatched in the Uruguay to search for Charcot, when the expedition was feared lost early in 1905. Recharted by the BGLE under Rymill, 1934-37.

Galkin Nunatak  73°27'S, 65°55'W

Galla, Mount  75°56'S, 125°52'W
Snow-capped mountain (2,520 m) which rises above the Usas Escarpment, 31 mi E of Mount Petras, in Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959-65. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Edward J. Galla, USN, who was medical doctor and leader of support personnel at Byrd Station, 1959.

Gallaher Peak  85°27'S, 138°18'W
One of the Berry Peaks, 1,005 m, standing between the SE edge of the Ross Ice Shelf and Watson Escarpment. Named by US-ACAN after James T. Gallaher, electrician with the Byrd Station winter party, 1958.

Gallen Nunatak  75°48'S, 128°36'W

Gallipoli Heights  72°26'S, 163°48'E
A group of peaks and ridges centered 7.5 mi SSE of Monte Cassino, in the Freyberg Mountains, Victoria Land. Named for association with Lord Freyberg and Freyberg Mountains (q.v.) by the Northern Party of NZGS, 1963-64.

Gallows Point  64°20'S, 62°59'W
The northernmost of two low, parallel points which mark the extremity of Gamma Island in the Melchior Islands, Palmer Archipelago. The name was probably given by DI personnel who roughly surveyed the point in 1927. The point was resurveyed by Argentine expeditions in 1942, 1943 and 1948.

Gallup Glacier  85°09'S, 177°50'W

Galtefjellet  68°16'S, 58°35'E
The southeastern of two rock outliers on the S side of Purka Mountain in the Hansen Mountains. Mapped and named Galtefjellet (boar mountain) by Norwegian cartographers working from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936-37.

Gallaher Peak  76°27'S, 55°15'W

Gallyshea, Skala: see Gallyshev Nunatak  71°36'S, 12°28'E
Gallyshev Nunatak  71°36'S, 12°28'E
Gamage Point 64°46'S, 64°04'W
A rock point that marks the north side of the entrance to Hero Inlet on the southwest side of Anvers Island. The USARP Palmer Station is located on this point. The name, applied by US-ACAN, is in association with Hero Inlet inasmuch as it was the Harvey F. Gamage shipyard in South Bristol, Maine, that built the Research Vessel Hero.

Gamalei, Skala: see Gamaleya Rock 71°44'S, 10°43'E

Gamaleya Rock 71°44'S, 10°43'E

Gambocarota Peak 84°02'S, 56°03'W
A peak, 1,840 m, standing 4 mi E of Mount Kachsk in southern Neptune Range, Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1956-66. Named by US-ACAN for Capt. Francis M. Gambiocarota, captain of the USS Wyandot that transported the party which established Ellsworth Station at the outset of the International Geophysical Year. Unloading at the station site on the Filchner Ice Shelf began Jan. 29, 1957.

Gambone Peak 71°45'S, 164°14'E

Gamburtsev Subglacial Mountains 80°30'S, 76°00'E
A major group of subglacial mountains which underlie and extend beyond the area of Dome Argus in the central part of East Antarctica. Their existence was determined by a Soviet seismic party in 1958. Named after Soviet geophysicist.

Gamm Hill 63°34'S, 56°47'W
A distinctive ice-covered hill on Tabarin Peninsula rising more than 300 m on the shore of Fridtjof Sound. The name arises from the intensive geophysical work carried out in this part of Tabarin Peninsula by FIDS in 1959-60.

Gamm Island 64°20'S, 63°00'W
Island, 1 mi long, which marks the SW extremity of the Melchior Islands in the Palmer Archipelago. This island was first roughly charted and named "Ile Gouts" by the FrAE under Charcot, 1903-05, but that name has not survived in usage. The name Gamma, derived from the third letter of the Greek alphabet, was probably given by DI personnel who roughly surveyed the island in 1927. The island was surveyed by Argentine expeditions in 1942, 1943 and 1948. Not: Ile Gouts, Isla Observatorio.

Gam Point 61°55'S, 58°00'W
Rocky point 2 mi SE of False Round Point on the N coast of King George Island, in the South Shetland Islands. The point is one of the features named Pyritic or Esther Islands by Scottish geologist David Ferguson in 1913-14. Although Ferguson represented the point as a rocky island separated from the ice cliff of King George Island by a channel 400 ft wide, air photos show that there is no channel. Named by UK-APC in 1960. The word "gam" is an old sealers' and whalers' term for the occasions when groups of men from several vessels met in one of them for a gossip. Nearby Esther Harbor was an anchorage frequently used by sealers.

Gancedo, Cerro: see Levassor Nunatak 63°40'S, 58°07'E

Gándara, Isla: see Murray Island 64°22'S, 61°34'W

Gándara Island 63°19'S, 57°56'W

Gand Island 64°24'S, 62°51'W
Ice-covered island, 3 mi long and 1.5 mi wide, lying at the N end of Schollaert Channel, between Anvers and Brabant Islands in the Palmer Archipelago. Discovered by the BelgAE, 1897-99, and named by Gerlache after Gand, the French form of Ghent, a city in Belgium where subscription dinners were held to help finance the expedition.

Gangbrekka Pass 72°15'S, 0°20'W
A mountain pass between Jutulrøra Mountain and Brekkerista Ridge in the Sverdrup Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949-52) and air photos by the Norwegian expedition (1958-59) and named Gangbrekka (the passage slope).

Gannon Nunataks 70°43'S, 69°28'W

Gannutz Glacier 70°24'S, 162°11'E

Ganymede Heights
Ganymede Heights...
Gap, The  
Gap, The  77°51'S, 166°43'E
A pass between Crater Hill and Observation Hill at the S end of Hut Point Peninsula, on Ross Island. Charted and named by the BrNAE, 1901–04, under Scott. BrNAE sledge parties traversed the S end of the peninsula via this low level passage.

Gap, The: see Gateway, The  83°31'S, 170°58'E

Gap Nunatak  67°54'S, 62°29'E
Small nunatak, 1,030 m, standing in the center of Hordern Gap in the David Range, Framnes Mountains. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and named Metopen (the middle peak). Renamed by ANARE for its location in Hordern Gap. Not: Metopen.

Gara, Mont: see Cara, Mount  82°45'S, 161°06'E

Garan, Mont  67°32'S, 98°56'E
A mountain marked by a cluster of small peaks, rising 9 m SW of Mount Strathcona near the head of Denman Glacier. Mapped from aerial photographs taken by USN Operation Highjump, 1946–47. Named by US-ACAN for E.M. Garan, aerial photographer on Operation Highjump flights over this and other coastal areas between 14° and 164° East.

Garay, Cabo: see Botrill Head  67°42'S, 66°57'W

Garcia, Cap: see Loqui Point  65°55'S, 64°58'W

Garcia, Cape  65°44'S, 64°40'W
Cape at the N side of the entrance to Barilari Bay, on the W coast of Graham Land. The cape was discovered and named “Cap Loqui” by the FrAE, 1903–05, under Charcot. At the same time Charcot named the S entrance point to the bay “Cap Garcia,” after Rear Admiral Garcia, Argentine Navy. The maps of Charcot’s FrAE, 1908–10, showed “Cap Garcia” as the N cape of Barilari Bay and the name has since become established for this feature. Charcot did not use the name “Cap Loqui” on the maps of his second expedition but, for the sake of historical continuity, the name Loqui Point (q.v.) has been accepted for the S entrance point. Not: Cap Loqui.

Garcia, Mont: see Zdarsky, Mount  66°05'S, 64°58'W

Garcéa, Pico: see Pilot Peak  65°51'S, 65°16'W

Garcia Point  85°14'S, 170°16'W
A conspicuous point which forms the S side of the terminus of DeGanahl Glacier, where the latter enters Liv Glacier, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Named by US-ACAN for Leopoldo Garcia, USARP meteorologist at South Pole Station, winter 1965.

Garcia Peaks  69°32'S, 66°48'W
A group of three small peaks, the highest 960 m, located 5 mi SE of Mount Leo on the S side of Fleming Glacier, in west-central Antarctic Peninsula. Surveyed from the ground by FIDS in Dec. 1958. Named by UK-APC after Pierre Garcia, French sailor whose Le grand routier et pilotage (1483) was the first manual of sailing directions to include coastal recognition sketches.

Garzynski Nunatak  85°24'S, 124°48'W

Garde Islands  65°51'S, 66°22'W
Small group of islands lying 5 mi WNW of Lively Point, off the SW side of Renaud Island in the Biscoe Islands. First accurately shown on an Argentine government chart of 1957. Named by the UK-APC in 1959 for Vilhelm Garde (1859–1926), Danish oceanographer who in 1899 initiated the international scheme of sea ice reporting in the Arctic.

Garden Spur  84°33'S, 174°45'W
A spur on the W side of Longhorn Spurs, 3 mi S of Cape Surprise. So named by the Southern Party of NZGSAE (1963–64) because of the rich flora of mosses, algae and lichens found there.

Gardiner, Mount  86°01'S, 131°48'W

Gardiner Ridge  75°39'S, 132°26'W

Gardner, Mount  78°23'S, 86°02'W

Gardner Bay: see Gardner Inlet  74°58'S, 62°52'W

Gardiner Glacier: see Ketchum Glacier  75°00'S, 63°45'W

Gardner Inlet  74°58'S, 62°52'W
Large, ice-filled inlet at the SW side of Bowman Peninsula, on the E coast of Palmer Land. Discovered by the RARE, 1947–48, under Ronne, who named it for Irvine C. Gardner, physicist at the National Bureau of Standards, and member of the American Antarctic Assn., Inc., the organization set up to make plans and preparations for the expedition. His work in the field of optics as applied to aerial photography has been an important contribution to this technique in polar exploration. Not: American Geographical Society Bay, Gardner Bay.
Gardner Island 68°35'S, 77°52'E
An island 0.75 mi long, lying off Breidnes Peninsula, Vestfold Hills, about 2 mi W of Heidemann Bay. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936-37) and named Breidneskollen (the broad point knoll). It was renamed by ANCA for Lionel G. Gardner, diesel mechanic at the nearby Davis Station in 1958. Not: Breidneskollen.

Gardner Nunatak 74°26'S, 72°46'W
A nunatak rising to c. 1,670 m, 5.5 mi WSW of Tolfesson Nunatak in the Yee Nunataks (q.v.), Ellsworth Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN aerial photographs, 1961-68, and from Landsat imagery taken 1973-74. Named in 1987 by US-ACAN after Robert N. Gardner, USGS cartographer, who participated in surveys at Cape Crozier (Ross Island), South Pole Station, and Palmer Station, 1973-74.

Gardner Ridge 86°57'S, 148°24'W

Gärekneet Ridge 72°04'S, 14°48'E
A rock ridge 3 mi S of Gärekevalken Nunatak in the Payer Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Photographed from the air by the GerAE (1938-39). Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by the NorAE (1956-60) and named Gärekneet. Not: Gora Struve.

Gärekevalken Nunatak 72°00'S, 14°47'E
A nunatak (2,250 m) located 3 mi north of Gärekneet Ridge in the eastern part of the Payer Mountains, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped and named by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the NorAE, 1956-60. Not: Gora Mesyatseva.

Garfield Glacier 74°57'S, 136°35'W

Garganta, Canal: see Gullet, The 67°10'S, 67°38'W

Gargoyle Ridge 82°24'S, 159°30'E
High rock ridge forming the S end of Cobham Range in the Churchill Mountains. So named by the Holyoake, Cobham, and Queen Elizabeth Ranges party of the NZGSAE (1964-65) because of the curiously wind-carved rock buttresses on top of the ridge.

Garibaldi, Caleta: see Spiller Cove 62°30'S, 60°43'W

Garibaldi, Caleta: see Shirreff Cove 62°28'S, 60°48'W

Garland Hersey Ridge: see Hershey Ridge 77°40'S, 147°10'W

Garland Hersey Ridge: see Hershey Ridge 77°40'S, 147°10'W

Garner Point 64°41'S, 62°10'W
Point on the W coast of Graham Land projecting into Wilhelmina Bay SE of Pelseneer Island. Charted by the BelgAE under Gerlache, 1897-99. Named by the UK-APC in 1960 for André J. Garnerin (1770-1825), French aeronaut, the first man to make a successful descent from a free balloon by parachute, in 1797. Not: Punta Z.

Garnerin Point 64°41'S, 62°10'W

Garner Hill 60°44'S, 45°38'W
Rocky hill, 230 m, rising above the E side of McLeod Glacier in the S part of Signy Island, in the South Orkney Islands. It forms the S end of a line of rock and ice cliffs which separate McLeod Glacier from Orwell Glacier. So named by the FIDS, following their survey of 1947, because of the abundance of garnets found there.

Garner Rocks 68°21'S, 67°04'W
Group of three rocks lying 2 mi E of the Refuge Islands in the N part of Rymill Bay, off the W coast of Graham Land. First surveyed in 1948-49 by the FIDS and so named by them because of the occurrence of garnet in the rocks. Not: Cape Garnet.

Garrard Glacier 84°07'S, 169°35'E
A glacier in Queen Alexandra Range, draining eastward from the névé between Mount Lockwood and Mount Kirkpatrick and entering Beardmore Glacier S of Bell Bluff. It appears that BrAE (1910-13) applied the name "Garrard Glacier" to the feature which had been named Bingley Glacier by Shackleton in 1908. The area was surveyed by NZGSAE (1961-62), who retained Bingley Glacier on the basis of priority and reapplied the name Garrard Glacier to this previously unnamed feature. Named for Apsley Cherry-Garrard, zoologist with BrAE (1910-13).

Garry, Cape 63°21'S, 62°16'W
Cape forming the SW extremity of Low Island in the South Shetland Islands. Charted and named by a British expedition under Foster, 1828-31. More accurately mapped by the FIDS in 1959 from air photos taken by the FIDASE, 1955-57.

Garwood Point 78°01'S, 163°57'E
A glacier occupying the NW part of Garwood Valley, in Victoria Land. First Mapped by the BrNAE (1901-04), but not named until 1911. Named by Taylor of the BrAE (1910-13) for Edmund J. Garwood, professor of geology and mineralogy at the University of London.

Garwood Glacier 70°01'S, 163°57'E
A glacier occupying the NW part of Garwood Valley, in Victoria Land. First Mapped by the BrNAE (1901-04), but not named until 1911. Named by Taylor of the BrAE (1910-13) for Edmund J. Garwood, professor of geology and mineralogy at the University of London.
Garwood Valley

78°02'S, 164°10'E

A valley opening on the coast of Victoria Land just S of Cape Chocolate. It is largely ice free, but is occupied near its head by the Garwood Glacier. Named by Taylor of the BrAE (1910-13) in association with Garwood Glacier.

Gary Peaks

70°54'S, 162°35'E


Garzón Point

64°55'S, 62°53'W


Gass, Mount

80°27'W, 29°30'W


Gaston, Mount

70°25'W, 65°47'E

A mountain 0.5 mi SE of Mount Tarr in the Porthos Range, Prince Charles Mountains. Plotted from ANARE air photos of 1965. Named by ANCA for J. Gaston, aircraft engineer with the ANARE Prince Charles Mountains survey party in 1969.

Gaston de Gerlache, Mount

71°44'S, 35°49'E

The southernmost massif (2,400 m) in the Queen Fabiola Mountains. Discovered on Oct. 7, 1960 by the BelgAE, 1960, under Guido Derom. Named by Derom for Gaston de Gerlache de Gomery, son of Adrien de Gerlache de Gomery (leader of the Belgica expedition, 1897-99). Gaston de Gerlache de Gomery led the BelgAE, 1957-58, which landed on Princess Ragnhild Coast and built the Roi Baudouin Station to carry out the scientific program of the IGY.

Gaston Islands

64°28'S, 61°50'W

Two islands and off-lying rocks 1 mi NW of the tip of Reclus Peninsula, off the W coast of Antarctic Peninsula. First charted in 1898 by the BelgAE under Lt. Adrien de Gerlache, who named one of the islands for his brother Gaston. The name was extended to apply to the entire group by the UK-APC in 1960.

Gates, Cape

73°35'S, 122°38'W

An ice-covered cape which marks the NW extremity of Carney Island along the coast of Marie Byrd Land. First mapped by USGS from aerial photographs taken by USN OpHJ in January 1947. Named by US-ACAN for Thomas S. Gates, Under Secretary of the Navy before and during the Navy's Deep Freeze expeditions.

Gateway, The

83°31'W, 170°58'E

A low snow-filled pass between Cape Allen and Mount Hope at the NE extremity of Queen Alexandra Range, affording passage from Ross Ice Shelf to the mouth of Beardmore Glacier westward of Mount Hope. Discovered by the Southern Polar Party of the BrAE (1907-09) and so named because the pass was used to enter Beardmore Glacier. Not: The Gap.

Gateway Hills

71°40'W, 163°28'E

A prominent pair of hills (2,000 m) immediately W of Husky Pass at the head of Sledgers Glacier, Bowers Mountains (q.v.). So named by the NZ-APC in 1983 on a proposal by geologist M.G. Laird because the hills bound the southern entrance to Sledgers Glacier.

Gateway Nunatak

77°01'S, 160°15'E

Prominent nunatak near the head of Mackay Glacier, standing 9 mi W of Mount Gran, in Victoria Land. Surveyed in 1957 by the N.Z. Northern Survey Party of the CTAE (1956-58), and so named by them because it marks the most obvious gateway through the upper icefalls for parties traveling W up the Mackay Glacier.

Gateway Pass

71°40'S, 68°47'W

A pass about 5 mi long between Astarte Horn and Offset Ridge in eastern Alexander Island. Mapped by Directorate of Overseas Surveys from satellite imagery supplied by U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration in cooperation with U.S. Geological Survey. So named by UK-APC because the feature serves as a "gateway" giving access to the interior of Alexander Island from the head of Venus Glacier.

Gateway Ridge

64°43'S, 63°33'W

A serrated rock ridge, over 715 m, situated southeast of Mount Rennie on Anvers Island, Palmer Archipelago. It separates Hooper Glacier from William Glacier where the two enter Borgen Bay. Surveyed by FIDS in 1944 and 1945. The name originated because the snow col at the northern end of the ridge provides the only sledging route between Hooper Glacier and William Glacier. Not: Orejas Negras.

Gatlin Glacier

85°10'S, 173°30'W

A tributary glacier 7 mi long, flowing NW between the Cumulus Hills and Red Raider Rampart to enter the S side of McGregor Glacier. Named by US-ACAN for Harold C. Gatlin, USARP meteorologist at the South Pole Station, winter 1964.

Gatlin Peak

70°47'S, 63°18'W


Gato, Isla

see Cat Island 65°47'S, 65°13'W

Gaudin Point

65°08'S, 63°22'W

The eastern entrance point of Lauzanne Cove, Flandres Bay, Danco Coast. First charted by the FrAE, 1903-05, under Charcot. In association with the names of pioneers of photography in this area, the point was named by UK-APC (1977) after Marc Antoine Gaudin (1804-80), French photographer who took the first instantaneous photographs of moving objects in 1841. Not: Punta Corcho, Punta Liniers.

Gaudry, Mount

67°32'S, 68°37'W

Mountain, 2,315 m, rising close SW of Mount Barre and 5 mi NNW of Mount Liard in the S part of Adelaide Island. Discovered by the FrAE, 1903-05, under Charcot who named it...

Gaul Cove 67°49'S, 67°11'W

Gauntlet Ridge 73°25'S, 167°35'E
A flat-topped, mainly ice-covered ridge, or peninsula, which separates the mouths of Nascent and Ridgeway Glaciers where they discharge into Lady Newnes Bay, Victoria Land. The name suggests the appearance of the feature in plan and was applied by NZ-APC in 1966.

Gaunt Rocks 65°17'S, 64°20'W
Small group of rocks lying 2 mi W of Barros Rocks, in the Wilhelm Archipelago. Roughly charted by the BGLE under Rymill, 1934–37, and more accurately positioned by the FIDS from photos taken by Hunting Aerosurveys Ltd. in 1956–57. The name, given by the UK-APC in 1959, is descriptive of these desolate, grim-looking rocks.

Gauss, Mount 76°19'S, 162°02'E
The northernmost peak of the Kirkwood Range in Victoria Land. Discovered by the BrNAE (1901–04) which named this feature after Prof. Karl Friedrich Gauss (1775–1855), German mathematician and astronomer.

Gaussberg 66°48'S, 89°11'E
Extinct volcanic cone, 370 m, fronting on Davis Sea immediately W of Posadowsky Glacier. Discovered in February 1902 by the GerAE under Drygalski, who named it after the expedition ship Gauss. Not: Mount Gauss.

Gauss Glacier 77°58'S, 163°45'E
A steep glacier on the N side of Datum Peak, descending W from the SW extremity of Hobbs Ridge into Blue Glacier, in Victoria Land. Named by the NZGB in 1993 after German mathematician and astronomer Karl Friedrich Gauss.

Gauthier Point 64°50'S, 63°36'W
Point which forms the N extremity of Doumer Island in the Palmer Archipelago. Discovered by the FrAE, 1903–05, under Charcot, who named it for Monsieur Gauthier, builder of the expedition ships Francais and Pourquoi-Pas?. Not: Punta Gauthier.

Gautier, Punta: see Gauthier Point 64°50'S, 63°36'W

Gaydara, Gora: see Cumulus Mountain 71°51'S, 5°23'E

Gaylord Nunatak 74°56'S, 72°08'W

Gaylord Nunatak 74°56'S, 72°08'W

Gaylord Nunatak 74°56'S, 72°08'W

Gazert, Cape

Gazella Peak 54°00'S, 38°03'W
Peak rising over 120 m between Roché Peak and Cordall Stacks on the N side of Bird Island, South Georgia. Charted by the SGS in the period 1951–57. Named by the UK-APC in 1963 after the subspecific form of the fur seal (Arctocephalus tropicalis gazella), which breeds in considerable numbers on Bird Island.

Gazert, Cape 53°05'S, 73°21'E
Cape at the W end of the rocky promontory which forms the S side of South West Bay, on the W side of Heard Island. This feature was known to American sealers as "Green Point," as shown by
Gburek Peaks

Capt. H.C. Chester's 1860 sketch map and other sealer maps of the period. The present name was applied by the GerAE when they landed at the feature in February 1902, after Dr. Hans Ganzert, medical officer with the expedition, and it has become established in international usage. Not: Green Point.

Gburek Peaks 72°11'S, 0°15'W

A group of rocky elevations including Mount Straumsvala and Mount Jutulrøra, forming the western end of the Sverdrup Mountains in Queen Maud Land. Discovered by the GerAE under Ritscher, 1938–39, and named for Leo Gburek, geophysicist on the expedition. The name Gburek is here restricted to the westernmost peaks of those so named on maps of the GerAE, these being clearly recognizable on detailed maps by NBSAE, 1949–52, and subsequent Norwegian expeditions. Not: Gburekstoppane.

Gburekstoppane: see Gburek Peaks 72°11'S, 0°15'W

Gdynia Point 62°10'S, 58°33'W

The eastern point of Dufayel Island, lying in Ezcurra Inlet, Admiralty Bay, King George Island. Named in 1979 by the Polish Antarctic Expedition after Gdynia, Poland, a port city on the Baltic Sea.

Gealy Spur 84°38'8, 165°13'E

A high rock spur on the W side of Beardmore Glacier. The spur descends NE from Mount Marshall and terminates in Willey Point. This area was first sighted by Shackleton's Southern Journey Party in December 1908. Named by US-ACAN for William J. Gealy stratigrapher with the Ohio State University Geological Expedition of 1969–70, who worked the spur and found tetrapod fossils here.

Geddes, Cape 60°42'S, 44°35'W

Cape which forms the N end of Ferguslie Peninsula on the N coast of Laurie Island, in the South Orkney Islands. Named in 1979 by the Polish Antarctic Expedition after Patrick) Geddes, noted Scottish biologist and sociologist.

Geddes Rocks: see Geddes Rocks 65°20'S, 64°32'W

Geddes Rocks 65°20'S, 64°32'W

A group of rocks located 3 mi NNW of Grim Rock and 10 mi WSW of Cape Tuxen, off the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered by BGLE, 1934–37, and named "Geddes Reef" after The Geddes, a dangerous reef off the mouth of the Helford River in Cornwall, England. In 1971, UK-APC reported that the term rocks is more appropriate for this feature. Not: Geddes Reef.

Geier, Mount 71°34'E, 62°25'W


Geikie Glacier 54°17'S, 36°41'W

Glacier which flows NE to Mercer Bay, at the SW end of Cumberland West Bay, South Georgia. First charted by the SwedAE, 1901–04, under Nordenskjöld, who named it after Sir Archibald Geikie (1835–1924), noted Scottish geologist and Director-General of the Geological Survey Great Britain, 1882–1901.

Geikie Inlet 75°30'S, 163°00'E

An inlet along the coast of Victoria Land, formed between the cliffs of the Drygalski Ice Tongue on the north and Lamplugh Island and the seaward extension of Clarke Glacier on the south. Discovered by the BrNAE, 1901–04, under Scott, who named it after Sir Archibald Geikie (Geikie Glacier q.v.), who gave much assistance in preparing the expedition.

Geikie Land: see Geikie Ridge 71°44'S, 169°36'E

Geikie Nunatak 80°24'S, 25°52'W

A nunatak 3 mi W of Mount Absalom in the SW end of the Herbert Mountains, Shackleton Range. Photographed from the air by the U.S. Navy, 1967, and surveyed by the BAS, 1968–71. In association with the names of glacial geologists grouped in this area, named by the UK-APC in 1971 after James Geikie (1839–1915), Professor of Geology, Edinburgh University from 1882, who was one of the first to recognize that multiple glaciations occurred during the Pleistocene period.

Geikie Point: see Geikie Ridge 71°44'S, 169°36'E

Geikie Ridge 71°44'S, 169°36'E

A massive mountain ridge, 20 mi long and 6 mi wide, forming the divide between Dugdale Glacier and Murray Glacier in the Admiralty Mountains of Victoria Land. First charted by the BrAE, 1898–1900, under C.E. Borchgrevink, who named the high land between these glaciers Geikie Land, after Sir Archibald Geikie (Geikie Glacier and Geikie Inlet, q.v.). The generic "Land" has been changed to "Ridge," since it was not appropriate for so small a feature, but Borchgrevink's intent in naming the whole mass has been respected. Not: Geikie Land, Geikie Point.

Geissel, Mount 80°25'S, 81°47'W


Gemel Peaks 62°12'S, 58°59'W

Two peaks 1.3 mi NE of Horatio Stump on Fildes Peninsula, King George Island, in the South Shetland Islands. Charted and named Twin Peak or Twin Peaks by DI personnel on the Discovery II in 1935. To avoid duplication, this name was rejected by the UK-APC in 1960 and a new name substituted. "Gemel" means twin. Not: Twin Peaks.

Gemennis, Nunatak: see Gemini Nunatak 66°08'S, 62°30'W

Gemini Nunatak 66°08'S, 62°30'W

Nunatak consisting of two almost ice-free peaks, 465 and 490 m, which are connected by a narrow, rock ridge, standing 4 mi S of Borchgrevink Nunatak on Filde Peninsula, King George Island, in the South Shetland Islands. Charted and named by the FIDS after the constellation Gemini, which contains the twin stars Castor and Pollux. Not: Nunatak Gémennis.

Gemini Nunatak: see Gemini Nunatak 66°08'S, 62°30'W

Geographic Names of the Antarctic
Genevand, Mount 66°06'S, 64°39'W
Mountain at the head of Barilari Bay between Lawrie and Weir Glaciers, on the W coast of Graham Land. Photographed by Hunting Aerosurveys Ltd. in 1955–57, and mapped from these photos by the FIDS. Named by the UK-APC in 1959 for Félix Genevand (1874–1957), Swiss mountaineer who invented the Tricoumi nail for climbing boots shortly before World War I.

General Alvarado, Cabo: see Shirreff, Cape 62°27'S, 60°47'W

General Arenales, Puerto: see Inverleigh Harbor 64°32'S, 63°00'W

General Barrios, Meseta: see Laclavère Plateau 63°27'S, 57°47'W

General Cañas, Picacho: see Plymouth, Mount 62°28'S, 59°49'W

General Erskine Bay: see Erskine Iceport 69°56'S, 19°12'E

General Paz, Bahía: see Royal Bay 54°32'S, 36°00'W

Genghis Hills 80°44'S, 28°02'W

Gentile Point 81°07'S, 160°48'E

Gentle Glacier 76°46'S, 161°15'E
A small glacier lobe, to the E and immediately below Forecastle Summit, which drains S into deglaciated Barnacle Valley in Convoy Range, Victoria Land. Though a part of the Northwind Glacier-Fry Glacier system, this diminished glacier flows back into Barnacle Valley. The name was proposed by New Zealand geologist Christopher J. Burgess and describes the glacier, but also the excellent helicopter support provided to his 1976–77 field party by U.S. Navy helicopters, "Gentle" being their code name.

Geode Nunataks 69°50'S, 70°05'W
A group of small nunataks on the W side of Sibielius Glacier, N of Finlandia Foothills, in NE Alexander Land. So named by the UK-APC in 1977; the nunataks are composed of lava flows with abundant geodes (cavities within the rock containing quartz and calcite crystals).

Géodésie, Cape 66°40'S, 139°51'E
Low, ice-covered point marked by prominent rock outcrops at its NE end, lying 3 mi NW of the mouth of Astrolabe Glacier. Photographed from the air by USN OpHjp, 1946–47. Charted by the FrAE, 1951–52, and so named by them because of the extensive geodetic program undertaken in this region, particularly in the Géologie Archipelago close offshore.

Geodetic Glacier 77°45'S, 163°48'E
A glacier flowing E from Bettle Peak along the N side of Thomas Heights into Bowers Piedmont Glacier, on Scott Coast, Victoria Land. The name is one of a group in the area associated with surveying applied in 1993 by NZGB. Named from geodesy, the branch of applied mathematics concerned with measuring, or determining the shape of the earth, and the precise location of points on its surface.

Geoffrey Bay 66°17'S, 110°32'E
A cove just E of Budnick Hill on the N side of Bailey Peninsula, Windmill Islands. First mapped from air photos taken by USN OpHjp, 1946–47. Named by ANCA for Geoffrey D.P. Smith, Senior Technical Officer (buildings) with the Antarctic Division, Melbourne, a member of the team that planned and supervised the construction of nearby Casey Station.

Geoffrey Hills 67°37'S, 48°36'E

Geographers Cove 62°13'S, 59°02'W
A cove between Flat Top Peninsula and Exotic Point on the SW side of Fildes Peninsula, King George Island. The approved name is a translation of the Russian "Bukhta Geografov" (geographers bay), applied in 1968 following SovAE surveys from nearby Bellingshausen Station.

Geoid Glacier 77°48'S, 163°47'E
A glacier flowing S from Thomas Heights, to the W of Ellipsoid Hill, into Blue Glacier, Victoria Land. The name is one of a group in the area associated with surveying applied in 1993 by NZGB. Named from geoid, the particular equipotential surface which coincides with mean sea level.

Géologie, Glacier: see Astrolabe Glacier 66°45'S, 139°55'E

Géologie, Point: see Géologie Archipelago 66°39'S, 139°53'E

Géologie Archipelago 66°39'S, 139°53'E
Small archipelago of rocky islands and rocks close N of Cape Géodésie and Astrolabe Glacier Tongue, extending from Hélène Island on the W to Dumoulin Islands on the east. The French expedition under Capt. Jules Dumont d'Urville landed on Débarquement Rock in the Dumoulin Islands in January 1840. Because rock samples were obtained, they gave the name "Pointe Géologie" to a coastal feature charted as lying S of Débarquement Rock. The archipelago was delineated, in part, from air photos taken by USN OpHjp, 1946–47. Following surveys by FrAE parties during the 1950–52 period, the French gave the name "Archipel de Pointe Géologie" to the entire archipelago, as d'Urville's coastal feature is believed to correlate with portions of the cluster of islands close N of Astrolabe Glacier Tongue. Not: Archipel de Pointe Géologie, Geology Archipelago, Point Géologie.

Geologists Island 62°13'S, 58°57'W
An island, 0.25 mi long, lying S of Ardley Island in the entrance of Hydrographers Cove, Fildes Peninsula, King George Island. The approved name is a translation of the Russian "Ostrov Geologov" (geologists island), applied in 1968 following SovAE surveys from Bellingshausen Station. Not: Ostrov Geologov.
Geologists Range 82°30'S, 155°30'E
A mountain range about 35 mi long, standing between the heads of Lucy and Nimrod Glaciers. Seen by the northern party of the NZGSAE (1961-62) and named to commemorate the work of geologists in Antarctic exploration.

Geologov, Ostrov: see Geologists Island 62°13'S, 58°57'W

Geology, Cape 77°00'S, 162°32'E

Geology Archipelago: see Géologie Archipelago 66°39'S, 139°55'E

George, Cape 54°17'S, 36°15'W
Cape 5.5 mi ESE of Barff Point, on the N coast of South Georgia. Discovered in 1775 by a British expedition under Cook, who named it for George III, King of Great Britain. Not: Cabo Jorge.

George, Mount 67°43'S, 50°00'E
Mountain, 1,555 m, close W of Simpson Peak in the Scott Mountains. Plotted from air photos taken by ANARE in 1956 and 1957. The name was first applied by John Biscoe (1830–31), probably after one of the Enderby Brothers, the owners of his vessel. As Biscoe’s feature could not be identified among the many peaks in the area, the name was applied to this feature by ANCA in 1962.

George Bay: see Hound Bay 54°22'S, 36°13'W

George Bryan Coast: see Bryan Coast 73°35'S, 84°00'W

George Getz Shelf Ice: see Getz Ice Shelf 74°15'S, 125°00'W

George Glacier 70°41'S, 164°15'E

George IV Sea: see Weddell Sea 72°00'S, 45°00'W

George Murray, Mount 75°54'S, 161°50'E
A flat-topped, mainly ice-covered mountain rising between the heads of Davis and Harbord Glaciers in the Prince Albert Mountains, Victoria Land. Discovered by the BrNAE, 1901–04, which named it for George R.M. Murray of the British Museum staff heads of Davis and Harbord Glaciers in the Prince Albert Mountains, Victoria Land. Discovered by the BrNAE, 1901–04, which named it for George R.M. Murray of the British Museum staff.

George Nunatak 85°35'S, 145°26'W
Nunatak, 1,050 m, located midway between the E part of Harold Byrd Mountains and Leverett Glacier. Named by US-ACAN for Paul George, a member of the U.S. Army helicopter unit which supported the USGS Topo West and Topo East surveys of 1962–63.

George Rayner Peak: see Rayner Peak 67°24'S, 55°56'E

George Rock 54°14'S, 36°31'W
Rock, 3 m high, lying at the W side of the entrance to Maiviken, Cumberland Bay, on the N coast of South Georgia. The name appears to be first used on a 1930 British Admiralty chart.

George, Cape: see Georges Point 64°40'S, 62°40'W

George Bay: see King George Bay 62°06'S, 58°05'W

George Islands: see Penguin Island 62°06'S, 57°54'W

George Islands: see Patricia Islands 66°51'S, 56°47'E

Georges Point 64°40'S, 62°40'W

George V Coast 68°30'S, 148°00'E
That portion of the coast of Antarctica lying between Point Alden, in 142°02'E, and Cape Hudson, in 153°45'E. Explored by members of the Main Base party of the AAE (1911–14) under Douglas Mawson who named this feature for King George V of England. Not: King George V Coast, King George V Land, Kong George V-Land, König George V-Land.

George VI Ice Shelf 71°45'S, 68°00'W
An extensive ice shelf that occupies George VI Sound between Alexander Island and Palmer Land. The ice shelf extends from Ronne Entrance, at the SW end of the sound, to Niznik Island, about 30 mi S of the N entrance between Cape Brown and Cape Jeremy. Named by the UK-APC in association with George VI Sound.

George VI Sound 71°00'S, 68°00'W
A major fault depression, 300 mi long in the shape of the letter J, which skirts the L. and S shores of Alexander Island, separating it from Antarctic Peninsula and the English Coast. The sound is ice covered and varies from about 15 mi to more than 40 mi wide. Discovered by Lincoln Ellsworth who flew over it in 1935. Explored by the BGLE in 1936–37 and by the USAS in 1940. Named by Rymill, leader of BGLE, for George VI, King of England. Not: Canal Jorge VI, Canal Presidente Sarmiento, Canal Seaver, King George the Sixth Sound, King George VI Sound.

Georgia, Isle of: see South Georgia 54°15'S, 36°45'W

Georgian Cliff 71°15'S, 68°15'W
A prominent cliff along George VI Sound, located just N of the terminus of Eros Glacier on the E side of Alexander Island. The feature forms a bluff 550 m high at its northern end, but becomes a sharp ridge toward the south. The feature was mapped from trimetrogon air photography taken by RARE, 1947–48, and from survey by FIDS, 1948–50. So named by UK-APC because it lies on George VI Sound.

Gerard Bluffs 83°37'S, 157°15'E
Prominent ice-free bluffs marking the southern extremity of the Miller Range. Mapped in December 1957, and named by the N.Z. southern party of the CTAE (1956–58) for V. Gerard, IGY scientist at Scott Base in 1957.

Gerasimou Glacier 84°42'S, 177°03'W
Steep-walled tributary glacier, 5 mi long, entering the W side of Shackleton Glacier opposite Gemini Nunataks, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Named by the Texas Tech-Shackleton Glacier Party, 1964–65, for Helen Gerasimou, polar personnel specialist with the Office of Antarctic Programs, National Science Foundation.
Gerber Peak 65°07'S, 63°17'W

Gerdel, Mount 85°59'S, 149°19'W

Gerdlholm: see Gerd Island 60°40'S, 45°44'W

Gerd Island 60°40'S, 45°44'W

Gerlache, Cape 66°30'S, 99°02'E
Cape which forms the NE tip of Davis Peninsula, 4 mi SE of David Island. Discovered in November 1912 by the AAE, 1911–14, under Mawson, who named it for Lt. Adrien de Gerlache, leader of the BelgAE, 1897–99. Not: Cape De Gerlache.

Gerlache, Mount 74°59'S, 162°26'E

Gerlache Inlet 74°41'S, 164°06'E
An inlet 4 mi wide in the NW corner of Terra Nova Bay, indenting the Northern Foothills just S of Mount Browning, along the coast of Victoria Land. The name appears to have been applied by the BrNAE, 1901–04, and honors Belgian Antarctic explorer Lt. Adrien de Gerlache.

Gerlache Island 64°35'S, 64°16'W
Largest of the Rosenthal Islands lying off the W coast of Anvers Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. First roughly charted and named “Pointe de Gerlache” by the FrAE, 1903–05, under Charcot, for Lt. Adrien de Gerlache. As a result of FIDS surveys in 1956–58, this island is considered to be the feature named by Charcot; there is no prominent point in this vicinity which would be visible from seaward. Not: De Gerlache Point, Gerlache Point.

Gerlache Point: see Gerlache Island 64°35'S, 64°16'W

Gerlache Strait 64°30'S, 62°20'W
Strait separating the Palmer Archipelago from Antarctic Peninsula. The BelgAE, under Lt. Adrien de Gerlache, explored the strait in January and February 1898, naming it for the expedition ship Belgica. The name was later changed to honor the commander himself. Not: De Gerlache Strait, Détroit de la Belgica.

Gerontius Glacier 69°31'S, 70°34'W
A glacier flowing N from Elgar Uplands (q.v.) into Tufts Pass in N Alexander Island. So named in association with the uplands, from The Dream of Gerontius (1900), an oratorio by Elgar. Named by UK-APC in 1977.

Gerrish Peaks 74°40'S, 115°42'W

Gerry Glacier 77°24'S, 152°05'W
A glacier on Edward VII Peninsula, flowing N between Reeves Peninsula and Howard Heights to the head of Sulzberger Bay. Features in this area were photographed from the air and mapped by the ByrdAE, 1928–30 and 1933–35. This glacier was mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–65. Named by US-ACAN (at the suggestion of R. Admiral R.E. Byrd) for U.S. Senator Peter G. Gerry of Rhode Island, long time friend of the Byrd family and contributor to the ByrdAE, 1933–35.

Gertrude: see Gertrude Rock 71°17'S, 170°13'E

Gertrude Rock 71°17'S, 170°13'E
The northern of two rocks called The Sisters, off the N extremity of Cape Adare. The Sisters were named by the BrAE, 1898–1900. Gertrude Rock was named by Campbell, leader of the Northern Party of the BrAE, 1910–13, at the suggestion of Levick, after Gertrude and Rose, two sisters mentioned in a favorite comic song of the time. Not: Gertrude.

Gervaize Rocks 63°21'S, 58°06'W
A group of rocks about 3 mi NNE of Cape Ducorps, Trinity Peninsula. Mapped from surveys by FIDS (1960–61). Named by UK-APC for Charles Gervaize, French naval officer on the Astrolabe during her Antarctic voyage (1837–40).

Gessner Peak 71°46'S, 6°55'E
The highest peak (3,020 m) of Storkvarvet Mountain, standing 3 mi N of Habermehl Peak in the NE part of the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Discovered by the GerAE under Ritscher, 1938–39, and named for the manager of the German Hansa-Luftbild, an aerial photographic corporation. Not: Gessnerind.

Gessnerind: see Gessner Peak 71°46'S, 6°55'E

Gester, Mount 75°01'S, 134°48'W

Gestlingen: see Gosling Islands 60°39'S, 45°55'W

Getman Ice Piedmont 68°06'S, 64°57'W
An ice piedmont between Reichle Mesa and Three Slice Nunatak at the E end of Joerg Peninsula, Bowman Coast. The feature was explored from the ground and photographed from the air by the USAS, 1939–41, RARE, 1947–48, and was surveyed by FIDS,
Getz, Mount

Getz, Mount 76°33'S, 145°13'W
A mountain (1,120 m) in the S part of the Fosdick Mountains, 5 mi ESE of Mount Ferranto, in the Ford Ranges of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USAS (1939-41) led by R. Admiral R.L. Byrd. Named for George F. Getz, Jr., who, like his father, gave financial support toward the exploration efforts of Admiral Byrd.

Getz Ice Shelf 74°15'S, 125°00'W
An ice shelf, over 300 mi long and from 20 to 60 mi wide, bordering the Hobbs and Baktis Coasts of Marie Byrd Land between McDonald Heights and Martin Peninsula. Several large islands are partially or wholly embedded in the ice shelf. The ice shelf westward of Siple Island was discovered by the USAS in December 1940. The portion eastward of Siple Island was first delineated from air photos taken by USN OpHip, 1946-47. The entire feature was mapped by the USGS from U.S. Navy air photos of 1962-65. Named by the USAS (1939-41) for George F. Getz of Chicago, who helped furnish the seaplane for the expedition. Not: George Getz Shelf Ice, Getz Shelf Ice.

Getz Shelf Ice: see Getz Ice Shelf 74°15'S, 125°00'W

Gevers, Mount 85°50'S, 158°29'W
A rock peak, 1,480 m, in the Hays Mountains of the Queen Maud Mountains, standing at the N side of Cappellari Glacier at the point where it enters Amundsen Glacier. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1960-64. Named by US-ACAN for T.W. Gevers of the University of Witwatersrand (Johannesburg), geologist at McMurdo Station in 1964-65.

Geyseren Glacier 73°31'S, 64°36'E

Giaever Glacier 72°37'S, 31°08'E

Giaever Ridge 72°00'S, 5°00'W
A broad, snow-covered ridge, about 70 mi long in a N-S direction, on the W side of Schytt Glacier in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949-52) and named for John S. Giaever, leader of the expedition. Not: Förstefjellsryggen, Giaeverryggen.

Giaeverryggen: see Giaever Ridge 72°00'S, 5°00'W

Giannini Peak 71°00'S, 62°50'W

Giants Cirque 67°17'S, 67°17'W
A large cirque on the W side of Tyndall Mountains which opens to the SW to Valtto Glacier, on Arrowsmith Peninsula, Loubet Coast. The descriptive name was applied by UK-APC in 1983 following BAS geological work in the area.

Giard Point 64°26'S, 63°49'W
Point forming the S side of the entrance to Perrier Bay, on the NW coast of Anvers Island in the Palmer Archipelago. First charted by the FrAE, 1903-05, and named by Charcot for Alfred Giard, noted French zoologist and member of the Institut de France.

Gibb Island: see Gibbs Island 61°28'S, 55°34'W

Gibney Island 67°33'S, 62°20'E

Gibson Bay 60°39'S, 45°11'W
Bay 1 mi long and wide, entered between Rayner Point and The Turret along the E coast of Coronation Island, in the South Orkney Islands. The bay was first observed in December 1821 by Capt. George Powell and Capt. Nathaniel Palmer, but was more accurately delineated on a 1912 chart by Capt. Peter Settle. It was recharted in 1933 by DI personnel on the Discovery II and named for the ship’s surgeon, Dr. G.M. Gibbon.

Gibbon Nunatak 85°31'S, 127°36'W

Gibbous Rocks 61°03'S, 54°59'W
Group of rocks located 4 mi NW of Cape Belsham, Elephant Island, South Shetland Islands. So named by UK-APC following charting by the Joint Services Expedition, 1970-71. The name is descriptive of their rounded shapes (gibbous meaning humped). Not: Rocs Gibosas.

Gibbs, Mount 73°49'S, 162°56'E

Gibbs Glacier 68°28'S, 66°00'W
A glacier, 15 mi long, flowing SE into the N part of Mercator Ice Piedmont on the E side of Antarctic Peninsula. This feature together with Neny Glacier, which flows NW, occupy a transverse depression between Mercator Ice Piedmont and Neny Fjord on the W side of Antarctic Peninsula. Gibbs Glacier was photographed from the air and first mapped by the USAS, 1939-41, and RARE, 1947-48. Named by UK-APC for Peter M. Gibbs of FIDS, surveyor at Horseshoe Island, 1957, and leader at Stonington Island, 1958, who was responsible (with P. Forster) for the first ground survey of the glacier.
Gibbs Island 61°28'S, 55°34'W
Island which lies 14 mi SW of Elephant Island in the South Shetland Islands. James Weddell, Master, RN, whose chart of the islands appeared in 1825, seems first to have used the present name, which is now established in international usage. Not: Gibb Island, Gibbs Islands, Narrow Isle, Rainoff’s Island.

Gibbs Islands: see Gibbs Island 61°28'S, 55°34'W

Gilbey Reef 66°15'S, 110°30'W
An exposed reef lying 0.5 mi W of Clark Peninsula, in the Windmill Islands. First charted in February 1957 by a party from the USS Glacier. The name was suggested by Lt. Robert C. Newcomb, USN, navigator of the Glacier, after Seaman Joseph Gibney USN, a member of the survey party.

Gibbosas, Rocas: see Gibbous Rocks 61°03'S, 54°59'W

Gibralta Peak 72°05'S, 164°59'E
A peak 1 mi SE of Lavaliee Peak, in West Quartzite Range. Named by the NZGSAE, 1966–68, because it is shaped like the famous rock of the same name.

Gibson, Mount 71°20'S, 66°20'W
A small mountain about 2.5 mi W of Mount Cameron and 3 mi S of Schmitter Peak in the Prince Charles Mountains. Plotted from ANARE air photos taken in 1956 and 1960. Named by ANCA after P.R. Gibson, plumber at Wilkes Station in 1965.

Gibson Bay 63°19'S, 55°53'W
Small bay on the S side of Joinville Island, lying just W of Mount Alexander at the junction of Active Sound and the Firth of Tay. Discovered and named on Jan. 8, 1893 by Thomas Robertson, master of the ship Active, one of the Dundee whalers.

Gibson Spur 77°20'S, 160°40'E
A high rocky spur just W of the mouth of Webb Glacier, in Victoria Land. Named by the VUWAE (1959–60) after G.W. Gibson, one of the party’s geologists.

Giddings, Mount 67°25'S, 50°47'W

Giddings Peak 70°12'S, 64°44'E

Gidrografov, Bukhta: see Hydrographers Cove 62°13'S, 58°57'W

Gidrografov, Ostrova: see Hydrographer Islands 67°23'S, 48°50'E

Gierloff Nunataks 85°31'S, 129°00'W

Giffard, Caleta: see Giffard Cove 64°37'S, 61°42'W

Gilbert Strait 63°38'S, 60°16'W
Strait between Trinity and Tower Islands in the Palmer Archipelago. Named by a British expedition 1828–31, under Foster, for Davies Gilbert, President of the Royal Society, 1827–30, and of the committee which formulated the objectives of the expedition. The strait was mapped by the SwedAE, 1901–04, under Nordenskjöld. Not: Davies Gilbert Strait, Davis Gilbert Strait.
Gilchrist Aiguilles 53°01’S, 73°20’E

Gilchrist Beach 53°02’S, 73°36’E
A rocky beach, 1 mi long, lying W of Compton Glacier on the N side of Heard Island. This feature was known to American sealers as Rocky Beach, as shown by an unpublished sealer’s map of “Hurds Island” compiled during the 1860–70 period. The name Stoney Beach was also in use in this period during this period. The name Gilchrist Beach, as applied by the ANARE during its 1948 survey of the island, is now established in usage. Dr. Alan R. Gilchrist served as medical officer with the ANARE party. Not: Rocky Beach, Stoney Beach.

Gilchrist Glacier 66°07’S, 114°06’E

Giles, Mount 75°09’S, 137°37’W
A mainly snow-covered mountain (820 m) located 5 mi SSE of Lynch Point on the coast of Marie Byrd Land. The mountain is the highest elevation on the divide between the seaward ends of Frostman Glacier and Hull Glacier. Discovered on aerial flights from the West Base of the USAS in 1940, and named for Walter R. Giles technical sergeant, USMC, copilot and radio operator on some of these flights. Not: Mount Carrol Kettering.

Gill Bluff 76°14’S, 112°33’W

Gillespie Glacier 85°11’S, 175°12’W
A small tributary glacier just SW of Mount Kenyon, descending the W slopes of the Cumulus Hills to enter Shackleton Glacier. A small tributary glacier just SW of Mount Kenyon, descending the W slopes of the Cumulus Hills to enter Shackleton Glacier. Discovered by the BelgAE, who named it for Charles Gillet, a patron of the Belgica Mountains. Discovered by the BelgAE, who named it for Charles Gillet, a patron of the Belgica Mountains. Mapped by US-ACAN for Lester F. Gillespie, USARP meteorologist at South Pole Station, winter 1962.

Gillett, Mount 72°34’S, 31°23’E
Mountain, 2,460 m, standing close N of Mount Van der Essen in the Belgica Mountains. Discovered by the BelgAE, 1957–58, under G. de Gerlache, who named it for Charles Gillett, a patron of the expedition.

Gillett Ice Shelf 69°35’S, 159°42’E

Gillett Nunataks 75°48’S, 114°43’W

Gilliamsen Peak 71°51’S, 70°20’W
A peak (c. 650 m) at the SE end of the Staccato Peaks (q.v.) in the S portion of Alexander Island. The peak was photographed from the air by Lincoln Ellsworth in 1935. Named by US-ACAN after Lt. Cdr. Donald A. Gilliamsen, USN, aircraft pilot, Squadron VXE-6, Operation Deep Freeze, 1969 and 1970.

Gill Rock 75°36’S, 129°12’W

Gillies Islands 66°32’S, 96°25’E
Three small, rocky islands protruding above Shackleton Ice Shelf 3 mi N of Cape Moyes. Discovered by the Western Base Party of the AAE under Mawson, 1911–14, and named for F.J. Gillies, chief engineer of the ship Aurora. Astronomical control was established on the central island by USN OpWml personnel in January 1948. Not: Gillies Nunataks.

Gillies Nunataks: see Gillies Islands 66°32’S, 96°25’E

Gillies Rock 83°07’S, 54°45’W

Gillmor, Mount 70°28’S, 159°46’E

Gillockbreen: see Gillock Glacier 72°00’S, 24°08’E

Gillock Glacier 72°00’S, 24°08’E

Gillock Island 70°26’S, 71°52’E
An ice-covered island, 20 mi long and 2 to 6 mi wide, with numerous rock outcrops exposed along its flanks. It is aligned north-south and lies in the eastern part of Amery Ice Shelf. Delineated in 1952 by John H. Roscoe from air photos taken by USN Operation Highjump (1946–47). Named by him for Lt. Robert A. Gillock, USN, navigator on Operation Highjump.
photographic flights over this and other coastal areas between 14° and 164° East longitude.

Gilmour, Mount 76°56'S, 144°40'W
Mountain 4 mi SE of Mount Passel in the Ford Ranges of Marie Byrd Land. Discovered in 1940 by members of West Base of the USAS. Named for Harold P. Gilmour, recorder, and subsequently historian and administrative assistant to the expedition commander.

Girard, Mount 76°08'S, 64°00'W
Bay 2 mi long and 1 mi wide, indenting the W coast of Graham Land between Cape Cloos and Mount Scott. Discovered by the BelgAE, 1897–99. Named by the FrAE, 1903–05, under Charcot, for Jules Girard of the Paris Société de Géographie.

Girdler Island 66°00'S, 65°39'W
Small island at the S side of Mutton Cove, lying 0.1 mi SW of Cliff Island and 8 mi W of Prospect Point, off the W coast of Graham Land. Charted and named by the BGLE, 1934–37, under Rymill.

Giro Nunatak 82°13'S, 42°02'W

Gist, Mount 67°21'S, 98°54'E
A mountain 8 mi NW of Mount Strathcona near the head of Denman Glacier. Mapped from aerial photographs taken by USN Operation Highjump (1946–47), and named by US-ACAN for Lt. Francis J. Gist, USN, co-pilot and navigator on Operation Highjump photographic flights over this and other coastal areas between 14° and 164° East.

Giza Peak 71°20'S, 68°16'W
A peak rising to c. 600 m on the E side of the Fossil Bluff massif, Alexander Island. For many years this peak was known to BAS workers as "Sphinx," a name already in use. To avoid duplication, the UK-APC in 1987 applied the name Giza Peak to this feature in reference to the site of the colossal statue at El Giza, Egypt.

Gjelbreen: see Gjel Glacier 71°53'S, 24°55'E

Gjel Glacier 71°53'S, 24°55'E

Gjelstad Pass 54°17'S, 36°57'W
Pass through the W part of the Allardyce Range of South Georgia, between Mount Corneliusen and Smillie Peak. It is the only pass yet discovered which gives access overland to the area S of the Allardyce Range. Surveyed by the SGS in the period 1951–57. Named by the UK-APC for A. Gjelstad, Norwegian engineer and factory owner, who between 1926 and 1932 invented various devices of great practical value to the whaling industry, including the "whale-claw," an apparatus for grasping the tails of whales for hauling them up the slipways of factory ships.

Gjelsvikjella: see Gjelsvik Mountains 72°09'S, 2°36'E
Gjelsvik Mountains 72°09'S, 2°36'E

Gjelsvik Peak 85°19'S, 168°00'W
A peak, 3,660 m, standing 2.5 mi NW of Mount Fridtjof Nansen, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Named by the Southern Party of the NZGSAE (1961–62) for Tore Gjelsvik, Director of the Norsk Polarinstittut, Oslo.

Gjertsen, Mount 86°40'S, 148°27'W
A mountain, 2,420 m, standing 2 mi NE of Mount Grier in the La Gorce Mountains, Queen Maud Mountains. Discovered in December 1934 by the ByrdAE geological party under Quin Blackburn, and so named in an attempt to reconcile Byrd’s discoveries with the names applied by Roald Amundsen in 1911–12. Amundsen had named a mountain in the general vicinity for Lt. Hj. F. Gjertsen of the Norwegian Navy, who was second mate on Amundsen’s ship Fram and later ice pilot for the ByrdAE, 1933–35. Not: Mount F. Gjertsen.

Gjertsen Promontory 86°38'S, 148°32'W
A low but sharply rising promontory at the extremity of the spur trending N from Mount Gjertsen, in the La Gorce Mountains. The feature was mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–64. Named by NZGSAE, 1969–70, in association with Mount Gjertsen.

Gjestingene: see Gosling Islands 60°39'S, 45°55'W
Glacial Bay: see Lednikov Bay 66°34'S, 92°22'E
Glacier, Morro: see Glacier Bluff 62°32'S, 59°48'W

Glacier Bight 71°48'S, 99°45'W
An open embayment about 22 mi wide, indenting the N coast of Thurston Island between Hughes and Noville Peninsulas. First delineated from air photos taken by USN OpHjp in December 1946. Named by US-ACAN for the icebreaker USS Glacier the first ship ever to make its way to this coastal area, in February 1960. Not: Glacier Roads.

Glacier Bluff 62°32'S, 59°48'W
Ice cliff 30 m high, forming the N side of the entrance to Yankee Harbor, Greenwich Island, in the South Shetland Islands. Charted and named in 1935 by DI personnel on the Discovery II. Not: Morro Glacier.

Glacier Bluff: see Trulla Bluff 59°02'E, 26°31'W
Glacier Dome: see McLeod Hill 68°05'S, 66°30'W

Glacier Point 54°07'S, 37°08'W
Point lying E of Assistance Bay at the head of Possession Bay, South Georgia. The name appears to be first used on a 1931 British Admiralty chart.

Glacier Roads: see Glacier Bight 71°48'S, 99°45'W

Glacier Strait 73°25'S, 169°24'E
A north-south trending strait off the coast of Victoria Land in the western Ross Sea, situated between Coulman Island on the east and Cape Jones, Borchgrevink Glacier Tongue and Marion Glacier Tongue on the west. The name honors the USS Glacier which in February 1965 was the first vessel to navigate the strait, and is also in conjunction with the significant presence of the two large glacier tongues. The name was proposed by M.R.J. Ford, New Zealand surveyor who was aboard the Glacier in February 1965.

Glaciologist Bay 71°14'S, 5°30'W
An ice-filled bay about 25 mi wide in the SW part of Jelbart Ice Shelf along the coast of Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBBSAE (1949–52) and named Glasiologbukta (the glaciologist bay). Not: Glasiologbukta.

Glade Bay 73°56'S, 115°20'W
An open triangular-shaped bay in Amundsen Sea, 30 mi wide at the broad N entrance and defined by the angle formed by the N part of Wright Island, the front of Getz Ice Shelf, and the NW side of Murray Foreland, Martin Peninsula, on the Bakutis Coast, Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN aerial photographs, 1959–67. Named by US-ACAN after Cdr. Gerald L. Glade, USN, helicopter pilot in USS Arka on USN OpDFrz, 1956–57; Deputy Commander, Naval Support Force, Antarctica, 1975–76.

Glandaz, Cape: see Glandaz Point 65°05'S, 63°59'W

Glandaz Point 65°05'S, 63°59'W

Glasgal Island 66°12'S, 110°23'E
Small island which marks the SW extremity of Donovan Islands in Vincennes Bay. First mapped from air photos taken by USN OpHjp, 1946–47, and observed in 1957 by Wilkes Station personnel under C.R. Eklund. Named by Eklund for Ralph Glasgal, auroral scientist with the US-IGY wintering party of 1957 at Wilkes Station.

Glasgow, Mount 71°08'S, 162°55'E
A mountain, 2,490 m, standing 4 mi NW of Mount Webb in the Explorers Range of the Bowers Mountains. Named by NZGSAE, 1967–68, for J. Glasgow, field assistant with the expedition.

 Glasshaugen Hill 72°12'S, 27°24'E
Small rocky hill 2 mi N of Blektskoltane Rocks, near the head of Byrdbreen in the Sør Rondane Mountains. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers in 1957 from air photos taken by USN. OpHjp, 1946–47, and named Glasshaugen (the glass hill).

Glasialogbukta: see Glaciologist Bay 71°14'S, 5°30'W

Glass Point 61°56'S, 58°12'W
Point 4.5 mi SW of False Round Point on the N coast of King George Island, South Shetland Islands. Named by the UK-APC in 1960 for R.H. Glass, Master of the Francis Allyn from New London, CT, who visited the South Shetland Islands in 1873–75.
and 1877–79. In 1877–78 he rescued from Potter Cove the sole survivor of the sealing crew from the Florence.

**Gleadell, Mount 66°57'S, 50°27'E**
A nearly conical ice-free peak, 560 m, the highest summit on the headland just N of Observation Island at the E side of Amundsen Bay. Sighted in October 1956 by an ANARE party under P.W. Crohn, and named for Geoffrey Gleadell, cook at Mawson Station in 1954.

**Gleaner Heights 62°35'S, 60°15'W**
A series of elevations extending SW from Leslie Hill in the E part of Livingston Island, in the South Shetland Islands. Named by the UK-APC in 1958 after the American brig Gleaner (Capt. David Leslie), a whaler from New Bedford, MA, which was diverted to sealing in the South Shetland Islands in 1820–21.

**Gleaton, Mount 72°11'S, 168°27'E**

**Glee Glacier 78°16'S, 163°00'E**
A small glacier enclosed by the two arms of Dismal Ridge, flowing eastward to Roaring Valley. It was given this name because of the feeling inspired by occasional sightings of the glacier made through the mists of Dismal Ridge, as it afforded a means of orientation in conditions of otherwise blind navigation. Named by the New Zealand VUWAE, 1960–61.

**Gleeson, Mount 71°15'S, 66°09'E**

**Glen Glacier 80°44'S, 25°16'W**
Glacier at least 7 mi long, flowing S in the Shackleton Range to join Recovery Glacier to the W of Read Mountains. First mapped in 1957 by the CTAE and named for Alexander R. Glen, member of the Committee of Management of the CTAE, 1955–58.

**Glen Peak 66°46'S, 67°24'W**
A peak on the N end of Liard Island in Hanusse Bay. Mapped from air photos obtained by RARE (1947–48) and FIDASE (1956–57). Named by UK-APC for John W. Glen, British physicist who has made laboratory investigations on the flow of single and polycrystalline ice.

**Glenzer Glacier 65°58'S, 103°15'E**
A glacier 5 mi W of Conger Glacier, draining northward from Knox Coast into the E part of Shackleton Ice Shelf. Mapped by G.D. Blodgett (1955) from air photos taken by USN Operation Highjump (1946–47). Named by US-ACAN for Lt. (j.g.) Hubert Glenzer, Jr., pilot with USN Operation Windmill (1947–48), who assisted in operations resulting in the establishment of astronomical control stations along the coast from Wilhelm II Coast to Budd Coast.

**Gless Peak 72°12'S, 165°51'E**

**Gletcher-Joch: see Ross Pass 54°32'S, 36°15'W**

**Glimpse Glacier 78°16'S, 162°46'E**
An alpine glacier composed of two segments, separated by an icefall, which flow NE from névé in the area between Mount Kempe and Mount Huggins. It joins the Pipecleaner Glacier 2 mi S of the confluence of the latter with the Radian Glacier. So named by the VUWAE, 1960–61, because it was up this glacier that the geologists traversed to the Koettlitz-Skelton divide at the ridge crest in order to gain their only glimpse of the polar plateau in January 1961.

**Glinka Islands 69°23'S, 72°17'W**

**Gliozzi Peak 80°01'S, 81°31'W**

**Glitrefonna Glacier 71°57'S, 25°33'E**
Glacier at the N side of Mount Bergersen in the Sør Rondane Mountains. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers in 1957 from air photos taken by USN OpHjøp, 1946–47, and named Glitrefonna (the glacier floor).

**Globus, Mount 54°19'S, 37°00'W**
Mountain, 1,270 m, between Fanning Ridge and Mount Cornelissen at the W end of the Allardyce Range of South Georgia. Surveyed by the SGS in the period 1951–57, and named by the UK-APC for Hvalfangerselskapet "Globus" A/S, a Norwegian whaling company founded in 1924, which first used the plan patented by Petter Sørre for processing whales in a factory ship fitted with a slipway.

**Glopeflya Plain 72°07'S, 10°25'E**
A narrow, ice-covered plain between the eastern part of the Orvin Mountains and the interior ice plateau which rises close southward, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by the NorAE (1956–60) and named Glopeflya (the ravine plateau).

**Glopeset 72°11'S, 10°00'E**
A mainly ice-covered promontory at the S side of Glopeflya Plain and the Orvin Mountains in Queen Maud Land. First photographed from the air by the GerAE (1938–39). Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by the NorAE (1956–60) and named Glopeset (the ravine promontory).

**Glopenesranen Nunatak 72°08'S, 10°01'E**
A nunatak surmounting the N end of Glopeneset at the S side of Glopeflya Plain in Queen Maud Land. Photographed from the air.
by the GerAE (1938-39). Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by the NorAE (1956-60) and named Glopensrænen (the ravine promontory point). Not: Skaly Vitkovskogo.

**Glossopteris, Mount** 84°44’S, 113°43’W
A mainly ice-covered mountain (2,865 m), which may be identified by the exposed horizontal bedding on the NE face, located at the NE end of Buckeye Table, Ohio Range. The name was proposed by USARP geologist William Long, a member of the Horlick Mountains Traverse party 1958-59, who, with Charles Bentley, Frederic Darling and Jack Long, climbed to the summit in Dec. 1958. *Glossopteris* is a prehistoric fern-like plant whose imprint was found on rocks of this mountain.

**Glossopteris Gully** 70°51’S, 68°06’E
A steep-sided, narrow gully on the E side of Bainmedart Cove, Radok Lake, in the Prince Charles Mountains. A three-man ANARE party camped near the mouth of the gully for a month in Jan.-Feb., 1969. Named by ANCA after the *glossopteris* fossil plant found in the upper part of the gully.

**Glover Hills** 76°41’S, 161°40’E
The prominent hills separating Atka Glacier and Baxter Glacier in the Convoy Range, Victoria Land. Named by the 1976-77 VUWAE, led by Christopher J. Burgess, after Dennis J.M. Glover (1912-82), New Zealand writer, publisher and poet.

**Glover Rocks** 67°46’S, 68°54’W
Group of rocks lying NW of Avian Island, off the S end of Adelaide Island. Named by the UK-APC for John F. Glover, 3rd Engineer of RRS *John Biscoe* (1962-63), the ship assisting the RN Hydrographic Survey Unit which charted the feature in 1963.

**Glowa, Mount** 75°27’S, 73°17’E
A prominent mountain 8 mi W of Mount Hirman in the Behrendt Mountains, Ellsworth Land. Discovered and photographed from the air by the RARE, 1947-48, under Finn Ronne. Named by Ronne for Col. L. William Glowa, aide to Gen. Curtis LeMay at the time RARE was organized, who assisted in obtaining support for the expedition.

**Glymdehorten Nunatak** 72°07’S, 12°11’E
A nunatak on the W side of Horteriset Dome, just W of the Weyprecht Mountains in Queen Maud Land. Photographed from the air by the GerAE (1938-39). Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by the NorAE (1956-60) and named Glymdehorten. Not: Gora Odel‘naya.

**Glubokoye, Lake** 67°40’S, 45°52’E

**Glubokoye, Ozero:** see Profound Lake 62°11’S, 58°55’W

**Gluck Peak** 71°42’S, 72°41’W

**Gluvreklettbreen:** see Gluvreklett Glacier 72°14’S, 2°35’E

**Gluvrekletten Peak** 72°12’S, 2°32’E
A peak, 2,200 m, between Terningkarvet Mountain and Nupskammen Ridge in the Gjelsvik Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Photographed from the air by the GerAE (1938-39). Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949-52) and the Norwegian expedition (1958-59) and named Gluvrekletten.

**Gluvreklett Glacier** 72°14’S, 2°35’E
Glacier flowing NW between Von Essen Mountain and Terningkarvet Mountain in the Gjelsvik Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Photographed from the air by the GerAE (1938-39). Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and photos by NBSAE (1949-52) and the Norwegian expedition (1958-59) and named Gluvreklettbreen.

**Gneiskopf Peak** 71°56’S, 12°07’E
A peak (2,930 m) rising 5 mi SW of Mount Neustruyev at the southern end of Südliche Petermann Range, in the Wohltat Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Discovered and given the descriptive name Gneiskopf (gneiss peak) by the GerAE, 1938-39, under Ritscher. Not: Gneisskolten.

**Gneiss Hills** 60°44’S, 45°39’W
Two prominent hills, 270 m and 260 m, at the W side of McLeod Glacier in the S part of Signy Island, in the South Orkney Islands. So named by the FIDS, following their survey of 1947, because of a band of pink gneiss outcrops near the summits.

**Gneisskolten:** see Gneiskopf Peak 71°56’S, 12°07’E

**Gneiss Lake** 60°44’S, 45°39’W
Small lake on the W side of Gneiss Hills (q.v.) in the S portion of Signy Island, South Orkney Islands. The lake is permanently ice covered and is visible only in summer when melting occurs at the perimeter. Named in 1981 by the UK-APC in association with the hills.

**Gneiss Point** 77°24’S, 163°44’E
Rocky point 2 mi N of Marble Point, on the coast of Victoria Land. First mapped by the BrAE (1910-13) under Scott and so named because of gneissic granite found here.

**Gneysovaya Peak** 71°33’S, 12°10’E
A peak, 2,050 m, on the ridge connecting Krakken Mountain and Sandseten Mountain in the Westliche Petermann Range, Wohlthat Mountains. Discovered and plotted from air photos by GerAE, 1938-39. Mapped from air photos and surveys by NorAE, 1956-60; remapped by SovAE, 1960-61, and named Gora Gneysovaya (gneiss mountain).

**Gniewek, Mount** 79°20’S, 158°55’E
Conspicuous ice-covered flat-topped mountain, 2,060 m, standing at the N side of Carlyon Glacier, 6 mi SW of Mount Keltie. Mapped by the USGS from tellurometer surveys and Navy air photos, 1959-63. Named by US-ACAN for John J. Gniewek, geomagnetician at Little America V, 1958.

**Gnome Island** 67°33’S, 66°50’W
Rocky island lying between the E end of Blaiklock Island and Thomson Head near the head of Bourgeois Fjord, off the W coast of Graham Land. First surveyed in 1949 by the FIDS, and so named by them because of the resemblance of the island to a small gnomelike creature rising from the sea. Not: Islote Gnome.
Gnomo, Islote: see Gnome Island 67°33'S, 66°50'W

Gnomon Island 61°05'S, 54°52'W
Small rocky island lying just N of Point Wild, Elephant Island, South Shetland Islands. Charted and named by the Shackleton Endurance expedition, 1914–16. So named because when viewed from Point Wild the shape of the feature is suggestive of the elevated arm of a sundial.

Goat Mountain Harbour: see Godthul 54°17'S, 36°18'W

Goat Mountain 77°55'S, 163°50'E
Peak, 1,640 m, standing W of Hobbs Glacier between Hobbs Peak and Mount Kowalczyzk in Victoria Land. Climbed by the VUWAE, 1960–61, and so named by them because a balanced mass of gneiss with a goat-like silhouette protrudes 10 m above the general profile of the southern slope of the mountain.

Gobamme Rock 68°22'S, 41°56'E

Gobamme Rock: see Gobamme Rock 68°22'S, 41°56'E

Gobey, Mount 72°58'S, 165°15'E

Gockel Ridge 72°42'S, 0°12'E
A ridge extending from Alan Peak to Nupskápa Peak at the S end of the Sverdrup Mountains. The name “Gockel-Kamm” after Wilhelm Gockel, meteorological assistant on the expedition, was given to a ridge in the area by the GerAE (1938–39) under Alfred Ritscher. The correlation of the name with this ridge may be arbitrary but is recommended for the sake of international uniformity and historical continuity.

Goddard Hill: see Bynon Hill 62°55'S, 60°36'W

Godel Bay: see Godel Iceport 70°09'S, 21°45'E

Godel Iceport 70°09'S, 21°45'E
An iceport about 5 mi wide, which marks a more-or-less permanent indentation in the seaward front of the extensive ice shelf fringing the coast of Queen Maud Land. Named by USN OpDFrz I personnel on the USS Glacier, which made a running survey of this coast in March 1956, for William H. Godel, deputy director of the Office of Special Operations, Dept. of the Navy, who assisted in formulating expedition plans and policy. Not: Godel Bay.

Godfrey Upland 68°44'S, 66°23'W
A small remnant plateau with an undulating surface and a mean elevation of 1,500 m in south-central Graham Land. It is bounded by Clarke, Meridian, Lammers and Cole Glaciers. The existence of the feature was known to USAS, 1939–41, F. Ronne and C.R. Eklund having traveled along Meridian and Lammers Glaciers in Jan. 1941. It was photographed from the air by RARE in 1947 and surveyed from the ground by FIDS in 1958. Named by UK-APC after Thomas Godfrey (1704–49), American glassworker and mathematician who, at the same time as John Hadley, indepen-dently invented the quadrant (the forerunner of the sextant), in 1730.

Goldfroy Point 65°10'S, 64°10'W
Point which marks the N extremity of Petermann Island, in the Wilhelm Archipelago. Discovered by the FrAE, 1908–10, and named by Charcot for René Godfroy, sub-lieutenant on the Pourquoi-Pas?, who was responsible for the expedition's study of tides and the atmosphere.

Godthul 54°17'S, 36°18'W
Bay 1 mi long entered between Cape George and Long Point, on the N coast of South Georgia. The name Godthul (Good Hollow) dates back to the period 1905–12, and was probably applied by Norwegian sealers and whalers working in the area. Not: Cape George Harbour, Goat Hall Harbour, Godt Hul Harbour, Godthul Bay, Godt Hull Harbour, Goothul.

Godthul Bay: see Godthul 54°17'S, 36°18'W

Goddit Hull Harbour: see Godthul 54°17'S, 36°18'W

Godthul Bay: see Godthul 54°17'S, 36°18'W

Goepfert Bluff 74°38'S, 110°19'W

Goetschy Island 64°52'S, 63°31'W
Low rocky island lying near the middle of Peltier Channel in the Palmer Archipelago. First charted and named by the FrAE under Charcot, 1903–05. Not: Isolte Grillete, Priest Island.

Goettel Escarpment 70°14'S, 66°55'W

Goeldcst Point 54°00'S, 38°05'W
The NW point of Bird Island, South Georgia. Charted by DI personnel on the Discovery in the period 1926–30 and by the SGS, 1951–57. The point is the site of a large colony of macaroni penguins (Eudyptes chrysolophus). The name, given by the UK-APC in 1963, refers to the golden crests of this species.

Goldenberg Ridge 66°28'S, 110°35'W
A linear rocky eminence, 0.8 mi long, which extends in a NW-SE direction along the E side of Browning Peninsula, at the S end of the Windmill Islands. First mapped from air photos taken by USN OpHjp and OpWml in 1947 and 1948. Named by the US-ACAN for Burton D. Goldenberg, meteorologist and member of the Wilkes Station Party of 1962.

Golden Cap 84°20'S, 164°26'E
The highest peak, 2,870 m, on the ridge running NW from Mount Falla, about midway between the latter mountain and Fremouw Peak in Queen Alexandra Range. So named by the Ohio State University party to the Queen Alexandra Range (1966–67).
because the peak consists mainly of a buff-weathering massive sandstone.

Golden Pass 69°23'S, 70°47'W
A snow pass at c. 1,250 m on the N side of Care Heights, Rouen Mountains, Alexander Island. So named from the color of granite on either side of the pass, as reported by BAS parties. Named by UK-APC, 1977.

Gold Harbor 54°37'S, 35°56'W
Small bay 5 mi SSW of Cape Charlotte, with Bertrab Glacier at its head, along the E end of South Georgia. During the early 1900's the feature was variously called Anna's Bay, Gold-Hafen, or Sandwich Bay; the latter name has also been used for Iris Bay (q.v.). The approved name appears to have taken root through common usage by sealers and whalers and is now well established. Not: Anna's Bay, Puerto Oro, Sandwich Bay.

Gold Head 54°36'S, 35°55'W
Headland forming the N entrance point of Gold Harbor on the E coast of South Georgia. The name, which derives from Gold Harbor, was proposed by Cdr. C.J. Gratton, RN, following his survey of the harbor in 1958.

Goldie, Cape 82°28'S, 165°54'E
A cape at the S side of the mouth of Robb Glacier, overlooking the Ross Ice Shelf. Discovered by the BrNAE (1901-04) and named for Sir George Goldie, a member of the committee which made the final draft of the instructions for the expedition.

Golreddman Glacier 77°42'S, 162°51'W

Goldring, Mount 66°57'S, 66°01'W

Goldschmidt, Cape 80°41'S, 161°12'E
A low ice-covered cape forming the eastern tip of Nicholson Peninsula, at the W side of the Ross Ice Shelf. Named by the NZGSAE (1960-61) for Donald R. Goldschmidt, a member of the NZGSAE parties of 1959-60 and 1960-61 which mapped this area.

Goldschmidt Cirque 80°44'S, 22°48'W
A cirque at the W side of Trueman Terraces in the E portion of the Read Mountains, Shackleton Range. Photographed from the air by the U.S. Navy, 1967. Surveyed by the BAS, 1968-71. In association with the names of geologists grouped in this area, named by the UK-APC after Victor M. Goldschmidt (1888-1947), Norwegian geochemist and pioneer in the field of crystal chemistry.

Goldsmith Glacier 78°56'S, 27°42'W
Glacier flowing WNW through the Theron Mountains 6 mi S of Tailend Nunatak. First mapped in 1956-57 by the CTAE and named for Rainer Goldsmith, medical officer with the advance party of the CTAE in 1955-56.

Goldstream Peak 86°41'1, 148°30'W
A peak rising to c. 2,800 m at the junction of ridges from Mount Gjertsen, Mount Grier, and Johansen Peak, in the La Gorce Mountains. The peak was geologically mapped by a USARP-Arizona State University field party, 1980-81, and named by Edmund Stump, leader of the party. The name derives from a contact between shallow intrusions on the W face of the peak, which has produced gold, yellow, and brown coloration along a meandering line.

Goldsworthy Ridge 67°41'S, 63°03'E

Goldthwait, Mount 77°59'S, 86°03'W
Prominent mountain (3,815 m) located 2.5 mi S of Mount Dalrymple in the Sentinel Range, Ellsworth Mountains. Discovered by the Marie Byrd Land Traverse Party, 1957-58, and named for Richard P. Goldthwait, consultant, Technical Panel on Glaciology, U.S. National Committee for the IGY, and later Director, Institute of Polar Studies, Ohio State University.

Golubaya Bay 69°58'S, 9°50'E
A bay in the SE extremity of Kamenev Bight, along the ice shelf fringe of the coast of Queen Maud Land. The bay was photographed from the air by NorAE in 1958-59 and was mapped from these photos. It was also mapped in 1961 by the SovAE who named it Bukhta Golubaya (azure bay).

Goly, Ostrov: see Birkenhauer Island 66°29'S, 110°37'E
Gómez, Monte: see Buddington Peak 62°12'S, 58°49'W

Gomez Nunatak 73°57'S, 68°38'W
Isolated nunatak 40 mi SW of Mount Vang, surmounting the interior ice plateau near the base of Antarctic Peninsula. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys and USN air photos, 1961-67. Named by US-ACAN for Jose M. Gomez, mechanic with the Eights Station winter party in 1965.

Gommen Valley 73°53'S, 5°17'W
An ice-filled valley between Tunga Spur and Kuven Hill, near the SW end of the Kirwan Escarpment in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949-52) and additional air photos (1958-59), and named Gommen (the gum).

Gondola Nunakol: see Gondola Ridge 77°01'S, 161°45'E

Gondola Ridge 77°01'S, 161°45'E
High rocky ridge just S of Mackay Glacier, extending NE from Mount Suess for about 4 mi in Victoria Land. Charted by the Western Geological Party of the BrAE (1910-13) who so named it because Mount Suess, to which the ridge is joined, resembles a gondola in shape. Not: Gondola Nunakol.

Gonville and Caius Range 77°07'S, 162°15'E
A range of peaks, 1,000 to 1,500 m, between Mackay Glacier and Debenham Glacier in Victoria Land. First mapped by the BrAE (1910-13) under Scott. Named for Gonville and Caius College, of...
Cambridge University, the alma mater of several members of the expedition.

**Gony Point** 54°00'S, 38°01'W

High tussock-covered point 0.5 mi SW of Cardno Point, on the SE side of Bird Island, South Georgia. Surveyed by the SGS in the period 1951–57, and named by the UK-APC in 1963. Gony (also spelled gooney) is an old sailors’ name for the wandering albatross (*Diomedea exulans*), which breeds on Bird Island. Not: Cliff Point.

**González, Mount** 77°11'S, 144°33'W


**González Albarracín, Montaña**: see Brading, Mount 64°17'S, 59°17'W

**González Anchorage** 63°19'W, 57°56'W

An anchorage in the Duroch Islands on the W side of Kopiak Island. The anchorage was charted by the Chilean Antarctic Expedition of 1948, which gave the name after Capitán de Fragata Ernesto González Navarrete, the commander of the expedition. Not: Tenedero González.

**González Island** 62°29'S, 59°40'W

Small island on the S side of the entrance to Iquique Cove, Discovery Bay, Greenwich Island, in the South Shetland Islands. On its W side this island is linked to a smaller island by a spit which is covered only at high tides. The island was charted by the Chilean Antarctic Expedition of 1947, commanded by Capitán de Navío Federico Guesalaga Toro, which named it after Ernesto González Navarrete, captain of the ship *Iquique* on the expedition.

**González Videla, Bahía**: see Patagonia Bay 64°27', 63°12'W

**Goodale, Mount** 85°45'S, 157°43'W

A mountain with double summits, 2,420 m and 2,570 m, standing 6 mi SE of Mount Thorne in the Hays Mountains of the Queen Maud Mountains. Discovered in January 1929 by the ByrdAE geological party under Laurence Gould, and named by Byrd after Edward E. Goodale, a member of that party. From 1959 to 1968 Goodale served as USARP Representative in Christchurch, New Zealand, and facilitated the passage of thousands of researchers to Antarctica and return.

**Goodale Glacier** 85°35'S, 156°24'W


**Goodall Ridge** 71°02'S, 66°50'E


**Goodenough, Cape** 66°16'S, 126°10'E

An ice-covered cape marking the W side of the entrance to Porpoise Bay and forming the northernmost projection of Norths Highland. Discovered by BANZARE under Douglas Mawson on an airplane flight in January 1931. Named by Mawson for Admiral Sir William Goodenough, President of the Council, Royal Geographical Society, 1930–33.

**Goodenough Glacier** 72°00'S, 66°40'W

Broad sweeping glacier to the S of the Batterbee Mountains, flowing from the W shore of Palmer Land into George VI Sound. Discovered in 1936 by Stephenson, Fleming, and Bertram of the BGLE under Rymill, while exploring George VI Sound. Named by Rymill after Margaret Goodenough, wife of Admiral Sir William Goodenough, the latter one of Rymill’s principal supporters in raising funds for the expedition. Not: Glaciar Quinteros, Margaret Goodenough Glacier.

**Goodman, Mount** 75°14'S, 72°14'W


**Goodman Hills** 69°27'S, 158°43'W


**Goodspeed Glacier** 77°29'S, 162°27'E


**Goodspeed Nunataks** 73°00'S, 61°10'E


**Goodwin, Mount** 81°16'S, 85°33'W

A rock peak that is the second most prominent summit in the Pirrit Hills. Positioned by the U.S. Ellsworth-Byrd Traverse Party on...
Goodwin Glacier  65°06'S, 62°57'W  

Goodwin Nunataks  84°38'S, 161°31'E  

Goodwin Peak  85°54'S, 129°11'W  

Goorhigian, Mount  75°03'S, 133°46'W  

Gorkha Craters  79°45'S, 159°34'E  
A line of snow-free coastal hills 5 mi long, standing 2 mi E of Cooper Nunatak between Carlyon and Darwin Glaciers. Discovered and named by the BrNAE (1901–04).

Goossens, Mount  71°19'S, 35°44'E  
A largely bare rock massif (2,200 m) standing next south of Mount Pierre in the Queen Fabiola Mountains. Discovered on Oct. 7, 1960 by the BelgAE, under Guido Derom, who named it for Leon Goossens, photographer of the Belgian party which made reconnoitering aircraft flights in this area.

Goothul: see Godthul  54°17'S, 36°18'W

Gopher Glacier  73°28'S, 94°00'W  
A glacier descending from Christoffersen Heights and draining N between Bonnabeau and Anderson Domes, in the Jones Mountains. Mapped and named by the University of Minnesota-Jones Mountains Party, 1960–61. Gopher is the nickname of the University of Minnesota and of the State.

Gordon, Cape  63°51'S, 57°03'W  

Gordon, Mount  67°36'S, 50°17'E  
Mountain 6 mi NE of Simpson Peak in the Scott Mountains, Enderby Land. Plotted from air photos taken from ANARE aircraft in 1956 and 1957. The name was first applied by John Biscoe in 1831, probably for Lt. Gen. Charles Gordon, brother-in-law of the Enderby Brothers, owners of his vessel. As Biscoe’s feature could not be identified among the many peaks in the area, ANCA applied the name to this feature.

Gordon Bennett, Monte: see Edgell, Mount  69°26'S, 68°16'W

Gordon Bennett, Ile: see Edgell, Mount  69°26'S, 68°16'W

Gordon Glacier  80°17'S, 26°09'W  
Glacier at least 24 mi long, flowing N from Crossover Pass through the Shackleton Range to join Slessor Glacier. First mapped in 1957 by the CTAE and named after George P. Pirie-Gordon, member of the Committee of Management and treasurer of the CTAE, 1955–58.

Gordon Nunataks  72°53'S, 63°48'W  

Gordonnuten: see Gordon Peak  72°26'S, 0°32'E

Gordon Peak  72°26'S, 0°32'E  
A rock peak marking the NW end of Robin Heights in the Sverdrup Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Photographed from the air by the GerAE (1938–39). Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and air photos by the Norwegian expedition (1958–59). Named for Gordon de Q. Robin, third in command and physicist with the NBSAE. Not: Gordonnuten.

Gordon Valley  84°23'S, 164°00'E  
A small valley, the western half of which is occupied by a lobe of ice from Walcott Névé, lying W of Mount Falla in Queen Alexandra Range. Named by US-ACAN after Mark A. Gordon, USARP aurora scientist at Hallett Station, 1959.

Gorecki, Mount  83°20'S, 57°35'W  
Mountain, 1,110 m, at the SE extremity of Schmidt Hills in the Neptune Range, Pensacola Mountains. Discovered and photographed on Jan. 13, 1956, on a USN transcontinental nonstop plane flight from McMurdo sound to Weddell Sea and return. Named by US-ACAN for aviation electronics technician Francis Gorecki, radioman of the P2V-2N aircraft making the flight.

Gorev Island  66°32'S, 92°59'E  

Gorgon Pool  57°04'S, 26°41'W  
A lake, or perhaps lagoon, between Chimaera Flats and Kraken Cove in Candlemas Island, South Sandwich Islands. Named by UK-APC in association with nearby Medusa Pool. Gorgon is a mythical creature of Homer's Illiad, linked in other mythology with Medusa.

Gorham, Mount  74°03'S, 62°04'W  
Mountain just SW of Mount Tricorn in the Hutton Mountains, Palmer Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys and USN air

**Gorki Ridge** 71°37′S, 11°37′E


**Gor’kogo, Khrebet:** see Gorki Ridge 71°37′S, 11°37′E

**Gorman, Mount** 70°29′S, 64°28′E

A mountain in the N part of Bennett Escarpment, situated just W of Mount Canham and 2 mi S of the W end of Corry Massif, in the Porthos Range of the Prince Charles Mountains. Plotted from ANARE air photos taken in 1965. Named by ANCA after C. Gorman, supervising technician (radio) at Wilkes Station in 1962.

**Gorman Crags** 71°01′S, 65°27′E


**Gornykh Inzhenery, Skaly:** see Gornyye Inzhenerny Rocks 71°32′S, 12°44′E

**Gorny Ye Inzhenery Rocks** 71°32′S, 12°44′E


**Gorstii, Pico:** see Janssen Peak 64°53′S, 63°31′W

**Gorrji, Rosas:** see Covey Rocks 67°33′S, 67°43′W

**Gorochdagtegui, Cabo:** see Wiman, Cape 64°13′S, 56°38′W

**Gorton, Mount** 70°01′S, 159°15′E

A prominent mountain (1,995 m) located 6 mi WSW of Mount Gorton, Mount 70°01′S, 159°15′E. Discovered and plotted from ANARE photos taken in 1960. Named after C.A.J. Gorman, supervising technician (radio) at Wilkes Station in 1962.

**Gosling Island** 60°39′S, 45°55′W

A scattered group of islands and rocks lying close S and W of Meier Point, off the S coast of Coronation Island in the South Orkney Islands. First charted and named “Gestlingen” by Petter Sørli in 1912–13. This was corrected to “Gjestlingene” (the goslings) on a later chart by Sørli. The approved name is an anglicized form suggested by a UK-APC. Not: Gestliningen, Gjestlingene, Isolts Ansar.

**Gosseard Channel** 66°05′S, 101°13′E

A narrow channel extending in an E-W direction between the Marion Islands and Booth Peninsula in the central portion of the Highjump Archipelago. Mapped from air photos taken by USN OpHjp, 1946–47, and named by the US-ACAN for G.C. Gossard, Jr., air crewman on USN OpHjp photographic flights in this area and other coastal areas between 14° and 164° East longitude.

**Gossler Islands** 64°42′S, 64°22′W

Group of N-S trending islands 3 mi in extent, lying 1.5 mi W of Cape Monaco, Anvers Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Discovered and named by a German expedition under Dallmann, 1873–74.

**Gösta Peaks** 72°06′S, 2°44′W


**Göstapiggane:** see Gösta Peaks 72°06′S, 2°44′W

**Gothic Mountains** 86°00′S, 150°00′W

A group of mountains, 20 mi long, in the Queen Maud Mountains, located W of Watson Escarpment and bounded by Scott Glacier, Albanus Glacier, and Griffith Glacier. The mountains were first visited in December 1934 by the ByrdAE geological party led by Quin Blackburn. The name was proposed by Edmund Stump, leader of a USARP-Arizona State University geological party which made investigations here in the 1980–81 season. The mountains are composed of granites which have weathered to produce a series of spires and peaks reminiscent of a Gothic cathedral.

**Gothic Peak** 72°01′S, 164°48′E

A peak, 2,085 m, standing 4 mi NW of Lalavlee Peak, in West Quartzite Range. Named by the Northern Party of NZFMCAE, 1962–63, for its likeness in profile to a Gothic cathedral.

**Gotley, Cape** 66°42′S, 57°19′E

Cape forming the eastern extremity of Austnes Peninsula on the N side of the entrance to Edward VIII Bay. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from aerial photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and called Austnestangen (the east cape tongue), a name derived from that of the peninsula. The area was remapped by ANARE and in 1958 the cape renamed by ANCA for A.V. Gotley, officer in charge of the ANARE party on Heard Island in 1948. Not: Austnestangen, Mys Eustnes.

**Gotley Glacier** 53°10′S, 73°27′E

A well-defined glacier, 5 mi long, descending from the ice-covered slopes of Big Ben to the SW side of Heard Island between Cape Arkonan and Cape Labuan. Surveyed in 1948 by the ANARE, and named by them for Aubrey V. Gotley, meteorologist and officer-in-charge of the party.

**Goudier Island** 64°50′S, 63°30′W

Small island with an appearance of bare, polished rock, lying 0.05 mi N of Jougla Point in the harbor of Port Lockroy, Wiencke Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Discovered by the FrAE, 1903–05, under Charcot, and named after E. Goudier, officer-in-charge of the expedition ship Français.
Gough, Mount  81°38'S, 159°22'E
The prominent mountain that forms the eastern portion of Switherbank Range in the Churchill Mountains. The feature rises more than 1,000 m above the west side of Starshot Glacier where it is joined by Donnally Glacier. Named by the U.S. Advisory Committee on Antarctic Names (1967) for R.P. Gough, Surveyor-General of New Zealand.

Gough Glacier  64°42'S, 171°35'W
A glacier about 25 mi long, flowing from the N slopes of Prince Olav Mountains and the base of Lillie Range and trending northward to the Ross Ice Shelf, between Gabbro Hills and Bravo Hills. Named by the Southern Party of the NZGSAE (1963–64) for A.L. Gough, surveyor of the party.

Gould, Mount  85°48'S, 148°40'W
A prominent mountain, 2,385 m, surmounting the central part of the Tapley Mountains, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Discovered in December 1929 by the ByrdAE geological party under Laurence Gould. Named by Byrd for president Laurence M. Gould of Carleton College, polar explorer, who served as geologist and second in command of the ByrdAE, 1928–30. From 1955–70, Gould was a leader in the planning of the U.S. Antarctic Research Program, and has served as chairman of the National Academy of Sciences Committee on Polar Research, and chairman of the international Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research.

Gould, Mount: see Gould Peak  78°07'S, 155°15'W

Gould Bay  78°00'S, 45°00'W

Gould Coast  84°30'S, 150°00'W
That portion of the coast along the E margin of the Ross Ice Shelf between the W side of Scott Glacier and the S end of Siple Coast (83°30'S, 153°00'W). Named by NZ-APC in 1961 for Laurence M. Gould, a geologist who was second in command of the ByrdAE, 1928–30. Gould led the Geological Party which in 1929 mapped 175 miles of this coast. While president of Carleton College, 1928–30. From 1955–70, Gould was a leader in the planning of the U.S. Antarctic Research Program, and has served as chairman of the National Academy of Sciences Committee on Polar Research, and chairman of the international Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research.

Gould, Mount: see Gould Peak  78°07'S, 155°15'W

Goulden Cove  62°11'S, 58°38'W
The southern of two coves at the head of Ezcurra Inlet, Admiralty Bay, on King George Island, in the South Shetland Islands. Probably named by the FrAE under Charcot, who surveyed Admiralty Bay in December 1909. Not: Anse Goulden.

Goullden Cove: see Goulden Cove  62°11'S, 58°38'W

Gould Glacier  66°47'S, 64°39'W
Glacier 12 mi long on the E coast of Graham Land, flowing SE into Mill Inlet, to the W of Aagaard Glacier. First surveyed by the FIDS in 1946–47, and named East Gould Glacier. With West Gould Glacier it was reported to fill a transverse depression across Graham Land, but further survey in 1957 showed that there is no close topographical alignment between the two. The name Gould, for Rupert T. Gould (1890–1948), British polar historian and cartographer, has been limited to this glacier and an entirely new name (Erskine Glacier, q.v.) approved for the west glacier. Not: East Gould Glacier, Shelby Glacier.

Gould Island  77°08'S, 148°05'W

Gould Nunataks: see Gould Nunataks  66°30'S, 51°42'W

Gould Nunataks  66°30'S, 51°42'W

Gould Peak  78°07'S, 155°15'W

Goupiil, Cape: see Legoupil, Cape  63°19'S, 57°54'W

Gourdin Island  63°12'S, 57°18'W
Largest island in a group of islands and rocks 1 mi N of Prime Head, the N tip of Antarctic Peninsula. Discovered by a French expedition, 1837–40, under Capt. Jules Dumont d'Urville, and named by him for Ens. Jean Gourdin of the expedition ship Astrolabe. The island was reidentified and charted by the FIDS in 1945–47. Not: Gourdin Rock.

Gourdin Rock: see Gourdin Island  63°12'S, 57°18'W

Gourdon, Mount: see Gourdon Peak  65°05'S, 64°00'W

Gourdon, Pointe: see Gourdon Peninsula  64°24'S, 63°12'W

Gourdon Glacier  64°15'S, 57°22'W
Glacier 4 mi long on the E side of James Ross Island, flowing SE into Markham Bay between Saint Rita and Rabot Points. It has a conspicuous rock wall at its head. First surveyed by the SwedAE under Nordenskjold, 1901–04, who named it for Ernest Gourdon, geologist and glaciologist of the French Antarctic Expedition, 1903–05.

Gourdon Peak  65°05'S, 64°00'W
Peak 0.5 mi N of Wandel Peak, one of several high peaks on the N-S trending ridge of Booth Island, in the Wilhelm Archipelago. First charted by the FrAE, 1903–05, under Charcot, and named by him for Ernest Gourdon, geologist of the expedition. Not: Mount Gourdon.

Gourdon Peninsula  64°24'S, 63°12'W
A snow-covered peninsula 6 mi long, forming the SE side of Lapeyrère Bay on the NE coast of Anvers Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. The NE coast of Anvers Island was roughly surveyed
Gowan Glacier 79°07′S, 85°39′W

Goward Peak 69°36′S, 72°19′W

Gowlett Peaks 69°53′S, 64°55′E

Goyena, Monte: see Kirkwood, Mount 63°00′S, 60°39′W

Gozur, Mount 78°07′S, 85°30′W
A mountain (2,980 m) just NW of the head of Young Glacier and 9 mi E of Mount Bentley, in the central part of Sentinel Range, Ellsworth Mountains. First mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1957–59. Named by US-ACAN for Capt. Alexander Gozur, USAF, who participated in establishing the South Pole Station in the 1956-57 season.

Graa, Holmen: see Grey Island 60°45′S, 45°02′W

Graae Glacier 54°48′S, 36°10′W
Glacier 2 mi long on the S side of Mount Sabatier, flowing WSW to Trollhul in the S part of South Georgia. Surveyed by the SGS in the period 1951–57, and named by the UK-APC for Morgens E.W. Graae of Denmark, who developed sledges for the SGS, 1953–54 and 1955–56.

Graben Horn 71°48′S, 12°02′E
A prominent horn or cone-shaped peak (2,815 m) rising at the E side of Humboldt Graben. The peak is situated in the central part of Pieck Range in the Petermann Ranges of Queen Maud Land. Discovered by the GerAE under Ritscher, 1938–39, who named it in association with Humboldt Graben. Graben, of German origin, is a term applied to a rift valley or a fault trough. Not: Sökkhornet.

Grace Cape: see Grace Rocks 66°25′S, 100°33′E

Grace Glacier 54°04′S, 37°23′W
Glacier which flows N into Ample Bay at the Bay of Isles, South Georgia. Charted in 1912–13 by Robert Cushman Murphy, American naturalist aboard the brig Daisy, who named it for his wife, Grace Barstow Murphy.

Grace McKinley, Mount: see McKinley Peak 77°54′S, 148°18′W

Grace Rock 62°22′S, 59°01′W
Rock lying nearly 1 mi off the S coast of Nelson Island, in the South Shetland Islands. Named by the UK-APC in 1961 after the
British sealing vessel *Grace* (Captain Rowe) from Plymouth, which visited the South Shetland Islands in 1821–22.

**Grace Rocks**  66°25'S, 100°33'E

**Graciela, Isla:** see Lautaro Island  64°49'S, 63°06'W

**Graduation Ridge**  71°28'S, 161°44'E
A high rock ridge N of El Pulgar, forming the N extremity of Morozumi Range. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–63. The ridge was visited by NZGSAE, 1967–68, who gave the name because geologist J.A.S. Dow received his exam results here.

*Graf Lerchenfeld Gletscher:* see Lerchenfeld Glacier  77°55'S, 34°15'W

**Graham, Mount**  85°25'S, 146°45'W

**Graham Coast**  65°45'S, 64°00'W
That portion of the W coast of the Antarctic Peninsula between Cape Renard and Cape Bellue. Named for Sir James R.G. Graham, First Lord of the Admiralty at the time John Biscoe explored along the W coast of Antarctic Peninsula in 1832.

**Graham Land**  66°00'W, 63°30'W
That portion of the Antarctic Peninsula which lies north of a line joining Cape Jeremy and Cape Agassiz. This application of Graham Land is consistent with the 1964 agreement between US-ACAN and UK-APC, in which the name Antarctic Peninsula was approved for the major peninsula of Antarctica, and the names Graham Land and Palmer Land for the northern and southern portions, respectively. This feature is named after Sir James R.G. Graham, First Lord of the Admiralty at the time of John Biscoe's exploration of the west side of Graham Land in 1832.

**Graham Passage**  64°24'S, 61°31'W
Passage separating Murray Island from the W coast of Graham Land. Named by Captain Skidsmo after his whale catcher Graham, which was the first to pass through it, on March 20, 1922. Not: Pasaje Correa, Paso Yelcho.

**Graham Peak**  66°46'S, 50°58'E
Peak about 7 mi E of Mount Riiser-Larsen in the NW part of the Tula Mountains in Enderby Land. Plotted from air photos taken from ANARE aircraft in 1956. Named by ANCA for N. Graham, cook at Wilkes Station in 1960.

**Graham Spur**  70°06'S, 62°30'W

**Gråhorna Peaks**  71°36'S, 12°16'E
A cluster of peaks 5 mi W of Store Svarthorn Peak in Westliche Petermann Range, in the Wohlfhat Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Discovered by the GerAE under Ritscher, 1938–39, who gave the name “Graue Hörner” (gray peaks). The feature was remapped by the Norwegian Antarctic Expedition, 1956–60, who used the form Grånorna. The Norwegian spelling has been recommended by US-ACAN to agree with associated features having the same root spelling. Not: Graue Hörner.

**Graicie Point:** see Craigie Point  54°00'W, 37°39'W

**Grainger Valley**  70°45'S, 67°52'E
A valley 12 mi long and up to 1 mi wide separating Manning Massif and McLeod Massif in the E part of Aramis Range, Prince Charles Mountains. Photographed from ANARE aircraft in 1956. The valley was crossed in Feb. 1969 by a survey party during the ANARE Prince Charles Mountains survey. Named by ANCA for D. Grainger, geologist with the party, who also took part in the ANARE Prince Charles Mountains survey in 1970.

**Gråkammen Ridge**  71°41'S, 12°20'E
A mountainous ridge that includes Tambovkayska Peak and Mount Solov'yev, rising between Gråhorna Peaks and Aurdalen Valley in Westliche Petermann Range, Wohlfhat Mountains. Discovered and plotted from air photos by GerAE, 1938–39. Replotted from air photos and surveys by NorAE, 1956–60, and named Gråkammen (the gray ridge).

**Gran, Mount**  76°59'S, 160°58'E
Large flat-topped mountain, 2,235 m, standing at the N side of Mackay Glacier and immediately W of Gran Glacier in Victoria Land. Discovered by the BrAE (1910–13) which named it for Tryggve Gran, Norwegian naval officer who was a ski expert with the expedition. Not: Mount Tryggve Gran.

**Granat, Cape**  67°39'S, 45°51'E
A cape on the W part of the Thala Hills, 7 mi NE of Campbell Glacier, on the coast of Enderby Land. Molodezhnaya Station is situated on the W side of this cape. The feature was mapped and called "Mys Granat" (Cape Garnet) by the SovAE, 1961–62.

**Grane, Rocas:** see Garnet Rocks  68°21'S, 67°04'W

**Grand Chasms**  78°35'S, 39°20'W
Two or more deep crevasses in the Filchner Ice Shelf, extending W for an unknown distance from 37°W, close W of Touchdown Hills. The feature is the most notable crevassed area on the Filchner Ice Shelf, roughly 60 mi long and from 0.25 to 3 mi wide. Discovered by the CTAE, 1955–58. During 1957 it was examined by a U.S. party from Ellsworth Station led by Dr. Edward Thiel, who applied the descriptive name.

**Grande, Bahía:** see Cumberland West Bay  54°14'S, 36°35'W

**Grande, Ensenada:** see Ample Bay  54°03'S, 37°23'W

**Granddier Channel**  65°35'S, 64°45'W
A navigable channel between the W coast of Graham Land and the N end of the Biscoe Islands, extending from Penola Strait southwestward to the vicinity of Larrouy Island. First charted by the FrAE, 1903–05, and named by Charcot for Alfred Granddier,
President of the Paris Geographical Society. Charcot applied the name to the entire body of water between the mainland and the Biscoe Islands but the name has since been restricted to the navigable portion described.

Grand Pérez, Sommet du: see Pérez Peak 65°25'S, 64°05'W

Gran Glacier 76°56'S, 161°14'E
A glacier flowing S into Mackay Glacier between Mounts Gran and Woolnough. It rises from a snow divide with Benson Glacier to the northeast. Named after Mount Gran by the N.Z. Northern Survey Party of the CTAE (1956–58), which visited the area in November 1957.

Granholm, Mount 71°34'S, 167°18'E

Gränich Island 66°53'S, 67°43'W
A small island which is the northernmost of the Bennett Islands in Hanusse Bay. Mapped from air photos obtained by RARE (1947–48) and FIDASE (1956–57). Named by UK-APC for Walter H.H. Gränicher, Swiss physicist who from 1954 made important investigations of the electrical and mechanical properties of ice in relation to its molecular structure. Not: Isla Guacolda.

Grass Bluff

Grass Island
An ice-covered island, 20 mi long and 10 mi wide, lying 5 mi E of the smaller Shepard Island off the coast of Marie Byrd Land. Like Shepard Island, this feature is surrounded by the Getz Ice Shelf on all but the N side. Discovered and charted by personnel on the USS Glacier on Feb. 4, 1962. Named US-ACAN for Cdr. E.G. Grant, Commanding Officer of the Glacier at the time of discovery.

Granville, Cabo: see Smith, Cape 62°52'S, 62°19'W

Graphite Peak 85°03'S, 172°45'E
A peak, 3,260 m, standing at the NE end of a ridge running 3 mi NE from Mount Clarke, just S of the head of Falkenhof Glacier. So named by the NZGSAE (1961–62) because of the graphite found on the peak.

Graptolite Island 60°44'S, 44°28'W
Island 0.5 mi long in the NE part of Fitchie Bay, lying off the SE portion of Laurie Island in the South Orkney Islands. Weddell’s chart published in 1825 shows two islands in essentially this position. Existence of a single island was determined in 1903 by the ScotNAE under Bruce, who so named it because graptolite fossils were found there.

Graser Nunatak 74°55'S, 70°12'W
A nunatak which is isolated except for Hinely Nunatak 1 mi to the SE, located 16 mi E of Sky-Hi Nunatak (q.v.) in Ellsworth Land. Named in 1987 by US-ACAN after William F. Graser, USGS cartographer who, with John A. Hinely, formed the USGS satellite surveying team at South Pole Station, winter party 1976.

Grass Bluff 85°35'S, 177°14'W

Grassholm 54°03'S, 37°56'W
Island 1 mi S of Frida Hole, along the S coast and near the W end of South Georgia. The name Em Island was given for this feature, probably by DI personnel who surveyed this coast in 1926. The SGS, 1951–52, reported that this feature is known to whalers and sealers as “Grasholmen,” and that Em Island is unknown locally. The indefinite form of the name has been approved. Not: Em Island, Grassholm.

Grassholm: see Grassholm 54°03'S, 37°56'W

Grass Island 54°09'S, 36°40'W
Conspicuous island lying across the entrance to Stromness Harbor in Stromness Bay, South Georgia. It was known as Mutton Island as early as 1912, but since 1920 the name Grass Island has been consistently used. Not: Isla Pasto, Mutton Island.

Grass Point: see Deschampsia Point 60°41'S, 45°38'W
Grasteinen Nunatak 71°57'S, 2°00'W
An isolated nunatak 7 mi SW of Litvillingane Rocks, on the E side of Ahlmann Ridge in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and air photos by the Norwegian expedition (1958–59) and named Grasteinen (the gray stone).

Gratton Nunatak 86°06'S, 127°46'W

Grautskala Cirque 71°37'S, 11°22'E
A cirque immediately N of The Altar in the Humboldt Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Discovered and mapped and mapped from air photos by the GerAE, 1938–39. Remapped by the NorAE, 1956–60, and named Grautskala (the mash bowl) because of its appearance and association with nearby Schüssel Cirque.

Graver Peaks 67°12'S, 67°20'W
Prominent, ice-covered peaks, the highest 2,315 m, situated 2 mi NE of Lewis Peaks on Arrowsmith Peninsula and extending in a NE-SW direction, on the W coast of Graham Land. First sighted and roughly positioned in 1903 by the FrAE under Charcot, who named the feature for Charles Graver, French zoologist. Surveyed in 1909 by the FrAE under Charcot, at which time the individual peaks making up this group were first identified. The data for the present description is largely based upon a resurvey of the peaks in 1948 by the FIDS. Not: Massif Gravier, Mount Gravier, Sommet Gravier.

Gray, Cape 66°51'S, 143°22'E
A rock cape which forms the E side of the entrance to Common­wealth Bay. The cape is actually a small rocky island which is joined to the icecap of the mainland by an ice ramp. Discovered by the AAE (1911–14) under Douglas Mawson, who named it for Percy Gray, second officer on the expedition ship Aurora.

Gray, Mount 75°01'S, 136°42'W
A rounded, ice-worn mountain on the SW part of McDonald Heights in coastal Marie Byrd Land. It stands on the east side of Hull Glacier, 2 mi north of Oehlenschlager Bluff. Discovered on aerial flights from the West Base of the USAS in 1940, and named for Orville Gray, aviation machinist’s mate, plane captain on these flights. Not: Mount Grey, Mount Jane Wade.

Gray, Mount 75°44'S, 129°06'W

Gray Glacier 82°23'S, 159°35'E
A glacier in the Cobham Range, 6 mi long, lying S of Tarakanov Ridge and flowing SE to merge with Prince Philip Glacier where the two join the Nimrod Glacier. Named by the Holyoake, Cobham, and Queen Elizabeth Ranges party of the NZGSAE (1964–65) for M. Gray, postmaster and assistant radio officer at Scott Base, 1965.

Gray Hill 82°56'S, 48°29'W

Gray Nunatak 65°06'S, 60°05'W
Nunatak which lies 1.5 mi W of Arctowski Nunatak in the Seal Nunataks group, off the E coast of Antarctic Peninsula. First charted by the SwedAE under Nordenskjöld during a sledge journey in 1902, and named by him probably for Capt. David Gray, whaling skipper of Peterhead, Scotland. Gray had planned an expedition to the Weddell Sea in 1891 but the plan was abandoned due to a lack of funds.

Gray Peak 84°20'S, 173°56'E
A prominent rock peak, 2,570 m, standing at the W side of Canyon Glacier in the Queen Maud Mountains, 4 mi NE of Mount Hermanson. Named by US-ACAN after Thomas I. Gray, Jr., Weather Central meteorologist at Little America V, 1958.

Gray Rock 74°41'S, 163°17'E

Grayson Nunatak 76°47'S, 143°38'W
A nunatak situated 3 mi west of Mount Crummmey. It is the northwesternmost feature of the Gutenko Nunataks, in the Ford Ranges, Marie Byrd Land. Discovered and first mapped by the USAS, 1939–41. Remapped by USGS from surveys U.S. Navy

Gray Spur  85°10'S, 90°29'W

Graziella, Isla: see Lautaro Island  64°49’S, 63°06’W

Greater Antarctic: see East Antarctic  80°00’S, 80°00’E

Greater Mackellar Island  66°58’S, 142°39’E
The largest of the Mackellar Islands, lying 2 mi N of Cape Denison in the center of Commonwealth Bay. Discovered and named by the AAE (1911–14) under Douglas Mawson.

Great Hānakken: see Stor Hānakken Mountain  66°32’S, 53°38’E

Great Piedmont Glacier: see Wilson Piedmont Glacier  77°15’S, 163°10’E

Greaves Peak  62°28’S, 59°59’W
Sharp, dark, double-pointed peak. 240 m, near the NW end of Greenwich Island, in the South Shetland Islands. This peak, presumably known to early sealers in the area, was charted by DI personnel on the Discovery II in 1935 and given the descriptive name Black Peak. In order to avoid duplication the name was changed by the UK-APC in 1961. Greaves Peak is named for Captain Greaves, Master of the British sealing vessel Brusso, which visited the South Shetland Islands in 1821–22. Not: Black Peak, Pico Negro.

Greben’ Island  66°31’S, 93°01’E
Small island lying close N of the E end of Haswell Island in the Haswell Islands. Photographed and plotted by the Soviet expedition of 1956, and named Greben’ (comb) because of its ridgelike shape.

Gregoor Peak  76°53’S, 145°14’W

Green, Cape  63°40’S, 56°50’W
Low ice cliff forming the SE extremity of Tabarin Peninsula, on the NE end of Antarctic Peninsula. Charted by the FIDS in 1946 and named for Michael C. Green, FIDS geologist who lost his life when the base hut at Hope Bay burned in November 1948.

Green Bay: see Doubtful Bay  54°52’S, 36°01’W

Green Creek  77°37’S, 163°04’E
A glacial meltwater stream, 0.65 mi long, flowing NE from the extremity of Canada Glacier into the SW end of Lake Fryxell, close E of Bowles Creek, in Taylor Valley, Victoria Land. The name was suggested by hydrologist Diane McKnight, leader of USGS teams that made intensive studies of the hydrology of streams of the Lake Fryxell basin, 1987–94. Named after William J. Green of Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, who conducted research on the geochemistry of the Onyx River, 1980–81, and Lake Fryxell, Lake Hoare, and their feeder streams, 1982–83.

Greene, Mount  72°06’S, 168°14’E
A mountain (2,220 m) at the S side of the mouth of Freimanis Glacier at the point the latter joins Tucker Glacier, in the Admiralty Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–62. Named by US-ACAN for First Lt. John H. Greene, USA, commander of the helicopter detachment that supported the USGS Topo North-South survey of the area, 1961–62.

Greene Inlet  54°03’S, 38°01’W
Inlet immediately NW of Cape Paryadin at the W end of South Georgia. The name Deep Inlet was probably given by Lt. Cdr. J.M. Chaplin, RN, of the Discovery, during his survey of the Undine Harbor area in 1926 but it is not used locally. The SGS, 1951–52, reported that the feature requires a name, but that Deep Inlet is not sufficiently distinctive; it is descriptive of so many features at South Georgia. Greene Inlet is named for Daniel Greene of New Haven, CT, who in 1790 commanded one of the first two American sealing vessels to visit South Georgia. Not: Deep Inlet.

Greene Peninsula  54°21’S, 36°26’W

Greene Point  73°49’S, 166°09’E

Greene Ridge  83°12’S, 157°10’E
A partially ice-covered ridge, 5 mi long, extending northward from Martin Dome to the southern edge of Argosy Glacier in the Miller Range. Named by US-ACAN after Charles R. Greene, Jr., USARP ionospheric scientist at the South Pole Station, 1958.

Greenfield, Mount  80°46’S, 27°36’W
Ice-free mountain rising to 1,490 m and surmounting the W extremity of Stephenson Bastion in the Shackleton Range. Mapped in 1957 by the CTAE and named after George C. Greenfield, literary agent of the CTAE, 1955–58.

Green Gable  60°43’S, 45°36’W
A hill rising to c. 205 m, W of Paal Harbor and 0.2 mi NW of Rusty Bluff on Signy Island, South Orkney Islands. Named by the UK-APC from the green slopes (due to vegetation) below the cliffs of this feature.

Green Glacier  64°58’S, 61°52’W
**Green Glacier**

**Green Glacier** 79°43'S, 156°10'E  

**Green Ice Rises** 66°21'S, 97°37'E  

**Green Island** 54°53'S, 36°06'W  
Small, rounded, tussock-covered island which lies immediately SE of Cape Disappointment, the S tip of South Georgia. The name “Green Islands,” derived from their covering of tussock grass, was given in 1775 by a British expedition under Cook to a group of three islands lying close off Cape Disappointment. The name “Grüne Insel” or “Grün-Insel,” meaning Green Island, was used for this island by Kohl-Larsen in 1930, presumably because of local usage. The SGS, 1951–52, reported that whalers and sealers, in practice, use separate names for the three islands, limiting the name Green Island to the northernmost one. Brode Island is the central island and First Rock is southernmost of the three. The name “Green Islands” given by Cook for the three islands is apparently not needed and has dropped from use. Not: Grüne Insel, Grün-Insel, Islas Verdes, Isla Verde.

**Green Lake** 77°33'S, 166°09'E  
A small lake near the coast, about midway between Pony Lake and Coast Lake at Cape Royds, Ross Island. Named by BrAE (1907–09) because of its coloring.

**Greenland, Cape:** see Grönland, Cape 64°15'S, 63°19'W

**Greenlee, Mount** 84°51'S, 177°00'W  
A steep-sided, jagged mountain (2,030 m) of metamorphic rock which overlooks the W side of Shackleton Glacier just E of Mount Butters. Named by F. Alton Wade, leader of the Texas Tech Shackleton Glacier Party (1962–63), for David W. Greenlee, a member of the party.

**Green Point** 67°19'S, 59°30'E  

**Green Point:** see Gazert, Cape 53°05'S, 73°21'E

**Green Reef** 64°44'S, 63°17'W  
Group of low rocks in Neumayer Channel, lying close E of Green Spur, Anvers Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Charted from HMS Snipe in January 1948 and so named because of proximity to Green Spur.

**Green Rocks** 66°14'S, 110°38'E  
Small cluster of rocks, 0.25 mi E of Honkala Island and an equal distance offshore, in the E part of Swain Islands. First mapped from air photos taken by USN OpHip, 1946–47, and included in a 1957 survey of Swain Islands by Wilkes Station personnel under C.R. Eklund. Named by Eklund for Construction Driver 2d Class Sydney E. Green, USN, a Navy support force member of the 1957 wintering party at Wilkes Station during the IGY.

**Greenshields Peak** 65°40'S, 64°22'W  
Peak between Leroux and Bigo Bays, rising 1 mi W of Magnier Peaks on the W coast of Graham Land. Mapped by the FIDS from photos taken by Hunting Aerosurveys Ltd. in 1956–57. Named by the UK-APC for James N.H. Greenshields, pilot with the FIDASE in this area, 1955–56.

**Green Spur** 64°43'S, 63°20'W  
Green colored spur extending from Copper Peak, on the SE side of Anvers Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Probably first seen by the BelgAE under Gerlache, 1897–99. The name appears on a map based upon a 1927 survey by DI personnel on the Discovery, but may reflect an earlier naming. Not: Espolón Verde.

**Greenstone Point** 73°30'S, 94°19'W  
High rock spur along the N front of the Jones Mountains, immediately E of Austin Valley. Mapped by the University of Minnesota-Jones Mountains Party, 1960–61. So named by the party because of the greenish color of the rock.

**Green Valley** 85°04'S, 90°30'W  
A steep-sided, ice-filled valley that indents the E side of Ford Massif just N of Janulis Spur, in the Thiel Mountains. The name was proposed by Arthur Ford and Peter Bermel, co-leaders of the USGS Thiel Mountains party that surveyed these mountains in 1960–61. Named for David H. Green, camp assistant with the party.

**Greenville Hole** 76°43'S, 160°58'E  
A circular depression, 200 m deep, in the center of Greenville Valley, Convoy Range, Victoria Land. The feature is 1 mi in diameter, ice free and marks the lowest elevation in Convoy Range. Named in association with Greenville Valley, q.v.

**Greenville Valley** 76°44'S, 160°52'E  
The large mainly ice-free valley lying S of Elkhor Ridge in the Convoy Range of Victoria Land. A lobe of the Northwind Glacier flows a short distance W into the mouth of the valley. Near the head of the valley the S wall is breached by the entrance to Merrell Valley. Explored in 1957 by the N.Z. Northern Survey Party of the CTAE, 1956–58. Named by them after the USNS Greenville Victory, a freighter in the main American convoy into McMurdo Sound in the 1956–57 season.

**Greenwell Glacier** 71°20'S, 165°00'E  
Greenwich Island  62°31'S, 59°47'W
Island 15 mi long and from 0.5 to 6 mi wide, lying between Robert and Livingston Islands, in the South Shetland Islands. The name dates back to at least 1821 and is now established in international usage. Not: Beresino Island, Sartorius Island.

Greenwood Valley  77°21'S, 162°54'E
Ice-filled valley at the W side of Wilson Piedmont Glacier, lying between Stauffler Ridge and Doorly Mount in Victoria Land. Named by the US-ACAN for Russell A. Greenwood, USN, who was in charge of heavy equipment maintenance at McMurdo Station, 1962.

Greer Peak  76°47'S, 144°25'W
A prominent peak, the northernmost of the Wiener Peaks, in the Denfeld Mountains of the Ford Ranges in Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by the USAS (1939–41) led by R. Admiral R.E. Byrd. Named for Dr. William E.R. Greer, personal physician to Admiral Byrd in the 1950's.

Gregor, Mount: see Brooker, Mount  54°30'S, 36°14'W
Gregores, Isla: see Jagged Island  61°54'S, 58°29'W
Gregorio, Cabo: see Gregory Point  62°55'S, 62°33'W
Gregory, Cape: see Gregory Point  62°55'S, 62°33'W
Gregory, Mount  82°52'S, 159°44'E
A mountain (2,940 m) at the south end of Hochstein Ridge in Queen Elizabeth Range. It is the only large elevation rising from Cotton Plateau. The name was suggested by the Holyoake, Cobham and Queen Elizabeth Ranges Part of the NZGSAE, 1964–65. Named for a geologist in the party, M. Gregory.

Gregory Bluffs  70°44'S, 165°49'E
High granite bluffs that form the E side of Nielsen Fjord on the N coast of Victoria Land. Named by ANARE for C. Gregory, geologist with the ANARE (Thala Dan) cruise. Pilott John Stanwix, with Gregory and party leader Phillip Law, landed a helicopter at the foot of these bluffs to examine them, Feb. 12, 1962.

Gregory Glacier  64°08'S, 60°48'W

Gregory Island  76°49'S, 162°58'E
A small island lying just off the E coast of Victoria Land, 2.5 mi NE of Cape Archer. Discovered by the BrNAE (1901–04), at which time it was thought to be a coastal point and was named “Gregory Point,” for John W. Gregory, director of the civilian staff of the expedition. It was determined to be an island by the BrAE (1910–13). Not: Gregory Point.

Gregory Point  62°55'S, 62°33'W
Point on the W side of Smith Island, 7 mi SW of Cape Smith, in the South Shetland Islands. The name Cape Gregory appears on a chart based on work by a British expedition under Foster, 1828–31; air photos now show that point is a more suitable descriptive term. Not: Cabo Gregorio, Cape Gregory.

Grey Island  60°45'S, 45°02'W

Grey Island  68°16'S, 67°12'W
Small rocky island which lies close NW of the tip of Red Rock Ridge, off the W coast of Graham Land. First surveyed in 1936 by the BGLE under Rymill. The island was used as a site for a depot by FIDS in 1948–49, and was so named by them because of the mysterious disappearance of a ration box left there by a FIDS sledging party.

Grendal, Mount  77°34'S, 162°00'E
A peak rising to 2,000 m between the heads of Valhalla Glacier and Conrow Glacier in the Asgard Range, Victoria Land. Mapped by the USGS in 1962 from U.S. Navy aerial photographs taken 1947–59. Named by the NZ-APC in 1983 from association with Mount Beowulf (q.v.) after Grendal (Grendel), the monster in the Old English epic poem Beowulf.

Gressitt Glacier  71°30'S, 161°15'E
A broad glacier, about 45 mi long, draining the area between Daniels Range and Emlen Peaks in the Usarp Mountains and flowing NE to enter the Rennick Glacier just N of Morozumi Range. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–63. Named by US-ACAN for biologist J. Linsley Gressitt, Program Director who made biological studies, particularly in the Ross Sea area, in six austral summers, 1959–60 to 1965–66.

Grew Peak  75°18'S, 110°37'W

Grey, Mount: see Gray, Mount  75°01'S, 136°42'W

Grey Island  60°45'S, 45°02'W
Island 0.6 mi S of Michelsen Island and 1 mi W of the S part of Fredriksen Island, in the South Orkney Islands. First charted and named “Holmen Graa” (The Grey Island) on a map by the Norwegian whaler Capt. Petter Sørli, who made a running survey of the South Orkney Islands in 1912–13. The anglicized form approved appears on the chart by DI personnel on the Discovery II who surveyed the islands in 1933. Not: Holmen Graa.
Grieg, Mount
71°34'S, 73°10'W
Snow-covered mountain, c. 800 m, with a rock-exposed W side, overlooking the SE part of Brahms Inlet on Beethoven Peninsula in the SW part of Alexander Island. A number of mountains in this vicinity first appear on maps by the RARE, 1947–48. This mountain, apparently one of these, was mapped from RARE air photos by Searle of the FIDS in 1960; remapped by USGS, 1968. Named by UK-APC after Edvard Grieg (1843–1907), Norwegian composer.

Grier, Mount
86°41'S, 148°57'W
A prominent mountain, 3,035 m, standing at the E side of the Scott Glacier where it forms the westernmost summit of the La Gorce Mountains, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Discovered in December 1934 by the ByrdAE geological party under Quin Blackburn, and named by Byrd for Dr. G. Layton Grier, head of the L.D. Caulk Co. of Milford, DE, who contributed dental supplies to the ByrdAE of 1928–30 and 1933–35.

Grieta, Isolate:
see Cleft Point
60°37'S, 45°46'W

Griffin, Mount
71°11'S, 166°16'E
A mountain (1,760 m) which stands 13 mi ESE of Mount Bolt and Griffin Nunatak. Discovered in June 1961 by an ANARE party and named by FIDS, 1961–63, which included a survey of this mountain.

Griffin Nunatak
75°55'S, 158°20'E

Griffith, Mount
85°53'S, 155°30'W
A massive mountain, 3,095 m, standing 4 mi NNE of Mount Vaughan in the Hays Mountains of the Queen Maud Mountains. First observed and roughly mapped in December 1929 by the ByrdAE geological party under Laurence Gould. Remapped in December 1934 by the ByrdAE geological party under Quin Blackburn, and named by Byrd for Raymond Griffith, of Twentieth Century-Fox Pictures, who assisted in assembling motion-picture records of the expedition.

Griffith Glacier
86°11'S, 149°24'W

Griffith Island
66°20'S, 110°29'E

Griffith Nunataks
76°28'S, 143°45'W
Group of rock exposures on the S side of Balchen Glacier between O’Connor Nunataks and Mount Perkins, in the Ford Ranges of Marie Byrd Land. Discovered by the USAS in aerial flights over this area in 1940, and named for Clyde W. Griffith, machinist and tractor operator of this expedition.

Griffith Peak
85°47'S, 131°31'W
A rock peak rising over 1,800 m in western Wisconsin Range, standing at the N side of the mouth of Hueneme Glacier at the junction with Reedy Glacier. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN for Raymond E. Griffith, cook with the winter parties at Byrd Station in 1961 and 1963.

Griffith Ridge
71°22'S, 164°23'E

Griffs, Mount
66°29'S, 54°03'E
Elongated mountain with two prominent peaks of 1,650 and 1,680 m, standing 5 mi NW of Wilkinson Peaks in the Napier Mountains. Plotted by Norwegian cartographers from aerial photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and called Mefjell (middle mountain), a name used elsewhere in Antarctica. The mountain was visited in 1961 by an ANARE sledge party and named by ANCA for G.S. Griffiths, a member of the Australian Antarctic Exploration Committee of 1886. Not: Mefjell.

Grigg Peak
71°26'S, 167°09'E

Grikurov Ridge
71°17'S, 69°00'W
A ridge that extends westward for about 6 mi from the south end of the LeMay Range, in Alexander Island. The feature was mapped from trimeetrogon air Photography taken by RARE, 1947–48, and from survey by FIDS, 1948–50. Named by UK-APC for Garrick Grikurov, Russian exchange geologist with the British Antarctic Survey, who worked in this area in 1963–64.

Grillete, Isolate:
see Goetschy Island
64°52'S, 63°31'W

Grimes Glacier
79°12'S, 84°22'W

Grimes Ridge
74°38'S, 110°30'W
member of the U.S. Army Aviation Detachment that provided Antarctic support during USN OpDFrz 1966.

Grimley Glacier 69°09'S, 64°40'W
A tributary glacier, 15 mi long and 3 mi wide. It lies 3 mi N of Sunfjusk Glacier and flows ENE into Casey Glacier in northern Palmer Land. The glacier was photographed from the air by the USAS on Sept. 28, 1940, and by RARE on Dec. 22, 1947. It was surveyed by FIDS in Dec. 1960. Named by UK-APC for Peter H. Grimley of FIDS, geologist at Horseshoe Island and Stonington Island in 1960.

Grimminger, Mount 73°18'S, 62°18'W
Cone-shaped, mostly ice-covered mountain, 1,680 m, standing on the N side of Meinardus Glacier, close E of its juncture with Haines Glacier, on the E coast of Palmer Land. Discovered and photographed from the air in December 1940 by the USAS. During 1947 it was photographed from the air by the RARE under Ronne, who in conjunction with the FIDS charted it from the ground. Named by the FIDS for George Grimminger, American meteorologist and joint author of the meteorological reports of the ByrdAE, 1928–30, and the ByrdAE, 1933–35, and a member of the latter expedition.

Grim Rock 65°23'S, 64°29'W
A rock wash 3 mi SSE of Gedges Reef and 10 mi WNW of Cape Pérez, lying in Grandidier Channel off the W coast of Graham Land. Charted in February 1936 by the BGLE under Rymill, and so named from its appearance.

Grimslay, Mount 70°36'S, 66°32'W
A small mountain 1 mi SW of Mount Abb in the Aramis Range, Prince Charles Mountains. Plotted from ANARE air photos taken in 1956 and 1960. Named by ANCA for S.W. Grimslay, technical officer (ionosphere) at Wilkes Station in 1963.

Grimslay Peaks 66°34'S, 53°40'W
Five linear peaks just S of Stor Hanakken Mountain in the Napier Mountains, Enderby Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37. Remapped from air photos taken by ANARE in 1956 and named by ANCA for S.W. Grimslay, technical officer (ionosphere) at Wilkes Station in 1961.

Grinda Ridge 71°56'S, 42°26'E
A rock ridge 1.5 mi long, immediately N of Mount Grytøy in the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Mapped from surveys and air photos by the NorAE (1956–60) and named Grinda (the gate).

Grinder Island 77°34'S, 149°20'W

Grinder Rock 63°58'S, 61°26'W
The southernmost of a group of rocks extending from the SE end of Intercurrence Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Shown on Argentine and Chilean government charts of 1957. The name, given by the UK-APC in 1960, is descriptive of this toothlike feature.

Grindle Rock 59°03'S, 26°37'W
Conspicuous rock, 215 m high, lying 0.7 mi W of Bristol Island in the South Sandwich Islands. Discovered by a British expedition under Cook in 1775. Recharted in 1930 by DI personnel on the Discovery II and named by them for Sir Gilbert E.A. Grindle, Permanent Under-Secretary of State for the British Colonies. Not: Roca Cerreti.

Grindle Plateau 84°09'S, 166°05'E
A high iced plateau in the central Queen Alexandra Range, bordered by the peaks of Mount Mackellar, Mount Bell and Mount Kirkpatrick. Named by the Northern Party of the NZGSAE (1961–62) for George Grindley, senior geologist of the party.

Grinnell Island 66°11'S, 110°24'E

Grizzly Peak 85°58'S, 151°22'W
A peak rising to 2,200 m on the SW flank of Mount Zanuck, in the Gothic Mountains, Queen Maud Mountains. The feature was visited in December 1934 by the ByrdAE geological party and was included in "Darryl Zanuck Mountain." The granite of this peak is highly jointed and fairly bristles with small spires, suggestive of the coat of a grizzly bear.

Grob Ridge 83°29'S, 51°22'W

Gromov Nunataks 67°45'S, 50°40'E

Grönland, Cape 64°15'S, 63°19'W
Cape which forms the northern extremity of Anvers Island, in the Prince Charles Mountains. Discovered and named by them for Sir Gilbert E.A. Grindle, Permanent Under-Secretary of State for the British Colonies. Not: Cape Greenland.

Grosse Brei-Schussel: see Schüssel Cirque 71°34'S, 11°33'E
Grosse Eisebene: see Ross Ice Shelf 81°30'S, 175°00'W
Grossenbacher Nunatak 74°52'S, 74°01'W

Grosses Schwarz-Horn: see Store Svarthorn Peak 71°35'S, 12°33'E
Gross Hills 79°18'S, 83°22'W
The line of rugged hills and peaks located E of Schmidt Glacier, in the Heritage Range. Named by the University of Minnesota
Grosman Nunataks

A group of about a dozen nunataks in Ellsworth Land, rising 1,300–1,500 m in elevation and running NW-SE for 18 mi between Lyon Nunataks and Sky-Hi Nunataks. The group includes features from Smith Nunataks and Whitmill Nunatak in the NW to Gaylord Nunatak and Neff Nunatak in the southeast. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN aerial photographs, 1961–68, and U.S. Landsat imagery, 1973–74. Named by US-ACAN after Charles Grosman, formerly Chief, Shaded Relief and Special Graphics Unit, Branch of Special Maps, USGS, a specialist in the production of maps of Antarctica.

Grosvenor Mountains 85°40'S, 175°00'E

A group of widely scattered mountains and nunataks rising above the polar plateau E of the head of Mill Glacier, extending from Mount Pratt in the N to the Mount Raymond area in the S, and from Otway Massif in the NW to Larkman Nunatak in the SE. Discovered by R. Admiral Byrd on the ByrdAE flight to the South Pole in November 1929, and named by him for Gilbert Grosvenor, President of the National Geographic Society, which helped finance the expedition. Several peaks near Mount Raymond were apparently observed by Shackleton in 1908, although they were then considered to be a continuation of the Dominion Range.

Grosvenor Range: see Grosvenor Mountains 85°40'S, 175°00'E

Grotto Glacier 70°45'S, 68°35'W

Glacier on the E coast of Alexander Island which flows E to the George VI Sound between Belemnite Point and Ablation Point. It is 25 mi long, 3 mi wide where it emerges from the coastal mountains, and 7 mi wide at its mouth. First photographed from the air on Nov. 23, 1935, by Lincoln Ellsworth and mapped from mountains, and 7 mi wide at its mouth. First photographed from the air on Nov. 23, 1935, by Lincoln Ellsworth and mapped from

Grove Nunataks: see Grove Mountains 72°45'S, 75°00'E

Groses Island 75°30'S, 140°05'W


Growler Rock 62°07'S, 58°08'W

Rock 1 mi NW of Lions Rump in the W part of King George Bay, King George Island, in the South Shetland Islands. Charted and named during 1937 by DI personnel on the Discovery II. The term growler is used to denote small pieces of ice barely showing above water. Not: Roca Gruñon.

Grubb Glacier 64°56'S, 62°38'W


Gruber, Gory: see Risemedet Mountain 72°03'S, 3°10'E

Gruberfjella: see Gruber Mountains 71°22'S, 13°25'E

Gruber Mountains 71°22'S, 13°25'E

A small group of mountains consisting of a main massif and several rocky outliers, forming the NE portion of the Wohlthat Mountains in Queen Maud Land. Discovered and plotted from air photos by the GerAE, 1938–39, under Ritscher. The mountains were remapped by NorAE, 1956–60, who named them for Otto von Gruber, the German cartographer who compiled maps of this area from air photos taken by GerAE, 1938–39. This feature is not to be confused with "Gruber-Berge," an unidentified toponym applied by GerAE in northern Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains.

Gründer Glacier 72°38'S, 167°28'E


Gruening, Mount: see Jackson, Mount 71°23'S, 63°22'W

Gruening Glacier 71°52'S, 61°55'W

Broad glacier descending SE between steep rock walls to the NW part of Hilton Inlet, on the E coast of Palmer Land. Discovered by the USAS in a flight down this glacier from East Base on Dec. 30, 1940. Named for Ernest H. Gruening, Director of the Division of Territories and Island Possessions, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, during the inception of the USAS, and member of the Executive Committee by which the USAS was directed, later U.S. Senator from Alaska.

Grunete Sánchez, Roca: see Burton Rocks 68°14'S, 67°02'W

Grunden Rock 63°24'S, 56°58'W

Rock 15 m high, surrounded by a group of smaller rocks, lying close E of Hut Cove along the S side of the entrance to Hope Bay,
at the NE end of Antarctic Peninsula. Discovered by the SwedAE under Nordenskjöld, 1901–04. The FIDS in 1945 named the entire group of rocks for Toralf Grunden, member of the SwedAE who wintered at Hope Bay in 1903, but in 1952 the name was restricted to the largest rock in this group for easier reference to the light beacon established on the main rock by the Argentine government during the previous season.

**Guarcello Peak** 79°55'S, 83°10'W

**Guarcello Glacier** 71°01'S, 62°10'W

**Guardian Islands:** see Øygarden Group 66°58'S, 57°25'E

**Guardian Nunatak** 83°49'S, 173°14'E
A rock exposure (210 m) on the ice-covered spur that descends from Mount Robert Scott east-northeastward toward the western edge of Hood Glacier, near the juncture with Ross Ice Shelf. It is, as it were, guarding the entrance to the glacier, hence the name given by the N.Z. Alpine Club Antarctic Expedition, 1959–60.

**Guardian Rock** 67°33'S, 67°16'W
A low ice-free rock lying in Bigourdan Fjord, 1.5 mi N of Parvenu Point, Pourquoi Pas Island, close off the W coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. First surveyed in 1948–49 by the FIDS; so named by them because of the position of this rock which guards the NW entrance to The Narrows.

**Gudmundson, Mount** 79°13'S, 157°51'E
A mainly ice-free mountain, 2,040 m, standing 6 mi NE of Fault Bluff in the Cook Mountains. Mapped by the USGS from tellurometer surveys and Navy air photos, 1959–63. Named by US-ACAN for Julian P. Gudmundson (BUG), USN, explosive expert who wintered at Little America V in 1957. He blasted the foundation for the nuclear power plant at McMurdo Station during USN OpDfrz, 1961.

**Guébriant Islands** 67°48'S, 68°25'W

**Guéguen, Mount** 65°04'S, 64°00'W
Sharp rocky peak, 365 m, standing 0.25 mi NW of Louise Peak in the N part of Booth Island, in the Wilhelm Archipelago. Discovered by the FrAE, 1903–05, under Charcot, who named it for F. Guéguen, stoker on the Français, and later the Pourquoi Pas?. Not: Guéguen Peak, Sommet F. Gueguen.

**Guéguen Peak:** see Guéguen, Mount 65°04'S, 64°00'W

**Guéguen Point** 65°09'S, 64°07'W
Point forming the S end of Hoggaard Island, in the Wilhelm Archipelago. Charted and named by the FrAE under Charcot, 1903–05, after J. Guéguen, one of the crew of the ship Français and later of the Pourquoi-Pas?, 1908–10.

**Guèmes, Ensenada:** see Rockpepper Bay 63°08'S, 55°44'W

**Guenter Bluff** 70°40'S, 159°44'E
Guépratte Island

64°30'S, 63°00'W

Ice-covered island 1.5 mi long, lying between Anvers and Brabant Islands at the E side of the entrance to Fourrier Bay, Palmer Archipelago. This island was first shown on the Friederichsen map of 1895, embodying the 1873–74 explorations of a German expedition under Dallmann. It was later charted by the FrAE, 1903–05, under Charcot, who named it after Captain Guépratte, French Navy. The name Discovery Island, applied in 1927 by DI personnel on the Discovery, has been rejected in favor of the earlier name. Not: Discovery Island, Isla Descubrimiento.

Guernsey, Ile: see Guernsey, Mount 69°20'S, 68°14'W

Guernsey, Mount 69°20'S, 68°14'W

Isolated, mainly ice-covered mountain, 1.250 m, standing 6 mi N of the summit of Mount Edgell, on the W coast of Antarctic Peninsula. The name “Ile Guernsey” was given in 1909 by the FrAE under Charcot, after the island of Guernsey off the coast of France. The position of “Ile Guernsey” on the FrAE maps does not agree with that of the mountain described above, but from the FrAE narrative and sketches by Bongrain, FrAE surveyor, it has been determined that this mountain was the feature seen in 1909 by Charcot from a position near the center of the entrance to Marguerite Bay. The mountain was surveyed in 1936 by the BGLE, but no name was assigned. It was further surveyed by the FIDS in 1948. Not: Ile Guernsey, White Cross Mountain.

Guerrero Glacier 78°32'S, 84°15'W


Guesalaga, Bahía: see Curtiss Bay 64°02'S, 60°47'W

Guesalaga Island 64°16'S, 61°59'W


Guesalaga Peninsula 62°29'S, 59°40'W

A small, low-lying shingle covered peninsula on the E side of Discovery Bay, Greenwich Island, South Shetland Islands. Named by Chile for Capt. Federico Guesalaga Toro, leader in 1947 of the Chilean expedition in Iquique and Angamos which established the permanent Arturo Prat scientific station on this peninsula.

Guest Island: see Guest Peninsula 76°18'S, 148°00'W

Guest Peninsula 76°18'S, 148°00'W

A snow-covered peninsula about 45 mi long between Sulzberger Ice Shelf and Block Bay in the NW part of Marie Byrd Land. Mitchell Peak, located on the peninsula, was sighted by the ByrdAE in 1929. This feature was defined and mapped as an island by the USAS in 1940. It was determined to be a peninsula by U.S. Geological Survey cartographers from air photos taken by the U.S. Navy, 1962–65. Named for Amy Guest, contributor to the ByrdAE, 1933–35. Not: Amy Guest Island, Guest Island.

Guettard Range 74°21'S, 63°27'W

A mountain range, 40 mi long and 10 mi wide, located NW of Bowman Peninsula and between the Johnston and Irvine Glaciers, in the SE extremity of Palmer Land. The feature was photographed from the air by RARE, 1947–48. It was mapped from USGS surveys and USN air photos, 1961–67. Named by US-ACAN for French naturalist and geologist Jean Etienne Guettard, 1715–86. Not: Cordón Martin Pierro.

Guides, The 54°04'S, 36°52'W

Two tussock-covered islands lying off the E side of the entrance to Antarctic Bay along the N coast of South Georgia. Charted by the GerAE under Filchner, 1911–12. The name appears on a chart based upon surveys of South Georgia by DI personnel in the period 1926–30. Not: Islotes Los Guías, Los Guías.

Guido Island 64°55'S, 63°50'W

Island lying 1 mi NE of Prioress Island in the Wauwermans Islands, in the Wilhelm Archipelago. Shown on an Argentine government chart of 1950; the name “Isla Guido Spano” appears on a 1957 chart and is for Carlos Guido Spano (1829–1918), a famous Argentine poet. Not: Isla Guido Spano, Isla Ruy, Par­doner Island.

Guido Spano, Isla: see Guido Island 64°55'S, 63°50'W

Guijarro, Caleta: see Scree Cove 67°34'S, 67°08'W

Guile Island 65°44'S, 65°11'W

Island lying 1 mi SW of Duchaylard Island, in the Bisceo Islands. Charted by the BGLE under Rymill, 1934–37. So named by the UK-APC in 1959 because, while there appears to be a number of landing places on this island, numerous underwater rocks make approach dangerous.

Guillermina, Bahía: see Wilhelmina Bay 64°38'S, 62°10'W

Guillermo, Monte: see Banck, Mount 64°54'S, 63°03'W

Gulbransen Lake 54°12'S, 36°44'W

Lake 0.5 mi long lying N of Neumayer Glacier in South Georgia. Charted and named “White City” by the Br expedition under Shackleton, 1921–22, but this name is considered unsuitable and has never been used locally. Gulbransen Lake was named by the UK-APC in 1957 for Gunnar Gulbransen, pattern-maker at the Compañía Argentina de Pesca station at Grytviken, 1927–30, carpenter at Stromness, 1945–46, and variously carpenter, dock­foreman, dockmaster, and junior officer at the South Georgia Whaling Co. station, Leith Harbor, for several years beginning in 1946. Not: White City.

Gulch Island 63°59'S, 61°29'W


Gulpfiadet: see Edward VIII Plateau 66°35'S, 56°50'E

Gull Channel 68°11'S, 67°00'W

Channel 0.1 mi wide between Dynamite Island and Stonington Island, along the W coast of Graham Land. First surveyed by the USAS, 1939–41, and so named by them because numerous sea gulls frequented the channel area.

Gullet, The 67°10'S, 67°38'W

Narrow channel between the E extremity of Adelaide Island and the W coast of Graham Land, separating Hansen and Day Islands.
and connecting the heads of Hanusse Bay and Laubeuf Fjord. This area was first explored in 1909 by the FrAE under Charcot who, though uncertain of the existence of the channel, sketched its probable position on the charts of the expedition. The channel was first visited and roughly surveyed in 1936 by the BGLE under Rymill. It was resurveyed and given this descriptive name in 1948 by members of the FIDS. Not: Angostura Gullet, Canal Garganta, Charcot Strait, Loubet Strait.

Gulliver Nunatak 66°12'S, 62°40'W
Nunatak with a flat, ice-free summit, 575 m, at the N side of Adie Inlet, on the E coast of Graham Land. Charted by the FIDS and photographed from the air by the RARE in 1947. Named by the FIDS for the fictional character in Jonathan Swift’s *Gulliver’s Travels*, because when viewed from the SE its appearance is suggestive of a man lying on his back with his head toward the south.

Gull Lake  54°17'S, 36°31'W
Lake, 0.15 mi in diameter, lying close to the SW shore of King Edward Cove. 0.5 m S of the abandoned whaling station at Grytviken, South Georgia. First roughly surveyed and named “Möwensee” or “Möven See” (Gull Lake) by A. Szielskso, who visited South Georgia in 1906. The English form Gull Lake was used by Robert Cushman Murphy in 1947, in describing his visit to the lake in November 1912. This latter form, recommended by the UK-APC in 1954, is approved. Not: Möven See, Möwensee.

Gull Rock: see Gaviotín Rock  63°08'S, 56°01'W

Gunn, Mount  76°52'S, 160°42'E
Massive mountain, 2,465 m, standing in the Convoy Range about 7 mi NW of Mount Gran in Victoria Land. Photographed in 1957 by the N.Z. Northern Survey Party of the CTAE (1956-58) and named by them for Bernard M. Gunn, a member of the party.

Gunnar, Cape: see Kater, Cape  63°46'S, 59°54'W

Gunnar Isachsenfjellet: see Isachsen Mountain  72°11'S, 26°15'E

Gunnar Isachsen Mountain: see Isachsen Mountain  72°11'S, 26°15'E

Gunnel Channel  67°06'S, 67°33'W
Channel, 0.5 mi wide and 7 mi long, situated in the S part of Hanusse Bay and separating Hansen Island from the W coast of Graham Land. First observed from the air and roughly charted in 1936 by the BGLE under Rymill. Surveyed from the ground in 1948 by the FIDS who gave this descriptive name. The channel gives a false impression of such narrowness that a boat could not navigate it without scraping her gunnels (gunwales) on either side.

Gunner, Mount  83°32'S, 169°38'E
A partially snow-covered peak (1,430 m) that rises from the southern part of Morris Heights in Queen Alexandra Range. The peak was examined by the Ohio State University Geological Party, 1967-68. Named by US-ACAN for John D. Gunner, Ohio State University geologist and a member of the party to this and other Antarctic localities in three summer seasons, 1967-70.

Gunnestad Glacier  72°03'S, 23°50'E

Gunn Peaks  73°25'S, 66°36'W

Gunter, Mount  68°59'S, 66°34'W
A conspicuous mountain (1,970 m) with precipitous black rock cliffs on its W side, rising at the S side of Hariot Glacier, 3 mi E of Briggs Peak, on the W side of Antarctic Peninsula. First roughly surveyed by BGLE in 1936-37. Photographed by RARE in Nov. 1947 (trimetrogon air photography). Surveyed by FIDS in 1958. Named by UK-APC after Edmund Gunter (1581-1626), English mathematician whose "line of numbers" (1617) was the first step toward a slide rule; in 1620 he published tables of logarithm sines and tangents which revolutionized navigation.

Gurling Glacier  70°34'S, 62°20'W
A glacier draining between Krebs Ridge and Leininger Peak into the SW corner of Smith Inlet, on the E coast of Palmer Land. Named by UK-APC after P. Gurling, BAS surveyor who worked in the general vicinity of this feature.

Gurney Point  71°00'S, 67°27'W
Small rocky mass overlooking George VI Sound, rising to 610 m and marking the W extremity of the rock ridge separating Bertram and Ryder Glaciers on the W coast of Palmer Land. The point was first seen and photographed from the air on Nov. 23, 1935 by Lincoln Ellsworth, and was mapped from these photographs by W.L.G. Joerg. It was surveyed in 1936 by the BGLE under Rymill. Named by the UK-APC in 1954 for Norman A. Gurney, a member of the BGLE, 1934-37.

Gurnon Peninsula  74°22'S, 110°35'W

Gustav Bull, Mount: see Gustav Bull Mountains  67°51'S, 66°09'E

Gustav Bull Mountains  67°51'S, 66°09'E
A small group of bare, rugged mountain peaks and nunataks, lying 4 mi inland from the coast and 10 mi SW of Scullin Monolith in Mac. Robertson Land. In January and February 1931 several Norwegian whale catchers, exploring this coast, made sketches of the land from their vessels and named this group the Gustav Bull Mountains for Capt. Gustav B. Bull, at that time whaling manager of the Thorshammer. The BANZARE (1929–31), under Douglas Mawson, made an airplane flight over this area in January 1930, returning for further exploration in February 1931. They gave
names to individual features in the group. Not: Mount Gustav Bull.

**Gusty Gully** 77°54'S, 161°28'E
A small N-S valley, the upper portion of which is occupied by a glacier, between Mount Kuipers and Knobhead in Quartermain Mountains, Victoria Land. So named by Alan Sherwood, NZGS party leader to the area, 1987–88, from the strong winds observed here, similar to Windy Gully located 3 mi to the west.

**Guten Begegnung, Vorgebirge der:** see Well-met, Cape 63°47'S, 57°19'W

**Gutenko Mountains** 71°40'S, 64°45'W
A large, scattered group of hills, nunataks and small mountains at the south end of Dyer Plateau in central Palmer Land. The feature includes Elliott Hills, Rathbone Hills, Guthridge Nunataks and Blanchard Nunataks. These mountains were seen from the air during flights of Nov. 21 and Dec. 23, 1947, by the Ronne Antarctic Research Expedition and are named for Sigmund Gutenko, USN, chief commissary steward with the expedition. The mountains were mapped in detail by USGS in 1974. Not: Vincent Gutenko Mountains.

**Gutenko Nunataks** 76°53'S, 143°40'W
Small, elongated nunataks 1 mi W of Mount Morgan in the Ford Ranges of Marie Byrd Land. Discovered on aerial flights made from the West Base of the USAS in 1940, and named for Sigmund Gutenko, cook and steward at West Base.

**Guthridge Nunataks** 71°48'S, 64°33'W

**Guyou Bay** 64°05'S, 62°35'W
Bay 4 mi wide, which indents the W coast of Brabant Island between Claude Point and Metchnikoff Point, in the Palmer Archipelago. Discovered by the FrAE, 1903–05, under Charcot, who named it for Capt. Emile Guyou, French Navy, distinguished in the field of naval science and member of the commission which published the scientific results of the expedition. Not: Cuyou Bucht.

**Guyou Islands** 65°03'S, 63°24'W
Small group of islands lying 2 miles NE of Sonia Point in Flandres Bay, off the W coast of Graham Land. First charted by the BelgAE under Gerlache (1897–99), and named for Emile Guyou (1843–1915), French mathematician who prepared a report on the magnetic results of the expedition.

**Guy Peaks** 72°04'S, 99°04'W

**Gwyn Bay** 67°05'S, 57°57'E
Bay close W of Hoseason Glacier along the coast of Enderby Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and named Breidvik (the broad bay). Renamed by ANCA for Dr. A.M. Gwynn, officer in charge at Macquarie Island station in 1949. Not: Breidvik.

**Gygra Peak** 71°58'S, 3°16'E
A rock peak, 1,980 m, just W of Risen Peak in the Gjelsvik Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Mapped from surveys and air photos by the NorAE (1956–60) and named Gygra (the giantess).
Haag, Mount: see Haag Nunataks 77°00'S, 78°18'W

Haag Nunataks 77°00'S, 78°18'W
Three low elevations aligned nearly N-S The dominant central nunatak and the southern elevation have definite rock exposures; the minor northern elevation may be entirely snow covered. The feature was discovered by the RARE (1947-48), led by Finn Ronne, who named it “Mount Haag” for Joseph Haag, head of Todd Shipyards, New York, which worked on the expedition ship, Aerial photographs obtained by U.S. Navy Squadron VX-6 in 1966 show the feature to be a group of nunataks, not a mountain, and the name is amended accordingly by US-ACAN. Not: Mount Haag, Mount Joseph Haag.

Haakon Island: see Dufayel Island 62°10'S, 58°34'W

Haagen, Cape: see Hansen, Cape 60°40'W, 45°35'W

Haas Glacier 85°45'S, 164°55'W
A steep tributary glacier draining northward from Rawson Plateau to enter the S side of Bowman Glacier, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1960-64. Named by US-ACAN for Charles G. Haas, meteorologist, South Pole Station winter party, 1960.

Haban Spur 73°18'S, 163°00'E
A bold rock spur 3 mi N of Scarab Peak, extending NE from the E central part of Tobin Mesa in the Mesa Range, Victoria Land. The feature was geologically studied by an Ohio State University field party during the 1982-83 season. Named by US-ACAN after Martha A. Haban, a geologist in the party.

Habermehl Peak 71°49'S, 6°55'E
A peak (2,945 m) 3 mi S of Gessner Peak in the NE part of the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Discovered by the GerAE under Ritscher, 1938-39, and named for the director of the German Weather Service. Remapped from air photos taken by the NorAE, 1958-59. Not: Habermehltoppen.

Habermehltoppen: see Habermehl Peak 71°49'S, 6°55'E

Hachinosu Peak 69°01'S, 39°35'E
A small hill, 45 m high, standing 0.2 mi E of Nishino-ura Cove and marking the highest point on East Ongul Island. Mapped from surveys and air photos by JARE, 1957, and named Hachinosu-yama (beehive peak). Not: Hatinosu Peak.

Hackapike Bay 64°31'S, 62°55'W
Anchorage 4 mi NW of Ryswyck Point, entered W of False Island along the NE coast of Anvers Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Charted and named by the BOLE, 1934-37, under Rymill.

Hackerman Ridge 72°39'S, 167°46'E
A large mountainous ridge trending N-S between the Grunelder and Rudolph Glaciers, in the Victory Mountains, of Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN for Norman Hackerman, member of National Science Board, 1968-78; Chairman since 1974. He visited Antarctica in 1975 and 1977 as part of his official duties in support of the U.S. scientific program in Antarctica.
Haefeli Glacier

Haefeli Glacier 67°18'S, 66°23'W
Glacier, 2 mi wide and 6 mi long, situated at the NW side of Finsterwalder Glacier and flowing SSW toward the head of Lallemand Fjord on the W coast of Graham Land. With Finsterwalder and Kleibelsberg Glaciers, its mouth merges with Sharp Glacier where the latter enters the fjord. First surveyed in 1946–47 by the FIDS and named by them for Robert Haefeli, Swiss glaciologist.

Haffner Glacier 71°28'S, 169°24'E
A small glacier discharging into Berg Bay along the N coast of Victoria Land. First charted by the BrAE, 1898–1900, under C.E. Borchgrevink, who named it for C.E. Haffner, Director of the Government Survey of Norway.

Hageman Peak 71°43'S, 70°48'W

Hager, Mount 70°53'S, 162°48'E

Hagerty Peak 75°17'S, 68°11'W

Hagey Ridge 74°57'S, 134°56'W
High snow-covered ridge, between Björnert Cliffs and Johnson Glacier, forming the E end of McDonald Heights on the coast of Marie Byrd Land. The ridge was first photographed from aircraft of the U.S. Antarctic Service in December 1940. It was mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–66. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Donald W. Hagey, USN, Officer-in-Charge at Byrd Station in 1969.

Haggerty Hill 77°57'S, 164°12'E
A mostly ice-free peak, 1,100 m, standing 0.5 mi SE of Salmon Hill and immediately N of the snout of Salmon Glacier, on the Scott Coast, Victoria Land. Named in 1992 by US-ACAN after Patrick R. Haggerty of Holmes and Narver, Inc., who managed logistics and construction activities at McMurdo Station, South Pole Station, Siple Station and various field camps during the 1970's and 1990's. He introduced female construction workers to the U.S. Antarctic Program for the first time during the 1978–79 season, and implemented computer based construction scheduling in the 1990's.

Haggits Pillar 67°24'S, 179°55'W
A column of rock (65 m) in the South Pacific Ocean, lying 0.1 mi W of Scott Island and some 315 mi NNE of Cape Adare, Victoria Land. Discovered in December 1902 by Capt. William R. Colbeck, RNR, commander of the Morning, relief ship to the BrNAE, 1901–04, under Scott. The name was used on official charts of the BrNAE drawn by Lt. George F.A. Mulock. Not: Haggitt's Pillar.

Haggitt's Pillar: see Haggits Pillar 67°24'S, 179°55'W

Hag Pike 68°57'S, 66°59'W
A conspicuous rock column (710 m) on the N side of Wordie Ice Shelf near the W coast of Antarctic Peninsula. Together with the mountain to the N, it forms the W side of the mouth of Harlot Glacier. Photographed from the air by BGLE, 1937, and by RARE, 1947. Surveyed by FIDS, 1948–50, and 1958. The name by UK-APC is descriptive, "hag" being the stump of a tree which remains after felling.

Hählerrerotten Cirque 71°54'S, 60°05'E
A large cirque on the E side of Hählerrerrega Ridge in the Müllig-Hofmann Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Plotted from surveys and air photos by the NorAE (1956–60) and named Hählerrerotten (the shark cave cirque).

Hählerrerrega Ridge 71°52'S, 5°58'E
An irregular rock ridge just N of Hählellerskarvet in the Müllig-Hofmann Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Plotted from surveys and air photos by the NorAE (1956–60) and named Hählerrerrega (the shark cave ridge).

Hählerreren Cove 71°55'S, 6°04'E
A cove indenting the N side of Hählellerskarvet in the Müllig-Hofmann Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Plotted from surveys and air photos by the NorAE (1956–60) and named Hählerreren (the shark cave).

Hählellerskarvet 71°57'S, 6°08'E
A broad, partially ice-covered mountain, 2,910 m, between Austreskorve and Lunde Glaciers in the Müllig-Hofmann Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Plotted from surveys and air photos by the NorAE (1956–60) and named Hählellerskarvet (the shark cave mountain).

Hahn, Mount 69°17'S, 70°09'W

Hahn Island 78°15'S, 164°58'E

Haigh Nunatak 71°15'S, 71°13'E

Haigh Point 64°55'S, 63°06'W
A point W of Mount Banck, Danco Coast, forming the N entrance point of Thomas Cove (q.v.). Named by UK-APC in association with the NorAE.
Half-ration Névé

with the cove after Dorothy Haigh, Head, Cartographic Section, Foreign and Commonwealth Office, 1948–70, with responsibility for preparing UK-APC maps.

**Hailstorm Island** 66°13'S, 110°37'E

Rocky island, 0.25 mi long, between Cameron Island and the E end of Burnett Island in the central part of Swains Islands. First roughly mapped from air photos taken by USN OpHip, 1946–47, and included in a 1957 survey of Swains Islands by Wilkes Station personnel under C.R. Eklund. Named by Eklund for Radioman Kenneth J. Hailstorm, USN, a Naval support force member of the 1957 wintering party at Wilkes Station during the IGY.

**Hainaut Island**: see D'Hainaut Island 63°54'S, 60°47'W

**Haines Glacier** 73°21'S, 62°23'W

Glacier 4 mi wide, flowing in a SE direction and joining Meindarus Glacier immediately E of Mount Barkow, on the E coast of Palmer Land. Discovered and photographed from the air in December 1940 by the USAS. During 1947 the glacier was photographed from the air by the RARE, who in conjunction with the FIDS charted it from the ground. Named by the FIDS for William C. Haines, American meteorologist and member of the Byrd Antarctic Expeditions of 1928–30 and 1933–35, and joint author of the meteorological reports of these two expeditions.

**Haines Mountains** 77°34'S, 146°20'W


**Hãkollen Island** 67°00'S, 57°15'E

Island 1 mi long, rising to 100 m, lying in the SW part of the Øygarden Group. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from aerial photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and called Hãkollen (the shark knoll). Not: Shark Island.

**Hãkonbandet**: see Hãkon Col 71°54'S, 8°52'E

**Hãkon Col** 71°54'S, 8°52'E

A col at the S side of Saether Crags in the Kurze Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Mapped from surveys and air photos by NorAE (1956–60) and named for Hãkon Saether, medical officer with NorAE (1956–57). Not: Hãkonbandet.

**Hale, Mount** 78°04'S, 86°19'W

Mountains (3,595 m) standing 1.5 mi NW of Mount Davis in the main ridge of the Sentinel Range, Ellsworth Mountains. Discovered by the Marie Byrd Land Traverse party, 1957–58, under C.R. Bentley, and named for Daniel P. Hale, auroral physicist at Byrd Station and member of the traverse party.

**Hale Glacier** 72°12'S, 100°48'W

Glacier about 6 mi long, located just E of Mount Simpson on Thurston Island and flowing SW to Abbot Ice Shelf in Peacock Sound. Delineated from air photos taken by USN Squadron VX-6 in January 1960. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. (j.g.) Bill J. Hale, USN, helicopter pilot aboard USS Burton Island who made exploratory flights to Thurston Island in February 1960.

**Hales Peak** 64°08'S, 62°09'W

A peak rising from the northeast shoulder of Mount Cabeza in the northeast part of Brabant Island, Palmer Archipelago. Mapped from air photos taken by Hunting Aerosurveys, Ltd., 1956–57. Named by UK-APC for Stephen Hales (1677–1761), English curate of Teddington, who first estimated blood pressure, and made important advances in hygiene.

**Haley Glacier** 71°33'S, 61°50'W


**Half Black Peak** 71°47'S, 163°40'E

A peak 2 mi NE of Mount Edixon, rising to over 2,000 m in the SE part of Lanterman Range, Bowers Mountains (q.v.). Descriptively named in 1983 by the NZ-APC on the proposal of M.G. Laird, because of the proximity of All Black Peak (q.v.) and from the color of this peak, half black rock and half snow.

**Half Century Nunatak** 85°22'S, 178°50'W

A prominent nunatak, displaying a high east-facing rock escarpment, located 4 mi N of Dismal Buttress at the W side of upper Shackleton Glacier. Named by the Southern Party of NZGSAE (1961–62) which, near this nunatak, celebrated the 50th anniversary of Amundsen reaching the South Pole.

**Half Dome Nunatak** 82°27'S, 159°14'E

Nunatak lying 2 mi S of Cobham Range, at the mouth of Lucy Glacier. So named by the northern party of the NZGSAE (1961–62) because it is rounded on one side and cut into sheer cliffs on the other side.

**Hal Flood, Mount**: see Berlin, Mount 76°03'S, 135°52'W

**Hal Flood Bay**: see Okuma Bay 77°50'S, 158°20'W

**Hal Flood Range**: see Flood Range 76°03'S, 134°30'W

**Half Moon Beach** 62°29'S, 60°47'W

Small beach lying 1 mi SE of Scarborough Castle on the N coast of Livingston Island, in the South Shetland Islands. This island was known to sealers in the area as Half Moon Island (1964–65) because its sheer cliffs and crescent shaped top give it the appearance of a half moon.

**Half Moon Glacier** 72°13'S, 175°38'W

A rock bluff overlooking the E side of Shackleton Glacier, rising immediately N of the mouth of Brunner Glacier, in the Cumulus Hills. So named by the Texas Tech Shackleton Glacier Expedition (1964–65) because its sheer cliffs and crescent shaped top give it the appearance of a half moon.

**Half Moon Island** 62°36'S, 59°55'W

Crescent-shaped island 1.25 mi long, lying in the entrance to Moon Bay on the E side of Livingston Island, in the South Shetland Islands. This island was known to sealers in the area as early as 1821. The name, which suggests its shape, appears on a chart based upon a 1935 survey by DI personnel on the Discovery II. Not: Isla Media Luna, Johnsons Island.

**Half-ration Nevé**

A large névé at the head of Aviator Glacier in Victoria Land. It is largely enclosed on the W side by the Mesa Range. So named by the northern party of NZGSAE, 1962–63, because its resupply was delayed several days by blizzards and the party was limited to reduced rations.
Halfthree Point 76°14'S, 58°57'W
Point forming the SE end of Fildes Peninsula, King George Island, in the South Shetland Islands. Charted and named by DI personnel on the Discovery II in 1935.

Halfway Island 64°45'S, 64°12'W
Island lying 2.5 mi NW of Litchfield Island, off the SW coast of Anvers Island in the Palmer Archipelago. Surveyed by the British Naval Hydrographic Survey Unit in 1956–57. The name arose because the island lies halfway between Arthur Harbor and Cape Monaco, a route frequently traveled by boat by members of the FIDS at the Arthur Harbor station.

Halfway Nunataks 78°23'S, 161°06'E
An isolated nunatak on the W side of The Landing, and almost in the center of the upper Skelton Glacier. Surveyed and descriptively named in 1957 by the N.Z. party of the CTAE, 1956–58.

Hälissen Glacier 72°02'S, 8°51'E
A cirque glacier between Hälissrimken Peak and Hälisstonga Peak in the Curze Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by the NorAE (1956–60) and named Hälissen (the slippery ice).

Hälishalsen Saddle 72°07'S, 9°04'E
An ice saddle between the Kurze Mountains and the interior ice plateau close southward, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by the NorAE (1956–60) and named Hälishalsen (the slippery ice neck).

Hälissrimken Peak 72°01'S, 8°52'E
Peak, 2,655 m, rising 2 mi NW of Hälisstonga Peak in the Curze Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by the NorAE (1956–60) and named Hälissrimken (the slippery ice frost).

Hälisstonga Peak 72°02'S, 8°57'E
Peak, 2,780 m, marking the S end of the Kurze Mountains in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by the NorAE (1956–60) and named Hälisstonga.

Hall, Mount 84°55'S, 170°22'W
A rock peak (2,430 m) standing 1.5 mi SW of Mount Daniel, Hallgrenskarvet: see Hallgren, Mount 73°23'S, 3°22'W
A mountain, largely ice-covered, with a steep, rocky northern face, situated 27 mi SW of Neumayer Cliffs in the Kirwan Escarpment, Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by the NorAE (1949–52) and named Hallgren (see Hallgren, Mount 73°23'S, 3°22'W).

Hall Cliff 71°59'S, 68°37'W
A sandstone cliff 1 mi long, located along the S side of Saturn Glacier and 1 mi W of Citadel Bastion in eastern Alexander Island. The feature was mapped from tristegonist air photography taken by RARE, 1947–48, and from survey by the FIDS, 1948–50. Named by UK-APC from association with Saturn Glacier after Asaph Hall (1829–1907), the American astronomer who contributed toward the discovery of Saturn and also discovered the satellites of the planet Mars.

Halle Flat 76°40'S, 159°50'E
A relatively flat area just southward of Coxcomb Peak in the Allan Hills, Victoria Land. Reconnoitered by the NZARP Allan Hills Expedition, 1964. They gave the name after Thore G. Halle whose pioneering work (1913) on Antarctic fossil plants forms part of the scientific reports on Otto Nordenskjöld’s Swedish Antarctic Expedition of 1901–04.

Haller Rocks 64°04'S, 62°06'W
Small group of rocks in the E part of Bouquet Bay, lying 2 mi NW of the SW end of Liljeberg Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Photographed by Hunting Aerosurveys Ltd. in 1956–57, and mapped from these photos in 1959. Named by the UK-APC for Albrecht von Haller (1708–77), Swiss physiologist who made important contributions to medical knowledge (e.g., mechanism of heartbeat, action of bile).

Hallet, Cape: see Hallet, Cape 72°19'S, 170°16'E
Hallet, Cape 72°19'S, 170°16'E
A bold rock cape forming the north tip of Hallett Peninsula, on the coast of Victoria Land. Discovered in 1841 by Sir James Clark Ross who named it for Thomas R. Hallett, purser on one of the expedition ships, the Erebus. Not: Cape Hallet.

Hallett Peninsula 72°30'S, 170°10'E
Triangular, dome-shaped peninsula, 20 mi long, with 1,500 m cliffs on its E. seaboard side and 300 m on its W side. The peninsula extends from Cape Hallet to Cape Wheatstone and is joined to the mainland by a narrow ridge between Tucker Glacier and Edisto Inlet. So named by the NZGSAE, 1957–58, because Hallett station on Seabee Hook was established at the N end of the peninsula.

Hallgren, Mount 73°23'S, 3°22'W
A mountain, largely ice-covered, with a steep, rocky northern face, situated 27 mi SW of Neumayer Cliffs in the Kirwan Escarpment, Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by the NorAE (1949–52) and additional air photos (1958–59), and named for Stig E. Hallgren, photographer with NBSAE. Not: Hallgrenskarvet.

Hallgrenskarvet: see Hallgren, Mount 73°23'S, 3°22'W

Hall Island 54°00'S, 38°08'W

Hall Nunatak 78°59'S, 87°24'W
A small nunatak about 2 mi southeastward of Thomas Nunatak, situated along the ice escarpment at the head of Minnesota Glacier, in the Ellsworth Mountains. Named by the University of Minnesota Geological Party to these mountains (1963–64) for George S. Hall, helicopter crew chief with the USA 62nd Transportation Corps Detachment, who assisted the party.

Hall Nunatak: see Neff Nunatak 74°58'S, 72°08'W
Hall Nunataks 70°48'S, 66°45'E
Hall Peak  79°29'S, 83°45'W
A peak, 2,170 m, in the Heritage Range, surmounting the dividing ridge at the upper reaches of Rennell Glacier, Schmidt Glacier and Larson Valley. Named by the University of Minnesota Geological Party to these mountains, 1963–64, for Walter D.M. (Mike) Hall, geologist with the party.

Hall Peninsula  62°46'S, 61°14'W
Small peninsula 2 mi SW of President Head on the E side of Snow Island, in the South Shetland Islands. The name Basil Halls Island was applied to Snow Island by James Weddell in 1820–23, for Capt. Basil Hall, RN (1788–1844). Hall Peninsula was given by the UK-APC in 1961 in order to preserve Weddell’s name on the island.

Hall Ridge  70°42'S, 63°12'W

Halpern Point  63°18'8", 57°50'W
A point on the northern coast of Trinity Peninsula directly south of the eastern part of the Duroch Islands. Named by US-ACAN for Martin Halpern of the Geophysical and Polar Research Center, University of Wisconsin, Madison, leader of the field party which geologically mapped this area, 1961–62.

Halskonnpane Hills  72°04'S, 60°1'E

Halverson Peak  71°47'S, 164°44'E
A peak (1,710 m) which marks the E side of the terminus of Rawle Glacier, in the King Range of the Concord Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and air photos, 1956–60. Named by US-ACAN for Jack E. Halverson, USN, chief electronics technician and member of the McMurdo Station party, 1967.

Halvafaryggen Ridge  71°10'S, 64°0'W
A broad snow-covered ridge separating the Ekström and Jelbart Ice Shelves, on the coast of Queen Maud Land. First mapped by the NBSAE, 1949–52. They referred to the feature as “Ir sygg” (ice ridge), but it was subsequently named Halvafaryggen (the half way ridge) by NorAE, 1956–60. Not: Ir sygg, Plato Khal’vafaryggen.

Hamarglovene Crevasses  71°56'S, 50°5'E
A crevasse field in lower Vestreskorve Glacier just E of Hamarsya Mountain, in the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Mapped from surveys and air photos by the NorAE (1956–60) and named Hamarglovene (the hammer clefts).

Hamarsya Mountain  71°56'S, 4°57'E
An isolated ice-free mountain in the middle of the mouth of Vestreskorve Glacier in the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Mapped from surveys and air photos by the NorAE (1956–60) and named Hamarsya (the hammer island).

Hamarøygulten: see Sheehan Islands  67°22'S, 59°46'E

Hamarskaftet Nunataks  71°50'S, 4°58'E
A row of nunataks about 5 mi long, lying 2 mi NW of Swarthamaren Mountain in the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Mapped from surveys and air photos by the NorAE (1956–60) and named Hamarskaftet (the hammer handle).

Hamarskorvene Bluff  72°01'S, 5°14'E
A rock and ice bluff just E of Kvithamaren Cliff in the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by the NorAE (1956–60) and named Hamarskorvene.

Hamartind Peak  72°33'S, 0°39'E
A peak at the E extremity of Hamrane Heights in the Sverdrup Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Photographed from the air by the GerAE (1938–39). Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and air photos by the Norwegian expedition (1958–59) and named Hamartind (the crag peak).

Hamberg Fluss: see Penguin River  54°17'S, 36°30'W

Hamberg Glacier  54°21'S, 36°31'W
Glacier which flows in an ENE direction from the NE side of Mount Sugartop to the W side of the head of Moraine Fjord, South Georgia. Charted by the SwedAE, 1901–04, under Nordenskjöld, who named it for Axel Hamberg, Swedish geographer, mineralogist and Arctic explorer. Not: Hamberg Glacier.

Hamberg Lake: see Hamberg Lakes  54°19'S, 36°31'W

Hamberg Lakes  54°19'S, 36°31'W
Two adjoining lakes lying near the N outlet of Hamberg Glacier, 1 mi W of Moraine Fjord, Cumberland East Bay, South Georgia. First surveyed by the SwedAE, 1901–04, under Nordenskjöld. The name derives from nearby Hamberg Glacier, and was given by A. Szielsko who explored this vicinity in 1906. Not: Hamberg Lake, Hamberg See.

Hamberg See: see Hamberg Lakes  54°19'S, 36°31'W

Hamblin Glacier  66°24'S, 65°07'W
Glacier flowing to the SE side of Widmark Ice Piedmont, in Graham Land. Photographed by Hunting Aerosurveys Ltd. in 1955–57, and mapped from these photos by the FIDS. Named by the UK-APC in 1959 for Theodore Hamblin (1890–1952), English optician who in the 1930’s helped in the evolution of the first satisfactory snow goggle design.

Hamburg Bay: see Hamburg Bay  64°30'S, 63°57'W

Hambruck Bay: see Hamburg Bay  64°30'S, 63°57'W
Bay indenting the NW coast of Anvers Island immediately S of Bonnier Point, in the Palmer Archipelago. Discovered but incompletely defined by a German expedition 1873–74, under Dallmann, who named it for Hamburg, Germany, home port of the expedition. The bay was more accurately mapped by the PrAE, 1903–05, under Charcot. Not: Hamburg Bay.
Hamburg Glacier: see Hamberg Glacier 54°21'S, 36°31'W

Hamer Hill 64°32'S, 59°35'W
A hill (505 m) on the eastern edge of the central mountain mass of Sobral Peninsula, Nordenskjöld Coast, Graham Land. Named by the UK-APC for Richard D. Hamer, BAS geologist, Rothera Station, 1978-79 and 1980-81, who worked in the area.

Hamilton, Kap: see Hamilton Point 64°22'S, 57°18'W

Hamilton, Mount 80°40'S, 151°17'E
A mountain, 1,990 m, standing at the E edge of Kent Plateau, 7 mi S of Mount Tuatara, in the Churchill Mountains. Discovered by the BrNAC (1901-04) and named for Admiral Sir Richard Vesey Hamilton, who served on Arctic voyages (1850-54) and was a member of the Ship Committee for this expedition.

Hamilton, Mount 85°44'S, 151°53'W
A mountain, 1,410 m, which marks the W end of the Tapley Mountains, standing at the E side of the lower reaches of Scott Glacier in the Queen Maud Mountains. First observed by the ByrdAE geological party under Laurence Gould in December 1929. Visited in December 1934 by the ByrdAE geological party under Quin Blackburn, and named by Byrd for G.C. Hamilton, general manager of the McClatchy Newspapers, of Sacramento, CA, who was a contributor to the expedition.

Hamilton Bay 54°48'S, 35°54'W
Small bay at the mouth of Salomon Glacier, indenting the SE coast of South Georgia. 0.4 mi NE of the mouth of Drygalski Fjord. Surveyed by the SGS in the period 1951-57, and named by the UK-APC for James E. Hamilton (1893-1957), Colonial Naturalist of South Georgia 0.4 mi NE of the mouth of Drygalski Fjord.

Hamilton Bluff 69°44'S, 73°56'E
A rock bluff on the coast of Antarctica, about 2 mi W of Palmer Point and 10 mi W of Mount Caroline Mikkelsen. First mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936-37. Visited by I.R. McLeod, geologist, University of California, Davis; USARP Station Scientific Leader at South Pole Station, winter party 1975.

Hamburg Glacier: see Hamberg Glacier 54°21'S, 36°31'W

Named in 1977 by US-ACAN after Robert Hamilton, meteorologist, University of California, Davis; USARP Station Scientific Leader at South Pole Station, winter party 1975.

Hamer Point 64°22'S, 57°18'W
Flat-topped rock marking the S side of the entrance to Markham Bay on the SE side of James Ross Island. Discovered by a British expedition under Ross, 1839-43, who named it Cape Hamilton after Capt. W.A.B. Hamilton, RN, then private secretary to the Earl of Haddington, and later Second Secretary to the Admiralty. First surveyed by the SwedAE under Nordenskjöld, 1901-04, and resurveyed by the FIDS in 1953. Point is considered a more suitable descriptive term for the feature than cape. Not: Kap Hamilton.

Hammer Hill 61°04'S, 55°21'W
The most northerly hill on Elephant Island, South Shetland Islands, situated just S of Cape Yelcho. So named by the U.K. joint Services Expedition, 1970-71, as being descriptive of the appearance of the feature. Not: Colina Martillo.

Hammersley, Cape 66°28'S, 115°03'E
An ice-covered cape midway between Williamson and Totten Glaciers on Budd Coast. Delineated by G.D. Blodgett (1955) from aerial photographs taken by USN Operation Highjump (1946-47), and named by US-ACAN for George W. Hammersley, Midshipman on the sloop Vincennes during the USEE (1833-42) under Lt. Charles Wilkes.

Hammerstad Reef 54°13'S, 37°25'W
Reef 1.5 mi S of Cape Rosa, lying in the N part of the entrance to Queen Maud Bay off the S coast of South Georgia. Surveyed by the SGS in the period 1951-57, and named by the UK-APC for Thorleif Hammerstad, a sealer of the Compama Argentina de Pesca, Grytviken, for several years beginning in 1946.

Hammond Glacier 77°25'S, 146°00'W

Hammond Inlet: see Hammond Glacier 77°25'S, 146°00'W

Hamm Peak 69°43'S, 74°08'E
A small rock peak just back from the coast, standing close to the S edge of Strover Peak and 6 mi WNW of Mount Caroline Mikkelsen. First mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936-37. Named by ANCA for G.F. Hamm, officer in charge at Mawson Station in 1968, who established a survey station on the feature.

Hamna Bay 69°16'S, 39°41'E
A sheltered bay that indents the W side of Langhovde Hills on the S side of Lützow-Holm Bay. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers
from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and named Hamna (the harbor).

**Hamna Icefall 69°17'S, 39°43'E**

An icefall which descends to the S end of Hamna Bay immediately E of Hamnenabben Head, on the coast of Queen Maud Land. Mapped from surveys and air photos by JARE, 1957–62. The name was adopted by JARE Headquarters in 1963 in association with Hamna Bay.

**Hamnenabben Head 69°17'S, 39°41'E**

A bare rock headland which forms the S shore of Hamna Bay along the E side of Lützow-Holm Bay. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and named Hamnenabben (the harbor crag) in association with Hamna Bay.

**Hamner Nunatak 78°33'S, 157°56'E**


**Hampson, Mount 66°48'S, 51°11'E**

Mountain 1 mi N of Mount Rhodes, in the N part of the Tula Mountains in Enderby Land. Plotted from air photos taken from ANARE aircraft in 1956. Named by ANCA for R.V. Hampson, a member of the crew of the *Discovery* during the BANZARE, 1929–31.

**Hampton, Mount 76°29'W, 125°48'W**

An impressive mountain (3,325 m) with a circular ice-filled crater occupying much of the summit area. It is the northernmost of the extinct volcanoes which comprise the Executive Committee Range in Marie Byrd Land. Discovered by the USAS on a flight, Dec. 15, 1940, and named for Ruth Hampton, Dept. of the Interior member of the USAS Executive Committee. Mapped in detail by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy trigonometric photography, 1938–60.

**Hampton Bluffs 64°25'S, 59°18'W**


**Hampton Glacier 69°20'S, 70°05'W**

Glacier in the NE part of Alexander Island, 25 mi long and 5 mi wide, which flows NNE along the W wall of Douglas Range to Schokalsky Bay. First photographed from the air during a flight up this glacier in 1937 by the BGLE. The mouth of the glacier was surveyed in 1948 by the FIDS and later named for Wilfred E. Hampton of the BGLE, 1934–37, who piloted the airplane that made the above mentioned flight in 1937.

**Hampton Ridge 83°52'S, 167°02'E**


**Hamrane Heights 72°32'S, 0°36'E**

Ice-free heights between Skarsdalen Valley and Hei Glacier in the Sverdrup Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Photographed from the air by the GerAE (1938–39). Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and air photos by the Norwegian expedition (1958–59) and named Hamrane (the crags).

**Hamrethoven: see Trethewy Point 67°23'S, 59°47'E**

**Hamreneset: see Bertha Island 67°23'S, 59°39'E**

**Hanchild Beach: see Fairchild Beach 53°04'S, 73°39'E**

**Hancox, Mount 72°38'S, 166°59'E**

A prominent mountain (3,245 m) about 6 mi SE of Mount Burton, rising above the north margin of Malta Plateau in the Victory Mountains, Victoria Land. Named by the Mariner Glacier geography party of NZGSAE, 1966–67, for G.T. Hancox, senior geologist with the party in this area.

**Handel Ice Piedmont 70°20'S, 71°00'W**


**Hand Glacier 72°58'S, 168°05'E**


**Handle, The 78°00'S, 161°59'E**

An elongated massif 1.5 mi SW of Table Mountain in the NW part of Royal Society Range, Victoria Land. The feature was descriptively named by Alan Sherwood, NZGSAE field party leader in the area, 1987–88. Its size and position in relation to an associated ridge suggest a handle to a sickle.

**Handler Ridge 72°30'S, 167°00'E**

A prominent ridge about 10 mi long which serves as a divide between Croll Glacier and the upper portion of Trafalgar Glacier, in the Victory Mountains, Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN in 1969 for Dr. Philip Handler, then Chairman, National Science Board and President of the National Academy of Sciences.

**Handsley, Mount 77°56'S, 161°33'E**

A subsidiary rock peak on the Knobhead massif in Victoria Land. It rises 1.5 mi SSE of Knobhead and overlooks the upper part of Ferrar Glacier from the northwest. Named in 1969 by the NZ-APC after Jesse Handsley, member of the Discovery crew of Capt. Robert Scott’s expedition, who accompanied Scott, Evans, Feather, Skelton and Lashly on the major sledging journey up the Ferrar and Taylor Glaciers in 1903.

**Handsley Valley 77°55'S, 161°36'E**

A small ice-free valley between Knobhead and Mount Handsley in Quartermain Mountains, Victoria Land. Named by NZGB in 1993 in association with Mount Handsley.
Hanessian Foreland 74°42'S, 135°15'W
A relatively low, snow-covered foreland or peninsula, over 20 mi long and 10 mi wide, on the coast of Marie Byrd Land. It extends seaward between Siniff Bay and the western end of Getz Ice Shelf. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy aerial photography, 1959–65. Named by US-ACAN after John Hanessian, Jr. (1925–74), of George Washington University, Washington DC, noted authority on political science and international affairs. At the time of his death he was on leave to the National Science Foundation. From 1954–58, he served on the National Academy of Sciences staff and made substantial contribution to the Committee on Polar Research in the planning and carrying out of the US-IGY program.

Hanka Island 64°51'S, 62°49'W
Small island lying near the head of Leith Cove, Paradise Harbor, off the W coast of Graham Land. The name was applied by Scottish geologist David Ferguson, who visited this area in the whaler Hanka in 1913–14.

Hannah Island 76°39'S, 148°48'W

Hannah Peak 82°36'N, 53°10'W

Hannah Point 62°39'S, 60°37'W
Point forming the E side of the entrance to Walker Bay on the S coast of Livingston Island, in the South Shetland Islands. Named by the UK-APC in 1958 after the sealer Hannah of Liverpool, which visited the South Shetland Islands and was wrecked there on Dec. 25, 1920. Not: Punta Ribes, Punta Suboficial Ribes.

Hannah Ridge 83°36'S, 55°10'W

Hannam Islands 66°55'S, 142°58'E
Three small islands lying in the eastern part of Commonwealth Bay, midway between Cape Denison and Cape Gray. Discovered by the AAE (1911–14) under Douglas Mawson, who named them for Walter H. Hannam, wireless telegrapher with the expedition.

Hannan Glacier: see Molle Glacier 67°31'S, 47°10'W

Hannan Ice Shelf 67°36'S, 47°35'E
An ice shelf 18 mi wide on the coast of Enderby Land. The ice shelf is nourished by Molle and Kichenside Glaciers and borders McKinnon Island on all but its N side. Photographed from ANARE aircraft in 1956. First visited in October 1957 by an ANARE party led by B.H. Stinear. Named by ANCA for F.T. Hannan, meteorologist at Mawson Station in 1957.

Hannan, Cape 60°40'S, 45°35'W
Cape which separates Marshall and Iceberg Bays on the S coast of Coronation Island, in the South Orkney Islands. The name appears on a chart based upon a running survey of the islands in 1912–13 by Petter Sælje, Norwegian whaling captain. Not: Cape Haansen, Cape H. Hansen.

Hannan, Mount 71°28'S, 12°09'E
Mountain, 1,895 m, standing 1 mi N of Kare Bench and just NW of Daykovaya Peak at the N extremity of Westliche Petermann Range, Wohlthat Mountains. Discovered and plotted from air photos by GerAE, 1938–39. Replotted from air photos and surveys by NorAE, 1956–60, and named for Kåre Hansen, a meteorologist with NorAE, 1958–59. Not: Hansenhovden.

Hannan, Mount: see Henson, Mount 84°50'S, 168°21'W

Hannabreen 72°06'S, 22°45'E

Hansenglacier 78°21'S, 84°33'W

Hansenhovden: see Hansenbreen 72°06'S, 22°45'E

Hansen Inlet 75°15'S, 63°40'W
Ice-filled inlet between Cape Schlossbach and Cox, along the E coast and near the base of Antarctic Peninsula. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys and USN air photos, 1961–67. Named by US-ACAN for B. Lyle Hansen who, with Herbert T. Ueda, was in charge of the deep-core drilling program at Byrd Station for several seasons, 1966–69.

Hanssen Island 67°06'S, 67°37'W
Island 6 mi long and 3 mi wide, lying immediately N of The Gullet at the head of Hanusse Bay, off the W coast of Graham Land. First surveyed in 1936 by the BGLE under Rymill, who used the provisional name North Island for this feature. The island was resurveyed in 1948 by the FIDS, and was renamed in 1954 by the UK-APC for Leganger H. Hansen, manager at Messrs. Chr.
Hanson, Mount: radio communication apparatus for polar regions. Engineer of the expedition, and a pioneer in the development of

Hanssen, Mount 85°59'S, 164°28'W A snow-covered hill (900 m) with two lower summits, one to the N and one to the S, standing 4 mi SE of Cape Roquemaurel on Trinity Peninsula. This hill was roughly charted but left unnamed by the French expedition under Capt. Jules Dumont d'Urville in March 1838. In 1948, the UK-APC gave the name "Thanaron Hill" to the feature. Their action followed a 1946 search by the FIDS which failed to identify a coastal point in the vicinity to which d'Urville had given the name "Cap Thanaron." The latter feature (now Thanaron Point) was subsequently identified. In 1963, the UK-APC renamed the hill described after Thomas A. Hanson, FIDS surveyor at Hope Bay, 1957–59. Not: Thanaron Hill.

Hanson Peak 71°21'S, 170°18'E A small peak (1,255 m) 4 mi S of Cape Adare in the N part of Adare Peninsula. Named by the NZ-APC after Nikolai Hanson, member of the BrAE, 1898–1900, under C.E. Borchgrevink, who was the first man known to have died on the Antarctic mainland (at Cape Adare, Oct. 14, 1899). Hanson's grave surmounts nearby Cape Adare. Not: Mount Hanson.

Hanssen, Mount 85°59'S, 164°28'W An ice-covered mountain distinguished by a sharp peak, 3,280 m, standing at the southernmost point of Rawson Plateau in the Queen Maud Mountains. Discovered by Capt. Roald Amundsen while enroute to the South Pole in November 1911, and named by him for Helmer Hanssen, deputy leader of the South Pole Party. Not: Mount Helmer Hanssen.

Hanusse Fiord: see Hanusse Bay 66°57'S, 67°30'W

Hånumten: see Shark Peak 68°03'S, 62°41'E

Håppetvik: see Hope Bay 63°23'S, 57°00'W

Happy Valley 75°22'S, 72°40'W An ice-filled valley, 3 mi wide and over 10 mi long, lying within the horseshoe-shaped confines of the Behrendt Mountains, in Ellsworth Land. The name originated as a field name of the University of Wisconsin Traverse Party, 1965–66, which surveyed this area.

Harald Bay 69°12'S, 157°45'E A bay about 4 mi wide indenting the coast between Archer Point and Williamson Head. Photographed from the air by USN Operation Highjump in 1947. Sketched and photographed by Phillip Law, leader of ANARE (Maggi Dan) on Feb. 20, 1959. Named
by ANCA for Capt. Harald Møller Pederson, master of the Magga Dan during the expedition. Not: Harold Bay.

Harbord Glacier 75°55'S, 162°24'E
A glacier flowing along the S side of Mount George Murray. It enters the Ross Sea S of Whitmer Peninsula where it forms Harbord Glacier Tongue. The name derives from the glacier tongue, which was named by Ernest Shackleton for A.E. Harbord, second officer of the Nimrod during the last year of the BrAE, 1907-09.

Harbord Glacier Tongue 75°55'S, 162°50'E
A glacier tongue forming the seaward extension of Harbord Glacier on the coast of Victoria Land. First charted by the BrAE under Shackleton, 1907-09, at which time it extended about 5 mi into the Ross Sea. Named by Shackleton for A.E. Harbord, second officer of the Nimrod for the last year of the expedition. Not: Harbord Ice Barrier Tongue, Harbord Ice Tongue.

Harbord Ice Barrier Tongue: see Harbord Glacier Tongue 75°55'S, 162°50'E
Harbord Ice Tongue: see Harbord Glacier Tongue 75°55'S, 162°50'E

Harbour Point: see Harbour Point 54°09'S, 36°41'W

Harbour Glacier 64°49'S, 63°26'W
A through glacier 3 mi long and 1.5 mi wide, lying on the NW side of Wiencke Island and extending in a NE direction from Port Lockroy to the cove 1 mi E of Noble Peak, in the Palmer Archipelago. Probably first seen by the BelgAE, 1897-99, under Gerlache. Charted in 1944 by the FIDS, who so named it because of its proximity to the harbor of Port Lockroy.

Harbour Heights: see Arrival Heights 77°49'S, 166°39'E

Harbour Point 54°09'S, 36°41'W
Point separating Leith and Stromness Harbors, in Stromness Bay, South Georgia. This descriptive name was in use as early as 1920 and was probably applied by whalers operating from Stromness Bay. Not: Harbor Point, Puata Puerto.

Harcourt, Cape 54°29'S, 35°58'W
The E extremity of Harcourt Island on the N coast of South Georgia, forming the N side of the entrance to Royal Bay. The name dates back to at least 1920 and is now well established. Not: Cape Royal.

Harcourt, Mount 83°49', 172°25'E
A mountain, 1,535 m, standing 5 mi E of Mount Kyffin at the N end of Commonwealth Range. Discovered and named by the BrAE, 1907-09.

Harcourt, Mount: see Vernon Harcourt, Mount 72°32'S, 169°55'E

Harcourt Island 54°29'S, 35°58'W
A small island at the N side of the entrance to Royal Bay, South Georgia. Named by UK-APC in 1971 after Cape Harcourt, the easternmost point of this island.

Hard Head 54°03'S, 37°58'W
High tussock-topped headland 0.2 mi S of Matthews Point on the W side of the approach to Undine Harbor, South Georgia.

Surveyed by personnel on HMS Owen in 1960-61 and given this descriptive name by the UK-APC.

Hardiman Peak 85°01'S, 169°23'W
A peak, 1,210 m, forming the E extremity of the ridge along the N side of Zotikov Glacier, in the Prince Olav Mountains. Named by US-ACAN for Terrance L. Hardiman, USARP geomagnetist-seismologist at South Pole Station, 1965.

Harding, Mount 72°53'3, 75°02'E
The largest mountain in the Grove Mountains, located in the south-central part of the group and about 4 mi W of Gale Escarpment. Mapped by ANARE from air photos, 1956-60. Named by ANCA for N.E. Harding, topographic draftsman with the Division of National Mapping, Dept. of National Development, who has contributed substantially to the production of Antarctic maps.

Hardley, Península: see Ardley Island 62°13'S, 58°56'W

Hardy, Mount 66°49'S, 50°43'E
Mountain standing close E of Mount Oldfield in the NW part of the Tula Mountains, in Enderby Land. Plotted from air photos taken from ANARE aircraft in 1956. Named by ANCA for K. Hardy, weather observer at Wilkes Station in 1959.

Hardy, Point: see Sartorius Point 62°34'S, 59°39'W

Hardy, Punta: see Fort Point 62°34'S, 59°34'W

Hardy Cove 62°32'S, 59°35'W
Cove on the E side of Greenwich Island, in the South Shetland Islands. Charted in 1930 by DI personnel on the Discovery II, who named it for Alister C. Hardy, member of the zoological staff of the Discovery Committee, 1924-28, and professor of zoology at University College of Hull.

Hardy Island 59°25'S, 27°04'W
Western point of Bellingshausen Island in the South Sandwich Islands. Charted in 1930 by DI personnel on the Discovery II, who named it for Alister C. Hardy, member of the zoological staff of the Discovery Committee, 1924-28, and professor of zoology at University College of Hull.

Hardy Rocks 66°16'S, 67°17'W
Insular rocks lying 2 mi W of DuBois Island, Biscoe Islands. Mapped from air photos taken by FIDASE (1956-57). Named by UK-APC for James D. Hardy, American physiologist who has studied the reactions of the human body to cold environments.

Hare Peak 84°59'S, 174°17'E
An ice-free peak, 2,970 m, at the N end of the ridge forming the E side of Leigh Hunt Glacier, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Named by the NZGSAE (1961-62) for C.H. Hare, a member of the BrNAE (1901-04).

Hargrave Hill 64°01'S, 60°11'W
A hill at the S side of Wright Ice Piedmont, 2 mi NE of the mouth of Henson Glacier, in Graham Land. Mapped from air photos taken by Hunting Aerosurveys (1955-57). Named by UK-APC for Lawrence Hargrave (1850-1915), Australian inventor of the box-kite and other fixed wing flying machines, pioneer of rotary aero engines (1884-1909).
Hargreavesbreen 72°11'S, 23°13'E

Hargreaves Glacier 69°46'S, 74°20'E
A glacier 2 mi W of Mount Caroline Mikkelsen on Ingrid Christensen Coast. It drains into the central part of the head of Sandefjord Ice Shelf, along the W coast of Antarctic Peninsula. Roughly surveyed by BGLE, 1936–37. The upper reaches were photographed from the air by RARE, 1947. Surveyed from the ground by members of FIDS who travelled along it in Dec. 1958. Named by UK-APC for R.B. Hargreaves, aerial photographer on Operation Highjump flights in the area.

Hariot Glacier 69°00'S, 66°20'W
A glacier flowing NW along the S side of Morgan Upland before turning W into the N portion of Wordie Ice Shelf, along the W coast of Antarctic Peninsula. Roughly surveyed by BGLE, 1936–37. The upper reaches were photographed from the air by RARE, 1947. Surveyed from the ground by members of FIDS who travelled along it in Dec. 1958. Named by UK-APC after Thomas Hariot (1560–1621), English mathematician who pioneered new methods of navigation under the patronage of Sir Walter Raleigh.

Harker, Mount 77°18'S, 162°05'E
A peak at the E side of Willis Glacier in Saint Johns Range, in Victoria Land. Charted by the BrAE under Scott, 1910–13, and named for Dr. Alfred Harker, noted British petrologist.

Harker Glacier 54°22'S, 36°32'W
Glacier which flows ENE to the SW end of Moraine Fjord, in Cumberland East Bay, South Georgia. The feature was mapped and named De Geer Glacier by the AvedAE, 1901–04. It was remapped in 1912 by David Ferguson and named after Alfred Harker (Mount Harker, q.v.). Not: De Geer Glacier.

Harker Point 59°04'S, 26°31'W
Point which forms the S end of Bristol Island in the South Sandwich Islands. Charted in 1930 by DI personnel on the Discovery II, who named it for A. Harker, naval architect on the staff of the Discovery Committee.

Harkness, Mount 86°04'S, 150°36'W
A mountain, 1,900 m, standing 1.5 mi S of Organ Pipe Peaks and forming part of the E wall of Scott Glacier, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Discovered in December 1934 by the ByrdAE geological party under Quin Blackburn, and named at that time by R. Admiral Byrd for Bruce Harkness, friend of Richard S. Russell, Jr., a member of that party. Not: Mount Bruce Harkness.

Harlin Glacier 70°53'S, 160°50'E
A broad sweeping glacier that descends from the polar plateau in the vicinity of Mount Nero on the northwest side of Daniels Range. It flows northeast between Sample Nunataks and the north end of Daniels Range and then eastward to join the lower part of Remnick Glacier. Lovejoy Glacier merges with the north side of this feature east of Sample Nunataks but eventually loses its individual characteristics. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy aerial photographs, 1960–62. Named by US-ACAN for Ben W. Harlin, meteorologist-in-charge at Little America V, 1957, and Scientific Leader at South Pole Station, 1961.

Harmer, Mount 59°26'S, 27°09'W
Ice-covered peak, 1,115 m, in the north-central portion of Cook Island, in the South Sandwich Islands. Charted in 1930 by DI personnel on the Discovery II, who named it for Sir Sidney F. Harmer, Vice-Chairman of the Discovery Committee.

Harmer Glacier 54°46'S, 36°15'W
Glacier 3 mi long, flowing SW from Starbuck Peak to the sea close N of Ranvik, on the S coast of South Georgia. Surveyed by the SGS in the period 1951–57, and named by the UK-APC for Sir Sidney F. Harmer.

Harmon Bay 74°15'S, 110°52'W
An embayment at the N end of Bear Peninsula, c. 7 mi wide, defined by the NE shore of Moore Dome, the terminus of Park Glacier and the NW end of Gurnon Peninsula, on Walgreen Coast, Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN aerial photographs, 1959–66. Named by US-ACAN after Cdr. Robert H. Harmon, USCG, Executive Officer, USCGC Burton Island, USN OpDFrz, 1969.

Harmony Cove 62°19'S, 59°12'W
Cove entered between Harmony Point and The Toe on the W side of Nelson Island, in the South Shetland Islands. Named by American sealers in about 1820 after the sealing vessel Harmony, under Capt. Thomas Ray, one of several American sealing vessels headquartered at Harmony Cove during the 1820–21 season. Not: Caleta Armonía.

Harmony Point 62°19'S, 59°15'W
Point which lies close W of Harmony Cove and forms the W extremity of Nelson Island, in the South Shetland Islands. Named by American sealers in about 1820 after the sealing vessel Harmony, under Capt. Thomas Ray, one of several American sealing vessels headquartered at Harmony Cove during the 1820–21 season. Not: Caleta Armonía.

Harmony Strait: see Nelson Strait 62°20'S, 59°18'W

Harmsworth, Mount 78°41'S, 160°56'E
A prominent ice-covered peak, 2,765 m, at the NW side of the head of Delta Glacier in the Worcester Range. Discovered by the BrNAE (1901–04) and named for Sir Alfred Harmsworth, later Viscount Northcliffe, a generous contributor to the expedition.

Harnasie Hill 62°11'S, 58°16'W
A steep-sided hill rising to 250 m between Vauréal Peak and Szymanowski.

Harnish Creek 77°37'S, 163°13'E
A meltwater stream, 3 mi long, which flows N from the unnamed glacier E of Crescent Glacier into the E part of Lake Fryxell, Taylor Valley, in Victoria Land. The name was suggested by hydrologist Diane McKnight, leader of a USGS team that made extensive studies of the hydrology and geochemistry of streams and ponds in the Lake Fryxell basin, 1987–94. Named after USGS hydrologist Richard A. Harnish, a member of the field team in the 1988–89 and 1990–91 seasons; during latter season assisted in establishing stream gaging stations on streams flowing into Lake Fryxell.
Harrigan Hill 66°19'S, 110°29'E

Harrington, Mount 72°45'S, 168°57'E

Harrington, Mount 85°34'S, 164°00'W
A mountain, 2,550 m, standing 4 mi NE of Mount Ruth Gade in the Quarles Range, Queen Maud Mountains. Mapped by the ByrdAE, 1928–30, and by the USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN for John R. Harrington, meteorologist with the South Pole Station winter party, 1962.

Harris Hill 77°48'S, 163°17'E
A bare rock hill, 900 m, which is a SW outlier of Stratton Hills, standing at the head of Overflow Glacier and overlooking Ferrar Glacier just northward, in Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1992 after William M. Harris, cartographer, USGS, from 1971; field team leader of the USGS Royal Society Range Survey, 1983–84 season; at the South Pole the team repositioned the marker at the Geographic South Pole, completed the site survey plan for the new South Pole Station, and site surveys for the Clean Air Facility; working from USCGC Polar Sea at the end of the season, obtained new position for Siple Island.

Harrison, Cape: see Harrison, Cape 66°43'S, 99°03'E

Harrison, Mount 70°23'S, 159°46'E
A large mountain (1,955 m) which dominates the ridge separating the Robilliard and Svendsen Glaciers, in the Usarp Mountains. Named by US-ACAN for Louis J. Harrison, USA, helicopter mechanic in the field in support of the USGS surveys Topo North-South (1961–62) and Topo East-West (1962–63), the latter including the survey of this mountain.

Harrison, Paso: see Harrison Passage 65°53'S, 65°11'W

Harrison Bluff 77°17'S, 166°23'E
A pale-colored trachyte headland forming the seaward termination of Trachyte Hill and marking the southern end of McDonald Beach on the western side of Mount Bird, Ross Island. Many skuas nest on the bluff. A survey station marked by a rock cairn was placed on the top of the northwest corner of the bluff by E.B. Fitzgerald of the Cape Bird Party of the NZGSAE, 1958–59. Named by the NZ-APC for J. Harrison, mountaineer-assistant with the expedition.

Harrison Glacier 66°14'S, 131°15'E
A channel glacier flowing to the Clarie Coast about 12 mi E of Cape Carr. Delineated from air photos taken by USN Operation Highjump (1946–47). Named by US-ACAN for George W. Harrison, Passed Midshipman on the tender Flying Fish of the USEE (1838–42) under Wilkes.

Harrison Nunatak 72°29'S, 96°05'W
A snow-covered nunatak, with rock exposure to the SE, located 4 mi S of Savage Glacier in the extreme SE part of Thurston Island. Discovered on helicopter flights from the USS Burton Island and
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**Harrison Passage** 65°53'S, 65°11'W
A passage between Larrouy and Tadpole Islands to the W, and Llanquihue Islands and the W coast of Graham Land to the east. Photographed by Hunting Aerossurveys Ltd. in 1956–57, and mapped from these photos by the FIDS. Named by the UK-APC in 1959 for John Harrison (1693–1776), English horologist who first definitely solved the problem of determining longitude at sea. Not: Paso Harrison.

**Harrison Peak** 72°24'S, 166°39'E

**Harrison Point** 54°10'S, 36°36'W
Point marked by a string of off-lying rocks, lying 1.5 mi W of Busen Point on the S side of Stromness Bay, South Georgia. Charted in 1927 by DI personnel and named Matthews Point for L. Harrison Matthews, British zoologist and member of the staff of the Discovery Investigations, 1924–25, who worked at South Georgia in 1924–27. In 1954, the UK-APC recommended that this name be altered to Harrison Point to avoid duplication with Matthews Point (also named for L. Harrison Matthews), a better known feature in Undine Harbor, South Georgia. This change allows Harrison Matthews' name to be retained for this feature, while the confusing duplication of names is avoided. Not: Matthews Point.

**Harrison Stream** 77°17'S, 166°24'E
Small stream flowing W between Trachyte and Cinder Hills to the N end of Romanes Beach on Ross Island. Mapped by the NZGSAE, 1958–59. Named by the NZ-APC for J. Harrison, mountaineer-assistant with the expedition.

**Harris Peak** 64°36'S, 61°47'W
Peak, 1,005 m, surmounting the base of Reclus Peninsula on the W coast of Graham Land. Mapped by the FIDS from photos taken by Hunting Aerossurveys Ltd. in 1956–57. Named by the UK-APC in 1960 for Leslie Harris, FIDS carpenter and general assistant at the Danco Island station in 1956, who participated in the reconnaissance journeys from that station and from the nearby Portal Point hut.

**Harris Peninsula** 71°31'S, 74°06'W

**Harris Point** 81°35'S, 161°32'E
A rocky coastal point along the W side of the Ross Ice Shelf, located 6 mi S of Young Head at the S side of Beaumont Bay. Named by US-ACAN for Herman D. Harris, a chief hospital corpsman with USN Squadron VX-6. Harris built a sick bay at South Pole Station during USN OpDFrz 1961.

**Harris Rock** 62°57'S, 56°21'W
The largest and southernmost of a group of three rocks lying N of Montrol Rock and D'Urville Island, in the Joinville Island group. The name appears on an Argentine government chart of 1960. Named after Capitán de Navio Santiago Harris, Argentine Navy.

**Harrisson, Cape** 66°43'S, 99°03'E
A point just northward of Possession Rocks at the junction of the Northcliffe and Dennman Glaciers. Discovered by the AAE (1911–14) under Sir Douglas Mawson, who named the feature for Charles T. Harrisson, biologist and artist at the expedition's Western Base. The spelling Harrisson (not Harrison) is approved in this toponym, and also in Harrisson Ice Rises, on the basis of the honoree's signature on several of his paintings included in Mawson's *The Home of the Blizzard*. Not: Cape Harrison.

**Harrisson Ice Rises** 66°27'S, 96°39'E
A local swelling of the ice surface 12 mi WSW of Henderson Island, where the Shackleton Ice Shelf overrides an underlying obstruction. Discovered by the Eastern Sledge Party of the AAE (1911–14) under Douglas Mawson, who named the feature for Charles T. Harrisson, biologist with the expedition.

**Harriss Ridge** 70°08'S, 65°08'E
An E-W ridge with two small outliers off its W end, located 2 mi NE of Mount Dovers in the Athos Range, Prince Charles Mountains. Plotted from ANARE air photos taken in 1965. Named by ANCA for B. Harriss, helicopter pilot with the Prince Charles Mountains survey party in 1969.

**Harris Valley** 76°38'S, 159°52'E
A valley just east of Coxcomb Peak in the Allan Hills of Victoria Land. Reconnoitered by the NZARP Allan Hills Expedition (1964), who gave the name after Prof. T.M. Harris who has made outstanding contributions to Mezozoic paleobotany.

**Harrop Island** 67°16'S, 46°52'E
Small island lying close to the coast and 3 mi NW of Felton Head, Enderby Land. Plotted from air photos taken from ANARE aircraft in 1956. Named by ANCA for J.R. Harrop, weather observer at Wilkes Station in 1960.

**Harrow Peaks** 74°04'S, 164°45'E

**Harry, Mount** 74°14'S, 76°32'W

**Harry, Punta:** see Spallanzani Point 64°08'S, 61°59'W

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Harry Island

Harry Dodson Island: see Dodson Peninsula 75°32'S, 64°12'W

Harry Island 64°08'S, 61°59'W
Ice capped island dominated by a truncated pyramidal peak, lying at the SE entrance to the channel between Brabant Island and Ìµgî Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Discovered by the BeigAE under Gerlache, 1897-99, and named for a supporter of the expedition. Not: Isla Enrique.

Hart, Mount 72°05'S, 169°05'E

Harner Nunataks 81°14'S, 84°54'W

Hart Glacier 77°30'S, 162°23'E
A small hanging glacier on the south wall of Wright Valley, Victoria Land, between the Mereove and Godspeed Glaciers. Named by U.S. geologist Robert Nichols for Roger Hart, geological assistant to Nichols at nearby Marble Point in the 1959-60 field season.

Hart Hills 83°43'S, 89°05'W
A line of low, mainly snow-covered hills, 4 mi long, trending east-west. The hills are isolated, lying 8 mi W of Pagano Nunatak and 77 mi N of Ford Massif of the Thiel Mountains. Observed by Edward Thiel and Campbell Craddock in the course of an airlifted geophysical traverse along the 88th meridian West, Dec. 13, 1959. The name was proposed by them for Pembroke Hart, National Academy of Sciences staff, member of the technical panel on seismology and gravity on the U.S. National Committee for the IGY.

Hartigan, Mount 76°52'S, 126°00'W
A broad, mostly snow-covered mountain with several individually named peaks which rise up to 2,800 meters. It is situated immediately north of Mount Sidley in the Executive Committee Range, Marie Byrd Land. Discovered by the United States Antarctic Service expedition on a flight, Dec. 15, 1940, and named for R. Admiral Charles C. Hartigan, USN, Navy Department member of the Antarctic Service Executive Committee.

Hartkopf, Mount 75°59'S, 140°45'W

Hartree, Cape 60°48'S, 44°44'W

Hart Rock 60°41'S, 44°22'W
Rock, 10 m high, lying 1.5 mi NW of Herdman Rocks and 3 mi NNE of the E extremity of Laurie Island, in the South Orkney Islands. First charted in 1838 by a French expedition under d'Urville. Named in 1933 by DI personnel on the Discovery II, for T. John Hart, member of the zoological staff of the Discovery Committee.

Hartshorne Island 64°47'S, 64°23'W
Island between Dakers Island and Howard Island in eastern Joubin Islands. Named by U S-ACAN for Sidney G. Hartshorne, Master of R.V. Hero on her first Antarctic voyage to Palmer Station in 1968.

Harvey, Mount 66°55'S, 50°48'W

Harvey Heights 64°14'S, 62°24'W
A series of elevations close N of Mount Parry and W of the head of Malpighi Glacier in central Brabant Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Shown on an Argentine government chart in 1953, but not named. Photographed by Hunting Aerosurveys Ltd. in 1956-57, and mapped from these photos in 1959. Named by the UK-APC for William Harvey (1578-1657), English physician who first demonstrated the circulation of the blood.

Harvey Islands 67°43'S, 45°33'E
Two islands in the W part of Freeth Bay, Enderby Land. Plotted from air photos taken from ANARE aircraft in 1956. Named by ANCA for R. Harvey, radio officer at Wilkes Station in 1959.

Harvey Johnston, Mount: see Johnston Peak 66°16'S, 52°06'E

Harvey Johnston Peak: see Johnston Peak 66°16'S, 52°06'E

Harvey Nunataks 66°58'S, 52°00'E
Four nunataks standing 4 mi W of Mount Ryder, in the E part of the Tula Mountains in Enderby Land. Plotted from air photos taken from ANARE aircraft in 1936 and 1957. Named by ANCA for D.J. Harvey, electronics engineer at Mawson Station in 1961.

Harvey Peak 79°13'S, 157°01'E
An ice-free peak, 2,120 m, standing 2 mi S of the Finger Ridges in the Cook Mountains. Mapped by the USGS from tellurometer surveys and Navy air photos, 1959-63. Named by US-ACAN for Paul Harvey, a member of the U.S. Army aviation support unit for Topo North and Topo South (1961-62) which conducted the tellurometer surveys.

Harvey Ridge 70°59'S, 65°18'E
A ridge, elongated in a N-S direction, lying 2 mi E of Husky Massif in the Aramis Range, Prince Charles Mountains. Plotted from ANARE air photos. Named by ANCA for S.T. Harvey, senior technician (electronics) at Wilkes Station in 1965.

Harvey Shoals 68°11'S, 67°09'W
Three shoal patches with least depths of 3 fathoms, located between Miller and Northstar Islands in Marguerite Bay. Charted by the Hydrographic Survey Unit from RRS John Biscoe in 1966.
Named for Petty Officer Brian E. Harvey, surveying recorder who carried out all the sounding for this survey.

Harwell Glacier 84°57'S, 171°29'W

Harwood, Mount 70°44'S, 165°49'E
Peak (1,040 m) which surmounts Gregory Bluffs on the N coast of Victoria Land. Named by ANARE for T.R. Harwood, second-in-charge of the ANARE cruise (Thala Dan), 1962, which explored this area.

Hassel Icefall 77°21'S, 160°46'E
An icelfall descending from the Willett Range between Gibson Spur and Apocalypse Peaks toward Webb Lake in Barwick Valley, in Victoria Land. Named by Parker E. Calkin for fellow USARP geologist George M. Haselton, who assisted Calkin in the field in this area in the 1961–62 season.

Hash Island 54°49'S, 35°59'W
Island lying in the entrance to Larsen Harbor, on the SE coast of South Georgia. Roughly surveyed by the GerAE, 1911–12, under Filchner. Probably named by DI personnel who resurveyed the feature in 1927.

Haskell Highlands 80°30'S, 29°15'W
A range of peaks and ridges between Blaiklock Glacier and Stratton Glacier in NW Shackleton Range, rising to 1,210 m at Mount Weston and including features between Mount Provender and Pointer Nunatak. The feature was first mapped in 1957 by the CTAE. It was photographed from the air by the U.S. Navy, 1967, and surveyed by BAS, 1968–71. Named by the UK-APC in 1971 after Sir Cosmo D.P.T. Haskard, Governor of the Falkland Islands, 1964–70.

Haskell, Mount 66°45'S, 64°16'W
Buttress-type mountain, 1,480 m, standing at the SW side of Cabinet Inlet between Mounts Denucé and Holmes, on the E coast of Graham Land. Charted in 1947 by the FIDS, who named it for Daniel C. Haskell, American bibliographer of the New York Cabinet phyl, 1960–64. For the sake of historical continuity and to commemorate the Norwegian exploration in this area, the UK-APC has selected this feature to be designated Mount Hassel. Other peaks in the massif have been named for members of Amundsen’s South Pole Party. Not: Mount Sverre Hassel.

Haskell Glacier 73°34'S, 94°13'W

Haskell Ridge 79°44'S, 156°10'E
A rocky ridge 2 mi W of Colosseum Ridge in the Darwin Mountains. Mapped by the VUWAE (1962–63) and named after T.R. Haskell, a member of the expedition.

Haskill Nunatak 83°24'S, 51°45'W

Haslum Crags 64°22'S, 56°59'W
Prominent rock crag close to the N coast of Snow Hill Island, James Ross Island group. It stands 2 mi NE of Station Nunatak. First seen by members of SwedAE, 1901–04, under Nordenskjöld, who gave the descriptive name "Basaltspitze." Concerned that the name could be mistaken for descriptive information, the UK-APC changed it to Haslum Crag, honoring H.J. Haslum, second mate on the Antarctic, the ship of the SwedAE, 1901–04. The crag was surveyed by FIDS in 1952. Not: Basaltspitze.

Hassage, Mount 75°51'S, 72°29'W
A prominent isolated mountain (1,120 m) located 12 mi SW of Mount Horne in eastern Ellsworth Land. The feature was discovered by the RARE under Ronne, and marks the SW extremity and turnaround point of the RARE plane flight of Nov. 21, 1947. Named by Ronne for Charles Hassage, ship’s chief engineer on the expedition.

Hassel, Mount 86°28'S, 164°28'W
A rock peak (2,390 m), the northeasternmost summit of the massif at the head of Amundsen Glacier, in the Queen Maud Mountains. In November 1911, a number of mountain peaks in this general vicinity were observed and rudely positioned by the South Pole Party under Roald Amundsen. Amundsen named one of them for Sverre Hassel, a member of the party. The peak described was mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy aerial photography, 1960–64. For the sake of historical continuity and to commemorate the Norwegian exploration in this area, the US-ACAN has selected this feature to be designated Mount Hassel. Other peaks in the massif have been named for members of Amundsen’s South Pole Party. Not: Mount Sverre Hassel.

Haste Cove: see Cairns Cove 54°00'S, 36°42'W

Hastings, Mount 85°34'S, 154°10'W

Haswell Island 66°31'S, 93°00'E
The largest of the Haswell Islands, lying off the coast of Antarctica, about 1.5 mi N of Mabus Point. Discovered by the Western Base Party of the AAE, 1911–14, under Mawson, and
Haswell Islands

72°34'S, 93°20'W

A small debris-covered area (elevation c. 1,350 m) on the E side of Reedy Glacier. Mapped from the air by BAS, 1939-41. Resurveyed in 1946-47 by the FIDS, who so named the area because of a large emperor penguin rookery on Haswell Island, the largest and seaward island in the group. ANCA proposed in 1955 that the name Haswell be extended to the entire group. Not: Rookery Islands.

Hauken Rock 62°01'S, 57°33'W

Rock lying nearly 1 mi E of Ørnen Rocks and 2 mi NE of Cape Melville, the E extremity of King George Island, in the South Shetland Islands. Named by the UK-APC in 1960 from association with Ørnen Rocks. Hauken and Ørnen, the first two modern whale catchers, accompanied the floating factory ship Admiraleten to the South Shetland Islands in January-February 1906.

Haulaway Point 68°11'S, 67°00'W

Small rocky point midway along the NE side of Stonington Island, close off the W coast of Graham Land. First surveyed by the USAS, 1939-41. Resurveyed in 1946-47 by the FIDS, who so named the point because it is one of the best places for hauling stores ashore. Not: Punta Desembargo.

Haunn Bluff 66°23'S, 110°33'E


Haupt Nunatak 66°35'S, 110°41'E


Hatch Bluffs 86°20'S, 125°36'W

A group of rocky islands lying off Mabus Point and extending about 1.5 mi seaward. Charted by the AAE under Mawson (1911-14), who applied the name Rookery Islands because of a large emperor penguin rookery on Haswell Island, the largest and seaward island in the group. ANCA proposed in 1955 that the name Haswell be extended to the entire group. Not: Rookery Islands.

Hatch Outcrop 72°34'W, 93°20'W

An outcropping of rocks close northward of Peeler Bluff in the western part of McNamara Island. The island lies within the northern part of Abbot Ice Shelf Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Ross Hatch, USN, who assisted in obtaining position data at this outcrop, February 7, 1961.

Hatch Plain 80°44'S, 25°36'W

A small debris-covered area (elevation c. 1,350 m) on the E margin of Du Toit Nunataks, Read Mountains, in the Shackleton Range. Photographed from the air by the U.S. Navy, 1967, and surveyed by BAS, 1968-71. In association with the names of geologists grouped in this area, named by the UK-APC in 1971 after Frederick H. Hatch (1864-1932), British consulting geologist; author of standard textbooks on igneous and sedimentary petrology.

Hatherton Glacier 79°55'S, 157°35'E


Hatinosu Peak: see Hachinosu Peak 69°01'S, 39°35'E

Hatten Peak 72°34'W, 4°10'W

An isolated rock peak 6 mi NW of Vetan Mountain, rising above the ice at the NW side of Borg Massif in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949-52) and named Hatten (the hat).

Hattersley-Smith, Cape 71°51'S, 61°04'W

A cape marked by a triangular rock peak at the SE end of Condor Peninsula, 5 mi SW of Cape Knowles, on the Black Coast, Palmer Land. The cape was photographed from the air by the USAS on Dec. 30, 1940. It was surveyed by the FIDS-RARE party from Stonington Island in Nov. 1947 and was rephotographed by the U.S. Navy in 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1984 after Geoffrey Francis Hattersley-Smith, with BAS from 1973 (Secretary, UK-APC, 1975-91); FIDS Base Leader and glaciologist, Admiralty Bay, 1948-49; with Defense Research Board, Canada, 1951-73 (field research in the Arctic); author of The History of Place-names in the Falkland Islands Dependencies (South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands), Cambridge, 1980, and The History of Place-names in the British Antarctic Territory, Cambridge, 1991.
Hauron Peak 64°56'S, 62°59'W
Peak, 1,350 m, rising 3 mi SE of Mount Banck on the W coast of Graham Land. The peak appears on an Argentine government chart of 1952. Named by the UK-APC in 1960 for Louis-Arthur D. du Hauron (1837–1920), French pioneer of cinematography, the first man to lay down the fundamental principles of color photography, in 1869.

Havola Escarpment
An isolated, snow-covered escarpment about 30 mi NW of Thiel Mountains. The escarpment is arc shaped, 30 mi long, and faces south. It was observed and mapped by the USARP Horlick Mountains Traverse party, 1958–59. Named by US-ACAN for Maj. Antero Havola, USA, leader of the 700 nautical mile tractor traverse from Byrd Station to South Pole Station, Dec. 8, 1960 to Jan. 11, 1961. On Dec. 25, 1960, the Havola party passed a few miles northward of this escarpment.

Havre Mountains 69°08'S, 71°40'W
Mountains forming the NW extremity of Alexander Island, extending 20 mi in an E-W direction between Cape Vostok and Russian Gap. First seen in 1821 by a Russian expedition under Bellingshausen and resighted by the BelgAE, 1897–99. They were roughly charted by the FrAE, 1908–10, under Charcot, who named them for Le Havre, French port from which the Pourquoi Pas? sailed in 1908. The mountains were mapped in detail from air photos taken by the RARE, 1947–48, by Searle of the FIDS in 1960. Not: Massif Le Hâvre.

Havfruen 78°27'S, 84°37'W
A mountain rising to 2,800 m directly at the head of Guerrero Glacier, in the Sentinel Range, Ellsworth Mountains. First mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1957–59. Named by US-ACAN for Melvin C. Havener, mechanic at the South Pole Station in 1957.

Havner, Mount 78°27'S, 84°37'W
A prominent mountain, 2,470 m, with a level razor-back snow ridge at its highest (eastern) part, standing 2 mi NE of Three Nunataks in the NW part of Britannia Range. So named by the Darwin Glacier Party of the CTAE (1956–58), who sheltered for five days in the largely snow-free area below the N side of the summit ridge.

Havner Peak 65°06'S, 63°33'W
A peak rising to 960 m. 1 mi E of the head of Azure Cove, Flandres Bay, on the W coast of Graham Land. In association with the names of cartographers grouped near this area, named by the UK-APC in 1986 after William R. Havnerly, of the Cartographic Section, Foreign and Commonwealth Office, from 1970, (Head from 1986), with responsibility for preparing UK-APC maps.

Haven Hill 82°53'S, 162°36'E

Haven Mountain 80°02'S, 155°12'E
A prominent mountain, 2,470 m, with a level razor-back snow ridge at its highest (eastern) part, standing 2 mi NE of Three Nunataks in the NW part of Britannia Range. So named by the Darwin Glacier Party of the CTAE (1956–58), who sheltered for five days in the largely snow-free area below the N side of the summit ridge.

Havery Peak 73°09'S, 114°35'W

Havilla Point 63°55'S, 60°14'W
Point 2 mi E of Cape Page on the W coast of Graham Land. Photographed by Hunting Aerosurveys Ltd. in 1955–57 and mapped from these photos by the FIDS. Named by the UK-APC in 1960 for Sir Geoffrey de Havilland, English pioneer aircraft designer.

Havola, Mount 84°45'S, 98°40'W
By the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and named Havbotn (sea bottom).

Havilando Point 83°55'S, 56°05'W
The highest mountain (1,975 m) along the Washington Escarpment, standing at the E side of Jones Valley in the Neptune Range, Pensacola Mountains. Discovered and photographed on Jan. 13, 1956 in the course of the trans-Antarctic nonstop plane flight by personnel of USN Operation Deep Freeze I from McMurdo Sound to the Weddell Sea and return. Named by US-ACAN for Cdr. William M. Hawkes, USN, co-pilot of the P2V-2N Neptune aircraft making this flight.

Hawes, Mount see Hawkes Heights

Hawes Heights 73°32'S, 169°42'E
The heights (an ice-filled crater rising to 2,000 m) that dominate the S part of Coulman Island and mark the island's summit, in the Ross Sea. Named by NZGSAE, 1958–59, for Capt. William M. Hawkes, USN, who took a leading part in early air operations from Williams Field near McMurdo Station, including long range photo reconnaissance and supply flights, and the first air landing at the South Pole. He was commander of one of the two planes which
Hawkins Glacier 66°34’S, 107°31’E

Hawkins Peak 75°24’S, 110°29’W

Haworth Mesa 85°54’S, 128°18’W
An ice-capped mesa with steep rock walls whose summit area is 5 mi long and 3 mi wide and rises to 3,610 m, standing between Sisco Mesa and Mount McNaughton where it forms part of the divide between Norfolk and Orient Bay Glaciers in western Wisconsin Range. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1960-64. Named by US-ACAN for Leland J. Haworth, Director of the National Science Foundation and a member of the Antarctic Policy Group.

Hawthorne, Mount 72°10’S, 98°39’W
A prominent mountain in the Walker Mountains, rising directly S of the base of Noville Peninsula on Thurston Island. Discovered by R. Admiral Byrd and members of the USAS in a flight from the Bear on Feb. 27, 1940. Named by Byrd for Roger Hawthorne, field representative for the USAS, 1939-41. Not: Mount Mark.

Hay, Mount 71°06’S, 65°39’E

Hayden Peak 74°41’S, 111°41’W
The southernmost of the rock summits in Gerrish Peaks, Bear Peninsula, on Walgreen Coast, Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN aerial photographs, 1959-66. Named by US-ACAN after Dennis J. Hayden, USN, radioman in three deployments of Squadron VXE-6 to McMurdo Sound up to the 1975-76 season.

Haydn Inlet 70°13’S, 70°45’W
Ice-filled inlet indenting the W coast of Alexander Island between Mozart and Handel Ice Piedmonts. It is 27 mi long and 12 mi wide at the mouth, narrowing toward the head. First seen from the air and roughly mapped by the USAS, 1939-41. Resighted from the air and photographed by the RARE, 1947-48, and remapped from these photos by Searle of the FIDS in 1960. Named by the UK-APC for Franz Joseph Haydn (1732-1808), Austrian composer.

Hayes, Mount 66°50’S, 64°10’W

Hayes Glacier 76°16’S, 27°54’W
A glacier entering the SE part of Weddell Sea about 17 mi WSW of Dawson-Lambton Glacier. The glacier was discovered in the course of a U.S. Navy LC-130 plane flight over Caird Coast, Nov. 5, 1967, and was plotted by USGS from photographs obtained at that time. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Cdr. Winston R. Hayes, USNR, pilot on that flight.

Hayes Head 74°01’S, 165°17’E
A prominent headland, 850 m, overlooking the N extremity of Wood Bay, standing 3 mi N of Kay Island on the coast of Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1955-63. Named by US-ACAN for Miles O. Hayes, geologist at McMurdo Station, 1965-66 season.

Hayes Peak 67°28’S, 60°46’E
Conical peak, 340 m, rising through the ice slopes 2 mi S of Cape Bruce and Oom Bay. Discovered in February 1931 by the BANZARE under Mawson, who named it for Rev. James Gordon Hayes. Not: Veslekulten.

Hayes Peak 85°20’S, 89°18’W
An isolated, low rock peak (2,060 m) rising above the ice surface just S of Bermel Escarpment, in the Thiel Mountains. The name was proposed by Peter Bermel and Arthur Ford, co-leaders of the USGS Thiel Mountains party which surveyed these mountains in 1960-61. Named for Philip T. Hayes, USGS geologist in the McMurdo Sound dry valley area, 1958-59.

Hayman Nunataks 85°40’S, 179°30’E

Hayne, Mount 70°16’S, 65°02’E

Haynes Glacier 75°25’S, 109°30’W

Haynes Table 84°49’S, 174°35’E

Hay Peak 54°04’S, 37°10’W
A peak rising to 660 m at the head of Prince Olav Harbor in Cook Bay, South Georgia. Charted and descriptively named "The Snow
Hayrick Island 68°42’S, 67°32’W
Small prominent rock mass, more than 150 m high, between Lodge Rock and Twig Rock in the Terra Firma Islands, off the W coast of Graham Land. The Terra Firma Islands were first visited and surveyed in 1936 by the BGLE under Rymill. This island was surveyed in 1948 by the FIDS and so named by them because, when seen from the E, its high mass has an appearance suggesting a hayrick.

Hays Glacier 67°40’S, 46°18’E
Glacier flowing N into the head of Spooner Bay, Enderby Land. Plotted from air photos taken by ANARE in 1956. Named for J. Hays, United States observer with the ANARE (Thala Dan, 1961) which made a landing nearby.

Hays Mountains 86°00’S, 155°00’W
A large group of mountains and peaks of the Queen Maud Mountains, surmounting the divide between the lower portions of Amundsen and Scott Glaciers and extending from the vicinity of Mount Thorne on the northwest to Mount Dietz on the southeast. Discovered by R. Admiral Byrd on the South Pole flight of November 28–29, 1929, and mapped in part by the ByrdAE geological parties to this area in 1929 and 1934. Named by Byrd for Will Hays, former head of Motion Picture Producers and Distributors. Not: Will Hays Mountains.

Haystack, The: see Haystack Mountain 77°03’S, 162°41’E

Haystack Mountain 77°03’S, 162°41’E
Mountain over 1,000 m with a rounded summit suggestive of a mound or haystack, standing 1.5 mi E of Mount England in the NE part of the Gonville and Caius Range, in Victoria Land. Charted and named by the BrAE under Scott, 1910–13. Not: The Haystack.

Hayter, Mount 82°02’S, 157°26’E
Peak, 2,690 m, standing 1 mi SE of Laird Plateau on the W side of Olson Névé. Seen by the NZGSAE (1964–65) and named for Adrian Hayter, inspector of survey for New Zealand.

Hayter Peak 53°01’S, 73°20’E
A peak, 565 m, standing 0.2 mi W of Mount Olsen along the backbone of Laurens Peninsula, at the NW end of Heard Island. The peak was surveyed in 1948 by the ANARE, and named by them for Alfred J. Hayter, warrant officer on the expedition ship HMAS Labuan.

Hayton, Mount 72°03’S, 165°12’E
A peak, 2,240 m, in the S portion of East Quartzite Range. Named by the NZFMCAE, 1962–63, for J.S. Hayton, field assistant in the party. The peak was climbed on Dec. 18, 1962.

Hayward, Mount 78°07’S, 167°21’E
A hill 2 mi SW of Mount Heine on White Island, in the Ross Archipelago. Named by the NZGSAE (1958–59) for V. Hayward, a Canadian member of the Imperial Trans-Antarctic Expedition (1914–17), who lost his life in a blizzard on May 8, 1916 when the sea ice in McMurdo Sound went out.
Heaney Glacier 54°25'S, 36°12'W
Glacier, 4 mi long, which lies close NW of Cook Glacier and flows NE and then E toward Saint Andrews Bay on the N coast of South Georgia. Surveyed by the SGS, 1951–52, and named by the UK-APC for John B. Heaney, surveyor with that expedition.

Heap Glacier 79°03'S, 159°20'E

Heaphy Spur 77°14'S, 161°15'E

Heap Island 65°50'S, 65°43'W

Heaps Rock 76°00'S, 132°46'W

Heard Island 53°06'S, 73°30'E
An island, 23 mi long and 10 mi wide, lying southeastward of Îles Kerguelen in the Indian Ocean. Although it has numerous areas of exposed rock, the feature is surmounted by an ice-covered volcanic dome (Big Ben) rising to 2,745 meters. The island was discovered on Nov. 25, 1853 by Capt. John J. Heard of the merchant ship Iliad. Expedition of the name with this nunatak may be arbitrary but is recommended for the sake of international uniformity and historical continuity.

Hearn Island 69°25'S, 62°10'W
Ice-covered, dome-shaped island lying 4 mi E of Cape Rymill, off the E coast of Palmer Land. The island is 36 mi long, in a N-S direction, 7 mi wide, and rises to 365 m First sighted on a flight on Dec. 20, 1928 by Sir Hubert Wilkins. Thinking it was part of the mainland of Antarctica, he named it Hearst Land for William Randolph Hearst, who helped finance the expedition. It was resighted and its insularity ascertained in 1940 by members of the USAS who explored this coast by land and from the air. They named it Wilkins Island. Examination of aerial photographs have shown, however, that this large island is what Wilkins considered Hearst Land. Not: Hearst Land, Wilkins Island.

Hearst Land: see Hearst Island 69°25'S, 62°10'W

Heart Lake 77°34'S, 166°14'E
One of the several small lakes on Cape Barne, Ross Island, located 0.2 mi NW of Terrace Lake. The name is descriptive of the outline of the lake and was given by the BrAE, 1907–09, under Shackleton.

Heathcock Peak 86°07'S, 130°40'W

Heave-ho Slope 72°32'S, 170°10'E
A slope falling 450 m from Quarterdeck Ridge to a saddle at the SW end of Hallett Peninsula. The slope must be traversed by parties moving overland from Hallett station to Tucker Glacier, after the bay ice in Edisto Inlet has broken out. The NZGSAE, 1957–58, met deep soft new snow in this area and sledges had to be man-hauled up the slope in relays, hence the name.

Hecate Rock 54°02'S, 37°12'W
A submerged rock with a least depth of 4.2 m, lying off the entrance to Beckmann Fjord, Bay of Isles, South Georgia. Named by the UK-APC in 1984 after HMS Hecate, which came very close to grounding on the rock during a hydrographic survey of the Bay of Isles in January-February, 1983.

Heckmann Island 67°20'S, 61°03'E
The largest island in the E part of the Thorfinn Islands, lying 7 mi N of Byrd Head, Mac. Robertson Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37. Remapped by ANARE and named by ANCA for B. Heckmann, chief officer on the Nella Dan in 1965.

Hector, Mount 64°36'S, 63°25'W
Snow-covered mountain, 2,225 m, between Mount Français and Mount Priam in the S part of the Trojan Range, Anvers Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Surveyed by the FIDS in 1955. Named by the UK-APC for Hector, son of Priam and Commander in Chief of the Trojan and allied armies against the Achaeans in Homer's Iliad.

Hedden, Mount 72°05'S, 12°5'E
A nunatak (1,515 m) lying 1 mi N of Brattskarvet Mountain in the Sverdrup Mountains of Queen Maud Land. The “Hedden-Berg” after Karl Hedden, a sailor with the expedition, was applied in the area by the GerAE (1938–39) under Alfred Ritscher. The correlation of the name with this nunatak may be arbitrary but is recommended for the sake of international uniformity and historical continuity.
Hedgehog Island 72°12'S, 170°00'E
Small, bare granite island, or stack, in Moubray Bay, 1 mi S of Heim Point. It was first visited in 1957 by a small party from Hallett station. So named by the NZGS, 1957–58, because of its shape. Not: One Day Islet.

Hedgpeath Heights 71°07'S, 167°30'E

Hedin Nunatak 75°19'S, 111°18'W
A conspicuous nunatak with a flat top capped with ice and steep bare rock walls, standing 9 mi WNW of the summit of Mount Murphy, off Walgreen Coast, Marie Byrd Land. First roughly mapped from air photos taken in January 1947 by U.S. Navy Operation Highjump. Named by US-ACAN after Alan E. Hedin, aurora researcher at Byrd Station in 1962.

Hedionda, Punta: see Stinker Point 61°13'S, 55°23'W

Hedley Glacier 77°49'S, 162°07'E

Heed Rock 64°59'S, 63°47'W
A very small rock, awash at high water and virtually hidden from sight, lying 1 mi S of Brown Island in the Wauwermans Islands in the Wilhelm Archipelago. Shown on an Argentine government chart of 1950, but not named. Surveyed by the British Naval Hydrographic Survey Unit in 1956–57, and so named by the UK-APC as a caution to mariners.

Heekein, Mount 85°03'S, 177°16'W
A large, ice-free mountain overlooking the N side of the mouth of Baldwin Glacier where the latter enters Shackleton Glacier. Discovered and photographed by USN OpHIp (1946–47) on the flights of Feb. 16, 1947, and named by US-ACAN for Lt. (j.g.) Robert P. Heekein, USN, navigator of Flight 8.

Heer, Mount 73°18'S, 62°58'W

Heezen Glacier 72°45'S, 61°18'W
A glacier flowing NE from the E portion of Wegener Range and entering Violante Inlet E of Mount Reynolds, on the Black Coast, Palmer Land. Mapped by USGS from aerial photographs taken by the U.S. Navy, 1966–69. In association with the names of oceanographers grouped in this area, named by the UK-APC in 1977 after Bruce C. Heezen (1924–77), American marine geologist and oceanographer; Professor of Geology, Lamont-Doherty Geological Observatory, Columbia University, 1964–77.

Heffy Island 71°59'S, 171°06'E
Small island which is the southernmost of the Possession Islands, lying E of the S end of Adare Peninsula. Named by a Norwegian expedition of 1894–95, led by Bull and Kristensen, for Messrs. Thos, Joh. Hefeye and Son of Christiania (now Oslo), shareholders in the expedition ship Antarctic. Not: Heffye’s Island.

Heffye’s Island: see Heffy Island 71°59'S, 171°06'E

Heg, Mount 72°57'S, 166°45'E
Massive ice-covered mountain forming the S end of a promontory on the W side of Malta Plateau in Victoria Land. It is bounded on the W, S, and E sides by the Seafarer, Mariner and Potts Glaciers. The mountain first appears on a 1960 New Zealand map compiled from U.S. Navy aerial photographs. Named by US-ACAN in 1972 for James E. Heg, Chief of the Polar Planning and Coordination Staff in the Office of Polar Programs, National Science Foundation.

H. E. Hansenbreen: see Hansbreen 72°06'S, 22°45'E

Heibrein: see Hei Glacier 72°29'S, 0°35'E

Heidemann Bay 68°35'S, 77°58'E
A bay, 1 mi long, indenting the seaward end of Breidnes Peninsula, Vestfold Hills, just S of Davis Station. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37. First visited by an ANARE party from the Kista Dan on Jan. 11, 1957. Named for Frank Heidemann, second mate of the Kista Dan in 1957.

Heidemann Glacier 82°33'S, 162°50'E

Hei Glacier 72°29'S, 0°35'E
A glacier flowing NW between Hamrane Heights and Robin Heights in the Sverdrup Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Photographed from the air by the GerAE (1938–39). Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and air photos by the Norwegian expedition (1958–59) and named Heibreen (the upland glacier). Not: Heibreen.

Heikampen Peak 72°28'S, 0°41'E
Peak at the SE end of Robin Heights in the Sverdrup Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Photographed from the air by the GerAE (1938–39). Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and air photos by the Norwegian expedition (1958–59) and named Heikampen (the upland mountain top).

Heilman Glacier 82°37'S, 160°46'E

Heil Peak: see Neill Peak 67°50'S, 66°37'E
Heimdall Glacier 77°35'S, 161°50'E
A small glacier just E of Siegfried Peak and Siegmund Peak on the S side of Wright Valley in the Asgard Range, Victoria Land. The name, given by NZ-APC, is one in a group derived from Norse mythology, Heimdall being the warden of Asgard.

Heinefrot Range 74°35'S, 11°00'W
A range of mountains in three groups trending NE-SW for 65 mi, situated 50 mi WSW of Kirwan Escarpment in Queen Maud Land. The range was observed and photographed by the Norwegian-British-Swedish Antarctic Expedition in the course of air reconnaissance from Maudheim in January 1952. The name “Heinefrotfjella” (homefront range) was applied the place name authority in the Norwegian government. This range may include the rudely mapped mountains identified as “Kottas Berge” on the map of the GerAE of 1938–39. Not: Gory Kottas.

Heim Glacier 67°28'S, 66°55'W
Glacier 8 mi long in the SE part of Arrowsmith Peninsula, which flows S to merge with the ice in Jones Channel, on the W coast of Graham Land. With Antevs Glacier, to the N, it forms a transverse depression extending to the SW part of Lallemand Fjord. First sighted from the air in 1936 by the BGLE under Rymill. Its lower reaches were surveyed in 1949 by the FIDS, and the glacier named by them for Albert Heim, Swiss glaciologist and author in 1885 of Handbuch der Gletscherkunde.

Heindemann Glacier: see Heidemann Glacier 82°33'S, 162°50'E

Heine, Mount 78°05'S, 167°27'E
A hill, 760 m, in the N part of White Island, in the Ross Archipelago. Named by the NZGS (1958–59) for A.J. Heine, leader of their party who visited White Island. Heine, who climbed this hill, spent four summers and one winter in Antarctica, mostly in the McMurdo Sound area.

Heinous Peak 85°59'S, 154°55'W
A prominent peak rising to c. 3,300 m, 1 mi NNE of Mount Crockett and 6 mi SE of Mount Vaughan in the Hays Mountains of the Queen Maud Mountains. The peak was climbed on Nov. 28, 1987, by four members of the USARP-Arizona State University geological party led by Edmund Stump. So named because the ascent was a 20-hour ordeal in technical ice climbing on very steep terrain.

Heintz Peak 70°56'S, 63°42'W

Heirtzler Highland: see Heirtzler Ice Piedmont 72°34'S, 61°25'W

Heirtzler Ice Piedmont 72°34'S, 61°25'W
A relatively low, triangular-shaped, ice-covered area of about 7 mi extent, located at the W side of Violante Inlet and N of Maury Glacier, on Black Coast, Palmer Land. The feature was first seen and photographed from the air by the USAS on Dec. 30, 1940, and was mapped by USGS from USN aerial photographs taken 1966–69. In association with the names of continental drift scientists grouped in this area, named by US-ACAN after James R. Heirtzler, American physicist; Research Scientist, Lamont-Doherty Geological Observatory, Columbia University, 1960–64 (Senior Research Scientist, 1964–67); Senior Scientist, Woods Hole Oceanographic Institute, 1969–86; Geophysicist and Head, Geophysics Branch, NASA Goddard Space Flight Center, from 1986. Not: Heirtzler Highland.

Heiser, Mount 82°40'S, 162°56'E

Heiser Ridge 83°50'S, 57°09'W

Heitò, Mount 69°16'S, 39°49'E
A flat-topped mountain (495 m) on the SE end of Langhovde Hills, Queen Maud Land. Mapped from surveys and air photos taken by JARE, 1957–62. The name Heitò-zan (flat-top mountain) was approved by JARE Headquarters in 1972.

Heitò Glacier 69°16'S, 39°48'E
A small glacier draining westward along the south side of Mount Heitò in the southern part of Langhovde Hills, Queen Maud Land. Mapped from surveys and air photos by JARE, 1957–62. Named Heitò-hyôga (flat-top glacier) for its proximity to Mount Heitò by JARE Headquarters in 1973.

Heke Peak 77°58'S, 162°53'E
A peak (2,175 m) on the ridge that forms the S wall of Mitchell Glacier near the glacier head, in the Royal Society Range, Victoria Land. Named in 1993 by the NZGB after Randal Heke, foreman of the construction unit which built the N.Z. Scott Station in 1957. He remained in a supervisory role for the management of the buildings for many years until his retirement.

Heksegryta Peaks 73°31'S, 3°48'W
A group of peaks rising between Belgen Valley and Tverregg Glacier, in the Kirwan Escarpment of Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and additional air photos (1958–59), and named Heksegryta (the witch’s cauldron). Not: Gory Shneyder.

Hektoria Glacier 65°03'S, 61°31'W
A glacier flowing S from the area around Mount Johnson into Larsen Ice Shelf just W of Shiver Point, on the E coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. The name “Hektoria Fiords” was given by Sir Hubert Wilkins during his flight of Dec. 20, 1928, after the S.S. Hektoria, which had brought him to Deception Island. Following survey by FIDS in 1947, the feature could not be identified; however, during further survey by FIDS in 1955, Wilkins’ “long ice-filled fiords” were found to be this glacier and two short unnamed ones.

Hektor Icefall 62°00'S, 57°48'W
Icefall extending in an arc about 5 mi long at the head of Sherratt Bay, on the S coast of King George Island in the South Shetland Islands. Named by the UK-APC in 1960 for the Hektor Whaling Company which operated the land station at Deception Island from

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1912 to 1931, and worked chiefly in the waters of the South Shetland Islands.

**Helicopter Hills**: see Ice Fjord 54°03'S, 37°41'W

**Held Glacier** 84°47'S, 177°00'W

A tributary glacier, 3 mi long, flowing E from Anderson Heights to enter Shackleton Glacier just S of Epitode Peak, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. George B. Held, CEC, USN, Public Works Officer at McMurdo Station during 1964.

**Helen, Mount** 64°32'W, 63°38'W

Mountain, 1,370 m, which rises 2 mi SW of Mount Achilles in the Achaean Range of central Anvers Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. It is snow covered except for a steep rock scarp on its E side. Surveyed by the FIDS in 1955 and named by the UK-APC for Helen, wife of Menelaus, whose abduction by Paris was the cause of the Trojan War in Homer's *Iliad*.

**Helena, Ines**: see Hélène Island 66°37'S, 139°44'E

**Helene Gletscher**: see Helen Glacier 66°40'S, 93°55'E

**Héâtne, Islet**: see Héâlne Island 66°37'S, 139°44'E

**Hétiêle Island** 66°37'S, 139°44'E

Small rocky island 0.2 mi NW of Ifo Island marking the W end of Géologie Archipelago. Photographed from the air by USN OpHjp, 1946-47. Charted by the FrAE, 1949-51, and named by them for one of the French expedition's dogs. Not: Isla Hélène.

**Helen Glacier** 66°40'S, 93°55'E

Glacier marked by a series of heavy, broken, crevassed icefalls, terminating in the sea in Helen Glacier Tongue. Discovered in November 1912 by the Western Base Party of the AAE under Mawson, who named it for Lady Helen, wife of Sir Lucas Tooth of Sydney, a patron of the expedition. Not: Helene Gletscher.

**Helen Glacier Tongue** 66°33'S, 94°00'E

Glacier tongue which extends seaward from Helen Glacier on the coast of Antarctica. Discovered in November 1912 by the Western Base Party of the AAE under Mawson. Named after Helen Glacier.

**Helen Washington, Mount**: see Washington Ridge 78°06'S, 154°48'W

**Helen Washington Bay**: see Kainan Bay 78°10'S, 162°30'W

**Helfert Nunatak** 77°53'S, 87°25'W


**Helfferich Glacier** 70°35'S, 160°12'E


**Helicopter Hills**: see Stansbury Peninsula 62°14'S, 59°00'W

**Helliwell Hills**

A small north-south pass 4 mi ENE of Mount Jamroga in the central Bowers Mountains. The pass lies between unnamed peaks and permits passage from the area at the head of Carryer Glacier to areas in the southern part of Bowers Mountains. So named by NZOSAE, 1967-68, because ascent of the pass required an all night trip with much zigzagging and climbing; thus named after the genus of land snail, Helix.

**Helland Glacier** 54°29'S, 36°37'W

Glacier 4 mi long flowing SW from Mount Paget to Rocky Bay, on the S side of South Georgia. Mapped by Olaf Holtedahl during his visit to South Georgia in 1927-28, and named by him for Amund Helland (1846-1918), Norwegian mining geologist and glaciologist.

**Helland Hansen, Mount**: see Helland-Hansen Shoulder 85°26'S, 168°10'W

**Helland-Hansen Shoulder** 85°26'S, 168°10'W

A mainly ice-covered ridge which extends southward from the west portion of Mount Fridtjof Nansen and overlooks the northern side of the head of Axel Heiberg Glacier. Discovered in 1911 by Roald Amundsen and named by him for Prof. B. Helland-Hansen, of the University of Oslo, Norway. Not: Mount Helland Hansen.

**Hellehallet**: see Helle Slope 71°25'S, 5°15'E

**Hellerman Rocks** 64°48'S, 64°01'W

A group of seven small islets and rocks connected by a shoal, located 0.4 mi E of Hermit Island, off the SW coast of Anvers Island. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. (j.g.) Lance W. Hellerman, USNR, Officer-in-Charge of Palmer Station in 1969.

**Helle Slope** 71°25'S, 5°15'E

A large ice piedmont along the coast of Queen Maud Land, lying E of Jutulstraumen Glacier and N of the Muhlig-Hofmann Mountains. Photographed from the air by the GerAE (1938-39). Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949-52) and air photos by the Norwegian expedition (1958-59). Named for Sigurd Helle, leader of the 1957 Norwegian expedition to Queen Maud Land. Not: Hellehallet.

**Hell Gates** 62°40'S, 61°11'W

Narrow boat passage between the rocks off Devils Point, the SW end of Livingston Island, in the South Shetland Islands. The name dates back to about 1821 and was applied by early sealers in the area because many lives and ships were lost here. Not: Paso Puertas del Infierno.

**Hellowell Hills** 71°50'S, 161°47'E

**Hells Gate 74°51'S, 163°48'E**

A narrows located near the E edge of the Nansen Ice Sheet, lying just N of Evans Cove between Inexpressible Island and the Northern Foothills, Victoria Land. First explored and mapped by the Northern Party of the BrAE, 1910–13, who gave the feature this expressive name.

**Hells Gate Moraine 74°52'S, 163°48'E**

The glacial moraine at Hells Gate, at the head of Evans Cove on the coast of Victoria Land. The moraine extends southward to Hells Gate from nearby Vegetation Island and Cape Confusion. Mapped and named by the Northern Party of BrAE, 1910–13, in association with Hells Gate.

**Helman Glacier 72°12'S, 168°28'E**


**Helmer Hanssen, Mount 85°59'S, 164°28'W**

**Helmet Peak 62°39'S, 60°01'W**

Peak, 1,040 m, rising just southward of the mouth of Huron Glacier in the eastern part of Livingston Island, in the South Shetland Islands. Named by DI personnel during the period 1926–32. Not: Pico Falsa Aguja.

**Helm Glacier 83°07'S, 162°30'E**

Glacier is mi long, flowing N to enter Lowery Glacier just W of Fazekas Hills, in the Queen Elizabeth Range. Named for Arthur S. Helm, former Secretary of the Ross Sea Committee, by the NZGSAE (1961–62).

**Hempher Peak 69°29'S, 67°50'W**

A peak of 930 m, the highest elevation in the Relay Hills, on the W side of Antarctic Peninsula. The area was photographed from the air by the U.S. Navy, 1966, and was surveyed by BAS, 1970–73. Named in 1977 by the UK-APC in association with other wind names in the area. The helm wind is an E gale in the lee of the northern Pennines of England.

**Helm Point 72°11'S, 170°00'E**

Point which marks the SE tip of Honeycomb Ridge on the W side of Moubay Bay. It consists of brown granodiorite and supports a relatively luxuriant vegetation of lichens and mosses, along with nests of snow petrels and Wilson's petrel. Two Japanese whaling vessels, apparently familiar with the site, dropped anchor there for two nights early in Feb. 1958. Named by the NZGSAE, 1957–58, for Arthur S. Helm, Sec., Ross Sea Committee, who gave much assistance to the expedition. Helm was Secretary of the New Zealand Antarctic Place Names Committee, 1957–64.

**Helms, Mount 82°04'S, 87°58'W**


**Hemmers Bluff 78°29'S, 164°25'E**


**Hemmen Ice Rise 77°57'S, 49°46'W**

An ice rise 11 mi long, located off the northwest corner of Berkner Island in Ronne Ice Shelf. The feature appears for the first time on a chart prepared at Ellsworth Station in 1957 by Capt. Finn Ronne, USNR. The ice rise was subsequently noted in U.S. Earth Resources Technology Satellite imagery. Named by UK-APC for George E. Hemmen, Executive Secretary of the Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research, 1972; he served with FIDS as meteorological observer at Admiralty Bay, 1952–53, and Base Leader at Deception Island, 1953–54, and with the Royal Society Antarctic Expedition, 1956.

**Hemmedead Nunataks 71°40'S, 8°26'E**

A group of about 20 nunataks extending over about 7 miles, forming the NE portion of the Drygalski Mountains in Queen Maud Land. Plotted from air photos by the GerAE (1938–39). Mapped from surveys and air photos by NorAE (1956–60) and named for Arne Hemmedead, mechanic with NorAE (1956–57). Not: Hemmedeadskjera.

**Hemmesdeadskjera: see Hemmedead Nunataks 71°40'S, 8°26'E**

**Hemningsen, Mount 73°25'S, 61°50'W**


**Hemphill, Mount 70°59'S, 165°06'E**


**Hemphill Island 66°23'S, 110°34'E**


**Henderson Knob 72°08'S, 101°26'W**

An ice-covered knob rising between the heads of Craft and Rochray Glaciers in the SW part of Thurston Island. First plotted from air photos taken by USN Operation Highjump, 1946–47. Named by US-ACAN for aviation radioman Wendell K. Henderson, USN, a member of the expedition who lost his life in a seaplane crash at Thurston Island on Dec. 30, 1946. Not: Hendelson Knob.

**Henderson, Cape 66°11'S, 100°44'E**

Ice-free cape, overlain by morainic drift, marking the NW end of the Buinger Hills. Mapped from air photos taken by USN OpHjp in

**Henderson, Mount 67°42'S, 63°04'E**

Massive mountain, 970 m, rising through the ice sheet 5 mi SE of Holme Bay and a like distance NE of the N end of the Masson Range. Discovered in February 1931 by the BANZARE under Mawson, who named it after W. Henderson, Director of the Australian Department of External Affairs, a member of the Australian Antarctic Committee, 1929.

**Henderson, Mount 78°11'S, 167°20'E**

A hill 2 mi WNW of Isolation Point in the south-central part of White Island, in the Ross Archipelago. Named by the NZGSAE (1958–59) for G.B. Henderson, a member of that expedition.

**Henderson Bluff 53°07'S, 73°23'E**


**Henderson Bluff 83°05'S, 50°35'W**


**Henderson Glacier 79°47'S, 82°25'W**


**Henderson Island 66°22'S, 97°10'E**

Ice-covered island 9 mi long and rising to 240 m, lying 9 mi SE of Masson Island, within the Shackleton Ice Shelf Discovered in August 1912 by the Western Base Party of the AAE under Mawson, and named by him for Prof. G.C. Henderson of Adelaide, a member of the AAE Advisory Committee.

**Henderson Knob: see Henderson Knob 72°08'S, 101°26'W**

**Henderson Pyramid 78°06'S, 161°27'W**


**Henderson Ridge: see Craw Ridge 78°01'S, 163°00'E**

**Hendrickson Peak 85°56'S, 132°49'W**


**Henfield Rock 62°19'S, 59°35'W**

Rock lying 2 mi NW of Newell Point, Robert Island, in the South Shetland Islands. Named by the UK-APC in 1961 for Joseph Henfield, Master of the American sealing vessel Catharina from Stonington, CT, who visited the South Shetland Islands in 1820–21.

**Hengist Nunatak 69°00'S, 70°14'W**

Isolated flat-topped nunatak, more than 610 m, which rises above Roberts Ice Piedmont 10 mi N of Mount Calais in the NE part of Alexander Island. First photographed from the air in 1936 by the BGLE under Rymill. Surveyed from the ground in 1948 by the FIDS. The names for this feature and for the group of nunataks to the N are for the brother chiefains, Hengist and Horsa, who led the first Saxon bands which settled England in the fifth century.

**Henkes Islands 67°48'S, 68°56'W**

Group of small islands and rocks 2 mi in extent, lying 1 mi SW of Avian Island, close off the S extremity of Adelaide Island. Discovered by the FrAE, 1908–10, under Charcot, and named by him for one of the Norwegian directors of the Magellan Whaling Co. at Punta Arenas. Charcot applied the name to the scattered rocks and islands between Cape Adriasola and Cape Alexandra. The name was restricted to the group described by the UK-APC following definitive mapping by the BAS in 1961 and the British Royal Navy Hydrographic Survey in 1963. Not: Grupo Blanco Encalada.

**Henkle Peak 74°39'S, 75°50'W**


**Henksen, Mount 66°46'S, 51°04'E**

An elongated mountain with several peaks, standing between Peacock Ridge and Mount Parviainen in the N part of the Tula Mountains in Enderby Land. Plotted from air photos taken from ANARE aircraft in 1956 and 1957. Named by ANCA for H. Henksen, a member of the crew of the Discovery during the BANZARE, 1929–31.

**Hennequin, Point 62°08'S, 58°24'W**

Point forming the E side of the entrance to Martel and Mackellar Inlets, on the E side of Admiralty Bay, King George Island, in the South Shetland Islands. Named by the FrAE under Charcot, who surveyed Admiralty Bay in 1909.

**Hennessey, Mount 72°14'S, 164°45'E**

Hennessy Islands 65°53'S, 65°43'W
Group of small islands 2 mi in extent, lying 4 mi SE of Jervis Point, the SE end of Renaud Island, in the Biscoe Islands. The main islands in the group were first accurately shown on an Argentine government chart of 1957. Named by the UK-APC in 1959 for Jack Hennessy (1885-1954), Deputy Marine Superintendent of the (British) Meteorological Office, 1940-54, who collected and published reports on sea ice observations in Antarctic waters, 1902-53. Not: Islas Cabrales.

Henningsen Glacier 54°27'S, 36°42'W
Glacier 3 mi long, flowing SW to the S coast of South Georgia between Cape Darnley and Rocky Bay. Surveyed by the SGS in the period 1951-57, and named by the UK-APC for Leonard Henningsen, Manager of Tønsberg Hvalfangere, Husvik, 1945-50.

Henriksen Buttress 54°23'S, 36°33'W
Prominent rock buttress, 1,970 m, standing 2 mi SE of Mount Sugartop in the central part of the Allardyce Range of South Georgia. Surveyed by the SGS in the period 1951-57, and named by the UK-APC for Henrik N. Henriksen who, in 1909, built the South Georgia Whaling Co. station at Leith Harbor, and was manager there from 1909 until 1920.

Henriksen Nunataks 71°30'S, 9°00'E
A group of scattered nunataks about 10 mi N of the Kurze Mountains in Queen Maud Land. Plotted from air photos by the Gerae (1938-39). Mapped from surveys and air photos by NorAE (1956-60) and named for Hans-Martin Henriksen, meteorological assistant with NorAE (1956-58). Not: Henriksenskjøra, Skaly Yunyye.

Henriksenskjøra: see Henriksen Nunataks 71°30'S, 9°00'E

Henry, Mount 67°43'S, 50°17'W
Mountain, 1,500 m, standing 1 mi E of Simpson Peak in the Scott Mountains, Enderby Land. Plotted from air photos taken from ANARE aircraft in 1956. The name was first applied by John Bischoe in 1831 to a feature which cannot now be identified. It was probably named after one of the Enderby Brothers, owners of Bischoe's vessel.

Henry, Mount 83°52'S, 172°04'E
A sharp peak (1,675 m) in the Commonwealth Range, standing 4 mi SE of Mount Kyffin on the E side of Beardmore Glacier. Discovered and named by the BrAE, 1907-09.

Henry Bay 66°52'S, 120°45'E
A small bay at the eastern end of Sabrina Coast. The Henry Islands lie in the western part of the bay. Delineated from aerial photographs taken by USN Operation Highjump (1946-47), and named by the US-ACAN for Wilkes Henry, Midshipman on the sloop Vincennes during the USEE (1838-42) under Lt. Charles Wilkes.

Henry Bluff 62°41'S, 60°25'W
A bluff rising to c. 120 m on the W side of Hurd Peninsula, 1.5 mi SW of Johnsons Dock, on Livingston Island in the South Shetland Islands. Named in 1990 by the UK-APC after the schooner Henry, one of James Byers' fleet of sealing ships from New York, which worked in the South Shetland Islands in 1820-21.

Henry Ice Rise 80°35'S, 62°00'W

Henry Inlet 71°54'S, 100°20'W
Narrow, ice-filled inlet about 12 mi long, indenting the N coast of Thurston Island immediately E of Hughes Peninsula. First plotted from air photos taken by USN OpHjp, 1946-47. Named by US-ACAN for Robert Henry, photographer's mate with the USN Bellinghausen Sea Expedition, who in February 1960 recorded features along Eights Coast from helicopters.

Henry Islands 66°53'S, 120°38'E
A group-of-four small islands in the western part of Henry Bay. Delineated from air photos taken by USN Operation Highjump (1946-47), and named by US-ACAN after Wilkes Henry, Midshipman on the sloop Vincennes during the USEE (1838-42) under Lt. Charles Wilkes.

Henry Lucy, Mount 85°11'S, 170°26'E
A prominent peak, 3,020 m, standing 2.5 mi SSE of Mount White at the S end of Supporters Range. Discovered by the BrAE (1907-09) and named for Sir Henry Lucy, M.P., who publicized Shackleton's expedition and assisted in obtaining a financial grant from Parliament for the expedition. Not: Mount Lucy.

Henry Mesa 79°05'S, 159°04'E

Henry Moraine 71°57'S, 9°38'E
A small moraine on the NW side of Mount Bjørke in the Conrad Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norway from air photos and surveys by NorAE, 1956-60, and named for Henry Bjørke, mechanic with NorAE, 1957-59. Not: Henrysanden.

Henry Nunataks 75°08'S, 72°36'W

Henryysanden: see Henry Moraine 71°57'S, 9°38'E

Henson, Mount 84°50'S, 168°21'W
An ice free summit (905 m) standing at the NE extremity of Mayers Crags, forming the NW portal to Liv Glacier where the latter enters Ross Ice Shelf. Discovered and photographed by the ByrdAE (1928-30), in November 1929, and named for Matthew Henson, a member of R. Admiral Peary's party which reached the North Pole in 1909. Not: Mount Hansen.
Henson Glacier  64°06'S, 60°11'W
A glacier flowing northward from the Detroit Plateau, Graham Land, and merging with Wright Ice Piedmont about 2 mi SW of Hargrave Hill. Mapped from air photos taken by Hunting Aerographic expeditions (1955-57). Named by UK-APC for William S. Henson (1803-88), English designer of a powered model airplane (1842-43) which led to widespread aeronautical research and development.

Herald Reef  65°11'S, 64°11'W
Reef 1 mi SW of Petermann Island, lying on the N side of French Passage in the Wilhelm Archipelago. First charted by the FrAE under Charcot, 1908-10. So named by the UK-APC in 1959 because this reef heralds the approach to French Passage from the east. Not: Arrecife Baeza.

Herbert Mountains  80°20'S, 25°30'W
Conspicuous group of rock summits on the E side of Gordon Glacier in the Shackleton Range. First mapped in 1957 by the CTAE and named for Sir Edwin S. Herbert, Chairman of the Finance Committee and Member of the Committee of Management of the CTAE, 1955-58.

Herbert Plateau  64°32'S, 61°15'W
A portion of the central plateau of Graham Land, lying between Blériot and Drygalski Glaciers. Photographed by the FIDASE in 1956-57 and mapped from these photos by the FIDS. Named by the UK-APC in 1960 for Walter W. Herbert, FIDS asst. surveyor at the Hope Bay station in 1956 and 1957.

Herbert Range  85°22'S, 165°30'W
A range in the Queen Maud Mountains, extending from the edge of the polar plateau to the Ross Ice Shelf between the Axel Heiberg and Strom Glaciers. Named by the NZ-APC for Walter W. Herbert, leader of the Southern Party of the NZGSAE (1961-62) which explored the Axel Heiberg Glacier area.

Herbertson Glacier  77°42'S, 163°48'E
Small alpine glacier which drains from the cliff that forms the S margin of New Harbor, about 5 mi WSW of Butter Point, Victoria Land. Named by the BrAE (1910-13), presumably for British geographer A.J. Herbertson of Oxford University.

Herbert Sound  63°55'S, 57°40'W
A sound extending from Cape Lachman and Keltie Head on the NW to the narrows between The Naze and False Island Point on the SE, separating Vega Island from James Ross Island and connecting Prince Gustav Channel with Erebus and Terror Gulf. On Jan. 6, 1843 Capt. James Clark Ross discovered a broad embayment E of the sound, which he named Sidney Herbert Bay after the Hon. Sidney Herbert, M.P., First Secretary to the Admiralty, 1841-45. The sound proper was discovered and charted by the SwedAE, 1901-04, under Nordenskjöld, who included it with the broad embayment under the name Sidney Herbert Sound. The recommended application restricts Herbert Sound to the area W of the narrows between The Naze and False Island Point; the embayment discovered by Ross forms the W margin of Erebus and Terror Gulf. Not: Estrecho Azopardo, Sidney Herbert Sound, Sydney Herbert Sound.

Herbst Glacier  75°40'S, 132°07'W

Hercules, Mount  77°29'S, 161°27'E
Large, flat-topped, elevated feature between Mounts Aeolus and Jason in the Olympus Range of Victoria Land. Named by the VUWAE (1958-59) for a figure in Greek mythology.

Hercules Bay  54°07'S, 36°40'W
Bay 0.5 mi wide, which lies 1 mi NW of Cape Saunders along the N coast of South Georgia. Named by Norwegian whalers after the Hercules (or Herkules), a whale catcher which had visited the bay. Not: Herkules Bucht.

Hercules Dome  86°00'S, 105°00'W
A large ice dome between Thiel Mountains and Horlick Mountains. The feature was first mapped by the USGS from USN aerial photographs taken 1959-60. It was further delineated by the SPRI-NSF-TUD airborne aerial radio echo sounding program, 1967-79, and named after the Lockheed LC-130 Hercules aircraft which was used on all echo sounding flights from 1969.

Hercules Inlet  80°05'S, 78°30'W
A large, narrow, ice-filled inlet which forms a part of the SW margin of Ronne Ice Shelf. It is bounded on the W by the SE flank of the Heritage Range, and on the N by Skytrain Ice Rise. Named by US-ACAN for the LC-130 Hercules aircraft used by the U.S. Naval Support Force, Antarctica, as a photographic and load carrying plane.

Hercules Névé  73°04'S, 165°15'E
A névé at the N margin of Mountain-rangé in Victoria Land. It is bounded by Deception Plateau, Astronaut Glacier, Retreat Hills, and by such western tributaries to the Mariner Glacier as Meander and Gair Glaciers. Named by the northern party of NZGSAE, 1966-67, in appreciation of the party's transport into the field by U.S. Navy C-130 Hercules aircraft, also as an indication to future parties of a possible C-130 landing place.

Hercules Point  54°07'S, 36°40'W
Point forming the W side of the entrance to Hercules Bay on the N coast of South Georgia. Probably first surveyed by DI personnel in 1927. The name, which derives from nearby Hercules Bay, was used by a German expedition under Kohl-Larsen, 1928-29, but is known to have been used earlier by whalers. Not: Herkules-Odden.

Herdman, Cape  72°36'S, 60°36'W
A broad ice-covered cape forming the S entrance point to Violante Inlet, on the Black Coast, Palmer Land. The cape was photographed from the air in 1940 by USAS; rephotographed from the air in 1947 by RARE and, in conjunction with FIDS surveyed from the ground. Named by UK-APC after Henry F.P. Herdman (1901-67), British oceanographer and member of the scientific staff of DI, 1924-49; with the National Institute of Oceanography, 1949-67.

Herdman Rocks  60°42'S, 44°20'W
Two rocks, 15 m high, lying 1.5 mi SE of Hart Rock and 3 mi NE of Cape Dundas, Laurie Island, in the South Orkney Islands. First charted in 1838 by a French expedition under Capt. Jules Dumont...
Herd Point

d'Urville. Rechristened in 1933 by DI and named after H.F.P. Herdman (Cape Herdman, q.v.).

**Herd Point 59°28'S, 27°17'W**

Point which forms the W side of Ferguson Bay at the S end of Thule Island, in the South Sandwich Islands. It was roughly charted by a Russian expedition under Bellingshausen in 1819–20. Rechristened in 1930 by DI personnel on the *Discovery II* and named for R.D. Herd of Messrs. Ferguson Brothers, Port Glasgow, Scotland, builders of the *Discovery II*.

**Herd's Island:** see Heard Island  53°06'S, 73°30'E

**Herdman Range**  79°45'S, 83°00'W

A major mountain range, 100 mi long and 30 mi wide, situated southward of Minnesota Glacier and forming the southern half of the Ellsworth Mountains. The range is complex, consisting of scattered ridges and peaks of moderate height, escarpments, hills and nunataks, the various units of relief set off by numerous intervening glaciers. The northern portion of the range was probably first sighted by Lincoln Ellsworth in the course of his trans-Antarctic flight of Nov. 23, 1935. In Dec. 1959, E.C. Thiel, J.C. Cdraddock and E.S. Robinson conducted an aerial reconnaissance of the area, landing on a glacier in the northern part of the range. During the 1962-63 and 1963-64 seasons, the University of Minnesota expeditions made geologic and cartographic surveys of the range. The entire range was mapped by USGS from aerial photographs taken by the U.S. Navy, 1961–66. So named by US-ACAN because topographic units within the range have received names relating to the theme of American heritage. Not: Wexler Mountains.

**Herkules Bucht:** see Hercules Bay  54°07'S, 36°40'W

**Hermans, Rocas:** see Hermans Rocks  57°46'S, 26°25'W

**Hermans, Mount 84°23'S, 173°32'E**

An ice-covered mountain in the Queen Maud Mountains, 3,140 m, standing at the head of Cunningham Glacier, 4 mi SW of Gray Peak. Named by US-ACAN for Capt. J.M. Hermans, USN, air operations officer, McMurdo Station, 1957–58; Chief of Staff to the U.S. Antarctic Projects Officer, 1959.

**Hermel, Isla:** see Delta Island  64°19'S, 62°59'W

**Hermes Glacier 68°59'S, 65°15'W**

A glacier 8 mi long, flowing W into Weyerhaeuser Glacier in northern Graham Land. Surveyed in Jan. 1960 by FIDS who discovered the glacier after several fruitless attempts to find a route out of the mountains east of Earnshaw Glacier. It provided an ideal "road" back to known country and was therefore named after Hermes, the god of roads in Greek mythology. This name by UK-APC initiated the idea of naming other features in this area after Greek gods.

**Hermes Point 73°35'S, 166°13'E**


**Hermitage Peak 81°26'S, 160°29'E**

A peak, 750 m, standing 4 mi N of Mount Ubique, in the Surveyors Range. Named by the Military School of Surveying in England.

**Hernits Island 64°48'S, 64°02'W**

Island nearly 1 mi long, lying 1.5 mi SE of Bonaparte Point, off the SW coast of Anvers Island in the Palmer Archipelago. So named by the UK-APC in 1958 because a member of the FIDS at the Arthur Harbor station spent some time on this island alone in January 1957, making survey observations.

**Heron Bay 62°31'W, 60°27'W**

Bay 17 mi wide which indents for 6 mi the N side of Livingston Island between Cape Shirreff and Williams Point, in the South Shetland Islands. The name Blythe Bay (q.v.), originally applied to a small bay on the SE side of Desolation Island on Powell's chart of 1822 published by Laurie, was erroneously transferred to this bay in the 1930's. This error has now been rectified and a new name approved for the feature here described. Hero Bay is named for the American sloop *Heron*, under Capt. Nathaniel B. Palmer, which was one of the vessels of the Pendleton sealing fleet from Stonington which visited the South Shetland Islands in 1820–21. Not: Blythe Bay.

**Heroía, Islote:** see Heroína Island  63°24'S, 54°36'W

**Heroína Island 63°24'S, 54°36'W**


**Heroine Island:** see Heroína Island  63°24'S, 54°36'W

**Hero Inlet 64°46'S, 64°04'W**

A narrow inlet at the south side of Palmer Station between Gamage Point and Bonaparte Point, along the southwest side of Anvers Island. Named by US-ACAN after the Research Vessel *Hero* which, during the 1960's and 1970's, used the inlet as a turning basin when docking at Palmer Station.

**Heron Passage 54°00'S, 38°11'W**

Channel between Vaughan Island and Trinity Island in the Willis Islands at South Georgia. The existence of this passage, reported in the 1930's, was confirmed by HMS Owen during a hydrographic survey of the area in 1961. Named by the UK-APC after one of the *Owen*’s survey motor boats, the *Heron*.

**Herr, Mount 85°45'S, 149°32'W**

Herraadura, Caleta: see Lystad Bay  67°50'S, 67°17'W
Herraadura, Isla: see Horseshoe Island  67°51'S, 67°12'W
Herraadura, Islas: see Forge Islands  65°14'S, 64°17'W
Herring Island  66°24'S, 110°38'E

Herring Nunataks  83°12'S, 51°22'W

Herrington Hill  66°15'S, 66°42'W
A hill on the E side of Lavoisier Island, Biscoe Islands, about 5 mi southward of Benedict Point. Mapped from air photos taken by FIDASE (1956–57). Named by UK-APC for Lovic P. Herrington, American physiologist who has specialized in the reactions of the human body to cold environments.

Herrin Peak  79°16'S, 85°45'W
A large snow-covered peak, 1,755 m, standing 6 mi S of Landmark Peak on the E side of Gowen Glacier, in the Heritage Range. Named by the University of Minnesota Geological Party, 1963–64, for John M. Herrin, helicopter crew chief with the 62nd Transportation Detachment, who assisted the party.

Herrmann Mountains  72°33'S, 0°30'E

Herrmann Nunatak  76°15'S, 143°47'W

Herschel, Cape: see Sternecke, Cape  64°04'S, 61°02'W
Herschel, Mount  72°12'S, 169°31'E
A conspicuous peak (3,335 m) standing 1.6 mi NE of Mount Peacock and overlooking the terminus of Ironside Glacier from the S, in the Admiralty Mountains, Victoria Land. Discovered in 1841 by Sir James Clark Ross, who named this feature for Sir John F.W. Herschel, noted English astronomer. Not: Mount Herschell.

Herschel Heights  71°53'S, 69°38'W
A complex of nunataks of which Mimas Peak on the east is the highest, located SW of Enceladus Nunataks and near the head of Saturn Glacier in southeastern Alexander Island. The eastern part of this feature was photographed by Lincoln Ellsworth, Nov. 23, 1935, in the course of his trans-Antarctic flight and was plotted from the air photos by W.L.G. Joerg. Named by UK-APC from association with Mimas and Enceladus, after Sir Frederick W. Herschel (1738–1822), the British astronomer who discovered these two satellites.

Herschell, Mount: see Herschel, Mount  72°12'S, 169°31'E
Hershey Ridge  77°40'S, 147°10'W

Hersilia Cove  62°38'S, 61°13'W
Cove indenting the S side of Rugged Island near its E end, in the South Shetland Islands. Named in February 1820 by James P. Sheffield, Master of the brig Hersilia of Stonington, CT, in 1819–20 and 1820–21, the first American sealer known to have visited the South Shetland Islands.

Hertha, Roca: see Hertha Nunatak  65°09'S, 59°59'W
Hertha Insel: see Hertha Nunatak  65°09'S, 59°59'W

Hertha Nunatak  65°09'S, 59°59'W
Nunatak 1 mi NW of Castor Nunatak in the Seal Nunataks group, off the E coast of Antarctic Peninsula. First seen and mapped as an island in December 1893 by Capt. C.A. Larsen, who named it after the Hertha, a ship which combined sealing and exploring activities along the W coast of Antarctic Peninsula under Capt. C.J. Evensen in 1893–94. It was determined to be a nunatak by the SwedAE under Nordenskjöld during a sledge journey in 1902. Not: Hertha Insel, Roca Hertha.

Hertug Ernst Bay: see Valsel Bay  77°49'S, 35°07'W
Hervé, Anse: see Hervé Cove  62°11'S, 58°33'W

Hervé Cove  62°11'S, 58°33'W
Small cove 2 mi SW of Point Thomas, along the S side of Ezcurra Inlet, Admiralty Bay, on King George Island in the South Shetland Islands. Charted by the FrAE, 1908–10, under Charcot, and named by him for a member of the expedition. Not: Anse Hervé.

Hervé Point  65°04'S, 64°03'W
Point forming the W extremity of the rocky peninsula between Port Charcot and Salpêtrière Bay, on the W side of Booth Island in the Wilhelm Archipelago. First charted by the FrAE, 1903–05, under Charcot, and named by him for F. Hervéou, a seaman on the Français.

Herz Glacier  54°41'S, 35°58'W
Glacier flowing SE from the vicinity of Mount Paterson to the E coast of South Georgia. Named by the GerAE under Filchner, 1911–12.

Herzog Ernst Bucht: see Valsel Bay  77°49'S, 35°07'W

Hesperus Nunatak  71°31'S, 69°21'W
A sharp-pointed nunatak lying 2 mi SW of Titania Peak and about 18 mi W of Venus Glacier in southeastern Alexander Island. Mapped by Directorate of Overseas Surveys from satellite imagery supplied by U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration
Hesse Peak


Hesse, Mount: see Hesse Peak 54°02'S, 38°00'W

Hessigipfel: see Hesse Peak 54°02'S, 38°00'W

Hesse Peak 54°02'S, 38°00'W
The highest (515 m) peak on Paryadin Ridge, lying midway between Cape Alexandra and Cape Paryadin at the W end of South Georgia. Charted and named by a German expedition under Kohl-Larsen in 1928-29. Not: Hessigipfel, Mount Hesse.

Hess Glacier 67°13'S, 65°05'W
Glacier 5 mi long, flowing ENE between steep rock walls to its terminus 10 mi SW of Monnier Point, on the E coast of Graham Land. Charted in 1947 by the FIDS, who named it for Hans Hess, German glaciologist.

Hessler Peak 79°37'S, 84°02'W

Hess Mesa 77°38'S, 160°47'E

Hess Mountains 72°00'S, 62°30'W

Hestes Hode: see Horse Head 54°17'S, 36°30'W

Hesteskeno Nunatak 71°52'S, 27°15'E
Horseshoe-shaped nunatak, 2,350 m, standing 4 mi N of Balchen Mountain in the Sør Rundane Mountains. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers in 1946 from air photo taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936-37, and in 1957 from air photos taken by USN OpHjap, 1946-47. Named Hesteskeno (the horseshoe) by the Norwegians.

Hestesletten 54°18'S, 36°31'W
Glacial plain between Hamberg Lakes and Cumberland East Bay, South Georgia. It is covered with tussock and is almost 2 mi long in a NE-SW direction and 0.75 mi wide. The name Hestesletten (Norwegian word meaning horse plain) arose because a small herd of horses, introduced by the South Georgia Exploration Co. in 1905, survived here for a number of years. Not: Moraine Plain.

Hettene Nunataks

Hettene (the caps).

Hette Glacier 71°43'S, 26°35'E

Hette Glacier 71°45'S, 26°25'E
Group of nunataks at the W side of Hette Glacier in the Sør Rondane Mountains. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers in 1957 from air photos taken by USN OpHjap, 1946-47, and named Hettene (the caps).

Hetty Rock 62°40'S, 60°44'W
The largest of several rocks off John Beach, Walker Bay, Livingston Island, in the South Shetland Islands. Charted by DI in 1935 and named descriptively Low Rock. Renamed by UK-APC in 1958 after the sealer Hett (Capt. Ralph Bond) of London, which was sealing in the South Shetland Islands in 1820-21. Not: Low Rock.

Heuser Nunatak 72°02'S, 160°38'E

Hewson Point 59°28'S, 27°15'W
Point which forms the E side of Ferguson Bay and the SE end of Thule Island, in the South Sandwich Islands. First charted by a Russian expedition under Bellingshausen in 1819-20. Recharted in 1930 by DI personnel on the Discovery II who named it for Lt. Col. Hewson of Messrs. Ferguson Brothers, Port Glasgow, Scotland, builders of the Discovery II.

Hewson, Mount 73°58'S, 162°38'E
A bluff-type mountain (3,720 m) standing 6.5 mi WSW of Mount Adamson in the Deep Freeze Range of Victoria Land. Named by the southern party of NZGSAE, 1962-63, for R.W. Hewson,
leader and surveyor of this party; also a surveyor for the northern party of NZGSAE, 1961–62.

**Hewson Glacier** 84°12'S, 169°45'E
A glacier in the Queen Alexandra Range, 15 mi long, flowing NE to enter Beardmore Glacier just N of The Cloudmaker. Named by the NZGSAE (1961–62) for Ronald Hewson, surveyor with the expedition.

**Heywood Island** 62°20'S, 59°41'W
Rocky, crescent-shaped island lying 1.5 mi WNW of the N tip of Robert Island, in the South Shetland Islands. The name Heywood’s Isles, for Capt. Peter Heywood, RN, was given by George Powell in 1821–22 to a group of islands off the NW coast of Robert Island. In 1935, DI personnel on the Discovery II charted these islands, giving the name Hummock Island to the feature here described. Air photos now show that a group name for the islands is not required and the name Heywood Islands has been vacated. The alteration of Hummock Island to Heywood Island retains Powell’s original naming in the area and eliminates a duplicate name. Not: Hummock Island, Isla de la Colina.

**Heywood Lake** 60°41'S, 45°37'W

_H. Hansen, Cape:_ see Hansen, Cape 60°40'S, 45°35'W

**Hibbert Rock** 67°41'S, 69°02'W

**Higasi-naga-iwa Glacier** 68°27'S, 41°38'E

**Higasi-naga-iwa Glacier:** see Higasi-naga-iwa Glacier 68°27'S, 41°38'E

**Higgins Canyon** 84°47'S, 114°41'W
A steep-sided, ice-filled canyon immediately E of Schulthess Buttress, on the N side of Buckeye Table in the Ohio Range, Horlick Mountains. Named by US-ACAN for Merwyn D. Higgins, geologist with the Ohio State University expedition to the Horlick Mountains in 1961–62.

**Higgins Nunatak** 79°39'S, 82°27'W

**High, Mount** 73°34'S, 62°05'W
Highjump Archipelago

Highjump Archipelago 66°05'S, 101°00'E
Group of rocky islands, rocks and ice rises about 50 mi long and from 5 to 15 mi wide, lying generally N of the Bunger Hills and extending from the Taylor Islands, close NW of Cape Hordern, to a prominent group of ice rises which terminate close W of Cape Elliott. Delineated from aerial photographs taken by USN OpHip 1946–47 and so named by the US-ACAN. The codeword "highjump" was used for identifying the U.S. Navy Task Force 68, 1946–47. This task force was divided into three groups which completed photographic flights covering approximately 70 per cent of the coastal areas of Antarctica, excluding Antarctic Peninsula, as well as significant portions of the interior.

High Nunatak 80°03'S, 82°35'W
An isolated nunatak 4 mi E of Liberty Hills in the Heritage Range, Ellsworth Mountains. Named by US-ACAN for Elmer High, helicopter crew chief with the 62nd Transportation Detachment, who assisted the University of Minnesota geological party in this area in 1963–64.

High Peak: see Camber, Mount 64°41'S, 63°16'W
High Point: see Edinburgh Hill 62°33'S, 60°01'W

High Stile 60°35'S, 45°30'W
Pass at the head of Sunshine Glacier at 455 m elevation situated at the junction of the SW ridge of Mount Nivea and the E end of Brisbane Heights in the central part of Coronation Island, in the South Orkney Islands. The name arises from the general appearance and situation of the feature and was applied by the FIDS following their survey of 1948–49.

Highton Glacier 61°14'S, 54°03'W

Hikae Rock 68°00'S, 43°58'E
A rock exposure of 1 mi along the ice coast, lying 1 mi E of Rakuda Glacier in Queen Maud Land. Mapped from air photos and surveys by JARE, 1957–62, and named Hikae-iwa.

Hill, Cape: see Hill, Mount 70°56'S, 61°42'W

Hill, Mount 70°56'S, 61°42'W
Mountain, 945 m, standing 8 mi SW of Cape Sharbonneau at the E side of the head of Lehrke Inlet, on the E coast of Palmer Land. Discovered by members of the East Base of the USAS who explored this coast by land and from the air in 1940. They named it Cape Hill for Archie C. Hill, cook at East Base. In 1947 it was determined to be a mountain distinct from Cape Sharbonneau to the NE by a joint sledge party consisting of members of the RARE and the FIDS. Not: Cape Hill.

Hill Glacier 73°03'S, 75°40'W

Hillier Moss 60°43'S, 45°36'W
A wet, level, low-lying area, which has several small pools and extensive moss carpets, located 0.2 mi north of Lenton Point in southeastern Signy Island. Named by UK-APC after Edward R. Hillier, BAS medical officer and leader at Signy Island station, 1967.

Hill Nunatak 84°00'S, 54°45'W
A prominent nunatak rising above the ice at the SE end of the Neptune Range, Pensacola Mountains, 8 mi ENE of Gambacorta Peak. Discovered and photographed on Jan. 13, 1956 during a USN transcontinental plane flight from McMurdo Sound to the Weddell Sea and return. Named by US-ACAN for Jack O. Hill, aerial photographer on this flight.

Hill Peaks 76°54'S, 146°42'W
A small group of peaks 2 mi SW of Mount Dane in the W part of Radford Island, lying in Sulzberger Ice Shelf off the coast of Marie Byrd Land. The peaks were probably first observed by the ByrdAE (1928–30) on an aerial flight of Dec. 5, 1929. Named by US-ACAN for Joseph Hill, Jr., mechanic and driver with the ByrdAE (1933–35).

Hilton Bay: see Hilton Inlet 71°57'S, 61°20'W

Hilton Inlet 71°57'S, 61°20'W
Ice-filled inlet, 12 mi wide, which recedes about 22 mi W from its entrance between Capes Darlington and Knowles, along the E coast of Palmer Land. Discovered by the USAS in 1940, and named for Donald C. Hilton, member of the East Base sledge party that charted this coast as far S as this inlet. Not: Hilton Bay.

Himalia Ridge 70°50'S, 68°27'W
Hinckley Nunatak  83°04'S, 55°14'W

Hindle Glacier  54°34'S, 36°05'W
Glacier 6 mi long, flowing N from the vicinity of Mount Paterson into Royal Bay on the N coast of South Georgia. Surveyed by the SGS, 1951–52. The name Bruce Glacier was used unofficially by the British South Georgia Expedition, 1954–55, but a number of Antarctic features are named for Dr. William S. Bruce. The UK-APC recommended in 1957 that the glacier be named for Dr. Edward Hindle, British zoologist who, as Honorary Secretary of the Royal Geographical Society, was of great assistance to the South Georgia Survey expeditions. Not: Bruce Glacier.

Hindon, Mount:  see Ancla, Mount  64°49'S, 63°41'W

Hind Turret  77°38'S, 161°37'E
A descriptive name that is suggestive of the appearance and position of this peak at the south (hind) side of Obelisk Mountain in the Asgard Range, Victoria Land. The name was recommended by the US-ACAN in consultation with the NZ-APC.

Hinely Nunatak  74°56'S, 70°15'W

Hinks, Cape  69°10'S, 63°10'W

Hinks, Mount  67°53'S, 66°03'E
A rock peak (595 m) rising 0.2 mi S of Mount Marsden in the Gustav Bull Mountains of Mac. Robertson Land. On February 13, 1931, the BANZARE (1929–31) under Douglas Mawson made a landing on nearby Scullin Monolith. They named this peak after Arthur R. Hinks, Secretary of the Royal Geographical Society, 1915–45.

Hinks Channel  67°16'S, 67°37'E
Arc-shaped channel in the N part of Laubeuf Fjord, 2 mi wide and 11 mi long, which extends from The Gullet and separates Day Island on the W from Arrowsmith Peninsula and Wyatt Island on the E, off the W coast of Graham Land. First roughly surveyed in 1936 by the BGLE under Rymill. Resurveyed in 1948 by the FIDS who named it for Arthur R. Hinks.

Hinley Nunatak:  see Hinley Nunatak  74°56'S, 70°15'W

Hinode, Cape  68°07'S, 42°38'E

Hinode Peak  69°10'S, 42°35'E
A small coastal peak (120 m) located 3 mi SW of Cape Hinode on the coast of Queen Maud Land. Mapped from surveys and air photos by JARE, 1957–62, and named Hinode-yama (sunrise mountain).

Hinton Glacier  80°03'S, 157°10'E

Hippocrates Glacier  64°22'S, 62°22'W
Glacier at least 3 mi long and 2 mi wide, flowing SE into Buls Bay on the E side of Brabant Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Shown on an Argentine government chart in 1953, but not named. Photographed by Hunting Aerosurveys Ltd. in 1956–57, and mapped from these photos in 1959. Named by the UK-APC for Hippocrates (460-ca. 355 B.C.), Greek physician and author of numerous works on medicine, who also established a professional code of medical conduct.

Hippo Island  66°25'S, 98°10'E
Steep, rocky island, 0.5 mi long, which rises above Shackleton Ice Shelf 1.5 mi N of Delay Point. Discovered by the Western Base Party of the AAE under Mawson, 1911-14, who so named it because of its shape. Not: Hippo Nunatak.

Hippolyte, Cape:  see Hippolyte Point  64°41'S, 63°07'W

Hippolyte Point  64°41'S, 63°07'W
Point which marks the NE end of Lion Island, lying immediately E of Anvers Island in the Palmer Archipelago. Charted and named by the BelgAE under Gerlache, 1897-99. Not: Cape Hippolyte.

Hirman, Mount:  see Hirman, Mount  75°28'S, 72°46'W

Hiram, Mount  75°28'S, 72°46'W

Hiroe, Mount  69°21'S, 39°47'E
A rocky mountain (316 m) situated 0.5 mi NE of Mount Hiroe, on the coast of Queen Maud Land. First mapped by H.E. Hansen from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37. Not: Mount Hiram.

Hiroe Point  69°22'S, 39°44'E
A rock peak situated 1.3 mi SW of Mount Hiroe on the coast of Queen Maud Land. The point marks the S end of Breidvag Bight. First mapped by H.E. Hansen from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37. Not: Hiroe Point.
Hitchcock Heights

Christensen Expedition, 1936–37. The name “Hiroe-misaki” (broad bay point) was applied by JARE Headquarters in 1973 and follows Japanese research in the area.

Hitchcock, Mount: see Hitchcock Heights 68°46'S, 64°51'W

Hitchcock Heights 68°46'S, 64°51'W
A mostly ice-covered mountain mass, 1,800 m, between Maitland and Apollo Glaciers at the S side of Mobiloil Inlet, on the E coast of Antarctic Peninsula. Discovered and photographed by Sir Hubert Wilkins on his flight of Dec. 20, 1928, and rephotographed by Lincoln Ellsworth in 1935. Named by the US-ACAN in 1952 for Charles B. Hitchcock of the American Geographical Society, who by utilizing these photographs assisted in constructing the first reconnaissance map of this area. Not: Mount Hitchcock.

Hiyoko Island 69°00'S, 39°33'E
An island lying 0.6 mi SW of Nesjøya in the NE part of Lützow-Holm Bay. It is the easternmost of three small islands which lie 0.5 mi NW of the strait separating Onigul Island and East Onigul Island. Mapped from surveys and air photos by JARE, 1957–62. The name “Hiyoko-jima” (baby chick island) was given by JARE Headquarters in 1972.

Hjølmar Johansen, Mount: see Johansen Peak 86°43' S, 148°11'W

Hjart Island 69°38'S, 39°16'E
Island lying 2 mi W of Skallen Hills in the E part of Lützow-Holm Bay. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and named Hjartøya (heart island) because of its shape.

Hjelmkalven Point 71°40'S, 26°22'E
Rocky point on the N side of Vestshjelmen Peak, at the E side of the mouth of Byrdbreen in the Sør Rondane Mountains. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers in 1946 from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and named Hjartøya (heart island) because of its shape.

Hoare, Lake 77°38'S, 162°51'E
A lake about 2 mi long between Lake Chad and Canada Glacier in Taylor Valley, Victoria Land. Named by the 8th VUWAE, 1963–64, for physicist R.A. Hoare, a member of VUWAE that examined lakes in Taylor, Wright, and Victoria Valleys.

Hobart Rock 54°17' S, 36°30'W
Low rock lying at the S side of the entrance to King Edward Cove, Cumberland East Bay, South Georgia. The name appears on a chart based upon a survey of King Edward Cove by personnel on HMS Sappho in 1906.

Hobbie Ridge 73°09'S, 165°41'E

Hobbs, Cape: see Hobbs Islands 67°19'S, 59°58'E

Hobbs, Mount 83°45'S, 58°50'W

Hobbs Coast 74°50'S, 132°00'W
That portion of the coast of Marie Byrd Land extending from Cape Burks to a point on the coast opposite eastern Dean Island, at 74°42'S, 127°05'W. Discovered by the USAS (1939–41) and named for Prof. William H. Hobbs of the University of Michigan, glaciologist specializing in polar geography and history. The USGS completely mapped the coast from ground surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–65.

Hobs Glacier 64°18'S, 57°26'W
A glacier situated in a steep, rock-walled cirque at the NW side of Hamilton Point, and flowing SE into the S part of Markham Bay on the E coast of James Ross Island. First seen and surveyed by SwedAE, 1901–04, under Nordenskjöld, who named it for Prof. William H. Hobbs (1864–1953), American geologist and glaciologist.

Hobbs Glacier 77°54'S, 164°24'E
Eastward flowing glacier, about 7 mi long, lying 2 mi S of Blue Glacier on the coast of Victoria Land. First explored by the BrNAE (1901–04) under Scott. Scott’s second expedition, the BrAE (1910–13), explored the area more thoroughly and named
the glacier for Prof. William H. Hobbs of the University of Michigan, an authority on glaciology.

**Hobbs Islands** 67°19'S, 59°58'E
A group of islands 10 mi NE of William Scoresby Bay. The largest island of this group was discovered on Feb. 18, 1931 by BANZARE under Mawson who thought it to be a cape and called it Cape Hobbs. Later exploration by the *William Scoresby* expedition (1936) and the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936–37) showed it to be part of an island group. Named by Mawson for Prof. William H. Hobbs. Not: Cape Hobbs, Kringholmane.

**Hobbs Peak** 77°53'S, 163°56'E
Prominent peak, 1,510 m, on the divide between the Hobbs and Blue Glaciers in Victoria Land. It is the highest point on the E-W section of this dividing ridge. Climbed by members of the VUWAE (1960–61), who gave it this name from its nearness to Hobbs Glacier.

**Hobbs Point** 64°37'S, 62°03'W

**Hobbs Ridge** 77°52'S, 164°00'E
A prominent arc-shaped ridge which circumscribes the Hobbs Glacier to the N and NW and forms the divide with lower Blue Glacier, on Scott Coast, Victoria Land. Named in association with Hobbs Glacier (q.v.).

**Hobbs Stream** 77°55'S, 164°30'E

**Hobby Rocks** 68°35'S, 77°54'E
Three small islands lying off the Vestfold Hills, marking the western side of Davis Anchorage. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37. They were remapped from ANARE air photos and named for D. Hobby, diesel mechanic at Davis Station in 1960.

**Hobnail Peak** 78°32'S, 161°53'E
Triangular rock bluff immediately S of Mount Tricouni, on the E side of Skelton Glacier in Victoria Land. Explored in 1957 by the N.Z. party, of the CTAE (1956–58), and named in association with Chinker Bluff and Mount Tricouni.

**Hochlin, Mount** 72°05'S, 4°03'E
A large ice-topped mountain, 2,760 m, standing E of Festninga Mountain in the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by the NorAE (1956–60) and named for L. Hochlin, radio operator and dog driver with NorAE (1956–58).

**Hochstein Ridge** 82°45'S, 159°47'E

**Hockey Cirque** 83°17'S, 156°30'E
A glacial cirque 0.5 mi wide along the E wall of Ascent Glacier in the Miller Range. So named by the Ohio State University Geological Party, 1967–68, because the cirque was the scene of a game of ice hockey.

**Hodge Escarpment** 83°03'S, 50°11'W
An escarpment to the NE of Henderson Bluff on the NW side of Lexington Table, Forrestal Range, in the Pensacola Mountains (q.v.). Named by US-ACAN for Steven M. Hodge, USGS geophysicist, who worked in the Dufek Massif and Forrestal Range, 1978–79.

**Hodgeman Islands** 67°01'S, 144°14'E
A group of small islands lying close to the coast, 4 mi WSW of Cape De la Motte, in the E part of the entrance to Watt Bay. Discovered by the AAE (1911–14) under Douglas Mawson, who named the is lands for Alfred J. Hodgeman, cartographer and assistant meteorologist with the expedition.

**Hodges, Mount** 54°16'S, 36°32'W
Mountain, 605 m, standing 1 mi W of Mount Duse, close NW of the head of King Edward Cove, Cumberland East Bay, South Georgia. First roughly surveyed by the SwedAE, 1901–04, under Nordenskjöld. "Moldaenke Berg" was used for this mountain on a 1907 map by A. Szielsko, but the name has not survived on later general charts of this area. The name Mount Hodges appears to have been applied some years later and is now well established. Probably named for Capt. M.H. Hodges, RN, of the *Sappho*, who visited and mapped portions of Cumberland Bay in 1906. Not: Moldaenke Berg, Mount Skottsberg.

**Hodges Glacier** 54°16'S, 36°32'W
Small glacier 1 mi W of Grytviken, South Georgia, flowing from the S side of Petrel Peak to the foot of Mount Hodges. The name was recommended by the UK-APC and derives from association with Mount Hodges.

**Hodges Point** 67°21'S, 65°03'W
A rocky point terminating in an impressive black cliff, lying 6 mi ENE of Cape Northrop on the E coast of Graham Land. Twin summits on the point rise to 940 m and 960 m. The feature was photographed by the USAS, 1939–41. Mapped by FIDS 1947–48. Named by UK-APC for Ben Hodges, General Assistant with the BAS Larsen Ice Shelf party, 1963–64.

**Hodgson, Cape** 78°07'S, 166°05'E
The northernmost cape of Black Island, in the Ross Archipelago. Named by the NZGSAE (1958–59) for Thomas V. Hodgson, biologist of the BrNAE (1901–04), who with Koettlitz, Ferrar and Bernacchi was first to visit the island.

**Hodgson Nunatak** 74°17'S, 100°04'W
Hodson, Mount 56°42'S, 27°13'W
Volcanic mountain, 915 m, forming the summit of Visokoi Island in the South Sandwich Islands. Discovered in 1819 by a Russian expedition under Bellingshausen. Charted in 1930 by DI personnel on the Discovery II who named it for Arnold Hodson, then Gov. of the Falkland Islands.

Hodson Point 54°08'S, 36°47'W
Point lying 1 mi S of Small Bay, on the E side of Fortuna Bay, South Georgia. The name appears to be first used on a 1931 British Admiralty chart.

Hoegh, Mount 64°50'S, 62°48'W
Mountain, 890 m, standing 1.5 mi SSE of Duthiers Point on the W coast of Graham Land. Charted by the BelgAE under Gerlache, 1897-99. Named by the UK-APC in 1960 for Emil von Hoehg (1865-1915), German mathematical optician who designed the first double anastigmatic camera lens in 1893.

Hoek Glacier 66°00'S, 65°04'W
Glacier flowing to the W coast of Graham Land southward of Llanquihue Islands. Charted by the BGLE under Rymill, 1934-37. Named by the UK-APC in 1959 for Henry W. Hoek (1878-1951), pioneer Swiss (formerly German) ski-mountaineer and author of one of the earliest skiing manuals.

Hoel Mountains 72°00'W, 14°00'E
A group of mountains including the Weyrecht and Payer Mountains in Queen Maud Land. First photographed from the air and plotted by the GerAE (1938-39). Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by the NorAE (1956-60) and named for Adolf Hoel, Norwegian geologist and Arctic explorer, leader and member of many expeditions to Greenland and Spitsbergen since 1907.

Hoffman, Mount 81°19'S, 85°15'W
A distinctive rock peak 1.5 mi SSW of Mount Tidd, in the southern flank of the Pirrit Hills. The peak was positioned by the U.S. Ellsworth-Byrd Traverse Party on Dec. 7, 1958. Named for Daniel Hoffman, mechanic with the traverse party.

Hoffman Glacier 83°22'S, 167°40'E

Hoffman Point 79°20'S, 160°30'E

Hoffman Hill 77°55'S, 164°13'E

Hofmann, Mount 82°40'S, 160°36'E

Hogan, Mount: see Loweth, Mount 73°26'S, 93°31'W

Hogback, The: see Hogback Hill 77°29'S, 163°36'E

Hogback Hill 77°29'S, 163°36'E
Rounded mountain, 735 m, rising just N of Hjorth Hill and 4 mi W of Cape Bernacchi, in Victoria Land. Charted and given this descriptive name by the BrAE under Scott 1910-13. Not: The Hogback.

Högbon Outcrops 80°15'S, 24°52'W
Rocks rising to c. 1,000 m at the E side of the terminus of Schimper Glacier in the Herbert Mountains, Shackleton Range. Photographed from the air by the U.S. Navy, 1967, and surveyed by BAS, 1968-71. In association with the names of glacial geologists grouped in this area, named in 1971 by the UK-APC after Arvid Gustaf Högbon (1857-1940), Swedish geologist who made important contributions to the glacial geology of northern Sweden.

Hoge, Mount 72°35'S, 31°25'E
Mountain, 2,480 m, between Mount Van der Essen and Mount Brouwer in the Belgica Mountains. Discovered by the BelgAE, 1957-58, under G. de Gerlache, who named it for Edmond Hoge, member of the scientific committee of the expedition.

Hogfonnaaksla Ridge 72°44'S, 3°34'W
A high rock ridge forming the N end of Högfonna Mountain, in the Borg Massif of Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949-52) and named Högfonnaaksla (the high snowfield shoulder).

Högfonna Mountain 72°45'S, 3°33'W
A high, flat, snow-topped mountain with sheer rock sides, standing 3 mi SE of Högskavlen Mountain in the Borg Massif, Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949-52) and named Högfonna (the high snowfield). Not: Gory Shuberta.

Högfonnhornet Peak 72°46'S, 3°37'W
A peak surmounting the S extremity of Högfonna Mountain, in the Borg Massif of Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949-52) and named Högfonnhornet (the high snowfield horn).

Hoggestabben Butte 72°00'S, 3°58'W
Prominent butte, 2,410 m, standing 3 mi N of Mount Hochlin and being its highest northern outlier, in the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by the NorAE (1956-60) and named Hoggestabben (the chopping block).

Hogg Islands 67°31'S, 61°37'E
A group of small islands lying 0.5 mi S of Kamelen Island in the N part of the Stanton Group. These small islands were mapped from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936-37, and later by ANARE. They were visited in 1969 by an
ANARE dog-sledge party to the Taylor Glacier area. Named by ANCA for Dr. J. Hogg, medical officer at Mawson Station in 1969. The central island in the group affords the best camp site in the area.

Høghamaren Crag 72°34'S, 0°36'W
A rock crag 1 mi SW of Hamartind Peak in the Sverdrup Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Photographed from the air by the GerAE (1938–39). Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and air photos by the Norwegian expedition (1958–59) and named Høghamaren (the high crag).

Hogmanay Pass 69°15'S, 64°07'W
A pass 1,230 m high, immediately SW of Scripps Heights, leading from the head of Casey Glacier to the middle of Lurabee Glacier, in northeastern Palmer Land. The feature was first photographed from the air by Lincoln Ellsworth in Nov. 1935, and its southern portion was plotted from these photos by W.L.G. Joerg. It was rephotographed by USAS, 1940, and by RARE, 1947. This pass was used by a FIDS survey party in Dec. 1960 and provided a good sledge route. So named because the pass was approached on the last day of 1960, the Scottish feast of Hogmanay.

Høgsaetet Mountain 72°35'S, 3°23'W
A mountain just NE of Raudberget in the Borg Massif of Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and named Høgsaetet (the high seat).

Høgskenga Crags 71°53'S, 5°23'E
High rock crags which form the N extremity of Brepløgen Mountain in the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Mapped from surveys and air photos by the NorAE (1956–60) and named Høgskenga (the high bed).

Høgskavlen Mountain 72°40'S, 3°43'W
A prominent, flattish, snow-topped mountain just NE of Domen Butte in the Borg Massif of Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and named Høgskavlen (the high snowdrift).

Høgskavlnasen Point 72°42'S, 3°45'W
Point which forms the S extremity of Høgskavlen Mountain in the Borg Massif of Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and named Høgskavlnasen (the high snowdrift point.).

Høgskavlnebbet Spur 72°38'S, 3°39'W
A spur extending N from Høgskavlen Mountain in the Borg Massif of Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and named Høgskavlnebbet (the high snowdrift spur).

Høgskavlpiggen Peak 72°39'S, 3°45'W
A peak rising from the W part of Høgskavlen Mountain, in the Borg Massif of Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and named Høgskavlpiggen (the high snowdrift peak).

Høgskotet Spur 72°31'S, 3°30'W
A high rock spur on the N side of Borg Mountain, in the Borg Massif of Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and named Høgskotet (the high bulkhead).

Hogs Mouth Rocks 54°01'S, 37°19'W
Chain of rocks which extend S from Invisible Island in the Bay of Isles, South Georgia. First roughly charted in 1912–13 by Robert Cushman Murphy, American naturalist aboard the brig Daisy. Probably named by DI personnel who surveyed Bay of Isles in 1929–30.

Hoinkes Peak 79°52'S, 82°58'W
A sharp rock peak, 1,840 m, standing at the head of Henderson Glacier where it forms part of the W wall of the glacier, in the Heritage Range. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1961–66. Named by US-ACAN for Herfried C. Hoinkes, meteorologist at Little America V Station in 1957.

Holane Nunataks 71°58'S, 0°29'E
Two isolated nunataks lying about 20 mi W of the N extremity of the Sverdrup Mountains, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and air photos by the Norwegian expedition (1958–59) and named Holane.

Holcomb Glacier 75°35'S, 142°48'W

Holden Nunataks 72°51'S, 65°00'W
A group of about four nunataks rising to 1,500 m near the head of Mosby Glacier, to the S of Journal Peaks in south-central Palmer Land. Mapped by USGS from aerial photographs taken by the U.S. Navy, 1966–69. Surveyed by BAS, 1974–75. Named by UK-APC after Godfrey A. Holden, BAS general assistant who took part in the survey; later, Station Commander, Rothera, 1977–78.

Holder, Mount: see Houlder Bluff 61°06'S, 54°51'W

Holder Peak 69°45'S, 74°31'E
A low peak near the Antarctic coast, standing just N of Young Peak and 2 mi E of Mount Caroline Mikkelsen. First plotted from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and with Young Peak called “Tvillingfjell” (twin mountain) by Norwegian cartographers. This peak was named by ANCA for J. Holder, weather observer at Davis Station in 1963 and a member of the ANARE party that surveyed the area.

Holdfast Point 66°48'S, 66°36'W
A point at the E side of Lallemand Fjord, about 12 mi SW of Cape Rey, Graham Land. Mapped from air photos taken by FIDASE (1956–57). So named because when the pack ice breaks out to the N of Lallemand Fjord, it usually continues to hold fast for some time longer S of this point.

Holdgate, Mount 59°28'S, 27°11'W
A prominent mountain (960 m) with steep icefalls and rock buttresses which provides a clear landmark at the SE end of Cook Island, South Sandwich Islands. Named by UK-APC for Martin W. Holdgate, organizer and senior scientist of the survey of the South Sandwich Islands from HMS Protector in 1964.
Holdsworth, Mount 72°08'S, 166°35'E
A granite peak (2,360 m) in the E part of Montech Hills, Victory Mountains, Victoria Land. Named by NZFMCAE, 1962–63, after Gerald Holdsworth, leader of the northern party of this expedition.

Holdsworth Glacier 86°30'S, 154°00'W
A tributary glacier about 8 mi long, flowing NE from Fuller Dome to enter the SE side of Bartlett Glacier, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Named by US-ACAN for Gerald Holdsworth, involved in geological studies at McMurdo Station, summer of 1965–66.

Hole Rock 61°53'S, 57°44'W
The largest of several rocks lying close N of North Foreland, the NE cape of King George Island, in the South Shetland Islands. Charted in 1937 by DI personnel on the Discovery II and so named because a conspicuous hole extends through it. Not: Roca del la Ventana, Roca Perforada.

Holgate Shoal 53°59'S, 38°16'W
An area of shoals lying E of Ramp Rock and 1.5 mi NW of Main Island in the Willis Islands, South Georgia. Named by the UK-APC for Able Seaman Ralph A. Holgate of HMS Owen, which first charted the shoal in 1961.

Holiday Peak 78°06'S, 163°36'E
A peak over 800 m high standing between the lower ends of Miers and Adams Glaciers. So named by the New Zealand UVWE, 1960–61, because of its prominent position overlooking the expedition's Christmas camp.

Holladay Nunataks 69°31'S, 159°19'E
A cluster of nunataks 3 mi in extent, occupying the central part of the peninsula between the terminus of Tomlin Glacier and the Gillett Ice Shelf. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1960–63. Named by US-ACAN for Billy W. Holladay, Chief Aviation Electronics Technician, USN, who was Maintenance Control Chief at McMurdo Station during Operation Deep Freeze, 1968.

Holland Range 83°10'S, 166°00'W
A rugged coastal range, about 60 mi long, lying just W of the Ross Ice Shelf and extending from the Robb Glacier to Lennox-King Glacier. Named by the Ross Sea Committee for Sir Sidney Holland, who as Prime Minister of New Zealand supported that nation's participation in the CTAE (1956–58).

Hollick-Kenyon Peninsula 68°35'S, 63°50'W
The peninsula, an ice-covered spur from the main mountain mass of the Antarctic Peninsula, projects over 40 mi in a NE arc from its base between Mobilioi and Casey Inlets. Discovered and partially photographed from the air by Lincoln Ellsworth on his 1935 trans-Antarctic flight from Dundee Island to the Ross Sea. Photographed from the air and charted from the ground by the USAS in 1940. Named for Herbert Hollick-Kenyon, pilot on Ellsworth's flight in 1935, whose demonstration of the practicability of landing and taking off an airplane in isolated areas constitutes a distinct contribution to the technique of Antarctic exploration. Not: Kenyon Peninsula.

Hollick-Kenyon Plateau 78°00'S, 105°00'W
A large, relatively featureless snow plateau, 1,200 m to 1,800 m above sea level, located between the northern portion of the Ellsworth Mountains, to the east, and Mount Takahe and Crary Mountains, to the west. Discovered by Lincoln Ellsworth on his trans-Antarctic airplane flight during November-December 1935, and named by Ellsworth for his pilot, Herbert Hollick-Kenyon.

Hollingshead, Mount 70°41'S, 66°10'E
A large peak about 3 mi E of Mount Dowie in the Aramids Range, Prince Charles Mountains. Visited in January 1957 by the ANARE southern party led by W.G. Bewsher, and named for John A. Hollingshead, radio supervisor at Mawson Station in 1956.

Hollingsworth Mountain 67°15'S, 50°21'E

Hollingsworth Glacier 75°33'S, 159°57'E

Hollingworth Cliffs 80°26'S, 25°33'E

Hollin Island 66°19'S, 110°24'E

Holl Island 66°25'S, 110°25'E

Holloway, Mount 84°45'S, 163°36'E
A mountain, 2,650 m, standing between Swinford Glacier and Table Bay, in Queen Alexandra Range. Named by US-ACAN for Harry L. Holloway, USARP biologist at McMurdo Station, 1966–65.

Hollow Point: see Hueca Point 58°26'S, 26°26'W
A bay on the W coast of James Ross Island, entered between Matkah and Kotick Points. Probably first seen by Nordenskjold in 1903. Surveyed by FIDS in 1945. The name arose during a subsequent visit by a FIDS party in 1952, when a large number of young seals was observed near the mouth of the bay. The hollowpoint was the young seals in Rudyard Kipling's story "The White Seal" in the Jungle Book. Not: Caleta San Servando.
Holman Dome 66°27'S, 98°54'E
Dome-shaped nunatak 2 mi SW of Watson Bluff, on the E side of David Island. Discovered by the AAE under Mawson 1911–14 who named it for William A. Holman, Premier of New South Wales in 1911.

Holmboe, Mount 77°20'S, 86°35'W
Mountain, 1,730 m, standing 1 mi N of Mount Liavaag and 7 mi NW of Mount Weems near the extreme N end of the Sentinel Range in the Ellsworth Mountains. Discovered by Lincoln Ellsworth on his trans-Antarctic flight of Nov. 23, 1935. Named by the US-ACAN for Dr. Jorgen Holmboe, meteorologist on Ellsworth's Antarctic expedition, 1933–34.

Holme Bay 67°35'S, 62°42'E
Bay, 22 mi wide, containing many islands, indenting the coast 5 mi N of the Frammes Mountains. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from aerial photographs taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition in January-February 1937, and so named because of its island-studded character.

Holmes, Mount 66°47'S, 64°16'W
Buttress-type mountain, 1,440 m, standing 3 mi NW of Mount Hayes on the E coast of Graham Land. Charted in 1947 by the FIDS, and photographed from the air by the RARE under Ronne. Named by the FIDS for Maurice Holmes, author of An Introduc­tion to the Bibliography of Captain James Cook R.N. (London, 1936).

Holmes Block 78°13'E, 161°35'E

Holmes Bluff 74°59'S, 133°43'W
A bluff marking the N end of Demas Range on the coast of Marie Byrd Land. The feature was observed from aircraft of the U.S. Antarctic Service, 1939–41, but was first mapped in detail by the USGS, 1959–65. Named by US-ACAN for Thomas J. Holmes, USARP meteorologist at Byrd Station, 1961.

Holmes Glacier 66°46'S, 126°54'E
A broad glacier debouching into the western part of Porpoise Bay about 10 mi S of Cape Spieden. Delineated from aerial photographs taken by USN Operation Highjump (1946–47). Named by US-ACAN after Dr. Silas Holmes, Assistant Surgeon on the brig Porpoise during the USEE (1838–42) under Lt. Charles Wilkes.

Holmes Hills 72°08'S, 63°25'W
A group of ridges and nunataks rising to c. 1,700 m between Runcorn Glacier and Beauumont Glacier, bounded to SW by Brennecke Nunataks in south-central Palmer Land. Mapped by the USGS from aerial photographs taken by the U.S. Navy, 1966–69. Surveyed by BAS, 1972–73. In association with the names of continental drift scientists grouped in this area, named by the US-ACAN in 1978 after Arthur Holmes (1890–1965), Scottish geologist, Professor of Geology, Edinburgh University, 1943–56.

Holmes Island 65°41'S, 65°15'W
Island 1.5 mi long, lying S of Vieuquis Island, in the Biscoe Islands. Charted by the BGLE under Rymill, 1934–37. Named by the UK-APC for Bryan Holmes, FIDS surveyor at Prospect Point in 1957, who was attached to the British Naval Hydrographic Survey Unit in this area, 1957–58.

Holmes Rock 62°23'S, 59°50'W
Rock lying 1 mi NW of Emeline Island, Aitcho Islands, in the South Shetland Islands. Named by UK-APC in 1961 for Jeremiah Holmes, Master of the American sealing vessel Emeline from Stonington, CT, who visited the South Shetland Islands in 1820–21.

Holmes Summit 80°40'S, 24°40'W
Peak rising to 1,875 m, the highest elevation in the Read Mountains, Shackleton Range. Photographed from the air by the U.S. Navy, 1967, and surveyed by BAS, 1968–71. In association with the names of geologists grouped in this area, named by the UK-APC in 1971 after Professor Arthur Holmes (Holmes Hills, q.v.).

Holmestrand 54°15'S, 37°16'W
Point at the W side of Jossac Bight, on the S coast of South Georgia. The name appears on a chart based on surveys by DI personnel during 1925–30, but was probably applied earlier by Norwegian whalers operating from South Georgia.

Holmestrand, Bahia: see Jossac Bight 54°16'S, 37°11'W
Holmestrand-Hortenbucht: see Jossac Bight 54°16'S, 37°11'W

Holovia Glacier 71°22'S, 72°09'W

Holst Peak 71°20'W, 70°06'W
Rocky pyramidal peak, 1,000 m, midway between the S end of the Walton Mountains and LeMay Range in the central part of Alexander Island. First mapped from air photos obtained by the RARE, 1947–48, by Searle of the FIDS in 1960. Named by the UK-APC for Gustav Holst (1874–1943), English composer.

Holst Point 65°32'S, 63°50'W
Point at the head of Beascochea Bay which divides it into two arms, on the W coast of Graham Land. First charted by the BGLE under Rymill, 1934–37. Named by the UK-APC in 1959 for Axel Holst (1860–1931), Norwegian biochemist who in 1907, with Theodor C.B. Frolich, first produced experimental scurvy and laid the foundations for later work on vitamins.

Holt, Mount 69°25'S, 71°43'W
Mountain rising to c. 750 m at the terminus of Palestrina Glacier, Lazarev Bay, Alexander Island. The mountain was photographed from the air by RARE, 1947–48, and was mapped from the photos by D. Searle of FIDS in 1960. Named by US-ACAN for Cdr. Fred C. Holt, USN, Commanding Officer, Squadron VXE-6, OpDFrz, 1976; LC-130 aircraft commander, 1975.

Holtanna Peak 71°55'S, 82°22'E
A peak, 2,650 m, whose E portion is occupied by a small cirque glacier, standing 1 mi N of Mundlauga Crags in the E part of
Holteadal Bay

Fenriskjeften Mountain in Queen Maud Land. Mapped from surveys and air photos by NorAE (1965–66) and named Holtanna (the hollow tooth).

Holteadal Bay 66°07'S, 65°20'W
Bay, 10 mi long in NW-SE direction and averaging 6 mi wide, between Prospect Point and Black Head along the W coast of Graham land. Discovered by the BGLE, 1934–37, and named by Rymill for Prof. Olaf Holteadal, Norwegian geologist who conducted geologic research during 1927–28 in the South Shetland Islands and the Palmer Archipelago, to which he was transported by various whaling vessels.

Holteadalfljella: see Kurze Mountains 71°53'S, 8°55'E
Holteadal Mountains: see Kurze Mountains 71°53'S, 8°55'E

Holteadal Peaks 71°47'S, 8°58'E
A group of peaks and ridges lying northward of Steinskaret Gap and forming the northern portion of the Kurze Mountains, in Queen Maud Land. The name “Holteadalfljella” was applied to the entire extent of the Kurze Mountains on a Norsk Polarinstitutt map of 1966, but the name Kurze has priority, having been given by the GerAE under Ritscher, 1938–39. For the sake of historical continuity, Kurze Mountains has been retained as applied by Ritscher; the name Holteadal Peaks is recommended for the elevations northward of Steinskaret Gap in these mountains. Named for Prof. Olaf Holteadal, noted Norwegian geologist who worked in the South Shetland Islands and Palmer Archipelago area, 1927–28.

Holtet Nunatak 74°50'S, 73°56'W

Holt Glacier 74°40'W, 110°36'W

Holth Peaks 77°25'S, 86°43'W
A group of peaks which rises to 1,820 m in the form of a short NE-SW ridge, 2 mi NW of Mount Lymburner near the N end of the Sentinel Range in the Ellsworth Mountains. Discovered by Lincoln Ellsworth on his trans-Antarctic flight of Nov. 23, 1935. Named by the US-ACAN for Baard Holth, captain of the Wyatt Earp on Ellsworth’s first expedition to Antarctica, 1933–34.

Holt Nunatak 64°17'S, 59°21'W
A prominent nunatak lying at the NE corner of Larsen Inlet in Graham Land. Mapped from surveys by FIDS (1960–61). Named by UK-APC after the Holt Mfg. Co. of Stockton, CA, which, in 1906, began commercial production of chain-track tractors, and the Holt Caterpillar Tractor Co. of New York, founded two years later.

Holt Peak 79°45'S, 81°04'W

Holt Point 66°17'S, 110°30'E

Holyoake Range 82°13'S, 160°00'E
A range in the S part of the Churchill Mountains, extending in a NW-SE direction for about 25 mi between Prince Philip and Errant Glaciers. Named by the NZ-APC for the Rt. Hon. K.J. Holyoake who, as Minister of Agriculture, then Prime Minister and later as Leader of the Opposition, gave strong support to N.Z. participation in CTAE, 1956–58.

Holzrichter Glacier 84°50'S, 172°30'W

Homard, Mount 80°40'W, 29°50'E
Mountain, 1,200 m, near the head of Blaiklock Glacier, 2 mi S of Trey Peaks in the W part of the Shackleton Range. First mapped in 1957 by the CTAE and named for Sgt. Major Desmond E.L. Homard, engineer with the advance party and transpolar party of the CTAE, 1955–58.

Hombrón Rocks 63°28'S, 58°42'W

Home Lake: see Pony Lake 77°33'S, 166°09'E

Homerun Range 71°40'S, 166°25'E
A northwest-trending range, 28 mi long and 2 to 7 mi wide, located E of Everett Range at the heads of the Ebbe and Tucker Glaciers in Victoria Land. The name derives from "Homerun Bluff," a field name of the southern party of NZFMCAE, 1962–63, used to denote a turning point in their traverse at this range to the airlift point and the return to Scott Base. The entire range was mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–63.

Homeward Point 64°51'S, 63°37'E
Point forming the W side of the entrance to Security Bay, on Dounier Island in the Palmer Archipelago. First charted by the FrAE under Charcot 1903–05. So named by the British Naval Hydrographic Survey Unit in 1956–57 because the point was sighted as a prominent landmark almost daily by the crew of their motor-launch when homeward bond for Port Lockroy at the end of a day’s survey work in Bismarck Strait.
Homing Head 67°48'S, 67°16'W
Headland at the NE side of Sally Cove on Horseshoe Island, off Graham Land. Named by UK-APC in 1958. The name arose because this conspicuous black headland, formed by sheer cliffs 60 m high, was treated as an objective by FIDS sledging parties returning to the Horseshoe Island station.

Honresund: see Macfie Sound 67°22'S, 59°43'E
Honabron Rock: see Honbron Rocks 63°28'S, 58°42'W

Honeycomb Glacier 72°07'S, 169°52'E
Glacier which drains the N and E sides of the mountainous mass surmounted by Mount Whewell, then flows S between that feature and Honeycomb Ridge to Moubray Bay. Named by the NZGSAE, 1957–58, for its proximity to Honeycomb Ridge.

Honeycomb Ridge 72°05'S, 169°58'E
Ridge which extends N from the mouth of Ironside Glacier on the W side of Moubray Bay. So named by the NZGSAE, 1957–58, because it consists mainly of a granitic rock which in many places is honeycombed on exposed surfaces by holes and cavities.

Hongo, Isla: see Mushroom Island 68°53'S, 67°53'E

Hokanaka Island 66°14'E, 110°37'E
Rocky island, 0.75 mi long, at the SE side of Burnett Island, in the Swain Islands. First mapped from air photos taken by USN OPHp, 1946–47, and observed by Wilkes Station personnel who conducted a 1957 survey of Swain Islands under C.R. Eklund. Named by Eklund for Rudolf A. Honkala, chief meteorologist with the US-IGY wintering party of 1957 at Wilkes Station.

Honnor Glacier 69°23'S, 39°50'E
A glacier flowing to the E side of Lützow-Holm Bay, to the N of Byvågåsane Peaks. A glacier tongue extending seaward from this feature was mapped by the Lars Christensen Exp 1936–37 and named Honnorbrygga (the honor wharf). The JARE, 1957–62, found the glacier tongue had broken off but amended the original naming to apply to the glacier.

Honeywill Peak 80°31'S, 29°08'W
Rock peak, 1,220 m, immediately SE of Williams Ridge on the W side of Stratton Glacier in the Shackleton Range. First mapped in 1957 by the CTAE and named for Eleanor Honeywill, Assistant Secretary to the CTAE in 1955–59, and later Secretary and Editor.

Honores, Isloite: see Honores Rock 62°30'S, 59°43'E

Honores Rock 62°30'S, 59°43'W
A rock lying 0.5 mi SW of Ferrer Point in Discovery Bay, Greenwich Island, South Shetland Islands. The name derives from the forms "Isloite Honores" and "Isloite Cocinero Honores" given by the Chilean Antarctic Expedition (1947) after the cook of the expedition ship Iquique. Not: Isloite Cocinero Honores, Isloite Honores.

Hood Glacier 83°55'S, 173°10'E
A glacier about 25 mi long draining northward from Siege Dome in the Commonwealth Range. It enters Ross Ice Shelf between that range and Separation Range. Discovered by the Southern Polar Party of BrAE (1907–09) under Ernest Shackleton. Named for Admiral Sir Horace Hood, under whom J.B. Adams, a member of the party had served in HMS Berwick.

Hoodwink Island 67°01'S, 66°52'W
Island lying 1 mi E of Arrawsmith Peninsula in Lallemand Fjord, Graham Land. Mapped by FIDS from surveys and air photos, 1955–57. So named by UK-APC because the island hoodwinked FIDS geologists and surveyors who misinterpreted the island's geological composition and incorrectly identified a nearby survey station during a local triangulation.

Hook, Mount 83°20'E, 50°00'W
A mountainous snow-covered projection from the E side of Saratoga Table, 5 mi SE of Sorna Bluff, in the Forrestal Range, Pensacola Mountains (q.v.). Named by US-ACAN in 1979 after Lt. Richard M. Hook, USN, Medical Officer at South Pole Station, winter party 1969.

Hooke Point 67°11'S, 66°42'W
A point near the head of Lallemand Fjord, in Graham Land. Mapped by FIDS from surveys and air photos, 1946–59. Named by UK-APC for Robert Hooke (1635–1703), English experimental physicist and author of Micrographia, which contains one of the earliest known descriptions of ice crystals.

Hooker, Cape 63°18'S, 61°56'W
The SE point of Low Island, in the South Shetland Islands. The feature was roughly charted by the nineteenth century sealers; further charted by Cdr. Henry Foster in 1829 but shown as the NE point of the island. 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 described. Not: Punta Ascanopé.

Hooker, Cape 70°38'S, 166°45'E
Cape on the NE portion of the peninsula which includes Davis Ice Piedmont, on the N coast of Victoria Land. With Cape Dayman to the ESE, it forms an outer entrance point to Yule Bay. Discovered by Capt. James Clark Ross, 1841, who named it for Joseph Dalton Hooker (later Sir Joseph), naturalist and assistant surgeon on the Erebus who became internationally famous as a botanist.

Hooker, Mount 78°06'E, 162°42'E
Rounded summit over 3,800 m, standing immediately S of Mount Lister in the Royal Society Range of Victoria Land. Discovered by the BrNAE (1901–04) which named it for Sir Joseph Hooker.

Hooker Glacier 78°04'E, 163°06'E
A glacier on the E side of the Royal Society Range, draining NE into Blue Glacier from the slopes of Mount Hooker. Surveyed in 1957 by the N.Z. Blue Glacier Party of the CTAE (1956–58) and named after Mount Hooker.

Hook Island 65°38'S, 65°10'W
Island lying 1 mi NE of Viegugé Island, in the Biscoe Islands. Charted by the BGLE under Rymill, 1934–37. The name, given by the UK-APC in 1959, is descriptive of the island's shape when seen from the air.

Hooper Crags 78°25'S, 162°43'E
Hooper Glacier 64°44'S, 63°37'W

Hoppe's Shoulder 77°32'S, 166°53'E
An independent cone at an elevation of 1,800 m on the W slopes of Mount Erebos on Ross Island. From McMurdo Sound it appears as a perfect pyramid of black rock, standing out as a splendid mark against the background of the ice and almost on a line from Cape Royds to the crater of Mount Erebos. The cone itself is about 100 m high and is surrounded by a deep moat or ditch, caused by the sweeping action of strong winds. It was named by F. Debenham on the second ascent of Mount Erebos for F.J. Hooper, a steward of the BrAE, 1910–13. Hooper was one of the party making the second ascent.

Hopalong Nunatak 81°33'S, 28°45'W
Westernmost and highest of the Whichaway Nunataks. First mapped in 1957 by the CTAE and so named to mark the work in this area of the Australian geologist of the CTAE in 1956–58.

Hope, Lake 63°25'S, 57°01'W
A small lake lying 0.5 mi N of Mount Flora, close E of the head of Hope Bay, Trinity Peninsula. Named after nearby Hope Bay by Argentine parties working in the area. Not: Lago Esperanza.

Hope, Mount 69°46'S, 64°34'W
A massive mountain rising to 2,860 m, forming the central and highest peak of Eternity Range, northern Palmer Land. First seen from the air and named Mount Hope by Lincoln Ellsworth during his flights of Nov. 21 and 23, 1935. The mountain was surveyed and given the name Mount Wakefield by J.R. Rymill of BGLE in Nov. 1936. The feature was subsequently photographed from the air by the USAS in Sept. 1940, and by RARE in Dec. 1947. A careful study of the reports, maps, and photographs of these expeditions, as well as additional survey of the area by FIDS in 1960, has led to the conclusion that Ellsworth's Mount Hope and Rymill's Mount Wakefield are synonymous. For the sake of historical continuity the name Mount Hope has been retained for this mountain (the name Wakefield has been transferred to Mount Wakefield). This mountain is one of three major mountains in Ellsworth's Eternity Range to which he gave the names Faith, Hope and Charity. Not: Mount Wakefield.

Hope, Mount 83°31'S, 171°16'E
A low but conspicuous mountain, 835 m, marking the W side of the terminus of Beardmore Glacier, at its confluence with the Ross Ice Shelf. Discovered by the BrAE (1907–09) and so named because the Polar Party, after ascending this mountain in the hope of finding a route to the South Pole, saw the great Beardmore Glacier stretching to the south as far as they could see.

Hope, Mount: see Bransfield, Mount 63°17'S, 57°05'W

Hope Bay 63°23'S, 57°00'W
Bay 3 mi long and 2 mi wide, indenting the tip of Antarctic Peninsula and opening on Antarctic Sound. Discovered on Jan. 15, 1902, by the SwedAE under Nordenskjöld, who named it in commemoration of the winter spent there by J. Gunnar Andersson, S.A. Duse, and Toralf Grunden of his expedition. Not: Bahá’í Esperanza, Háppetvik.

Hopeful, Mount 62°02'S, 58°06'W
Peak standing 1.5 mi N of the head of King George Bay and 1.5 mi SE of Rea Peak on King George Island, in the South Shetland Islands. Named by the UK-APC in 1960 for the Enderby Brothers' schooner Hopeful (Capt. Henry Rea), which sailed from London in 1833 in company with the tender Rose in order to continue John Biscoe's Antarctic researches. The Antarctic voyage was abandoned after the Rose had been crushed in the pack ice at 60°17'S, 53°26'W, December 1833 or January 1834.

Hopeful, Mount: see Brooker, Mount 54°30'S, 36°14'W

Hope Island 63°03’S, 56°50’W
Largest of a group of small islands lying 6 mi W of Turnbull Point, D'Urville Island, off the NE tip of Antarctic Peninsula. The name appears on Powell's map published by Laurie in 1822. A French expedition under Capt. Jules Dumont d'Urville, 1837–40, charted an island in essentially the same position which was named Daussy Island. Not: Dausay Island, Daussy Island, Hope Isle, Isla Esperanza.

Hope Isle: see Hope Island 63°03'S, 56°50’W

Hope Point 54°17’S, 36°29’W

Hope Point 67°23’S, 59°36’E
A point the western end of Bertha Island in the William Scoresby Archipelago. The name appears to have been applied by personnel of the William Scoresby who landed on Bertha Island and roughly charted these islands in February 1936.

Hope Valley 54°01’S, 37°56’W
Valley extending ENE for nearly 3 mi from the head of Undine Harbor near the W end of South Georgia. Charted and named "Tal der Hoffnung" by a German expedition under Kohl-Larsen 1928–29; an English form of the original name is approved. Not: Tal der Guten Hoffnung, Tal der Hoffnung.

Hop Island 68°50’S, 77°43’E
One of the largest of the Rauer Islands, about 3 mi long, lying 1 mi WSW of Filla Island. Charted by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936–37), who gave the name Hopøy. They charted the feature as being even larger, including a southern arm enclosing a cove. The feature was more accurately delineated by John H. Roscoe in 1952 from air photos taken by USN Operation Highjump (1946–47). The name Hop Island has been retained for the largest segment of the feature as suggested by Roscoe. Not: Hopøy.

Hopkins Glacier 66°36’S, 65°42’W
Glacier flowing into Darbel Bay S of Erskine Glacier, on the W coast of Graham Land. Photographed by Hunting Aerosurveys Ltd. in 1955–57, and mapped from these photos by the FIDS. Named by the UK-APC in 1958 for Sir Frederick Hopkins.
(1861–1947), founder of the School of Biochemistry at Cambridge, who made pioneer investigations on synthetic diets and vitamins which contributed greatly to the development of present ideas on concentrated rations.

**Hoply:** see Hop Island 68°50′S, 77°43′E

**Horatio Stump** 62°13′S, 59°01′W

Flat-topped hill, 165 m, lying immediately E of Flat Top Peninsula at the SW end of King George Island, South Shetland Islands. Named by the UK-APC in 1960 for the sealing vessel *Horatio* (Capt. Weeks) from London, which visited the South Shetland Islands in 1820–21. Not: Mushroom Hill.

**Hordern, Cape** 66°15′S, 100°31′E

Ice-free cape, overlain by morainic drift, at the NW end of the Bunger Hills. Probably sighted from Watson Bluff (66°25′S, 98°57′E) by A.L. Kennedy and other members of the Western Base Party of the AAE under Mawson, 1911–14, who charted the W wall of what appeared to be two small islands lying N of Cape Hoadley in about 100°35′E. Named “Hordern Island” by Mawson for Sir Samuel Hordern of Sydney, a patron of the AAE. Renamed Cape Hordern by the US-ACAN following correlation of Kennedy’s map with the US-ACAN map of 1955 compiled from aerial photographs taken by USN OpHjp, 1946–47. Not: Hordern Island, Hordern Peninsula.

**Hordern, Mount** 67°56′S, 62°29′E

Peak, 1,510 m, standing 4 mi S of Mount Coates in the David Range. Discovered in February 1931 by the BANZARE under Mawson, and named for Sir Samuel Horden, a patron of this expedition and the AAE under Mawson, 1911–14.

**Hordern Gap** 67°53′S, 62°30′E

Gap, 3 m wide, between Mount Coates and Mount Hordern in the David Range of the Framnes Mountains. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from aerial photographs taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37. This gap was used by ANARE parties in 1957 and 1958 as a route through the range. Named by ANARE for its proximity to Mount Hordern.

**Hordern Island:** see Hordern, Cape 66°15′S, 100°31′E

**Hordern Peninsula:** see Hordern, Cape 66°15′S, 100°31′E

**Horgebest Peak** 72°34′S, 0°27′E

Peak just E of Fred Cirque in Roots Heights, Sverdrup Mountains in Queen Maud Land. Photographed from the air by the GerAE (1938–39). Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and air photos by the Norwegian expedition (1958–59) and named Horgebest (mountain beast).

**Horizon Bluff** 77°54′S, 160°26′E

A steep bluff at the head of Beacon Valley, rising to 2,275 m to the W of Friedmann Valley in Quartermain Mountains, Victoria Land. One of a group of names in the area associated with surveying applied in 1993 by NZGB; horizon being the line of sight described by level line of theodolite or level.

**Horlick Ice Stream** 85°17′S, 132°00′W

A large ice stream on the featureless ice surface to the north of the main mass of the Horlick Mountains, draining west-south-westward, paralleling these mountains, to enter the lower portion of the Reedy Glacier. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN in association with Horlick Mountains.

**Horlick Mountains** 85°23′S, 121°00′W

A mountain group in the Transantarctic Mountains, lying eastward of Reedy Glacier and including the Wisconsin Range. Long Hills and Ohio Range. The mountains were discovered in two observations by the ByrdAE, 1933–35, one by Kennett L. Rawson from a position in about 83°05′S, 105°19′W, at the end of his SE flight of Nov. 22, 1934, and another by Quin Blackburn in Dec. 1934, from positions looking up Leverett and Albanus Glaciers. Portions of the Wisconsin Range are recorded in aerial photography obtained by USN Operation Highjump, 1946–47. The entire mountain group was surveyed by USARP parties and was mapped from U.S. Navy aerial photographs, 1959–64. Named by Admiral Byrd for William Horlick, of the Horlick’s Malted Milk Corp., a supporter of the Byrd expedition of 1933–35.

**Horn, Isla:** see Largo Island 63°18′S, 57°53′W

**Horn, The** 63°39′S, 57°34′W

A hill, 220 m, with a sheer cliff of reddish rock on its W side, surmounting the NW point of Eagle Island, which lies in Prince Gustav Channel between Trinity Peninsula and Vega Island. Surveyed and named descriptively by the FIDS in 1945.

**Hornaday Rock** 54°01′S, 38°01′W

Rock lying in Bird Sound, 0.6 m WSW of Cape Alexandra at the W end of South Georgia. The feature appears on charts dating back to the 1930’s. It was recharted by the SGS in the period 1951–57, and named by the UK-APC for William T. Hornaday (1854–1937), American zoologist and Director of the New York Zoological Park, 1896–1926. After 1907 he was a leader in the fight to introduce protective legislation for fur seals. Fur seals breed on nearby Bird Island.

**Hornblende Bluffs** 69°54′S, 159°45′E

Prominent bluffs that rise to 1,050 m, located 2 mi SE of Mount Ellery and near the head of Suvorov Glacier, in Wilson Hills. So named by the northern party of NZGSAE, 1963–64, who found the rock here contains the mineral hornblende.

**Horn Bluff** 68°21′S, 149°45′E

A prominent rocky headland on the northern side of the coastal island at the western side of Deakin Bay. The feature rises to 325 m and is marked by the columnar structure of the dolerite forming the upper part of it. Discovered and mapped as part of the mainland by the AAE (1911–14) under Douglas Mawson, who applied the name for W.A. Horn of Adelaide, a patron of the expedition. The headland was shown to be on an island by ANARE air photos taken in 1962.

**Horne, Mount** 75°46′S, 71°44′W

Highest (1,165 m) and most prominent mountain in the Quilty Nunataks, standing 12 mi ENE of Mount Hassage in eastern Ellsworth Land. Discovered by the RARE, 1947–48, under Ronne, who named it for Bernard Horne of Pittsburgh, PA, who furnished wind-proofs and other clothing for the expedition. Not: Mount Bernard Horne.

**Horne, Rocas:** see Ørnen Rocks 62°01′S, 57°35′W
**Horne Glacier** 71°17'S, 164°56'E

**Horne Nunataks** 71°42'S, 66°46'W

**Horner Nunatak** 74°16'S, 72°45'W

**Hornet** see Kemp Peak 67°26'S, 59°24'E

**Hornet Peak** 72°12'S, 2°59'W
A sharp peak 3 mi W of Sñehetta Dome, near the S end of Ahlmann Ridge in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1959–52) and air photos by the Norwegian expedition (1958–59) and named Hornet (the horn).

**Horney Bluff** 80°09'S, 159°40'E

**Horn Peak** see Kemp Peak 67°26'S, 59°24'E

**Hornpipe Heights** 69°51'S, 70°36'W
A group of partly exposed ridges rising to c. 1,200 m between Sullivan Glacier, Mikado Glacier, and Clarsach Glacier in N Alexander Island. Whistle Pass is adjacent to the NE part of the heights. So named by UK-APC, 1977, in association with Whistle Pass.

**Horn Reef** 54°28'S, 3°22'E
Submerged rocks which extend 0.3 mi SW from Lars Island, off the SW extremity of Bouvetøya. Charted and named in December 1927 from the Norvegia by a Norwegian expedition under Capt. Harald Hornsvetd. Not: Horns-revet.

**Hornsby, Mount** 64°14'S, 59°15'W

**Horns-revet** see Horn Reef 54°28'S, 3°22'E

**Hornind** see Branson Nunatak 67°55'S, 62°46'E

**Hornsvetdbreven** see Horntvedt Glacier 54°25'S, 3°21'E

**Horntvedt Glacier** 54°25'S, 3°21'E
A small glacier flowing to the north coast of Bouvetøya immediately east of Cape Circoncision. First charted in 1898 by a German expedition under Karl Chun. Recharted in December 1927 by a Norwegian expedition which named it for Harald Horntvedt, captain of the expedition ship Norvegia. Not: Horntvedtbreen, Horntvedts Bre.

**Horntvedt Bre:** see Horntvedt Glacier 54°25'S, 3°21'E

**Horowitz Ridge** 77°37'S, 162°05'E
A rock ridge between David and King Valleys in the Asgard Range, Victoria Land. Named for Prof. Norman Horowitz, California Institute of Technology, whose interest in the analogy of Antarctica to Mars led him to suggest the value of Victoria Land dry valley studies in regard to Martian life detection. The studies were undertaken (1966–68) by a USARP biological party led by Roy E. Cameron, who suggested the naming.

**Horrrall Glacier** 75°00'S, 114°28'W

**Horrors Block** 71°35'S, 68°22'W
A large rectangular outcrop of mainly sandstone, lying on the N side of Venus Glacier, 2 mi SW of Keystone Cliffs, on the E side of Alexander Island. Mapped by Directorate of Overseas Surveys from satellite imagery supplied by U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration in cooperation with U.S. Geological Survey. Named by UK-APC from association with Venus Glacier after Jeremiah Horrocks, the British astronomer who predicted and first observed a transit of Venus, in 1639.

**Horror Rock** 54°31'S, 37°11'W
A rock lying 3.5 mi west of South West Point, Annenkov Island, South Georgia. Named by UK-APC from the circumstances of the rock’s discovery by HMS Owen on Feb. 21, 1961. The ship avoided striking the rock in rough weather and low visibility, passing within 1 mile of heavy breakers.

**Horsa Nunataks** 68°56'S, 70°18'W
Isolated group of about five partly snow-covered nunataks, more than 610 m, which rise above Roberts Ice Piedmont, 14 mi N of Mount Calais, in the NE part of Alexander Island. First photographed from the air in 1936 by the BGLE under Rymill. Surveyed from the ground in 1948 by the FIDS. The names for these nunataks and for the isolated nunatak to the S are for the brother chieftains, Hengist and Horsa, who led the first Saxon bands which settled England in the fifth century.

**Horsburgh Point** 58°26'S, 26°26'W
Point, 3.4 mi NW of Scarlett Point, on the SW side of Montagu Island in the South Sandwich Islands. Charted in 1930 by DI personnel on the Discovery II, who named it for H. Horsburgh, technical officer to the Discovery Committee.

**Horse Bluff** 71°18'S, 67°34'W
A coastal bluff at the W side of Tindley Peaks, Rymill Coast, Palmer Land, overlooking George VI Sound. Surveyed by BAS
from 1970, and so named from a distinctive feature on the bluff resembling a horse's head.

**Horse Head 54°17'S, 36°30'W**

Jagged, rocky point with conspicuous cliffs 10 m high, situated 0.3 mi N of the mouth of Penguin River, in Cumberland East Bay, South Georgia. The profile of the cliff is said to resemble a horse's head. First surveyed by the SwedAE, 1901-04, under Norden- skjöld. The name Horse Head, recommended by the UK-APC in 1954, is an English form of “Hestes Hode,” applied by sealers and whalers. Not: Hestes Hode.

**Horseshoe Bay 54°17'S, 36°16'W**

Bay 0.5 mi wide at the S side of Cape George, along the N coast of South Georgia. The name appears on a chart based upon a 1929 sketch survey by DI personnel.

**Horseshoe Harbor 77°32'S, 166°12'E**

Cove just N of Cape Royds on the W side of Ross Island. Discovered and named by the BrNAE (1901-04) under Scott. The name suggests the shape of the cove.

**Horseshoe Bay: see Carlita Bay 54°14'S, 36°38'W**

**Horseshoe Bay: see Lystad Bay 67°50'S, 67°17'W**

**Horseshoe Island 67°51'S, 67°12'W**

Island 6.5 mi long and 3 mi wide occupying most of the entrance to Square Bay, along the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered and named by the BGLE under Rymill who mapped this area by air. Rephotographed by USN OpHip, 1946-47. First visited by an ANARE party under Phillip Law, who selected this site for Mawson Station, established on Feb. 13, 1954.

**Horseshoe Island Cove: see Lystad Bay 67°50'S, 67°17'W**

**Horseshoe Islands: see Forge Islands 65°14'S, 64°17'W**

**Horseshoe Mountain 77°34'S, 159°57'E**

Mountain just W of Mount Fleming, standing on the N side of the head of Taylor Glacier, near the edge of the polar plateau in Victoria Land. Discovered by the BrNAE (1901-04) and so named because of its shape.

**Horseshoe Nunatak 81°52'S, 158°25'E**

A horseshoe-shaped nunatak in the Churchill Mountains, located 5 mi W of Mount Hoskins on the N side of the upper portion of Starshot Glacier. The nunatak was charted and descriptively named by the NZGSAE, 1964-65.

**Horseshoe Valley 80°05'S, 82°00'W**

A large ice-filled valley in the southern Heritage Range, Ellsworth Mountains, outlined by the semicircular arrangement of the Independence, Marble, Liberty and Enterprise Hills. Approval of the descriptive name was suggested by the University of Minne-
Hoseason Island

Hoseason Harbor: see Mikkelsen Harbor 63°54'S, 60°47'W

Hoseason Island 63°44'S, 61°41'W
Island 6 mi long and 3 mi wide, lying 20 mi W of Trinity Island in the Palmer Archipelago. This name, which has appeared on charts for over 100 years, commemorates James Hoseason, first mate on the Sprightly, an Enderby Brothers sealing ship which operated in these waters in 1824–25.

Hoshka Glacier: see Hoshko Glacier 71°49'S, 163°24'E

Hoshko Glacier 71°49'S, 163°24'E

Hoskins, Mount 81°50'S, 159°03'E
A mountain, 2,030 m, standing on the W side of Starshot Glacier, 4 mi S of Mount Lindley. Discovered by the BrNAE (1901-04) and named for Sir Anthony Hoskins, a former Lord of the Admiralty and a member of the expedition Ship Committee.

Hoskins Peak 67°46'S, 67°36'W

Hospital Cove: see Yankee Harbor 62°32'S, 59°47'W

Hospital Point 62°32'W, 59°47'W
Point formed by an ice cliff with a small amount of rock exposed at its base, lying at the N side of Yankee Harbor immediately E of Glacier Bluff, Greenwich Island, in the South Shetland Islands. Charted and named Rocky Point by DI personnel on the Discovery II in 1935. In order to avoid duplication the UK-APC rejected this name in 1961 and substituted a new one. Hospital Point derives from Hospital Cove, a name for Yankee Harbor in common use among British sealers in the 1820’s and British whalers in the 1920’s. Not: Punta Alfaro, Punta Rocosia, Rocky Point.

Host Island 64°56'S, 63°55'W
Island lying immediately SE of Manciple Island in the Wauwermans Islands, in the Wilhelm Archipelago. Shown on an Argentine government chart of 1950. Named by the UK-APC in 1958 after one of the characters in Chaucer’s Canterbury Tales.

Hotine, Mount 81°43'S, 160°00'E
A peak 2 mi NE of Mount McKerrow, in the Surveyors Range. Named by the NZGSAE (1960–61) for Brigadier Martin Hotine, British Director of Overseas Surveys at the time.

Hotine Glacier 65°08'S, 63°52'W
Glacier 10 mi long which is divided at its mouth by Mount Cloos, flowing W into both Deloncle and Girard Bays, on the W coast of Graham Land. First charted by the BelgAE under Gerlache, 1897–99. Named by the UK-APC in 1959 for Brigadier Martin Hotine, Director of Overseas Surveys.

Hough Glacier 78°32'S, 84°20'W

Houk Spur 85°01'S, 64°45'W

Houder, Mount: see Houlder Bluff 61°06'S, 54°51'W

Houlder Bluff 61°06'S, 54°51'W
A bluff overlooking Point Wild on the N coast of Elephant Island, South Shetland Islands. This feature was named “Mount Frank Houlder” by the Shackleton expedition 1914–16, after Frank Houlder of the Houlder Steamship line, who assisted that expedition. Originally regarded as a distinct mountain from northward, it is now known to be backed inland by higher ground. Not: Mount Frank Houlder, Mount Holder, Mount Houlder.

Houle Island 66°42'S, 141°12'E
Low rocky island 1 mi W of Ressac Island and about 3.5 mi NNE of Zélée Glacier Tongue. Photographed from the air by USN OpHip, 1946–47. Charted by the FrAE, 1949–51, and so named by them because the surf breaks over this low-lying island. “Houle” is the French word for surge or swell.

Houliston Glacier 72°00'S, 164°34'E

Hound Bay 54°22'S, 36°13'W
Bay, which is 2.5 mi wide at its mouth and recedes 3 mi, entered between Tijuca Point and Cape Vakop along the N coast of South Georgia. The names George Bay and Hundebugten have appeared on charts for this feature. The SGS, 1951–52, reported that this bay is better known to whalers and sealers as Bikjebugten (the word Bikje implying any low type canine). The name Hound Bay, proposed by the UK-APC is an English form of this name. Not: Bahía Jorge, Bikjebugten, George Bay, Hundebugten, St. George Bay.

Hourglass Buttress 86°40'S, 146°28'W
A rock buttress, rising to 2,790 m, 3.5 mi W of Beard Peak in the La Gorce Mountains, Queen Maud Mountains. Mapped by the USGS from surveys and USN aerial photographs, 1960–64. Geologically mapped by a USARP-Arizona State University geological party, 1980–81. The name derives from a long snow chute up the face of the buttress.

Hourglass Lake 77°21'S, 161°04'E
Small meltwater lake midway between Webb Lake and Lake Vashka in Barwick Valley, Victoria Land. The descriptive name was given in 1964 by American geologist Parker E. Calkin and alludes to the outline of the lake.
House, Lake 77°42'S, 161°24'E

A lake in the extreme west end of Pearse Valley, north of Fris Hills in Victoria Land. Named by the eighth VUWAE, 1963-64, for D.A. House, chemist and member of the VUWAE party that explored lakes in Taylor, Wright, and Victoria Valleys.

House Nunatak 74°56'S, 72°57'E

One of the Grossman Nunataks (q.v.) in Ellsworth Land, located 4 mi SE of Whitmill Nunatak. Named by US-ACAN after John R. House, USGS cartographer, who worked in the field at South Pole Station and Byrd Station, 1972-73.

Houser Peak 68°22'S, 65°33'E

A peak (1,080 m) between Tofani Glacier and Franca Glacier at the head of Solberg Inlet, Bovman Coast. The peak was photographed from the air by the USAS, 1940, the U.S. Navy, 1966, and was surveyed by FIDS, 1946-48. Named by US-ACAN, 1977, for Elaine Houser, administrative officer with Holmes and Narver, Inc., from which the 1968-69 season through 1979-80, provided engineering, construction, and general support services to USARP stations in Antarctica.

Houston Glacier 70°34'S, 62°03'E


Houzeau de Lahaie, Cap: see Lahaie Point 64°30'S, 62°47'E

Houzeau de Lahaie, Cape: see Lahaie Point 64°30'S, 62°47'E

Hovde Bay 69°10'S, 39°45'E

A bay along the E shore of Lützow-Holm Bay, just N of Langhovde Hills. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936-37, and named Hovdebukta (the knoll bay) in association with the name Langhovde Hills. Not: Hovdebukta.

Hovde Bay: see Hovde Cove 69°15'S, 76°50'E

Hovdebrekka Slope 72°03'E, 11°48'E

A crevassed ice slope several mi long which trends northeastward from Skeidshovden Mountain in the Wohlthat Mountains, Queen Maud Land. First photographed from the air by the GerAE (1938-39). Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by the NorAE (1956-60) and named Hovdebrekka (the knoll slope). Not: Ledolom Suslova.

Hovdebukta: see Hovde Bay 69°10'S, 39°45'E

Hovde Cove 69°15'S, 76°50'E

A small coastal reentrant within Prydz Bay, lying immediately E of Flatnes Ice Tongue. Mapped and named Hovdevika by Norwegian cartographers working from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936-37. Not: Amanda Bay, Hovde Bay, Hovdevika.

Hovde Glacier 69°15'S, 76°55'E

A small glacier just W of Brattstrand Bluffs on the SE shore of Prydz Bay. A short tongue from this glacier extends seaward to nearby Hovde Island. First mapped by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936-37, which named the island. This glacier was named "Hovde Ice Tongue" by John H. Roscoe in 1952 following his study of aerial photographs of the area taken by USN Operation Highjump, 1946-47, but the term glacier is considered appropriate to this small feature. Not: Hovde Ice Tongue.

Hovde Ice Tongue: see Hovde Glacier 69°15'S, 76°55'E

Hovde Island 69°15'S, 76°52'E

A small, rounded, rocky island in Prydz Bay, lying at the extremity of the small glacier tongue from Hovde Glacier. Mapped from air photographs by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936) and named Hovden (the knoll). The recommended form and generic term takes into account the offshore nature of the feature. Not: Hovden.

Hovdeknattane Rocks 72°07'S, 11°39'E

Rocky crags projecting from the SW part of Hovdebrekka Slope, just N of Skeidshovden Mountain in the Wohlthat Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by the NorAE (1956-60) and named Hovdeknattane (the knoll rocks).

Hovden: see Hovde Island 69°15'S, 76°52'E

Hovdeøyane: see Stanton Group 67°32'S, 61°38'E

Hovdeskar Gap 71°47'E, 11°39'E

A gap just E of Mount Skarshovden at the head of Skarsbrotet Glacier, in the Humboldt Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Discovered and photographed by the GerAE, 1938-39. Mapped by Norway from air photos and surveys by the NorAE, 1956-60, and named Hovdeskar (knoll gap).

Hovdevika: see Hovde Cove 69°15'S, 76°50'E

Hovgaard Island 65°08'S, 64°08'W

Island 3 mi long, lying 1.5 mi SW of Booth Island in the Wilhelm Archipelago. Discovered and named Krogmann Island by a German expedition under Dallmann, 1873-74, but the name Hovgaard, applied by the BelgAE, 1897-99, under Gerlache, has overtaken the original name in usage. The name Krogmann Point (q.v.) has been given to the W extremity of Hovgaard Island. Not: Ile Howgaard, Krogmann Island.

Howard Bay 71°25'S, 61°08'W

High, flat-topped, snow-covered cape at the extremity of the peninsula separating Lamplugh and Odom Inlets, on the E coast of Palmer Land. Discovered by members of the USAS who explored along this coast by land and from the air in 1940. Named by the US-ACAN for August Howard, founder of the American Polar Society and editor of the Polar Times. Not: Cape Rusty.

Howard, Cape 71°25'S, 61°08'W

High, flat-topped, snow-covered cape at the extremity of the peninsula separating Lamplugh and Odom Inlets, on the E coast of Palmer Land. Discovered by members of the USAS who explored along this coast by land and from the air in 1940. Named by the US-ACAN for August Howard, founder of the American Polar Society and editor of the Polar Times. Not: Cape Rusty.

Howard, Mount 75°40'S, 161°16'E

A dark, rounded mountain, 1,460 m, standing 8 mi SE of Mount Joyce in the Prince Albert Mountains, Victoria Land. Discovered by the BrNAE, 1901-04, which named it for Lord Howard de Walden who assisted Capt. R.F. Scott in his experiments with sledges.

Howard Bay 67°28'S, 61°04'W

Bay, 2 mi wide, between Byrd Head and Ufs Island. Discovered in February 1931 by the BANZARE under Mawson, and named by him for A. Howard, hydrologist with the expedition. Not: Ufsöyvågen.
Howard Glacier

77°40'S, 163°05'E
Small alpine glacier just W of Crescent Glacier, flowing into Taylor Valley on the N from the Kukri Hills, in Victoria Land. The glacier was studied in December 1957 by U.S. geologist T.L. Pévé, who named it for Arthur D. Howard, geomorphologist of Stanford University, and glaciologist in Antarctica during USN OpHjp, 1946-47.

Howard Heights 77°27'S, 151°40'W
A snow covered coastal promontory (515 m) between Stewart and Gerry Glaciers on the N side of Edward VII Peninsula. Features in this area were explored by the ByrdAE, 1928-30 and 1933-35. These heights were mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959-65. Named by US-ACAN (at the suggestion of Admiral R.E. Byrd) for Roy W. Howard, of the Scripps-Howard newspapers, who made financial contributions to the ByrdAE, 1933-35.

Howard Hills 67°06'S, 51°09'E
An area of low hills and meltwater lakes S of Beaver Glacier in NE part of the Scott Mountains, Enderby Land. Plotted from air photos taken from ANARE aircraft in 1956. Named by ANCA after W.E. Howard, a member of the crew of the Discovery during the BANZARE, 1929-31.

Howard Island 64°47'S, 64°23'W

Howard Nunataks 77°30'S, 87°00'W
Group of some 15 nunataks lying off the extremity of the mountainous ridge at the NW corner of the Sentinel Range. Discovered by Lincoln Ellsworth on his trans-Antarctic flight of Nov. 23, 1935. Named by US-ACAN for Patrick Howard, engine mechanic on Ellsworth's expedition.

Howard Peaks 74°15'S, 163°42'E

Howchin Glacier 78°12'S, 163°22'E

Howe, Mount 87°22'S, 149°30'W
An elongated mountain (2,930 m) comprising low connecting ridges and gable-shaped nunataks. It rises at the E side of Scott Glacier, near the head, directly opposite Mount McIntyre. This mountain, including its small southern outlier, apparently is the southernmost mountain in the world. Discovered in December 1934 by the ByrdAE geological party led by Quin Blackburn. Named by Admiral Byrd for Louis McHenry Howe, secretary to the President of the United States at that time, Franklin D. Roosevelt. Not: Mount Louis McHenry Howe.

Howe Glacier 86°14'S, 149°12'W

Howell Peak 70°58'S, 160°00'E

Hovgaard, Ile: see Hovgaard Island 65°08'S, 64°08'W

Howkins Inlet 73°40'S, 60°54'W
Ice-filled inlet which recedes SW 6 mi between Cape Brooks and Lamb Point, along the E coast of Palmer Land. Discovered and photographed from the air in December 1940 by the USAS. During 1947 it was photographed from the air by the RARE under Ronne, in conjunction with the FIDS charted it from the ground. Named by the FIDS for G. Howkins, meteorologist with the FIDS base at Deception Island in 1944-45.

Hoxley, Mount: see Huxley, Mount 77°51'S, 162°52'E

Hoyt Head 74°59'S, 134°36'W
High rock headland forming the NE end of Bowyer Butte, located at the W side of Venzke Glacier on the coast of Marie Byrd Land. The headland was first seen and photographed from aircraft of the U.S. Antarctic Service in December 1940. It was mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959-66. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Ronnie A. Hoyt, CEC, USNR, Officer-in-Charge at Byrd Station, 1971.

Hub, The: see Hub Nunatak 68°37'S, 66°05'W

Hubbard, Mount 72°08'S, 99°45'W
A peak in the Walker Mountains, standing 6 mi E of Mount Noxon in Thurston Island. First plotted from air photos taken by USN OpHjp in December 1946. Named by US-ACAN for Harold A. Hubbard, USGS geologist aboard the icebreaker Burton Island, who made investigations in the area in February 1960 during the USN Bellingshausen Sea Expedition.

Hubley, Mount 78°05'S, 86°46'W

Hubley Glacier: see Joyce Glacier 78°01'S, 163°42'E.

Hubley Island: see Berkner Island 79°30'S, 47°30'W

Hübl Peak 64°43'S, 62°29'W
Peak W of Stolze Peak on Arctowski Peninsula, on the W coast of Graham Land. Mapped by the FIDS from photos taken by Hunting Aerosurveys Ltd. in 1956-57. Named by the UK-APC in 1960 for Artur Freiherr von Hübl (1853-1932), Austrian surveyor, head of the topographic section of the Militargeographische Institut, Vienna, who in 1894 designed a stereocomparator which was developed independently by Dr. Carl Pulfrich in 1901.
Hudson Mountains  74°25'S, 99°30'W
A large group of low scattered mountains and nunataks of about 70
mi extent in W ellsworth Land. They lie just E of Cranton Bay and
Pine Island Bay at the E extremity of Amundsen Sea, and are
bounded on the N by Cosgrove Ice Shelf and on the S by Pine
Island Glacier. Discovered by members of the USAS in flights
from the USS Bear in February 1940, and further delineated from
air photos taken by USN OpHip in December 1946. The full extent
of the group was mapped by USGS from USN air photos of 1966.
Named by US-SCAN after Capt. William L. Hudson, commander
of the Peacock during USEE, 1838–42. The Peacock, accompa­
nied by the Flying Fish under Lt. Walker, cruised along the edge
of the pack to the N of this area for several days during the latter
part of March 1839. Not: Noville Mountains.

Hudson Nunatak  70°54'S, 65°17'W
A nunatak 2.5 mi W of Mount Bewsher in the Aramis Range,
Prince Charles Mountains. Plotted from ANARE air photos.
Named by ANCA for Dr. J.W. Hudson, medical officer at
Mawson Station in 1966.

Hudson Ridge  83°47'S, 56°39'W
A narrow rock ridge 5 mi long, lying 4 mi N of Heiser Ridge in the
Neptune Range, Pascagola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from
Peter M. Hudson, aviation machinist at Ellsworth Station, winter
1958.

Hueca Point  58°26'S, 26°26'W
The westernmost point of Montagu Island, South Sandwich
Islands. The name Punta Hueca (hollow point) was first used in
Argentine hydrographic publications of 1953. Not: Hollow
Point, Punta Roca.

Huemul Island  63°40'S, 60°50'W
Island lying off the N end of Trinity Island, in the Palmer
Archipelago. Charted by the FrAE under Charcot, 1908–10.
Named by the Chilean Antarctic Expedition of 1946–47 under
Federico Guesalaga Toro. The Huemul, a South American deer, is
one of the animals that appears on the national shield of Chile.
Not: Islote Clavo, Megapataua Island.

Hueneke Glacier  85°49'S, 131°15'W
A glacier 8 mi long, draining westward from Wisconsin Range to
enter Reedy Glacier between Griffith Peak and McKler Spur.
Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1960–64.
Named by US-ACAN for Port Hueneke, CA, location of the
Construction Battalion Center which handles west coast cargo for
USN Deep Freeze Operations.

Huevo, Isla: see Egg Island  63°41'S, 57°42'W

Huey Creek  77°36'S, 163°06'E
A glacial meltwater stream. 1.2 mi long, flowing S from an ice
field W of Mount Falconer to the north-central shore of Lake
Fryxell, in Taylor Valley, Victoria Land. The name was suggested
by hydrologist Diane McKnight, leader of a USGS team that made
extensive hydrological studies in the Lake Fryxell basin, 1987–94.
The name acknowledges support received by the USGS field team
top Taylor Valley from U.S. Navy Squadron VX-6 and its twin
engine UH-1N “Huey” helicopters.
Huffman, Mount 75°19'S, 72°16'W

Hughershoff Cove 64°38'S, 62°23'W
Cove lying 2 mi NW of Beaufre Cove in Withelminda Bay, along the W coast of Graham Land. Charted by the BelgAE under Gerlache, 1897-99. Named by the UK-APC in 1960 for Carl R. Hugershoff (1882-1941). German geodesist who designed the autocartograph, an instrument which first applied the principles of photogrammetry to air photos, in about 1921.

Huggins, Mount 78°17'S, 162°29'E
A large conical mountain, 3,735 m, surmounting the heads of Allison, Dale, and Potter Glaciers in the Royal Society Range. Discovered by the BrNAE (1901-04) which named it for Sir William Huggins, President of the Royal Society, 1900-05.

Huggler Peak 79°07'S, 84°41'W

Hughes, Mount 79°31'S, 157°23'E
A mountain, 2,250 m, midway between Mount Longhurst and Tentacle Ridge in the Cook Mountains. Discovered by the BrNAE (1901-04) and named for J.F. Hughes, an Honorary Secretary of the Royal Geographical Society, who helped in the preparation for the expedition.

Hughes Bay 64°13'S, 61°20'W
A bay lying between Cape Sterneck and Cape Murray along the W coast of Antarctic Peninsula. The name has appeared on maps for over 100 years, and commemorates Edward Hughes, master of the Sprightly, an Enderby Brothers sealing vessel which explored in this area in 1824-25. Not: Hughes Gulf.

Hughes Bluff 75°24'S, 162°12'E

Hughes Glacier 77°44'S, 162°27'E
Small alpine glacier flowing toward Lake Bonney in Taylor Valley from the Kuki Hills on the south, in Victoria Land. Mapped by the Western Geological Party led by Taylor of the BrAE (1910-13) and named for Prof. McKenny Hughes, geologist of Cambridge.

Hughes Gulf: see Hughes Bay 64°13'S, 61°20'W

Hughes Ice Piedmont 70°12'S, 62°15'W

Hughes Island 70°44'S, 167°39'E
Small ice-covered island, the easternmost of the Lyall Islands, lying just outside the E part of the entrance to Yule Bay, Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960-63. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Ronald M. Hughes, USN, Medical Officer at McMurdo Station, 1966.

Hughes Peninsula 71°52'S, 100°35'W
Ice-covered peninsula about 18 mi long, lying W of Henry Inlet on the N side of Thurston Island. Plotted from air photos taken by USN OpHip in December 1946. Named by US-ACAN for Jerry Hughes, photographer’s mate with the USN Bellingshausen Sea Expedition in February 1960, who took aerial photographs of Thurston Island from helicopters.

Hughes Point 73°30'S, 94°16'W
Steep rock point on the W side of the terminus of Exum Glacier, in the Jones Mountains. Mapped by the University of Minnesota-Jones Mountains Party, 1960-61, and named by them for Wayne B. Hughes, Asst. USARP Representative at McMurdo Station, 1960-61.

Hughes Range 84°30'S, 175°30'E
A high massive N-S trending range surmounted by six prominent summits, of which Mount Kaplan (4,230 m) is the highest, located E of Canyon Glacier in the Queen Maud Mountains and extending 45 mi from the confluence of Brandau and Keltie Glaciers in the S, to the Giovinco Ice Piedmont in the north. Discovered and photographed by R. Admiral Byrd on the Baselaying Flight of Nov. 18, 1929, and named by US-ACAN, on the recommendation of R. Admiral Byrd, for Charles Evans Hughes, Secretary of State and Chief Justice of the U.S., and adviser and counselor of Byrd.

Hugh Mitchell Peak: see Mitchell Peak 76°25'S, 147°22'W

Hugi Glacier 66°11'S, 65°07'W
Glacier flowing northward into the head of Holtedahl Bay, on the W coast of Graham Land. Charted by the BGLE under Rymill, 1934-37. Named by the UK-APC in 1959 for Franz J. Hugi (1796-1855), Swiss teacher, the “father of winter mountaineering,” and author of two pioneer works on glacier phenomena.

Hugo Island 64°57'S, 65°45'W
An isolated ice-covered island 1 mi long, with several rocky islets and pinnacles off its E side, located off the W side of Antarctic Peninsula, c. 40 mi SW of Cape Monaco, Anvers Island. Probably discovered by C.J. Evensen, captain of the Hertha, who explored along the W coast of Antarctic Peninsula in 1893, because an unnamed island of similar extent and location first appeared on the charts at that time. The island was charted by the FrAE, 1903-05, under Dr. J.B. Charcot, who named it for the French poet and novelist Victor Hugo, grandfather of Charcot’s first wife, née Jeanne Hugo. Not: Victor Hugo Island.

Huidobro, Isla: see Alpha Island 64°19'S, 63°00'W

Huie Cliffs 83°19'S, 51°03'W
Steep rock cliffs rising above May Valley and forming the NW edge of Saratoga Table, Forrestal Range, in the Pensacola Mountains (q.v.). Named by US-ACAN for Carl Huie, technician in Antarctica, 1976-77, and geologist with USGS in the Pensacola Mountains, 1978-79.

Huinca, Isla: see Wyatt Island 67°20'S, 67°40'W
Hulinga, Cape  82°31'S, 165°10'E
A bold cape overlooking the Ross Ice Shelf, at the N side of the mouth of Robb Glacier. The Southern Party of the NZGSAE (1959-60) assembled near the cape in November 1959, thus suggesting the name. Hulinga is the Maori word for a gathering.

Huisvik Hafen: see Huisvik Harbor   54°10'S, 36°40'W

Huitfeldt Point  65°59'S, 64°44'W
Point SE of Worweg Point on the SW side of Barilari Bay, on the W coast of Graham Land. Charted by the BGLE under Rynill, 1934–37. Named by the UK-APC in 1959 for Fritz Huitfeldt, Norwegian pioneer ski exponent, author of one of the earliest skiing manuals, and designer of the Huitfeldt ski binding, for long the standard binding.

Hukuro Cove: see Fukuro Cove  69°12'S, 39°39'E

Hulcombe Ridge  70°24'S, 66°15'E
A rock ridge, extending 1.5 mi in a N-S direction, situated 3 mi W of Wignall Peak in the Portblos Range, Prince Charles Mountains. Plotted from ANARE air photos taken in 1956. Named by ANCA for G.C. Hulcombe, diesel mechanic at Davis Station in 1962.

Huldreskorvene Peaks  72°00'S, 6°05'E
A group of summit peaks and crags just N of Skorvehalsen Saddle and W of Tussenebba Peak in the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by the NorAE (1956–60) and named Huldreskovene.

Huldreslottet Mountain  72°38'S, 3°48'W
A prominent ice-free mountain that is the southernmost summit in the Borg Massif, Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by the NorAE (1949–52) and named Huldreslottet (the fairy castle). Not: Pik Shipis.

Hull Bay  74°55'S, 137°40'W
An ice-filled bay, about 25 mi wide, fed by Hull Glacier, which descends into it between Lynch Point and Cape Burks, on the coast of Marie Byrd Land. Discovered by the USAS, 1939–41. The bay derives its name from Hull Glacier, which is named for Secretary of State Cordell Hull. Not: Cordell Hull Bay.

Hull Glacier  75°05'S, 137°15'W
A glacier, about 35 mi long, flowing NW between Mount Giles and Mount Gray into Hull Bay, in Marie Byrd Land. Discovered by the USAS (1939–41) and named for Secretary of State Cordell Hull. Not: Cordell Hull Glacier.

Hulot, Presqu’ile: see Hulot Peninsula  64°29'S, 62°44'W

Hulot Peninsula  64°29'S, 62°44'W
Rugged peninsula forming the SW extremity of Brabant Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. First charted by the FrAE, 1903–05, and named by Charcot for Baron Hulot. Not: Presqu’ile Hulot.

Hulshagen, Mount  72°31'S, 31°16'E
Mountain, 2,100 m, standing 1 mi NW of Mount Bastin on the N side of the Belgica Mountains. Discovered by the BelgAE, 1957–58, under G. de Gerlache, who named it for Charles Hulshagen, vehicle mechanic with the expedition.

Hulth, Mount  66°41'S, 64°11'W
Peak, 1,470 m, with precipitous black cliffs on its SE side, standing at the W side of Cabinet Inlet and S of the mouth of Friederichsen Glacier on the E coast of Graham Land. During 1947 it was charted by the FIDS and photographed from the air by the RARE under Ronne. Named by the FIDS for J.M. Hulth, Swedish polar bibliographer.

Humann Point  64°24'S, 62°41'W
Point forming the N side of the entrance to Duperré Bay on the W side of Brabant Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. First charted by the FrAE, 1903–05, and named by Charcot for Vice-Admiral Humann, French Navy.

Humble, Mount  67°40'S, 49°29'E
Highest mountain, 1,450 m, in the Raggatt Mountains. Plotted from air photos taken by ANARE in 1956. Named by ANCA for J. Humble, cosmic ray physicist at Mawson in 1960.

Humble Island  64°46'S, 64°06'W
Small rocky island lying 0.4 mi SE of Norsel Point in Arthur Harbor, off the SW coast of Anvers Island in the Palmer Archipelago. Surveyed by the FIDS in 1955. So named by the UK-APC in 1956 because the island seems to be squeezed insignificantly between Litchfield Island and the coast of Anvers Island.

Humble Point  61°11'S, 54°08'W
Low point 5 mi SW of Cape Lloyd on the W coast of Clarence Island, South Shetland Islands. The feature is called “Punta Baja” (low point) on Argentine government charts of the 1950’s, but that descriptive name is repetitive. The UK-APC recommended translation of “Punta Baja” to Humble Point in 1971. That form has been approved to avoid duplication. Not: Punta Baja.

Humboldt Graben  71°45'S, 11°55'E
A glacier-filled valley, 20 mi long, trending N-S between the Humboldt Mountains and the Petermann Ranges in Queen Maud Land. The feature was discovered and mapped by the GerAE under Ritscher, 1938–39, who named it in association with the adjacent Humboldt Mountains. Not: Humboldtsokket.

Humboldt Mountains  71°45'S, 11°30'E

Humboldtsokket: see Humboldt Graben  71°45'S, 11°55'E

Humboldt Frame: see Hulth, Mount  66°41'S, 64°11'W

Hum Island  67°21'S, 59°38'E
Hummel, Mount 74°28'S, 131°19'W
A snow-capped summit that rises above the east-central portion of Grant Island, off the coast of Marie Byrd Land. Discovered and first charted from the USS Glacier on Feb. 4, 1962. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. (j.g.) William T. Hummel, USNR, helicopter pilot aboard Glacier at the time of discovery.

Hummer, Mount 83°17'W, 50°06'W
A snow-covered, bluff-type mountain on the SW side of the head of Chambers Glacier, NE Saratoga Table, in the Forrestal Range, Pensacola Mountains (q.v.). Named by US-ACAN in 1979 after Dr. Michael G. Hummer, M.D., Oklahoma Medical Research Foundation, a researcher in biomedicine and the physician at South Pole Station, winter party 1975.

Hummer Point 74°22'S, 110°15'W

Hummock Island 65°53'S, 65°29'W
Island 1 mi long, lying 4 mi W of Larrouy Island and 5.5 mi NW of Ferin Head, off the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered and named by the BGLE, 1934–37, under Rymill. Not: Isla Mogote.

Hummock Island: see Heywood Island 62°20'S, 59°41'W

Hump, The 64°21'W, 63°15'W
Conspicuous dome-shaped summit on the N shore of Lapeyrère Bay, northern Anvers Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. The name appears on a chart based on a 1927 survey by DI personnel on the Discovery, but may reflect an earlier naming. Not: Monte Joroba, Pico Joroba.

Humpback Rocks 54°07'S, 36°38'W
Small group of rocks lying 0.25 mi N of Cape Saunders, off the N coast of South Georgia. The SGS, 1951–52, reported that the descriptive name Knørrokset (humpback rocks) has been used for this feature by the whalers and sealers at South Georgia. An English form of the name, Humpback Rocks, was recommended by the UK-APC in 1954. Not: Knørrokset.

Humphrey Lloyd, Mount 72°19'S, 169°27'E
A conspicuous mountain (2,975 m) which forms a substantial part of the divide between the heads of Towles and Manhaul Glaciers, in the Admiralty Mountains, Victoria Land. Discovered in 1841 by Sir James Clark Ross. He named this feature for the Rev. Dr. Humphrey Lloyd of Trinity College, Dublin, an active member of the British Association which promoted interest in magnetic and meteorological research in the Antarctic. Not: Mount Lloyd.

Humphreys Hill: see Humphreys Ice Rise 67°14'S, 66°50'W

Humphreys Hill 67°14'S, 66°50'W
A snow-capped summit that rises above the east-central portion of Grant Island, off the coast of Marie Byrd Land. Discovered and first charted from the USS Glacier on Feb. 4, 1962. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. (j.g.) William T. Hummel, USNR, helicopter pilot aboard Glacier at the time of discovery.

Humphreys Glacier 72°51'S, 168°50'W

Humphreys Heights 65°03'S, 63°52'W
Series of elevations extending SW from False Cape Renard to Deloncle Bay, on the W coast of Graham Land. Charted by the BelgAE under Gerlache, 1897–99. Named by the UK-APC in 1959 for Col. G.J. Humphries, Deputy Director of Overseas Surveys.

Hump Island 67°36'S, 62°53'E
Island just E of the East Arm of Horseshoe Harbor in Holme Bay, Mac. Robertson Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37. Rephotographed by USN OpHp, 1946–47. So named by ANARE because of its humped appearance from ground level.

Hump Passage 85°27'S, 170°12'W
A wide gap just SE of Barnum Peak, through which Liv Glacier emerges from the polar plateau. It was originally referred to as the "Hump" by R. Admiral Richard E. Byrd and is the pass over which he made his historic South Pole flight of 1929. The feature was observed by the Southern Party of NZGSAE (1961–62) who recommended perpetuation of a form of the original name.

Humps Island 63°59'S, 57°25'W
Island 0.5 mi long with two summits near the W end, situated 4 mi SSE of the tip of The Naze, a peninsula of N James Ross Island, which lies S of the NE end of Antarctic Peninsula. Discovered by the SweedAE under Nordenskjöld, 1901–04. This descriptive name was recommended by the UK-APC in 1948 following a survey of the area by the FIDS in 1945. Not: Isla Giboso.

Hundebugten: see Hound Bay 54°22'S, 36°13'W

Hunt, Mount 67°07'S, 144°18'E
A dome-shaped mountain about 520 m high, surmounting the promontory which terminates in Cape De la Motte. Discovered by the AAE under Douglas Mawson, who named it for John G. Hunter, chief biologist of the expedition.

Hunt, Cape 66°57'S, 142°21'E
A rocky promontory on the W shore of Commonwealth Bay, 8 mi W of Cape Denison. Discovered in 1912 and explored the following year by the AAE under Douglas Mawson, who named it for John G. Hunter, chief biologist of the expedition.
Hunter, Mount 64°05'S, 62°24'W
Mountain, 1,410 m, standing 4 mi WSW of Duclaux Point on
Pastre Peninsula, Brabant Island, in the Palmer Archipelago.
Shown on an Argentine government chart in 1953, but not named.
Photographed by Hunting Aerosurveys Ltd. in 1956–57, and
mapped from these photos in 1959. Named by the UK-APC for
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.

Hunter Glacier 71°44'S, 163°00'E
A tributary glacier, 7 mi long, draining westward from central
Lanternman Range in the Bowers Mountains and entering Rennick
Glacier at Mount Lugering. Mapped by USGS from surveys and
Cdr. William G. Hunter, executive and operations officer with the
McMurdo Station winter party in 1964.

Hunt Island: see Pampa Island 64°20'S, 62°10'W

Hunt Mountain 82°05'S, 159°16'E
Mountain, 3,240 m, which stands in the N part of the Holyoake
Range and is its highest point. Mapped by the southern party of the
NZGSAE (1960–61) and named for Capt. P.J. Hunt, RE, leader of the
party. Not: Mount Hunt.

Hunt Nunataks 70°11'S, 64°53'E
A linear group of nunataks, 2 mi long, lying just E of Mount
Béchervaise in the Athos Range, Prince Charles Mountains.
Plotted by ANARE from air photos obtained in 1965. Named by
ANCA for P. Hunt, senior helicopter pilot with the Prince Charles
Mountains survey party in 1969.

Hunt Peak 67°18'S, 68°02'W
Triangular rock peak, 610 m, marking the N side of the entrance
to Stonehouse Bay on the E coast of Adelaide Island. Discovered
and first roughly surveyed in 1909 by the FrAE under Charcot.
Resurveyed in 1948 by the FIDS, who named the point marked by
this peak for Sgt. Kenneth D. Hunt, mechanic for the expedition’s
Norwegian airplane in 1950. Further survey in 1957–58 by the
FIDS showed no definable point in the vicinity and the name was
transferred to the peak. Not: Hunt Point.

Hunt Point: see Hunt Peak 67°18'S, 68°02'W

Huntress Glacier 62°41'S, 60°17'W
Glacier flowing into the head of False Bay, Livingston Island,
in the South Shetland Islands. Named by the UK-APC in 1958 after
the American schooner Huntress (Capt. Christopher Burdick)
from Nantucket, which visited the South Shetland Islands in
1820–21 in company with the Huron of New Haven, CT.

Hunt Spur 85°59'S, 146°50'W
A rugged spur descending from Mount Warden along the NW face
of Watson Escarpment. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys

Hunt, aviation electronics technician of USN Squadron VX-6 who
participated in Operation Deep Freeze for 5 years.

Huron Bay 63°23'S, 58°00'W
Bay about 8 mi wide between Cape Ducorps and Cape Legoupil,
along the N coast of Trinity Peninsula. A French expedition under
Capt. Jules Dumont d’Urville, 1837–40, originally gave the name
Huron to a cape in this area after Félix Huon de Kermadec, a
member of the expedition. A survey by the FIDS in 1946 did not
identify the cape but applied the name to this bay which lies in the
same area.

Hurd Peninsula 62°41'S, 60°23'W
Peninsula between South Bay and False Bay on the S coast of
Livingston Island, in the South Shetland Islands. Named by the
UK-APC in 1961 for Capt. Thomas Hurd, RN, second Hydrowave-
grapher to the British Admiralty, 1808–23, who instituted a regular
system of nautical surveys, and under whose authority Lt. E.
Bransfield’s 1820 survey of the Bransfield Strait area was published
in November 1822.

Hursd Island: see Heard Island 53°06'S, 73°30'E

Hurley, Cape 67°36'S, 145°18'W
An ice-covered coastal point marking on the east the mouth of the
depression occupied by the Mertz Glacier. Discovered by the AAE
(1911–14) under Douglas Mawson, who named it for James F.
Hurley, official photographer of the expedition.

Hurley, Mount 66°17'S, 51°21'E
Snow-covered massif with steep bare slopes on the W side,
standing 7 mi S of Cape Ann and 3 mi S of Mount Biscoe.
Discovered in January 1930 by the BANZARE, 1929–31, under
Mawson, who named it for Capt. James Francis (Frank) Hurley,
photographer with the expedition. Hurley also served with the
AAE under Mawson, 1911–14, and a British expedition under
Shackleton, 1914–17.

Hurley Glacier 67°34'S, 68°32'W
A glacier between Mount Gaudry and Mount Liotard, flowing E
into Ryder Bay, Adelaide Island. Named by the UK-APC in 1977
after Alec J. Hurley, BAS mechanic, Halley Station, 1975–76,
and Rothera Station, 1976–77.

Huron Glacier 62°38'S, 60°02'W
Glacier flowing into Moon Bay, Livingston Island, in the South
Shetland Islands. Named by the UK-APC in 1958 after the
American ship Huron (Capt. John Davis) of New Haven, CT,
which visited the South Shetland Islands in 1820–21 and 1821–22.

Hurricane Heights 76°44'S, 160°40'E
The irregular, mainly ice-free heights which rise to c. 2,000 m at
the S side of the head of Towle Valley, in the Convoy Range,
Victoria Land. The name was applied by a 1989-90 NZARP field
party to describe the windy aspect of this upland area.

Hurst Bay 63°57'S, 57°28'W
A small bay on the E side of The Naze, James Ross Island.
Following hydrographic work in the area from HMS Endurance,
1981–82, named by the UK-APC after Cdr. William E. Hurst,
RN, the ship’s navigating officer.
Hurst Peak  79°34'S, 84°35'W
A prominent rock peak, 1,790 m, at the S end of Webers Peaks in the Heritage Range. Named by the University of Minnesota Geological Party, 1963–64, for aviation machinist James E. Hurst, crew member aboard the LC-47 which made the first 1963–64 flight to the Ellsworth Mountains.

Husky Dome  71°26'S, 72°52'W
A snow dome rising to 3,580 m, marking the highest point of Husky Heights, between the heads of Brandau Glacier and Ramsay Glacier in the Queen Maud Mountains. Named by NZGSAE, 1961–62, after their Husky dogs which drove to the summit of this feature.

Husky Heights  84°54'S, 176°17'E
Relatively flat, ice-covered heights 4 mi SE of Haynes Table, overlooking the head of Brandau Glacier in the Queen Maud Mountains. Named by US-ACAN in association with Husky Dome (q.v.), the highest point on these heights.

Husky Massif  71°00'S, 65°09'W
A rock outcrop (2,100 m) about 2.5 mi long, standing 6.5 mi SW of Mount Bewsher in the Aramis Range, Prince Charles Mountains. First sighted from Mount Bewsher by an ANARE field party in January 1957 and named "Husky Dome" to commemorate the sledge dogs used by the party. The earlier name was amended to Husky Massif by ANCA in 1970 and is considered more descriptive. Not: Husky Dome.

Husky Pass  71°40'S, 163°34'E
A pass between Lanterman Range and Molar Massif in the Bowers Mountains, located at the head of Sledgers Glacier and an unnamed tributary, leading to Leap Year Glacier. Named by the NZGSAE, 1963–64, for the great efforts made here by dog teams in hauling out of the Rennick Glacier watershed into that of the Lillie Glacier.

Hussey, Mount  72°46'S, 167°31'E

H. U. Sverdrupfjella: see Sverdrup Mountains  72°20'S, 1°00'E

Husvik Harbor  54°10'S, 36°40'W
The southernmost of three harbors at the head of Stromness Bay, along the N coast of South Georgia. The name dates back to about 1912, and was probably given by Norwegian whalers who frequented the harbor and established a whaling station at its head. Not: Busen Fjord, Huisvik Hafen.

Hutago, Mount: see Futago, Mount  69°12'S, 39°44'E

Hutcheson Nunataks  76°17'S, 143°27'W

Hutchins Nunataks  75°39'S, 68°10'W

Hutchinson Island  76°47'S, 148°53'W

Hutchison Hill  66°56'S, 65°42'W
Hill 1.5 mi NE of Lampitt Nunatak on Avery Plateau, Graham Land. This hill is one of the few features on the plateau that is readily visible from Darbel Bay. Named by the UK-APC in 1960 for Sir Robert Hutchison, English physician who made outstanding contributions to knowledge of the scientific principles of nutrition.

Hut Cove  63°24'S, 56°39'W
Small cove in the E part of Hope Bay between Seal Point and Grunden Rock, at the NE end of Antarctic Peninsula. Discovered by a party under J. Gunnar Andersson of the SwedAE, 1901–04, who wintered at Hope Bay in 1903. So named in 1945 by the FIDS because they, like the SwedAE, established a base hut on the S shore of this cove. Not: Caleta Choza.

Hut Point  77°51'S, 166°38'E
Small point lying 1 mi NW of Cape Armitage, at the S end of Hut Point Peninsula, Ross Island. Discovered and named by the BrNAE (1901–04) under Scott, who established their hut on the point.

Hut Point Peninsula  77°46'S, 166°51'W
Long narrow peninsula from 2 to 3 mi wide and 15 mi long, projecting SW from the slopes of Mount Erebus on Ross Island. The BrNAE (1901–04) under Scott built its hut on Hut Point at the S end of the peninsula. Members of the BrAE (1910–13) under Scott, wintering on Cape Evans and often using the hut during their journeys, came to refer to this feature as Hut Point Peninsula. Not: Cape Armitage Promontory, Winter Quarters Peninsula.
Hutton Cliffs 77°44'S, 166°51' E
Cliffs on the W side of Hut Point Peninsula on Ross Island, about 2 mi N of Ford Rock. Discovered by the BrNAE (1901-04) and named for Captain Hutton of the Canterbury Museum, Christchurch, New Zealand.

Hutton Mountains 74°12'S, 62°20' W
A group of mountains in SE Palmer Land, bounded on the SW by Johnston Glacier, on the NW by Squires Glacier, on the N by Swann Glacier, and on the E by Keller Inlet. The mountains were observed and photographed from the air by RARE, 1947-48. They were mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1961-67. Named by US-ACAN after James Hutton (1726-97), Scottish geologist. Not: Cordón Trenque Lauquen.

Hutto Peak 79°17'S, 85°53' W

Hutt Peak 76°01'S, 132°39' W
A small but sharply rising snow-covered peak that rises above the general level of the central part of the Mount Bursey massif, in Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959-66. Named by US-ACAN for Charles R. Hutt of the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, a geomagnetist-seismologist at South Pole Station, 1970.

Huxley, Mount 77°51'S, 162°52' E
A mountain (1,155 m) between lower Condit Glacier and Descent Glacier, marginal to Ferrar Glacier, at the N end of Royal Society Range, Victoria Land. Named in 1992 by US-ACAN after Leonard Huxley, editor of Scott's Last Expedition, two volumes, London, 1913; Volume I being the journals of Capt. R.F. Scott, RN; Volume II being the reports of journeys and scientific work undertaken by E.A. Wilson and the surviving members of the expedition. The work has long been acclaimed among narrative reports to come out of the heroic era. Not: Mountain Huxley.

Hvalbugten: see Whale Bay 60°44'S, 45°11' W
Hval Bukta: see Whales, Bay of 78°30'S, 164°20' W
Hvalskjaer: see Whale Skerries 60°42'S, 45°06' W
Hvalskjæreene: see Whale Skerries 60°42'S, 45°06' W
Hvalstien: see Filchner Rocks 54°42'S, 35°44' W
Hvit Øen: see White Island 78°08'S, 167°24' E
Hvit Öya: see White Island 66°44'S, 48°35' E
Hyatt, Isla: see Laktionov Island 65°46'S, 65°46' W
Hyatt, Mount 74°53'S, 64°47' W
Mountain in the southern part of the Laday Mountains, about 5 mi NW of Schmitt Mesa, in Palmer Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1961-67. Named by US-ACAN for Gerson Hyatt, builder with the McMurdo Station winter party in 1967, who assisted in building the USARP Plateau Station at 79°15'S, 40°30'E.

Hyatt Cove 65°08'S, 63°32' W

Hyde Glacier 79°48'S, 83°42' W

Hydrodist Rocks 63°44'S, 60°55' W
Four rocks, one of which dries at low tide and two are submerged, lying 4 mi W of Trinity Island, Palmer Archipelago. These rocks were fixed in January 1964 by HMS Protector by means of helicopter-borne hydrodist.

Hydrographer Islands 67°23'S, 48°50' E
Prominent group of small islands in the bay just S of Sakellaris Peninsula, Enderby Land. Photographed by the Soviet Antarctic Expedition (Lena) in March 1957, and by the ANARE in December 1957. Named "Ostrova Gidrografov" (Hydrographer Islands) by the Soviet expedition. Not: Field Islands, Ostrova Gidrografov.

Hydrographers Cove 62°13'S, 58°57' W
A cove between the SW side of Ardley Island and Filde Peninsula, King George Island. The approved name is a translation of the Russian "Bukhta Gidrografov" (hydrographers bay), applied in 1968 following SovAE surveys from Bellingshausen Station. Not: Bukhta Gidrografov.

Hydrurga Cove 60°44'S, 45°40' W
A cove on the SW side of Signy Island, South Orkney Islands, opening on Fyr Channel. Named by UK-APC after the leopard seals, Hydrurga leptonyx, that commonly frequent the cove.

Hydrurga Rocks 64°08'S, 61°37' W
Group of rocks lying E of Two Hummock Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Photographed by the FIDASE, 1955-57. Named by the UK-APC in 1960 after Hydrurga leptonyx, the leopard seal.

Hyperion Nunataks 72°04'S, 68°55' W
Group of about 10 nunataks lying S of Saturn Glacier and 8 mi W of Corner Cliffs, in the SE part of Alexander Island. First seen and photographed from the air by Lincoln Ellsworth on Nov. 23, 1935, and mapped from these photos by W.L.G. Joerg. Surveyed in 1949 by the FIDS, and so named by the UK-APC because of association with Saturn Glacier, Hyperion being one of the satellites of Saturn.
Ian Peak 71°31'S, 163°59'E
A peak in the Bowers Mountains, located 3 mi NW of Mount Stirling where the feature overlooks the heads of Leap Year and Champness Glaciers. Named by the NZGSAE, 1967-68, for Ida Jane Rule of Christchurch, N.Z., who later married Edward Saunders, Secretary to Shackleton, who assisted in preparing the narrative of the expedition.

Iapetus Nunatak 71°36'S, 70°15'W
An isolated nunatak at the SW margin of Satellite Snowfield, about midway between Walton Mountains and Staccato Peaks in southern Alexander Island. Mapped by Directorate of Overseas Surveys from satellite imagery supplied by U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration in cooperation with U.S. Geological Survey. Named by UK-APC in association with Saturn Glacier (nearby to the east). Iapetus, one of the satellites of Saturn.

Ibanez, Punta: see Flatcap Point 64°07'S, 58°07'W

Ibar, Isolote: see Ibar Rocks 62°27'S, 59°43'W

Ibarra Peak 77°58'S, 163°02'E

Ibar Rocks 62°27'S, 59°43'W
Two rocks located 0.2 mi E of Bonert Rock and 0.6 SE of Canto Point, Greenwich Island, South Shetland Islands. The names “Islote Ibar” and “Islote Teniente Ibar” appearing on Chilean hydrographic charts in the 1950’s refer to the larger and western rock. The recommended name Ibar Rocks includes a submerged outlier to the NE of the larger rock. Teniente (lieutenant) Mario Ibar P. signed the official act of inauguration of the Chilean Arturo Ibarra, USGS cartographic technician; member of USGS field parties in the 1988-89, 1989-90 and 1990-91 seasons; participated in establishing geodetic control at Ross Island, McMurdo Dry Valleys, South Pole Station and, working from USCGC Polar Star, the Victoria Land coast from Cape Adare to Ross Island.

Idauer Point: see Cañón Point 64°34'S, 61°55'W

Ice Bay: see Amundsen Bay 66°55'S, 50°00'E

Ice Bay: see Ice Fjord 54°03'S, 37°41'W

Iceberg Bay 60°39'S, 45°32'W
Bay 3 mi wide, which indents the S coast of Coronation Island between Cape Hansen and Olivine Point, in the South Orkney Islands. Named by Matthew Brisbane, who roughly charted the S coast of Coronation Island under the direction of James Weddell in 1823. Not: Bahía Tempano.

Iceberg Point 64°38'S, 63°06'W
Prominent point 8 mi WSW of Ryswyck Point, on the E side of Anvers Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. The point was first mapped by the BelgAE, 1897-99. The name appears on a chart based upon a 1927 survey by DI personnel on the Discovery, but may reflect an earlier naming. Not: Punta Tempano.

Icebreaker Glacier 73°37'S, 166°10'E
A large valley glacier 10 mi NE of Mount Monteaule that flows SE from the Mountaineer Range to Lady Newnes Bay, Victoria Land. Below Hermes Point, its flow coalesces with that of Fitzgerald Glacier. Named by the NZGSAE, 1958-59, as a tribute to the work of the complements of U.S. Navy, and U.S. Coast Guard icebreakers in Antarctic exploration, in supporting scientists and in aiding other ships.

Icefall Nunatak 72°28'S, 166°08'E
A nunatak 1 mi N of Mount Watt in the Barker Range, Victoria Land. The nunatak was visited in 1981-82 by Bradley Field, geologist, NZGS, who suggested the name from the impressive icefalls that drop off at either side of the feature. Not: Icefield Nunatak.

Icefall Nunatak 78°18'S, 158°38'E
Prominent ice-free nunatak, 1,760 m, lying close S of the main flow of Skelton Icefalls. Named by US-ACAN in 1964 for its proximity to Skelton Icefalls.

Icestick Nunatak: see Icefall Nunata 72°28'S, 166°08'E

Ice Fjord 54°03'S, 37°41'W
Bay 5.5 mi long and 2 mi wide, entered between Weddell and Kade Points along the S coast and near the W end of South Georgia. The name is well established, dating back to about 1920. Not: Fiord Helado, Ice Bay.

Icime Glacier 68°23'S, 42°08'E
Glacier flowing to the sea just W of Kasumi Rock in Queen Maud Land. Mapped from surveys and air photos by JARE, 1957-62, who also gave the name. Not: Itime Glacier.

Ickes Mountains 75°29'S, 139°45'W
A series of coastal mountains that extend W from Strauss Glacier for 15 mi in Marie Byrd Land. The mountains were discovered from aircraft of the U.S. Antarctic Service on Dec. 18, 1940. The name Ickes Mountains, after Sec. of the Interior Harold L. Ickes, appeared in the maps and reports resulting from this expedition although Ickes objected and never acquiesced to the use. Nonetheless, the name became established in usage and in 1966 was approved by the US-ACAN. The U.S. Antarctic Service was established in the Division of Territories and Island Possessions of the Department of the Interior in 1939, during the period (1933-46) that Ickes was secretary.

Ida, Mount 83°35'S, 170°29'E
A conspicuous bare rock mountain, 1,565 m, standing 2 mi W of Granite Pillars, just SE of the head of King Glacier in Queen Alexandra Range. Discovered by the BrAE (1907-09), and named for Ida Jane Rule of Christchurch, N.Z., who later married Edward Saunders, Secretary to Shackleton, who assisted in preparing the narrative of the expedition.

Idun Peak 77°38'S, 161°26'E
A small peak between Mount Thundergut and Veli Peak in the Asgard Range, Victoria Land. The name, recommended by US-ACAN in consultation with NZAPC, is one in a group of names in Asgard Range derived from Norse mythology Idun being a goddess.
Ifo Island  66°38'S, 139°44'E
Low rocky island 0.2 mi SE of Hélène Island at the W end of Géologie Archipelago. Photographed from the air by USN OpHjp, 1946-47. Charted and named by the FrAE under Liotard, 1949-51. Ifo is the phonetic spelling of “il faut,” a much-used expression by the FrAE meaning “one (you) must.”

Iglesias, Punta: see Church Point  63°41'S, 57°55'W

Igloo Hill  64°33'S, 61°47'W
Completely ice-covered hill, 280 m, in the central part of Reclus Peninsula on the W coast of Graham Land. Shown on an Argentine government chart of 1954. Given this descriptive name by the UK-APC in 1960.

Igloo Spur  77°33'S, 169°16'E
Small, isolated spur 160 m high at the culmination of the general ridge extending SE from Bomb Peak, at the E end of Ross Island. Mapped and so named by the NZGSAE, 1958-59, because it was on this feature that Dr. E.A. Wilson and his party built a stone igloo during the BrAE, 1910-13.

Iliad Glacier  64°27'S, 63°27'W
Glacier flowing NE from the central highlands of Anvers Island between the Achaean and Trojan Ranges into Lapeybre Bay, in the Palmer Archipelago. Surveyed in 1955 by the FIDS and named by the UK-APC for Homer’s Iliad.

Illusion Hills  73°20'S, 162°20'E
Small escarpment-like hills located between the Lichen Hills and Vantage Hills at the head of Rennick Glacier in Victoria Land. Named by the northern party of NZGSAE, 1962-63, because they were found to be much more distant than anticipated.

Illumination Point  54°06'S, 36°48'W
Point lying SE of Cape Best, on the W side of Fortuna Bay, South Georgia. The name appears to be first used on a 1931 British Admiralty chart.

Il Polo Glacier  69°50'S, 74°54'E
A small glacier draining northward between Polar Times Glacier and Polarsforschung Glacier into Publications Ice Shelf. Delineated in 1952 by John H. Roscoe from air photos taken by USN Operation High-jump, 1946-47. Named by Roscoe for Il Polo, a polar journal published by the Instituto Geografico, Forli, Italy.

Imbert, Mount  72°34'S, 31°28'E
Mountain, 2,495 m, standing close NE of Mount Launooit in the E part of the Belgica Mountains. Discovered by the BelgAE, 1957-58, under G. de Gerlache, who named it for Bertrand Imbert, leader of the FrAE, 1956-57.

Imhotep, Mount  64°21'S, 62°24'W
Mountain rising near the head of Hippocrates Glacier in the S part of Brabant Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. First mapped by the BelgAE under Gerlache, 1897-99. Photographed by Hunting Aerosurveys Ltd. in 1956-57, and mapped from these photos in 1959. Named by the UK-APC for Imhotep (c. 2890 B.C.), who lived in Egypt and was the first physician to emerge as an individual.

Imshaug Peninsula  70°53'S, 61°35'W

Inaccessible Cliffs  82°33'S, 160°48'E
A line of steep cliffs, interrupted by several glaciers, which form the northern escarpment of the Queen Elizabeth Range. The escarpment borders the southern side of the Nimrod Glacier which is very heavily crevassed. Named by the northern party of the NZGSAE (1961-62) because of their general inaccessibility.

Inaccessible Island  77°39'S, 166°21'E
Small rocky island, the northermmost of the Dellbridge Islands, lying 1 mi SW of Cape Evans, Ross Island. It is the most imposing of the group as it is nearly always bare of snow and rises to 95 meters. Discovered by the BrNAE (1901-04) under Scott, and so named because of the difficulty in reaching it.

Inaccessible Islands  60°34'S, 46°44'W
Group of small precipitous islands ranging from 120 to 215 m high, the westernmost features of the South Orkney Islands, lying 20 mi W of Coronation Island. Discovered in December 1821 by Capt. George Powell, a British sealer in the sloop Dove, accompanied by Capt. Nathaniel Palmer, an American sealer in the sloop James Monroe, though it is possible they are the Seal Islands seen by Palmer a year earlier. So named by Powell because of their appearance of inaccessibility.

Inca, Punta: see Inca Point  62°18'S, 59°12'W

Inca Point  62°18'S, 59°12'W
Point on the NW side of Harmony Cove, Nelson Island, in the South Shetland Islands. An isolated stack off the point bears a striking resemblance to an Inca head. The name “Punta Inca” seems first to appear on a 1957 Argentine hydrographic chart. An English form of the name has been approved. Not: Punta Inca.

Incisor Ridge  71°40'S, 163°41'E
A ridge, 9 mi long, forming the SW segment of Molar Massif in the Bowers Mountains (q.v.). Named in association with Molar Massif by the NZ-APC (1983) on the proposal of geologist M.G. Laird.

Inclusion Hill  77°15'S, 166°25'E
Prominent steeply concial hill, 335 m, between McDonald Beach and the Mount Bird icecap on Ross Island. It is a trachyte plug, in parts containing numerous inclusions of basalt. Explored and descriptively named by the NZGSAE, 1958-59.

Independence Hills  80°25'S, 81°33'W
A line of rugged hills and peaks, 10 mi long, with mainly bare rock eastern slopes. They lie 3 mi SE of Marble Hills and form the S segment of the W wall of Horseshoe Valley, in the Heritage Range. Independence Hills were mapped by USGS from ground surveys and USN air photos, 1961-66. The name was applied by US-ACAN in association with the name Heritage Range.

Independencia, Punta: see O’Neill Point  64°49'S, 63°06'W

Inderbitzen, Mount  78°49'S, 84°47'W
A mountain rising to over 2,600 m, located 12 mi SSE of Mount Craddock and 1.5 mi S of Mount Milton in the S part of the
Index Peak

Sentinel Range, Ellsworth Mountains. First mapped by USGS from surveys and USN aerial photographs, 1957–59. Named by US-ACAN in 1994 after Anton L. Inderbitzen, Associate Chief Scientist, Division of Polar Programs, NSF, 1983–86; Head, Antarctic Staff, NSF, 1986–91; Deputy Assistant Director for Research, USGS, from 1991. At NSF, Inderbitzen was responsible for the coordination and planning of all scientific activities within the USAP, and for the formulation and enforcement of U.S. environmental regulations in Antarctica.

Index Peak 65°49'S, 64°26'W
Peak over 1,220 m, standing 7.5 mi SE of Cape Garcia on the W coast of Graham Land. Mapped by the FIDS from photos taken by Hunting Aerosurveys Ltd. in 1956–57. So named by the UK-APC because the peak resembles an index finger.

Index Point 73°21'S, 167°55'E
A low, ice-covered point that forms the E extremity of the Mountaineer Range on the coast of Victoria Land. The feature lies at the terminus of Mariner Glacier, 1.5 mi W of Emerging Island. So named in 1966 by NZ-APC because the shape is suggestive of an index finger.

Indian Rocks 62°29'S, 60°17'W
Group of rocks in Hero Bay, lying E of Wood Island off the N coast of Livingston Island, in the South Shetland Islands. Named by the UK-APC in 1958 after the sealer Indian (Captain Spiller) of Liverpool, which visited the South Shetland Islands in 1820–21 and brought back some of the crew of the wrecked Cora from nearby Desolation Island.

Indicador, Isla: see Indicator Island 65°15'S, 64°16'W

Indicadoras, Rochas: see Pointers, The 62°36'S, 61°19'W

Indicator Island 65°15'S, 64°16'W
Island 0.1 mi long, lying 0.1 mi W of the NW end of Galindez Island in the Argentine Islands, Wilhelm Archipelago. Charted and named in 1935 by the BGLE under Rymill. A wind sock was erected on this island by the BGLE to indicate wind direction for the expedition's airplane. Not: Isla Indicador.

Indrefjord: see Bell Bay 67°11'S, 58°25'E

Indrehovdeholmen 69°11'S, 39°33'E
An island lying 1.5 mi W of Langhovde-kita Point in the E part of Lützow-Holm Bay. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and named Indrehovdeholmen (the inner knoll island) because of its position among the islands adjacent to Langhovde Hills.

Inega, Caleta: see Inega Cove 62°41'S, 60°19'W

Inega Cove 62°42'S, 60°18'W
A cove on the E side of False Bay, Livingston Island, in the South Shetland Islands. The feature was named “Caleta Inega” (inert cove) on a 1954 Argentine navy chart, reflecting the inadequacy of the cove as an anchorage. The name has been approved with an English generic term. Not: Caleta Inega, Inega Cove.

Inerg Cova: see Inega Cove 62°41'S, 60°19'W
Inland Forts 77°38'S, 161°00'E
A line of peaks extending between Northwest Mountain and Saint Pauls Mountain, in the Asgard Range of Victoria Land. Discovered and so named by the BrNAE, 1901-04.

Inman Nunatak 74°49'S, 98°54'W

Inner Bay 54°01'S, 37°58'W
Small bay lying SE of The Knob in Elsehul, near the W end of South Georgia. The name appears to be first used on a 1931 British Admiralty chart.

Inner Harbor 64°19'S, 63°00'W
Small harbor in the Melchior Islands, Palmer Archipelago, formed by the semi-circular arrangement of Lambda, Epsilon, Alpha and Delta Islands. The descriptive name was probably given by DI personnel who roughly surveyed the harbor in 1927. It was resurveyed by Argentine expeditions in 1942, 1943 and 1948. Not: Puerto Interior.

Inner Lee Island 54°02'S, 37°16'W
Small island 0.8 mi NNE of Luck Point, lying in the Bay of Isles, South Georgia. This island was charted in 1912-13 by Robert Cushman Murphy, American naturalist aboard the brig Daisy, who included it as one of two islands which called the Lee Islands. These islands were recharted in 1929-30 by DI personnel, who renamed this southwestern of the two, Inner Lee Island. The northeastern island is now known as Outer Lee Island. Not: Lee Islands.

Inner Reef 54°06'S, 37°08'W
A reef extending from Adventure Point to Brown Point, near the head of Possession Bay, South Georgia. The name appears to be first used on a 1931 British Admiralty chart.

Innerskjera: see Rookery Islands 67°37'S, 62°31'E

Innes-Taylor, Mount 86°51'S, 154°27'W
A mountain, 2,730 m, standing 1 mi N of Mount Saltonstall at the S side of Poulter Glacier, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Discovered in December 1934 by the ByrdAE geological party under Quin Blackburn, and named by Byrd for Capt. Alan Innes-Taylor who served with the expedition as chief of trail operations.

Innes-Taylor Inlet: see Nantucket Inlet 74°35'S, 61°45'W

Innfjorden: see William Scoresby Bay 67°24'S, 59°34'E

Innhovde Point 69°52'S, 37°10'E
A lone bare rock point located along the inner, icefalled shore of Fletta Bay, on the SW side of Lützow-Holm Bay. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936-37, and named Innhovde (inner knoll).

Innvikskletta: see Edward VIII Ice Shelf 66°50'S, 56°33'E

Inott Point 62°31'S, 60°00'W
A point 1 mi NNE of Edinburgh Hill on the E coast of Livingston Island, South Shetland Islands. In association with the names of nineteenth century sealers in this area, named by UK-APC 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. Not: Punta de Toba, Punta Segunda.

Insel, Mount 77°23'S, 161°32'E
The highest point in the NE part of the Insel Range, in Victoria Land. Named by the VUWAE (1958-59) in association with Insel Range.

Inseln, Bucht der: see Isles, Bay of 54°02'S, 37°20'W

Insel Range 77°24'S, 161°20'E
A series of ice-free flat-topped peaks resembling islands which rise above the surrounding terrain and separate McKelvey Valley from Balham Valley, in Victoria Land. So named by the VUWAE (1958-59) because of the resemblance to islands. Not: Island Range.

Inspiration Rocks 73°26'S, 94°05'W
A group of rock outcrops at the N edge of Cache Heights, in the Jones Mountains. Mapped by the University of Minnesota-Jones Mountains Party, 1960-61. So named by the party because from these rocks almost the entire Jones Mountains come into view.

Instefjorden: see Shirase Glacier 70°05'S, 38°45'E

Instekleppane Hills 70°02'S, 38°53'E
A group of low rock hills that protrude above the ice slopes at the E side of Shirase Glacier, close S of the SE extremity of Lützow-Holm Bay. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936-37, and named Instekleppane (the innermost lumps).

Insteodden Point 69°58'S, 38°46'E
A rock point along the E side of Havsbotn, lying 1 mi SW of Strandnebba at the extreme SE corner of Lützow-Holm Bay. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936-37, and named Insteodden (the innermost point).

Instituta Geologii Arktiki Rocks 70°56'S, 11°30'E

Institute Ice Stream 82°00'S, 75°00'W
An ice stream flowing N into Ronne Ice Shelf, SE of Hercules Inlet. The feature was traversed by the USARP Ellsworth-Byrd Seismic Party, 1958-59, and the USARP-University of Wisconsin Seismic Party, 1963-64. It was delineated by the SPRI-NSF-TUD airborne radio echo sounding program, 1967-79, and in association with Foundation Ice Stream (q.v.) and Support Force Glacier (q.v.), named after the Scott Polar Research Institute, Cambridge, England.

Institut Geologii Arktiki Rocks 70°56'S, 11°30'E
Intenct Nunataks  72°56'S, 163°46'E
A group of peaked nunataks between Solo Nunatak and Forgotten Hills, at the SW margin of Evans Névé. The surveyor's intention to place a survey station here was thwarted by weather and other factors. Named by the Northern Party of NZGS, 1962–63.

Intercurrence Island  63°55'S, 61°24'W
Island 4.5 mi long, the largest of the Christiania Islands, lying 8 mi ENE of Léglie Island at the NE end of Palmer Archipelago. Though the origin of this name is unknown, it has appeared on maps for over a hundred years and its usage has been established internationally. Not: Isla Interseción.

Inverleith Hill: see Inverleith Harbor  64°19'S, 63°00'W
Inverleith, Mount  64°55'S, 62°45'W
Inverleith, Mount  64°55'S, 62°45'W

Invisible Island  54°01'S, 37°19'W
Small, tussock-covered island lying close SE of Crescent Island and Mollyhawk Island in the Bay of Isles, South Georgia. Charted in 1912–13 by Robert Cushman Murphy, American naturalist aboard the brig Daisy. Probably named by DI personnel who surveyed the Bay of Isles in 1929–30.

Ironside Glacier  72°08'S, 169°40'E
A spectacular glacier, about 30 mi long, originating at the S side of Mount Minto in the Admiralty Mountains and draining SE between Mount Whewell and Mount Herschel into Moubray Bay,

Ironsphere Bay  66°46'S, 141°35'E
Small bay bordering the E side of Cape Découverte. Charted in 1951 by the FrAE and named by them for the corresponding scientific discipline.

Iota, Isla: see Peace Island  64°18'W, 62°57'W

Iphigene, Mount  76°31'W, 145°50'E

Iquique, Caleton: see Iquique Cove  62°29'S, 59°40'W

Iquique, Isla: see Iquique Cove  62°29'S, 59°40'W

Iquique, Surgidero: see Primero de Mayo Bay  62°58'W, 60°42'W

Iquique Cove  62°29'S, 59°40'W
A small cove in the E side of Discovery Bay, Greenwich Island, South Shetland Islands. The cove is immediately adjacent to the Arturo Prat Station on Guesalaga Peninsula. Named by Chile after the naval frigate Iquique which landed the first occupation party here in 1947. Not: Caleton Iquique.

Irene Frazier, Mount: see Frazier, Mount  77°52'S, 154°58'W

Irigoyen, Punta: see Muñoz Point  64°50'S, 62°54'W

Iris Bay  54°42'S, 35°56'E
Small bay immediately S of Müller Point at the E end of South Georgia, lying 6 mi NW of Cape Vahsel, along the embayment between Cape Vahsel and Cape Charlotte. The name Sandwich Bay, for John Montagu, 4th Earl of Sandwich, was given to the whole embayment between Cape Vahsel and Cape Charlotte in 1775 by a British expedition under Cook. The name was later restricted on maps to the small bay described, since a name for the large embayment was not considered useful. The SGS, 1951–52, reported that the name Iris Bay for the same feature is well established in use among the whalers and sealers in South Georgia, and that the name Sandwich Bay is unknown locally. Iris Bay is approved to conform with local usage. Not: Sandwich Bay.

Irirar, Cape  75°33'S, 162°57'E
A bold rocky headland that forms the N end of Lamplugh Island, off the coast of Victoria Land. Discovered by the BrNAE, 1901–04, under Scott. He named it for Capt. Julian Irizar, of the Argentine naval vessel Uruguay, who rescued the shipwrecked members of the Swedish Antarctic Expedition of 1901–04.

Irizar Island  65°13'S, 64°12'E
Island 0.5 mi long, lying 0.5 mi NE of Uruguay Island in the NE part of the Argentine Islands, in the Wilhelm Archipelago. Discovered by the FrAE, 1903–05, under Charcot, and named by him for Capt. Julian Irizar, Argentine Navy. The island was recharted in 1935 by the BGLE under Rymill.

Irizar Island: see Jonassen Island  63°33'S, 56°40'W

Ironside Glacier  72°08'S, 169°40'E
A spectacular glacier, about 30 mi long, originating at the S side of Mount Minto in the Admiralty Mountains and draining SE between Mount Whewell and Mount Herschel into Moubray Bay,
Victoria Land. At its mouth it is joined by the Honeycomb Glacier flowing in from the north. The name is suggested by an association of ideas involved in the name Admiralty Mountains, and by the impression of power given by the great icefall in the lower portion of the glacier. Named by the NZGSAE, 1957–58.

Iroquois Plateau 83°51'S, 54°00'W
A large, mainly ice-covered plateau situated east of the southern part of the Washington Escarpment in the Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1956–66. Named by US-ACAN after the Bell UH-1 “Iroquois” helicopter which has greatly facilitated field operations in Antarctica.

Irwin, Cape 84°41'S, 170°05'W

Isaacson Point 59°26'S, 27°03'W
The SE point of Bellingshausen Island in the South Sandwich Islands. Charted by DI personnel on the Discovery II in 1930 and named for Ms. S.M. Isaacson, an assistant to the staff of the Discovery Committee.

Isabelle, Mount: see Izabelle, Mount 72°10'S, 66°30'E

Isachsen Mountain 72°11'S, 26°15'E

Isacke Passage 66°54'S, 67°15'W

Isaiah Bowman Glacier: see Bowman Glacier 85°34'S, 162°00'W

Isaksen Nunatak 74°50'S, 73°42'W

Isbrynet Hill 73°09'S, 4°28'W
A rock hill SW of Penck Ledge, rising above the ice slopes at the W side of the head of Penck Trough in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and additional air photos (1956–59), and named Isbrynet (the ice rim).

Iscia Valley 80°01'S, 155°32'E
Narrow ice-free valley lying next W of Ituna Valley and 2 mi ENE of Haven Mountain in Britannia Range. Named in association with Britannia by a University of Waikato (N.Z.) geological party, 1978–79, led by M.J. Selby. Isca is a historical name used in Roman Britain for the River Exe.

Isdalen Valley 71°44'S, 12°30'E

Iseult, Ille: see Yseult Island 66°44'S, 140°56'E
**Isfossnipa Peak**

*Isfjorden:* see Amundsen Bay 66°55'S, 50°00'E

**Isfossnipa Peak 73°09'S, 1°30'W**

A peak 2 mi SE of Austvorren Ridge, surmounting the E part of Neumayer Cliffs in Queen Maud Land. Photographed from the air by the GerAE (1938–39). Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and air photos by the Norwegian expedition (1958–59) and named Isfossnipa (the icefall peak).

**Isherwood, Mount 74°59'S, 113°43'W**

A flattish, mainly ice-covered mountain with steep rock slopes, located 4 mi WSW of Mount Strange in the Kohler Range of Marie Byrd Land. The mountain was first photographed from aircraft of USN OpHjp in January 1947. Named by US-ACAN for William F. Isherwood, geophysicist on the USARP South Pole-Queen Maud Land. Photographed from aircraft of the Norwegian expedition (1958–59) and named Isfossnipa (the icing). Geographie Names of the Antarctic

**Isingen Mountain 72°23', 1°04'E**

A large icecapped mass, through which protrude several rock peaks, located 4 mi S of Spouter Peak, which marks the N side of the mouth of Leppard Glacier, on the E coast of Graham Land. Surveyed by FIDS in 1947 and 1955. Named by UK-APC after the narrator of Herman Melville's story Moby Dick.

**Isidoer Errázuriz, Isla:** see Watkins Island 66°22'S, 67°06'W

**Isingbreen:** see Ising Glacier 72°24'S, 0°57'E

**Ising Glacier 72°24'S, 0°57'E**

A glacier flowing NW between Isingen Mountain and Kvitkjølen Ridge in the Sverdrup Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Photographed from the air by the GerAE (1938–39). Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and air photos by the Norwegian expedition (1958–59) and named Isingbreen (the icing glacier). Not: Isingbreen.

**Isingsalen Saddle 72°20'S, 1°02'E**

An ice saddle between Isingen Mountain and Salknappen Peak in the Sverdrup Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Photographed from the air by the GerAE (1938–39). Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and air photos by the Norwegian expedition (1958–59) and named Isingsalen (the icing saddle). Not: Isingsalen.

**Isingufsa Bluff 72°21'S, 1°13'E**

A rock bluff forming the NE corner of Isingen Mountain in the Sverdrup Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Photographed from the air by the GerAE (1938–39). Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and air photos by the Norwegian expedition (1958–59) and named Isingufsa (the icing bluff).

**Ishallkaen Hill 71°56'S, 27°26'E**

Rocky hill 2 mi E of Balchen Mountain at the E end of the Sør Rondane Mountains. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers in 1957 from air photos taken by USN OpHjp, 1946–47, and named Isklakken (the ice lump).

**Iskollen Hill 72°51'S, 4°09'W**

A broad, snow-covered hill with a few rock outcrops at the summit, lying SW of Raudberg Valley in the SW part of the Borg Massif, Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and named Iskollen (the ice hill). Not: Gora Répé.

**Isla. Ventana:** see Window Island 62°34'S, 61°07'W

**Isla Falsa, Punta:** see False Island Point 63°55'S, 57°20'W

**Island Arena 79°49'S, 156°35'E**

A broad valley occupied by a lateral lobe of the Darwin Glacier, indenting the N side of the Darwin Mountains between Colosseum Ridge and Kenneth Ridge. An islandlike nunatak, Richardson Hill, rises above the ice of the valley. The descriptive name was given by the VUWAE (1962–63).

**Island Lake 77°38'S, 166°26'E**

A lake lying SE of Skua Lake at Cape Evans, Ross Island. It appears that the descriptive name was given by members of the BrAE (1910–13), who built their winter quarters hut at Cape Evans.

**Island Range:** see Insel Range 77°24'E, 161°20'E

**Islands Point 71°28'S, 169°31'E**

A high rock point separating Berg Bay and Relay Bay, lying along the W shore of Robertson Bay in Victoria Land. Charted by the Northern Party of BrAE, 1910–13, under Capt. Robert Scott. Probably named with reference to the small island (Sphinx Rock) which lies just N of the point.

**Isla Negra, Canal:** see Black Island Channel 65°15'S, 64°17'W

**Isla Neny, Bahía:** see Neny Bay 68°12'S, 66°58'W

**Isla* 67°21'S, 59°42'E**

Island 2 mi long, lying along 1.5 mi N of Bertha Island in the William Scoresby Archipelago. Discovered in February 1936 by DI personnel on the William Scoresby, who probably named it for an island of that name in the Hebrides. Not: Islay Island.

**Isla Island:** see Islay 67°21'S, 59°42'E

**Isles, Bay of 54°02'S, 37°20'W**

Bay 9 mi wide and receding 3 mi, lying between Capes Buller and Wilson along the N coast of South Georgia. Discovered in 1775 by a British expedition under Cook and so named by him because numerous islands lie in the bay. Not: Bahía de Las Islas, Bucht der Inseln.

**Islet Point 54°14'S, 36°38'W**

Point forming the E side of the entrance to Carlita Bay, Cumberland West Bay, on the N coast of South Georgia. The name appears to be first used on a 1929 British Admiralty chart and probably derives from the islet just off the point. Not: Punta Islote.

**Islote, Punta:** see Islet Point 54°14'S, 36°38'W
Isocline Hill  83°31'S, 157°36'E
A hill in the S part of Augen Bluffs, Miller Range. The hill rises 100-200 m above the W side of Marsh Glacier and is connected to Augen Bluffs by a col 10-20 m lower than the height of the hill. So named by the Ohio State University Geological Party, 1967-68, because an isoclinal fold is well exposed on the side of the hill.

Isolatitude Point  78°11'S, 167°30'E
A small volcanic peak projecting through the ice sheet covering the SE extremity of White Island, in the Ross Archipelago. So named because of its remote position by the NZGS, 1958-59.

Isosole Nunataks  71°53'S, 26°35'E
Two nunataks 6 mi WNW of Balchen Mountain, protruding through the W part of Byrd Breen in the Sest Rondane Mountains. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers in 1957 from air photos taken by US OpHjp, 1946-47, and named Isosole (the ice roses).

Isvika: see Allison Bay  67°30'S, 61°17'E

Italia, Conca: see Italia Valley  62°10'W, 58°31'W

Italia Valley  62°10'W, 58°31'W
A small valley lying ENE of Hervé Cove, Ezcurra Inlet, King George Island, in the South Shetland Islands. The feature was named “Conca Italia” (Italia hollow) and used as the site of its base hut by the first Italian expedition to Antarctica, 1975-76, led by Rennato Cepparo. The name has been approved with an English generic term. Not: Conca Italia, Tern Valley.

Itime Glacier: see Ichime Glacier  68°23'S, 42°08'E

Ituna Valley  80°00'S, 155°45'E
Narrow ice-free valley between Isca Valley and Lemanis Valley in the Britannia Range. The valley opens northward to Hatherton Glacier, 8 mi WNW of Derrick Peak. Named in association with Britannia by a University of Waikato (N.Z.) geological party, 1978-79, led by M.J. Selby. Ituna is a historical name used in Roman Britain for the River Eden.

Ivanoff Head  66°53'S, 109°07'E
A small rocky headland, or probable island, which lies along the coast and is partly overlain by continental ice, situated 4 mi W of Hatch Islands at the head of Vincennes Bay. The feature was first mapped from aerial photographs taken by USN OpHjp, 1946-47, and was named Brooks Island by US-ACAN in 1956. The name Ivanoff Head, inadvertently applied by Australia in 1961, has succeeded the earlier name in general use and is now recommended. Helicopter landings were made here by ANARE from the Magga Dan in February 1960. The feature was used as a rescue base when a helicopter crashed nearby. Named after Captain P. Ivanoff pilot of the crashed helicopter. Not: Brooks Island.

Iveagh, Mount  85°04'S, 169°38'E
A broad mountain in the Supporters Range, overlooking the E side of Mill Glacier 5 mi NW of Mount White. Discovered by the BrAE (1907-09) and named for Lord Iveagh, the firm of Guinness, who helped finance the expedition.

Iverson Peak  84°37'E, 111°26'W

Ives Bank  67°40'S, 68°12'W
A marine bank with a least depth of 11 m in the southern approaches to Ryder Bay, Adelaide Island, 1 mi S of Mikkelsen Islands. Named by UK-APC after Lt. Cdr. David M. Ives, RN, who surveyed this bank from HMS Endurance in March 1981.

Ives Ice Rise  71°53'S, 73°35'W

Ives Tongue  67°22'S, 59°29'E
A narrow tongue of land projecting from an island between Fold Island and the coast of Enderby Land. Discovered and named in February 1936 by the William Scoresby expedition.

Ivory, Cumbres: see Ivory Pinnacles  63°50'S, 59°09'W

Ivory Pinnacles  63°50'S, 59°09'W
Two ice-covered peaks (1,120 m) on the W side of Pettus Glacier, 1 mi S of the SE extremity of White Island. Discovered and named in February 1936 by the William Scoresby expedition.

Ivory Tower  85°28'S, 142°24'W
A small peak rising to c. 800 m, 1.5 mi E of Fadden Peak, between Harold Byrd Mountains and Bender Mountains. The peak was visited by a USARP-Arizona State University geological party, 1977-78, and so named from its composition of nearly all white marble.

Izabelle, Mount  72°10'S, 66°30'W
Jabet Peak 64°49'S, 63°28'W
Peak, 545 m, which marks the SW end of the serrate ridge 1 mi NE of Port Lockroy, Wiencke Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Probably first sighted in 1898 by the BelgAE under Gerlache. First charted by the FrAE, 1903–05, under Charcot, who named it for Jacques Jabet, boatswain of the expedition ship Français. Not: Monte Lomo, The Ridge.

Jabs, Lake 68°33'S, 78°15'E
A small lake next east of Club Lake in the central part of Breidnes Peninsula, Vestfold Hills. The area was photographed by USN Operation Highjump (1946–47), ANARE (1954–58) and the Soviet Antarctic Expedition (1956). Named by ANCA after B.V. Jabs, weather observer at the nearby Davis Station in 1961.

Jackling, Mount 77°54'S, 154°58'W
Peak 1 mi S of Mount Frazier in the N group of the Rockefeller Mountains on Edward VII Peninsula in Marie Byrd Land. Discovered on Jan. 27, 1929, by members of the ByrdAE on an exploratory flight over this area. The name was applied by the USAS (1939–41) which explored the area.

Jacklyn, Mount 70°15'S, 65°53'E
A conical peak surmounting a horseshoe-shaped ridge 1 mi S of Farley Massif, in the eastern part of the Athos Range, Prince Charles Mountains. First visited by an ANARE southern party led by W.G. Bewsher (1956–57) and named for Robert Jacklyn, cosmic ray physicist at Mawson Station in 1956.

Jackman, Mount 72°24'S, 163°15'E
A mountain, 1,920 m, standing 9 mi S of Mount Baldwin in the Freyberg Mountains. Named by US-ACAN for Warren A. Jackman, photographer, a member of the USARP Victoria Land Traverse Party which surveyed this area in 1959–60.

Jackson, Mount 71°23'S, 63°22'W
A massive mountain rising over 3,050 m and dominating the upland in the southern part of Palmer Land. It rises to a majestic summit peak on the S and E, while the N flank is occupied by a vast cirque. Discovered by members of the USAS, 1939–41, in aerial flights and sighted by the ground survey party on the plateau. Named by USAS for Andrew Jackson, President of the United States, 1829–37, who signed the bill authorizing the United States Exploring Expedition, 1838–42, led by Lt. Charles Wilkes, USN. Not: Mount Andrew Jackson, Mount E. Gruening, Mount Ernest Gruening, Mount Gruening.

Jackson Glacier 74°47'S, 135°45'W

Jackson Peak 82°50'S, 53°25'W
A peak, 1,255 m, standing 2 mi S of Sumrall Peak in the Cordon Peaks, Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1956–66. Named by US-ACAN for Allen M. Jackson, aviation electronics technician, Ellsworth Station winter party, 1957.

Jackson Tooth 80°25'S, 23°16'W
Nunatak rising to 1,215 m at the W end of Pioneers Escarpment (q.v.), Shackleton Range. In association with the names of pioneers of polar life and travel grouped in this area, named by the UK-APC in 1971 after Major Frederick George Jackson (1860–1938), English Arctic explorer who in 1895 designed the features of the pyramid tent, later to become standard equipment on British polar expeditions.

Jacob Ruppert Coast: see Ruppert Coast 75°45'S, 141°00'W

Jacobsen Bight 54°25'S, 36°50'W
Bight 4 mi wide, indenting the S coast of South Georgia between Larvik Cone and Cape Darnley. The name "Sukkertopp bukta" (Sugartop Bay) was used by Olaf Holtedahl in 1929 for the whole of the coast between Cape Darnley and Sandefjord, which was shown on his map as one bay. The name "Zuckerspitzenbucht" was used for the northwestern of two bays shown on this same stretch of coast by Ludwig Kohl-Larsen in 1930. The SGS, 1951–52, surveyed this coast in detail and confirmed the existence of two bays. As the names derived from Mount Sugartop are misleading (the mountain does not dominate the bay) and as none of the existing names for the feature are used locally, the UK-APC in 1957 proposed a new name. Jacobsen Bight is for Fridtjof Jacobsen (1874–1933), who worked at the Compañía Argentina de Pesca station at Grytviken, 1904–21, and later became vice president of the company. Not: Marien Bay, Recovery Bay, Sukkertopp Bay, Zuckerspitzenbucht.

Jacobsen Glacier 82°58'S, 167°05'E

Jacobsen Head 74°02'S, 113°35'W
An ice-covered headland forming the NE point of Slichter Foreland, Martin Peninsula, on the Walgreen Coast, Marie Byrd Land. First delineated by USGS from air photos taken by USN OpHjp in January 1947. Named by US-ACAN after Cdr. Glen Jacobsen, USN, captain of the icebreaker Atka on the 1954–55 reconnais-
sance cruise to Antarctica to examine sites for use as science stations during the 1957–58 IGY.

**Jacobs Island** 64°48′S, 64°01′W
A narrow island 0.3 mi long between Hellerman Rocks and Laggard Island, off the SW coast of Anvers Island. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Cdr. Paul F. Jacobs, USN, Officer-in-Charge of Palmer Station in 1972.

**Jacobs Nunatak** 84°17′S, 159°38′E

**Jacobs Peak** 80°04′S, 157°46′E

**Jacoby Glacier** 75°48′S, 132°06′W

**Jacques Peaks** 64°31′S, 61°51′W
Peaks rising to 385 m at the NW end of Reclus Peninsula on the W coast of Graham Land. Shown on an Argentine government chart of 1954. Named by the UK-APC in 1960 for Greville L. Jacques, senior helicopter pilot with the FIDASE, 1955–57, who made a landing on one of these peaks to establish a survey station. The peaks are the most conspicuous feature on Reclus Peninsula.

**Jacquenot, Mount** 63°22′S, 57°53′W
Pyramidal peak, 475 m, with exposed rock on its N side, lying 3 mi S of Cape Legoupi on the N side of Trinity Peninsula. Discovered by a French expedition, 1837–40, under Capt. Jules Dumont d’Urville which explored this coast in 1838. Not: Cerro Mity.

**Jacquenot Rocks** 63°26′S, 58°24′W
Group of rocks about midway between Hombroin Rocks and Cape Ducorps and 1 mi off the N coast of Trinity Peninsula. Charted in 1946 by the FIDS who named the rocks for Honore Jacquenot, surgeon with the French expedition under Capt. Jules Dumont d’Urville which explored this coast in 1838.

**Jade Point** 63°36′S, 57°35′W
A gently sloping rocky point forming the S limit of Eyrie Bay, Trinity Peninsula. Named by the UK-APC. The lower slopes of the point are permanently sheathed in greenish-tinged ice, which suggested the descriptive name.

**Jaeger Hills** 75°30′S, 65°40′W
A group of hills and nunataks, rising to c. 1,000 m and running NE-SW for 24 mi between Matthews Glacier and McCaw Ridge on the Orville Coast, Ellsworth Land. The feature was mapped by USGS from surveys and USN aerial photographs, 1961–67. It was visited in 1977–78 by a USGS geological party, led by Peter D. Rowley, and named after Cdr. James W. Jaeger, USN, Commanding Officer, Antarctic Development Squadron Six, 1977–78, and command pilot of the LC-130 aircraft in support of the USGS party.

**Jaguar Table** 82°36′S, 52°30′W
The ice-covered summit plateau of Dufek Massif, Pensacola Mountains, rising to 2,030 m at Worcester Summit. The plateau was mapped by USGS in 1968 from ground surveys and U.S. Navy aerial photographs taken 1964. Named by US-ACAN, at the suggestion of USGS geologist Arthur B. Ford, after Cdr. James W. Jaeger, USN, pilot of the Squadron XVE-6 Hercules aircraft that landed the USGS field party in the area in the 1976–77 season.

**Jagarane** see Jagar Islands 66°35′S, 57°20′E

**Jagar Islands** 66°35′S, 57°20′E
Group of small islands lying immediately off Cape Boothby, Enderby Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and named Jagarane (the hunters). The form Jagar Islands, recommended by ANCA, has been adopted. Not: Jagarane.

**Jagged Island** 61°54′S, 58°29′W
Rocky island lying 2.5 mi NNW of Round Point, King George Island, in the South Shetland Islands. The island, presumably known to early sealers in the area, was charted by DI personnel on the *Discovery II* in 1935 and given this descriptive name. Not: Isla Dentada, Isla Gregores.

**Jagged Island** 65°58′S, 65°41′W

**Jagged Rocks** 63°24′S, 56°59′W
Group of jagged rocks lying near the center of Hut Cove in the E part of Hope Bay, at the NE end of Antarctic Peninsula. First charted in 1903 by a party under J. Gunner Andersson of the SwedAE. Named by the FIDS in 1945. Not: Rocos Denticuladas.

**Jago Nunatak** 72°06′S, 164°40′E
A cluster of closely spaced nunataks rising to 2,300 m, centered 3 mi E of the S end of Neall Massif in the Concord Mountains. Named by the NZ-APC in 1983 after J.B. Jago, geologist with NZARP geological parties to this area in 1974-75 and 1980-81.

**Jallour Isles** see Yalour Islands 65°14′S, 64°10′W

**Yalour Islands** see Yalour Islands 65°14′S, 64°10′W

**James, Cape** 63°06′S, 62°45′W
Cape which forms the S tip of Smith Island, in the South Shetland Islands. The name appears on a chart based upon an Argentine expedition 1828-31, under Foster, and is now well established in international usage.

**James Duncan Mountains** see Duncan Mountains 85°02′S, 166°00′W

**James E. West, Mount**: see West, Mount 77°25′S, 145°30′W

**James Island**: see Smith Island 63°00′S, 62°30′W

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James Ross Island:

Jamroga, Mount
eastern side of the island. The form James Ross Island is used to
describe rocks of Scotland developed the true origin of glacial striae in
James Robertson, Mount:

Jamieson Ridge
extends 40 mi in a N.S. direction. Charted in Oct. 1903 by the
English agronomist Jules Montigny in the Bowers Mountains. Named by the

Jameson Island:

Jameson Point
Point 3 mi N of Cape Garry on the W side of Low Island, in the
South Shetland Islands. Roughly charted by the FrAE, 1908-10. Photographed from the
air by the FIDASE, 1955-57, and more accurately delineated from these photos by the FIDS in 1959. The
name “Jameson Island” was applied to Low Island by James
Weddell in 1820-23. Jameson Point has been approved for this
point to preserve Weddell’s name on Low Island.

Jamesons Island:

James Robertson, Mount:

James Ross Island
A large island off the SE side and near the northeastern extremity of Antarctic Peninsula, from which it is separated by Prince
Gustav Channel. Rising to 1,630 m, it is irregularly shaped and extends 40 mi in a N.S. direction. Charted in Oct. 1903 by the
SwedAE under Otto Nordenskjöld. He named it for Sir James
Clark Ross, leader of a British expedition to this area in 1842, who
discovered and roughly charted a number of points along the eastern side of the island. The form James Ross Island is used to
avoid confusion with the widely known Ross Island in McMurdo
Sound. Not: Ross Island.

James Ross Island:

James W. Ellsworth Land:

Jamieson Ridge
A narrow ridge 1 mi long, rising to c. 1,200 m at the SW end of the
Herbert Mountains, Shackleton Range. Photographed from the
air by the U.S. Navy, 1967, and surveyed by BAS, 1968-71. In association with the names of glacial geologists grouped in this
area, named by the UK-APC in 1971 after Thomas F. Jamieson
(1829-1913), Scottish geologist whose work on the ice-worn rocks of Scotland developed the true origin of glacial striae in
1862; originator of the theory of isostasy in 1865.

Jamroga, Mount
A mountain, 2,265 m, located 8 mi E of Mount Gow in the rugged
heights between Carryer and Sledgers Glaciers, in the Bowers Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air
Jamroga, photographic officer, U.S. Naval Support Force, Ant­

Jane Col 60°42' S, 45°38' W
A col west of Jane Peak at the head of Limestone Valley on Signy
Island. Named in association with Jane Peak by UK-APC.

Jane Peak 60°43' S, 45°38' W
Conspicuous nunatak, 210 m, standing 0.5 mi W of the N part of
Borge Bay on Signy Island, in the South Orkney Islands. Roughly
surveyed in 1933 by DI personnel, and resurveyed in 1947 by the
FIDS. Named in 1954 by the UK-APC for the brig Jane, James
Weddell commanding, which visited the South Orkney Islands in
1822-23.

Jane Ridge:

Janet Rock 66°33' S, 139°10' E
Small rock 7.5 mi WNW of Lirotard Glacier, lying immediately
seaward of the ice cliffs overlying the coast. Photographed from the
air by USN OpHjp, 1946-47. Charted by the FrAE, 1952-53,
and named by them for Paul Janet, French spiritualist-philosopher
of the 19th century.

Janetschek, Mount 74°54' S, 162°16' E
A mountain, 1,455 m, standing between Mount Larsen and
Widowmaker Pass at the S side of the mouth of Reeves Glacier, in
Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air
photos, 1955-63. Named by US-ACAN for Heinz Janetschek,
biochemist at McMurdo Station, 1961-62 season.

Jane Wade, Mount:

Janssen, noted French astronomer. Not: Pico Gorriti, Pico Mar-

Janssen Peak 64°53' S, 63°31' W
Aaperu High Point 85°07' S, 25°53' W
Conspicuous peak, 1,085 m, forming the SW end of Sierra DuFief
in the Thiel Mountains. The peak was climbed in January 1958.

Janssen, noted French astronomer. Not: Pico Gorriti, Pico Mar-

Janssen Peak 64°53' S, 63°31' W
Aaperu High Point 85°07' S, 25°53' W
Conspicuous peak, 1,085 m, forming the SW end of Sierra DuFief
in the Thiel Mountains. The peak was climbed in January 1958.

Janssen, noted French astronomer. Not: Pico Gorriti, Pico Mar-

Janus, Mount 71°04' S, 163°06' E
A bifurcated peak rising to 2,420 m at the N side of the head of
Montigny Glacier in the Bowers Mountains. Named by the
NZ-APC on the proposal of geologist R.A. Cooper, leader of a NZARP geological party to the area, 1981–82. Named after Janus, the deity of portals in Roman mythology, symbolized as having two faces.

**Janus Island** 64°47'S, 64°06'W
Rocky island 0.2 mi long, lying 0.5 mi S of Litchfield Island, off the SW coast of Anvers Island in the Palmer Archipelago. It is the southernmost of the islands on the W side of the entrance to Arthur Harbor. Named by the UK-APC following survey by the FIDS in 1955. The name, for the ancient Latin deity who was guardian of gates, arose because of the position of the island at the entrance to Arthur Harbor.

**Jaques Nunatak** 67°53'S, 66°12'E

**Jardine Peak** 62°10'5, 58°31'W
Peak, 285 m, standing 1 mi SW of Point Thomas on the W side of Admiralty Bay, King George Island, in the South Shetland Islands. Named by the UK-APC in 1960 for D. Jardine of FIDS, geologist at Admiralty Bay in 1949, who traveled extensively on King George Island.

**Jare IV Nunataks** 71°38'S, 36°00'E
A group of four aligned nunataks situated 3 mi NNE of Mount Gaston de Gerlache in the Queen Fabiola Mountains. Discovered on Oct. 7, 1960 by the BelgAE under Guido Derom. Named by Derom after the fourth Japanese Antarctic Research Expedition (JARE IV); in November-December 1960, a field party of the Japanese expedition reached this area and carried out geodetic and other scientific work.

**Jaren Crags** 71°45'S, 6°44'E
A row of rock peaks in the form of a bluff, just W of Storkvarvet Mountain in the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Plotted from surveys and air photos by the NorAE (1956–60) and named Jaren (the edge).

**Jarina Nunatak** 76°23'S, 16°10'E

**Jarl Nunataks** 71°55'S, 3°18'E
A small group of nunataks 3 mi N of Risen Peak which mark the NE extremity of the Gjelsvik Mountains in Queen Maud Land. Mapped from surveys and air photos by the NorAE (1956–60) and named for Jarl Tønnesen, meteorologist with NorAE (1956-58). Not: Jarlsaetet.

**Jarlsaetet:** see Jarl Nunataks 71°55'S, 3°18'E

**Jaron Cliffs** 76°23'S, 112°10'W
Jeanne, Mount: see Jeanne Hill 65°04'S, 64°01'W

Jeanne Hill 65°04'S, 64°01'W
Hill, 195 m, standing 0.25 mi NW of Mount Guéguen and overlooking Port Charcot on Booth Island, in the Wilhelm Archipelago. Discovered by the FrAE, 1903–05, under Dr. Jean B. Charcot, and named by him for his sister. Not: Colina Juana, Colline Jeanne, Mount Jeanne.

Jean Rostand, Ile: see Rostand Island 66°40'S, 140°01'E

Jebesen, Caleta: see Jebesen, Port 60°43'S, 45°41'W

Jebesen, Port 60°43'S, 45°41'W

Jebesen Point 60°43'S, 45°41'W
Point at the S side of Port Jebesen on the W side of Signy Island, in the South Orkney Islands. The name appears on a map based upon a running survey of these islands by Capt. Petter Sørle in 1912–13.

Jebesen Rocks 60°43'S, 45°41'W
Chain of rocks which extends 0.5 mi in an E-W direction, lying 0.5 mi N of Jebesen Point, off the W side of Signy Island, in the South Orkney Islands. Charted by Capt. Petter Sørle, a Norwegian whaler who made a running survey of the South Orkney Islands in 1912–13. The rocks are named for nearby Jebesen Point.

Jefford Point 64°24'S, 57°41'W
A point formed by a rock cliff surmounted by ice, located 8 mi ENE of Cape Foster on the S coast of James Ross Island. First surveyed by SwedAE, 1901–04, under Otto Nordenskjöld. Resurveyed by FIDS in 1948, the records being lost in a fire at Hope Bay, it was surveyed again by FIDS in 1952. Named by UK-APC for Brian Jefford, FIDS surveyor at Hope Bay in 1948, and at Admiralty Bay in 1949.

Jeffrey Head 74°33'S, 111°54'W

Jeffries Bluff 73°18'W, 60°13'W
The ice-covered south point of Kemp Peninsula on the Lassiter Coast, Palmer Land. The feature was photographed from the air by the USAS in Dec. 1940, surveyed by the joint RARE-FIDS sledge party in Nov. 1947 and rephotographed by the USN, 1965–67. In association with Cape Deacon (q.v.) to the NE, named by the UK-APC in 1981 after Margaret Elsa Jeffries (Mrs. George Deacon), a member of the staff of the Discovery Committee, c. 1930.

Jeffries Glacier 79°02'S, 28°12'W
Glacier between Lenton Bluff and Mars Cliffs, flowing NW for at least 8 mi through the Theron Mountains. First mapped in 1956–57 by the CTAE and named for Peter H. Jeffries, meteorologist with the advance party of the CTAE in 1955–56.

Jeffries Peak 64°43'S, 62°00'W

Jeffries Point 59°28'S, 27°10'W
Point on the south-central side of Cook Island in the South Sandwich Islands. Charted in 1930 by DI personnel on the Discovery II and named for Miss M.E. Jeffries, an assistant to the staff of the Discovery Committee.

Jeksele Peak 72°00'S, 2°33'W
Peak, 1,405 m, the highest in a small ridge 7 mi ESE of Mount Schumacher, in the Ahlmann Ridge of Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and air photos by the Norwegian expedition (1958–59) and named Jekselen (the molar).

Jelbart Glacier: see Usticket Glacier 67°33'S, 61°20'E

Jelbart Ice Shelf 70°30'S, 4°30'W
An ice shelf about 40 mi wide, fronting on the coast of Queen Maud Land northward of Giaever Ridge. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and named for John E. Jelbart, Australian observer with NBSAE who drowned near Maudheim Station on February 24, 1951. Not: Jelbartisen.

Jelbartisen: see Jelbart Ice Shelf 70°30'S, 4°30'W

Jenie, Isla: see Pampa Island 64°20'S, 62°10'W

Jenkins, Mount 75°08'S, 69°10'W

Jenkins Glacier 54°46'S, 36°07'W
Glacier close S of Risting Glacier, flowing E into the head of Drygalski Fjord in the SE part of South Georgia. The glacier was named for Erich von Drygalski by the GerAE, 1911–12, under Filchner. To avoid duplication with Drygalski Glacier in Graham Land, also named for Erich von Drygalski, a new name was proposed in 1957 by the UK-APC. Jenkins Glacier is named for James T. Jenkins, author of A History of the Whale Fisheries and Bibliography of Whaling. Not: Drygalski Glacier.

Jenkins Heights 74°48'S, 114°20'W
A broad ice-covered area rising over 500 m and covering some 25 square miles, located S of McClintock Glacier and W of Mount Bray on Bakutis Coast, Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN aerial photographs, 1959–66. Named by US-ACAN after Charles Jenkins, NOAA geophysicist; Station Scientific Leader at South Pole Station, winter party 1974.

Jenner Glacier 64°27'S, 62°35'W
Glacier 3 mi long flowing SW from the Solvay Mountains into the E arm of Dupéré Bay, in the S part of Brabant Island in the South Shetland Islands. Charted in 1930 by DI personnel on the Discovery II and named for Dr. J.M. Jenner, Scientific Leader at South Pole Station, winter party 1974.
Palmer Archipelago. Shown on an Argentine government chart in 1953, but not named. Photographed by Hunting Aerosurveys Ltd. in 1956–57, and mapped from these photos in 1959. Named by the UK-APC for Edward Jenner (1749–1823), English physician, pioneer of preventive medicine, who instituted the use of cowpox vaccine in smallpox vaccination.

**Jennings, Mount 72°32'S, 166°15'E**
A peak rising to c. 2,800 m immediately S of Mount Roy in the Barker Range of the Victory Mountains, Victoria Land. Named by the NZ-APC after Peter Jennings, field assistant and mechanic with the VUWAEE Evans Névé field party, 1971–72.

**Jennings Bluff 66°42'S, 55°29'E**
Dark, flat-topped outcrop in the Nicholas Range, 10 mi N of Mount Storegutt. It rises about 100 m above the general ice level and has a steep eastern side, backing to an ice scarp in the west. Discovered by BANZARE, 1929–31, under Mason. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from aerial photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and called Brattstabben (The Steep Stump). Photographed from ANARE aircraft in 1956 and remapped. Renamed by ANCA in 1961 for N.D. Jennings, assistant diesel mechanic at Mawson Station in 1960. Not: Brattstabben.

**Jenningsbreen:** see Jennings Glacier 71°57'S, 24°22'E

**Jennings Glacier 71°57'S, 24°22'E**

**Jennings Lake 70°10'S, 72°32'E**
A narrow meltwater lake, 3 mi long, at the foot of Jennings Promontory on the eastern margin of the Amery Ice Shelf. Delineated by John H. Roscoe in 1952 from aerial photographs taken by USN Operation Highjump (1946–47), and named by him in association with Jennings Promontory.

**Jennings Peak 71°32'S, 168°07'E**

**Jennings Promontory 70°10'S, 72°33'E**
A prominent rock promontory on the eastern margin of Amery Ice Shelf between Branstetter Rocks and Kreitzer Glacier. Delineated in 1952 by John H. Roscoe from aerial photos taken by USN Operation Highjump (1946–47), and named by him for Lt. James C. Jennings, USN, co-pilot and navigator on Operation Highjump photographic flights in this area.

**Jennings Reef 67°46'S, 68°50'W**
A reef, mostly submerged, extending between Avian Island and Rocca Islands, off the S end of Adelaide Island. Named by the UK-APC for Leading Seaman Ronald A.J. Jennings, coxswain of the survey motorboat Quest, used by the RN Hydrographic Survey Unit which charted the feature in 1963.
Jester Rock

67°52'S, 68°42'W

Small isolated rock in Marguerite Bay, lying midway between Emperor Island and Noble Rocks in the Dion Islands. The Dion Islands were first sighted and roughly charted by the FRAE in 1909. Jester Rock was surveyed in 1948 by the FIDS, and so named by the UK-APC because of its association with Emperor Island. Not: Page Rock.

Jetsam Moraine

76°50'S, 161°36'E

A thin, sinuous medial moraine that arcs smoothly for 6 mi from a point near Mount Razorback to beyond the far (NE) side of Black Pudding Peak, in Prince Albert Mountains, Victoria Land. Its curved trajectory marks the contact between Benson Glacier ice and that of Midship Glacier. So named by a 1989–90 NZARP field party from association with Flotsam Moraines and because all supraglacial moraines are “floating” on the glacier ice, and drift similar to flotsam and jetsam.

Jetty Peninsula

70°30'S, 68°54'E

An elongated, steep-sided, almost flat-topped peninsula that extends northward from just E of Beaver Lake for about 30 mi into the Amery Ice Shelf. Discovered from ANARE aircraft in 1956. Named by ANCA for its resemblance to a jetty.

Jewell, Mount

66°57'S, 53°09'E


Jewell Glacier

54°16'W, 37°08'W


Jezeck Glacier

77°59'S, 162°13'E

A glacier on the SE side of Platform Spur, flowing NE into Emmanuel Glacier in the Royal Society Range, Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1992 after Kenneth C. Jezeck, geophysicist with CRREL and NOAA, 1983–89; in 12 visits to the Arctic and Antarctic, conducted geophysical surveys using remote sensing techniques on measurement and properties of terrestrial ice and sea ice with work at Dome Charlie, Ross Ice Shelf and Weddell Sea; Director, Byrd Polar Research Center, from 1989.

Jigsaw Island: see Jigsaw Islands

64°54'S, 63°37'W

Jigsaw Islands

64°54'S, 63°37'W

Two small islands lying off the SW end of Wiencke Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. One of the islands was used as a main triangulation station by the British Naval Hydrographic Survey Unit in 1956–57, and by the FIDASE in March 1957. So named by the UK-APC because of the difficulty with which the station was recovered, the surveyors piecing together the available information bit by bit to narrow down the exact spot on the island where the station had been established. Not: Jigsaw Island.

Jingle Island

65°23'S, 65°18'W

Island 1.5 mi long lying 1 mi NE of Weller Island, Pitt Islands, in the Biscoe Islands. Photographed by Hunting Aerosurveys Ltd. in 1956, and mapped from these photos by the FIDS. Named by the UK-APC in 1959 after Alfred Jingle, a strolling actor in Charles Dickens' Pickwick Papers. Not: Isla Cabo Paredes.

Jinks Island

65°22'S, 65°38'W


Jiracek, Mount

73°46'W, 163°56'E


J. J. Thomson, Mount

77°41'W, 162°15'E

A prominent hump-shaped peak along the N wall of Taylor Valley, standing above Lake Bonney, between Rhone and Matterhorn Glaciers, in Victoria Land. So named by the Western Journey Party, led by Taylor, of the BrAE, 1910–13. The initials have been retained to distinguish the name from Mount Allan Thomson (also named by BrAE, 1910–13) near Mackay Glacier, Victoria Land.

Jocelyn Islands

67°35'W, 62°53'E

Group of islands lying between Flat Islands and Rouse Islands in the E part of Holme Bay, Mac. Robertson Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and named Meholmane (the middle islands). Renamed in 1960 by ANARE for Jocelyn Terry, who for a number of years broadcast news and messages to Antarctica from Radio Australia. Not: Meholmane.

Jock Point

54°02'S, 37°27'W

A point on the N side of Sunset Fjord, Bay of Isles, on the N coast of South Georgia. Charted by DI, 1928–30, and named after Petty Officer J. ("Jock") Purvis, RN, a member of the DI hydrographic survey.

Joerg, Cape

see Agassiz, Cape

68°29'S, 62°56'W

Joerg Peninsula

68°11'S, 65°10'W

Rugged, mountainous peninsula, 22 mi long in a NE-SW direction and from 3 to 10 mi wide, lying between Trail Inlet and Solberg Inlet on the Bowman Coast, Graham Land. The peninsula lies in the area explored from the air by Sir Hubert Wilkins in 1928 and Lincoln Ellsworth in 1935, and its S coast was mapped by W.L.G. Joberg from air photographs taken by Ellsworth; further mapped and photographed from the air by USAS in 1940; surveyed by FIDS in 1947. Named by UK-APC after W.L.G. Joberg (1885–1952), American geographer, polar cartographer, and archivist, who made important contributions to Antarctic cartography, nomenclature and history; Chairman, USBGN Special Committee on Antarctic Names, 1943–47; member of US-ACAN, 1947–52.

Joern, Mount

72°35'S, 160°24'E

A ridigelike mountain (2,510 m) standing 3 mi NW of Mount Bower in the Outback Nunatak. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–64. Named by US-ACAN for Albert T. Joern, a researcher in physiopsychology with the winter party at South Pole Station, 1968.
Johannessen Point 54°01'S, 38°14'W
The SW point of Main Island in the Willis Islands off the W end of South Georgia. This feature was named All Johannessen Point, presumably by DI personnel who charted South Georgia in the period 1926–30. Following a survey of the island in 1951–52, the SGS reported that this cumbersome name is seldom used locally. On this basis, the UK-APC recommended the present shortened form of the name. Not: Johannessen Point.

Johannes Müller Crests: see Müller Crest 72°11'S, 8°08'E

Johannessen Nunataks 72°52'S, 161°11'E

Johannesson-Hafen: see Diaz Cove 54°45'S, 36°18'W

Johannsen Loch 54°19'W, 36°15'W
Cove 0.7 mi long, lying 1 mi N of Ocean Harbor along the N coast of South Georgia. The name appears on a chart based upon surveys by DI personnel during the period 1926–30, but may reflect an earlier naming.

Johansen, Mount 70°30'S, 67°13'E

Johannes Islands 69°03'S, 72°52'W
A group of small, low, partly snow-free islands lying 12 mi WNW of Cape Vostok at the NW end of Alexander Island. Discovered by the USS Bear on its initial approach to establish the East Base of the USAS, 1940. Named for Bendik Johansen, ice pilot for the expedition, who served in a similar capacity on the Byrd Antarctic Expeditions of 1928–30 and 1933–35.

Johansen Peak 86°43'S, 148°11'W
A prominent peak, 3,310 m, standing 3 mi ESE of Mount Grier in the La Gorce Mountains of the Queen Maud Mountains. Discovered by R. Admiral Byrd on the South Pole Flight of Nov. 28–29, 1929, and mapped in December 1934 by the ByrdAE geological party under Quin Blackburn. So named in an attempt to reconcile Byrd’s discoveries with the names applied by Roald Amundsen in 1911. Amundsen had named a peak in the general vicinity for Hjalmar Johansen, a member of the Eastern Sledge Party of his 1910–12 expedition. Not: Mount Hjalmar Johansen, Mount Thurston.

John Beach 62°39'S, 60°46'W
A beach at the W side of the entrance to Walker Bay on the S coast of Livingston Island, in the South Shetland Islands. First roughly charted and named Black Point by Robert Flinders in 1820–22. As there is already a Black Point on Livingston Island, this name was rejected and a new one substituted by the UK-APC in 1938. John Beach is named after the brig John (Capt. John Walker) of London, which was sealing in the South Shetland Islands in 1820–21 and 1821–22.

John Bowman Peak: see Bowman Peak 77°29'S, 153°13'W

John Carlson Bucht: see Carlsson Bay 64°24'S, 58°04'W

John Hayes Hammond Inlet: see Hammond Glacier 77°25'S, 146°00'W

John Hays Hammond Glacier: see Hammond Glacier 77°25'S, 146°00'W

John Murray Gletscher: see Purvis Glacier 54°06'S, 37°10'W

John Murray-Gletscher: see Murray Snowfield 54°09'S, 37°09'W

John Nunatak 81°12'S, 85°19'W

John Peaks 60°43'S, 45°30'W
Prominent snow-covered peaks, 415 m, at the S end of Powell Island in the South Orkney Islands. Probably first sighted by Capt. George Powell and Capt. Nathaniel Palmer, who discovered these islands in December 1821. Charted in 1933 by DI personnel on the Discovery II who named them for D.D. John, member of the zoological staff of the Discovery Committee.

John Quincy Adams Glacier: see Adams Glacier 66°50'S, 109°40'E

Johns, Mount 79°37'S, 91°14'W
A solitary nunatak rising 90 m above the ice surface, about 50 mi W of the Heritage Range, Ellsworth Mountains. Discovered by the Marie Byrd Land Traverse Party on Jan. 27, 1958, and named for Robert H. Johns (1932-58), an IGY Byrd Station meteorologist (1957) who died in the Arctic following his tour of duty at Byrd Station.

Johnsbaden: see Johns Knoll 71°59'S, 7°59'E

Johns Glacier 85°48'S, 136°30'W
Johnsonhorna: see Johnson Peaks 71°21'S, 12°26'E

Johns Hopkins Ridge

An ice-covered island, about 9 mi long and 5 mi wide, lying within Abbot Ice Shelf, about 14 mi SE of Dustin Island. The feature was observed and roughly positioned as an "ice rise" by parties from the USS Glacier in February 1961. Remapped by USGS from USN air photos, 1966. Named by US-ACAN for Theodore L. Johnson, electrical engineer at Byrd Station, 1964–65.

Johnson Neck 79°27'S, 82°20'W


Johnson Nunatak: see Lyon Nunataks 74°50'S, 73°50'W

Johnson Nunataks

Two isolated rock crags, or nunataks, which lie 3 mi W of Reed Ridge, along the NW side of Ford Massif in the Thiel Mountains. The name was proposed by Peter Bermel and Arthur Ford, co-leaders of the USGS Thiel Mountains party which surveyed these mountains in 1960–61. Named for USGS geologist Charles G. Johnson who, working from aboard the Glacier, studied the Beaufort Island and Cape Bird areas during 1958–59.

Johnson Peak 83°43'S, 89°16'W


Johnson Points


Johnson Point 54°24'S, 36°50'W

Point jutting into Jacobsen Bight dividing it into two bays, on the S coast of South Georgia. The point marks the southern end of one of the best sedimentary successions on the island. Named by UK-APC in 1982 after Clive E. Johnson, BAS field assistant in the area, 1975–76, Rothera Station, 1977–79.

Johnsonso Dock 62°40'S, 60°22'W

Cove in the E side of South Bay, along the S coast of Livingston Island, in the South Shetland Islands. The name dates back to about 1821 and presumably honors Capt. Robert Johnson of the Jane Maria, commander of a New York sealing fleet in the South Shetland Islands in the 1820–21 season. Not: Darsena Johnson.

Johnsons Island: see Half Moon Island 62°36'S, 59°55'W

Johnspur 78°37'S, 84°00'W


Johnston, Isla: see Lobel Island 64°59'S, 63°53'W

Johnston, Mount 64°44'S, 61°48'W


Johnston, Mount 71°32'S, 67°24'E

The highest (1,770 m) and southernmost peak of the Fisher Massif, standing just W of Lambert Glacier in the Prince Charles
Mountains. First visited by an ANARE party led by B.H. Stinear in October 1957. Named by ANCA for Flying Officer D.M. Johnston, pilot with the RAAF Flight at Mawson Station in 1957.

**Johnstone, Mount 85°03'S, 167°45'W**
A mountain, 1,230 m, standing at the E side of Liv Glacier, about 2.5 mi SW of Mount Blood, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Named by US-ACAN for C. Raymond Johnstone, USARP logistics officer at McMurdo Station, winter 1965.

**Johnstone Glacier 71°52'S, 163°53'E**
A small glacier located 1 mi E of Zenith Glacier, draining from the S extremity of Lantern Range, Bowers Mountains. Named by the NZGSAE to northern Victoria Land, 1967–68, for Ian Johnstone, chief scientific officer at Scott Base that season.

**Johnstone Ridge 80°08'S, 156°40'E**

**Johnston Glacier 74°25'S, 62°20'W**
Glacier flowing in a SE direction along the N side of Mount Owen to the head of Nantucket Inlet, on the E coast of Palmer Land. Discovered by the RARE, 1947–48, under Ronne, who named it for Freeborn Johnston, of the Dept. of Terrestrial Magnetism at Carnegie Institute, Washington, DC, in recognition of his contributions to the planning of the geophysical program and the working up of the results for the expedition. Not: Freeborn Johnston Glacier.

**Johnston Heights 85°29'S, 172°47'E**

**Johnston Passage 67°37'S, 69°24'W**
A channel running N-S and separating the Amiot Islands from the SW part of Adelaide Island. Named by the UK-APC for Capt. William Johnston, from 1956–62 Master of RRS John Biscoe, the ship which assisted the RN Hydrographic Survey Unit in charting this area in 1963.

**Johnston Peak 66°16'S, 52°06'E**
Sharp dark peak, 7 mi N of Mount Marr and 11 mi NW of Douglas Peak. Discovered by the RARE in January 1930 by the BANZARE under Mawson, who named it for Prof. T. Harvey Johnston, chief biologist to the expedition. Not: Harvey Johnston Peak, Mount Harvey Johnston, Pik Dzhonston.

**Johnston Spur 74°23'S, 63°02'W**

**John Wheeler, Cape** see Wheeler, Cape 73°58'S, 61°05'W

**Joce Icefall 72°23'S, 166°21'E**
An icefall draining from the polar plateau through the Millen Range into Lensen Glacier. Named by the Southern Party of NZFMCAE, 1962–63, after I. Joce, field assistant to the party.

**Joinville Island 63°15'S, 55°45'W**
Largest island of the Joinville Island group, about 40 mi long in an E-W direction and 12 mi wide, lying off the NE tip of Antarctic Peninsula, from which it is separated by Antarctic Sound. Discovered and roughly charted in 1838 by a French expedition under Capt. Jules Dumont d’Urville, who named it for François Ferdinand Philippe Louis Marie, Prince de Joinville (1818–1900), the third son of the Duc d’Orléans.

**Joke Cove 54°01'S, 37°58'W**
Small cove lying W of The Knob in Elsehul, near the W end of South Georgia. The name appears to be first used on a 1931 British Admiralty chart.

**Jøkelen** see Elkins, Mount 66°39'S, 54°08'E

**Jokulfallet 71°51'S, 6°42'E**
A steep ice slope on the N side of Jøkulkyrkja Mountain in the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Plotted from surveys and air photos by the NorAE (1956–60) and named Jøkulfallet (the glacier fall).

**Jøkulgavlengen Ridge 72°42'S, 3°21'W**
A prominent flat-topped ridge forming the S part of Jøkulskarvet Ridge, in the Borg Massif of Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and named Jøkulgavlengen (the glacier gable).

**Jøkulheste Dome 71°52'S, 6°42'E**
The high icecapped summit of Jøkulkyrkja Mountain, in the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Plotted from surveys and air photos by the NorAE (1956–60) and named Jøkulheste (the glacier horse).

**Jøkulkyrkja Mountain 71°53'S, 6°40'E**
A broad, ice-topped mountain, 2,965 m, with several radial rock spurs, standing E of Lunde Glacier in the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Plotted from surveys and air photos by the NorAE (1956–60) and named Jøkulkyrkja (the glacier church). Not: Massiv Yakova Gakkelya.

**Jøkulskarvet Ridge 72°40'S, 3°18'W**
A large mountainous ridge with an icecapped summit, just NE of Hogfonna Mountain in the Borg Massif of Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and named Jøkulskarvet (the glacier mountain).

**Joli, Mount 66°40'S, 140°01'E**
Small rocky mass with three summits, the highest 38 m, on the NE side of Pérel Island in the Géologie Archipelago. Charted in 1951 by the FrAE and named by them for a summit of the Alps, in the vicinity of Mont Blanc.

**Jomfruene 54°04'S, 38°03'W**
A group of three small tussock-covered islands and a number of barren rocks, lying 1 mi WNW of Cape Paryadin, South Georgia. The position and number of these islands have been approximated on charts for years. In 1951–52, the SGS reported that the single
large island, shown on charts as “Three Point Island,” was known locally as Jomfruene (the maidens). Following more detailed survey by the SGS, 1955–56, it is now known that there are three small islands, not one large one, and the local name has been extended to the group. Not: Isla Tres Puntas, Jomfruene Islands, Three Point Island.

**Jomfruene Islands:** see Jomfruene 54°04'S, 38°03'W

**Jona Island** 66°55'S, 67°42'W


**Jones Island** 66°55'S, 67°42'W

Jones Ice Shelf 67°31'S, 67°01'W

Ice-filled channel, 8 mi long and 1 to 2 mi wide, lying between Blaiklock Island and the S part of Arrowsmith Peninsula and connecting Bourgeois Fjord with the head of Bigourdan Fjord, off the W coast of Graham Land. Named for Harold D. Jones, FIDS airplane mechanic at Stonington Island, 1947–49, who was a member of the FIDS party which discovered, surveyed, and sledged through this channel in 1949.

**Jones Escarpment** 70°00'W, 64°21'E


**Jones Glacier** 66°36'S, 91°30'E

Channel glacier, 5 mi wide and 6 mi long, flowing N from the continental ice to the coast close E of Krause Point. Delineated from aerial photographs taken by USN OpHjp, 1946–47, and named by US-ACAN for Ens. Teddy E. Jones, USNR, photo interpreter with the Naval Photographic Interpretation Center, who served as recorder and assistant with the USN OpWml parties which established astronomical control stations along Wilhelm II, Knox and Budd Coasts in 1947–48.

**Jones Ice Shelf** 67°31'S, 67°01'W

The ice shelf occupying Jones Channel (q.v.), between Arrowsmith Peninsula and Blaiklock Island on the W coast of Graham Land. The channel is blocked by the ice shelf which rises from 3 m to 12 m above sea level. Named by the UK-APC in 1981 in association with the channel.

**Jones Mountains** 73°32'S, 94°00’W

An isolated group of mountains, trending generally E-W for 27 mi, situated on the Eights Coast, Ellsworth Land, c. 50 mi S of Dustin Island. The charts of the USAS, 1939–41, show mountains in this approximate location and relationship to Dustin and Thurston Islands, indicating they were sighted in the flight from the ship Bear, Feb. 27, 1940. The mountains appear in distant air photos taken by USN OpHjp, Dec. 30, 1946, and were observed from USN aircraft by Edward Thiel and J. Campbell Craddock, Jan. 22, 1960. The naming was proposed by Thiel and Craddock after Dr. Thomas O. Jones (1908–93), American chemist; senior NSF official in charge of the U.S. Antarctic Research Program, 1958–78; Director, Division of Environmental Science, NSF, 1965–69; Deputy Assistant Director for National and International Programs, NSF, 1969–78.

**Jones Nunatak** 69°47’S, 159°04’E


**Jones Peak** 85°05’S, 172°00’W


**Jonassen Rocks** 54°41’S, 36°22’W

A small group of rocks lying off the S coast of South Georgia, 1 mi W of the S end of Novosoliski Bay. Surveyed by the SGS in the period 1951–57, and named by the UK-APC for Idar Jonassen (1889–1933), a gunner of the Compama Argentina de Pesca, Uruguay, who rescued the shipwrecked SwedAE in 1903. In 1904 Dr. Jean B. Charcot, apparently unaware of the Swedish naming, gave the name Irizar to an island off the W coast of Antarctic Peninsula. Since it is confusing to have two islands in close proximity identically named, and because Charcot’s Irizar Island has appeared more widely on maps and in reports, the US-ACAN accepts the decision of the UK-APC that the name given this island has priority. The new name commemorates Ole Jonassen, who accompanied Nordenskjöld on his two principal sledge journeys in 1902–03. Not: Islote Jona.

**Jonassen Island** 63°33’S, 56°40’W

Island 2.5 mi long, lying 0.5 mi N of Andersson Island in the S entrance to Antarctic Sound, off the NE tip of Antarctic Peninsula. This island was named Irizar Island by the SwedAE, 1901–04, under Nordenskjöld, for Capt. Julian Irizar of the Argentine ship Uruguay, who rescued the shipwrecked SwedAE in 1903. In 1904 Dr. Jean B. Charcot, apparently unaware of the Swedish naming, gave the name Irizar to an island off the W coast of Antarctic Peninsula. Since it is confusing to have two islands in close proximity identically named, and because Charcot’s Irizar Island has appeared more widely on maps and in reports, the US-ACAN accepts the decision of the UK-APC that the name given this island by Nordenskjöld be altered. The new name commemorates Ole Jonassen, who accompanied Nordenskjöld on his two principal sledge journeys in 1902–03. Not: Islote Jona.

**Jones Channel** 67°30’S, 67°00’W

The northernmost summit of the Clark Mountains, in the Ford Ranges of Marie Byrd Land. Discovered on aerial flights from West Base of the USAS in 1940, and named for Clarence F. Jones, Aviation Boatswain’s Mate of USN Squadron VX-6, a member of the aircraft ground handling crew at Williams Field, McMurdo Sound, during Operation Deep Freeze 1967 and 1968.

**Jones, Cape** 73°17’S, 169°13’E


**Jones, Mount** 77°14’S, 142°11’W

The northernmost summit of the Clark Mountains, in the Ford Ranges of Marie Byrd Land. Discovered on aerial flights from West Base of the USAS in 1940, and named for Clarence F. Jones, Professor of Geography at Clark University.

**Jones Bluffs** 74°46’S, 110°20’W


**Jones Peak** 85°05’S, 172°00’W

Jones Point  64°39'S, 62°18'W

Jones Ridge  66°36'S, 99°25'E
Small rock ridge, marked by a sharp peak at its seaward end, protruding above the lower reaches of Denman Glacier near the point where the glacier meets the coast. Discovered by the Western Base Party of the AAE under Mason, 1911–14, who applied the name Cape Jones, believing the feature marked the W end of the prominent rock cliffs at the E side of Denman Glacier. Dr. S.E. Jones served as medical officer at the Western Base and as leader of the party which extended exploration W to Gaussberg. The name Jones Ridge was reassigned on the US-ACAN map of 1955, compiled from aerial photographs taken by USN OpHjp in February 1947, because a substantial portion of the Denman Glacier flowage separates this feature from the rock cliffs to the east. Not: Cape Jones.

Jones Rocks  66°34'S, 97°50'E
Coastal outcrops 4 mi SW of Avalanche Rocks, on the E shore of the Bay of Winds. Discovered by the AAE, 1911–14, under Mason, and named by him for Dr. S.E. Jones, medical officer with the expedition.

Jones Valley  83°55'S, 56°50'W

Jon Islet: see Låvebrua Island  63°02'S, 60°35'W
Jorda Glacier  81°18'S, 159°49'E

Jordan Cove  54°00'S, 38°03'W
Small cove which is the principal indentation in the S side of Bird Island, off the W end of South Georgia. Surveyed by the SGS in the period 1951–57, and named by the UK-APC for David S. Jordan (1851–1931), American naturalist, the first president of Stanford University, 1891–1913. In 1896–97 he was commissioner in charge of fur seal investigations in the North Pacific, and subsequently a powerful advocate of fur seal protection by international agreement. Fur seals breed on Bird Island, particularly in the vicinity of this cove.

Jordan Nunatak  72°09'S, 101°16'W

Jorquera, Islotes: see Myriad Islands  65°05'S, 64°25'W
Joroba, Monte: see Hump, The  64°21'S, 63°15'W
Joroba, Pico: see Hump, The  64°21'S, 63°15'W

Jorum Glacier  65°14'S, 62°03'W
A glacier flowing E into Exasperation Inlet, just N of Caution Point, on the E coast of Graham Land. Surveyed by FIDS in 1947 and 1955. The UK-APC name alludes to the punchbowl shape of the head of the glacier, a “jorum” being a large drinking bowl used for punch.

José Hernández, Isla: see Midas Island  64°10'S, 61°07'W
Joseph Ames Range: see Ames Range  75°42'S, 132°20'W
Joseph Cook Bay: see Cook Ice Shelf  68°40'S, 152°30'E
Joseph Haag, Mount: see Haag Nunataks  77°00'S, 78°18'W

Josephine, Mount: see Josephine Ice Shelf  77°33'S, 152°48'W

Jossac Bight  54°16'S, 37°11'W
Bright extending for 7 mi along the S coast of South Georgia between Holmestrand and Aspasia Point. The name “Jossac Bite” was used by the early sealers for a bight to the SE of King Haakon Bay, probably the feature now described. The compound name “Holmestrand-Hortenbucht” (presumably derived from the two existing names Holmestrand and Horten, q.v.) was later used by a German expedition under Kohl-Larsen 1928–29. A form of the earlier name has been approved. Not: Bahía Holmestrand, Holmestrand-Hortenbucht.

Jotunheim Valley  77°38'S, 161°13'E
A high, mainly ice-free valley to the E of Mount Wolak and Ulgard Peak in the Asgard Range, Victoria Land. Saint Pauls Mountain stands at the head of the valley. The feature was named in 1982 by the NZ-APC from a proposal by G.G.C. Claridge, soil
Joubert Rock

Joyce, Lake 68°12'S, 67°41'W
A lake which lies along the northern side of Taylor Glacier in Palmer Island, in Marguerite Bay. Charted by the Hydrographic Survey Unit of RRS John Biscoe in 1966. Named for Arthur B.D. Joubert, third officer of John Biscoe and officer of the watch when the rock was discovered.

Joubert Rock 68°12'S, 67°41'W
A rock with a least depth of 6 fathoms 5 ft, lying 5 mi SW of Pod Rocks and 9 mi WSW of Millerand Island, in Marguerite Bay. Charted by the Hydrographic Survey Unit of RRS John Biscoe in 1966. Named for Arthur B.D. Joubert, third officer of John Biscoe and officer of the watch when the rock was discovered.

Joubin Islands 64°47'S, 64°27'W
Group of small islands lying 3 mi SW of Cape Monaco, Anvers Island, at the SW end of the Palmer Archipelago. Discovered by the FrAE, 1903-05, under Charcot, and named by him for Louis Joubin, French naturalist.

Jougla Point 64°50'S, 63°30'W
Point forming the W side of the entrance to Alice Creek in Port Lockroy, lying on the W side of Wiencke Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Discovered and named by the FrAE, 1903-05, under Charcot, who considered it to be a peninsula. Because of its small size the term point is considered more appropriate. Not: Presqu'ile Jougla.

Jougane Peaks 72°04'S, 0°17'W
A line of about four small peaks just N of Storjoen Peak in the Sverdrup Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Plotted from air photos by the GerAE (1938-39). Remapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949-52) and air photos by the Norwegian expedition (1958-59) and named Jougane.

Journal Peaks 72°41'S, 64°55'W

Joyce, Lake 77°43'S, 161°37'E
A lake which lies along the northern side of Taylor Glacier in Pearse Valley, Victoria Land. It is 0.5 mi long, 140 ft deep and is covered by 22 ft of very clear ice. The lake was studied by the New Zealand VUWAE (1963-64) which named it after Ernest Joyce, a member of earlier British expeditions to the area led by Scott (1901-04) and Shackleton (1907-09).

Joyce, Mount 75°36'S, 160°49'E
A prominent, dome-shaped mountain, 1,830 m, standing 8 mi NW of Mount Howard in the Prince Albert Mountains, Victoria Land. First mapped by the BrAE, 1907-09, which named it for Ernest Joyce who was in charge of general stores, dogs, sledges, and zoological collections with the expedition and who had earlier been with the BrNAE, 1901-04. Joyce was also with the Ross Sea Party of Shackleton's Imperial Trans-Antarctic Expedition, 1914-17.

Joyce Glacier 78°01'S, 163°42'E
Glacier immediately N of Péwé Peak, draining from the névé NE of Catacomb Hill and terminating 2 mi up-valley (west) of the snout of Garwood Glacier, which would have been a tributary to it in times of more intense glaciation. Named by the N.Z. Blue Glacier Party (1956-57) after Ernest Joyce, a member of British Antarctic expeditions of 1901-04, 1907-09 and 1914-17. Not: Hubley Glacier.

J. Stubberud, Mount: see Stubberud, Mount 86°07'S, 158°45'W
Juana, Colina: see Jeanne Hill 65°04'0'S, 64°01'W
Juanita, Isla: see Jenny Island 67°44'0'S, 68°24'W

Jubilee Peak 61°08'5'S, 54°02'W
A peak rising to c. 500 m at N end of Clarence Island, W of Cape Lloyd, in the South Shetland Islands. Following the ascent of the peak by a JSEEIG party, Feb. 2, 1977, it was named by UK-APC in honor of the Silver Jubilee year of HM Queen Elizabeth II.

Judas Rock 63°52'5'S, 61°07'W
Rock, which is awash, lying 5 mi W of the SW end of Trinity Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Shown on an Argentine government chart of 1930. So named by the UK-APC in 1960 because the rock marks the S extremity of a shoal area which extends northward from it for 3 mi in an otherwise clear passage.

Judd, Mount 85°04'0'S, 170°26'E
A prominent bare rock mountain, over 2,400 m, surmounting the ridge running N from Mount White in the Supporters Range. Named for Arthur B.D. Joubert, third officer of the DSIR, New Zealand. One of several names in the Asgard Range from Norse mythology; Jotunheim being the home of the giants.

Judith Glacier 80°29'5'S, 158°49'E

Jukkola, Mount 71°51'5'S, 64°38'W

Jule Peaks 72°23'5'S, 5°33'W
A small group of isolated peaks about 35 mi WSW of Borg Mountain in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949-52) and named Juletoppane (the Christmas peaks). Not: Juletoppane.

Jules, Cape 66°44'0'S, 140°55'W
Rocky cape with a small cove along its N end, 3 mi W of Zelé Glacier Tongue. Discovered and named by the French expedition under d'Urville, 1837-40. Jules is the given name of the discoverer, Capt. Jules Dumont d'Urville, as well as his son. The area was charted by the AAE in 1912-13, and again by the BANZARE in 1931, both under Mawson. The FrAE under Barré established astronomical control at this locality in 1951.

Julettoppane: see Jule Peaks 72°23'S, 5°33'W

Geographic Names of the Antarctic
Jumbo Cove  54°10'S, 36°33'W
Cove 0.5 mi SE of Busen Point on the N coast of South Georgia. Charted and named by DI personnel during the period 1926–30.

Jumper, Mount  78°14'N, 85°36'W

Juncal, Cape  62°59'S, 56°28'W
Prominent cape forming the NW extremity of D’Urville Island, in the Joinville Island group. The name appears on an Argentine government chart of 1957 and was applied in remembrance of the Argentine naval victory of 1827 at the island of Juncal.

Junction Corner  66°30'S, 94°41'E
The junction point of the mainland with the W side of Shackleton Ice Shelf. Discovered and named by the AAE, 1911–14, under Mawson.

Junction Knob  77°36'S, 161°39'E
A descriptive name given by the NZ-APC to a small but distinctive peak at the junction of Odin Glacier and Alberich Glacier névé areas in the Asgard Range, Victoria Land.

Junction Spur  79°53'S, 157°29'E

Junction Valley  54°17'S, 36°32'W
Valley sloping eastward from Echo Pass to Hestesletten on the W side of Cumberland East Bay, South Georgia. The name Junction Valley was originally applied by the SwedAE under Nordenskjöld, 1901–04, to a valley joining Cumberland East Bay with Cumberland West Bay. The summit of this valley was later named Echo Pass. The original name has therefore been restricted to the E valley; Sphagnum Valley has been applied to the western part.

June, Mount  76°16'N, 145°07'W

June Island  68°08'S, 67°07'W
Island in the Debenham Islands lying close SW of Audrey Island, off the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered and charted by the BGLE, 1934–37, under Rymill, who named it for a daughter of Frank Debenham, member of the BGLE Advisory Committee.

June Nunatak  85°14'S, 169°29'W

Juno Peaks  71°58'S, 69°47'W
Two steep-sided nunataks with a small rock to the west, forming part of an east-west ridge 6 mi SW of Mimas Peak, in southern Alexander Island. Mapped from trimetracon air photography taken by RARE, 1947–48, and from survey by FIDS, 1948–50. Named by UK-APC after one of the asteroids lying between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter.

Jupiter Amphitheatre  71°34'S, 161°51'E
A steep-walled valley of great beauty in eastern Morozumi Range. The valley is occupied by a glacier and is entered between Sickle Nunatak and Mount Van Veen. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–63. The name was applied by the NZGSAE during the 1967–68 season.

Jupiter Glacier  70°57'S, 68°30'W
Glacier on the E coast of Alexander Island, 10 mi long and 5 mi wide at its mouth, which flows E into George VI Sound to the S of Ablation Valley. First photo from the air on Nov. 23, 1935, by Lincoln Ellsworth and mapped from these photos by W.L.G. Joerg. Roughly surveyed in 1936 by the BGLE. Named for the planet Jupiter by the FIDS following their surveys in 1948 and 1949.

Jurassic Nunatak  74°20'S, 73°04'W
A small nunatak 1.5 mi NE of Triassic Nunatak in the Yee Nunataks, Ellsworth Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN aerial photographs, 1961–68. Named by US-ACAN in 1987 after the Jurassic Period in geological time and in association with Triassic Nunatak. The name does not imply the age of the rock constituting this feature.

Jurien Island  63°32'W, 59°49'W
A small island lying N of Cape Leguillou, the N tip of Tower Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. The island was first charted and named by Capt. Jules Dumont d’Urville on March 4, 1838. Not: Islote Dumoulin.

Jurva Point  65°50'S, 65°49'W

Justa Peak  54°10'S, 36°34'W
Peak, 495 m, lying SW of Busen Point on the N coast of South Georgia. The name appears to be first used on a 1929 British Admiralty chart.

Justman, Mount  84°35'S, 172°56'W
A mountain (740 m) along the edge of Ross Ice Shelf, standing in the N part of Gabbro Hills, midway between Oliver Peak and Mount Roth. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Cdr. L.G. Justman, USN, Assistant Ship Operations Officer on the Staff of the Commander, U.S. Naval Support Force, Antarctica, 1964.

Jutland Glacier  71°55'S, 166°12'E
A broad tributary glacier, 15 mi long and 4 mi wide, in the Victory Mountains of Victoria Land. It drains NW from a common divide with Midway Glacier to join the flow of the Greenwell Glacier NW of Boss Peak. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy aerial photographs, 1960–63. Named by the northern party of NZFMCAE which explored the area, 1962–63, to continue the sequence of features in the vicinity named after famous battles.
Jutulgryta Crevasses 71°16'S, 0°27'E
A crevasse field about 12 mi long, at the E side of the mouth of Jutulstraumen Glacier in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and air photos by the Norwegian expedition (1958–59) and named Jutulgryta (the giant’s caldron).

Jutulhogget Peak 72°02'S, 2°51'E
A high peak in the eastern ridge of Jutulsessen Mountain, in the Gjelsvik Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Photographed from the air by the GerAE (1938–39). Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and air photos by the Norwegian expedition (1958–59) and named Jutulhogget.

Jutulpl0gsla Crevasses 72°28'S, 1°35'W
A crevasse field half-way up Jutulstraumen Glacier, about 8 mi SE of Nashornet Mountain, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and air photos by the Norwegian expedition (1958–59) and named Jutulpl0gsla (the giant’s plowed field).

Jutulr0ra Mountain 72°15'S, 0°27'W
A prominent mountain 6 mi S of Straumsvola Mountain in the W part of the Sverdrup Mountains, overlooking the E side of Jutulstraumen Glacier in Queen Maud Land. Plotted from air photos by the GerAE (1938–39). Remapped from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and air photos by the Norwegian expedition (1958–59) and named Jutulr0ra (the giant’s pipe).

Jutulsessen Mountain 72°02'S, 2°41'E
A large mountain rising to 2,370 m, standing 7 mi N of Terningskarvet Mountain in the Gjelsvik Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Photographed from the air by the GerAE (1938–39). Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and air photos by the Norwegian expedition (1958–59) and named Jutulsessen (the giant’s seat).

Jutulstraumen Glacier 71°35'S, 0°30'W
A large glacier in Queen Maud Land, about 120 mi long, draining northward to the Fimbul Ice Shelf between the Kirwan Escarpment, Borg Massif and Ahlmann Ridge on the west and the Sverdrup Mountains on the east. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and air photos by the Norwegian expedition (1958–59) and named Jutulstraumen (the giant’s stream).
Kabuto Rock  68°03'S, 43°36'W  
A large, blunt rock projecting from the coast about midway between Chijire Glacier and Rakuda Glacier in Queen Maud Land. Mapped from surveys and air photos by JARE, 1957-62, who also gave the name.

Kade Point  54°06'S, 37°44'W  
Point separating Ice Fjord and Wilson Harbor on the S coast of South Georgia. Kade Point is an established name dating back to about 1912. Not: Rade Point.

Kado Point  69°39'S, 39°22'W  
A rock coastal point along the eastern side of Lützow-Holm Bay. It marks the western extremity of Skallen Hills on the coast of Queen Maud Land. Mapped from surveys and air photos by JARE, 1957-62. The descriptive name “Kado-misaki” (corner point) was given by JARE Headquarters in 1972.

Kaggen Hill  72°03'S, 26°25'E  
Small ice-covered hill standing in Byrdbreen, 7 mi E of Mount Bergersen in the Sør Rondane Mountains.Mapped by Norwegian cartographers in 1957 from air photos taken by USN OpHjp, 1946-47, and named Kaggen (the keg).

Kahn, Isla: see Challenger Island  64°21'S, 61°35'W

Kainan Bay  78°10'W, 162°30'W  
An iceport which indents the front of Ross Ice Shelf about 37 miles NE of the NW end of Roosevelt Island. Discovered in January 1902 by the BrNAE under Robert Scott. It was named by the Japanese expedition under Lt. Nobu Shirase which, in January 1912, effected a landing on the ice shelf here from the ship Kainan Maru. Little America V, the main base of US Operation Deep Freeze, 1955-56, was established at this site in late December 1955. Not: Helen Washington Bay.

Kaino-hama Beach  69°01'S, 39°34'E  
A small beach lying 0.2 mi S of Kitami Beach, on the S side of East Ongul Island. Mapped from surveys and air photos by JARE, 1957-62, and named Kaino-hama (beach of shells).

Kaiser, Cape  64°14'W, 62°01'W  
The N end of Lecointe Island, lying just E of Brabant Island in the Palmer Archipelago. Discovered by the BelgAE, 1897-99, under Gerlache, and named by him for a supporter of the expedition.

Kaiser, Isla: see Lecointe Island  64°16'S, 62°03'W

Kaiser Wilhelm-Berg: see Big Ben  53°06'S, 73°31'E

Kaiser Wilhelm Inseln: see Wilhelm Archipelago  65°08'S, 64°20'W

Kaiser Wilhelm Pik: see Olav Peak  54°25'S, 3°25'E

Kakure Rocks  67°57'S, 44°47'E  
Two rocky exposures along the E wall of Shinnan Glacier, at the W extremity of Enderby Land. Mapped from surveys and air photos by JARE, 1957-62, and named Kakure-iwa (hidden rocks).

Kalafut Nunatak  77°46'S, 145°36'W  

Kalber-Berg: see Calf Head  54°28'S, 36°03'W

Kal'vetsa, Skala: see Kal'vets Rock  71°47'S, 11°09'E

Kal'vets Rock  71°47'S, 11°09'E  

Kamb Glacier  77°55'S, 162°39'E  
A broad elevated glacier, 4 mi long, in the Royal Society Range, Victoria Land, flowing NE from Fogle Peak to enter Condit Glacier. Named in 1992 by US-ACAN after glaciologist Barclay Kamb of the California Institute of Technology; from the 1980's, a principal investigator in USARP studies of the West Antarctic ice sheet, including the drilling of deep boreholes to the base of Siple Coast ice streams; research in order to determine the mechanisms by which the ice streams are able to move at relatively greater speeds than the surrounding ice sheet.

Kame Island  67°58'S, 44°12'E  
An island 4 mi E of Cape Ryūgū, lying close to the shore of Queen Maud Land. Mapped from surveys and air photos by JARE, 1957-62, and named Kameshima (turtle island) because of its shape.

Kamelen Island  67°31'S, 61°37'E  
An island about 45 m high, lying 3 mi SW of Einstoding Islands in the N part of the Stanton Group. This island was mapped from air photographs by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936-37) and named Kamelen (the camel).

Kamenev Bight  69°55'S, 9°30'E  
A shallow embayment about 25 mi wide in the ice shelf fringing the coast of Queen Maud Land. Mapped by USAS (1939-41) and by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos (1959-65). Named by US-ACAN for Yevgeniy N. Kamenev, Soviet geologist who was an Exchange Scientist to the U.S. McMurdo Station in 1972. He participated as a member of the USGS geological and mapping party to the Lassiter Coast in 1972-73.

Kamenev Bight  71°41'S, 63°00'W  
A ridge-like nunatak located inland from Odom Inlet and 7 mi W of Mount Whiting in Palmer Land. Mapped by USGS in 1974. Named by US-ACAN for Yevgeniy N. Kamenev, Soviet geologist who was an Exchange Scientist to the U.S. McMurdo Station in 1972. He participated as a member of the USGS geological and mapping party to the Lassiter Coast in 1972-73.
Kaminski Nunatak

Kaminski Nunatak 83°36′S, 54°12′W

Kammuri, Mount 69°13′S, 39°45′E
A mountain (340 m) standing 1.5 mi SSE of Mount Chótô in the central part of Langhovde Hills, on the coast of Queen Maud Land. Mapped from surveys and air photos by JARE, 1957–62. The name Kammuri-yama (Kammuri Yama), meaning “crown mountain,” was given by JARE Headquarters in 1973. Not: Mount Kammuri.

Kamome, Lake 69°01′S, 39°35′E
A small lake between Lake Midori and Lake Tarachine in the S part of East Ongul Island. Mapped from surveys and air photos by JARE, 1957, and named Kamome-ike (sea gull pond).

Kampbreen: see Kamp Glacier 71°45′S, 25°24′E

Kampekalven Mountain 71°56′S, 7°46′E
A mountain, 2,200 m, forming the NE end of the Filchner Mountains in Queen Maud Land. Photographed from the air by the GerAE (1938–39). Mapped from surveys and air photos by NorAE (1956–60) and named Kampekalven (the crag calf).

Kamp Glacier 71°45′S, 25°24′E

Kamikajima, Island 71°53′S, 175°19′E
A small, isolated island which lies about 22 mi NW of Padda Island in Lützow-Holm Bay. The island was discovered by the JARE during helicopter reconnaissance flights from East Ongul Island in the 1969–70 season. The name “Kaname-jima” (chief, or important island) was given by JARE Headquarters in 1972.

Kane, Mount 73°58′S, 62°59′W

Kane Rocks 85°18′S, 166°45′E
An E-W trending ridge, 3 mi long, forming a rock median between the upper reaches of Koski Glacier and Vandamnt Glacier in the Dominion Range. Named by US-ACAN for Henry Scott Kane, USARP cosmic rays scientist at South Pole Station, winter 1964; a member of the South Pole-Queen Maud Land Traverse, 1964–65 and 1965–66.

Kanin Point 54°11′S, 30°42′E
Rocky point lying 2 mi WSW of Kelp Point on the S side of Husvik Harbor, in Stromness Bay, South Georgia. The descriptive name Rocky Point was given for this feature, probably by DI personnel who surveyed Husvik Harbor in 1928. This name is used elsewhere in the Antarctic. The SGS, 1951–52, reported that this feature is known at the Husvik whaling station as Kanin Point (the word Kanin meaning rabbit). The name presumably arose from one of several attempts made since 1872 to introduce rabbits into the island. Kanin Point is approved on the basis of local usage. Not: Rocky Point.

Kaniwアク駅, Mount: see Kammi, Mount 69°13′S, 39°45′E

Kanmuri, Mount 69°13′S, 39°45′E
A mountain (340 m) forming the NE end of the Filchner Mountains in Queen Maud Land. Photographed from the air by the GerAE (1938–39). Mapped from surveys and air photos by NorAE (1956–60) and named Kani-iwa (crab rock).

Kamnok, Mount 69°13′S, 39°45′E
A mountain (340 m) forming the NE end of the Filchner Mountains in Queen Maud Land. Photographed from the air by the GerAE (1938–39). Mapped from surveys and air photos by NorAE (1956–60) and named Kani-iwa (crab rock).

Kannheiser Glacier 72°10′S, 101°52′W
Glacier about 4 mi long, lying 12 mi ESE of Cape Flying Fish on Thurston Island and flowing S into Abbot Ice Shelf. First delineated from air photos taken by USN OpHjp in December 1946. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Cdr. William Kannheiser, USN, helicopter pilot aboard the USS Glacier, who explored and photographed new Thurston Island features in February 1960.

Kansas Glacier 85°42′S, 134°30′W
A steep glacier, 25 mi long, draining NE from Stanford Plateau to enter Reedy Glacier just N of Blubaugh Nunatak. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN for the University of Kansas, Lawrence, KS, which has sent a number of research personnel to Antarctica.

Kapellet Canyon 71°53′S, 6°47′E
A canyon with steep rock and ice walls indenting the E side of Jakulkyrkja Mountain, in the Miihlig-Hofmann Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Mapped from surveys and air photos by the NorAE (1956–60) and named Kapellet (the chapel).

Kaplan, Mount 84°33′S, 175°19′E

Kappa Island 64°19′S, 63°00′W
Island, nearly 0.5 mi long, lying immediately S of Beta Island and close E of Theta Islands in the Melchior Islands, Palmer Archipelago. The name, derived from the tenth letter of the Greek alphabet, probably was given by DI personnel who roughly
surveyed the island in 1927. The island was resurveyed by Argentine expeditions in 1942, 1943 and 1948. Not: Isla Donati, Isla Primer Teniente López.

**Karaali Rocks 75°22'S, 137°55'W**

**Karamete Point 69°09'S, 35°26'E**
A point just eastward of Kita-karamete Rock on the east side of Riiser-Larsen Peninsula, coastal Queen Maud Land. The name “Karamete-misaki” (back gate point) was applied by JARE Headquarters in 1963 and follows Japanese exploration of this area.

**Käre Bench 71°29'S, 12°10'E**

**Karelin Bay 66°30'S, 85°00'E**
A baylike indentation in the middle of the N part of West Ice Shelf. Leskov Island lies immediately SE of the bay. Mapped by the SovAE, 1956, and named for professor of oceanography, Dmitriy Karelin.

**Karelin Islands 65°35'S, 65°35'W**

**Kar Libnkehteta, Khrebet:** see Liebknecht Range 71°48'S, 11°22'E

**Karl Andreas, Cape:** see Andreas, Cape 64°00'0', 60°43'W

**Karlsen Rock 60°21'S, 46°00'W**

**Karm Island 66°59'S, 57°27'E**
Island 1.5 mi long, lying 1 mi SE of Shaula Island in the S part of the Øygard Range. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from aerial photographs taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and called by them Karm (coaming). First visited in 1954 by an ANARE sledding party led by R. Dovers.

**Karo Hills 85°34'S, 154°10'W**

**Karf Point 66°54'S, 64°23'W**
A point along the N side of Mill Inlet, 3 mi S of Mount Vartdal, on the E coast of Graham Land. Charted by the FIDS and photographed from the air by the RARE in 1947. Named by FIDS for Alois Karpf, librarian of the Kaiserliche und Königliche Geographische Gesellschaft in Vienna and joint author of a polar bibliography.

**Karpinskyi, Mount 72°12'S, 18°25'E**
An isolated mountain about 9 mi S of Zhelannaya Mountain in the Russkiye Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Observed and mapped by the SovAE in 1959, and named for geologist A.P. Karpinskyi, President of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR. Not: Gora Karpinskogo.

**Karpinksogo, Gora:** see Karpinskyi, Mount 72°12'S, 18°25'E

**Kar Plateau 76°56'S, 162°20'E**
A small, mainly snow-covered plateau with an almost vertical rock scarp marking its southern side, standing on the W side of Granite Harbor, just N of the terminus of Mackay Glacier, in Victoria Land. The plateau rises gently toward the NW to the heights of Mount Marston. Mapped and named by the BrAE, 1910–13. “Kar” is a Turkish word meaning snow.

**Karrakatta Valley 54°10'S, 36°43'W**
A small valley trending WNW from Husvik Harbor, Stromness Bay, South Georgia. Named after the hulk Karrakatta on a slipway at the abandoned whaling station at the head of Husvik Harbor. Built in Oslo in 1912, she served as a whale catcher off Western Australia, and was last used at the slipway to provide steam to the adjacent engineering shop, probably until 1959. Named by UK-APC in 1990.

**Karsten Rock:** see Karlsen Rock 60°21'S, 46°00'W

**Kartografov Island 69°12'S, 157°43'E**
A small coastal island lying in the W part of the mouth of Harald Bay. Photographed by USN Operation Highjump (1946–47), the Soviet Antarctic Expedition (1957–58) and ANARE (1959). The island was named Ostrov Kartografov (cartographers’ island) by the Soviet expedition.

**Kaschak, Mount 84°02'S, 56°40'W**

**Kasco Glacier:** see Waverly Glacier 74°01'S, 61°38'W

**Kashalot, Ostrov:** see Fuller Island 66°12'S, 101°00'E

**Kastor Nunatak:** see Castor Nunatak 65°10'S, 59°55'W

**Kasumi Glacier 68°20'S, 42°21'E**
A wide glacier flowing to the sea just E of Kasumi Rock in Queen Maud Land. Mapped from surveys and air photos by JARE 1957–62, who gave the name.
Kasumi Rock

Kasumi Rock 68°22'S, 42°14'E
A substantial rock exposure on the coast between Ichime Glacier and Kasumi Glacier in Queen Maud Land. Mapped from surveys and air photos by JARE, 1957–62, who also gave the name. Not: Mondai Rock.

Katedralen Canyon 71°52'S, 6°33'E
An ice-filled canyon with steep rock cliffs indenting the NW side of Jokulklyrikkj Mountain, in the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Plotted from surveys and air photos by the NorAE (1956–60) and named Katedralen (the cathedral).

Kater, Cape 63°46'S, 59°54'W
Cape fringed by rocks, marking the W side of the entrance to Charcot Bay on the W coast of Graham Land. This cape was sketched by a British expedition 1828–31, under Foster, who named a cape in this region after Capt. Henry Kater, a member of the committee which planned the expedition. This region was more fully mapped by the SwedAE, 1901–04, under Norden­skjöld, who gave the name Cape Gunnar to this cape. The name Kater perpetuates the earlier naming. Not: Cape Gunnar.

Kater Rocks 63°46'S, 59°53'W
A small cluster of rocks lying 1 mi NW of Cape Kater, Graham Land. The rocks were first charted and named by the Swedish Antarctic Expedition, 1901–04, under Otto Nordenskjöld.

Katherine Paine, Mount: see Paine, Mount 86°46'S, 147°32'W

Kathleen, Mount 83°46'S, 172°48'E
A peak about 900 m, being the central and highest summit of Ebony Ridge at the N end of Commonwealth Range. Discovered by the BrAE (1907–09) under Sir Ernest Shackleton, who named this feature for his eldest sister. Not: Mount Catherine.

Kats Pillar: see Petes Pillar 63°00'S, 60°33'W

Katsufrakis, Mount 82°58'S, 161°38'E

Kauffman, Mount 75°37'S, 132°25'W

Kauffman Glacier 71°15'S, 61°18'W

Kavrasykiy Hills 70°27'S, 161°05'E
A line of mostly ice-covered coastal hills rising south of Rennick Bay and along the west side of the lower end of Rennick Glacier. Charted by the SovAE (1958) and named after Vasily V. Kavrasykiy, Soviet geodesist and cartographer (1884–1954).

Kayak Bay 64°18'S, 62°13'W
A bay, 1.5 mi wide, on the inner (west) side of Pampa Passage, indenting the east coast of Brabant Island in the Palmer Archipel­ago. Malpighi Glacier and Mackenzie Glacier flow into the bay. The feature was roughly mapped in 1898 by the BelgAE. Mapped in greater detail by Argentine expeditions from 1947–48 onward and included as part of “Bahia Pampa” (now Pampa Passage, q.v.). This bay was so named by UK-APC in 1986 in reference to the sea canoes of the British Joint Services Expedition that passed through the bay on a circumnavigation of Brabant Island in Feb. 1985.

Kaye Crest 72°06'S, 4°24'E
A ridge lying between Preuschoff Range and Gablenz Range in the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains of Queen Maud Land. The name “Kaye-Kamm” was given to a linear elevation in this vicinity by the GerAE under Ritscher, 1938–39. The correlation of the name with this feature may be arbitrary but is recommended for the sake of international uniformity and historical continuity.

Kay Island 74°04'S, 165°19'E
A small island lying 2 mi E of Cape Johnson in the N part of Wood Bay, Victoria Land. Discovered in 1841 by Capt. James Clark Ross, RN, and named by him for Lt. Joseph W. Kay, Dir. of the Rossbank Observatory in Tasmania, who was third lieutenant on the ship Terror. Originally charted by Ross as a group of three islands, only this one is now known to exist. Not: Kay Islands.

Kay Islands: see Kay Island 74°04'S, 165°19'E

Kay Nunatak 68°41'S, 64°40'W
Dark rocky nunatak rising to 500 m, situated at the S side of Mobiloil Inlet and forming the northernmost outlier of Hitchcock Heights, on the E coast of Antarctic Peninsula. The nunatak was photographed from the air by Sir Hubert Wilkins on Dec. 20, 1928, and by Lincoln Ellsworth in 1935. Named in 1952 by the US-ACAN for John D. Kay of the American Geographical Society, who by utilizing these photographs assisted in construct­ing the first reconnaissance map of this area. Not: Punta Patricio Lynch.

Kay Peak 75°14'S, 110°57'W

Kazanskaya Mountain 71°58'S, 13°15'E

Geographic Names of the Antarctic
Kazukaitis, Mount 72°01'S, 101°09'W
A peak of the Walker Mountains, located at the base of Hughes Peninsula in the W part of Thurston Island. Delineated from air photos taken by USN OpHp in December 1946. Named by US-ACAN for Chief Photographer's Mate Frank Kazukaitis, USN, who recorded features of the Walgreen and Eights Coasts on the USN Bellingshausen Sea Expedition in February 1960. He served as photographer on several additional Navy Deep Freeze deployments to Antarctica.

Kealey Ice Rise 77°00'S, 83°00'W
An ice rise, 40 mi long and 15 mi wide, forming a western lobe of the larger Fowler Ice Rise. It is situated just north of the junction of Talutis Inlet and Carlson Inlet, at the southwest side of Ronne Ice Shelf. Mapped by USGS from imagery provided by NASA Earth Resources Technology Satellite (ERTS-1), 1973–74. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Gerald P. Kealey, USN, medical officer at South Pole Station in 1971.

Keeler, Cape 68°51'S, 63°13'W
Ice-covered cape, which rises gently northwestward to 520 m, forming the S side of the entrance to Revelle Inlet on the E coast of Palmer Land. Discovered on Dec. 20, 1928 by Sir Hubert Wilkins, who named it for Fred E. Keeler of the Lockheed Company. An advance base and meteorological station was established at Cape Keeler by the RARE under Ronne in 1947–48.

Keel Hill 85°06'S, 174°13'W
A small ice-free hill, standing at the N side of McGregor Glacier, about 1.5 mi E of Crilly Hill, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Named by the Texas Tech Shackleton Glacier Expedition (1964–65) for Specialist 5th Class Elbert E. Keel, member of the U.S. Army Aviation Detachment which supported the expedition.

Keel Island 67°21'S, 59°19'E
Island lying 1 mi S of Fold Island on the E side of Stefansson Bay, off the coast of Enderby Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and named Kjolen (the keel). Seen by an ANARE party in 1956. The translated form of the name recommended by ANCA has been approved.

Keep Rock 62°48'S, 61°37'W
Small rock lying 0.8 mi WSW of Castle Rock, off the W side of Snow Island, in the South Shetland Islands. The name, which derives from association with Castle Rock, was given by the UK-APC following survey by Lt. Cdr. F.W. Hunt, RN, in 1951–52.

Kegel-Berg: see Skittle, Mount 54°24'S, 36°11'W

Kehle Glacier 78°56'S, 160°18'E

Keilhau Glacier 54°16'S, 37°04'W
Glacier 5 mi long flowing W from Kohl Plateau and then SW to Jossac Bight, on the S coast of South Georgia. Mapped by Olaf Holtedahl during his visit to South Georgia in 1927–28, and named by him for Baltazar M. Keilhau (1797–1858), Norwegian geologist and professor of mineralogy at the University of Christiania.

Keim Peak 70°44'S, 159°52'E

Keinath, Mount 74°32'S, 163°57'E

Keith, Mount 70°54'S, 163°19'E

Kellas Islands 67°33'S, 62°46'E
Two small islands 0.5 mi S of the Parallelic Islands in Holme Bay, Mac. Robertson Land. Plotted from photos taken from ANARE aircraft in 1958 and 1959. Named by ANCA for W.R. Kellas, weather observer at Mawson Station in 1960.

Keller, Cordillera: see Keller Peninsula 62°05'S, 58°26'W
Keller, Massif: see Keller Peninsula 62°05'S, 58°26'W

Keller Inlet 74°15'S, 61°05'W
Ice-filled inlet 12 mi long, in a NE-SW direction, and 6 mi wide, between Cape Little and Cape Fiske, along the E coast of Palmer Land. This inlet was photographed from the air by members of the USAS in December 1940, and in 1947 by members of the RARE under Ronne, who in conjunction with the FIDS charted it from the ground. Named by Ronne for Louis Keller of Beaumont, Texas, who contributed supplies to Ronne’s expedition.

Keller Peninsula 62°05'S, 58°26'W
High peninsula separating Mackellar and Martel Inlets in Admiralty Bay, on King George Island, in the South Shetland Islands. The name Keller was applied by the FrAE under Charcot, who charted Admiralty Bay in December 1909. Not: Cordillera Keller, Keller Range, Massif Keller.

Keller Range: see Keller Peninsula 62°05'S, 58°26'W

Kelley Massif 70°39'S, 63°35'W

Kelley Nunatak 85°39'S, 146°44'W
Kelley Peak 80°10'S, 82°50'W

Kelley Spur 82°37'S, 58°08'W

Kellick Island 61°55'S, 58°26'W
Island 0.5 mi long, lying 1 mi NE of Round Point, off the N coast of King George Island in the South Shetland Islands. Named by the UK-APC in 1960 for Captain Kellick, Master of the British sealer Henry, who visited the South Shetland Islands in 1821–22.

Kellogg Glacier 71°51'S, 62°41'W

Kelly, Mount 70°47'E, 164°19'E
Prominent peak (1,110 m) located 3 mi NW of Mount Burch in western Anare Mountains. Named by ANARE for Second Lt. R.M. Kelly, officer in charge of the army amphibious motor vehicle detachment with ANARE (Thala Dan) 1962, led by Phillip Law, which explored the area.

Kelly Glacier 72°19'S, 168°55'E

Kelly Nunataks 77°17'S, 141°44'W

Kelly Plateau 81°24'S, 159°30'E

Kelmelis Hills 77°59'S, 163°36'E

Kelp Bank 54°00'S, 37°06'W
A shoal, which is covered with kelp, lying 2 mi NE of Cape Crewe, off the N coast of South Georgia. The name appears to be first used on a 1931 British Admiralty chart. Not: Banco Cachiyuyo.

Kelp Bay 54°27'S, 36°07'W
Small open bay close ESE of Doris Bay on the N coast of South Georgia. It is filled with kelp and there is no anchorage. The SGS, 1951–52, reported that the descriptive name was well established locally. Not: Bahia Alga, Kelpbugten.

Kelp Bay: see Evermann Cove 54°01'S, 38°04'W
Kelpbugten: see Kelp Bay 54°27'S, 36°07'W

Kelp Point 54°10'S, 36°38'W
Point fringed by kelp, marking the S side of the entrance to Husvik Harbor, the southern arm of Stromness Bay, on the N coast of South Georgia. Charted and named by DI personnel in the period 1926–30. Not: Punta Cachiyuyo.

Kelsey, Mount 80°27'S, 22°19'W
Mountain rising to c. 1,370 m between M'Clintock Bastion and Blanchard Hill in the Pioneers Escarpment (q.v.), Shackleton Range. In association with the names of pioneers of polar life and travel grouped in this area, named by UK-APC in 1971 after Henry Kelsey (1670-c. 1729), English employee of the Hudson's Bay company, first white man known to have adopted North American Indian methods of life and travel (including the use of pemmican) in 1691.

Kelsey Cliff 74°30'S, 62°18'W

Keltie, Cape 66°03'S, 133°26'E
An ice-covered cape on Clarie Coast, 11 mi W of Cape Cesney. Discovered by the Aurora by the AAE (1911–14) under Douglas Mawson, and roughly charted at a distance of about 10 mi as lying in 66°05'S, 133°00'E. Named by Mawson for Sir John Scott Keltie, Sec. of the Royal Geographical Society, 1892–1915. The identification of this feature is based upon the G.D. Blodgett map of 1955, compiled from aerial photos taken by USN Operation Highjump (1946–47).

Keltie, Mount 79°15'S, 159°29'E
Mountain, 2,640 m, midway between Mounts Kosko and Chalmers in the Conway Range. Discovered by the BrNAE (1901–04) and named for Sir John Scott Keltie, Secretary of the Royal Geographical Society, 1892–1915.

Keltie Glacier 84°53'S, 170°20'E
A large glacier, 30 mi long, draining from Pain N6v6 SW around the southern extremity of Commonwealth Range, and then NW to enter Beardsmore Glacier at Ranfurly Point. Discovered by the BrAE (1907–09) who named it for Sir John Scott Keltie, Secretary of the Royal Geographical Society, 1892–1915.

Keltie Head 63°47'S, 57°41'W
Rounded headland with vertical cliffs which rise to a small ice dome 395 m high, forming the NW end of Vega Island, south of
Kemp, Cape 64°52'S, 63°39'W
Cape forming the SW tip of Doumer Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. First charted by the FrAE 1903-05, under Charcot. Various islands of the Palmer Archipelago were charted in 1927 by DI personnel on the Discovery, and this cape was subsequently named for Dr. Stanley W. Kemp, British marine biologist and oceanographer, who was scientific leader on the Discovery.

Kemp, Mount: see Kempe, Mount 78°19'S, 162°43'E

Kempbell, Nunatak: see Campbell Nunatak 66°29'S, 110°45'E

Kemp Coast 67°15'S, 58°00'E
That portion of the coast of Antarctica that lies between the head of Edward VIII Bay, in 56°25'W, and William Scoresby Bay, in 59°34'E. Named for a British sealing captain, Peter Kemp, who discovered land in this vicinity in 1833. Not: Kemp Land.

Kempe, Mount 78°19'S, 162°43'E
Peak. 3,005 m, midway between Mounts Huggins and Dromedary in the Royal Society Range of Victoria Land. Discovered by the BrNAE (1901-04) which named it for Sir Alfred Bray Kempe, at that time Treasurer of the Royal Society. Not: Mount Kempe.

Kempe Glacier 78°18'S, 162°54'E
A short alpine glacier, bounded on the N by Dismal Ridge and on the S by the Mount Kempe-Mount Dromedary ridge, whose chief nourishment is new fields on the N slopes of Mount Kempe. The glacier drains NE toward Roaring Valley. Named by the New Zealand VUWAE, 1960-61, for its association with Mount Kempe.

Kemp Land: see Kemp Coast 67°15'S, 58°00'E

Kemp Peak 67°26'S, 59°24'E
A prominent peak, 340 m, standing close SE of Stefansson Bay. Discovered in January 1930 by the BANZARE under Mawson and named for Dr. Stanley W. Kemp, British marine biologist and oceanographer who was Director of Research of the Discovery Investigations, 1924-36. This area was subsequently mapped in detail by Norwegian cartographers from aerial photographs taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936-37. They named the peak "Hornet," but Australian parties that explored the area in the 1950's have identified it as Kemp Peak, named earlier by Mawson. Not: Hornet, Horn Peak, Stanley Kemp Peak.
Kennar Valley

Richard E. Kenfield, USGS topographic engineer working from Byrd Station in the 1963-64 season.

Kennar Valley 77°46'S, 160°25'E
A small valley, ice free except for a lobe of ice marginal to Taylor Glacier at the mouth, located W of Finger Mountain in the Quartermain Mountains, Victoria Land. The name appears to be first used on a 1961 New Zealand Lands and Survey Department map compiled from New Zealand field surveys, 1957-60, and USN aerial photographs of that period. Presumably named after Thomas Kennar, RN, Petty Officer on the Discovery during the BrNAE, 1901-04, led by R.F. Scott. In November 1903, Kennar and William J. Weller (Mount Weller, q.v.) accompanied Hartley T. Ferrar in the first geological reconnaissance of Quartermain Mountains.

Kennedy, Cape 66°30'S, 98°32'E
Point on the E side of Melba Peninsula, 4 mi SW of David Island. Discovered by the Western Base Party of the AAE, 1911-14, under Mawson, who named it for A.L. Kennedy, a member of the expedition.

Kennedy, Mount 67°52'S, 66°13'E
A small bare peak standing 1 mi S of Mount Rivett in the Gustav Bull Mountains of Mac. Robertson Land. On February 13, 1931, the BANZARE under Douglas Mawson made a landing on nearby Scullin Monolith. They named this peak for A.L. Kennedy, physicist with BANZARE (1929-31).

Kennedy Peak 67°13'S, 99°11'E
Small peak protruding above the continental ice 2 mi S of Mount Barr Smith, on the W side of Denman Glacier. Mapped from air photos taken by USN OpHjp, 1946-47, and named by the US-ACAN for A.L. Kennedy, cartographer with the AAE Western Base party, in recognition of the close correlation of his 1912-13 running survey of the E half of the Queen Mary Coast with the US-ACAN map of 1955 compiled from aerial photographs. Not: Mount Kennedy.

Kennedy Ridge 78°24'S, 162°08'E
An ice-covered ridge, 3.5 mi long, which is notably straight and extends W from Mount Moxley between Potter Glacier and Wirdnam Glacier, Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1994 after Nadene Kennedy, Polar Coordination Specialist, Office of Polar Programs, NSF. Associated with NSF Antarctic Program since 1978, including ten working visits to the continent; at the time of naming, NSF liaison with Antarctic tourist industry, responsible for implementing Antarctic Treaty reporting requirements and coordination of Antarctic visitor program.

Kenney, Mount: see Kennedy Peak 67°13'S, 99°11'E
Kenneth Ridge 70°57'S, 71°30'E
The northernmost of three rock outcrops in the northern part of the Manning Nunataks. The nunataks were photographed by USN OpHjp (1946-47) and ANARE (1957). They were visited by the SovAE in 1965 and by ANARE in 1969. Named by ANCA for Kenneth A. Smith, radio officer at Mawson Station in 1969, a member of the ANARE Prince Charles Mountains survey party in 1969.

Kennett, Mount 67°03'S, 65°10'W
A distinctive snow and rock mountain (1,360 m) between Quartermain Glacier and Fricker Glacier on the E side of Graham Land. Features on this coast were photographed by several American expeditions: USAS, 1939-41; RARE, 1947-48; U.S. Navy photos, 1968. Named by FIDS, 1947-48. Named by UK-APC for Peter Kennett, General Assistant with the BAS Larsen Ice Shelf party, 1963-64.

Kennett Rawson, Mount: see Rawson Plateau 85°52'S, 164°45'W
Kennett Ridge 79°51'S, 156°45'E
A rocky ridge, 6 mi long, which descends eastward from the NE end of Midnight Plateau in the Darwin Mountains. Mapped by the VUWAE (1962-63) and named for J.P. Kennett, geologist with the expedition.

Kenney Glacier 63°25'S, 57°02'W
Glacier 1 mi long flowing NW from The Pyramid and The Saddles into Depot Glacier, near the head of Hope Bay, Trinity Peninsula. Mapped in 1945 and 1948 by the FIDS. Resurveyed by the FIDS in 1955 and named for Richard R. Kenney, assistant surveyor at Hope Bay in 1954 and 1955, who made a detailed local survey of the area between Hope and Duse Bays.

Kenney Nunatak 78°04'S, 161°30'E

Kent, Mount

Kent Gap 83°17'S, 50°30'W

Kent Glacier 82°50'S, 163°10'E
Glacier which drains the E side of Markham Plateau in the Queen Elizabeth Range and flows E for about 15 mi to enter Lowery Glacier. Named by the northern party of the NZGSAE (1961-62) after the English county and the Duchedom of Kent.
Expedition, 1980-82, and other expeditions. He was killed in a flying accident on Jones Ice Shelf, Mar. 5, 1990, and now rests near the foot of this mountain.

Kersaw Ice Rumple  78°45'S, 75°40'W
A large area of disturbed ice between Fletcher Ice Rise and Korff Ice Rise, in the SW part of Ronne Ice Shelf. The feature appears in U.S. Navy aerial photographs taken in the 1960's and in imagery obtained by NASA Earth Resources Technology Satellite (ERTS-1), 1973-74. Named by UK-APC for John E.G. Kershaw, senior pilot with the BAS, 1974-75.

Kershaw Peaks  64°56'S, 63°08'W
Group of five main peaks, the highest 820 m, standing W of the mouth of Miethe Glacier on the W coast of Graham Land. Shown on an Argentine government chart of 1952. Named by the UK-APC in 1960 for Dennis Kershaw of FIDS, assistant surveyor at the Arthur Harbor Station in 1956 and at the Danco Island station in 1957.

Kessens Peak  86°51'S, 146°41'W

Kessler Peak  83°37'S, 167°50'E
A conspicuous cone-shaped peak (2,180 m) in Queen Alexandra Range, standing at the E side of Lennox-King Glacier, 4 mi SW of Mount Rotolante. Named by US-ACAN for Capt. Charles L. Kessler, USN, Director of Selective Service System for Virginia. Kessler was a member of the ship’s party on the ByrdAE (1928-30) and revisited Antarctica in 1962 and 1965.

Kester Peaks  82°49'S, 48°23'W

Ketchum Glacier  75°00'S, 63°45'W
Eastward flowing glacier at the base of Palmer Land, about 50 mi long, descending between the Latady and Scaife Mountains into Gardner Inlet. Discovered by the RARE, 1947-48, under Ronne, who named it for Cdr. Gerald Ketchum, USN, commander of the icebreaker Burton Island which broke the ice to free the RARE from Marguerite Bay for the return home. Not: Gardner Glacier, Irvine Gardner Glacier.

Ketley Point  64°42'S, 62°46'W
Point forming the W end of Rongé Island, off the W coast of Graham Land. Charted by the BelgAE under Gerlache, 1897-99. Named by the UK-APC for John Ketley, USN, commander of the icebreaker Burton Island which broke the ice to free the RARE from Marguerite Bay for the return home. Not: Gardner Glacier, Irvine Gardner Glacier.

Keuken Island: see Keuken Rock  68°35'S, 77°50'E
Keuken Rock  68°35'S, 77°50'E
A large insular rock lying off the Vestfold Hills, about 1.4 mi SW of Barratt Island. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936-37.
Kevin Islands

Named by ANCA for J. Keuken, weather observer at Davis Station in 1959. Not: Keuken Island.

Kevin Islands 63°17'S, 57°44'W

A cluster of small islands and rocks which lie close to the northern coast of Trinity Peninsula, midway between Halpem Point and Coupvent Point. Named by US-ACAN for Kevin M. Scott, member of geological party from the University of Wisconsin (USARP), who carried out independent studies in Gerlache Strait, 1961–62.

Keyhole, Lake 78°08'S, 163°41'E

A very small lake on the south, or Hidden Valley side of The Keyhole. Named by the New Zealand VUWAE, 1960–61, because of its proximity to The Keyhole.

Keyhole, The 78°07'S, 163°41'E

A narrow ice-carved slot, or defile, between the Adams Glacier and Hidden Valley. It provides the only low-level entrance to Hidden Valley, and is the key to easy passage between Lake Miers and Ward Glacier. Named by the New Zealand VUWAE who used it on several occasions during the summer of 1960–61.

Keyhole Island 68°47'S, 67°20'W

Small rocky island lying 5 mi SE of the Terra Firma Islands in the SW part of Mikkelsen Bay, off the W coast of Graham Land. First surveyed in 1948 by the FIDS, who applied this name because of the presence of an ice arch formed by the icecap on this island.

Keyser, Mount 66°56'S, 52°23'E


Keyser Nunatak 77°36'S, 145°55'W


Keyser Ridge 73°57'S, 63°28'E

A snow-covered ridge, trending in a NE-SW direction for 11 mi, standing 26 mi SSE of Mount Bayliss in the Prince Charles Mountains, Mac. Robertson Land. Mapped from ANARE air photos of 1957 and 1960. Named by ANCA for D.O. Keyser, radio officer at Mawson, a member of the 1961 ANARE field party that attempted to reach this ridge but was stopped by impassable crevasses.

Keys Glacier 74°48'S, 114°00'W


Keystone Cliffs 71°35'S, 68°13'W

Cliffs, 610 m, marking the E face of the sedimentary ridge between Mercury and Venus Glaciers, on the E coast of Alexander Island. The coast in this vicinity was first seen from the air by Lincoln Ellsworth on Nov. 23, 1935, and roughly mapped from photos obtained on that flight by W.L.G. Joerg. The cliffs were roughly surveyed in 1936 by the BGLE and resurveyed in 1948 by the FIDS. So named by the FIDS because the geologic structures revealed in these cliffs provided the key to the general tectonic structure of the area.

Khamsin Pass 69°29'S, 67°45'W

A pass at 750 m, running N-S between Relay Hills and the Kinnear Mountains, southward of Wordie Ice Shelf, Antarctic Peninsula. An important pass used by the BGLE, 1936–37, and subsequent parties, it allows easy access from the Wordie Ice Shelf into Palmer Land. Named in 1977 by the UK-APC in association with other wind names in the area. Khamsin is the warm southerly wind in Egypt that comes from the Sahara.

Khansen, Gora: see Hansen Mountains 68°16'S, 58°47'E

Kherring, Ostrov: see Herring Island 66°24'S, 110°38'E

Khmara Bay 67°20'S, 49°00'E

A small bay lying directly S of Zubchatyy Ice Shelf and Sakellari Peninsula, in Enderby Land. Photographed by ANARE in 1956 and explored by the SovAE in 1957. Named by SovAE after tractor driver I.F. Khmara, who lost his life when his tractor broke through the ice at Mirnyy Station in January 1956.

Khmara Island 66°33'S, 93°00'E


Khmara Island: see Khmara Island 66°33'S, 93°00'E

Khmyznikov, Mount 71°52'S, 11°39'E


Khmyznikova, Gora: see Khmyznikov, Mount 71°52'S, 11°39'E

Khufu Peak 71°20'S, 68°16'W

A peak rising to c. 745 m near the center of the Fossil Bluff massif, E Alexander Island. For many years this was known to BAS workers by the unofficial descriptive name “Pyramid,” a name already in use. To avoid duplication, in 1987 the UK-APC applied a new name after Khufu, second Pharaoh of the Fourth Dynasty of Egypt, who erected the Great Pyramid of El Giza.

Khyber Pass 69°29'S, 67°45'W

A steep-sided pass between the NE side of McLeod Glacier and Rusty Bluff on Signy Island, South Orkney Islands. A well-used route by BAS personnel providing access to Gourlay Peninsula between Mercury and Venus Glaciers, on the E coast of Alexander Island. The highest peak, 2,500 m, of the Kvaevenutane Peaks, in the Payer Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Discovered and plotted...

Kikal’chicha, Gora: see Kibal’chich, Mount 71°56’S, 14°19’E

Kichenside Glacier 67°46’S, 47°36’E

Kidd Islands 66°27’S, 65°59’W

Kidson, Cape 73°24’S, 60°45’W
An abrupt rock scarp which rises to 300 m, forming the N side of the entrance to New Bedford Inlet, on the E coast of Palmer Land. First sighted and photographed from the air by members of the USAS in 1940. During 1947 the cape was photographed from the air by the RARE, who in conjunction with the FIDS charted it from the ground. Named by the FIDS for Edward Kidson, New Zealand meteorologist and author of the meteorological reports of the BrAE under Shackleton, 1907–09, and the AAE under Mawson, 1911–14.

Kidson Island 67°12’S, 61°11’E
Island 0.5 mi long, lying 15 mi NNE of Byrd Head. Discovered in February 1931 by the BANZARE under Mawson, and named by him for Edward Kidson. Not: Kidston Island.

Kidston Island: see Kidson Island 67°12’S, 61°11’E

Kieffer Knoll 82°29’S, 162°39’E

Kiel Glacier 78°08’S, 154°15’W
A broad, heavily crevassed glacier descending SW from Edward VII Peninsula just E of the Rockefeller Mountains. The glacier was partially delineated from aerial photographs obtained by the ByrdAE (1928–30) and subsequently was observed from the air by several U.S. expeditions to the area. It is named for driver Max R. Kiel, USN, Mobile Construction Battalion, who lost his life on March 5, 1956, when his tractor fell into a crevasse about 20 mi westward of this glacier while attempting to establish a trail to Byrd Station.

Kiffin, Mount: see Kyffin, Mount 83°48’S, 171°38’E

Kikko-ga-hara: see Kikko Terrace 68°08’S, 42°40’E

Kikko Terrace 68°08’S, 42°40’E
A rocky terrace rising to 150 m about 1.5 mi SSE of Cape Hinode. The feature was mapped by the JapARE from surveys and air photos obtained 1957–62. The Japanese form of the name, "Kikko-ga-hara" (tortoise shells terrace), and the English form, Kikko Terrace, were given by the Antarctic Place-Names Committee of Japan in 1973. Not: Kikko-ga-hara.

Kilby Island 66°16’S, 110°31’E
Rocky island, 0.2 mi long, lying close NE of McMullin Island in the entrance of Newcomb Bay, in the Windmill Islands. First mapped from air photos taken by USN OpHjp and OpWml in 1947 and 1948. Named by the US-ACAN for Arthur L. Kilby, who served as photographer with the central task group of USN OpHjp, 1946–47, and with USN OpWml which obtained air and ground photos of the Windmill Islands in January 1948.

Kilby Reef 66°17’S, 110°32’E
A small, isolated reef, which uncovers at low water, lying 0.15 mi SE of Kilby Island, in the Windmill Islands. First charted in February 1957 by a survey party led by Lt. R.C. Newcomb, USN, of the USS Glacier. Recharted by ANARE in 1962, during a hydrographic survey of Newcomb Bay by d’A.T. Gale. Named by ANARE after Kilby Island.

Kidstone Ice Tongue 69°57’S, 26°25’E
A narrow projection of the ice shelf on the E side of Tangekilen Bay, along the coast of Queen Maud Land. First mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and named Kiletangen (the bay tongue).

Killfoiloy Nunataks 70°43’S, 65°51’E
Two nunataks lying 1.5 mi SW of Mount Dowie in the Aramis Range, Prince Charles Mountains. Plotted from ANARE air photos. Named by ANCA for B. Killfoiloy, physicist at Mawson Station in 1966.

Killermor Cove 64°52’S, 63°07’W
The southernmost of two coves indenting the W side of Bryde Island, off the W coast of Graham Land. The cove appears on an Argentine government chart of 1930. So named by the UK-APC in 1960 because three members of FIDS were chased into this cove in their dinghies by six killer whales while circumnavigating Bryde Island in May 1957.

Killer Nunatak 71°54’S, 160°28’E
A granite nunatak (2,080 m) near the center of the Emlen Peaks, 5 mi NW of Mount Phelen, in the Usarp Mountains. Named by the northern party of the NZGSAE, 1963–64, for its distinctive outline resembling the dorsal fin of a killer whale.

Killer Ridge 77°12’S, 162°06’E
Dark ridge rising over 1,000 m between Crisp and Miller Glaciers in the Gonville and Caius Range, in Victoria Land. Charted by the BrAE (1910–13) and named after the killer whale, whose outline the ridge is said to resemble.

Killingbeck Island 67°34’S, 68°05’W

Kilpatrick, Mount: see Kirkpatrick, Mount 84°20’S, 166°25’E

Kinet, Mount 73°14’S, 165°54’E
A large, rounded mountain (2,180 m) on the S side of upper Meander Glacier, 5 mi SE of Hobbie Ridge, in the Mountaineer
King, Cape


King, Cape 73°35'S, 166°37'E

King, Cape: see King Point 63°09'S, 55°27'W

King, Mount 69°53'S, 69°26'W
Flat-topped, mainly ice-covered mountain, 1,890 m, between Sedwick and Tumble Glaciers and connected by an ice-covered spur to the Douglas Range to the W, on the E coast of Alexander Island. First roughly surveyed in 1936 by the BGLE under Rymill. Resurveyed in 1948 by the FIDS and named by them for William B.R. King, professor of geology at Cambridge University.

King Cliffs 72°14'S, 96°10'W
Ice-covered cliffs, with numerous rock exposures, forming the S side of the larger N arm of Morgan Inlet, on Thurston Island. The cliffs were first investigated by geologists with the USN Bellinghausen Sea Expedition in February 1960. Named by US-ACAN for Charles E. King, geologist, member of the Ellsworth Land Survey which worked at the cliffs in the 1968–69 season.

King Edward Cove 54°17'S, 36°30'W
Sheltered cove immediately SW of Mount Duse, in the W side of Cumberland East Bay, South Georgia. This cove, frequented by early sealers at South Georgia, was charted by the SwedAE, 1901–04, under Nordenskjold. It was named in about 1906 for King Edward VII of England, 1901–10. Not: Boiler Bay, Boiler Harbour, Caleta Capitan Vago, Edward Cove, King Edward’s Cove, Pot Harbor.

King Edward Ice Shelf: see Edward VIII Ice Shelf 66°50'S, 56°33'E
King Edward Plateau: see Edward VIII Plateau 66°35'S, 56°50'E

King Edward Point 54°17'S, 36°30'W

King Edward’s Cove: see King Edward Cove 54°17'S, 36°30'W
King Edward’s Point: see King Edward Point 54°17'S, 36°30'W

King Edward VII Land: see Edward VII Peninsula 77°40'S, 155°00'W
King Edward VII Peninsula: see Edward VII Peninsula 77°40'S, 155°00'W

King George Bay 62°06'S, 58°05'W
Bay indenting the S coast of King George Island for 6 mi between Lions Rump and Turret Point, in the South Shetland Islands. Named on Jan. 24, 1820 for the then reigning sovereign of England by a British expedition under Bransfield. Not: Bahia 25 de Mayo, Baie St. Georges, Georges Bay, St. George’s Bay.

King George Island 62°00'S, 58°15'W

King George’s Island: see King George Island 62°00'S, 58°15'W

King George’s Strait: see Nelson Strait 62°20'S, 59°18'W

King George the Sixth Sound: see George VI Sound 71°00'S, 68°00'W

King George V Coast: see George V Coast 68°30'S, 148°00'E

King George VI Sound: see George VI Sound 71°00'S, 68°00'W

King George V Land: see George V Coast 68°30'S, 148°00'E

King Glacier 83°29'S, 170°18'E

King Haakon Bay 54°10'S, 37°20'W
Bay 1.5 mi wide and receding ENE 6 mi between Cheapman Bay and Queen Maud Bay along the S coast of South Georgia. Named in about 1912 by Norwegian whalers for King Haakon VII of Norway. Not: King Haakons Bay, King Haakons Harbor, König Haakon Hafen, Puerto Robinson.

King Haakons Bay: see King Haakon Bay 54°10'S, 37°20'W

King Haakons Harbor: see King Haakon Bay 54°10'S, 37°20'W

King Haakon Bay 54°10'S, 37°20'W
Bay indenting the S coast of King George Island for 6 mi between Lions Rump and Turret Point, in the South Shetland Islands. Named on Jan. 24, 1820 for the then reigning sovereign of England by a British expedition under Bransfield. Not: Bahia 25 de Mayo, Baie St. Georges, Georges Bay, St. George’s Bay.

King Island 65°30'S, 64°03'W
A small island close to the south-central shore of Beascochea Bay, Graham Land. Mapped from air photos taken by Hunting Aerosurveys Ltd., 1956–57. Named by UK-APC for Charles Glen King, American biochemist who, with W.A. Waugh, in 1932, first identified the antiscorbutic component (ascorbic acid) from lemon juice, making possible the production of synthetic vitamin C to prevent scurvy.

King Island: see King Peninsula 73°12'S, 101°00'W

King Leopold and Queen Astrid Coast: see Leopold and Astrid Coast 67°20'S, 84°30'E
King Leopold and Queen Astrid Land: see Leopold and Astrid Coast 67°20'S, 84°30'E
King Oscar II Coast: see Oscar II Coast 65°45'S, 62°30'W
King Oscar II Land: see Oscar II Coast 65°45'S, 62°30'W

King Peak 85°21'S, 88°12'W
A rock peak, (2,200 m) surmounting the E extremity of the Bermel Escarpment, 1.5 mi WNW of Mount Powell, in the E part of the Thiel Mountains. The name was proposed by Peter Bermel and Arthur Ford, co-leaders of the USGS Thiel Mountains party which surveyed these mountains in 1960–61. Named for Clarence King, the first director of the US Geological Survey, 1879–81. Other peaks in the vicinity are named for subsequent directors of the USGS.

King Peninsula 73°12'W, 101°00'W
An ice-covered peninsula, 100 mi long and 20 mi wide, lying S of Thurston Island and forming the S side of Peacock Sound. It projects from the continental ice sheet and trends W between the Abbot and Cosgrove Ice Shelves to terminate at Amundsen Sea. The feature was photographed from the air by USN Operation Highjump, 1946–47, and was plotted from these photos as a long island, or possible peninsula. Photos taken by USN in 1966 show it is a peninsula. Named by US-ACAN for J.J. Kinsey of Christchurch, New Zealand, official representative of the expedition at Christchurch, New Zealand. This name was proposed by members of the BGLE for Sir Norman B. Kinnear, British ornithologist who, as member of the staff of the British Museum (Natural History), was of great assistance to the BGLE.

King Pin 77°27'W, 163°10'E
Nunatak, 820 m, rising above the Wilson Piedmont Glacier about midway between Mount Dooryl and Hogback Hill. Named by the VUWAE, 1958–59, after the American helicopter King Pin which flew the party into this area, and which rendered a similar service in two other years to New Zealand parties.

King Point 63°09'S, 55°27'W
Point marking the W side of the entrance to Ambush Bay on the N coast of Joinville Island. Discovered on Dec. 30, 1842 by a British whaling expedition 1892-93, for R. Kinnes, sponsor of the expedition. Not: Cape Kinness.

King Range 71°52'S, 165°03'E

King Ridge 84°38'S, 64°05'W

King Valley 77°37'S, 162°03'E
A small ice-free valley lying above the Conrow Glacier and W of Horowitz Ridge in Asgard Range, Victoria Land. Named by Roy E. Cameron, leader of a USARP biological party to the valley in 1967–68, for Jonathan A. King, a member of that party.

Kingyo Rock 68°37'S, 41°00'E
A large linear rock which lies at the S side of Omega Glacier where the glacier meets the sea, on the coast of Queen Maud Land. Mapped from surveys and air photos by JARE, 1957–62, and named Kingyo-iwa (goldfish rock).

Kinnear Mountains 69°32'S, 67°40'W
Small group of mountains, more than 875 m, standing W of Prospect Glacier at the S margin of Wordie Ice Shelf, on the W coast of Antarctic Peninsula. Discovered and roughly surveyed in 1936 by the BGLE under Rymill. The name was proposed by members of the BGLE for Sir Norman B. Kinnear, British ornithologist who, as member of the staff of the British Museum (Natural History), was of great assistance to the BGLE.

Kinnes, Cape 63°22'S, 56°33'W
Cape which forms the W extremity of Joinville Island, off the NE end of Antarctic Peninsula. Named by members of the Dundee whaling expedition 1892–93, for R. Kinnes, sponsor of the expedition. Not: Cape Kinness.

Kinnes Cove: see Suspiros Bay 63°19'S, 56°28'W
Kinness, Cape: see Kinnes, Cape 63°22'S, 56°33'W

Kinnian Peak 71°53'S, 82°21'E
A sharp peak, 2,725 m, about 1 mi N of Holttana Peak in the E part of Fenriskjeften Mountain in Queen Maud Land. Mapped from surveys and air photos by NorAE (1956–60) and named Kinnianne (the molar).

Kinsella Peak 83°41'S, 56°53'W

Kinsey, Cape 69°19'S, 158°48'E
An ice-covered cape at the E side of Davies Bay. Discovered in February 1911 by Lt. H.L.L. Pennell, RN, of the BrAE under Scott. Named by the BrAE for Mr. J.J. Kinsey, who was the official representative of the expedition at Christchurch, New Zealand.

Kinsey, Mount 84°55'S, 169°18'E
A mountain, 3,110 m, at the E edge of Beardmore Glacier, standing 5 mi SW of Ranfurly Point in the Supporters Range. Named by the BrAE (1907–09) for J.J. Kinsey of Christchurch, who conducted the affairs of the expedition in New Zealand.

Kinsey Ridge 75°23'S, 139°08'W
Kinter Nunatak 74°55'S, 71°19'W

Kinzl Crests 67°05'S, 66°18'W

Kirby Cone 85°54'S, 136°26'W

Kirky, Mount 70°26'S, 65°15'E
A large, linear, flat-topped mountain about 3 mi E of Crohn Massif in the Porthos Range, Prince Charles Mountains. First visited in December 1956 by the ANARE southern party led by W.G. Bewsher. Named by ANCA for Sydney L. Kirkby, surveyor at Mawson Station in 1956.

Kirky Glacier 70°43'S, 166°09'E
Glacier 20 mi long that drains the central Anare Mountains and flows NW to the sea just N of Arthurs Bluff, northern Victoria Land. Named by ANARE for S.L. Kirkby, surveyor on the ANARE (Thala Dan) cruise of 1962 along this coast.

Kirky Head 67°17'S, 46°29'W
Sheer coastal outcrop with the continental ice reaching almost to the top of its southern side, standing at the E side of the entrance to Alasheyev Bight in Enderby Land. Plotted from air photos taken by ANARE in 1956. First visited in November 1960 by S.L. Kirkby, surveyor at Mawson Station, for whom it is named.

Kirky Shoal 66°15'S, 110°31'E
A small shoal with depths of less than 10 fathoms, lying 0.15 mi NW of Stonehocker Point, Clark Peninsula. First charted by d’A.T. Gale of ANARE in 1962, during a hydrographic survey of Newcomb Bay and approaches. Named for S.L. Kirkby, surveyor with ANARE.

Kirkcaldy Spur 76°38'S, 159°48'E
A spur at the NW side of Coxcomb Peak in the NW part of Shipton Ridge, in the Allan Hills of Victoria Land. Reconnoitered by the NZARP Allan Hills Expedition (1964) who gave the name after J.F. Kirkcaldy, professor of geology at Queen Mary College, London.

Kirk Glacier 72°02'S, 169°09'E

Kirkpatrick, Mount 84°20'S, 166°25'E
A lofty, generally ice-free mountain 5 mi W of Mount Dickerson. At 4,528 m, it is the highest point in the Queen Alexandra Range. Discovered and named by the BrAE (1907–09). Named for a Glasgow businessman, who was one of the original supporters of the expedition. Not: Mount Kilpatrick.

Kirkpatrick Glacier 75°09'S, 136°00'W

Kirkwood, Mount 63°00'S, 60°39'W

Kirkwood Islands 68°22'S, 69°00'W
Scattered group of reefs and rocks, with one larger island, lying in the central part of Marguerite Bay, 15 mi SSW of the Faure Islands. The islands were sighted in 1949 from the FIDS vessel John Biscoe, and a running survey was made from the ship in 1950. Named for Cdr. Henry Kirkwood, RN, in command of the John Biscoe at that time.

Kirkwood Range 76°27'S, 162°00'W
A massive coastal range extending N-S between the Fry and Mawson Glaciers. A broad low-level platform on the seaward side of the range is occupied by the Oates Piedmont Glacier. Named by the N.Z. Northern Survey Party of the CTAE (1956–58) for Capt. Henry Kirkwood, RN, captain of the supply ship Endeavour during this period.

Kirton Island 67°30'S, 63°38'E
Small coastal island of the Robinson Group, lying 3 mi W of Cape Daly, Mac. Robertson Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37. Named by ANCA for M. Kirton, geophysicist at Mawson Station in 1959.

Kirwan Escarpment 73°25'S, 3°30'W
A prominent northwest-facing escarpment which lies S of the Penck Trough in Queen Maud Land. The escarpment is featured by moderate-height cliffs and prominent rock spurs interspersed with glaciers and steep ice slopes and trends NE-SW for about 90 miles. At least the northern end of this feature (Neumayer Cliffs) was included in the aerial photography of the general area by the GerAE (1938–39), but the maps resulting from that expedition do not portray the escarpment properly. The escarpment was mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos (1958–59) and named for Laurence P. Kirwan, Director of the Royal Geographical Society.

Kirwan Inlet 72°21'S, 68°50'W
Inlet in the SE corner of Alexander Island, 12 mi wide at its mouth and indenting 7 mi, opening on George VI Sound. The inlet is ice filled and merges almost imperceptibly with the rising ice slopes of Alexander Island to the west. Roughly mapped in 1949 by the FIDS, and named by the UK-APC for Laurence P. Kirwan, Director and Secretary of the Royal Geographical Society.
Kista Nunatak 69°47'S, 37°17'E
A nunatak 0.5 mi S of Såta Nunatak, standing at the E side of Fletta Bay along the SW coast of Lützow-Holm Bay. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and named Kista (the chest).

Kista Rock 69°44'S, 74°24'E
A small island, the southernmost of a chain of small islands, lying off the coast of Antarctica 1 mi N of Mount Caroline Mikkelsen. First plotted from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37. An ANARE party landed by aircraft on Kista Rock in 1957 and obtained an astrofix. Named after the Kista Dan which was used by ANARE as an expedition ship, 1954–57.

Kista Strait 67°35'S, 62°51'E
Strait between the Flat Islands and Jocelyn Islands in Holme Bay, Mac. Robertson Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37. The strait was first navigated by the Kista Dan (Capt. H.C. Petersen) in 1954, en route to the site on which ANARE established Mawson Station.

Kita-karamete Rock 69°04'S, 35°23'E
A rock situated 9 mi N of Minami-karamete Rock in the E part of Riiser-Larsen Peninsula, Queen Maud Land. The name “Kita-karamete-iva” (north back gate rock) was applied by JARE Headquarters in 1972 following Japanese research in this area.

Kitami Beach 69°01'S, 39°34'E
A beach in the south part of Nishino-ura Cove on East Ongul Island. Mapped from surveys and air photos by JARE, 1957–62, and named Kitami-hama (northern looking beach).

Kitano-seto Strait 69°00'S, 39°35'E

Kitano-ura Cove 69°00'S, 39°36'E
A cove indenting the northern side of East Ongul Island. First mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37. Surveyed by JARE, 1957, and named Kitano-ura (northern cove).

Kitching Ridge 85°12'S, 177°06'W
A prominent rock ridge on the W side of Shackleton Glacier, between Bennet Platform and Matador Mountain, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Named by US-ACAN for South African vertebrate paleontologist James W. Kitching who first found fossils here. Kitching was an exchange scientist with the Ohio State University Institute of Polar Studies 1970–71 geological party to the Queen Maud Mountains.

Kite Stream 77°23'S, 162°07'E
A meltwater stream in the Victoria Valley, Victoria Land, that flows W from Victoria Lower Glacier into Lake Vida. Named by US-ACAN after James Stephen Kite, University of Maine, geological field assistant with the Victoria Valley party, 1977–78. In the course of field search for meteorites, Kite found a 43-pound meteorite iron in a moraine 0.3 mi inland from Victoria Lower Glacier.

Kizer, Lake 62°12'S, 58°58'W
A lake 0.3 mi long near the center of Fildes Peninsula, King George Island. The largest of many lakes on the peninsula, it has been used as a reservoir by the SovAE Bellingshausen Station and the Chilean Rodolfo Marsh Station. The name is adapted from the Russian “Ozero Kitez” used in a 1973 geographical report by L.S. Govorukha and I.M. Simonov. Named after Kitezh, an ancient Russian city of legendary fame. Not: Ozero Kitezh.

Kitez, Ozero: see Kitezh, Lake 62°12'S, 58°58'W

Kitney Island 67°31'S, 63°04'E
A small island 1 mi ENE of Smith Rocks, off the coast of Mac. Robertson Land. The Lars Christensen Expedition (1936) first mapped this island which, though left unnamed, was included in a small group named by them “Spjotøyskjera” (now Wiltshire Rocks). Remapped by ANARE in 1956. Named by ANCA for V.J. Kitney, supervising technician (radio) at Mawson Station in 1968.

Kitticarrara Glacier 77°43'S, 163°02'E
Short, steep glacier 1 mi S of Howard Glacier in the Kukri Hills, flowing ESE into Ferrar Glacier, in Victoria Land. Named by the Western Journey Party, led by Taylor, of the BrAE, 1910–13. The name was suggested by F. Debenham after a sheep station in New South Wales.

Kiwi Pass 86°22'S, 129°39'W

Kiwi Pass 80°48'S, 158°00'E
A high pass in the Churchill Mountains immediately NE of Mount Egerton. Named by the Northern Party of the NZGSAE (1960–61) who used the pass in crossing these mountains. Kiwi is a familiar nickname for New Zealanders. Not: Kiwi Saddle.

Kiwi Saddle: see Kiwi Pass 80°48'S, 158°00'E

Kizahashi-hama 69°44'S, 37°17'E
A beach at the head of Osen Cove, Skarvsnes Foreland, on the coast of Queen Maud Land. Mapped from surveys and air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37. The name “Kizahashi-hama” (stair beach) was given by JARE headquarters in 1972.

Kivu Peak 62°12'S, 58°58'W

Kivu Pass 80°48'S, 158°00'E
A high pass in the Churchill Mountains immediately NE of Mount Egerton. Named by the Northern Party of the NZGSAE (1960–61) who used the pass in crossing these mountains. Kiwi is a familiar nickname for New Zealanders. Not: Kiwi Saddle.

Kivi Saddle: see Kiwi Pass 80°48'S, 158°00'E

Kizahashi-hama 69°44'S, 37°17'E
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Kjelbotn Peak 72°14'S, 26°34'E

Kjellbergnuten: see Kjelberg Peak 72°56'S, 3°45'W.

Kjellberg Peak 72°56'S, 3°45'W
A small rock peak at the head of Frostljendet Valley, about 4 mi W of Ryvingen Peak, in the S part of the Borg Massif of Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and named for Sigvard Kjellberg, photographer with the Norwegian air unit of the NBSAE. Not: Kjellbergnuten.

Kjellman, Cape 63°44'S, 59°24'W
Cape marking the E side of the entrance to Charcot Bay, on the W side of Trinity Peninsula. First charted by the SwedAE, 1901–04, under Nordenskjöld, and named by him probably for Prof. Frans Reinhold Kjellman, Swedish botanist.

Kjellstrom Rock 54°16'S, 37°26'W

Kjerkja, Mount 68°03'S, 66°04'E
A mountain (865 m) at the S end of the Gustav Bull Mountains, 11 mi S of Mount Marsden, in Mac. Robertson Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from aerial photographs taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936–37) and named Kjerka (the church). Not: Church Mountain.

Kjerringa, Mount 66°29'S, 55°11'E
Isolated peak, 1,220 m, situated 8 mi N of Aker Peaks and 26 mi westward of Magnet Bay. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from aerial photographs taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and called Kjerringa (the old woman).

Kjerulf Glacier 54°21'S, 36°51'W
Glacier 7 mi long flowing W from Mount Sugartop to the E side of Newark Bay, on the S coast of South Georgia. Mapped by Olaf Holtedahl during his visit to South Georgia in 1927–28, and named by him for Theodor Kjerulf (1825–88), Norwegian geologist and Prof. of Mineralogy at the University of Christiania. Not: Trent Glacier.

Kjølstrabanne Hills 72°16'S, 3°22'W
A small group of hills between Lyftingen Peak and Styrbordsknattane Peaks, near the SW end of Ahlmann Ridge in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and named Kjølstrabanne (the keel hills).

Kjuka Headland 69°36'S, 39°44'E
A rock headland, 300 m, standing just N of Telen Glacier on the E side of Lützow-Holm Bay. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and named Kjuka (the lump).

Kjukévåg Bay 69°36'S, 39°41'E
A small bay formed between the seaward projection of Telen Glacier and the coast just northward, on the E coast of Lützow-Holm Bay. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and named Kjukévåg (lump bay) because of its proximity to Kjuka Headland.

Kjuklingen Nunatak 68°13'S, 58°27'E
One of the Dwyer Nunataks, lying 1.5 mi E of Mount Gjeita in the Hansen Mountains. Mapped and named Kjuklingen (the chicken) by Norwegian cartographers working from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37.

Kjuringen: see Rayner Peak 67°24'S, 55°56'E

Klakkanne Islands 67°15'S, 59°46'E
Group of small islands lying 1.5 mi E of Farrington Island in the William Scoresby Archipelago. Charted and named Klakkanne (the lumps) by Norwegian cartographers from aerial photographs taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition in January 1937.

Klakknabben Peak 73°57'S, 5°42'W
A low isolated peak 2 mi NE of Gavlpigen Peak, just N of the Kirwan Escarpment in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and additional air photos (1958–59), and named Klakknabben (the lump peak).

Klarius Mikkelsen Fiell: see Mikkelsen Peak 67°47'S, 66°43'E

Klebelsberg Glacier 67°23'S, 66°19'W
Glacier, 7 mi long and 2 mi wide, situated at the S side of Finsterwalder Glacier and flowing NW from the central plateau of Graham Land toward the head of Lallemand Fjord. With Finsterwalder and Haefeli Glaciers, its mouth merges with Sharp Glacier where the latter enters the fjord. First surveyed from the plateau in 1946–47 by the FIDS, and named by them for Raimund von Klebelsberg, Austrian glaciologist.

Kleine Pic: see Nachtigal Peak 54°29'S, 36°14'W

Klein Glacier 86°48'S, 150°00'W

Klein Kari: see Lille Kari Rock 54°24'S, 3°28'E

Klekowski Crag 62°08'S, 58°30'W
A rock crag rising to c. 400 m on the S side of Lange Glacier, Admiralty Bay, King George Island. Named by the Polish Antarctic Expedition in 1979 after Professor Romuald Klekowski, Director, Institute of Ecology, Polish Academy of Sciences, which sponsored Arctowski Station on King George Island. Not: Klekowski Ridge, Turnia Klekowskiiego.

Klekowski Ridge: see Klekowski Crag 62°08'S, 58°30'W

Klevekampen Mountain 71°58'S, 7°41'E
A large, mainly ice-free mountain 3 mi E of Kubus Mountain in the Filchner Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Plotted from air photos by the GerAE (1938–39). Mapped from surveys and air photos by NorAE (1956–60) and named Klevekampen (the closet crag). Not: Gora Slozhnaya.
Kloverknap Mountain 72°02'S, 73°37'E
An icecapped mountain, 2910 m, with an abrupt SE rock face, standing close NW of the mouth of Snuggerud Glacier in the Filchner Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by the NorAE (1956–60) and named Kloverknap (the center cloak).

Klevetind Peak 71°59'S, 73°37'E
A peak, 2910 m, immediately S of Klevetknap Mountain in the Filchner Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Photographed from the air by the GerAE (1938–39). Mapped from surveys and air photos by the NorAE (1956–60) and named Klevetind (the center peak).

Kleyshmidt, Gora: see Enden Point 73°37'S, 4°14'W

Klimov Bluff 74°52'S, 114°02'W

Klinck Nunatak 72°04'S, 63°59'W

Kling, Mount 54°30'S, 36°18'W
Mountain, 1,845 m, between Nordenskjold Peak and Mount Brooker in the Allardyce Range of South Georgia. Surveyed by the SGS in the period 1951–57, and named by the Uk-APC for Alfred Kling, navigator of the Deutschland during the GerAE, 1911–12, under Filchner.

Klinger Ridge 74°43'S, 114°00'W

Klo Point 66°38'S, 57°19'E
Prominent coastal point projecting from the E side of Edward VIII Plateau, 3 mi N of Cape Gotley. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from aerial photographs taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and called by them Kloa (the claw).

Klo Rock 63°55'S, 60°46'W
Rock, on which the sea breaks, lying at the E side of the entrance to Mikkelsen Harbor, Trinity Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. The rock was charted and this name used by the Norwegian whaling captain Hans Borge during his survey of Mikkelsen Harbor, probably in 1914–15. Not: Isolote Sudoeste Beacon, Klo Rocks, Roca le Cerf.

Klo Rocks: see Klo Rock 63°55'S, 60°46'W

Knoppe Peak
71°39'S, 170°06'E
A rugged rock point between Colbeck Bay and Protection Cove in the S part of Robertson Bay, Victoria Land. First charted by BrAE, 1898–1900, under C.E. Borchgrevink, who named the feature for Dr. Herlof Klovsstad, Medical Officer of the expedition.

Kloyd, Ostrov: see Cloyd Island 66°25'S, 110°33'E

Klumper Peaks 71°57'S, 3°24'W
A group of small rock peaks on the E side of the mouth of Strengelen Valley, on the Ahlmann Ridge in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and named Klumpane (the lumps).

Klung Island 67°33'S, 62°59'E
Largest island of the Klung Islands lying in Holme Bay, Mac. Robertson Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, as part of “Klungholmene” (the bramble islands). Named by ANCA after the Klung Islands.

Klung Islands 67°33'S, 63°00'E
Group of small islands lying 0.5 mi E of Welch Island in the NE part of Holme Bay. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from aerial photographs taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and called by them Klungholmame (the bramble islands).

Klutshach Point 54°10'S, 37°41'W
Rocky point 2 mi SE of Cape Demidov on the S coast of South Georgia. The coast in this vicinity was roughly charted in 1775 by a British expedition under Cook and in 1819 by a Russian expedition under Bellinghausen. The point itself appears on charts dating back to about 1900. It was named by the UK-APC following a survey by the SGS, 1951–52, for Heinrich W. Klutschak, Austrian artist who accompanied the American sealing schooner Flying Fish to South Georgia in 1877–78 and published a narrative of his activities with a sketch map in 1881.

Knack Point 85°15'S, 118°50'W

Knallen Peak 72°16'S, 3°56'W
A small rock peak 2 mi W of Pyramiden Nunatak, at the E side of the head of Schytt Glacier in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and named Knallen.

Knappane Peaks 72°38'S, 4°12'W
A string of separated rock peaks just W of Nllegga Ridge, on the W side of Borg Massif in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and named Knappane (the buttons).

Knappen Peak 69°27'S, 39°40'E
A bare rock peak, 220 m, standing just E of Osen Cove on Skarvnes Foreland, at the E side of Lützow-Holm Bay. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and named Knappen (the button).
Knattebrauta Nunatak

**Knattebrauta Nunatak** 72°27'S, 0°18'E
A line of nunataks trending NE-SW lying 4 mi N of Robin Heights in the Sverdrup Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Photographed from the air by the GerAE (1938–39). Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and air photos by the Norwegian expedition (1958–59) and named Knattebrauta (the crag slope).

Knerten Rock 71°33'S, 2°52'W
A small isolated rock 7 mi N of Vesleskarvet Cliff, in the NW part of Ahlmann Ridge in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and air photos by the Norwegian expedition (1958–59) and named Knerten (the nipper).

Knezevich Rock 76°10'S, 112°00'W

Knife Point 60°43'S, 45°37'W
Point along the S side of Borge Bay, 0.1 mi SE of Mooring Point, on the E side of Signy Island in the South Orkney Islands. The name appears on a chart based on a 1927 survey of Borge Bay by DI personnel on the Discovery, but may reflect an earlier naming.

Knight Island 64°55'S, 64°01'W
Island 1.5 mi long, lying 1 mi W of Reeve Island in the Wauwermans Islands, in the Wilhelm Archipelago. Shown on an Argentine government chart of 1950. Named by the UK-APC in 1958 after one of the characters in Chaucer’s Canterbury Tales.

Knight Nunatak 69°23'S, 158°52'E

Knight Rocks 62°50'S, 61°35'W
Group of small rocks which lie 4.5 mi WNW of the S end of Snow Island, in the South Shetland Islands. So named by the UK-APC following survey by Lt. Cdr. F.W. Hunt, RN, in 1951–52, because of their proximity to Castle Rock. Not: Rocas Caballero.

Knob, The 54°01'S, 37°58'W
Conspicuous dome-shaped rock, 40 m high, at the W side of Elsehul on the N coast of South Georgia. Charted and given this descriptive name by DI personnel in 1930. Not: Pico La Borla.

Knoble Head 63°09'S, 56°32'W
A conspicuous rock exposure forming the E extremity of Bransfield Island in Antarctic Sound. The descriptive name was applied by the FIDS survey party of 1960–61. Not: Nobble Head, Punta Montaña.

Knobhead 77°55'S, 161°32'E
A massive ice-free mountain, 2,400 m, standing S of the W end of Kukri Hills and overlooking the Ferrar and Taylor Glaciers at their point of apposition, in Victoria Land. Discovered by the BrNAE (1901–04) and so named because of its appearance. Not: Knobhead Mountain.

Knobhead Moraine 77°51'S, 161°36'E
A conspicuous moraine of large boulders to the N of Knobhead, Quartermain Mountains, in Victoria Land. It continues northward between Cavendish Rocks and the W end of Kukri Hills as a medial moraine in lower Taylor Glacier. The moraine was first observed by Lt. Albert B. Armitage, RNR, second in command of the BrNAE, 1901–04, who named it in association with Knobhead.

**Knobhead Mountain**: see Knobhead 77°55'S, 161°32'E

Knob Lake 60°42'S, 45°37'W
The central lake in Three Lakes Valley in northeastern Signy Island. So named by UK-APC because there is a glacier-scoured rock knob forming a small island near the south end of the lake.

Knob Point 57°04'S, 26°47'W
The SW point of Vindication Island in the South Sandwich Islands. Charted in 1930 by DI personnel on the Discovery II, and probably so named because a conspicuous height of land overlooks the point. Not: Punta Botón.

Knob Point 77°48'S, 166°40'E
A rounded coastal point on the west side of Hut Point Peninsula, Ross Island. The feature lies 1.5 mi west of Castle Rock. The name was adopted by US-ACAN on the recommendation of Gerald L. Kooyman, USARP biologist who studied physiological characteristics related to diving in the Weddell seal in this vicinity, 1963–64 and 1964–65. Kooyman reported that this descriptive name was already in use by other field workers in the area.

Knoll, The 77°31'S, 169°21'E
Snow-free knoll, 370 m, surmounting Cape Crozier at the E extremity of Ross Island. Discovered and named by the BrNAE, 1901–04, under Scott.

Knølroksen: see Humpback Rocks 54°07'S, 36°38'W

Knotten Nunatak 71°37'S, 2°19'W
A nunatak 5 mi SW of Krylen Hill, in the N part of Ahlmann Ridge in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and air photos by the Norwegian expedition (1958–59) and named Knotten (the knob).

Knott Nunatak 70°40'S, 69°27'W

Knowles, Cape 71°48'S, 60°50'W
Cape rising to 305 m, marking the N side of the entrance to Hilton Inlet, on the E coast of Palmer Land. Discovered by members of East Base of the USAS in 1940. Named for Paul H. Knowles, geologist and leader of the East Base sledging party that surveyed this coast as far S as Hilton Inlet.
Knowles Passage  66°26'S, 110°28'W

KnoX Coast  66°30'S, 105°00'E
That portion of the coast of Antarctica lying between Cape Hordern, in 100°31'E, and Hatch Islands, in 109°16'E. Discovered in February 1840 by the U.S. Exploring Expedition (1838–42) under Lt. Charles Wilkes. Named by Wilkes for Lt. Samuel R. Knox, USN, captain of the Flying Fish, who served as acting master on the Vincennes during the Antarctic cruise. Not: Knox Land, Knox’s High Land.

KnoX Land: see Knox Coast  66°30'S, 105°00'E

Knox Peak  84°49'S, 116°39'W

KnoX’s High Land: see Knox Coast  66°30'S, 105°00'E

Knuckel Peaks  67°54'S, 53°32'E

Knuckle Reef  67°50'S, 67°22'W
A reef lying off Beacon Head, Horseshoe Island. The descriptive name was given by UK-APC in 1958; individual rocks on the reef, which are exposed at low tide, resemble the knuckles of a clenched fist.

Knut Rocks  71°24'S, 13°02'E

Knutsufse: see Knut Rocks  71°24'S, 13°02'E

Knut Sundbeck, Mount: see Sundbeck, Mount  86°10'S, 158°28'W

Koala Island  67°34'S, 47°53'E
Island close W of Sinn Island and just N of the E end of McKinnon Island, off the coast of Enderby Land. Plotted from air photos taken from ANARE aircraft in 1956. Named by ANCA after the Australian native animal, the Koala or “native bear.”

Koch Glacier  64°27'S, 62°30'W
Glacier 3 mi long immediately E of Jenner Glacier on the S side of Brabant Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Shown on an Argentine government chart in 1953, but not named. Photographed by Hunting Aerosurveys Ltd. in 1956–57, and mapped from these photos in 1959. Named by the UK-APC for Robert Koch (1843–1910), pioneer German bacteriologist who discovered the tubercle bacillus.

Koehl’s High Land: see Codrington, Mount  66°18'S, 52°52'E

Koechlin Island  66°42'S, 67°38'W

Koegel, Bahia: see Suspiros Bay  63°19'S, 56°28'W

Koehler Nunatak  74°52'S, 98°08'W

Koenig Valley  77°36'S, 160°47'E

Koerner Bluff  76°00'S, 133°04'W

Koerner Rock  63°19'S, 57°05'W
A small but conspicuous rock outcrop 4 mi SW of Cape Dubouzet, Trinity Peninsula. Named by UK-APC for Roy M. Koerner, FIDS assistant meteorologist and glaciologist at Hope Bay, 1957–60.

Koerwitz Glacier  85°42'S, 154°24'W

Koether Inlet  71°56'S, 97°20'W
Ice-filled inlet about 18 mi long, indenting the N coast of Thurstorn Island between Edwards and Evans Peninsulas. Delineated from air photos taken by USN Squadron VX-6 in January 1960. Named by US-ACAN for Ens. Bernard Koether, navigator of USS Glacier on the USN Bellingshausen Sea Expedition, who in February 1960 assisted in the charting of the Thurstorn Island coastline and in the accurate location of soundings.

Koettlitz Glacier  78°15'S, 164°15'E
A large glacier lying W of Mount Morning and Discovery, flowing from the vicinity of Mount Cocks northeastward between Brown Peninsula and the mainland into the ice shelf of McMurdo Sound. Discovered by the BrNAE (1901–04) which named it for Dr. Reginald Koettlitz, physician and botanist of the expedition.

Kofter: see Coffer Island  60°45'S, 45°08'W
Kohler, Mount

Kohler, Mount  77°17'S, 145°35'W

Kohler Dome  76°02'S, 134°17'W

Kohler Glacier  74°55'S, 113°45'W

Kohler Head  75°48'S, 162°51'E

Kohler Range  75°05'S, 114°15'W
A mountain range about 40 mi long standing between the base of Martin Peninsula and Smith Glacier in Marie Byrd Land. The range consists of two ice-covered plateaus punctuated by several rock peaks and bluffs. The plateaus are oriented E-W and are separated by Kohler Glacier, a distributary which flows N from Smith Glacier. Discovered from a distance on Feb. 24, 1940 by R. Admiral Byrd and other members of the USAS in an airplane flight from the ship Bear. Named by Byrd for Walter J. Kohler, manufacturer and former governor of Wisconsin, who was one of the supporters of the ByrdAE, 1933–35, and who helped furnish the seaplane from which the discovery was made. Not: Walter Kohler Range.

Kohl-Larsen Plateau: see Kohl Plateau  54°14'S, 36°57'W

Kohl Plateau  54°14'S, 36°57'W
Ice-covered plateau, over 760 m, standing between the heads of Keilhau and Neumayer Glaciers in the central part of South Georgia. Discovered and first indicated on a map by Ludwig Kohl-Larsen during his 1929–30 expedition. Surveyed and named for its discoverer by the SGS, 1951–52. Not: Kohl-Larsen Plateau.

Kohnyr Ridge  82°47'S, 160°10'E

Kohnen, Mount  75°00'S, 134°47'W

Ko-iwa Rock  68°42'S, 40°33'E

Koke Strand  69°13'S, 39°39'E
A beach, or strand, situated just southward of Mount Chōō in the Fukuro Cove of Langhovde Hills, coastal Queen Maud Land. The feature is the site of a community of mosses measuring 15 by 30 meters. The name “Koke-daira” (moss strand) was given by JARE Headquarters in 1963 and follows Japanese research in this vicinity.

Kolich Point  77°21'S, 163°33'E

Koll Rock  67°24'S, 60°41'E
Large rock 0.5 mi SE of Oom Island in the W side of Oom Bay, Mac. Robertson Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and named Kollskjer (knoll rock). Not: Blake Island.

Koloc Point  74°10'S, 111°39'W

Kolodkin, Mount  71°45'S, 123°7'E

Kolosov, Cape  66°29'S, 50°16'E
A point along the W side of the ice-covered peninsula that forms the E side of the entrance to Amundsen Bay. Photographed in 1956 from ANARE aircraft. Rephotographed in 1958 by the Soviet expedition and named after the polar aviation navigator V. Kolosov, who died in the Arctic.

Kolp, Mount  81°39'S, 161°42'E

K. Olsen, Mount: see Olsen Crags  86°12'S, 160°48'W

Kolven Island  67°33'S, 61°29'E
A small island lying 0.5 mi E of Stedet Island and close NE of Falla Bluff, in Ustiktarak Bay, Mac. Robertson Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and named Kolven (the club). Not: Alfons Island.
Komandnaya Nunatak 72°12'S, 14°31'E  

Komatsu Nunatak 71°55'S, 161°11'E  

Komsa Mountain 72°05'S, 25°21'E  
Mountain, 2,960 m, between Koms Glacier and Salen Mountain in the Sør Rondane Mountains. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers in 1957 from air photos taken by USN OpHjp, 1946–47, and named Komsa (the Lapp cradle).

Komsbreen: see Koms Glacier 72°03'S, 25°18'E

Koms Glacier 72°03'S, 25°18'E  

Komsomol'skaya Hill 66°33'S, 93°01'E  
Hill rising to 35 m, standing immediately S of Mabus Point on the coast of Antarctica. Discovered and roughly sketched by the AAE under Mawson, 1911–14. Photographed from the air by USN OpHjp, 1946–47. Rephotographed by the Soviet expedition of 1956, who named it Komsomol'skaya (Young Communist).

Komsomol'sky Peak 75°45'S, 63°25'E  
A partly snow-covered peak rising above the ice plateau about 130 miles SSE of Mount Menzies, Mac. Robertson Land. Discovered by the crew of a Soviet aircraft on Dec. 7, 1958, during a flight from the “Pole of Inaccessibility” to Mirnyy Station. Photographed by ANARE in December 1960. Named by the Soviet expedition.

Kong Edward VII Land: see Edward VII Peninsula 77°40'S, 155°00'W

Kong George V-Land: see George V Coast 68°30'S, 148°00'E

Kon-Tiki Nunatak 82°33'S, 159°52'E  
Raft-like nunatak, 1,300 m, surmounting the Cooper Icefalls in the center of Nimrod Glacier. Seen by the northern party of the NZGSAE (1961–62) and named after the raft Kon-Tiki which drifted across the Pacific Ocean from E to W in 1947.

Kon-Tiki Cliffs 84°53'S, 169°02'W  
The highest peak (1,600 m) in Mayer Crags, Queen Maud Mountains, standing 4 mi NW of Mount Ferguson. Named by US-ACAN for Derry D. Koob, USARP biologist at McMurdo Station in the 1964–65 and 1965–66 seasons.

Koons, Mount 72°43'S, 160°22'E  

Kooperatsiya, Zaliv: see Rennick Bay 70°06'S, 161°20'E

Kooperatsiya Ice Piedmont 70°15'S, 160°25'E  
An ice piedmont at the southwest side of Yermak Point on the west shore of Rennick Bay. This area was photographed in 1958 by the SovAE which gave the name “Zaliv Kooperatsiya” to the western portion of Rennick Bay (q.v.). The US-ACAN has retained the prior name Rennick Bay. For the sake of historical continuity, the name Kooperatsiya Ice Piedmont has been approved for the feature described. Named after the Kooperatsiya, the expedition ship used by the SovAE in 1958.

Koopman Peak 85°29'S, 125°35'W  
Kooymen Peak
82°43'S, 162°49'E
Peak, 1,630 m, on the ridge just S of Dorrer Glacier in the Queen
Elizabeth Range. Mapped by the USGS from tellurometer surveys and

Kopf Island
63°19'S, 57°55'W
An island lying 0.3 m of Cape Legoupil in the Duroch Islands.
Named by the Chilean Antarctic Expedition of 1947 for Lt. Boris
Kopka O’Neill, leader of the Chilean party at Greenwich Island

Kopervik
54°30'S, 36°02'W
Point marking the NE side of the entrance to Moltke Harbor in
Royal Bay, South Georgia. The name Koppenberg was originally
given by the German group of the International Polar Year
Investigations, 1882–83, to a small hill lying close inland from the
point now described, and about 0.5 m of the German base. It
was named for Prof. W. Koppen (1846–1940), noted meteorolo­
gist and climatologist, who had recommended the establishment of
a high level observatory near the base. The SGS, 1951–52, reported
that the hill is too small and unimportant to require a
name, but that one is needed for the nearby point. For the sake
of historical continuity, the name of Koppen is transferred to
this previously unnamed point; the name Koppenberg is rejected.
Not: Koppenberg.

Koppen Point
54°30'S, 36°02'W
Point marking the NE side of the entrance to Moltke Harbor in
Royal Bay, South Georgia. The name Koppenberg was originally
given by the German group of the International Polar Year
Investigations, 1882–83, to a small hill lying close inland from the
point now described, and about 0.5 m of the German base. It
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that the hill is too small and unimportant to require a
name, but that one is needed for the nearby point. For the sake
of historical continuity, the name of Koppen is transferred to
this previously unnamed point; the name Koppenberg is rejected.
Not: Koppenberg.

Kopoivik
54°00'S, 37°25'W
Cove 0.25 m wide, lying 1.7 m of Cape Buller in the NW
side of the Bay of Isles, South Georgia. The name was applied
prior to 1930, probably by Norwegian whalers operating at South
Georgia. Not: Koppervik.

Korff Ice Rise
79°00'S, 69°30'W
An ice rise, 80 m long and 20 m wide, lying 50 m of ENE of
Skytrain Ice Rise in the SW part of Ronne Ice Shelf. Discovered
by the US-IGY Ellsworth Traverse Party, 1957–58. Named by the
party for Prof. Serge A. Korff, vice chairman of the cosmic ray
technical panel, U.S. National Committee for the IGY, 1957–

Korff Island
79°00'S, 69°30'W
A pyramidal peak, rising to c. 4,000 m on the NW margin of
Markham Plateau, Queen Elizabeth Range, 3 m of Mount
Korsch who, with E. Stump and D. Egerton, climbed and
geologically mapped this peak on Dec. 3, 1983, as a member of a
USARP field party. Korsch was a member of USARP field
parties, 1968–69 and 1985–86; NZARP field parties, 1982–83 and
1984–85.

Kosar Point
71°08'S, 73°07'W
Snow-covered point forming the W end of Eroica Peninsula, SW
Alexander Island. Photographed from the air by RARE in 1947
and mapped from these photographs by FIDS in 1960. Mapped by
USGS from U.S. Navy aerial photographs taken 1967–68 and
from Landsat imagery taken 1972–73. Named by US-ACAN for
Cdr. William S. Kosar, USN, assigned to the Division of Polar
Programs, NSF, as aviation projects officer, 1975–77. He was
instrumental in modifying LC-130 aircraft to provide longer range
in support of extensive radio echo sounding missions.

Kosciusko, Mount
75°43'S, 132°13'W
Prominent mountain (2,910 m) that comprises the central portion of
Ames Range in Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from
surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–65. Named by
US-ACAN for Capt. Henry M. Kosciusko, USN, Commander of
the Antarctic Support Activities group, 1965–67. Not: Mount
Kosciusko.

Kosco Glacier
84°27'S, 178°00'W
A glacier about 20 m long, flowing from the Anderson Heights
vicinity of the Bush Mountains northward to enter Ross Ice Shelf
between Wilson Portal and Mount Speed. Discovered by the
Kosco, USN, chief aerologist and chief scientist of USN Operation
Highjump, 1946–47.

Kosco Peak
79°47'S, 83°46'W
A prominent rock peak in the N part of Edson Hills, rising to c.
1,650 m between Drake Icefall and Hyde Glacier, in the Heritage
Range, Ellsworth Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and
William J. Kosco, topographic engineer, USGS, 1952–83; Chief,
Polar Programs Office, 1975–83, with responsibility for Antarctic
mapping.

Kosiba Wall
67°31'S, 66°55'W
Cliff face rising to 1,180 m at the NE end of Blaiklock Island, off
the W coast of Graham Land. Named by the UK-APC following BAS geographical work in the area, 1980–81. Named after
Alexander Kosiba (1901–81), Polish climatologist and glaciologist; Professor of Meteorology and Climatology, University of Wro­
claw, 1945–71; Leader of the first Polish expedition to Greenland,
1937, and of Polish glaciological expeditions to Svalbard, 1957–
60.

Koski Glacier
85°17'S, 167°15'E
An east-flowing glacier, 7 m long, draining the east-central
portion of the Dominion Range icecap. The glacier lies close N of
Vandament Glacier, whose flow it parallels, and terminates at Mill
Glacier just SE of Browns Butte. Named by US-ACAN for
Raymond J. Koski, USARP engineer on several traverses origi­

Kosko, Mount
79°09'S, 159°33'E
A peak, 1,795 m, standing 6 m of Mount Keltic in the Conway
Range. Mapped by the USGS from tellurometer surveys and Navy
Kosky Peak 70°57'S, 63°28'W

Kostka, Mountain 70°42'S, 164°49'E

Kotick Point 64°00'S, 58°22'W
The southern entrance point to Holluschickie Bay, on the W coast of James Ross Island. The name, recommended by UK-APC, arose from association with Holluschickie Bay; Kotick was the name of the white seal in Rudyard Kipling’s Jungle Book.

Kottas, Gory: see Heimefront Range 74°35'S, 11°00'W
Kotter: see Coffer Island 60°45'S, 45°08'W

Kotterer Peaks 70°11'S, 64°26'W

Kouperov Peak 75°06'S, 133°48'W

Kovacs Glacier 83°11'S, 49°15'W
Glacier on the SE side of Lexington Table, flowing ENE into Support Force Glacier in the Forrestal Range, Pensacola Mountains (q.v.). Named by US-ACAN in 1979 after Austin Kovacs, leader of the 1973–74 USARP-CRREL survey party (with G. Erlanger and G. Abele) in this area; also worked in the McMurdo Sound area.

Kowaleczk, Mount 77°56'S, 163°47'E
Mountain, 1,690 m, standing 1 mi S of Goat Mountain at the head of Hobbs Glacier in Victoria Land. Charted by the BrAE under Scott, 1910–13. Named by the US-ACAN in 1964 for Chester Kowaleczk, Chief of the Photogrammetry Branch, U.S. Naval Oceanographic Office, who for many years had responsibility for the photogrammetric compilation of Antarctic charts.

Koyubi, Cape 69°14'S, 39°38'E
A rocky point marking the western extremity of a U-shaped peninsula which extends seaward in finger-like fashion from the west side of Langhovde Hills, Queen Maud Land. Mapped from surveys and air photos by JARE, 1957–62. The name “Koyubi-misaki” (little finger point) was given by JARE Headquarters in 1972 in association with Cape Nakayubi, which lies 0.5 mi to the southeast.

Kozlov Nunataks 66°37'S, 51°07'E
A group of nunataks lying 8 mi N of Mount Parviainen in the Tula Mountains, Enderby Land. The nunataks were visited by geologists of the SovAE, 1961–62, who named them for M.I. Kozlov, Soviet polar pilot.

Kōzō Rock 68°23'S, 41°54'E
An exposed rock standing on the coast between Narabi Rocks and Gobamme Rock in Queen Maud Land. Mapped from surveys and air photos by JARE, 1957–62, and named Kōzō-iwa (younger rock).

K. Prestrud, Mount: see Prestrud, Mount 86°34'S, 165°07'W

Kraaken Cove 57°03'S, 26°41'W
The largest cove at Candelmas Island, South Sandwich Islands, indenting the N coast of the island just W of Demon Point. The name applied by UK-APC in 1971 is that of a legendary Norwegian sea monster.

Kraeken Hill 71°57'S, 26°14'E
Rocky hill standing in Byrdbreen, 5 mi E of Bautaen Peak in the Sør Rondane Mountains. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers in 1957 from air photos taken by USN OpHjp, 1946–47, and named Kraaken (the stool).

Kraeken Mountain 71°32'S, 12°09'E
A mountain 1 mi N of Sandseten Mountain and just NW of Gneysovaya Peak in Westliche Petermann Range, Wohltat Mountains. Discovered and plotted from air photos by GerAE, 1938–39. Replotted from air photos and surveys by NorAE, 1956–60, and named Kraeken (the stool).

Krakowa, Kopula: see Kraków Peninsula 62°07'S, 58°15'W

Kraków Icefield: see Kraków Peninsula 62°07'S, 58°15'W

Kraków Peninsula 62°07'S, 58°15'W
The peninsula between Admiralty Bay and King George Bay, King George Island, in the South Shetland Islands. The name “Kraków Icefield,” after the former capital of Poland, was applied in 1980 by the Polish Antarctic Expedition to the ice that nearly covers this peninsula. The original name was amended soon after so as to apply to the peninsula. Not: Kopula Krakowa, Kraków Icefield.

Kramer Island 77°14'S, 147°10'W

Kramer Rocks 65°26'S, 64°02'W
Two rocks lying in the N part of Beascocha Bay, 3 mi SE of Cape Pérez on the W coast of Graham Land. Mapped by the FIDS from photos taken by Hunting Aerosurveys Ltd. in 1956–57. Named by the UK-APC in 1959 for J.G.H. Kramer, Austrian army physician who independently recognized scurvy as a nutritional deficiency disease and showed how it could be prevented or cured, in about 1737.
Krank Glacier

Krank Glacier 83°08'S, 162°05'E
A glacier 5 mi long, flowing E to enter Helm Glacier just S of Mount Macbain in the Queen Elizabeth Range. Named by US-ACAN for Joseph P. Krank, Weather Central meteorologist at Little America Station, winter of 1957.

Kranz Peak 86°31'S, 155°24'W

Kräsen Crevasse Field 71°48'S, 0°58'W
A crevasse field about 15 mi long in the lower part of Jutulstrau men Glacier, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and air photos by the Norwegian expedition (1958–59) and named Kräsen (the crop).

Krasheninnikova, Gora: see Krasheninnikov Peak 71°41'S, 12°40'E

Krasheninnikov Peak 71°41'S, 12°40'E

Krasin Nunataks 68°18'S, 50°05'E
A small group of nunataks lying 10 mi SE of Alderdice Peak in the Nye Mountains, Enderby Land. The features were plotted by the SovAE, 1961–62, which named them after the Soviet icebreaker Krasin.

Krasinskij, Cape 69°50'S, 8°30'E
A projecting angle of the ice shelf fringing the coast of Queen Maud Land, separating Dublitskiy Bay and Kameney Bight. The feature was photographed from the air by NorAE in 1958–59 and was mapped from these photos. It was also mapped in 1961 by the SovAE who named it for G.D. Krasinskij, polar investigator and organizer of air expeditions. Not: Mys Krasinskogo.

Krasinskoje, Mys: see Krasinskiy, Cape 69°50'S, 8°30'E

Krasnaya Nunatak 68°18'S, 49°42'E

Krasnov Rocks 71°48'S, 10°20'E

Krasovskogo, Khrebet: see Mittlere Petermann Range 71°30'S, 12°28'E

Kraus Point 76°04'S, 91°04'E
Low, ice-covered point fronting on Davis Sea midway between Cape Torson and Cape Filchner. Mapped from air photos taken by USN OpHjp, 1946–47, and named by the US-ACAN for Glenn R. Kraus, photogrammetrist with the Navy Hydrographic Office, who served as surveyor with the USN OpWml parties which established astronomical control stations along Wilhelm II, Knox and Budd Coasts in 1947–48.

Kraft Rocks 76°04'S, 136°11'W

Krebs, Mount 84°50'S, 170°20'W
A prominent rock peak (1,630 m) surmounting the central part of the main ridge of Lillie Range, 4 mi N of Mount Daniel, in the foothills of the Prince Olav Mountains. Discovered by the U.S. Ross Ice Shelf Traverse Party (1957–58) under A.P. Crary, and named by him for Cdr. Manson Krebs, USN, helicopter and airplane pilot of USN Squadron VX-6 during Deep Freeze operations.

Krebs Glacier 64°38'S, 61°31'W

Krebs Ridge 70°33'S, 62°25'W

Kreiling Mesa 83°13'S, 157°54'E

Kreitzer Bay: see Vincennes Bay 66°30'S, 109°30'E
Kreiter Glacier 70°22'S, 72°36'E
A glacier flowing NW between Jennings Promontory and Reinbolt Hills into the E part of Amery Ice Shelf. Delineated in 1952 by John H. Roscoe from aerial photographs taken by USN Operation Highjump, 1946-47. Named by Roscoe for Lt. William R. Kreiter, USN, commander of one of the three Operation Highjump aircraft used in photographing this and other coastal areas between 14° and 164° East.

Kreiterzen 72°13'S, 22°10'E
Glacier, 8 mi long, flowing N between Tertene Nunataks and Bamse Mountain in the Ser Rondane Mountains. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers in 1957 from air photos taken by USN OpHjp, 1946-47, and named for Lt. William R. Kreiter, USN, plane commander on one of the three USN OpHjp aerial crews which photographed this and other coastal areas between 14° and 164° East.

Krieger Peak 71°46'S, 70°35'W

Krigsvold Nunataks 75°38'S, 137°55'W

Kring, Mount 74°59'S, 157°54'E
A sharply defined nunatak on the northern margin of the upper reaches of David Glacier, 13 mi SW of Mount Wood, in Victoria Land. Previously uncharted, it was used (with Mount Wood) as a reference for establishing a USARP field party on Nov. 6, 1962. Named by D.B.McC. Rainey of the Cartographic Branch of the New Zealand Dept. of Lands and Survey for Staff Sgt. Arthur L. Kring, USMC, navigator on many U.S. Navy VX-6 Squadron flights during the 1962-63 season when New Zealand field parties received logistic support by that squadron.

Kringholmane: see Hobbs Islands 67°19'S, 59°58'E

Kring Islands 67°10'S, 58°30'E
Two islands and numerous rocks lying at the E side of Bell Bay along the coast of Enderby Land. Mapped as one island by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936-37, and named Kringla (the ring). ANARE air photos of 1959 show the feature to be more than one island. Not: Kringla.

Kringla: see Kring Islands 67°10'S, 58°30'E

Kristensen, Gora: see Christensen, Mount 67°58'S, 47°52'E

Kristensen, Mount 86°20'S, 159°40'W
A mountain, 3,460 m, standing on the W side of Nilsen Plateau 2 mi SE of Lindstrøm Peak, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Named by US-ACAN in 1967 for H. Kristensen, an engineer on the ship Fram of Amundsen's Norwegian expedition of 1910-12. This naming preserves Amundsen's commemoration of "Mount H. Kristensen," a name applied in 1911 for an unidentified mountain in the general area.

Kristensen Rocks 71°55'S, 171°11'E

Kristiania Island: see Christiana Islands 63°57'S, 61°27'E

Krivoy, Proliv: see Robertson Channel 66°19'S, 110°29'E

Krogh Island 66°17'S, 67°00'W
Island about 5 mi long lying close W of the S part of Lavoisier Island, Biscoe Islands. Mapped from air photos taken by FIDASE (1956-57). Named by UK-APC for August Krogh (1874-1949), Danish physiologist who specialized in the functional activity of the capillaries, pioneer of studies of human metabolism and blood circulation in cold climates.

Krogmann Island: see Hovgaard Island 65°08'S, 64°08'W

Krogmann Point 65°08'S, 64°08'W
Point forming the W extremity of Hovgaard Island, in the Wilhelm Archipelago. Hovgaard Island was first seen by a German expedition under Dallmann in January 1874 and named "Krogmann Insel." However, the name Hovgaard, applied by the BelgAE under Gerlache in February 1898, has overtaken the original in usage. In order to preserve Dallmann's earlier name in this vicinity, Krogmann Point has been approved for the feature here described.

Krok Fjord 68°40'S, 78°00'E
A narrow sinuous fjord, 11 mi long, between Mule Peninsula and Serradal Glacier Tongue, at the south end of the Vestfold Hills. Mapped from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936-37) and named Krokfjorden (the crooked fjord). Not: Crooked Fjord, Krokfjorden, Krok Inlet.

Krokfjorden: see Krok Fjord 68°40'S, 78°00'E

Krok Inlet: see Krok Fjord 68°40'S, 78°00'E

Krokisius, Mount 54°30'S, 36°03'W
A mountain 0.6 mi NE of Molike Harbor, South Georgia. Named by the German group of the International Polar Year Investigations, 1882-83, for Corvette Captain Krokiusius, commander of the Marie, one of the two ships of the expedition. Not: Krokisius-Berg.

Krokisius-Berg: see Kroksius, Mount 54°30'S, 36°03'W

Krok Island 67°02'S, 57°46'E
Irregular-shaped island nearly 1 mi in extent, the largest of the group lying 1 mi S of Abrupt Island and 6 mi W of Hosean Glacier. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from aerial photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936-37, and named Kroktøy (crooked island). Not: Crooked Island.

Krok Lake 68°37'S, 78°24'E
An irregular-shaped lake about 4 mi long in the SE part of the Vestfold Hills. The lake was partially mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936-37) and named Krokvatnet (the crooked lake).
Mountains between Mount Sellery and Mount Smithson and The smaller of two ice-covered islands lying close together in the entering Gough Glacier just E of Mount Dodge. Named by A tributary glacier, 4 mi long, draining the N slopes of Prince Olav Kroshka (crumb dome). feature was first mapped by the SovAE in 1961 and named Kupol Fimbul Ice Shelf, along the coast of Queen Maud Land. The Kroshka Island 70°40'S, 2°05'E Kroshka Island: a peak on the W side of Jokulkykja Mountain in the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norsk Polarinstittut from surveys and air photos by NorAE, 1956–60. Also mapped by the SovAE in 1961 and named for Russian scientist P.A. Kropotkin. Not: Gora Kropotkina. Not: Skala Krubera.


Kroshka Island 70°40'S, 2°05'E The smaller of two ice-covered islands lying close together in the Fimbul Ice Shelf, along the coast of Queen Maud Land. The feature was first mapped by the SovAE in 1961 and named Kupol Kroshka (crumb dome).


Krüger, Mount 72°36'S, 0°57'E A mountain (2,655 m) standing 8 mi SW of Kvithø Peak in the Sverdrup Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Discovered by the GerAE under Ritscher, 1938–39, and named for Walter Krüger, meteorological assistant on the expedition. Surveyed by NBSAE, 1949–52. Not: Krügerfjellet.

Krugly, Kupol: see Blåskimen Island 70°25'S, 3°00'W Krullen Hill 71°33'S, 2°10'W A hill 5 mi SW of Valken Hill, in the N part of Ahlmann Ridge in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and air photos by the Norwegian expedition (1958–59) and named Krullen (the hump).

Krylova, Gora: see Ristelen Spur 71°59'S, 5°37'E Krylov Peninsula 69°05'S, 156°20'E An ice-covered peninsula W of Lauritzen Bay on Oates Coast. Photographed by USN Op Hp (1946–47), the SovAE (1957–58), and ANARE (1959); named by the SovAE after Soviet mathematician and academic naval architect Aleksey N. Krylov (1863–1945).

Krylvi Bight 71°20'S, 2°00'W A bight, a southern lobe of the Fimbul Ice Shelf, indenting the coast of Queen Maud Land for about 30 mi between Båkeneset Headland and Trollkjelneset Headland. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and air photos by the Norwegian expedition (1958–59) and named Krylvi (the hump bay), probably in association with nearby Krullen Hill.

K. Sundbeck, Mount: see Sundbeck, Mount 86°10'S, 158°28'W Kwarisen, Shel'fovy Lednik: see Quaur Ice Shelf 71°20'W, 11°00'W Kubbestolen Peak 71°47'S, 8°54'E A bare rock peak, 2,070 m, at the NW end of Vinten-Johansen Ridge in the Kurze Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Mapped from surveys and air photos by NorAE (1956–60) and named Kubbestolen (the log chair).


Kubusdaella 71°59'S, 7°26'E A steep, ice-filled ravine between Kubus and Klevekampen Mountains in the Filchner Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Plotted from surveys and air photos by the NorAE (1956–60) and named Kubusdaella (the cube dell) in association with Kubus Mountain.

Kubusalen 71°58'S, 7°14'E An ice-filled valley between Trollslottet and Kubus Mountains in the Filchner Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Plotted from surveys
and air photos by NorAE (1956-60) and named Kubusdalen (the cube valley) in association with Kubus Mountain.

Kubus Mountain 71°59'S, 7°21'E
A distinctive blocky mountain (2,985 m) rising 3 mi SE of Trollslottet Mountain, in the NW part of the Filchner Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Discovered by the GerAE under Ritscher, 1938-39, and given the descriptive name Kubus (the cube). Not: The Cube.

Kuhn Nunatak 84°06'S, 66°34'W

Kuipers, Mount 77°54'S, 161°24'E

Kuiper Scarp 71°26'S, 68°27'W
An E-W escarpment along the south side of Uranus Glacier on the east side of Alexander Island. The scarp was photographed by Lincoln Ellsworth, Nov. 23, 1935, in the course of a trans-Antarctic flight and was plotted from the photos by W.L.G. Joerg. Named by UK-APC from association with Uranus Glacier after Gerald P. Kuiper, the American astronomer who in 1948 discovered Miranda, one of the satellites of Uranus.

Kujira Point 69°36'S, 38°16'E

Kukur Scraper 70°8'S, 62°42'E
A prominent E-W trending range, about 25 mi long and over 2,000 m high, forming the divide between Ferrar Glacier on the S and Taylor Glacier and Taylor Valley on the N, in Victoria Land. Discovered by the BrNAE (1901-04) and probably so named because its shape resembles that of Kukri, a Gurkha knife. Not: Kurki Hills.

Kulun Mountain 72°39'S, 3°18'W
A projecting-type mountain on the NW side of Jskulskarvet Ridge, in the Borg Massif of Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949-52) and named Kulen.

Kullen Knoll 72°04'S, 2°44'W
A knob 2 mi N of Gosta Peaks, in the S part of Ahlmann Ridge in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949-52) and air photos by the Norwegian expedition (1958-59) and named Kullen.

Kuno Cirque 80°40'S, 24°55'W
A glacier-filled cirque between Glen Glacier and Murchison Cirque on the S side of the Read Mountains, Shackleton Range. The feature was photographed from the air by the U.S. Navy, 1967, and surveyed by BAS, 1968-71. In association with the names of geologists grouped in this area, named by the UK-APC in 1971 after Professor Hisashi Kuno (1910-69), Japanese petrologist, who worked on basaltic magmas.

Kuno Point 66°24'S, 67°10'W

Kurchatov, Mount 71°39'S, 11°14'E

Kurchatova, Gora: see Kurchatov, Mount 71°39'S, 11°14'E

Kurki Hills: see Kulen Hills 77°44'S, 162°42'E

Kurlak, Mount 84°05'S, 168°00'E

Kurtse, Gory: see Kurtse Mountains 71°53'S, 8°55'E

Kurumi Island 69°01'S, 39°28'E
Island lying between Ongulkalven Island and Ongul Island in Liitzow-Holm Bay. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936-37. Surveyed by JARE, 1957-62, and named Kurumi-shima (walnut island) because of its configuration.


Kurumi Islands 54°45'S, 36°19'W
Group of islands off the S coast of South Georgia, close S of Diaz Cove. The name "Mys Kupriyanov" or "Mys Kupriyanova," for Ivan Kupriyanov, an officer of the Mityny, was given by Admiral Thaddeus Bellingshausen in 1819 to a cape on the coast between Novoselski Bay and Cape Disappointment. The name was evidently overlooked by Lt. Cdr. J.M. Chaplin, who in 1930 gave the name Johannesen Point to a feature on this same stretch of coast. Johannesen Point was identified by the SGS, 1955-56, as an insignificant point not requiring a name. At the same time, the group of islands off Diaz Cove was mapped in detail for the first time. An altered form of the original Russian name has been accepted for this group.

Kurchatov, Mount 71°39'S, 11°14'E

Kurchatova, Gora: see Kurchatov, Mount 71°39'S, 11°14'E

Kurki Hills: see Kulen Hills 77°44'S, 162°42'E

Kurlak, Mount 84°05'S, 168°00'E

Kurtse, Gory: see Kurtse Mountains 71°53'S, 8°55'E

Kurumi Island 69°01'S, 39°28'E
Island lying between Ongulkalven Island and Ongul Island in Liitzow-Holm Bay. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936-37. Surveyed by JARE, 1957-62, and named Kurumi-shima (walnut island) because of its configuration.

Kurzemfjella: see Gagarin Mountains 71°57'S, 9°23'E

Kurze Mountains 71°53'S, 8°55'E
A range of mainly bare rock peaks, ridges and mountains about 20 mi long and 6 mi wide in the Orvin Mountains of Queen Maud Land. The feature stands between Drygalski Mountains on the west and Gagarin Mountains and Conrad Mountains on the east. Kurze Mountains were discovered and plotted from air photos by
Kusunoki Point

65°33'S, 65°59'W


Kutschin Peak

86°25'S, 159°42'W

Prominent peak 2,360 m, on the W slope of the Nilsen Plateau, standing 6 mi S of Mount Kristensen, at the E side of Amundsen Glacier, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Named by US-ACAN for A. Kutschin, a member of the sea party of Amundsen’s Norwegian expedition of 1910–12.

Kuven Hill

73°52'S, 5°15'W

A prominent hill between Gommen Valley and Kuvsletta Flat, near the SW end of the Kirwan Escarpment in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and additional air photos (1958–59), and named Kuven (the hump).

Kuvsletta Flat

73°50'S, 5°14'W

A small, flattish, ice-covered area between Utrinden and Framranten Points, near the SW end of the Kirwan Escarpment in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and additional air photos (1958–59), and named Kuvsletta (the hump plain).

Kuvungen Hill

73°50'S, 5°09'W

A hill just SE of Framranten Point, near the SW end of the Kirwan Escarpment in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and additional air photos (1958–59), and named Kuvungen.

Kuzira Point

69°36'S, 38°16'E

See Kujira Point.

Kvaevefjellet Mountain

71°52'S, 14°27'E

An elongated mountain, about 6 mi long and surmounted by Mount Pučik, which has been eroded by the ice into a series of spurs that enclose small cirques, standing at the N end of the Payer Mountains in Queen Maud Land. Discovered and plotted from air photos by GerAE, 1938–39. Replotted from air photos and surveys by the Norwegian Antarctic Expedition, 1956–60, and named Kvaevefjellet.

Kvaevenutane Peaks

71°57'S, 14°18'E

A small cluster of peaks which include Mount Kibal’chich and Mount Brünov, located 2 mi SW of Kvaevefjellet Mountain in the Payer Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Discovered and plotted from air photos by GerAE, 1938–39. Replotted from air photos and surveys by NorAE, 1956–60, and named Kvaevenutane in association with Kvaevefjellet Mountain.

Kvallfinnen Ridge

72°08'S, 26°24'E

Ridge, 2,670 m, standing on the W side of Byrdbreen and 0.5 mi N of Isachsen Mountain in the Sør Rondane Mountains.Mapped by Norwegian cartographers in 1957 from air photos taken by USN OpHjp, 1946–47, and named Kvallfinnen (the whale fin) because of its shape.

Kvamsgavlens Cliff

71°46'S, 11°50'E


Kvars Bay

67°03'S, 56°49'E

Small bay at the SW side of Kvarsnes Foreland, in the S part of Edward VIII Bay. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from aerial photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and named Kvarsnesvika. Not: Kvars Bay.

Kvarsnes Foreland

67°02'S, 57°00'E

Prominent, rocky foreland projecting into the S side of Edward VIII Bay close W of the Øygarden Group. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from aerial photographs taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, who named it Kvarsnes. Not: Kvars Promontory.

Kvars Promontory

67°02'S, 57°00'E

Kvassknatten Nunatak

72°27'S, 0°20'E

One of the Knattebrauta Nunataks, in the Sverdrup Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Photographed from the air by the GerAE (1938–39). Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and air photos by the Norwegian expedition (1958–59) and named Kvassknatten (the sharp crag).

Kvaststind Peak

72°31'S, 3°23'W

A peak in the NE part of Borg Mountain, in the Borg Massif of Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and named Kvasstind (sharp peak).

Kvea Valley

71°55'S, 4°30'E

A rectangular ice-filled valley between Grinda and Skigarden Ridges, northward of Mount Grynysy in the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Mapped from surveys and air photos by NorAE (1956–60) and named Kvea (the sheepcote).

Kvervelnatten Peak

73°31'S, 3°53'W

A peak 2 mi SW of Svarbardufsfja Bluff in the Kirwan Escarpment of Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and additional air photos (1958–59), and named Kvervelnatten.

Kvinge Peninsula

71°10'S, 61°10'W

Kvithamaren Cliff 71°59’S, 5°02’E
A cliff just E of Slokstallen Mountain in the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by the NorAE (1956–60) and named Kvithamaren (the white crag).

Kvitholten Hill 71°49’S, 5°51’E
A snow-clad hill at the E side of Austreskorve Glacier, standing just S of Sagbladet Ridge in the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Plotted from surveys and air photos by the NorAE (1956–60) and named Kvitholten (the white grove).

Kvithø Peak 72°29’S, 1°13’E
An isolated peak rising above the ice 7 mi SE of Kvitjkjølen Ridge, in the Sverdrup Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Photographed from the air by the GerAE (1938–39). Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and air photos by the Norwegian expedition (1958–59) and named Kvithø (white hill).

Kvithovden Peak 72°22’S, 0°45’E
A peak at the N end of Kvitjkjølen Ridge in the Sverdrup Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Photographed from the air by the GerAE (1938–39). Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and air photos by the Norwegian expedition (1958–59) and named Kvithovden (the white peak).

Kvitjkjølen Ridge 72°24’S, 0°49’E
A rock ridge between ice filled Kvitkvodene Valley and Ising Glacier in the Sverdrup Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Photographed from the air by the GerAE (1938–39). Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and air photos by the Norwegian expedition (1958–59) and named Kvitjkjølen (the white keel).

Kvitkleven Cirque 72°00’S, 7°43’E
An ice-filled cirque at the S side of Klevekampen Mountain in the Filchner Mountains of Queen Maud Land. First plotted from air photos by the GerAE (1938–39). Mapped from surveys and air photos by NorAE (1956–60) and named Kvitkleven (the white closet).

Kvittøya: see White Island 66°44’S, 48°35’E

Kvitskarvhalsen Saddle 72°30’S, 0°51’E
An ice saddle between Mount Krüger and Robin Heights in the Sverdrup Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Photographed from the air by the GerAE (1938–39). Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and air photos by the Norwegian expedition (1958–59) and named Kvitskarvhalsen (the white mountain neck).

Kvitsvodene Valley 72°26’S, 0°45’E
An ice-filled valley about 5 mi long between Kvitjkjølen Ridge and Robin Heights in the Sverdrup Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Photographed from the air by the GerAE (1938–39). Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and air photos by the Norwegian expedition (1958–59) and named Kvitsvodene.

Kyffin, Mount 83°48’S, 171°38’E
A distinctive reddish-brown mountain, 1,670 m, with a sloping spur extending 4 mi to the N, at the extreme N end of the Commonwealth Range, projecting into the E side of Beardmore Glacier and rising precipitously above it. Discovered by the BrAE (1907–09) and named for Evan Kyffin-Thomas, one of the proprietors of the Register, an Adelaide, South Australian newspaper. He was a traveling companion of Shackleton's on the voyage from England. Not: Mount Kiffin, Mount Kyffin.

Kyffin, Mount: see Kyffin, Mount 83°48’S, 171°38’E

Kyle, Mount 71°57’S, 168°35’E
A mountain (2,900 m) midway along the ridge bordering the N side of Deming Glacier, in the Admiralty Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–63. Named by US-ACAN for Ricky L. Kyle (Kyle Peak, q.v.), a geologist with VUWAE, which examined the cone in the 1969–70 season.

Kyle Nunataks 66°47’S, 51°20’E
Three nunataks 2.5 mi E of Mount Hampson, in the N part of the Tula Mountains in Enderby Land. Plotted from air photos taken from ANARE aircraft in 1956. Named by ANCA for J.T. Kyle, a member of the crew of the Discovery during the BANZARE, 1929–31.

Kyle Peak 72°34’S, 166°17’E
A peak 2 mi NE of Mount McCarthy, rising to c. 2,850 m in the Barker Range of the Victory Mountains, Victoria Land. Named by the NZ-APC after Philip R. Kyle (Kyle Peak, q.v.), a geologist with VUWAE, in the vicinity of this peak, including The Pleiades, with the VUWAE, 1971–72; further geological work in this area with USARP during the International Northern Victoria Land Project, 1981–82.

Kyrkjetorget

Kyrkjebakken Slope 71°54’S, 6°32’E
An ice slope on the W side of Jakulkjyrka Mountain, in the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Plotted from surveys and air photos by the NorAE (1956–60) and named Kyrkjebakken (the church hill).

Kyrkjedalen Valley 71°50’S, 6°53’E
An ice-filled valley between Jakulkjyrka Mountain and Habermehl Peak in the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Plotted from surveys and air photos by the NorAE (1956–60) and named Kyrkjedalen (the church valley).

Kyrkjadalsen Valley 71°50’S, 6°53’E
An ice-filled valley between Jakulkjyrka Mountain and Habermehl Peak in the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Plotted from surveys and air photos by the NorAE (1956–60) and named Kyrkjadalsen (the church valley).

Kyrkjeskipet Peak 71°52’S, 6°48’E
A peak, 3,085 m, just N of Kapellet Canyon and dominating the NE part of Jakulkjyrka Mountain in the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains. Mapped from surveys and air photos by the NorAE (1956–60) and named Kyrkjeskipet (the church nave).

Kyrkjetorget 71°54’S, 6°57’E
A flattish ice-filled amphitheater on the E side of Jakulkjyrka Mountain in the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Mapped from surveys and air photos by the NorAE (1956–60) and named Kyrkjetorget (the church market place).
Laager Point 62°38'S, 61°09'W
Conspicuous headland on the shore of New Plymouth harbor, Byers Peninsula, Livingston Island. The feature was referred to in 1971 by Chilean researchers P.J. Hernández P. and V. Azcárate M. as “Punta Campamento” (camp point). Both forms are already in use in the Antarctic. To avoid confusion, the UK-APC amended the name to Laager Point, “laager” meaning camp. Not: Punta Campamento.

La Angostura, Paso: see Narrows, The 67°36'S, 67°12'W
La Angostura, Paso: see Narrows, The 67°36'S, 67°12'W
Laavebrua: see Ramp Rocks 53°59'S, 38°18'W
Labbé, Islote: see Labbé Rock 63°17'S, 57°56'W
Labbé, Islotes: see Stray Islands 65°10'S, 64°14'W

Labbé Rock 63°17’S, 57°56’W
A rock lying about 0.7 mi NW of Largo Island in the Duroch Islands. The name was conferred by the first Chilean Antarctic Expedition (1947) for First Lt. Custodio Labbé Lippi, navigation officer of the transport ship Angamos. Not: Islote Labbé.

La Borla, Pico: see Knob, The 54°01’S, 37°58’W

Labuan, Cape 53°11’S, 73°28’E
A rocky point midway between Cape Arkona and Lavett Bluff, forming the SW extremity of Heard Island. Charted in 1948 by the ANARE and named after HMAS Labuan, relief ship for the expedition.

Labyrinth 77°33’S, 160°50’E
An extensive flat upland area which has been deeply eroded at the W end of Wright Valley, in Victoria Land. So named by the VUWAE (1958–59) because the eroded dolerite of which it is formed gives an appearance of a labyrinth.

Lacaze-Duthiers, Cape: see Duthiers Point 64°48’S, 62°49’W

Lacy, Mount 70°11’S, 64°43’E
A high, pyramidal, brown rock mountain with two sharp peaks, standing 1 mi W of Mount Béchervaise in the Athos Range, Prince Charles Mountains. Sighted by an ANARE party led by J.M. Béchervaise in November 1955 and plotted by R.H. Lacey, surveyor at Mawson Station in 1955, for whom it is named.

Lachal Bluffs 67°30’S, 61°09’E
A group of rocky headlands located just S of Ufs Island on the coast of Mac. Robertson Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37. Named by ANCA for R. Lachal, assistant cook at Mawson Station, who acted as geological field assistant, 1965.

Lachman, Cape 63°47’S, 57°47’W
Cape marking the N tip of James Ross Island, which lies S of Trinity Peninsula. Discovered by the SwedAE, 1901–04, under Nordenskjöld, who named it for J. Lachman, a patron of the expedition. Not: Kap Lachmann.

Lachmann, Kap: see Lachman, Cape 63°47’S, 57°47’W
Lachman Crags 63°52’S, 57°50’W
Escarpment which extends in a N-S direction for about 5 mi, its high point rising to 645 m, standing 3 mi SSW of Cape Lachman on James Ross Island. Surveyed by the FIDS in 1945, and named after Cape Lachman.

Lachmann, Kap: see Lachman, Cape 63°47’S, 57°47’W
Lackey Ridge 84°49’S, 116°15’W
An E-W ridge, 4 mi long, that forms the W end of Buckeye Table in the Ohio Range, Horlick Mountains. Named by US-ACAN for Larry L. Lackey, geologist with the Ohio State University expedition to the Horlick Mountains in 1960–61.

Laclavère Plateau 63°27’S, 57°47’W
A plateau, 10 mi long and from 1 to 3 mi wide, rising to 1,035 m between Misty Pass and Theodolite Hill, Trinity Peninsula. The plateau rises S of Schmidt Peninsula and the Chilean scientific station, General Bernardo O’Higgins. Named by UK-APC (1963) after Georges R. Laclavère, French cartographer, President of the Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research (SCAR), 1958–63. Not: Meseta General Barrios.

La Conchée 66°47’S, 141°29’E
Rocky island 0.25 mi long lying between Pascal Island and Monte Island, 0.7 mi NE of Cape Mousse, Adélie Coast. Chartered in 1950 by the FrAE and named after one of the forts guarding the Golfe de Saint-Malo, France.

La Count Mountain 78°00’S, 161°42’E
A mostly ice-free mountain, 1,875 m, forming the northern portion of Battleship (massif), located between Rotunda Glacier, Blankenship Glacier, and Ferrar Glacier in Victoria Land. The mountain was studied by USGS geologist Warren Hamilton during the 1958–59 season. Named in 1992 by US-ACAN after Ronald La Count, Manager, Polar Operations Section, Division of Polar Programs, National Science Foundation, 1984–90.

Lacroix, Mount 65°03’S, 63°58’W
Prominent mountain with red vertical cliffs and a rounded summit, 640 m, surmounting the NE end of Booth Island, in the Wilhelm Archipelago. First charted by the FrAE, 1903–05, under Charcot and named by him after Alfred Lacroix (1863–1948) French mineralogist and geologist; member of the scientific commission for FrAE, 1903–05 and 1908–10. Not: Mount Lecroix.

Lacroix, Mount: see Lacroix Nunatak 66°51’S, 141°20’E

Lacroix Glacier 77°40’S, 162°33’E
Glacier between Suess and Matterhorn Glaciers, which flows SE into Taylor Valley in Victoria Land. Mapped by the BraE under Scott, 1910–13, and named after Alfred Lacroix, (Mount Lacroix, q.v.).

Lacroix Nunatak 66°51’S, 141°20’E
Ridge of terminal moraine, about 1 mi long and 75 m high, standing immediately S of a small zone of low rocky ridges which protrude above the ice-covered point 2 mi SW of Cape Margerie, Adélie Coast. Discovered in 1931 by BANZARE personnel on the Discovery, who sighted this feature from a distance, believing it to be a 300-m rock peak. Named by Mawson after French mineral-
ogist Alfred Lacroix (Mount Lacroix, q.v.). Photographed from the air by USN OpHjp, 1946–47. Surveyed by the FrAE, 1949–51, which established an astronomical control station near its center. Not: Mount Lacroix.

**Lacuna Island** 65°31'S, 65°18'W
A small island lying 8 mi E of Tula Point, the N end of Renaud Island, in the Biscoe Islands. Mapped from air photos obtained by Hunting Aerosurveys Ltd., 1956–57. So named by UK-APC because the island lies in a lacuna (a gap) in the vertical air photos taken, in 1956–57.

*La División:* see Divide, The 60°44'S, 45°10'W

**Lady Newnes Bay** 73°40’S, 167°20’E
A bay about 60 mi long in the western Ross Sea, extending along the coast of Victoria Land from Cape Sibbald to Coulman Island. Discovered by the BrAE, 1898–1900, led by C.E. Borchgrevink. He named it for Lady Newnes, whose husband, Sir George Newnes, financed the expedition. Not: Lady Newnes Ice Shelf, Lady Newnes Shelf Ice.

*Lady Newnes Glacier:* see Aviator Glacier 73°50’S, 165°03’E
*Lady Newnes Ice Shelf:* see Lady Newnes Bay 73°40’S, 167°30’E
*Lady Newnes Shelf Ice:* see Lady Newnes Bay 73°40’S, 167°30’E

**Laennec Glacier** 64°12’S, 62°13’W

**Lafarge Rocks** 63°13’S, 57°33’W
One large and several smaller rocks lying 2 mi NW of Casy Island and 7 mi W of Prime Head, the N tip of Antarctic Peninsula. Discovered by a French expedition, 1837–40, under Capt. Jules Dumont d’Urville, and named by him for Ens. Antoine Pavin de la Farge of the expedition ship *Astrolabe* during her Antarctic voyage (1837–40).

**Lafond Bay** 63°27’S, 58°10’W

**La Forreest Rock** 85°06’S, 164°32’W
A rock outcrop 1.5 mi W of the mouth of Strom Glacier, along the low, ice-covered N slopes of the Duncan Mountains. This area was first explored and mapped by the ByrdAE, 1928–30. Named by US-ACAN for B.A. LaForrest, a storekeeper on USN Operation Deep Freeze, 1966.

**Lagado, Mount** 66°00’S, 63°15’W
Mountain rising to c. 1,200 m on the S side of Leppard Glacier, W of Target Hill, on Oscar II Coast, Graham Land. In association with names from Jonathan Swift’s *Gulliver’s Travels* grouped in this area, named by the UK-APC in 1988 after Lagado, the capital of the flying island of Laputa.

**La Gorce, Mount** 77°37’S, 153°22’W

**Lagally, Mount** 67°09’S, 67°06’W

**Lagarrigue Cove** 64°39’S, 62°34’W
Small cove S of Spigot Peak, Errera Channel, on the Danco Cast. The name was proposed by the Argentine navy and was approved by the Argentine geographical coordinating commission in 1956 to replace the provisional name “Puerto Lote.” Named in memory of a navy cook with the Argentine Antarctic Expedition of 1947–48 who perished in a crevasse accident in the vicinity. Not: Puerto Lote, Puerto Marino Lagarrigue, Selvick Cove.

**Lagartija, Isla:** see Lizard Island 65°41’S, 64°27’W

**Lagernoya, Bukhta:** see O’Brien Bay 66°18’S, 110°32’E

**Lagernoye, Lake** 65°40’S, 155°1’E

**Laggard Island** 64°49’S, 64°02’W
Rocky island lying 2 mi SE of Bonaparte Point, off the SW coast of Anvers Island in the Palmer Archipelago. Named by the UK-APC following a 1955 survey by the FIDS. The name arose from the island’s position on the eastern fringe of the islands in the vicinity of Arthur Harbor.

**Låghamaren Cliff** 72°30’S, 0°30’E
A rock cliff forming the NW end of Hamrane Heights in the Sverdrup Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Photographed from the air by the GerAE (1938–39). Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and air photos by the Norwegian expedition (1958–59) and named Låghamaren (the low crag).

**Låghkollane Hills** 72°08’S, 22°28’E
Group of hills standing 7 mi N of Bamse Mountain between Kreitzerisen and Hansenbreen in the Sør Rondane Mountains. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers in 1957 from air photos taken by USN OpHjp, 1946–47, and named Låghkollane (the low hills).

**Lagon Island** 67°35’S, 68°16’W
The northernmost of the Léonie Islands, lying in the entrance to Ryder Bay on the SE side of Adelaide Island. Discovered by the FrAE, 1908–10, under Charcot. The island was charted by the BGLE under Rymill in February 1936 and so named because with the island on its W side it forms a lagoon. Not: Islet Laguna.

**Lagoon Point** 54°11’S, 36°35’W
Point lying E of the entrance to Little Jason Lagoon in Jason Harbor, on the N coast of South Georgia. Charted by DI in 1929 and called Bluff Point; the name was amended to Lagoon Point as published on a 1930 British Admiralty chart. Not: Bluff Point.

*La Gorce, Mount:* see La Gorce Peak 77°37’S, 153°22’W
*La Gorce Mountain:* see La Gorce Peak 77°37’S, 153°22’W
La Gorce Mountains

**La Gorce Mountains 86°45’S, 146°00’W**

A group of mountains, 20 mi long, standing between the tributary Robson and Klein Glaciers at the E side of the upper reaches of the Scott Glacier, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Discovered in December 1934 by the ByrdAE geological party under Quin Blackburn, and named by Byrd for John Oliver La Gorce, Vice President of the National Geographic Society.

**La Gorce Peak 77°37’S, 153°22’W**

Prominent summit 8 mi SW of Mount Josephine, standing at the S end and marking the highest peak in the Alexandra Mountains in Marie Byrd Land. Discovered in February 1929 by the ByrdAE, and named by Byrd for John Oliver La Gorce. Not: La Gorce Mountain, Mount La Gorce.

**Lagotellerie Island 67°53’S, 67°24’W**

Island 1 mi long, lying 2 mi W of Horseshoe Island in Matguerite Bay, off the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered and named by the FrAE under Charcot, 1908–10.

**Lagrange, Cabo:** see Strath Point 64°32’S, 62°36’W

**Lagrange, Cape:** see Lagrange Peak 64°28’S, 62°26’W

**Lagrange, Mount:** see Skidmore, Mount 80°18’S, 28°56’W

**Lagrange Island 66°46’S, 141°28’E**

Small rocky island 0.4 mi NE of Newton Island and 1.5 mi N of Cape Mousse, Adélie Coast. Charted in 1951 by the FrAE and named after Joseph Lagrange (1736–1813), French mathematician.

**La Grange Nunataks 80°18’S, 27°50’W**


**La Grange Peak 64°28’S, 62°26’W**

Conspicuous peak, 450 m, standing 5.5 mi NE of Strath Point on the SE coast of Brabant Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. A point on the coast just S of this peak was first charted and the name Lagrange applied by the BelgAE under Gerlache, 1897–99. On one of the photos published by the BelgAE the name is applied to the S tip of the island. To avoid confusion the generic term has been altered and the name applied to the peak described here. Not: Cape Lagrange.

**Lagrelius, Cape:** see Lagrelius Point 63°55’S, 58°17’W

**Lagrelius Point 63°55’S, 58°17’W**

Low, ice-free point on the NW side of James Ross Island, 1.5 mi S of Carlson Island. Discovered and first surveyed in 1903 by the SwedAE under Nordenskjöld, who named it Cape Lagrelius after Axel Lagrelius of Stockholm, who contributed toward the cost of the expedition. It was resurveyed by the FIDS in 1952. Point is considered a more suitable descriptive term for this feature than cape. Not: Cape Lagrelius.

**Lågtagen:** see Low Tongue 67°33’S, 62°00’E

**Laguna, Islote:** see Lagoon Island 67°35’S, 68°16’W

**Laguna, Monte de la:** see Laguna Hill 62°56’S, 60°42’W

**Laguna Hill 62°56’S, 60°42’W**

Ice-free hill, 160 m, rising above the lagoon on the SW side of Telefon Bay, Deception Island, in the South Shetland Islands. The descriptive name “Monte de la Laguna” was used on an Argentine chart in 1956. Not: Cross Hill, Monte de la Laguna.

**Lahaye, Mount 72°36’S, 31°10’E**

Mountain, 2,475 m, on the N side of Giaever Glacier in the Belgica Mountains, Weuun Maud Land. Discovered by the BelgAE, 1957–58, under G. de Gerlache, and named after Prof. Edmond Lahaye, President of the Belgian National Committee for the International Geophysical Year, 1957–58.

**Lahille, Pointe:** see Lahille Island 65°33’S, 64°23’W

**Lahille Island 65°33’S, 64°23’W**

Island 3 mi long, lying 2 mi W of Núñez Point off the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered by the FrAE, 1903–05, and charted as a point on the coast which Charcot named after Fernando Lahille (1861–1940), Argentine naturalist. Charcot’s FrAE, 1908–10, determined the insularity of the feature. Not: Pointe Lahille.

**Laine, Roca:** see Lone Rock 62°21’S, 58°50’W

**Laine Hills 70°46’S, 64°28’W**


**Lainez, Cape:** see Lainez Point 67°41’S, 67°48’W

**Lainez Point 67°41’S, 67°48’W**

Point which forms the N side of the entrance to Dalgliesh Bay on the W side of Pourquoi Pas Island, off the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered by the FrAE under Charcot, 1908–10, and named by him for Manuel Lainez, senator of the Argentine Republic and founder of the newspaper *El Diario*. Not: Cape Lainez.

**Laird, Cape 81°41’S, 162°27’E**

A rocky cape 8 mi NW of Cape May, along the W side of Ross Ice Shelf. Named by the NZGSAE (1960–61) for Malcolm G. Laird, NZGSAE geologist who took a special interest in the peneplain surface above the cape’s granite cliffs.

**Laird Glacier 84°55’S, 169°55’E**


**Laird Plateau 82°00’S, 157°00’E**

Small plateau over 2,400 m, standing 1 mi NW of Mount Hayter on the N side of the head of Lucy Glacier. Seen by the NZGSAE (1964–65) and named for the leader of this geological party to the area, Malcolm G. Laird (Cape Laird, q.v.).

**Lair Point 62°37’S, 61°02’W**

Point lying 5 mi SE of Essex Point on the N side of Byers Peninsula, Livingston Island, in the South Shetland Islands. The name, given by the UK-APC in 1961, is descriptive. A large cave on this point was used by sealers during the early 1820’s, relics of their occupation being found by the FIDS in 1957–58.
Laizure Glacier  69°15'S, 158°07'E
A broad glacier that enters the sea immediately W of Drake Head, Oates Coast. The glacier was roughly plotted by Australia from USN Operation Highjump photography, 1946–47, and from photographs and other data obtained by ANARE, 1959–62. It was mapped in detail by USGS from surveys and USN photography, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. (j.g.) David H. Laizure, USN, navigator on LC-130 aircraft during Operation Deep Freeze 1968.

Lajarte Islands  64°14'S, 63°24'W

Lake Island  68°33'S, 77°59'E
A small island between Plog Island and Flutter Island, lying in Prydz Bay just W of Breidnes Peninsula, Vestfold Hills. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37. Remapped by ANARE (1957–58) and so named because a lake occupies the northern part of the island.

Laktionov Island  65°46'S, 65°46'W
Island 2 mi long, lying 4 mi NE of Jurva Point, Renaud Island, in the Biscoe Islands. First accurately shown on an Argentine government chart of 1957. Named by the UK-APC in 1959 after Aleksandr F. Laktionov (d. 1965), Soviet sea ice specialist in the Arctic and Antarctic Institute, Lenigrad, 1927–65 (Head, Department of Oceanography, Ice Forecasting and River Mouths). Not: Isla Hyatt.

Lallemand Fjord: see Lallemand Fjord  67°05'S, 66°45'W

Lallemand Fjord  67°05'S, 66°45'W

Lama, Mount  78°04'S, 163°42'E
A bare rock peak over 800 m, culminating the ridge N of Miers Glacier and forming the S rampart of the valley named Shanbrid-la in Victoria Land. Named in association with Shangri-la by the New Zealand VUWAE, 1960–61.

Lamadrid, Islotes: see Psi Islands  64°18'S, 63°01'W

Lamarck Island  66°40'S, 140°02'E
Rocky island 0.1 mi long, lying 0.1 mi NE of Rostand Island in the Géologie Archipelago, Adélie Coast. Charted in 1951 by the FrAE and named by them, after Jean-Baptiste Lamarck (1744–1829), French naturalist.

Lamas, Cape  64°19'S, 56°54'W
The southwest point of Seymour Island. The cape was named by the command of the Argentine ship Chiriguano of the Argentine Antarctic Expedition, 1953–54, after Guardiamarina (Midshipman) Lamas, of the Argentine Navy, who died aboard the trawler Fournier off Tierra del Fuego in September 1949.

Lamb, Cape  63°54'S, 57°37'W
A cape which forms the SW tip of Vega Island in the James Ross Island group. Discovered by the SwedAE, 1901–04, under Otto Nordenskjöld. Resighted in 1945 by the FIDS, and named after Ivan M. Lamb (1911–90), botanist on the FIDS staff at Port Lockroy, 1944; at Hope Bay, 1945; leader of biological expedition to Melchior Islands, 1964–65.

Lambda Island  64°18'S, 63°00'W
Island 1.5 mi long, which lies immediately NW of Delta Island in the Melchior Islands, Palmer Archipelago. This island, the largest feature in the NW part of the island group, was first roughly charted and named “Ile Sourrieu” by the FrAE under Charcot, 1903–05, but that name has not survived in usage. The name Lambda, derived from the 11th letter of the Greek alphabet, was given by DI personnel who roughly charted the island in 1927. The island was surveyed by Argentine expeditions in 1942, 1943 and 1948. Not: Ile Sourrieu, Isla Primero de Mayo.

Lambert Glacier  71°00'S, 70°00'E
A major glacier, about 25 mi wide and over 120 mi long, draining a large area to the east and south of the Prince Charles Mountains and flowing northward to the Amery Ice Shelf. This glacier was delineated and named in 1952 by American geographer John H. Roscoe who made a detailed study of this area from aerial photographs taken by USN Operation Highjump, 1946–47. He gave the name Baker Three Glacier, using the code name of the Navy photographic aircraft and crew that made three flights in this coastal area in March 1947 resulting in geographic discoveries. The glacier was described in Gazetteer No. 14, Geographic Names of Antarctica (U.S. Board on Geographic Names, 1956), but the feature did not immediately appear on published maps. As a result the name Lambert Glacier, applied by ANCA in 1957 following mapping of the area by ANARE in 1956, has become established for this feature. Named for Bruce P. Lambert, Director of National Mapping in the Australian Department of National Development. Not: Baker Three Glacier.

Lambert Nunatak  75°25'S, 137°54'W

Lamberts Peak  72°44'S, 74°51'E
A small peak 3 mi NNE of the Mason Peaks in the Grove Mountains. Mapped from air photos, 1956–60, by ANARE. Named by ANCA for G. Lamberts, topographic draftsman with the Division of National Mapping, Australian Dept. of National Development, who has made a substantial contribution to the compilation on Antarctic maps.

Lambeth, Cape: see Lambeth Bluff  53°11'S, 73°36'E

Lambeth Bluff  53°11'S, 73°36'E
A rock coastal bluff at the E side of Fiftyone Glacier, on the S side of Heard Island. Surveyed in 1948 by the ANARE and named “Cape Lambeth” for A. James Lambeth, geologist with the expedition. Further ANARE exploration led to revision of the...

Lamboley Peak 75°04'S, 64°19'W
A prominent peak in the NW part of Prehn Peninsula, Orville Coast. The peak was first photographed by the RARE, 1947-48, and was mapped by the USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1961-67. Named by US-ACAN after Paul E. Lamboley, radiomann at South Pole Station in 1964.

Lamb Peak 79°34'S, 84°57'W

Lamina Peak 70°32'S, 68°45'W
Prominent pyramid-shaped peak, 1,280 m, surmounting a strati­fied ridge which curves down from Mount Edred northeastward toward George VI Sound. The peak stands 4.5 mi inland from the E coast of Alexander Island at the S limit of the Douglas Range. First photographed from the air on Nov. 23, 1935, by Lincoln Ellsworth and mapped from these photos by W.L.G. Joerg. Roughly surveyed in 1936 by the BGLE and resurveyed in 1949 by the FIDS. So named by the FIDS because of the marked horizontal stratification of the rocks of this peak.

Lambers Glacier 68°37'S, 66°10'W
Large glacier flowing E along the N side of Godfrey Upland into the Traffic Circle and Mercator Ice Piedmont, on the E coast of Graham Land. This glacier appears indistinctly in an aerial photograph taken by Sir Hubert Wilkins on Dec. 20, 1928, but it was first charted by the RARE under Ronne, who named it for Lester Lammers, Ellsworth in 1935 and the USAS in 1940. It was resighted in 1947 by the RARE under Ronne, who named it for Lester Lammers, chief radio operator at East Base. Not: Lammers Glacier.

Lamp Peak 79°34'S, 84°57'W
By the FIDS. So named by the FIDS because of the marked horizontal stratification of the rocks of this peak.

Lamp Point 73°41'S, 60°48'W
Low, ice-covered point forming the S side of the entrance to Howkins Inlet, on the E coast of Palmer Land. Discovered and photographed from the air in December 1940 by the USAS. During 1941 it was photographed from the air by the RARE under Ronne, who, in conjunction with the FIDS charted it from the ground. Named by the FIDS for H.H. Lamp, meteorologist on the British whale factory ship Balaena in Antarctic waters in 1946-47, who prepared daily forecasts for the whaling fleet on the basis of FIDS and other meteorological reports.

La Molaire 66°40'S, 140°01'E
Rocky hill, 24 m, on the W side of Rostand Island in the Géologie Archipelago. Charted and named in 1951 by the FrAE. The name suggests the feature's resemblance to a molar, "La Molaire" being French for the molar.

Lampert, Mount 74°33'S, 62°39'W

**Lancaster Bay** 63°55'S, 60°06'W

Bay 7 mi wide lying E of Havilland Point, along the W coast of Graham Land. Photographed by Hunting Aerosurveys Ltd. in 1955–57 and mapped from these photos by the FIDS. Named by the UK-APC in 1960 for Frederick W. Lancaster (1868–1946), aeronautical engineer who laid the foundations of modern airfoil theory.

**Lancing Glacier** 54°20'S, 36°56'W

Glacier 3 mi long, flowing S from Mount Cornelissen and Smillie Peak to Newark Bay on the S side of South Georgia. Surveyed by the SGS in the period 1951–57, and named by the UK-APC for the *Lancing* (ex-Blackwell), built in 1928, and converted to a whale factory ship in 1923. It was the first factory ship to be fitted with a slipway. The *Lancing* operated off South Georgia and the South Orkney Islands in 1925–26.

**Landauer Point** 67°04', 67°48'W


**Land Bay** 75°25'S, 141°45'W

An ice-filled bay, about 40 mi wide, indenting the coast of Marie Byrd Land just eastward of Groves Island. Discovered by the USAS (1939–41). The bay takes its name from Land Glacier which descends into the bay. Not: Emory Land Bay.

**Landen, Mount:** see Landen Ridge 66°50'S, 63°54'W

**Landen Ridge** 66°50'S, 63°54'W

A narrow rock ridge at the E end of Cole Peninsula in Graham Land. During Dec. 1947 it was charted by FIDS and photographed from the air by the RARE under Ronne. Named by Ronne for David Landen of USGS, who assisted in planning the RARE photographic program and in correlating photographs after the expedition returned. Not: Mount Landen.

**Landers Peaks** 69°26'S, 71°12'W


**Landfall Peak** 72°01'S, 102°08'W

Prominent peak-shaped landmark near the extreme W end of Thurston Island, about 8 mi ENE of Cape Flying Fish. Discovered by members of the USAS in flights from the ship *Bear* in February 1940, and photographed at that time by E.B. Perce. The peak was plotted from air photos taken by USN OpHlp in December 1946, and was observed by personnel of the USN Bellinghausen Sea Expedition in February 1960. So named by US-ACAN because rock exposures on the peak serve as a mark for ships approaching Thurston Island from the west.

**Land Glacier** 75°40'S, 141°45'W

A broad, heavily-crevassed glacier, about 35 mi long, descending into Land Bay in Marie Byrd Land. Discovered by the USAS (1939–41) and named for R. Admiral Emory S. Land, Chairman of the U.S. Maritime Commission. Not: Emory Land Glacier.

**Landing, The** 78°22'S, 161°25'E

A large flat snowfield in the upper Skelton Glacier, between the Upper and Lower Staircases. Mapped and named in February 1957 by the N.Z. party of the CTAE, 1956–58.

**Landing Cove** 60°44'S, 45°41'W

A cove north of Conroy Point on the northwest side of Moe Island in the South Orkney Islands. So named by UK-APC because the cove provides the only possible landing place for small boats on the island.

**Landmark Peak** 79°10'S, 85°40'W

A very prominent peak, 1,840 m, standing 5 mi S of Minnesota Glacier on the E side of Gowen Glacier, in the Heritage Range. So named by the University of Minnesota Geological Party to these mountains, 1963–64, because the peak is a well used reference point for pilots flying in the area.

**Landmark Point** 67°31'S, 63°56'E

A rocky point lying 0.5 mi SE of Safety Island, on the coast of Mac. Robertson Land. Mapped from ANARE surveys and air photos, 1956–66. So named by ANCA because it is almost due south from Auster Rookery and affords an excellent landmark if approaching the rookery along the coast from Mawson Station.

**Landolt, Mount** 78°46'S, 84°30'W


**Landon Promontory** 69°13'S, 69°20'E

A broad, domed ice-covered promontory on the W side of the Amery Ice Shelf, about 5 mi S of Foley Promontory. Plotted from ANARE air photos taken in 1956. The area was first visited by an ANARE party led by D.R. Carstens in November 1962. Named by ANCA after I. Landon-Smith, glaciologist at Mawson Station in 1962, a member of the field party.

**Landrum Island** 69°14'S, 68°20'W


**Landry Peak** 85°16'S, 175°37'W


**Landry Peak:** see Billey Bluff 75°32'S, 140°02'W

**Lands End Nunataks** 83°43'S, 172°37'E

Two rock nunataks 2 mi NNW of Airdrop Peak at the N end of Ebony Ridge. The nunataks lie at the E side of the terminus of
Lange Glacier

Beardmore Glacier and mark the northern termination of the Commonwealth Range at Ross Ice Shelf. The descriptive name was recommended to US-ACAN by John Gunner of the Ohio State University Institute of Polar Studies, who, with Henry H. Brecher, measured a geological section here on Jan. 16, 1970.

**Lange Glacier** 71°34'S, 167°42'E


**Lange Peak** 71°34'S, 167°42'E


**Langestrand Harbour:** see Cheapman Bay 54°09'S, 37°31'W

**Langevatnet:** see Ellis Fjord 68°36'S, 78°05'E

**Langflogbreen:** see Langflog Glacier 72°06'S, 4°14'E

**Langfloget Cliff** 72°06'S, 4°24'E

A rock cliff 6 mi long at the W side of Flogeken Glacier, in the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by the NorAE (1956-60) and named Langfloget (the long rock wall).

**Langflog Glacier** 72°06'S, 4°14'E

Glacier flowing N between Mount Hochlin and Langfloget Cliff in the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by the NorAE (1956-60) and named Langflogbreen (long rock wall glacier). Not: Langflogbreen.

**Langford Peak** 85°33'S, 135°23'W

An isolated peak 2 mi W of the lower part of Reedy Glacier and 5 mi NW of Abbey Nunatak. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys and USN air photos, 1960-63. Named by US-ACAN for Lawrence G. Langford, Jr., a builder with the Byrd Station winter party, 1958.

**Langhofer Island** 72°32'S, 93°02'W

A small ice-covered island with a rock outcrop near the S end, lying at the N edge of Abbot Ice Shelf and 0.5 mi E of McNamara Island. The USS Glacier lay close off the island, Feb. 11, 1961, and geological and botanical collections were made at the outcrop. Named by US-ACAN for Joel H. Langhofer, USGS topographic engineer aboard the Glacier who positioned geographical features in this area.

**Langhovde Glacier** 69°13'S, 39°48'E


**Langhovde Hills** 69°14'S, 39°44'E

An extensive area of bare rock hills along the E shore of Lützow-Holm Bay, just S of Havde Bay. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936-37, and named Langhovde (long knoll).

**Langhovde-kita Point** 69°10'S, 39°37'E

A point which marks the N end of Langhovde Hills, on the E shore of Lützow-Holm Bay. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936-37. Surveyed by JARE, 1957-62, and named Langhovde-kita-misaki (Langhovde north point) because of its location in Langhovde Hills.

**Lang Island** 66°59'S, 57°41'E

Island 1 mi long and 0.4 mi wide, lying midway between Abrupt Island and the Øygarden Group. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from aerial photographs taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936-37, and called by them Langey (long island).

**Langley Peak** 64°02'S, 60°36'W

A peak 3 mi E of Curtiss Bay, rising above the W end of Wright Ice Piedmont in Graham Land. Mapped from air photos taken by Hunting Aerosurveys (1955-57). Named by UK-APC for Samuel P. Langley (1834-1906), American mathematician, one time Secretary of the Smithsonian Institute, designer of the first satisfactory powered model airplane, in 1896.

**Langmuir Cove** 66°58'S, 67°10'W

A cove in the N end of Arrowsmith Bay, rising above the W end of Lützow-Holm Bay. Mapped from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936-37, and called by them Lang0y (long island).

**Langneset:** see Langnes Peninsula 68°28'S, 78°15'E

**Langnes Fjord** 68°30'S, 78°15'E

A narrow fjord, 10 mi long, between Langnes Peninsula and Breidnes Peninsula in the Vestfold Hills. Mapped from air photos by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936-37) and named after Langnes Peninsula. John Roscoe's 1952 study of air photos taken by USN Operation Highjump (1946-47) revealed that this fjord continues farther east than was previously mapped, and that it includes what had been plotted as an isolated lake which the Norwegians had called "Breidvatnet." Not: Langnes Channel, Langnes Inlet, Long Fjord.

**Langnes Inlet:** see Langnes Fjord 68°30'S, 78°15'E

**Langnes Peninsula** 68°28'S, 78°15'E

A narrow rocky peninsula of irregular shape, 9 mi long, being the northernmost of the three main peninsulas that comprise the Vestfold Hills. The name derives from "Langneset" (the long point), applied by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936-37) which mapped the peninsula from aerial photographs. Not: Langneset, Long Peninsula.
Lang Nunatak 74°10'S, 66°29'W

Langnuten: see Breckinridge, Mount 66°37'N, 53°41'E

Langpollen Cove 69°26'S, 39°35'E
A long, narrow cove in the NW part of Skarvnes Foreland on the E side of Lützow-Holm Bay. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and named Langpollen (the long bay).

Langskavlen Glacier 72°01'S, 14°29'E
A short, steep glacier flowing from the N side of Skavlø Mountain in the Payer Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by the NorAE (1956–60) and named Langskavlen (the long snowdrift).

Lang Sound 67°09'S, 58°40'E
Sound 1.5 mi wide at its narrowest point and 9 mi long, lying between the group of islands that include Broka and Havstein Islands and the Law Promontory. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from aerial photographs taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition in January-February 1937 and named Langsundet (the long sound). Not: Langsundet, Long Sound.

Längstans Udde: see Longing, Cape 64°33'S, 58°50'W

Langsundet: see Lang Sound 67°09'S, 58°40'E

Langway, Mount 75°29'S, 139°47'W
A coastal mountain (760 m) located 2.5 mi SW of Mount LeMasurier in the Ickes Mountains of Marie Byrd Land. The mountain was first photographed from aircraft of the USAS, 1939–41. Named by US-ACAN for Chester C. Langway, USARP glaciologist at Byrd Station, 1966–69.

Lanester, Cape 79°16'S, 160°29'E
A high, rounded, snow-covered cape at the S side of the entrance to Mulock Inlet, along the W edge of the Ross Ice Shelf. Discovered and named by the BrNAE (1901–04). Probably named for Sir Edwin Ray Lankester, Director of the Natural History Museum in 1933-36.

Lang Nunatak 71°15'S, 167°54'E

Lanning, Mount 77°47'S, 85°45'W

Lanzerotti, Mount 74°50'S, 71°33'W
The northernmost of the Sky-Hi Nunataks (q.v.), rising to c. 1,550 m in Ellsworth Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1987 after Louis J. Lanzerotti, Bell Laboratories, Murray Hill, NJ, a Principal Investigator for upper atmosphere research at Siple Station and South Pole Station for many years from 1970; Member, Polar Research Board, National Academy of Sciences, 1982–90; Chairman, Committee on Antarctic Policy and Science, 1992–93.

Lanzerotti, Mount 74°50'S, 71°33'W

Lanusse Bay 64°14'S, 62°30'W
A bay between Driencourt Point and Minot Point on the W side of Brabant Island in the Palmer Archipelago. Named “Bahía Lanusse” by the Argentine Antarctic Expedition in 1979, presumably after Teniente de Navío Alejandro Lanusse, Argentine Navy, the first Argentine aircraft pilot to fly in the Antarctic; he was killed in a flying accident at Buenos Aires, c. 1943.

Lanyon, Mount 71°15'S, 67°10'E
A large mountain about 11 mi S of Taylor Platform in the Prince Charles Mountains. The mountain is divided in the S by a small, plateau-fed glacier and an area of moraine extends eastward from the mountain for 8 miles. Plotted from ANARE air photos of 1956 and 1960. Named by ANCA for J.H. Lanyon, officer in charge at Wilkes Station in 1965.

Lanyon Peak 77°15'S, 161°41'E
A sharp rock peak 2.5 mi E of Victoria Upper Glacier in the Saint Johns Range of Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN for Margaret C. Lanyon, a New Zealand national who for many years in the 1960's and 1970's served in a secretarial and administrative capacity with the U.S. Antarctic Research Program, in Christchurch.

Lanzerotti, Mount 74°50'S, 71°33'W

Lanserotti, Mount 74°50'S, 71°33'W
The northernmost of the Sky-Hi Nunataks (q.v.), rising to c. 1,550 m in Ellsworth Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1987 after Louis J. Lanzerotti, Bell Laboratories, Murray Hill, NJ, a Principal Investigator for upper atmosphere research at Siple Station and South Pole Station for many years from 1970; Member, Polar Research Board, National Academy of Sciences, 1982–90; Chairman, Committee on Antarctic Policy and Science, 1992–93.

Lanz Peak 77°17'S, 86°17'W
Peak, 1,570 m, near the extreme N end of the Sentinel Range in the Ellsworth Mountains. It is 10 mi NNW of Mount Weems and is the middle one of a group of three peaks lying in a NE-SW direction. Discovered by Lincoln Ellsworth on his trans-Antarctic flight of Nov. 23, 1935. Named by the US-ACAN for Walter J. Lanz, radio operator on three Ellsworth Antarctic expeditions, 1933–36.

Lapa, Isolate: see Limpet Island 67°38'S, 68°18'W

Lapuyère Bay 64°23'S, 63°15'W
Bay 7 mi long and 2 mi wide, which lies N of Gourdon Peninsula and indents the NE coast of Anvers Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. The bay was roughly charted by the German expedition under Dallmann, 1873–74. Recharted by the FrAE, 1903–05, and named by Charcot for R. Admiral Boué de Lapuyère, French Navy. Not: Baie de Lepeyrière.
Lapidary Point  62°12'S, 58°56'W

Laplace Island  66°47'S, 141°28'E
Small rocky island 0.3 mi WNW of La Conchée and 0.75 mi N of Cape Mousse. Charted in 1951 by the FrAE and named by them for Pierre de Laplace (1749-1827), French astronomer and mathematician.

La Plata Channel: see Plata Passage  64°40'S, 62°01'W
La Plaza Point: see Plaza Point  62°06'S, 58°26'W

La Prade Valley  85°11'S, 174°36'W
A valley in the Cumulus Hills with steep rock walls and ice-covered floor, about 3 mi long, extending N to McGregor Glacier, just W of Rougier Hill. Named by the Texas Tech Shackleton Glacier Expedition (1964-65) for Kerby E. LaPrade, graduate student at Texas Technological College, and a member of the expedition.

La Prada, Monte: see Banck, Mount  64°54'S, 63°03'W

La Puta Nunataks  66°08'S, 62°58'W
A range of nunataks and snow-covered hills with minor rock outcrops, rising from about 500 m to over 1,000 m. Located 6 mi NW of Adie Inlet on the E side of Graham Land. First charted by the FIDS and photographed from the air by the RARE in 1947. Named by UK-APC after the flying island in Jonathan Swift’s Gulliver’s Travels, and in association with Gulliver Nunatak to the southeast.

Lapworth Cirque  80°44'S, 23°08'W
A cirque to the W of Goldschmidt Cirque in the E portion of Read Mountains, Shackleton Range. Photographed from the air by the U.S. Navy, 1967. Surveyed by BAS, 1968-71. In association with the names of geologists grouped in this area, named by the UK-APC in 1971 after Charles Lapworth (1842-1920), British geologist who established the stratigraphic succession in S Scotland and who defined the Ordovician system; Professor of Geology and Physiography, Birmingham University, 1881-1913.

Larga, Isla: see Long Island  63°46'S, 58°12'W
Larga, Punta: see Aguda Point  65°02'S, 63°41'W
Larga, Punta: see Long Point  54°16'S, 36°17'W
Larga, Quebrada: see Larga Valley  64°17'S, 56°49'W
Larga, Rocca: see Long Rock  62°42'S, 61°11'W

Larga Valley  64°17'S, 56°49'W
A valley 2 mi long, trending NE-SW in the W part of Seymour Island. The feature was descriptively named “Quebrada Larga” (long valley) in Argentine geological reports and maps of 1978. The term valley has been substituted in place of “quebrada” in the approved name. Not: Quebrada Larga.

Large Razorback Island: see Big Razorback Island  77°41'S, 166°30'E

Larg Island  63°18'S, 57°53'W
An elongated island, 1 mi in extent, which is the largest of the Duroch Islands. It lies 1 mi W of Halpern Point, Trinity Peninsula. The Chilean Antarctic Expedition, 1947-48, charted the feature as three islands to which the personal names Rozas, Swett, and Horn were applied. Charted as one island by Martin Halpern, leader of the University of Wisconsin geological party in this area, 1961-62, who reported the name “Largo” (meaning long) to be the only one used by Chilean officials at the nearby General Bernardo O’Higgins Station. Not: Isla Horn, Isla Rozas, Isla Sub-Teniente Rozas, Isla Sub-Teniente Swett, Isla Swett, Isla Teniente Horn.

Larkman Nunatak  85°46'S, 179°23'E
A large, isolated rock nunatak, 2.660 m, at the SE end of the Grosvenor Mountains, 12 mi E of Mauger Nunatak. Named by the NZGSSE (1961-62) for A.H. Larkman, Chief Engineer of the Aurora, the vessel which transported the Ross Sea Party of Shackleton’s Imperial Trans-Antarctic Expedition (1914-17) from Australia to the Ross Sea.

La Roche Strait: see Bird Sound  54°00'S, 38°01'W

Larouy Island: see Larrouy Island  65°52'S, 65°15'W

Larrea, Estrecho: see Boyd Strait  62°50'S, 62°00'W
Larouy Island  65°52'S, 65°15'W
Island 5 mi long and 2 mi wide which rises to 745 m, lying in Grandtid Channel, 4 mi N of Ferin Head. Discovered by the FrAE, 1903-05, under Charcot, who named it for Monsieur Larouy, at that time a French Minister Plenipotentiary. Not: Larouy Island.

Larry Gould Bay: see Gould Bay  78°00'S, 45°00'W

Lars Andersen Island: see Andersen Island  67°26'S, 63°22'E

Lars Christensen Coast  69°00'S, 69°00'E
That portion of the coast of Antarctica lying between Murray Monolith, in 66°54'E, and the head of Amery Ice Shelf in 71°00'E. The seaward portions of this area (along the Amery Ice Front to Murray Monolith) were discovered and sailed along by Norwegian whalers employed by Lars Christensen of Sandefjord, Norway for whom this coast is named. Mr.Christensen personally participated in some of the exploration conducted in Antarctica by his firm, 1926-37. Exploration and mapping of the southwestern (interior) side of Amery Ice Shelf was accomplished by Australian expeditions during the 1950’s. Not: Lars Christensen Land.

Lars Christensen Land: see Lars Christensen Coast  69°00'S, 69°00'E

Lars Christensen Peak  68°46'S, 90°31'W
A lofty, rounded dome (1,755 m) in the NE part of Peter I Island. It marks the greatest elevation of the island. Peter I Island was discovered by Capt. Thaddeus Bellingshausen in January 1821 and viewed from a distance of 15 miles. The island was circumnavigated in January 1927 by the Norwegian whale catcher Odd I under Eyvind Tofte. He named the peak for Lars Christensen, Norwegian whaling magnate who sent out the vessel.

Larsemann Hills  69°24'S, 76°13'E
A series of low rounded coastal hills along the SE shore of Prydz Bay. The hills extend W for 9 mi from Dalk Glacier. Discovered in February 1935 by Capt. Klarius Mikkelsen from the whaling
ship Thorshavn, sent out by Norwegian whaling magnate Lars Christensen.

Larsen, Caleta: see Oviedo Cove 64°13'S, 56°35'W

Larsen, Kap: see Larsen Point 54°12'S, 36°30'W

Larsen, Mount 59°27'S, 27°18'W

Mountain, 710 m, situated in the southeast-central portion of Thule Island in the South Sandwich Islands. Charted in 1930 by DI personnel on the Discovery II who named it for Capt. C.A. Larsen.

Larsen, Mount 74°51'S, 162°12'E

A mountain, 1,560 m, presenting sheer granite cliffs on the N side standing 3 mi SW of Hansen Nunatak at the S side of the mouth of Reeves Glacier in Victoria Land. Discovered by the BrNAE (1901-04) under Scott, who named it for Capt. C.A. Larsen, noted Norwegian Antarctic explorer whose explorations along the E coast of Antarctic Peninsula in the Jason, 1892-93, marked the beginning of commercial whaling operations in the Antarctic. Larsen led numerous whaling expeditions until his death in December 1925 while directing operations in the Ross Sea.

Larsen Bank 66°16'S, 110°32'E

A shoal with a least depth of 52 ft in the N part of Newcomb Bay, located 0.5 mi N of Kilby Island in the Windmill Islands. Discovered and charted in February 1957 by a party from the USS Glacier. Named by ANCA for Ludvig Larsen, second mate on the Thala Dan, used by ANARE in a 1962 survey of Newcomb Bay.

Larsen Bay: see Larsen Inlet 64°26'S, 59°26'W

Larsen Channel 63°10'S, 56°12'W

Strait 1 to 3 mi wide between D'Urville Island and Joinville Island, off the NE end of Antarctic Peninsula. Discovered in 1902 by the SwedAE under Nordenskjöld, and named for Capt. C.A. Larsen of the expedition ship Antarctic.

Larsen Cliffs 71°56'S, 6°53'E

Steep rock and ice cliffs which form a part of the east face of Jokulkyrka Mountain, in the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Plotted from surveys and air photos by the NorAE (1956-60) and named for Per Larsen, steward with NorAE (1956-57). Not: Larsenskarvet.

Larsen Cove: see Oviedo Cove 64°13'S, 56°35'W

Larsen Glacier 75°06'S, 162°28'E

A glacier flowing SE from Reeves Névé, through the Prince Albert Mountains and entering the Ross Sea just S of Mount Crummer in Victoria Land. Discovered by the South Magnetic Party of the Shackleton expedition, 1907-09, who followed its course on their way to the plateau area beyond. They named it Larsen Glacier because it flowed past the foot of Mount Larsen, which was constantly in view as they ascended the course of the glacier.

Larsen Harbor 54°50'S, 36°01'W

Narrow inlet in the S side of Drygalski Fjord, 2.5 mi WNW of Nattress Head, at the SE end of South Georgia. Charted by the GerAE, 1911-12, under Fliechner, who named it for Capt. C.A. Larsen, who was at that time in charge of the Grytviken whaling station.

Larsen Ice Barrier: see Larsen Ice Shelf 67°30'S, 62°30'W

Larsen Ice Shelf 67°30'S, 62°30'W

An extensive, linear ice shelf in the northwest part of the Weddell Sea, extending along the east coast of Antarctic Peninsula from Cape Longing to the area just southward of Hearts Island. Named for Capt. C.A. Larsen, who sailed along the Larsen Ice Front in the Jason as far as 68°10'S during December 1893. Not: Larsen Ice Barrier, Larsen Shelf Ice.

Larsen Inlet 64°26'S, 59°26'W

Ice-filled inlet, 12 mi long in a N-S direction and 7 mi wide, between Capes Longing and Sobral along the E coast of Graham Land. C.A. Larsen, Norwegian whaling captain, reported a large bay in this area in 1893. Larsen's name was suggested for the feature by Edwin Swift Balch in 1902. The inlet was re-identified and charted by the FIDS in 1947. Not: Larsen Bay.

Larsen Island: see Monroe Island 60°36'S, 46°03'W

Larsen Islands 60°36'S, 46°04'W

Small group of islands lying 1 mi NW of Moreton Point the W extremity of Coronation Island, in the South Orkney Islands. Discovered by Capt. George Powell and Capt. Nathaniel Palmer on the occasion of their joint cruise in December 1821. They were named on Capt. Petter Sørre's chart, based upon his survey of the South Orkney Islands in 1912-13, in honor of Capt. C.A. Larsen. Not: C. A. Larsen.

Larsen Nunatak 64°58'S, 60°04'W

Nunatak 2 mi W of Murdoch Nunatak in the Seal Nunataks group, off the E coast of Antarctic Peninsula. The Seal Nunataks were discovered by a Norwegian whaling expedition under C.A. Larsen in December 1893. Commemoration of Larsen was proposed by Ludwig Friederichsen in 1895. The application of this name is based upon a 1947 survey by the FIDS.

Larsen Point 54°12'S, 36°30'W

Point which forms the W side of the entrance to Cumberland Bay on the N coast of South Georgia. Named for Capt. C.A. Larsen, who visited Cumberland Bay in the Jason in 1893-94. Not: Kap Larsen.

Larsen Shelf Ice: see Larsen Ice Shelf 67°30'S, 62°30'W

Larsenskarvet: see Larsen Cliffs 71°56'S, 6°53'E

Larsgaddane: see Lars Nunatak 71°52'S, 4°13'E

Lars Island 54°28'S, 3°22'E

A rocky island, less than 0.2 mi long, which lies just off the southwest extremity of Bouvetøya. First roughly charted in 1898 by a German expedition under Karl Chun. The Norwegian expedition under Capt. Harald Hornsveldt made a landing on the island from the ship Norvegia in December 1927. They named it, probably after Lars Christensen, sponsor of the Norwegian expedition. Not: Larsøya.

Lars Nunatak 71°52'S, 4°13'E

An isolated nunatak about 5 mi W of Skigarden Ridge in the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Mapped from surveys and air photos by the NorAE (1956-60) and named for Lars Hochlin, dog driver and radio operator with NorAE (1956-58). Not: Larsgaddane.
Larvik Bay: see Larvik 54°22'S, 36°54'W
Larvik Peak: see Larvik Cone 54°22'S, 36°52'W
Laseron Islands 66°59'S, 142°48'E
Lashley Mountains: see Lashly Mountains 77°54'S, 159°33'E
Larsen Glacier 77°28'S, 154°00'W
Larsen Peak 54°19'S, 36°46'W
Larsen Valley 79°32'S, 83°51'W
Larsen Nunataks 82°45'S, 48°00'W
Larsen Crag 76°44'S, 161°08'E
Lars Island: see Lars Island 54°28'S, 3°22'E
Las Islas, Bahía de: see Isles, Bay of 54°02'S, 37°20'W
Lassell, Mount 71°45'S, 68°50'W
Lassiter Coast 73°45'S, 62°00'W
Lassiter, Bahía: see Admiralty Bay 62°10'S, 58°25'W

Larvik Bay

Larson Glacier 77°28'S, 154°00'W

Larson Valley 79°32'S, 83°51'W

Larseya: see Lars Island 54°28'S, 3°22'E

Larssen Peak 54°19'S, 36°46'W
Peak, 1,550 m, between Three Brothers and Marikoppa in the Allardyce Range of South Georgia. Surveyed by the SGS in the period 1951–57, and named by the UK-APC for Harald Larssen, Manager at the Compañía Argentina de Pesca station, Grytviken, 1951–54.

Larvik 54°22'S, 36°54'W
Small bay indenting the S coast of South Georgia between Newark Bay and Jacobsen Bight. Surveyed by the SGS in the period 1951–57. The name is well established in local usage. Not: Larvik Bay, Larvik Peak.

Larvik Bay: see Larvik 54°22'S, 36°54'W

Larvik Cone 54°22'S, 36°52'W
Low but prominent scree cone, 425 m, on the promontory between Newark Bay and Jacobsen Bight, on the S coast of South Georgia. Roughly sketched by the British South Georgia Expedition, 1954–55, and named Larvik Peak from association with nearby Larvik. The SGS, 1956–57, reported that cone is a more suitable descriptive term. Not: Larvik Peak.

Larvik Harbor 64°29'S, 62°27'W
A small bay SW of Lagrange Peak in SE Brabant Island, Palmer Archipelago. The bay was roughly charted by a British expedition, 1920–22, and so named after the town of Larvik in southern Norway, following the name usage of whalers (M.C. Lester's amendments to Kapt. Johans Johannessen’s manuscript chart of c. 1919–20). Not: Bahía Denise.
Lassiter Ice Barrier: see Ronne Ice Shelf 78°30'S, 61°00'W
Lassiter Shelf Ice: see Ronne Ice Shelf 78°30'S, 61°00'W

Lassus Mountains 69°35'S, 71°38'W
Mountains, 15 mi long and 3 mi wide, rising to 2,100 m and extending S from Palestrina Glacier in the NW part of Alexander Island. First seen in 1821 by the Russian expedition under Bellinghausen. Photographed from the air in 1936 by the BGLE but mapped as part of the Havre Mountains. First mapped in detail from air photos taken by the RARE, 1947-48, by Searle of the FIDS in 1960. Named by the UK-APC after Orlandus Lassus (c. 1532-94), Belgian composer.

Last Cache Nunatak 85°33'S, 174°08'W
The southernmost and last nunatak on the ridge forming the eastern wall of Zaneveld Glacier. Though not large, it is an important navigational landmark on the polar plateau in the vicinity of the head of Shackleton Glacier. So named by the Southern Party of NZGSAE (1961-62), who made their last depot of food and fuel near the nunatak.

Last Hill 63°28'S, 57°05'W
Small hill, 350 m, with a rock ridge at its crest and a cliff at its N side, standing 4 mi SSW of Hope Bay and 2 mi E of the NE shore of Duse Bay on Tabarin Peninsula. Probably seen by the SwedAE, 1901-04, under Nordenskjöld. First charted in 1946 by the FIDS, who so named it because it marks the last climb on the sledge route between Hope Bay and Duse Bay.

Latady Island 70°45'S, 74°35'W
Low ice-covered island, 35 mi long and more than 10 mi wide, lying 45 mi S of Charcot Island and W of Alexander Island. An ice-covered feature in this approximate position was seen from the air and described by Sir Hubert Wilkins in 1929, but not recognized as an island or separately mapped. The island was first photographed from the air by the RARE, 1947-48, and mapped from these photos by Searle of the FIDS in 1960. Named by the UK-APC for William R. Latady, aerial photographer and navigator on the RARE flight.

Latady Mountains 74°45'S, 64°18'W
A group of mountains rising W of Gardner Inlet and between the Wetmore and Ketchum Glaciers, in SE Palmer Land. These mountains were discovered by the RARE, 1947-48, under Ronne, and named for William Latady, aerial photographer with the expedition. Not: Cordón Namuncura.

Latham Peak 66°21'S, 51°48'E
Peak projecting through the icecap 16 mi SE of Cape Ann and 8 mi NW of Mount Marr. Discovered in January 1930 by the BANZARE under Mawson, who named it for Rt. Hon. Sir John Greig Latham, Minister for External Affairs in the Australian Government, 1931-34, and later Chief Justice of Australia.

Latino Peak 72°09'S, 167°33'E

Latorre, Isla: see Landrum Island 69°14'S, 68°20'W
ANARE following their survey in 1948. It derives from the existing name Cape Laurens, applied for the NW extremity of this peninsula after the American bark Laurens which, under Capt. Franklin F. Smith, visited Heard Island in 1855–56 and assisted in initiating sealing operations there.

Laurie Island 60°44'S, 44°37'W
An irregularly-shaped island, 12.5 mi long in an E-W direction, being the easternmost of the South Orkney Islands. Discovered in December 1821 in the course of the joint cruise by Capt. George Powell, British sealer, and Capt. Nathaniel Palmer, American sealer. R.H. Laurie, Chartseller to the Admiralty, published a chart of the South Shetland Islands, South Orkney Islands, and the NE end of the Antarctic Peninsula on Nov. 1, 1822, based on the exploration of Powell, Palmer and other sealers then in this area. The island was surveyed in 1903 by the ScotNASE under W.S. Bruce. Not: Melville’s Island.

Laurie Point 54°03'S, 37°59'W
The E extremity of a small island which lies close to shore and marks the S side of the entrance to Johan Harbor, on the S coast and near the W end of South Georgia. Surveyed by the SGS, 1956–57, and named by the UK-APC for A.H. Laurie, member of the scientific staff of the Discovery Investigations Marine Station, Grytviken, in 1930–31, who also worked on the William Scoresby in 1929–30 and on Discovery II in 1930.

Lauritzen Bay 69°07'E, 156°50'E
A bay about 12 mi wide, occupied by bay ice and ice shell, indenting the coast between Cape Yevgenyen and Coombes Ridge. The Matussevich Glacier Tongue joins Coombes Ridge in forming the W side of the bay. Photographed from the air by USN Operation Highjump in 1947. Sketched and photographed by Phillip Law, leader of ANARE (Magga Dan) on Feb. 20, 1959. Named by ANCA for Knud Lauritzen, shipowner of Copenhagen, Denmark, owner of Magga Dan and other vessels used by ANARE since 1954.

Laussedat Heights 64°47'S, 62°30'W
A series of elevations extending eastward for 8 mi in the SW part of Arctowski Peninsula, on the W coast of Graham Land. Mapped by the FIDS from photos taken by Hunting Aerosurveys Ltd. in 1956–57. Named by the UK-APC in 1960 for Aimé Laussedat (1819–1907), French military engineer, the “father of photogrammetry,” who pioneered the application of photography to survey from about 1851 onward.

Lautaro, Islote: see Lavebrua Island 63°02'S, 60°35'W

Lautaro Island 64°49'S, 63°06'W
An island 1 mi long, lying just W of Lemaire Island in Gerlache Strait. Probably first seen by the BelgAE (1897–99) under Gerlache. Named by the Chilean Antarctic Expedition (1948–49) after the Lautaro, one of the Chilean expedition ships working in the area that season. Not: Isla Crámer, Isla Graciela, Isla Graziazi, Isla Practicante Coloma.

Lauzanne Cove 65°05'S, 63°23'W

Lavallee Peak 72°04'S, 164°56'E

Lavallee Point 76°37'S, 159°50'E
The northernmost point of Shipton Ridge in the Allan Hills, Victoria Land. Reconnoiitered by the NZARP Allan Hills Expedition (1964) who reported that they named the point after Lieutenant Lavallee, U.S. Navy, who assisted in establishing the expedition in the Allan Hills.

Lavebrua Island 63°02'S, 60°35'W
Island, 95 m high, lying 0.7 mi E of South Point, Deception Island, in the South Shetland Islands. Charted by a British expedition under Foster, 1828–31. The name was given by Norwegian whalers operating from Deception Island, and was in use as early as 1927. The name is descriptive, meaning literally “threshing floor bridge” or “barn bridge.” Not: Islote Chaco, Islote Lautaro, Jon Islet, Lavebrua Island.

Lävebru Island: see Lavebrua Island 63°02'S, 60°35'W

LaVergne Glacier 85°19'S, 170°45'S

Lavett, Cape: see Lavett Bluff 53°11'S, 73°32'E

Lavett Bluff 53°11'S, 73°32'E
A rock bluff between Deacock Glacier and Fiftyone Glacier on the S side of Heard Island. Surveyed in 1948 by ANARE and named “Cape Lavett” for Lt. John L. Lavett, RAN, one of the officers on HMAS Labuan, relief ship for the expedition. Further ANARE exploration led to revision of the name in 1964 to Lavett Bluff.
Not: Cape Lavett.

Lavoisier Island 66°12'S, 66°44'W
Island 18 mi long and 5 mi wide, lying between Rabot and Watkins Islands in the Biscoe Islands. First charted by the FrAE, 1903–05, under Charcot, and named “Ile Nansen” after Fridtjof Nansen, Norwegian Arctic explorer. To avoid confusion with Nansen Island (q.v.) in Wilhelmina Bay, the UK-APC recommended in 1960 that the island be renamed for Antoine Laurent Lavoisier, French chemist who pioneered the study of metabolism. Not: Isla Mitre, Isla Serrano, Nansen Island.

Lavris Peak 76°49'S, 125°56'E

Law, Roca: see Low Rock 62°17'W, 58°39'E
Law Dome  66°44'S, 112°50'E
A large ice dome which rises to 1,395 m directly south of Cape Poinsett. The feature was roughly mapped by USGS from aerial photographs taken by USN Operation Highjump, 1946–47. The dome has been the subject of intensive glaciological and geophysical surveys by ANARE, 1962–65. Named by ANCA for Phillip G. Law, Director of the Antarctic Division, Australian Department of External Affairs, 1949–66.

Law Glacier  84°05'S, 161°00'E
A glacier about 10 in. wide between the S end of Queen Elizabeth Range and the MacAlpine Hills, gradually descending ENE from the polar plateau to Bowden Névé. Named by the N.Z. party of the CTAE (1956–58) for B.R. Law, Deputy-Chairman of the Ross Sea Committee.

Law Islands  67°15'S, 59°02'E
Group of small islands lying off the E end of Law Promontory, at the W side of the entrance to Stefansson Bay. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from aerial photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37. First visited by an ARE party led by P.W. Crohn in 1956. So named by ANCA because of their proximity to Law Promontory.

Law Promontory  67°15'S, 58°47'E
A mainly ice-covered promontory 15 mi long, extending generally eastward from the coast at the NW side of Stefansson Bay. First mapped by DJ personnel on the William Scoresby in February, 1936. Remapped by Norwegian cartographers from aerial photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and called Breidhøvd (Broad Knoll). First visited by an ARE party in 1956, and renamed by ANCA for Phillip Law, who flew over and photographed this feature in February 1954. Not: Breidhovde.

Lawrence, Cape: see Laurens, Cape  52°59'S, 73°15'E

Lawrence, Mount  67°51'S, 62°31'E
Peak, 1,230 m, just N of Mount Coates in the David Range of the Framnes Mountains, Mac. Robertson Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from aerial photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37. Named by ANCA for J. Lawrence, diesel mechanic at Mawson Station in 1959.

Lawrence, Mount: see Lawrence Peaks  72°50'S, 166°20'E

Lawrence Channel  67°21'S, 67°35'W
A marine channel in Laubeuf Fjord, running N-S between Wyatt Island and Arrowsmith Peninsula, Loubet Coast. Named by the UK-APC in 1984 after Capt. Stuart J. Lawrence, Master of the BAS ship Bransfield from 1974.

Lawrence Nunatak  84°50'S, 67°02'W
A nunatak, 1,540 m, standing 3 mi W of Snake Ridge along the ice escarpment that trends SW from the ridge, in the Patuxent Range, Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1956–66. Named by US-ACAN for Lawrence E. Brown, surveyor at Palmer Station, winter 1966.

Lawrence Peaks  72°50'S, 166°20'E
A mountain complex of high peaks separating the Seafarer Glacier from the head of the Mariner Glacier. Named by the Northern Party of NZGSAE, 1966–67, for the leader of the party, J.E.S. Lawrence. Not: Mount Lawrence.

Lawrie Glacier  66°04'S, 64°36'W

Laws Glacier  60°38'S, 45°38'W

Lawson Aiguilles  67°50'S, 66°15'E
A line of sharp peaks in the S part of Mount Rivett, in the Gustav Bull Mountains of Mac. Robertson Land. Peaks in this group were included in ANARE surveys of 1962 and 1967. Named by ANCA for E.J. Lawson, diesel mechanic at Mawson Station who assisted with the survey work in 1967.

Lawson Nunatak  67°56'S, 62°51'E
A small tooth-like nunatak lying 2 mi SE of Branson Nunatak in the Masson Range of the Framnes Mountains. The feature was fixed by intersection from trigonometrical stations by ANARE in 1968. Named by ANCA for E.J. Lawson, diesel mechanic at Mawson Station, who assisted with the survey work in 1967.

Lawson Nunataks  70°47'S, 159°45'E

Lawson Peak  66°11'S, 65°36'W
Peak 3.5 mi SE of Cape Eveson on the W coast of Graham Land. Photographed by Hunting Aerosurveys Ltd. in 1956–57, and mapped from these photos by the FIDS. Named by the UK-APC in 1960 for Sir Arnold Lawson (1867–1947), English ophthalmic surgeon whose work in tinted glass contributed to improvements in the protective qualities of snow goggles. The peak is a prominent landmark when seen from the southwest.

Lawther Knoll  54°29'S, 37°03'W
A rounded, scree-covered hill (315 m) in eastern Annenkov Island, South Georgia. Named by the UK-APC for BAS geologist Eric G. Lawther who worked on the island, 1972–73.

Lay-brother Rock  60°34'S, 46°13'W
Rock 2 mi SW of Despair Rocks and 7 mi NW of Route Point, off the W end of Coronation Island in the South Orkney Islands. Charted and named by DJ personnel on the Discovery II in 1933. Not: Roca Monigote.

Layman Peak  84°51'S, 179°35'E
A peak, 2,560 m, standing 3 mi E of Mount Bellows and 4 mi N of Mclntyre Promontory, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Discovered and photographed by the USAS on Flight C of February 29-March 1, 1940, and surveyed by A.P. Crary in 1957–58. Named by Crary for Frank Layman, mechanic of the U.S. Ross Ice Shelf Traverse Party (1957–58) and Victoria Land Traverse Party (1958–59).
Lázara, Cape 64°20'S, 56°55'W
The northernmost point of Snow Hill Island. The cape was named “Cabo Costa Lázara” by the command of the Argentine ship *Chiriguano* of the Argentine Antarctic Expedition, 1953–54, after Teniente (Lt.) Costa Lázara, an Argentine navy pilot who was killed in a flying accident at the Espora Naval Air Base. Not: Cabo Costa Lázara.

Lázara, Shel'fovy Lednik: see Lazarev Ice Shelf 69°37'S, 14°45'E

Lazarev Bay 69°20'S, 72°00'W
Rectangular bay, 15 mi long and 13 mi wide, between Alexander Island and Rothschild Island and bounded on the S by ice shelf joining the two islands. The N coast of Alexander Island was first seen from a great distance by the Russian expedition of 1821 under Bellinghausen. The bay was first mapped from air photos taken by the RARE, 1947–48, by Searle of the FIDS in 1960. Named by the UK-APC for Lt. (later Admiral) Mikhail P. Lazarev (1788–1851), second-in-command of the Russian expedition and commander of the sloop *Mirnyy.*

Lazarev Ice Shelf 69°37'S, 14°45'E
That part of the ice shelf fringing the coast of Queen Maud Land between Leningradskiy Island and Verblyud Island. It is about 50 mi long. First photographed from the air and mapped by the GerAE, 1938–39. Explored and mapped by the SovAE in 1959, and named for Lt. (later Admiral) Mikhail P. Lazarev, commander of the sloop *Mirnyy.* Not: Shel’fovy Lednik Lazareva.

Lazarev Mountains 69°32'S, 157°20'E

Leach Nunatak 77°36'S, 146°25'W

Leafvein Gulch 57°06'S, 26°46'W
A valley 0.5 mi long with intensely gullied flanks, draining the NE part of Vindication Island, South Sandwich Islands. Its lower end lies SW of Braces Point on the E coast of the island. The name applied by UK-APC in 1971 derives from the pattern of the gullies which recall the radiating veins of a leaf.

League Island: see League Rock 67°46'S, 69°04'W

League Rock 67°46'S, 69°04'W
Distinctive rounded rock lying SW of Box Reef, off the S end of Adelaide Island. Surveyed by the RN Hydrographic Survey Unit, 1962–63. So named by the UK-APC because the rock lies one league distant from Adelaide station. Not: League Island.

Leah Ridge 70°13'S, 65°00'W
A rock ridge located 1 mi NW of Dawson Nunatak and 5 mi SE of Mount Béchervaise in the Athos Range, Prince Charles Mountains. The feature was intersected by an ANARE survey party in November 1966 and climbed by the party in December 1966. So named by ANCA because “Leah” was the code word used at Mawson Station to identify the survey party.

Leahy, Cape 73°43'S, 119°00'W
An ice-covered cape which marks the N extremity of Duncan Peninsula, Carney Island, along the coast of Marie Byrd Land. Discovered and photographed from the air on Jan. 24, 1947, by USN Operation Highjump, 1946–47, and named by R. Adm. Byrd for Fleet Admiral William D. Leahy, USN, who, as naval advisor to the President at the time of Operation Highjump, assisted materially at the high-level planning and authorization stages.

Léal, Cerro: see Léal Bluff 63°53'S, 57°35'W

Lealand Bluff 67°27'S, 59°33'E
High rounded bluff at the SW corner of William Scoresby Bay in the E part of Enderby Land. Named by DI personnel on the *William Scoresby* who charted this area in 1936.

Leal Bluff 63°53'S, 57°35'W
A rounded bluff rising to 485 m, 2 mi inland from Cape Lamb in the SW part of Vega Island. Named by the Argentine Antarctic Expedition after Mayor Jorge Léal, deputy leader at the Argentine station “Espenanza” in 1947. Not: Cerro Léal, Cerro Rodriguez Argumedo.

Leander Glacier 71°56'E, 167°41'E
A tributary glacier in the Admiralty Mountains, draining the area W of Mount Black Prince and flowing S between Shadow Bluff and McGregor Range to enter Tucker Glacier. Partially surveyed by the NZGSAE, 1957–58, which also observed upper parts of the glacier from Mount Midnight and Mount Shadow. Named by NZGSAE for the light cruiser *HMNZS Leander* which served in World War II, 1939–45.

Leap Year Glacier 71°42'S, 164°15'E
A tributary glacier between Molar Massif and Mount Stirling in the Bowers Mountains, draining SE into Black Glacier. So named by the northern party of NZGSAE, 1963–64, as party members arrived here in the new year of 1964 after climbing out of the Sledgers Glacier.

Leary Spire 78°05'S, 161°30'E
A distinctive pointed spire rising to 2,470 m, 3 mi S of Ugolini Peak, Colwell Massif, in Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1994 after D'Ann Figard Lear, USGS, librarian for the Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research (SCAR) library (Reston, VA), which holds an extensive collection of Antarctic photography, maps, and geodetic control data.

Leay Glacier 65°10'S, 63°57'W
Glacier flowing NW into Girard Bay to the W of Hotine Glacier, on the W coast of Graham Land. First charted by the FrAE under Charcot, 1908–10. Named by the UK-APC for Petra Leay Searle of the Directorate of Overseas Surveys, who has contributed to the work of mapping the Antarctic Peninsula area.

Le Bland, Cape: see Leblond, Cape 66°04'S, 66°36'W
Leclaire, Cape 66°04’S, 66°36’W
Cape forming the N end of Lavosier Island, in the Biscoe Islands. Charted by the FrAE under Charcot, 1908–10, and named by him for the President of the Norman Geographical Society at Rouen. Not: Cape Le Bland.

Lechner, Mount 83°14’S, 50°55’W

Leckie, Mount 70°26’S, 66°00’E

Leckie Range 67°55’S, 56°27’E
Group of peaks 50 mi S of Edward VIII Bay. The individual peaks were first shown on a 1947 Norwegian whalers chart by H.E. Hansen. Named by ANCA for Squadron Leader Douglas Leckie, RAAF, who commanded the Antarctic Flight at Mawson Station, 1956, and who piloted the Auster aircraft from which Phillip Law sighted and plotted these peaks.

Lecointe, Mount 83°09’S, 161°09’E
A conspicuous mountain, 3,620 m, located 3 mi NW of Mount Rabot in the Queen Elizabeth Range. Named by the BrAE (1897–09) for Lt. Georges Lecointe, who was second in command of the BelgAE (1897–99) under Gerlache.

Lecointe Island 64°16’S, 62°03’W
An elongated island, 4 mi long and 700 m high, separated from the E coast of Brabant Island by Pampa Passage, in the Palmer Archipelago. The island was first roughly surveyed by the Belgian Antarctic Expedition, 1897–99, which gave the name Cape Kaiser to its northern extremity. The island was surveyed and photographed by several British expeditions, 1955–58, and was named by them for Georges Lecointe, second-in-command and surveyor of the Belgian expedition which was responsible for the first survey of Gerlache Strait. Not: Isla Alice, Isla Kaiser.

Le Couteur Glacier 84°42’S, 170°30’W
A glacier, 15 mi long, which drains the NW slopes of Mount Hall and Mount Daniel and flows N along the W side of Lillie Range to the Ross Ice Shelf. Named by the Southern Party of the NZGSAE (1963–64) for P.C. Le Couteur, geologist with the N.Z. Federated Mountain Clubs Antarctic Expedition, 1962–63.

Le Couteur Peak 72°09’S, 165°59’E
A peak between Cirque and Omega Peaks, in the N part of Millen Range. Named by the Southern Party of the NZFMC/AE, 1962–63, for P.C. Le Couteur, geologist with this party.

Lecroix, Mount: see Lacroix, Mount 65°03’S, 63°58’W

Lécuyer Point 64°50’S, 63°30’W
Point which forms the S side of the entrance to the harbor of Port Lockroy, Wiencke Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Discovered and named by the FrAE under Charcot, 1903–05.

Leda Ridge 70°52’S, 68°32’W
A ridge running NE-SW on the W side of Ganymede Heights, E of Jupiter Glacier, in E Alexander Island. The ridge was photographed from the air by RARE in 1947 and was mapped from the photographs by FIDS in 1960. Named by UK-APC after Leda, a satellite of Jupiter, in association with Jupiter Glacier.

Leedya Bay 74°23’S, 131°20’W
A shallow embayment or bight, 12 mi long, in the N side of Grant Island, off the coast of Marie Byrd Land. Discovered and first charted from the USS Glaciers (Capt. Edwin A. McDonald, USN) on Feb. 4, 1962. Named for R.J. Ledda, QM3, USN, quartermaster aboard the Glacier on the cruise in which the bay was discovered.

Lednikov Bay 66°34’S, 92°22’E
Small bay just W of McDonald Bay on the coast of Antarctica. The bay was mapped in 1955 from aerial photos taken by USN OpHhp, 1946–47. Remapped by the Soviet expedition of 1956 and named Bukhta Lednikovaya (glacier bay), probably because of its location at the terminus of a small glacier. Not: Bukhta Lednikovaya, Glacial Bay.

Lee, Mount 71°33’S, 74°05’W

Leech, Mount 72°05’S, 99°59’W

Lee Island 67°35’S, 62°52’E

Lee Islands: see Outer Lee Island 54°02’S, 37°14’W

Lee Islands: see Inner Lee Island 54°02’S, 37°16’W

Leek, Mount 75°49’S, 68°31’W

Lee Lake 77°02’S, 162°08’E
A small lake at the SE corner of Redcliff Nunatak on the S flank of Mackay Glacier, in Victoria Land. Redcliff Nunatak projects as
a rounded mound of granite 300 m above the glacier surface. The ice is piled up on the W side and sweeps around the N and S sides to the lee side, where it is much lower, and where this lake has formed from meltwater. Given this descriptive name by the Western Journey Party, led by Taylor, of BrAE, 1910–13.

Lee Nunatak 71°01'S, 159°58'E

Lee Peak 86°25'S, 151°35'W

Leeson Point 58°24'S, 26°14'W
Conspicuous ice-covered coastal feature forming the NE corner of Montagu Island, South Sandwich Islands. Named by UK-APC for Lt. John Leeson, RN, Senior Pilot in HMS Protector's ship's flight during survey of these islands in 1964.

LeFevre Scarp 69°21'S, 63°18'W

Lefèvre Point: see Lefèvre-Utile Point 64°50'S, 63°31'W

Lefèvre-Utile Point 64°50'S, 63°31'W
A point 1 mi W of Curie Point along the N side of Doumer Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Discovered and named by the FrAE (1903–05) under Jean B. Charcot. Not: Lefèvre Point.

Legoupil, Cape 63°19'S, 57°54'W
Cape at the NE side of the entrance to Huon Bay, Trinity Peninsula, terminating in Schmidt Peninsula (q.v.). Discovered by a French expedition under Capt. Jules Dumont d'Urville, 1837–40, and named for artist Ernest Goupil, who died on the expedition. The incorrect form Legoupil has been used so extensively that in this special case it is accepted. Not: Cape Goupil.

Leguillou, Cape 63°32'S, 59°50'W
Point which forms the N tip of Tower Island, at the NE end of Palmer Archipelago. Charted by a French expedition under Capt. Jules Dumont d'Urville, 1837–40, and named by him for Élie Le Guillou, a surgeon on the expedition ship Zélée. The name form approved is in agreement with the charts of the d'Urville expedition and has been consistently used since that time.

Lehaye, Cape: see Lehaye Point 64°30'S, 62°47'W

Lehaye Point 64°30'S, 62°47'W
The SW point of Hulot Peninsula, Brabant Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Discovered by the BelgAE, 1897–99, under Gerlache, and named after Monsieur Houzeau de Lehave [sic], a supporter of the expedition. The FrAE under Charcot, 1903–05, charted the point, substantially modifying its earlier cartographic representation. Not: Cap Houzeau de Lehave, Cape Houzeau de Lehay, Cape Lehaye.

Le Havre, Massif: see Havre Mountains 69°08'S, 71°40'W

Lehrke Inlet 70°49'S, 61°45'W

Lehrke Inlet 70°49'S, 61°45'W
Ice-filled inlet, 8 mi wide, which recedes SW for 17 mi between Cape Boggs and Cape Sharbonneau, along the E coast of Palmer Land. Discovered by members of the USAS who explored this coast on land and from the air in 1940. Named for Lester Lehrke, boatswain's mate of the Bear, one of the expedition ships, and sailmaker of the East Base. Not: Lehrke Bay

Leigh Hunt Glacier 85°00'S, 174°10'E
A glacier, 7 mi long, flowing NNW to enter Brandau Glacier just W of Hare Peak. Named by the NZGSAE (1961–62) for A. Leigh Hunt, founder and first chairman of the New Zealand Antarctic Society.

Leininger Peak 70°34'S, 62°15'W
Peak, 1,135 m, standing at the N side of the base of Elison Peninsula, on the E coast of Palmer Land. The peak was photographed from the air by the RARE under Ronne, 1947–48, and charted in 1947 by a joint sledge party consisting of members of the RARE and FIDS. Named by Ronne for Cdr. Joseph A. Leininger, USNR, who devised the plans for the loading of cargo and the alterations on the expedition ship.

Leipzig Island: see Nelson Island 62°18'S, 59°03'W

Leister Peak 75°09'S, 113°54'W

Leister Peak 75°09'S, 113°54'W

Leitch Massif 71°55'S, 164°36'E
A mountain massif that forms the northern part of West Quartzite Range, in the Concord Mountains. Named by the northern party of NZFMCAE, 1962–63, for E.C. Leitch, geologist with this party.

Leith Cove 64°52'S, 62°50'W
Cove in the NE part of Paradise Harbor, along the W coast of Graham Land. Probably named by whalers operating in this vicinity. Leith, Scotland, is the home of Salvesen and Co., whalers. Not: Leith Harbor.

Leith Harbor 54°08'S, 36°41'W
The northernmost of three harbors in the W side of Stromness Bay, South Georgia. Named in about 1912 by Salvesen and Co.,
whalers of Leith, Scotland, operators of the whaling station at the head of the harbor.

_Leith Harbor:_ see Inverleith 64°32'S, 63°00'W

_Leith Harbor:_ see Leith Cove 64°52'S, 62°50'W

**Lekander Nunatak 85°04'S, 64°29'W**

A nunatak, 1,815 m, standing along the SW edge of Mackin Table, 2 mi NE of Bessinger Nunatak, in southern Patuxent Range, Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1956–66. Named by US-ACAN for Bryant A. Lekander, cook at South Pole Station, winter 1960.

**Leland, Mount 77°16'S, 161°18'E**


**Lemaire Channel 65°04'S, 63°57'W**

Channel about 7 mi long and averaging about 1 mi wide, extending in a NE-SW direction from Splitwind Island and False Cape Renard to Roullin Point and Cape Cloos, and separating Booth Island from the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered by a German expedition under Dallmann, 1873–74. Traversed in December 1898 by the BelgAE under Gerlache, and named by him for Charles Lemaire, Belgian explorer of the Congo. Not: Lemaire Strait.

**Lemaire Island 64°49'S, 62°57'W**

Island 4.5 mi long and 1.5 mi wide, lying 1 mi W of Duthiers Point off the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered by the BelgAE, 1897–99, under Gerlache, who named it for Charles Lemaire.

**Lemaire Point:** see Muñoz Point 64°50'S, 62°54'W

_Lemaire Strait:_ see Lemaire Channel 65°04'S, 63°57'W

**Lemanis Valley 80°01'S, 155°50'E**

A partly ice-free valley intruded at the entrance by a lobe of ice from Hatherton Glacier, lying between Ituna Valley and Lindum Valley and 7 mi WNW of Derrick Peak in Britannia Range. Named in association with Britannia by a University of Waikato (N.Z.) geological party, 1978–79, led by M.J. Selby. Lemanis is an old Roman place name for Lymni in England.

**Le Marais 66°46'S, 141°34'E**

Small area, mainly ice-covered but bounded by several rock exposures, forming part of the peninsula behind Cape Découverte. Charted and named in 1951 by the FrAE. The name derives from the muddy pools of melting water which form there during periods of summer thaw, "le marais" being French for marsh.

**Lemasters Bluff 73°20'S, 162°12'E**


**LeMasurier, Mount 75°27'S, 139°39'W**

An ice-free coastal mountain which rises to more than 800 m between Mount Vance and Mount Langway, in the central part of the Ickes Mountains of Marie Byrd Land. The feature was discovered and photographed from aircraft of the USAS, 1939–41. Named by US-ACAN for Wesley E. LeMasurier, geologist with Marie Byrd Land Survey II, 1967–68.

**LeMay Range 70°55'S, 69°20'W**

Mountain range 40 mi long with peaks rising to 2,000 m, extending in a NW-SE direction from Snick Pass to Uranus Glacier in central Alexander Island. First seen from the air by Lincoln Ellsworth on Nov. 23, 1935, and the N and E portions mapped from photos obtained on that flight by W.L.G. Jeorg. Resighted from the air by the RARE, 1947–48, and named by Ronne for Gen. Curtis LeMay, Deputy Chief of Air Staff for Research and Development of the then USAAF, which furnished equipment for the expedition. Remapped in detail from RARE photos by Searle of the FIDS in 1960. Not: Army Range, United States Army Range.

**Lena, Zaliv:** see Casey Bay 67°30'S, 48°00'E

**Lena Bay:** see Casey Bay 67°30'S, 48°00'E

**Lena Passage 66°34'S, 92°58'E**

Passage 0.5 mi wide between the SW part of the Haswell Islands and Vetrov Hill on the coast of Antarctica. Mapped by the Soviet expedition (1956), who named it for the ship _Lena._

**Lenfant Bluff 70°22'S, 160°03'E**


**Lenguja, Punta:** see Spit Point 62°32'S, 59°48'W

**Lenguja, Punta:** see Demon Point 57°03'S, 26°40'W

**Lenguja Norte, Punta:** see North Spit 62°13'S, 58°49'W

**Lenguja Sur, Punta:** see South Spit 62°14'S, 58°48'W

**Lenie Passage 64°44'S, 64°23'W**


**Leningradskiy Bay 70°00'S, 12°30'E**

An indentation in the ice shelf fringing Queen Maud Land immediately W of Lazarev Ice Shelf. Leningradskiy Island is at the head of the bay. Mapped by the SovAE in 1959 and named by them for the city of Leningrad.

**Leningradskiy Island 70°08'S, 12°50'E**

An ice-covered island situated at the head of Leningradskiy Bay at the W margin of the Lazarev Ice Shelf, Queen Maud Land. The feature rises nearly 100 m above the general level of the ice shelf which surrounds all but the N side. Discovered and mapped by the SovAE in 1961, and named in association with Leningradskiy Bay.

**Leniz Point 64°54'S, 63°05'W**

The N extremity of the small peninsula on which Mount Banck stands, lying 1 mile S of Byrde Island on the W coast of Graham Land. First charted by the BelgAE under Gerlache, who made a landing here on February 10, 1898. The toponym appears on a
Lennox-King Glacier

Chilean government chart of 1951 and is for the chief stoker Clorindo Leniz Gallejo, on board the tender Yelcho which rescued the crew of the Endurance from Elephant Island in August 1916. Not: Barbaro Point.

Lennox-King Glacier  83°25'S, 168°00'E

A large valley glacier, about 40 mi long, draining Bowden Névé and flowing NE between the Holland and Queen Alexandra Ranges to enter Richards Inlet, Ross Ice Shelf. Named by the NZGSAE (1959-60) for Lt. Cdr. James Lennox-King, RNZN, leader at Scott Base, 1960.

Lens Glacier  72°18'S, 166°48'E

A tributary glacier that flows NE to enter Pearl Harbor Glacier just E of Mount Pearson, in the Victory Mountains of Victoria Land. Named by NZFMCAE, 1962-63, for G.J. Lens, a member of the NZGSAE, 1957-58, that worked in the Tucker Glacier area.

Lensink Peak  71°04'S, 65°25'E


Lens Peak  66°08'S, 65°24'W

Peak at the S side of Holtedahl Bay just E of Conway Island, on the W coast of Graham Land. Photographed by Hunting Aerosurveys Ltd. in 1956-57, and mapped from these photos by the FIDS. So named by the UK-APC in 1960 in association with a group of features in the area commemorating pioneers of research on snow blindness and the design of snow goggles.

Lenton Bluff  79°00'S, 28°13'W


Lenton Point  60°44'S, 45°37'W

The SW extremity of a small, rocky peninsula in Clowes Bay on the S side of Signy Island, in the South Orkney Islands. Roughly surveyed in 1933 by DI personnel, and resurveyed in 1947 by the FIDS. Named in 1954 by the UK-APC for Ralph A. Lenton of the FIDS, radio operator at Signy Island base in 1948, who helped with the survey and biological work; subsequently at Admiralty Bay in 1949, and then leader at Deception Island in 1951, at Port Lockroy in 1952 and at the Argentine Islands in 1954.

Lentz Buttress  85°40'S, 127°36'W

A prominent rock bluff 5 mi ENE of Faure Peak, rising to 2,800 m and forming a projection along the N side of the Wisconsin Plateau of the Horlick Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1960-64. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Malcolm W. Lentz, USN, officer in charge of the South Pole Station winter party, 1962.

Leo, Mount  69°29'S, 67°00'W

An isolated mountain (1,270 m) at the SE margin of Forster Ice Piedmont on the W side of Antarctic Peninsula. The mountain has steep rock cliffs on its S side. First roughly surveyed by BGLE, 1936-37. Photographed from the air by RARE, 1947, and resurveyed by FIDS, 1958. The name applied by UK-APC is suggestive of the shape of the feature, which resembles a recumbent lion.

León, Isla: see Lion Island  64°41'S, 63°08'W

León, Seno: see Lion Sound  64°40'S, 63°09'W

Leonardo Glacier  64°42'S, 61°58'W


Leon Head  54°33'S, 36°29'W

Prominent rocky headland, 880 m, forming the S side of the mouth of Brøgger Glacier and the SE side of the entrance to Undine South Harbor, on the S coast of South Georgia. The headland was roughly charted in 1819 by a Russian expedition under Bellinghausen. Named by the UK-APC, following a survey by the SGS, 1951-52, for the Spanish vessel Leon, which sighted South Georgia in 1756.

Léonie Island  67°36'S, 68°21'W

Largest and westernmost of the Léonie Islands, 1 mi in diameter and 455 m high, lying in the entrance to Ryder Bay along the SE side of Adelaide Island. Discovered and named by the FrAE, 1908-10, under Charcot.

Léonie Islands  67°36'S, 68°17'W

Group of small islands lying in the entrance to Ryder Bay along the SE side of Adelaide Island. The FrAE under Charcot, 1908-10, discovered these islands and gave the name Léonie to the largest island. The BGLE under Rymill, 1934-37, extended the coverage of the name to the entire group.

Leopard Island  65°15'S, 64°18'W

Island 0.2 mi long, lying 0.2 mi W of the SW end of Skua Island in the Argentine Islands, Wilhelm Archipelago. Charted and named in 1935 by the BGLE under Rymill. Not: Isla Leopardo.

Leopardo, Bajo: see Sea Leopard Patch  62°05'S, 58°24'W

Leopardo, Bajofondo: see Sea Leopard Patch  62°05'S, 58°24'W

Leopardo, Isla: see Leopard Island  65°15'S, 64°18'W

Leopardo Marino, Fiorido: see Sea Leopard Fjord  54°04'S, 37°15'W

Leopardo Marino, Manchón: see Sea Leopard Patch  62°05'S, 58°24'W

Leopold and Astrid Coast  67°20'S, 84°30'E

That portion of the coast of Antarctica lying between the western extremity of the West Ice Shelf, in 81°24'E, and Cape Penck, in 87°43'E. Discovered and explored in an airplane flight from the Norwegian ship Thorshavn, January 17, 1934, by Lt. Alf Gunesstad and Capt. Nils Larsen. Named by Lars Christensen, Norwegian whaling magnate and leader of the expedition, for King Leopold and Queen Astrid of Belgium. Not: King Leopold and Queen Astrid Coast, King Leopold and Queen Astrid Land, Kong Leopold og Dronning Astrid Land.

Leopold Coast: see Luitpold Coast  77°30'S, 32°00'W
Lepanto, Mount 72°44'S, 168°27'E
A major peak, 2,910 m, situated 2 mi SE of Mount Freeman in the Victory Mountains, Victoria Land. Named by NZGSAE, 1957–58, after the Battle of Lepanto of 1571. One of a group of associated names in this area given by NZGSAE.

Lepeyrère, Baie de: see Lapeyrère Bay 64°23'S, 63°15'W

Lepley Nunatak 73°07'S, 90°23'W
A small conspicuous rocky nunatak 2 mi SW of Dentler Island, lying near the inner part and E end of Abbot Ice Shelf. First sighted on Feb. 9, 1961 from helicopters of the USS Glacier and Statue Island. Named by US-ACAN for Larry K. Lepley, oceanographer of the U.S. Navy Hydrographic Office, who with three others was marooned at this nunatak, Feb. 12–15, 1961, by a severe wind and snowstorm.

Le Poing, Cerro: see Admiralen Peak 62°06'S, 58°30'W
Le Poing: see Wegger Peak 62°06'S, 58°31'W

Leppard Glacier 65°58'S, 62°30'W
A large valley glacier draining E into Scar Inlet, to the N of Ishmael Peak, on the E coast of Graham Land. First seen from the air and photographed in part by Sir Hubert Wilkins on Dec. 20, 1928. The glacier was surveyed by FIDS in 1955. It is now clear that, on the photographic evidence of his outward flight, Wilkins gave the name "Crane Channel" to this glacier, and that on his return flight he photographed what is now accepted as Crane Glacier (q.v.), perhaps thinking that it was the same feature. Since Crane Glacier has been retained for the northern of these glaciers photographed by Wilkins, the UK-APC has named this feature for Norman A.G. Leppard, assistant surveyor with FIDS, who surveyed this area in 1955.

Lepus, Mount 70°40'S, 67°10'W
A large rocky massif separated into two distinct sections by a deep saddle. Located between Millett and Bertram Glaciers, about 10 mi E of Wade Point on the W coast of Palmer Land. Named by UK-APC after the constelllation of Lepus.

Lerche, Kap: see Erratic Point 53°04'S, 73°22'E

Lerchenfeld Glacier 77°55'S, 34°15'W
A glacier flowing in a west-northwesterly direction between Bertrab Nunatak and Littlewood Nunataks. It coalesces with the southern flank of Schweitzer Glacier before the combined flow discharges into the head of Vahsel Bay. Discovered by the GerAE, 1911–12, under Wilhelm Filchner, who named this feature for Count Hugo von und zu Lerchenfeld-Kofering, supporter of the USARP after the constellation of Lepus.

Leroux, Argentine Navy. More accurately delineated by the BGLE in 1935.

LeSchack, Mount 85°25'S, 124°00'W

Les Dents 68°57'S, 70°58'W

Leskov Island 56°40'S, 28°10'W
Island less than 1 mi long, lying 30 mi W of Visokoi Island in the South Sandwich Islands. Discovered in 1819 by a Russian expedition under Bellingshausen, who named it for the third lieutenant on the expedition ship Vostok.

Leskov Island 66°36'S, 85°10'E
Ice-covered island in the West Ice Shelf, rising to 185 m, 6 mi NW of Mikhailov Island. Discovered by the Soviet expedition of 1956, who named it for Lt. A. Leskov of the sloop Vostok on the Bellingshausen expedition 1819–21.

Leslie Hill 62°34'S, 60°12'W
Hill lying northward of Mount Bowles in the E part of Livingston Island, in the South Shetland Islands. Named by the UK-APC in 1958 for David Leslie, Master of the American brig Gleaner, a whaler from New Bedford, MA, which was diverted to sealing in 1820–21 in the South Shetland Islands, following the discovery of this group.

Leslie Peak 68°00'S, 56°30'E
A rock outcrop with a conical peak at its S end, about 5 mi S of Mount Cook of the Leckie Range. Plotted from ANARE air photos. Named by ANCA for Leslie Miller, radio officer at Mawson Station in 1964, a member of one of the survey parties which carried out a tellurometer traverse passing through the Leckie Range in 1965.

Lesser Antarctica: see West Antarctica 79°00'S, 100°00'W

Lesser Mackellar Island 66°58'S, 142°39'E
A small island immediately NE of Greater Mackellar Island in the Mackellar Islands, lying 2 mi N of Cape Denison in the center of Commonwealth Bay. Discovered and named by the AAE (1911–14) under Douglas Mawson. The name is indicative of the size of the feature in relation to Greater Mackellar Island.

Lester Cove 64°54'S, 62°36'W
Lester Peak 79°49'S, 83°42'W

Les Waifs: see Waifs, The 64°33'S, 62°42'W

Lettau Peak 77°57'S, 162°30'E
A triangular peak (2.455 m) 1 mi WNW of Fogle Peak in Royal Society Range, Victoria Land. Named in 1992 by US-ACAN after Bernhard Lettau, Program Manager for Polar Ocean and Climate Sciences in the Office of Polar Programs, National Science Foundation, from 1976.

Letten, Mount 66°55'S, 51°03'E

Levack, Mount 78°18'S, 85°05'W

Levanevskogo, Gora: see Skeidsberget Hill 72°06'S, 11°25'E

Levassor Nunatak 63°40'S, 58°07'W
A conspicuous horseshoe-shaped nunatak 1 mi inland in the middle of Cugnot Ice Piedmont, Trinity Peninsula. Mapped from surveys by FIDS (1958-60). Named by UK-APC for Emile Levassor (1844-97), French engineer, who in 1891 was jointly responsible with R. Panhard for a motor car design which originated the principles on which most subsequent developments were based. Not: Cerro Gancedo.

Le Vaux Peak 76°40'S, 125°43'W

Level Valley 77°59'S, 161°08'W
A distinctive ice-free valley which descends northeastward from the Pivot Peak cirque, in Wilkniss Mountains, Victoria Land. One of a group of names in the area associated with surveying applied primarily to furnish a horizontal line of sight.

Leverett Glacier 85°38'S, 147°35'W
A glacier about 50 mi long and 3 to 4 mi wide, draining northward from the Watson Escarpment, between the California and Stanford Plateaus, and then trending WNW between Tapley Mountains and Harold Byrd Mountains to terminate at the head of the Ross Ice Shelf close E of Scott Glacier. Discovered in December 1929 by the ByrdAE geological party under Laurence Gould, and named by him for Frank Leverett, eminent geologist at the University of Michigan and authority on glacial geology of the central United States.

Lever Glacier 65°30'S, 63°40'W
Glacier, 1.5 mi wide at its mouth and at least 6 mi long, flowing WNW, then WSW into the head of the N arm of Beascochea Bay, on the W coast of Graham Land. First sighted and roughly surveyed in 1909 by the FrAE. Resurveyed in 1935 by the BGLE under Rymill, and named in 1954 for William H. Lever, 2nd Viscount Leverhulme of the Western Isles, who contributed toward the cost of the BGLE, 1934-37.

Levick, Mount 74°08'S, 163°10'E
A prominent mountain, 2,390 m, standing at the NW side of Tourmaline Plateau in the Deep Freeze Range, Victoria Land. First charted by the Northern Party of the BrAE, 1910-13, and named for G. Murray Levick, surgeon with the expedition and a member of the Northern Party.

Levi Peak 84°08'S, 165°06'E

Levy Island 66°20'S, 66°35'W
An isolated snow-covered island in Crystal Sound, about 7.5 mi E of Gagge Point, Lavoisier Island. Mapped from air photos taken by RARE (1947-48) and surveys by FIDS (1958-59). Named by UK-APC for Henri H. Levy, American physical chemist who, with S.W. Peterson, determined the location of the hydrogen atoms in ice by neutron diffraction, in 1957.

Lewald Glacier 54°45'S, 35°52'W
Small glacier 3 mi W of Cape Vahsel, flowing northward to the coast at the E end of South Georgia. Named by the GerAE under Filchner, 1911-12, for Theodor Lewald, Ministerialdirektor im Reichsamt des Innern, Germany, who took an active interest in the expedition.

Lewandowski Point 75°36'S, 162°13'E

Lewis, Cape 66°30'S, 124°30'E

Lewis, Mount: see Lewis Chain 80°23'S, 26°50'W

Lewis Bay 77°22'S, 167°35'E
Bay indenting the N coast of Ross Island between Mount Bird and Cape Tennyson. Charted by the BrNAE under Scott, 1901-04. Named by the US-ACAN in 1964 for Capt. Price Lewis, USN, commanding officer of the USS Staten Island during USN OpDFrz 1959, and who in USN OpDFrz 1963 and 1964 was assistant chief
of staff and ship group commander, U.S. Naval Support Force, Antarctica.

**Lewis Bluff** 75°53'S, 140°36'W

**Lewis Chain** 80°23'3, 26°50'W

**Lewis Cliff** 84°17'S, 161°05'E

**Lewis Glacier** 67°45'S, 65°40'W
The northerly of two glaciers flowing E into Seligman Inlet, on the E coast of Graham Land. The glacier was photographed from the air by the USAS in 1940. It was charted in 1947 by the FIDS, who named it for William Vaughan Lewis, British glaciologist and lecturer at the Dept. of Geography, Cambridge University.

**Lewis Hill** 63°51'S, 58°04'W
A hill (75 m) topped by three volcanic plugs, located 1 mi ENE of Stoneley Point on James Ross Island. Named by UK-APC following BAS geological work in the area after Mark P.D. Lewis, BAS field assistant in the area, 1982–83; Station Commander at Rothera, 1980–82, and Faraday, 1982–84.

**Lewis Island** 66°06'S, 134°22'E
A small rocky island rising to 30 m, marking the E side of the entrance to Davis Bay. Delineated from air photos taken by USN Operation Highjump (1946–47). Named by US-ACAN for James B. Lewis, Passed Midshipman on the sloop Peacock of the USEE (1832–42) under Wilkes.

**Lewis Island** see Tonkin Island 67°49'S, 65°03'W

**Lewis Nunatak** 85°40'S, 88°05'W
An isolated, mainly snow-covered nunatak located about 10 mi SE of the Davies Escarpment and 14 mi SW of Nolan Pillar, at the S end of the Thiel Mountains. The name was proposed by Peter Bernet and Arthur Ford, co-leaders of the USGS Thiel Mountains party which surveyed the area in 1960–61. Named for Charles R. Lewis, USGS geologist who worked from various U.S. vessels (Wyandot, Glacier and Eastwind) in conducting research in the McMurdo Sound region and in the Balaena Islands during the 1955–56 season.

**Lewisohn Nunatak** 77°38'S, 142°50'W

**Lewis Pass** 54°16'S, 36°30'W
A pass at c. 200 m at the head of Bore Valley, connecting it with Maidalen (valley) to the north, on Thatcher Peninsula, South Georgia. Named by the UK-APC after Ronald Ian Lewis Smith, BAS plant ecologist from 1964 and Head, Plant Ecology and Environment Section, from 1974, who has carried out extensive botanical research in South Georgia, South Orkney Islands, and the Antarctic Peninsula during many summers and one winter.

**Lewis Passage** see Lewis Sound 66°20'S, 67°00'W

**Lewis Peaks** 67°15'S, 67°30'W
Two prominent peaks, 1,065 m, standing 3 mi E of Day Island and surmounting the W part of Arrowsmith Peninsula on the W coast of Graham Land. First roughly surveyed in 1909 by the FrAE under Charcot. Resurveyed in 1948 by the FIDS who named it for Flight Lt. John Lewis, pilot of the Auster airplane which was used from the John Biscoe for reconnaissance of ice conditions in Marguerite Bay in February 1950.

**Lewis Point** 69°54'S, 62°25'W
Point marked by rocky exposures on its N side and surmounted by an ice-covered dome, 510 m, standing at the S side of the mouth of Anthony Glacier, on the E coast of Palmer Land. Photographed from the air by the USAS in 1940. During 1947 it was photographed from the air by the RARE under Ronne, who in conjunction with the FIDS charted it from the ground. Named by Ronne for Col. Richard L. Lewis of the Army Quartermaster Corps, which furnished field equipment and clothing to the RARE for testing purposes.

**Lewis Ridge** 83°13'S, 167°35'E

**Lewis Rocks** 76°18'S, 145°21'W

**Lewis Snowfield** 71°25'S, 71°20'W
A low and undulating snowfield in southern Alexander Island, extending westward from the Walton Mountains to Beethoven Peninsula and northward from Bach Ice Shelf to Wilkins Ice Shelf. Named by UK-APC for Ernest G. Lewis, Governor of the Falkland Islands, 1971–74.

**Lewis Sound** 66°20'S, 67°00'W
A body of water running NW-SE between Lavoisier Island and Krogh Island to NE and Watkins Island to SW, in the Biscoe Islands. Mapped from aerial photographs taken by FIDASE, 1956–57. In association with the names of pioneers in cold climate physiology grouped in this area, named “Lewis Passage” by UK-APC (1960) after Sir Thomas Lewis (1882–1945), English physiologist who investigated the responses of the blood vessels of the skin to environmental temperature; later renamed Lewis Sound as the feature does not provide safe passage for a ship. Not: Canal Arenales, Lewis Passage.
Lewis Spur 82°34'S, 52°13'W

Lewthwaite Strait 60°42'S, 45°07'W
Passage 2.5 mi wide, lying between Coronation and Powell Islands in the South Orkney Islands. Discovered in December 1821, on the occasion of the joint cruise of Capt. George Powell, a British sailor, and Capt. Nathaniel Palmer, an American sealer in the sloop *Dove*, and Capt. Mr. Lewthwaite was a teacher of navigation in Prince’s Street, Rotherhithe (London). Captain Powell left the chart and journal of his Antarctic exploration with Lewthwaite before sailing on his last expedition, on which he met his death. Not: Spencers Straits.

Lexington Table 83°05'S, 49°45'W
A high, flat, snow-covered plateau, about 15 mi long and 10 mi wide, standing just N of Kent Gap and Saragto Table in the Forrestal Range, Pensacola Mountains. Discovered and photographed on Jan. 13, 1956 on a transcontinental nonstop flight by personnel of U.S. Navy Operation Deep Freeze I from McMurdo Sound to the vicinity of Weddell Sea and return. Named by the US-ACAN for the USS *Lexington* of 1926, one of the first large aircraft carriers of the U.S. Navy.

L. Hansen, Mount: see Hansen Spur 86°13'S, 159°33'W

Lhasa Nunatak 85°07'S, 171°18'E
Narrow rock ridge, 9 mi long, trending in a NW-SE direction between Snakeskin Glacier and Jensen Glacier, to the E of Supporters Range. So named by the NZGSAE (1961-62) because the central peak resembles a Tibetan monastery perched on top of a hill.

Liard Island 66°51'S, 67°25'W
Mountainous island, 13 mi long, 6 mi wide and rising to 1,000 m, situated in the north-central portion of Hanusse Bay, off the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered and named by the FrAE under Charcot, 1908-10.

Liavaag, Mount 77°22'W, 86°29'W
Mountain, 1,820 m, between Mount Holmboe and Holth Peaks near the N end of the Sentinel Range in the Ellsworth Mountains. Discovered by Lincoln Ellsworth on his trans-Antarctic flight of Nov. 23, 1935. Named by the US-ACAN for First Mate Liavaag of the *Wyatt Earp* in 1935-36, also a member of Ellsworth’s two earlier Antarctic expeditions.

Liberad, Isoltes: see Wideopen Islands 63°00'S, 55°49'W

Liberty Hills 80°06'S, 82°58'W
A line of rugged hills and peaks with bare rock eastern slopes, about 10 mi long, standing 7 mi NW of Marble Hills and forming part of the W wall of Horseshoe Valley, in the Heritage Range, Ellsworth Mountains. Liberty Hills were mapped by USGS from ground surveys and USN air photos, 1961-66. The name was applied by US-ACAN in association with the name Heritage Range.

Liberty Rocks 62°19'S, 59°27'W
Group of rocks lying SE of Mellon Rocks in Nelson Strait, in the South Shetland Islands. Named by the UK-APC in 1961 after the British sealing vessel *Liberty* (Captain Peacock) from Newcastle, which visited the South Shetland Islands in 1821-22.

Libois Bay 65°04'S, 64°03'W
Cove on the W side of Cholet Island which is entered between Rozo Point, the NW end of Cholet Island, and Paumelle Point, the NW end of Booth Island, in the Wilhelm Archipelago. First charted by the FrAE, 1903-05, and named by Charcot for F. Libois, second mechanic and carpenter of the ship *Français*.

Lichen Hills 73°18'S, 162°00'E
Escarpment-like hills located 2 mi S of Caudal Hills on the W margin of upper Rennick Glacier, in Victoria Land. Lichens were collected there, hence the name given by the northern party of NZGSAE, 1962-63.

Lichen Island 69°20'S, 75°32'E
A small island lying 5 mi N of the Bøslingen Islands and 2.5 mi NW of Cleft Island in southern Prydz Bay. First visited by an ANARE party led by Phillip Law on Feb. 5, 1955. So named by Law because of the rich growth of lichens found there.

Lichen Island: see Vegetation Island 74°47'S, 163°37'E

Lichen Peak 76°56'S, 145°24'W
Peak standing between Saunders Mountain and the Swanson Mountains in the Ford Ranges, Marie Byrd Land. Discovered in December 1934 by the ByrdAE sledge party under Paul Siple, and so named because of the lichens and other botanical specimens obtained there. Not: Botany Peak.

Lidke Ice Stream 73°30'S, 76°30'W
An ice stream c. 25 mi long flowing N into Stange Sound, E of Mount Benkert, on the English Coast of Ellsworth Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN aerial photographs, 1961-66. The ice stream was first visited by a USGS field party in January 1985. Named by US-ACAN after David J. Lidke, USGS geologist, a member of the party.

Liebig Peak 66°46'S, 66°00'W
A prominent peak on Protector Heights, Graham Land, that is identifiable from both Darbel Bay and Lallemand Fjord. Mapped from air photos taken by FIDASE (1956-57). Named by UK-APC for Justus von Liebig (1803-73), German pioneer of physiological chemistry, whose work on metabolism and food constituents laid the foundations for modern nutrition studies.

Liebknecht Range 71°48'S, 11°22'E
A mountain range, 10 mi long, forming the SW arm of the Humboldt Mountains in Queen Maud Land. Discovered and plotted from air photos by GerAE, 1938-39. Mapped from air photos and surveys by NorAE, 1956-60; remapped by SovAE, 1960-61, and named after the German revolutionary Karl Liebknecht (1871-1919). Not: Khrebet Karla Libknekhta.

Lie Cliff 76°42'S, 117°37'W
Lied, Mount 70°30'S, 65°33'E
A prominent pyramidal peak about 7 mi ENE of Mount Mervyn in the Porthos Range of the Prince Charles Mountains. Sighted by the ANARE southern party led by W.G. Bewsher in 1956 and named for Nils T. Lied, weather observer at Mawson Station in 1956 and Davis Station in 1957.

Lied Bluff 68°31'S, 78°16'E
A rocky hill 1.5 mi N of Club Lake in the north-central part of Breidnes Peninsula, Vestfold Hills. The hill is 125 m high and its southern face is almost perpendicular. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936–37). First visited by an ANARE sledge party led by B.H. Stinear in 1958. Named by ANCA for Nils Lied, weather observer at Davis Station in 1957.

Lied Glacier 53°09'S, 73°26'E
A glacier close N of Cape Arkona on the SW side of Heard Island. Surveyed by ANARE in 1948. Named by ANCA for N.T. Lied, radio operator and weather observer with ANARE on Heard Island in the years 1951 and 1963, respectively.

Liége Island 64°02'S, 61°55'W

Liéja, Isla: see Liège Island 64°02'S, 61°55'W

Lientur Channel 64°50'S, 63°00'W
Channel between Lemaire and Byrde Islands connecting Paradise Harbor with Gerlache Strait, off the W coast of Graham Land. First roughly charted by the BelgAE, 1897–99. Named by the fourth Chilean Antarctic Expedition (1949–50) after the Lientur, one of the ships used during this expedition. Not: Brazo Norte, Bryde Channel, Canal Argentino.

Lieske Glacier 80°05'S, 156°50'E
A tributary glacier draining the N slopes of Mount Olympus in Britannia Range and flowing N between Johnstone and Dusky Ridges into Hatherton Glacier. Named by the US-ACAN for Bruce J. Lieske, meteorologist who wintered at Little America V in 1957.

Light, Mount 74°16'E, 61°59'W
Mountain along the S side of Barcus Glacier, 6 mi ESE of Mount Nash, in the Hutton Mountains, Palmer Land. Mapped by the RARE-FIDS joint sledge party of 1947–48. Named by Finn Ronne for Richard Upjohn Light, then President of the American Geographical Society. The RARE had applied the name "Cape Light" to part of the extremity of Smith Peninsula, but that name is now dropped as Cape Fiske provides adequate reference to that feature.

Lighthouse Bay 54°03'S, 37°08'W
Small bay between Cape Crewe and Point Abrahamsen, forming the N arm of Cook Bay along the N coast of South Georgia. Charted by DI personnel in 1929. Probably so named at that time because a lighthouse (now disused) was located on nearby Sheep Point. Not: Caleta Faro.

Lillie Range 84°50'S, 170°25'W
A range of mountains extending northward from the Prince Olav Mountains (in the vicinity of Mount Fisher) to the Ross Ice Shelf. Mounts Hall, Daniel, Krebs and Mason are in the range. Named
by the Southern Party of NZGSAE (1963–64) for A.R. Lillie, professor of geology at the University of Auckland.

**Lilliput Nunataks 66°08'S, 62°40'W**

Three nunataks, from 600 to 700 m high and trending SE-NW, located 3 mi N of Gulliver Nunatak on the E side of Graham Land. The nunataks are snow free on their SE sides. They were charted by FIDS and photographed from the air by RARE in 1947. The name, from Jonathan Swift's *Gulliver's Travels*, means land of small people and was applied by UK-APC in association with Gulliver Nunatak.

**Lincoln Ellsworth, Mount: see Ellsworth, Mount 85°45'S, 161°00'W**

**Lincoln Nunatak 67°27'S, 68°43'W**

Snow-capped nunatak with a rocky W face, at the end of a ridge running westward from Mount Mangin on Adelaide Island. Named by the UK-APC for Flight Lt. Warren D. Lincoln, RAF, pilot with the BAS Aviation Unit based at Adelaide station in 1962–63.

**Linoquy, Punta: see Rey, Cape 66°36'S, 66°27'W**

**Lindenberg Island 64°55'S, 59°40'W**

Circular island 0.5 mi in diameter, lying 11 mi N of Robertson Island and some 35 mi ENE of Cape Fairweather, off the E coast of Antarctic Peninsula. Discovered by a Norwegian whaling expedition under C.A. Larsen in December 1893. Named by Larsen for a member of the firm of Woltereck and Robertson of Hamburg which sent him to the Antarctic. Not: Lindenberg's Sugar-Loaf, Lindenberg Zuckerhut.

**Lindenberg Zuckerhut: see Lindenberg Island 64°55'S, 59°40'W**

**Linder Glacier 71°41'S, 163°03'E**


**Linder Peak 79°52'S, 83°12'W**


**Lind Glacier 65°23'S, 64°01'W**

Glacier flowing W from Alencar Peak into the S part of Collins Bay, on the W coast of Graham Land. First charted by the FrAE under Charcot, 1908–10. Named by the UK-APC in 1959 for James Lind (1716–94), Scottish “founder of modern naval hygiene,” who was the first to publish a convincing account of experimental work establishing the dietary cause and cure of scurvy, in 1755.

**Lindley, Mount 81°46'S, 159°05'E**

A mountain, 1,760 m, standing on the W side of Starshot Glacier, 4 mi N of Mount Hoskins. Discovered by the BrNAE (1901–04) and named for Lord Nathaniel Lindley, a member of the committee that made the final draft of instructions for the expedition.

**Lindqvi St Nunatak: see Lindqvist Nunatak 80°39'S, 20°38'W**

**Lindqvist Island: see Lindqvist Nunatak 80°39'S, 20°38'W**
Lindqvist Nunatak  80°39'S, 20°38'W
A nunatak 6 mi S of Chevreul Cliffs, rising to 1,470 m in the E part of Shotton Snowfield, Shackleton Range. Photographed from the air by the U.S. Navy in 1967 and surveyed by BAS, 1968–71. In association with the names of pioneers of polar life and travel grouped in this area, named by the UK-APC after Frans W. Lindqvist (1862–1931), Swedish inventor of the Primus pressure stove in 1892. Not: Lindqvist Nunatak, Lindqvist Island.

Lindström Peak  86°18'S, 160°10'W
A peak, 2,640 m, standing 2 mi NW of Mount Kristensen on the W side of Nilsen Plateau, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Named by US-ACAN for Adolf H. Lindström, cook for the land party at Framheim on Amundsen's expedition of 1910–12. This naming preserves the spirit of Amundsen's commemoration of "Mount A. Lindström," a name applied in 1911 for an unidentifiable mountain in the general area. Not: Mount A. Lindström.

Linnmeset Hill  72°59'S, 167°30'W

Linehan Glacier  83°15'S, 162°41'E

Line Islands  67°56'S, 67°14'W
Small group of islands between Horseshoe Island and Camp Point, lying off the W side of Graham Land. First plotted by BGLE, 1934–37. The name, applied by UK-APC in 1971, is descriptive of the group which lies in a straight line. Not: Islotes Lineas.

Liniers, Punta: see Gaudin Point  65°05'S, 63°22'W

Link Island  63°16'S, 57°56'W
A small island at the outer (N) margin of the Duroch Islands, approximately 3 mi NW of Halpern Point, Trinity Peninsula. The island was charted by the Chilean Antarctic Expedition, 1947–48, and called "Islote Sub-Teniente Ross" or "Islote Ross." Named by US-ACAN after David A. Link, field assistant with the University of Wisconsin (USARP) geological party during reconnaissance of this area, 1960–61, this name avoiding possible confusion with James Ross Island. Not: Islote Ross, Islote Sub-Teniente Ross.

Link Stack  65°36'S, 64°34'W
Rocky pillar at the NW end of Chavez Island, off the W coast of Graham Land. Charted by the BGLE under Rymill, 1934–37. So named by the UK-APC in 1959 because it was here that the 1957 winter surveys by FIDS from the Prospect Point station were linked with the 1957–58 summer surveys by the British Naval Hydrographic Survey Unit.

Linnaeus Terrace  77°36'S, 161°05'E
A rock terrace on the N side of Oliver Peak in the Asgard Range, Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from USN aerial photographs taken 1970. The name was proposed to US-ACAN by E. Imre Friedmann, biologist, Florida State University, who established a USARP field camp on this terrace in December 1980 for the study of microbial flora living in rocks. Named after Carolus Linnaeus (Karl von Linné, 1707–78), Swedish botanist, the first to enunciate the principles for defining genera and species and to adhere to a uniform use of the binomial system for naming plants and animals.

Linn Mesa  73°32'S, 163°20'E

Linnsmeget Hill  72°08'S, 142°27'E
A rock hill 3 mi S of Linnsmeget Hills in the Payer Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Photographed from the air by the GerAE (1938–39). Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and
Linnormen Hills

27°04'S, 14°33'E

Hills extending SW-NE, and rising close E of Skavlø Mountain in the Payer Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Photographed from the air by the GerAE (1938–39). Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from survey and air photos by the NorAE (1956–60) and named Linnormegget (the dragon’s egg). Not: Gora Barkhan.

Linnormen Hills

72°00'S, 14°33'E

Hills extending SW-NE, and rising close E of Skavlø Mountain in the Payer Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Photographed from the air by the GerAE (1938–39). Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from survey and air photos by the NorAE (1956–60) and named Linnormen (the dragon).

Linsley Peninsula

72°03'S, 98°11'W

A broad, roughly rectangular ice-covered peninsula which protrudes into the S part of Murphy Inlet, northern Thurston Island, dividing the inlet into two arms at the head. The peninsula was first plotted from air photos taken by USN OpHjp, 1946–47. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Cdr. Richard G. Linsley, USN, pilot of LC-130 Hercules aircraft who made flights in support of the USARP geological party working at Thurston Island in the 1968–69 season.

Linton-Smith Nunataks

70°17'S, 72°45'E

A group of nunataks between Jennings Promontory and Reinbolt Hills on the E side of Amery Ice Shelf. First photographed by USN Operation Highjump (1946–47). The position was fixed by intersection from Cory Rocks and Rubeli Bluff by ANARE surveyors in 1968. Named by ANCA for N. Linton-Smith, senior technical officer with the Antarctic Division, Melbourne, a member of the ANARE Amery Ice Shelf glaciological traverse in 1970.

Linwood Peak

77°36'S, 147°13'W


Lion Island

64°41'S, 63°08'W

Island 1.5 mi long and 1 mi wide, lying off the E side of Anvers Island and 1 mi NE of Cape Astrup, Wiencke Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Discovered by the BelgAE, 1897–99, under Gerlache. The name appears on a map based on a 1927 survey by DI personnel on the Discovery. The profile of the island suggests a reclining lion when viewed from the southwest. Not: Isla León.

Lion Island

66°39'S, 140°01'E

A small rocky island 0.2 mi NNE of Pétré Island in the Géologie Archipelago. Surveyed and named by the FrAE (1949–51) under André Liotard. The name derives from the rock summit of the island which has the shape of a lion’s head.

Lion Island

76°51'S, 162°33'E


Lion Sound

64°40'S, 63°09'W


Lions Rump

62°08'S, 58°07'W

Conspicuous headland forming the W side of the entrance to King George Bay, on King George Island, in the South Shetland Islands. Charted and given this descriptive name in 1937 by DI personnel on the Discovery II. Not: Cabo Anca de Leon, Cape Lion’s Rump.

Lion’s Rump, Cape

62°08'S, 58°07'W

Liotard, Mount

67°37'S, 68°34'W

Mountain having a conspicuous ice-covered peak, 2,225 m, standing midway between Mount Gaudry and Mount Ditte in the S part of Adelaide Island. Discovered and first surveyed by the FrAE in 1909. Resurveyed in 1948 by the FIDS and named by the UK-APC for André F. Liotard, French observer with the FIDS in 1947–48 and leader of the FrAE, 1949–51.

Liotard Glacier

66°37'S, 139°30'E

Channel glacier about 3 mi wide and 6 mi long, flowing NNE from the continental ice and terminating in a small tongue about 4 mi W of Hélsène Island. Delineated from air photos taken by USN OpHjp, 1946–47, and named by the US-ACAN for André-Frank Liotard, leader of the FrAE, 1949–51, whose group completed the initial survey of the coastal features as far westward as this glacier. Not: Ebba Glacier.

Liouville Point

65°10'S, 64°09'W

Point marking the NE end of Petermann Island, in the Wilhelm Archipelago. Discovered by the FrAE, 1908–10, and named by Charcot for J. Liouville, asst. medical officer and zoologist of the expedition.

Lippert Peak

79°59'S, 81°56'W


Lippmann Island: see Lippmann Islands

65°30'S, 64°26'W

Lippmann Islands

65°30'S, 64°26'W

Group of small islands 2 mi in extent, lying close NW of Lahille Island off the W coast of Graham Land. Originally mapped as a single island by the FrAE, 1903–05; under Charcot, and named by him for Gabriel Lippmann, French physicist and Nobel Prize winner. Not: Lippmann Island.

Lipps Island

64°46'S, 64°07'W

A small rocky island 0.2 mi W of Litchfield Island, off the SW coast of Anvers Island. Named by US-ACAN for Dr. Jere H. Lipps, leader (1971–74) of the USARP team making studies of shallow water benthic foraminifera along Antarctic Peninsula, including this area.

Liptak, Mount

78°45'S, 84°54'W

Lia Rump: see Lions Rump

62°08'S, 58°07'W

Lira, Mount

67°52'S, 48°53'E

A mountain located 5 mi E of Condon Hills, in Enderby Land. The geology of this feature was investigated by the SovAE, 1961–62,
which called it “Gora Lira” (lyre mountain), probably because of its shape.

**Lisboa Island** 65°11'S, 64°11'W  
The southwesternmost of the small islands lying off the S end of Petermann Island, in the Wilhelm Archipelago. Discovered and named by the FrAE, 1908–10, under Charcot.

**Lisness Peak** 78°53'S, 84°45'W  

**Lisicky, Mount** 78°27'S, 162°05'E  

**Lisignoli Bluff** 82°31'S, 42°41'W  

**Lister, Mount** 78°04'S, 162°41'E  
Massive mountain, 4,025 m, forming the highest point in the Royal Society Range of Victoria Land. Discovered by the BrRAE (1901–04) which named it for Lord Joseph Lister, President of the Royal Society, 1895–1900.

**Lister Cove** 62°30'S, 60°05'W  
Cove lying midway between Williams Point and Edinburgh Hill along the NE coast of Livingston Island, in the South Shetland Islands. First charted and named by James Weddell in the brig *Jane* during the period 1820–23.

**Lister Glacier** 64°05'S, 62°19'W  
Glacier 5 mi long and 1 mi wide, flowing into Bouquet Bay just S of Duclaux Point on the NE side of Brabant Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Shown on an Argentine government chart in 1953, but not named. Photographed by Hunting Aerosurveys Ltd. in 1956–57, and mapped from these photos in 1959. Named by the UK-APC for Joseph Lister, First Baron Lister (1827–1912), English surgeon and founder of antiseptic surgery.

**Liszt, Mount** 71°29'S, 72°00'W  
Snow-covered mountain, c. 600 m, with a scarp on its SE side, rising 5 mi NE of Mount Frieg, Beethoven Peninsula, in the SW part of Alexander Island. A number of mountains in this vicinity first appear on maps by the RARE, 1947–48. This mountain, apparently one of these, was mapped from RARE air photos by Searle of the FIDS in 1960. Named by UK-APC after Franz Liszt (1811–86), Hungarian composer.

**Litchfield Island** 64°46'S, 64°06'W  
Rocky island 0.5 mi long and rising to 50 m, lying 0.5 mi S of Norsel Point, off the SW coast of Anvers Island in the Palmer Archipelago. Surveyed by the FIDS in 1955. Named by the UK-APC for Douglas B. Litchfield of FIDS, general assistant and mountaineer at the Arthur Harbor station in 1955 who helped with the local survey and made numerous soundings through the sea ice in the vicinity of the island.

**Litell Rocks** 71°24'S, 162°00'W  

**Litke Nunatak** 67°36'S, 51°40'E  

**Little, Cape** 74°05'S, 61°64'W  
Cape at the E extremity of the peninsula between Wright and Keller Inlets, on the E coast of Palmer Land. Probably seen from the air by members of the USAS who photographed Wright Inlet in December 1940. Photographed from the air during 1947 by the RARE under Ronne, who in conjunction with the FIDS charted it from the ground. Named by Ronne for Delbert M. Little, Asst. Chief for Operations, U.S. Weather Bureau, who arranged the program for sending weather reports from the RARE. Not: Cape Easson.

**Little, Mount** 70°30'S, 65°16'E  
Little, Mount 77°00'S, 143°51'W

Littleblack Nunataks 81°35'S, 156°20'E
A group of about a dozen black nunataks at the SE side of the Byrd Névé. This scattered group lies 4 mi SE of All-Blacks Nunataks and 15 mi SW of Mount Nares of the Churchill Mountains. Charted and descriptively named by the NZGSAE, 1960-61.

Little Jason Lagoon 54°11'S, 36°36'W
An almost circular lagoon, 0.4 mi in diameter, lying at the head of Jason Harbor to which it is connected by a narrow cut, in Cumberland West Bay, South Georgia. The name Little Jason was in use at South Georgia prior to 1920. The feature was surveyed in 1929 by DI personnel, who named it Nogood Lagoon because a motor boat could not get through the entrance. The SGS, 1951-52, reported that the feature is known locally as Little Jason or (in Norwegian) Lille Jason. In order to indicate the nature of the feature, and at the same time to conform with local usage, the name Little Jason Lagoon is approved. Not: Lille Jason, Nogood Lagoon.

Little Matterhorn 53°04'S, 73°30'E
Rocky peak, 1,480 m, formed by a small volcanic cone 1.1 mi NNW of Fremantle Peak, on the N flank of Big Ben, the dominating mountain on Heard Island. Surveyed and named in 1948 by the ANARE.

Little Moltke: see Little Moltke Harbor 54°32'S, 36°05'W

Little Moltke Harbor 54°32'S, 36°05'W
Small bay between Pirner Point and the ice cliffs of Ross Glacier, lying 1 mi S of Moltke Harbor in the W side of Royal Bay, South Georgia. First surveyed by the German group of the International Polar Year Investigations, 1882-83, under Schrader. The name Little Moltke, derived from nearby Moltke Harbor, is used for this feature by the sealers in South Georgia. The full name, Little Moltke Harbor, is approved in order to indicate the nature of the feature. Not: Little Moltke.

Littlepage, Mount 77°12'S, 160°03'E

Little Razorback Island 77°40'S, 166°31'E
Smallest and easternmost of the Dellbridge Islands, lying in Erebus Bay off the W side of Ross Island. Discovered by the BrNAE under Scott, 1901-04, and so named because of its size and similarity to nearby Big Razorback Island. Not: Razorback Island, Small Razorback Island.

Liv Glacier 84°55'S, 168°00'W
A steep valley glacier, 40 mi long, emerging from the polar plateau just SE of Barnum Peak and draining N through the Queen Maud Mountains to enter Ross Ice Shelf between Mayer Crags and Duncan Mountains. Discovered in 1911 by Roald Amundsen, who named it for the daughter of Fridtjof Nansen.

Livingston Island 62°36'S, 60°30'W
Island 38 mi long and from 2 to 20 mi wide, lying between Greenwich and Snow Islands in the South Shetland Islands. This island was known to sealers as early as 1820, and the name Livingston has been well established in international usage for
over 100 years. Not: Friesland Island, Friesland Islands, Smiths Island, Smolensk Island.

Livonia Rock 62°02'S, 57°36'W
Rock lying 0.5 mi S of Cape Melville, the E extremity of King George Island, in the South Shetland Islands. Named by the UK-APC in 1960 for the sealing vessel Livonia from London, which visited the South Shetland Islands in 1821–22.

Lizard Hill 63°31'S, 57°01'W
Narrow, curving rock ridge, 355 m, standing 2 mi SW of Trepassey Bay and 0.5 mi E of Ridge Peak, on Tabarin Peninsula. Probably first seen by the SwedAE, 1901–04, under Nordenskjöld. First charted in 1946 by the FIDS, who applied the descriptive name.

Lizard Island 65°41'S, 64°27'W
Island 2 mi long and 0.5 mi wide, lying in the N part of Bigo Bay along the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered by the BGLE, 1934–37, under Rymill who so named it because of its shape. Not: Isla Lagartija.

Lizard Nunatak 69°30'S, 71°03'W
Nunatak rising to c. 800 m in Nichols Snowfield, N Alexander Island. So named by UK-APC in 1977 from its shape and in association with Serpent Nunatak to the northeast.

Lizard Point 84°48'S, 163°40'E
A low morainic point along the W side of upper Beardmore Glacier, marking the S side of the entrance to glacier-filled Table Bay. Named by the BrAE, 1910–13.

Lizards Foot 77°13'S, 162°51'W

Llamativo, Islote: see Nobby 55°02'S, 34°38'W

Llano, Mount 84°48'S, 173°21'W
A mountain peak (1,930 m) in the foothills of the Prince Olav Mountains, standing 6 mi NE of Mount Wade. Named by the U.S. Ross Ice Shelf Traverse Party (1957–58) under A.P. Crary, and named after George A. Llano, American biologist and authority on polar lichens; Program Manager for Biological and Medical Sciences, Office of Polar Programs, National Science Foundation, 1960–77; member of several seasonal expeditions to Antarctica from 1957–58.

Llanquihue, Grupo: see Llanquihue Islands 65°53'S, 65°06'W

Llanquihue Islands 65°53'S, 65°06'W
A group of islands to the E of Larrory Island, extending northward for 9 mi from the W coast of Graham Land. Charted by the BGLE under Rymill, 1934–37. The name appears on a Chilean government chart of 1947 and is after the Chilean province of the same name. Not: Grupo Llanquihue, Straggle Islands.

Lliboutry Glacier 67°30'S, 66°46'W
A glacier flowing SW from the Boyle Mountains into Bourgeois Fjord, Loubet Coast. Named by the UK-APC in 1983 after Louis A.F. Lliboutry, French physicist and glaciologist who investigated the mechanical deformation of ice and the micro-meteorological properties of ice surfaces, and who also made a general study of glaciers in Antarctic Peninsula; Director, Laboratory of Glaciology, University of Grenoble, 1958–83; President, International Commission on Snow and Ice, 1983–87.

Lloyd, Cape 61°07'S, 54°01'W
Cape which forms the N end of Clarence Island in the South Shetland Islands. The name Lloyd’s Promontory appears on charts of the 1821–25 period, but in more recent years the feature has become internationally known as Cape Lloyd. Not: Lloyds Cape, Lloyd’s Promontory.

Lloyd, Mount 83°13'S, 165°44'E
A mountain (3,210 m) in the Holland Range, standing N of the head of Hewitt Glacier, 7 mi N of Mount Miller. Discovered and named by the BrAE (1907–09).

Lloyd, Mount: see Humphrey Lloyd, Mount 72°19'S, 169°27'E

Lloyd Hill 62°30'S, 59°54'W
Hill, 335 m, lying SW of Mount Plymouth on Greenwich Island, in the South Shetland Islands. The name Lloyd’s Land on H. Foster’s manuscript chart (1820) may refer to Greenwich Island, but the latter is now firmly established. Lloyd Hill was applied by the UK-APC in 1961 to preserve this early name in the area.

Lloyd Icefall 72°04'S, 165°27'E
A large icefall at the head of Lillie Glacier, draining from the polar plateau between the King and Millen Ranges. Named by the Northern Party of NZFMC, 1962–63, for R. Lloyd, field assistant with the Southern Party of that expedition.

Lloyd’s Cape: see Lloyd, Cape 61°07'S, 54°01'W

Lloyd’s Island: see Rugged Island 62°38'S, 61°15'W

Lloyd’s Promontory: see Lloyd, Cape 61°07'S, 54°01'W

Loaf Rock 64°48'S, 63°55'W
Rock lying 3 mi W of Biscoe Point, off the SW coast of Anvers Island in the Palmer Archipelago. Surveyed by the British Naval Hydrographic Survey Unit in 1956–57. So named by the UK-APC in 1958 because the rock is shaped like a flat loaf of bread.

Lobel Island 64°59'S, 63°53'W

Lobodon Island 64°05'S, 61°35'W

Locador Island 65°11'S, 64°30'W
The highest of the Roca Islands, lying 0.2 mi N of the largest island in the group, in the Wilhelm Archipelago. Mapped by the FIDS from photos taken by Hunting Aerosurveys Ltd. in 1956–57 and from the helicopter of HMS Protector in March 1958. So named by the UK-APC because this distinctive island provides a useful mark for locating one’s position when navigating French Passage.
Locke, Mount 71°24'S, 169°06'E

Lockhart, Mount 76°28'S, 145°06'W
Prominent northerly projection from the main massif of the Fosdick Mountains 4 mi NE of Mount Avers, in the Ford Ranges of Marie Byrd Land. Discovered by the ByrdAE on a flight on Dec. 5, 1929. Named for Ernest E. Lockhart, physiologist at West Base of the USAS and a member of the biological party which visited this area in 1940.

Lockhart Ridge 85°02'W, 174°50'W
A conspicuous ridge about 4 mi long, extending W along the S side of Yents Glacier and terminating at Shackleton Glacier. Named by the Texas Tech Shackleton Glacier Expedition (1964–65) for CWO James J. Lockhart, pilot with the U.S. Army Aviation Detachment which supported the expedition.

Lockley Point 64°47'S, 63°23'W
Low, ice-covered point lying 1 mi NE of Noble Peak on the NW side of Wienieck Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Discovered by the BelgAE under Gerlache in 1898. Resighted and charted by the FIDS in 1944, and named for Lt. J.G. Lockley, RNVR, base leader, biologist, and meteorologist at Port Lockroy in 1945.

Lockroy, Port 64°49'S, 63°30'W
Harbor, 0.5 mi long and wide, entered between Flag Point and Lécuyer Point on the W side of Wienieck Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Discovered by the FrAE, 1903–05, and named by Charcot for Édouard Lockroy, French politician and Vice President of the Chamber of Deputies, who assisted Charcot in obtaining government support for the expedition.

Lockwood, Mount 84°09'S, 167°24'E
A projecting-type mountain 5.5 mi S of Mount Bell, forming a part of the E face of Grindley Plateau in Queen Alexandra Range. The above is the interpretation of Shackleton’s intended position for this mountain made by the Southern Party of NZGSAE (1961–62), which explored this region. Named by BrAE (1907–09) for Dr. C.B. Lockwood of St. Bartholomew Hospital, where Dr. E.S. Marshall of BrAE had previously been employed.

Lockyer, Cape 53°10'W, 73°38'W
A steep rock point 1.5 mi NE of Lambeth Bluff on the SE side of Heard Island. Surveyed in 1948 by ANARE and named by them for Lt. H.C.J. Lockyer, RANVR, one of the officers on HMAS Labuan, relief ship for the expedition.

Lockyer, Cape: see Lockyer Island 64°27'S, 57°36'W

Lockyer Island 64°27'S, 57°36'W
Island 2.5 mi long, lying off the S shore of James Ross Island in the SW entrance to Admiralty Sound. Named Cape Lockyer by Capt. James Clark Ross, Jan. 7, 1843, at the request of Capt. Francis R.M. Crozier in honor of the latter’s friend. Capt. Nicholas Lockyer, RN. The insularity of the feature was determined by the SwedAE under Nordenskjold in 1902. Not: Cape Lockyer.

Lodge Rock 68°41'S, 67°32'W
Low, snow-capped rock, less than 30 m high, between Barn Rock and Hayrick Island in the Terra Firma Islands, off the W coast of Graham Land. The Terra Firma Islands were first visited and surveyed in 1936 by the BGLE under Rymill. This rock was surveyed in 1948 by the FIDS, and so named by them because a low ledge onto which sledges could be driven provided lodgment clear of the sea ice pressure area.

Loewe, Mount 70°32'S, 67°43'E
The most northerly of the Amery Peaks, 1,130 m, rising 6 mi NE of Mount Seaton in eastern Aramis Range, Prince Charles Mountains. Discovered by the ANARE southern party led by W.G. Bewsher in 1956. Named by ANCA for Fritz Loewe, a member of the ANARE reconnaissance party in the Wyatt Earp, 1947–48, and Australian observer with the French Expedition on Adélie Coast, 1951–52.

Loewe Massif 70°34'S, 68°00'E
A large rock massif in the E part of the Aramis Range, Prince Charles Mountains. The surface of the massif is largely an undulating plateau from which Mount Loewe and Medvecky Peaks rise. The plateau lies at an average elevation of 1,000 m above the sea level and 600 m above the ice on its northern flank. Discovered by an ANARE party led by W.G. Bewsher in 1956. The name of the massif derives from Mount Loewe, which was named for Fritz Loewe, a member of the ANARE reconnaissance party in the Wyatt Earp in 1947–48 and Australian observer with the French expedition at Port Martin, Adélie Coast, in 1951.

Lofgren Peninsula 72°08'S, 96°00'W

Loftus Glacier 77°33'S, 162°46'E
Valley glacier between Mounts Weyant and McLennan, which flows N to join Newall Glacier in Victoria Land. Named by the US-ACAN in 1964 for Chief Journalist Leo G. Loftus, USN, who served five summer seasons at McMurdo Station, 1959–64.

Logie Glacier 85°18'S, 175°20'W
A tributary glacier, about 10 mi long and 2 mi wide, flowing W through the Cumulus Hills to enter Shackleton Glacier just NE of Vickers Nunatak. Named by the Southern Party of NZGSAE (1961–62) for W.R. Logie, N.Z. maintenance officer and field mechanic who spent nearly two years in the Antarctic and was Deputy-Leader of Scott Base during the 1962–63 season.

Loic de Lobel, Iles: see Lobel Island 64°59'S, 63°53'W

Loic de Lobel Islands: see Lobel Island 64°59'S, 63°53'W

Loke, Mount 77°29'S, 162°33'E
A horn shaped peak on the S wall of Wright Valley, standing between Goodspeed and Denton Glaciers in the Asgard Range of Victoria Land. Named by the VUWAE, 1958–59, after one of the Norse gods.

Loewe Massif 70°34'S, 68°00'E
A large rock massif in the E part of the Aramis Range, Prince Charles Mountains. The surface of the massif is largely an undulating plateau from which Mount Loewe and Medvecky Peaks rise. The plateau lies at an average elevation of 1,000 m above the sea level and 600 m above the ice on its northern flank. Discovered by an ANARE party led by W.G. Bewsher in 1956. The name of the massif derives from Mount Loewe, which was named for Fritz Loewe, a member of the ANARE reconnaissance party in the Wyatt Earp in 1947–48 and Australian observer with the French expedition at Port Martin, Adélie Coast, in 1951.

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Loke, Mount 77°29'S, 162°33'E
A horn shaped peak on the S wall of Wright Valley, standing between Goodspeed and Denton Glaciers in the Asgard Range of Victoria Land. Named by the VUWAE, 1958–59, after one of the Norse gods.
Lokehellene Cliffs 71°56'S, 8°47'E
Steep rock cliffs which form the W side of Nupsskarvet Mountain, in the Kurze Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Mapped from surveys and air photos by NorAE (1956-60) and named Lokehellene (Loki slopes, or Lok) after the god of Norse mythology.

Løken Moraines 66°17'S, 110°37'E
A line of N-S trending moraines, about 7 mi long, lying from 0.5 to 2 mi inland from the Windmill Islands, just E of the base of Clark, Bailey and Mitchell Peninsulas. First mapped from air photos taken by USN OpHjp (1946-47) and OpWml (1947-48). Named by C.R. Eklund for Olav Løken, Norwegian glaciologist who was a member of the Wilkes Station party, 1957.

Løken Pond 54°14'S, 36°30'W
A pond E of Burnet Cove, Maiviken, in northern Thatcher Peninsula, South Georgia. Named by the UK-APC in 1991 after the Reverend Kristen Løken (1885-1975), Norwegian Lutheran minister from Lillehammer, who was the first appointed Pastor of South Georgia. He was at Grytviken whaling station, 1912-14, and supervised the building of the church there.

Lokey Peak 71°50'S, 64°06'W

Lola, Cape: see Lola, Point 60°44'S, 44°43'W
Lola, Mount 60°44'S, 44°43'W
Peak, 170 m, surmounting Point Lola at the E side of the entrance to Uruguay Cove, Laurie Island, in the South Orkney Islands. The name appears on an Argentine government chart of 1930, based upon surveys by two Argentine naval officers, I. Espindola in the Uruguay in 1915 and A. Rodriguez in the Primero de Mayo in 1930.

Lola, Point 60°44'S, 44°43'W
The E entrance point to Uruguay Cove, Laurie Island, in the South Orkney Islands. The name appears on an Argentine government chart of 1930, based upon surveys by two Argentine naval officers, I. Espindola in the Uruguay in 1915 and A. Rodriguez in the Primero de Mayo in 1930. Not: Cape Lola.

Lollo, Cape 54°25'S, 3°29'E
A cape which forms the NE extremity of Bouvetøya. First charted in 1898 by a German expedition under Karl Chun. Recharted and named in December 1927 by a Norwegian expedition under Capt. Harald Hornsvæt.

✓Lombard, Mount 64°31'S, 59°38'W
The highest peak dominating the mountain mass whose S extremity is Cape Sobral, Graham Land. Mapped from surveys by FIDS (1960-61). Named by UK-APC for Alvin O. Lombard, American engineer of the Lombard Steam Log Hauler Co., Waterville, Maine, who designed some of the earliest successful over-snow tractors, the first application of knowledge of snow mechanics to trafficability, 1901-13.

Lomo, Monte: see Jabet Peak 64°49'S, 63°28'W
Lomonosova, Gory: see Lomonosov Mountains 71°31'S, 15°20'E
Lomonosov Mountains 71°31'S, 15°20'E

Lonely Island 54°03'S, 37°59'W
Small island lying 0.8 mi NE of Cape Paryadin, along the S coast and near the W end of South Georgia. Charted and named by DI personnel during surveys of South Georgia in 1926-30. Not: Isla Solitaria.

Lonely One Nunatak 71°12'S, 161°18'E
An eroded rock outcrop 16 mi NW of Morozumy Range. The low outcrop rises above the relatively featureless ice at the W side of the confluence of the Gressitt and Rennick Glaciers. The name applied by the northern party of NZGSAE, 1963-64, alludes to the relative isolation of the feature.

Lonely Rock 64°06'S, 57°03'W
A rock rising 7 m above sea level E of Ula Point, James Ross Island, on the W margin of Erebus and Terror Gulf. Charted by FIDS, 1945, and named Lone Rock by UK-APC because of its small size and isolation. The name was modified in 1963 to avoid duplication with Lone Rock off Nelson Island. Not: Lone Rock.

Lone Rock 62°21'S, 58°50'W
Isolated rock 1.5 mi S of the E end of Nelson Island, in the South Shetland Islands. Charted by DI personnel on the Discovery II in 1935, and given this descriptive name. Not: Roca Laine, Roca Solitaria.

Lonewolf Nunataks 81°20'S, 152°50'E
A group of isolated nunataks lying 25 mi NW of Wilhoite Nunataks, at the S side of Byrd Névé. So named by the NZGSAE (1906-61) because of their isolation.

Longavi, Punta: see Mascart, Cape 66°38'S, 67°41'W

Long Beach 53°11'S, 73°29'E
A rocky beach lying close E of Cape Labuan on the S side of Heard Island. The name Long Beach appears on an 1860 chart compiled by Capt. H.C. Chester, American sealer operating in the area during this period. The presence of sealers’ huts along this beach during Chester’s 1860 visit suggests knowledge of this beach several years earlier.

Long Beach: see Salisbury Plain 54°03'S, 37°21'W
Longburst, Mount 79°26'S, 157°18'E
A prominent mountain, 2,845 m, standing W of Mill Mountain and forming the highest point of Festive Plateau in the Cook Mountains. Discovered by the BrNAE (1901-04) and named for Cyril Longburst, secretary of the expedition.

Long Fjord: see Langnes Fjord 68°30'S, 78°15'E
Long Gables  78°11'S, 86°14'W
Prominent twin peaks (4,150 m and 4,110 m) joined by a col. The lower rock exposures are in the form of steep buttresses. The peaks rise from the main ridge of the Sentinel Range, Ellsworth Mountains between Mounts Anderson and Viets. Discovered by the Marie Byrd Land Traverse party (1957–58) under C.R. Bentley. Named for Jack B. Long, a member of the party, a participant in many over snow traverses and other Antarctic research activities in the following decade.

Long Glacier  72°30'S, 96°47'W

Long Hills  85°18'8, 118°45'W

Longhorn Spurs  84°36'8, 174°45'W
A high ridge, 12 mi long, extending N from the Prince Olav Mountains between Massam and Barret Glaciers to the edge of the Ross Ice Shelf. A series of rock spurs extend from the W side. Visited and so named by the Texas Shackleton Glacier Party (1964–65) because of the resemblance of the spurs to the horns of longhorn cattle.

Longhurst Plateau  79°23'8, 150°20'E
A narrow, snow-covered extension of the polar plateau located just W of Mount Longhurst. Rising to 2,200 m, it is about 20 mi long and 10 mi wide, and is bounded on the S by upper Darwin Glacier and on the E by McCleary Glacier. The plateau was traversed by the Darwin Glacier Party of the CTAE in 1957–58, who named it for nearby Mount Longhurst.

Longing, Cape  64°33'S, 58°50'W
Rocky cape on the E coast of Graham Land, forming the S end of a large ice-covered promontory which marks the W side of the S entrance to Prince Gustav Channel. Discovered by the SwedAE under Nordenskjöld in 1902, and so named by him because from the position of his winter hut on Snow Hill Island the cape lay in the direction of his "land of longing" which he was anxious to explore. Not: Cabo Deseo, Långstans Udde.

Longing Gap  64°25'S, 58°57'W
A constriction in the promontory N of Cape Longing, Graham Land, where the land narrows to 2 miles and forms a low isthmus. The gap is used to avoid the long detour around Cape Longing. Mapped from surveys by FIDS (1960–61). Named by the UK-APC in association with Cape Longing.

Longing Peninsula  64°30'S, 58°50'W
A peninsula 9 mi long terminating in Cape Longing, situated at the NE end of Nordenskjöld Coast where it separates Larsen Ice Shelf from Prince Gustav Ice Shelf. Discovered and roughly charted by Otto Nordenskjöld, leader of SwedAE, 1901–04, who named Cape Longing. Named after the cape by UK-APC following BAS geological work in the area, 1987–88.

Long Island  63°46'S, 58°12'W
Island 3 mi long, in a NE-SW direction, and 0.5 mi wide, lying opposite the mouth of Russell East Glacier and 2 mi S of Trinity Peninsula in Prince Gustav Channel. Discovered and named by the FIDS in 1945. The name is descriptive. Not: Isla Larga.

Long Lake  62°12'8, 58°58'W
Narrow lake, 0.1 mi long, near the head of Hydrographers Cove, Fildes Peninsula, King George Island. The name is a translation of the Russian "Ozero Dlinnoye" (long lake) in a report by L.S. Govorukha and I.M. Simonov, 1973, following SovAE surveys on the island. Acceptance of the translated form in this instance avoids a duplication of the name Dlinnoy Lake in Schirmacher Hills. Not: Ozero Dlinnoye.

Longlow Rock  58°24'S, 26°29'W
Rock 1 mi SSW of Borley Point and 0.5 mi off the W shore of Montagu Island, in the South Sandwich Islands. Charted and named in 1930 by DI personnel on the Discovery II.

Long Peak  78°44'8, 83°54'W
A bare rock peak (1,200 m) on the extended ridge line, 7 mi ENE of Mount Landolt in SE Sentinel Range, Ellsworth Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN aerial photographs, 1957–59. Named by US-ACAN in 1984 after Dr. James W. Long, M.D., National Science Foundation physician and consultant on Antarctic health matters for 10 years.

Long Point  54°16'S, 36°17'W
Point forming the N side of the entrance to Godthul, a bay along the N coast of South Georgia. Charted in 1928 by a Norwegian expedition under Harald Hornsveldt. Recharted by DI personnel in 1929 and named after Walter Hume Long (1854–1924), Secretary of State for the Colonies, 1926–18; First Lord of the Admiralty, 1919–21. Not: Punta Larga.

Long Ridge  53°06'S, 73°34'E
A high, partly ice-free ridge, 1.5 mi long, which is located 1 mi SE of Campbell Peak and descends eastward from Big Ben, the domed summit on Heard Island. Surveyed and given this descriptive name by ANARE in 1948.

Longridge Head  67°28'S, 67°40'W
Headland at the N side of Whistling Bay on Arrowsmith Peninsula, marking the S end of a small coastal ridge which extends 3 mi northward along the W coast of Graham Land. First sighted by members of the FrAE under Charcot who roughly charted this area in 1909. The name is descriptive and was applied by the FIDS who surveyed the headland in 1948.

Long Rock  62°42'S, 61°11'W
Longs Nunatak 66°28'S, 110°43'E
A coastal nunatak 1 mi NW of Campbell Nunatak, facing on Penney Bay at the S end of the Windmill Islands. First mapped in 1955 from air photos taken by USN OpHip, 1946-47. Named by Carl R. Eklund, scientific leader at Wilkes Station during the IGY, for Robert L. Long, Jr., ionospheric physicist at Wilkes in 1957.

Long Sound: see Lang Sound 67°09'S, 58°40'E

Longstaff, Mount: see Longstaff Peaks 82°54'S, 165°42'E

Longstaff Peaks 82°54'S, 165°42'E
A series of high peaks standing just W of Davidson Glacier in the N-central part of the Holland Range. Discovered by the BrNAE (1901-04), and named “Mount Longstaff” for Llewellyn Wood Longstaff, principal contributor to the expedition. The descriptive term was amended by the NZ-APC. Not: Mount Longstaff.

Longton Point 59°28'S, 27°09'W
A feature of sheer high rock cliffs alternating with steep icefalls, forming the SE corner of Cook Island, South Sandwich Islands. Named by UK-APC for Royce E. Longton, botanist of the survey of the South Sandwich Islands from HMS Protector in 1964.

Long Valley 86°13'S, 147°48'W

Lönnberg Valley 54°23'S, 36°17'W
Ice-free valley between Hound Bay and Nordenskjöld Glacier on the N coast of South Georgia. Surveyed by the SGS in the period 1951-57, and named by the UK-APC for Prof. Einar Lönnberg, Swedish zoologist, who was responsible for preparing a report on Sörling’s 1904-05 zoological collections from South Georgia.

Loofts, Mount 72°32'S, 31°11'E
Mountain, 2,420 m, immediately E of Mount Lorette in the Belgica Mountains. Discovered by the BelgAE, 1957-58, under G. de Gerlache, who named it for Jacques Loofts, geodesist with the expedition.

Lookout, Cape 61°16'S, 55°12'W
Steep bluff, 240 m high, marking the S extremity of Elephant Island in the South Shetland Islands. The name appears on a map of 1822 by Capt. George Powell, a British sealer, and is now established in international usage. Not: Cabo Fossatti, Cabo Vigia, Cabo Vigilante.

Lookout, The 68°36'S, 77°57'E
A hill, 90 m high and 0.5 mi from the coast, which is the highest summit on the western end of Breidnes Peninsula, Vestfold Hills. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936-37). First visited by ANARE parties from Davis Station in 1957. Named by ANCA.

Lookout Dome 83°03'S, 156°27'E
An ice-covered, dome-shaped mountain, 2,470 m, in the Miller Range. So named by the NZGSAE (1961-62) because its heights offer an extensive view of Nimrod Glacier and were used as a survey station.

Lord Bank 67°50'S, 69°15'W
A submarine bank with a least depth of 18 m lying WSW of the entrance to Quest Channel, Adelaide Island. The bank was surveyed from HMS Endurance in Jan. 1980 and was named by the UK-APC after Capt. James T. Lord, RN, commanding HMS Endurance, 1978-80.
Lord Nunatak 80°21'S, 24°01'W
A nunatak 1.5 mi SW of Baines Nunatak (q.v.), midway between Herbert Mountains and Pioneers Escarpment in the Shackleton Range. Photographed from the air by the U.S. Navy, 1967, and surveyed by BAS, 1968–71. In association with the names of pioneers of polar life and travel grouped in this area, named by the UK-APC in 1971 after William B. Lord, Canadian armamentary and joint author with T. Baines of **Shifts and Expedients of Camp Life, Travel and Exploration**, London, 1871.

Lorente, Mount 72°23’S, 31°09’E
Ice-free mountain resembling a cathedral in form, rising to 2,200 m close W of Mount Loots in the Belgica Mountains. Discovered by the BelgAE, 1957–58, under G. de Gerlache, who named it for Notre Dame de Lorette, patron saint of aviators. Not: Mont N.D. Lorette, Mont Notre-Dame de Lorette.

Lorius, Mount 72°28’S, 162°21’E
A mountain, 1,690 m, standing 2.5 mi N of Mount Allison, in the Monument Nunataks. Mapped by the USARP Victoria Land Traverse Party, 1959–60. Named by US-ACAN for Claude Lorius, French glaciologist, a member of the traverse party.

Lorn Rocks 65°31’S, 64°56’W
Group of rocks lying 12 mi W of the N end of Lahille Island, in the Biscoe Islands. Mapped by the FIDS from photos taken by Hunting Aerosurveys Ltd. in 1956–57. So named because the rocks are small, forlorn and deserted.

Lorentzen Peak 71°45’S, 2°50’W
A peak 5 mi S of Vesleskarvet Cliff, on the W side of Ahlmann Ridge in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and air photos by the Norwegian expedition (1958–59). Named for Bjarni Lorentsen, cook with the NBSAE. Not: Lorentzenpiggen.

Lorentzenpiggen: see Lorentzen Peak 71°45’S, 2°50’W

Lorenz, Cape: see Laurens, Cape 52°59’S, 73°15’E

Lorette, Mount 72°32’S, 31°09’E
Ice-free mountain resembling a cathedral in form, rising to 2,200 m close W of Mount Loots in the Belgica Mountains. Discovered by the BelgAE, 1957–58, under G. de Gerlache, who named it for Notre Dame de Lorette, patron saint of aviators. Not: Mont N.D. Lorette, Mont Notre-Dame de Lorette.

Loren, Peak, 625 m, standing 1 mi N of Gourdon Peak on Booth Island, in the Wilhelm Archipelago. First charted by the FrAE under J.B. Charcot, who named it for Émile Loubat, then President of France. Not: Cape De Loubat.

Loubat Point 65°04’S, 63°56’W

Loubat Coast 67°00’S, 66°00’W
That portion of the W coast of the Antarctic Peninsula between Cape Bellue and the head of Bourgeois Fjord. This coast was explored in Jan. 1905 by FrAE under J.B. Charcot, who named it for Émilie Loubet, then President of France. Not: Loubet Land.

Loubet Land: see Loubet Coast 67°00’S, 66°00’W
Loubet Strait: see Gullet, The 67°10’S, 67°38’W

Loudwater Cove 64°46’S, 64°05’W
Small west-facing cove, 0.5 mi long, lying immediately N of Norsel Point along the SW coast of Anvers Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Surveyed in 1955 by the FIDS and so named because of the thundering noise with which the sea beats into this cove.

Louise, Mount: see Louise Peak 65°05’S, 64°00’W

Louis Philippe Land: see Trinity Peninsula 63°37’S, 58°20’W

Los Mandaderos, Picos: see Three Brothers 54°16’S, 36°48’W

Lost Seal Stream 77°36’S, 163°14’E
A glacial meltwater stream, 1.4 mi long, draining from the W margin of Commonwealth Glacier into the NE end of Lake Fryxell, in Taylor Valley, Victoria Land. The name was suggested by Diane McKnight, leader of a USGS team that studied the hydrology of streams flowing into Lake Fryxell in several seasons, 1987–94. The name commemorates the encounter with a living Weddell seal. The seal wandered into the area N of Lake Fryxell during November 1990 and was evacuated by helicopter to New Harbor after it entered the camp area. A mummified seal is prominent at the mouth of the stream.

Lost Valley 64°02’S, 58°24’W

Lote, Puerto: see Lagarrigue Cove 64°39’S, 62°34’W

Louis McHenry Howe, Mount: see Howe, Mount 87°22’S, 149°30’W

*Geographic Names of the Antarctic*
Low Reef

Louis Philippe Peninsula: see Trinity Peninsula 63°37'S, 58°20'W

Louis Philippe Plateau 63°36'S, 58°21'W
A plateau, about 11 mi long and 5 mi wide, which rises to 1,370 m and occupies the central part of Trinity Peninsula between Russell West Glacier and Windy Gap. This application of the name, recommended by UK-APC in 1948, commemorates Capt. Jules Dumont d'Urville's 1838 exploration of the Trinity Peninsula area, which he had named "Terre Louis Philippe," after Louis Philippe (1773–1850), King of France (1830–48).

Lovegrove Point 60°41'S, 45°39'W
The north entrance point to Express Cove on the west side of Signy Island, South Orkney Islands. Named by the UK-APC after Ian W. Lovegrove, BAS general assistant, Rothera Station, 1981–84 (Base Commander, 1983–84), Base Commander, Signy Island, summers 1984–89.

Lovejoy Glacier 70°48'S, 160°10'W
A broad glacier descending eastward through the Usarp Mountains between Anderson Pyramid and Sample Nunataks. In its lower course, the glacier runs side by side with the larger Harlin Glacier to the south without a ridge separating the two. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–62. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Owen B. Lovejoy of USN Squadron VX-6, pilot of R4D aircraft in Antarctica, 1962–63 and 1963–64.

Lovill Bluff 73°22'S, 126°54'W

Lowe, Mount 80°33'S, 30°16'W
Mountain having two peaks, the highest 990 m, on the S side of the mouth of Blakiston Glacier in the W part of the Shackleton Range. First mapped in 1957 by the CTAE and named for Wallace G. Lowe, New Zealand photographer with the transpolar party of the CTAE in 1956–58.

Lowe Bluff 85°58'S, 137°12'W

Lowe Glacier 82°58'S, 160°25'W
A tributary glacier 7 miles long in Queen Elizabeth Range. It flows south from a common saddle with the Prince of Wales Glacier 3 miles east of Mount Gregory to join the Princess Anne Glacier. The name was proposed by Holyoake, Cobham and Queen Elizabeth Ranges Party of the NZGSAE, 1964–65. Named after a member of the party, D. Lowe.

Lowell Thomas, Mount: see Thomas Mountains 75°33'S, 70°57'W

Lowell Thomas Mountains: see Thomas Mountains 75°33'S, 70°57'W

Lower Ferrar Glacier: see Ferrar Glacier 77°46'S, 163°00'E

Lower Staircase 78°25'S, 161°45'E
The lower, eastern portion of Skelton Glacier, between The Landing and Clinker Bluff in Victoria Land. Surveyed and given this descriptive name in 1957 by the N.Z. party of the CTAE, 1956–58.

Lower Victoria Glacier: see Victoria Lower Glacier 77°18'S, 162°40'E

Lower Wright Glacier: see Wright Lower Glacier 77°25'S, 163°00'E

Lowery Glacier 82°35'S, 163°15'E
Glacier about 60 mi long, which flows N from Prince Andrew Plateau along the E side of Queen Elizabeth Range to enter Nimrod Glacier. Named by the N.Z Geological and Topographical Survey Expedition (1959–60) for J.H. Lowery, who, as a member of a field party, suffered injuries when a Sno-cat broke through a crevasse bridge off Cape Selborne in November 1959.

Loweth, Mount 73°26'S, 93°31'W
A snow-topped mountain (1,420 m) with a steep rock cliff on the N side, located 6 mi ENE of Anderson Dome in the E end of the Jones Mountains. Mapped by the University of Minnesota-Jones Mountains Party, 1960–61. Named by US-ACAN for Hugh F. Loweth, Executive Offices of the President, who for some years was instrumental in the development and guidance of U.S. science policies and programs for Antarctica. Not: Mount Hogan.

Low Head 62°09'S, 58°08'W
Headland 1 mi SSW of Lions Rump, the W side of the entrance to King George Bay, on King George Island, in the South Shetland Islands. Charted and given this descriptive name during 1937 by DI personnel on the Discovery II. Not: Cabo Promontorio Bajo, Cape Low Head.

Low Island 63°17'S, 62°09'W
Low island 9 mi long and 5 mi wide, lying 14 mi SE of Smith Island, in the South Shetland Islands. So named because of its low elevation. This island was known to sealers as early as 1820, and the name Low has been well established in international usage for over 100 years. Not: Ilsa Baja, Jameson Island, Jamesons Island.

Lowman, Mount 70°39'S, 160°03'E

Low Point: see Pacific Point 56°19'S, 27°36'W

Low Point: see Mikhailov Point 56°44'S, 27°12'W

Low Point: see Daisy Point 54°03'S, 37°11'W

Low Point: see Monroe Point 62°49'S, 61°30'W

Low Point: see Braces Point 57°06'S, 26°46'W

Low Reef 54°30'S, 37°00'W
Reef extending for 1 mi from the E end of Annenkov Island. The name Low Rock appeared on a 1931 Admiralty chart for the NE
Low Rock

rock of this reef. The SGS, 1956–57, reported that it is the reef which requires a name to distinguish it from nearby Hauge Reef. Not: Low Rock, Roca Baja.

Low Rock 62°17'S, 58°39'W
Low rock surrounded by foul ground, lying 1 mi SW of Stranger Point, the S extremity of King George Island, in the South Shetland Islands. An unnamed rock in essentially this position appears on a chart by David Ferguson, Scottish geologist aboard the whaler Hanka, in these waters in 1913–14. Low Rock was more accurately charted by DI personnel on the Discovery II in 1935 and 1937. Not: Roca Baja, Roca Law.

Low Rock: see Hetty Rock 62°40'S, 60°44'W

Low Rock: see Low Reef 54°30'S, 37°00'W

Low Rock: see Bucventa Rock 54°09'S, 36°33'W

Low Rock Point 54°01'S, 37°50'W
Point forming the W side of the entrance to Church Bay, near the W end of the N coast of South Georgia. Charted by DI personnel in 1926–30, and named because a low rock lies off the point. Not: Punta Roca Baja.

Lowry, Mount 84°33'S, 64°09'W

Lowry Bluff 74°22'S, 163°19'E

Low Tongue 67°33'S, 62°00'E
A tongue of rock 0.1 mi long, projecting from the icy coast of Mac. Robertson Land just W of Holme Bay. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and named Lågåtangen (the low tongue). The transliterated form of the name recommended by ANCA has been approved. Not: Lågåtangen.

Loze Mountain 71°37'S, 11°17'E
Mountain, 2,130 m, surmounting the W wall of Grautskåla Cirque in the Humboldt Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Discovered and plotted from air photos by the GerAE, 1938–39. Mapped from air photos and surveys by NorAE, 1956–60; remapped by SovAE, 1960–61, and named after “Lose Platte,” a name applied by GerAE to an indeterminate feature in the area.

Lozen, Mount 72°07'S, 168°24'E

Lubbock, Mount 73°13'S, 169°08'E
A coastal peak, 1,630 m, rising immediately N of Cape Jones at the S end of Daniell Peninsula, Victoria Land. Discovered in January 1841 by Sir James Clark Ross who named it for Sir John Lubbock, treasurer of the Royal Society.

Lubbock Ridge 85°50'S, 175°25'W
A high ridge, about 5 mi long, extending W from Mount Wade and terminating in a steep bluff at the E side of Shackleton Glacier. Named by F. Alton Wade, leader of the Texas Tech Shackleton Glacier Party (1962–63), in honor of Lubbock, home of Texas Technological College, to which all three members of the party were affiliated.

Lucas Glacier 54°04'S, 37°18'W
Glacier flowing N into the Bay of Isles, South Georgia, close W of Luck Point. Charted in 1912–13 by Robert Cushman Murphy, American naturalist aboard the brig Daisy, who named it for Frederic A. Lucas, Director of the American Museum of Natural History at that time.

Lucas Island 68°30'S, 77°57'E
A small island lying just W of the Vestfold Hills, 2 mi NW of Plog Island. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936–37) and called Plogsteinen (the plow stone). It was mapped by ANARE in 1958 and renamed for W.C. Lucas, diesel mechanic at Davis Station, 1957. Not: Plogsteinen.

Lucas Nunatak 67°48'S, 62°11'E

Lucas Point 54°15'S, 36°20'W
Point forming the W side of the entrance to Rookery Bay, on the N coast of South Georgia. The name appears to be first used on a 1930 British Admiralty chart.

Lucifer Hill 57°04'S, 26°42'W
A reddish, cindery, sulphur-streaked hill forming the summit of the northern section of Candlemas Island, South Sandwich Islands. It was one of the most active volcanic vents in this island chain at the time of HMS Protector's survey in 1964. The name applied by UK-APC refers to the diabolical and infernal mythical association of active volcanoes.

Luck Nunatak 75°19'S, 72°32'W

Luck Point 54°03'S, 37°16'W
Point at the W side of the entrance to Sea Leopard Fjord, in the Bay of Isles, South Georgia. The name appears to have been first used by DI personnel who charted this point during 1929–30.

Lucy, Mount: see Henry Lucy, Mount 85°11'S, 170°26'E

Lucy Glacier 82°24'S, 158°25'E
Wide glacier which flows SE from the polar plateau, between Laird Plateau and McKay Cliffs, into Nimrod Glacier. Named for W.R. Lucy, surveyor with 1963–64 Scott Base projects, who wintered over in 1964, and was surveyor with the 1964–65 Geologists Range field party of the NZGSAE.
Luigi de Savoia, Pic: see Savoia Peak 64°51’S, 63°26’W

Luigi di Savoia Peak: see Savoia Peak 64°51’S, 63°26’W

Luigi Peak: see Savoia Peak 64°51’S, 63°26’W

Ludeman Glacier 84°27’S, 172°40’E

Ludwig Glacier 70°45’S, 166°09’E
Tributary glacier draining N between Arthurson Bluff and Mount Gale to join Kirkby Glacier near the coast of N Victoria Land. Named by ANARE for Ludwig Larsen, chief officer of the ship Thala Dan in which ANARE explored this coast, 1962. Not: Ludwig Glacier.

Ludwig Hansen, Mount: see Hansen Spur 86°13’S, 159°33’E

Luff Nunatak 71°06’S, 71°28’E
Narrow nunatak, 3 mi long, located W of Foster Nunatak in the Manning Nunataks, in the E part of Amery Ice Shelf. The Manning Nunataks were photographed by USN OpHjp (1946-47) and ANARE (1957). They were visited by the SovAE in 1965 and ANARE in 1969. Named by ANCA for T.S. Luff, senior diesel mechanic at Mawson Station in 1970, a member of the ANARE glaciological traverse party on the Amery Ice Shelf in January 1970.

Lugg, Mount 71°13’S, 64°43’E
A partly snow-covered mountain 5 mi S of Mount Hicks in the Prince Charles Mountains. Photographed from the Mount Willing and Mount Hicks geodetic stations in 1971 during the ANARE Prince Charles Mountains survey. Named by ANCA for Dr. D. Lugg, senior medical officer with the Antarctic Division, Melbourne, and Officer in Charge of ANARE Prince Charles Mountains surveys in 1970 and 1971.

Lugg Island 68°32’S, 77°57’E

Lugering, Mount 71°42’S, 162°57’E

Lumus Rock 65°42’S, 64°02’W
Glacier at least 15 mi long, flowing NW into the head of Leroux Bay on the W coast of Graham Land. First sighted and roughly surveyed in 1909 by the FrAE. Resurveyed in 1935-36 by the BGLE, and later named for George L. Johnston, 1st Baron Luke of Pavenham, Chairman of Messrs. Bovril Ltd., who contributed toward the cost of the BGLE, 1934-37.

Lully Foothills 70°49’S, 69°38’E
Large group of peaks and nunatarks extending 15 mi in a NE-SW direction between Vivaldi Glacier and LeMay Range in the W-central part of Alexander Island. Apparently first seen from the air and roughly mapped by the USAS in 1940. Remapped in detail from air photos taken by the RARE, 1947-48, by Searle of the FIDS in 1960. Named by the UK-APC after Jean-Baptiste Lully (1639-87), French composer.

Lulow Rock 85°36’S, 68°30’W
A prominent rock, 1,695 m, which is the northernmost exposed rock along the face of Pecora Escarpment, Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1956-66. Named by US-ACAN for William F. Lulow, cook at Plateau Station, winter 1966.

Lumière Peak 65°18’S, 64°03’W
Peak, 1,065 m, standing 3 mi SE of Cape Tuxen on the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered by the FrAE, 1903-05, and named by Charcot for Louis Lumiere, leader in photographic research and development in France at that time.

Lumus Reef: see Lumus Rock 65°13’S, 65°18’W

Luisa Bay 54°23’S, 36°11’W
Small bay lying between Cape Vakop and Mount Skittle on the N coast of South Georgia. Surveyed by the SGS, 1951-52, and named by the UK-APC for the Luisa, one of the vessels of the Compañía Argentina de Pesca which participated in establishing the first permanent whaling station at Grytviken, South Georgia, in 1904; now a hulk in King Edward Cove.

Luis de Saboya, Pico: see Savoia Peak 64°51’S, 63°26’W

Luitpold Coast 77°30’S, 32°00’W
That portion of the coast of Coats Land extending from the vicinity of Hayes Glacier, in 27°54’W to 36°00’W, which is regarded as the east limit of the Filchner Ice Shelf. Discovered by Wilhelm Filchner, leader of the German Antarctic Expedition, 1911-12, and named for Prince Regent Luitpold of Bavaria. Not: Costa Confin, Leopold Coast, Luitpold Land, Prince-Regent Luitpold Land, Prinzregent Luitpold Land.

Luitpold Land: see Luitpold Coast 77°30’S, 32°00’W

Luke Glacier 65°42’S, 64°02’W
Glacier at least 15 mi long, flowing NW into the head of Leroux Bay on the W coast of Graham Land. First sighted and roughly surveyed in 1909 by the FrAE. Resurveyed in 1935-36 by the BGLE, and later named for George L. Johnston, 1st Baron Luke of Pavenham, Chairman of Messrs. Bovril Ltd., who contributed toward the cost of the BGLE, 1934-37.

Lully Foothills 70°49’S, 69°38’E
Large group of peaks and nunatarks extending 15 mi in a NE-SW direction between Vivaldi Glacier and LeMay Range in the W-central part of Alexander Island. Apparently first seen from the air and roughly mapped by the USAS in 1940. Remapped in detail from air photos taken by the RARE, 1947-48, by Searle of the FIDS in 1960. Named by the UK-APC after Jean-Baptiste Lully (1639-87), French composer.

Lulow Rock 85°36’S, 68°30’W
A prominent rock, 1,695 m, which is the northernmost exposed rock along the face of Pecora Escarpment, Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1956-66. Named by US-ACAN for William F. Lulow, cook at Plateau Station, winter 1966.

Lumière Peak 65°18’S, 64°03’W
Peak, 1,065 m, standing 3 mi SE of Cape Tuxen on the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered by the FrAE, 1903-05, and named by Charcot for Louis Lumiere, leader in photographic research and development in France at that time.

Lumus Reef: see Lumus Rock 65°13’S, 65°18’W

Lumus Rock 65°13’S, 65°18’W
A rock located 4 mi WNW of Sooty Rock, marking the SW extremity of Wilhelm Archipelago. Discovered by the BGLE, and later named for George L. Johnston, 1st Baron Luke of Pavenham, Chairman of Messrs. Bovril Ltd., who contributed toward the cost of the BGLE, 1934-37.

Lulu Foothills 70°49’S, 69°38’E
Large group of peaks and nunatarks extending 15 mi in a NE-SW direction between Vivaldi Glacier and LeMay Range in the W-central part of Alexander Island. Apparently first seen from the air and roughly mapped by the USAS in 1940. Remapped in detail from air photos taken by the RARE, 1947-48, by Searle of the FIDS in 1960. Named by the UK-APC after Jean-Baptiste Lully (1639-87), French composer.

Lulow Rock 85°36’S, 68°30’W
A prominent rock, 1,695 m, which is the northernmost exposed rock along the face of Pecora Escarpment, Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1956-66. Named by US-ACAN for William F. Lulow, cook at Plateau Station, winter 1966.

Lumière Peak 65°18’S, 64°03’W
Peak, 1,065 m, standing 3 mi SE of Cape Tuxen on the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered by the FrAE, 1903-05, and named by Charcot for Louis Lumiere, leader in photographic research and development in France at that time.

Lumus Reef: see Lumus Rock 65°13’S, 65°18’W

Lumus Rock 65°13’S, 65°18’W
A rock located 4 mi WNW of Sooty Rock, marking the SW extremity of Wilhelm Archipelago. Discovered by the BGLE, 1934-37, and named “Lumus Reef” after one of the BGLE cats, the only one to survive the Antarctic winter. The BGLE naming has been accepted because of long use. A change in generic term, from reef to rock, was made on recommendation by UK-APC in 1971. Not: Lumus Reef.

Luna, Bahía: see Moon Bay 62°35’S, 60°00’W
Luna-Devyat' Mountain 71°40'S, 11°50'E
Mountain, 1,880 m, forming the E end of the Eidshaugane Peaks in the Humboldt Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Discovered and plotted from air photos by GerAE, 1938–39. Mapped from air photos and surveys by NorAE, 1956–60; remapped by SovAE, 1960–61, and named Gora Luna-Devyat' (Luna Nine Mountain) in commemoration of the achievements of Soviet scientists in the study of space.

Lunck Range 72°02'S, 24°42'E

Lunckerygge: see Luncke Range 72°02'S, 24°42'E

Lunde, Mount 66°58'S, 50°28'E
Mountain ridge close S of Mount Gleadell, in the W part of the Tula Mountains in Enderby Land. Sighted by the ANARE party and named for Bernhard Luncke, Norwegian cartographer who plotted the Vestfold Hills area for the Hansen Atlas.

Lundebreen: see Lunde Glacier 71°53'S, 6°15'E

Lunde Glacier 71°53'S, 6°15'E
A glacier about 25 mi long flowing NW between Håhellerskarvet and Jåkulkyrkja Mountain in the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by the NorAE (1956–60) and named for T. Lunde, glaciologist with NorAE (1956–58). Not: Lundebreen.

Lund Island: see Petermann Island 65°10'S, 64°10'W

Lundström Knoll 80°31'S, 20°25'W
A rock knoll rising to c. 1,400 m to the NE of Chevreul Cliffs in Pioneers Escarpment, Shackleton Range. Photographed from the air by the U.S. Navy, 1967. Surveyed by BAS, 1968–71. Named by the UK-APC in association with the names of pioneers of polar life and travel grouped in this area, after Johan E. Lundström (1815–88), Swedish inventor of the first true "strike-on-box safety match" in 1855.

Lunik Point 70°32'S, 163°06'E
An ice-covered coastal point, lying 3 mi NE of Mount Dergach on the W side of Ob' Bay. Photographed and plotted by the SovAE, 1958, and named after the first Soviet moon module (called "Lunik").

Lupa, Mount 68°26'S, 66°43'W
Flat-topped, ice-covered mountain over 1,625 m, standing between Romulus Glacier and Martin Glacier close ESE of Black Thumb and 5 mi E of the head of Rymill Bay, on the W coast of Graham Land. First roughly surveyed in 1936 by the BGE under Rymill. Resurveyed in 1948–49 by the FIDS who applied the name. This mountain lies near the heads of Romulus and Remus Glaciers, and the name derives from the mythological story of the she-wolf which fed these twins after they had been thrown into the Tiber.

Lurabee Channel: see Lurabee Glacier 69°15'S, 63°37'W

Lurabee Glacier 69°15'S, 63°37'W
Glacier 27 mi long, flowing NE between Scripps Heights and Finley Heights to the E coast of Palmer Land. This glacier was discovered by Sir Hubert Wilkins on Dec. 20, 1928 on his pioneer Antarctic flight. He named it Lurabee Channel for Lurabee Shreck of San Francisco, in recognition of her aid in procuring equipment for this and an earlier Arctic flight, and for her editorial assistance on his book Flying the Arctic. The term channel has been amended to glacier, in keeping with the true nature of the feature. Not: Lurabee Channel.

Lurker Rock 68°03'S, 68°44'W
A rock 3 m high, located 3 mi NE of Dismal Island, Faure Islands, in Marguerite Bay. Charted by the Hydrographic Survey Unit from RRS John Biscoe in 1966. The name, applied by UK-APC in 1971, is descriptive of the feature, which is covered by ice and can easily be mistaken for a piece of floating ice, especially at high water.

Lussich, Anse: see Lussich Cove 62°06' S, 58°21'W

Lussich Cove 62°06' S, 58°21'W
Cove at the SE side of Martel Inlet in Admiralty Bay, King George Island, in the South Shetland Islands. Charted in 1909 by the FrAE under Charcot, and named by him for Antonio Lussich of Montevideo, who was of assistance to the expedition. Not: Anse Lussich.

Luther Peak 72°22' E, 169°50'E
Peak, 820 m, standing 11 mi SE of Mount Peacock in the Admiralty Mountains and overlooking Edisto Inlet in northern Victoria Land. Charted from radarscope photographs taken in March 1956 by members of USN OpDFrz I aboard the USS Edisto. Named by the US-ACAN for Cdr. Roger W. Luther, USN, captain of the Edisto.

Lüttich Island: see Liège Island 64°02' S, 61°55'W

Lützow-Holm Bay 69°10' S, 37°30'W
A large bay, about 120 mi wide, indenting the coast of Queen Maud Land between Riiser-Larsen Peninsula and the coastal angle immediately east of the Flatvaer Islands. Discovered by Capt.
Hjalmar Riiser-Larsen in two airplane flights from his expedition vessel, the *Norvegia*, on Feb. 21 and 23, 1931. The name, honoring Cdr. Finn Lützow-Holm of the Norwegian Naval Air Service, a pilot for Capt. Riiser-Larsen on the *Norvegia* expedition of 1929–30, was given by Bjarne Aagaard in 1935.

**Luz Range 72°03'S, 4°49'E**

A mountain range 14 mi long, including Petrellfjellet, Snaabjørga Bluff and associated features, lying next east of Gablenc Range in the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Discovered by the GerAE under Alfred Ritscher, 1938–39, and named after the commercial director of the German Lufthansa Corporation.

*L'va Berga, Gory: see Berg Mountains 69°13'S, 156°04'E*

**Lyall Islands 70°41'S, 167°20'E**

A group of four islands, Unger, Surgeon, Novosad and Hughes, lying just outside the entrance to Yule Bay, Victoria Land. Discovered by Capt. James C. Ross, 1841, who named the group for David Lyall, Asst. Surgeon on the *Terror*. In keeping with this, US-ACAN has named some of the individual islands and nearby features for surgeons who have worked in Antarctica.

**Lyddan Island 74°25'S, 20°45'W**

An ice-covered island at the SW extremity of Riiser-Larsen Ice Shelf, about 20 mi off Princess Martha Coast. The island is about 45 mi long and has three narrow arms in the form of a trefoil. It was discovered and plotted by W.R. MacDonald on Nov. 5, 1967, in the course of a USN Squadron VXE-6 reconnaissance flight over the coast in LC-130 aircraft. Named by US-ACAN for Robert H. Lyddan, Chief Topographic Engineer of the USGS, who has been active in the planning and supervision of Antarctic mapping operations since the 1950's.

**Lyell Glacier 54°17'S, 36°37'W**

Glacier flowing in a N direction to Harpon Bay at the SE head of Cumberland West Bay, South Georgia. Mapped by the SwedAE, 1901–04, under Nordenskjöld, who named it for Sir Charles Lyell (1797–1875), eminent British geologist.

**Lyell Lake 54°19'S, 36°35'W**

A lake on the E side of Lyell Glacier, South Georgia. The moraine-dammed lake has a series of terraces above the current shoreline, marking former lake levels. Named by the UK-APC in 1991 in association with the glacier.

**Lyftening Peak 72°17'E, 3°15'W**

A peak just SE of Kjolarbnae Hills, near the SW end of Ahlmann Ridge in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and named Lyftening. Scale: see Lykke Peak 54°27'S, 3°23'E

**Lykke Peak 54°27'S, 3°23'E**

A snow-covered summit (765 m) that surmounts the SW part of Bouvetøya. It stands 1 mi E of Norvegia Point. First roughly charted in 1898 by a German expedition under Karl Chun. Recharted and named in December 1927 by the *Norvegia* expedition under Capt. Harald Hornsvik. Not: Lykkes Topp, Lynkteppen.

*L'va Berga, Gory* see Lykke Peak 54°27'S, 3°23'E

**Lynx Island 70°39'S, 45°36'W**


**Lynx Point 75°05'S, 137°44'W**


**Lynx Rocks 62°32'S, 60°32'W**

Group of rocks lying in Hero Bay to the W of Siddons Point, Livingston Island, in the South Shetland Islands. Named by the UK-APC in 1958 after the Australian sealer *Lynx* (Capt. Richard Siddons) from Sydney, which visited the South Shetland Islands in 1820–21 and 1821–22.

**Lyon Nunatak 74°50'S, 73°50'W**


**Lyon Peak 63°47'S, 60°48'W**

Peak rising to e. 1,000 m S of Milburn Bay on the W side of Trinity Island, Palmer Archipelago. Photographed by the FIDASE, 1956, and mapped from these photos. Named by the UK-APC in 1960 after Percy C. Lyon (1862–1952), of the British Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, who was chair-
Lysaght, Mount

man of the interdepartmental committee on research and development of the Antarctic area, 1917–20.

Lysaght, Mount  82°49'S, 161°19'E
Peak, 3,755 m, standing 1.5 mi N of Mount Markham in the northern part of the Queen Elizabeth Range. Discovered and named by the BrAE, 1907-09.

Lystad Bay  67°50'S, 67°17'W
Bay 2.5 mi wide which indents the W side of Horseshoe Island, in the NE part of Marguerite Bay. First surveyed in 1936–37 by the BGLE under Rymill. The bay was visited by the USMS North Star and USS Bear of the USAS in 1940. The name was proposed by the US-ACAN for Capt. Isak Lystad of the North Star. Not: Caleta Herreaadura, Horseshoe Bay, Horseshoe Island Cove.

Lystad Island: see Omega Island 64°20'S, 62°56'W

Lyttelton, Cape  82°21'S, 164°39'E
A cape forming the southern entrance point of Shackleton Inlet, along the western edge of the Ross Ice Shelf. Discovered by the BrNAE (1901-04) and named after Lyttelton, New Zealand. The Discovery started on the last lap of its journey south from Lyttelton, where very generous assistance was given the expedition. Not: Cape Lyttleton.

Lyttelton Peak  82°18'S, 158°56'E
The highest peak, 2,335 m, of the Cobham Range. Mapped by the NZGSAE (1961–62) and given the family name of the former Governor-General of New Zealand, Lord Cobham. Not: Lyttleton Peak.

Lyttleton Range  71°33'S, 167°45'E
A narrow northwest-trending range located S of Dunedin Range in the Admiralty Mountains. The range is 16 mi long and forms the W wall of the upper part of the Dennistoun Glacier. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–63. Named by US-ACAN after the port of Lyttelton, New Zealand, where over the years, many expedition ships refueled and replenished supplies en route to Antarctica; also in recognition of the friendship and cooperation of its citizens with American participation in the U.S. Antarctic Research Program.

Lyttelton Ridge  66°22'S, 63°07'W
Dark, jagged ridge, 425 m, extending 4 mi in a NW-SE direction along the W side of Churchill Peninsula, on the E coast of Graham Land. Charted in 1947 by the FIDS, who named it for Rt. Hon. Oliver Lyttelton, M.P., then British Minister of Production and member of the War Cabinet. Photographed from the air during 1947 by the RARE under Ronne. Not: Antarctic Tetons.

Lyttleton, Cape: see Lyttelton, Cape 82°21'S, 164°39'E

Lyttleton, Mount  66°24'S, 65°22'W

Lyttleton Peak: see Lyttelton Peak 82°18'S, 158°56'E
Maagoe Peak  79°33'S, 85°00'W

Maaske Dome  85°58'S, 144°00'W

Mabel, Cape  60°41'S, 44°40'W
Cape forming the N tip of Pirie Peninsula on the N coast of Laurie Island, in the South Orkney Islands. Probably first seen by the British sealing expedition under Weddell, who examined the N coast of Laurie Island in 1823. Charted in 1903 by the ScotNAE under Bruce, who named it for Mrs. J.H. Harvey Pirie, wife of the surgeon-geologist to the expedition.

Mabel Island  60°40'S, 44°42'W
Island 1.5 mi NW of Cape Mabel, off the N coast of Laurie Island in the South Orkney Islands. Charted in 1933 by DI personnel on the Discovery II, who named it after nearby Cape Mabel. Not: Isolate Piragua.

Mabelle Sidney, Mount: see Sidney, Mount 77°02'S, 126°06'W

Maberly, Mount: see Moberly, Mount 64°44'S, 63°41'W

Mabus Point  66°33'S, 93°01'E

MacAlester, Mount  79°41'S, 84°20'W

MacAlpine Hills  84°13'S, 160°30'E
A chain of mainly ice-free, bluff-type hills extending from Mount Achemar SW along the S side of Law Glacier, to Sylwester Glacier. Named by US-ACAN for Ens. Kenneth D. MacAlpine, USNR. A member of U.S. Navy Squadron VX-6, MacAlpine was injured in an airplane crash at McMurdo Sound, October 1956.

Macaroni Point  62°54'S, 60°32'W
Point marking the NE extremity of Deception Island, in the South Shetland Islands. The name arose following survey by the FIDS in January 1954, because a colony of macaroni penguins (Eudyptes chrysolophus) is on this point. Not: North Head, Punta Froilán, Punta Noreste.

Macbain, Mount  83°06'S, 162°18'E

MacDonald, Cape  71°32'S, 61°11'W
Headland which rises to 435 m, forming the S side of the entrance to Odom Inlet, on the E coast of Palmer Land. Discovered by members of the USAS who explored this area by land and from the air in 1940, and named for J.E. MacDonald, field representative and secretary of the USAS.

MacDonald, Mount  84°31'S, 173°10'E
A peak, 3,630 m, surmounting the massive N-S trending ridge between Ludeman Glacier and Pain Névé in the Commonwealth Range. Named by NZGS (1961–62) for the Hon. T.L. MacDonald, who was Minister of External Affairs and of Defence when the CTAE (1956–58) was being planned and who took a prominent part in obtaining New Zealand participation in the Antarctic.

Macdonald Bluffs  83°15'S, 157°50'E

Macdonald Cliffs: see Macdonald Bluffs 83°15'S, 157°50'E

Macdonald Cove  54°00'S, 37°28'W
Cove indenting the W side of the peninsula which terminates at Cape Buller, N coast of South Georgia. The cove is 2.5 mi SSE of the Welcome Islands and has important fossil occurrences on its periphery. Named by the UK-APC in 1982 after David I.M. Macdonald, BAS geologist in charge of field work on South Georgia, 1975–76 and 1976–77.

Macdonald Group: see McDonald Islands 53°02'S, 72°36'E

Macdonald Isle: see McDonald Island 53°03'S, 72°36'E

MacDonald Nunataks  85°27'S, 157°38'W

MacDonald Peak  77°40'S, 86°40'W
Peak, 1,940 m, midway between Shockey Peak and Mount Crawford near the N end of the main ridge of the Sentinel Range. Discovered by Lincoln Ellsworth on his trans-Antarctic flight of Nov. 23, 1935. Named by the US-ACAN (1961) for William R. MacDonald of the Branch of Special Maps, USGS, which pre-
pared the 1962 map of this range. Subsequently, MacDonald participated in numerous expeditions to Antarctica to supervise aerial photography used in preparing USGS maps of the continent. At the time of his death (1977) he was Chief of the Branch of International Activities, USGS, and a member of the Advisory Committee on Antarctic Names, of the U.S. Board on Geographic Names.

**MacDonald Point** 79°52'S, 160°20'E
A coastal point with some rocky exposures at the S side of the mouth of Darwin Glacier, where the latter flows into Ross Ice Shelf. Mapped by the USGS from tellurometer surveys and Navy air photos, 1959–63. Named by US-ACAN for James H. (Scot) MacDonald, journalist who as a member of U.S. Navy Squadron VX-6 worked several seasons at McMurdo Station between 1958 and 1961.

**MacDonald Spur** 76°47'S, 159°33'E
A long, low ridge extending eastward from Ballance Peak in the Allan Hills, Victoria Land. Reconnoitered by the NZARP Allan Hills Expedition (1964). Named for Ivan MacDonald, field assistant with the expedition.

**Macdougal Bay** 60°42'S, 44°33'W
Small bay lying between Ferguslie and Watson Peninsulas on the N coast of Laurie Island, in the South Orkney Islands. Charted in 1903 by the ScotNAE under Bruce, who named it for J. Macdougal, third mate of the expedition ship Scotia.

**Macelwane, Mount** 81°54'S, 89°30'W
The highest peak in the eastern part of the Nash Hills. The peak was positioned by the U.S. Ellsworth-Byrd Traverse Party on Dec. 14, 1958, and named for Rev. James B. Macelwane, S.J. (1883–1903) by the ScotNAE under Bruce, who named it for J. Macelwane, third mate of the expedition ship Scotia.

**MacFerlane, Detroit de**
Passage 1 mi wide at its narrowest point, extending in an E-W direction between Islay and Bertha Island in the William Scoresby Archipelago. Discovered in February 1936 by DJ personnel on the William Scoresby, and named by them for Lt. A.F. Macfie, RNR, who prepared the charts of the expedition. Not: Homresund.

**MacGregor Peaks** 62°42’S, 60°24’W
Peaks rising to c. 340 m midway between Binn Peak and Moores Peak on Hurd Peninsula, Livingston Island, in the South Shetland Islands. Named by UK-APC in 1990 after Capt. Christopher MacGregor, Master of the brig Minstrel, from London, who visited the South Shetland Islands in 1820–21.

**Machatschek, Mount** 66°52’S, 68°04’W

**Machin Nunatak** 72°48’S, 64°53’E

**MacKay, Cape** 77°42’S, 168°31’E
Ice-covered cape which forms the SE extremity of Ross Island. Discovered by the BrNAE (1901–04) and named for Capt. Harry MacKay, commander of the Terra Nova, one of the relief ships for the expedition.

**Mackay Glacier** 76°58’S, 162°00’E
A large glacier in Victoria Land, descending eastward from the polar plateau, between the Convoy and Clare Ranges, into the southern part of Granite Harbor. Discovered by the South Magnetic Pole Party of the BrAE (1907–09) and named for Alistair F. Mackay, a member of the party.

**Mackay Glacier Tongue** 76°58’S, 162°20’E
The glacier tongue of the Mackay Glacier, projecting into Granite Harbor, Victoria Land. First mapped by the BrAE (1910–13) and named in association with Mackay Glacier. Not: Mackay Tongue.

**Mackay Mountains** 77°30’S, 143°20’W
Prominent group of peaks 10 mi S of the Allegheny Mountains in the Ford Ranges, Marie Byrd Land. Discovered by the ByrdAE in 1934, and named for Clarence Mackay of the Postal Telegraph and Mackay Radio Companies, who was a benefactor of the expedition. Not: Mount Clarence Mackay.

**Mackay Peak** 62°43’S, 60°18’W
Snow-covered pyramidal peak rising to c. 700 m between False Bay and Charity Glacier, Livingston Island, South Shetland Islands. Named by the UK-APC in 1977 after Capt. Donald MacKay, Master of the shallop Sarah, of the New York sealing fleet in these islands under Capt. Robert Johnson, 1820–21.

**Mackay Point** 67°32’S, 68°05’W
Mackay Tongue: see Mackay Glacier Tongue 76°58'S, 162°20'W

MacKellar, Fjord: see Mackellar Inlet 62°05'S, 58°28'W

McKellar, Mount 83°59'S, 166°39'E
A massive mountain, 4,295 m, standing at the head of Mackellar Glacier, 3 mi S of Pagoda Peak, in Queen Alexandra Range. Discovered by the BrAE (1907-09) and named for Campbell Mackellar, a supporter of the expedition.

Mackellar Glacier 83°47'S, 167°15'E

Mackellar Inlet 62°05'S, 58°28'W
Inlet forming the NW head of Admiralty Bay, at King George Island in the South Shetland Islands. Probably named by the FrAE under Charcot, who charted Admiralty Bay in December 1909. Not: Fiord Mac Kellar, Mackeller Inlet.

Mackellar Islands 66°58'S, 142°40'E
A group of about 30 small islands and rocks lying 1.5 mi N of Cape Denison in the center of Commonwealth Bay. Discovered by the AAE (1911-14) under Douglas Mawson, who named them for C.D. Mackellar of London, a patron of the expedition.

Mackeller Inlet: see Mackellar Inlet 62°05'S, 58°28'W

Mackemer Point 66°27'S, 110°29'E
The northwestern point of Peterson Island, in the Windmill Islands. First mapped from air photos taken by USN OpHjp and OpWml in 1947 and 1948. Named by the US-AC for Aerographer's Mate Frederick W. Mackemer, USN, a member of the Wilkes Station party of 1958.

MacKenzie Bay 68°38'S, 70°35'E
A relatively small embayment of the western extremity of Amery Ice Shelf, about 20 mi NE of Foley Promontory. On Feb. 10, 1931, the BANZARE (1929-31) sighted a much larger embayment here and made an airplane flight to sketch its limits. They named it "MacKenzie Sea" after Captain K.N. MacKenzie, master of the expedition's ship Discovery in 1930-31. Breakout of a large part of Amery Ice Shelf has drastically reduced the size of this feature; in 1968 the bay was 15 mi wide. Several Norwegian whaling ships sighted the original embayment nearly simultaneously with BANZARE; the whale-catcher Seksen (Captain Brunvoll) reached this area on Jan. 13, 1931, the Bouvet III (gunner C.J. Sjovold) on Jan. 23, 1931, and the Torlyn (Capt. Klaruis Mikkelsen) on Feb. 13, 1931. Not: MacKenzie Sea.

Mackenzie Glacier 64°17'S, 62°16'W
Glacier 4 mi long flowing eastward from Mount Parry to join Malpighi Glacier at the E coast of Brabant Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. First roughly charted by the BelgAE, 1897-99, under Gerlache. Photographed by Hunting Aerosurveys Ltd. in 1956-57, and mapped from these photos in 1959. Named by the UK-APC for Sir James Mackenzie (1853-1925), English physician and pioneer of studies of heart disease.

Mackenzie Peninsula 60°45'S, 44°48'W
Steep, rocky peninsula forming the W end of Laurie Island, in the South Orkney Islands. First seen and roughly charted by Capt. George Powell and Capt. Nathaniel Palmer in 1821. Surveyed in 1903 by the ScotNAE under William S. Bruce, who gave this peninsula the maiden name of his wife.

Mackenzie Sea: see MacKenzie Bay 68°38'S, 70°35'E

Mackerel Island 66°01'S, 65°26'W
Island immediately W of Flounder Island in the Fish Islands, off the W coast of Graham Land. Charted by the BGLE under Rymill, 1934-37. So named by the UK-APC in 1959 because it is one of the Fish Islands.

Mackey Rock 76°36'S, 146°22'W

MacKinnon Glacier 71°32'S, 163°13'E
A glacier flowing northward along the W side of Reilly Ridge into Sledgers Glacier in Lanterman Range, Bowers Mountains. Named in 1983 by the NZ-APC after D.I. MacKinnon, geologist, a member of R.A. Cooper's NZARP geological party in the area, 1974-75.

Mackin Table 84°57'S, 64°00'W
An ice-topped, wedge-shaped plateau, about 20 mi long, standing just N of Patuxent Ice Stream in the Patuxent Range, Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1956-66. Named for J. Hoover Mackin, professor of geology at the University of Washington, at Seattle. The name was suggested by USARP geologists who investigated the Pensacola Mountains, several having been students under Mackin.

Mackintosh Cove 72°50'S, 59°54'W
Low, ice-covered cape forming the N tip of Kemp Peninsula and the E entrance point to Mason Inlet, on the E coast of Palmer Land. Probably first seen by members of the USAS who photographed a portion of Kemp Peninsula while exploring this coast from the air in December 1940. During 1947 the cape was photographed by the RARE, which in conjunction with the FIDS surveyed it from the ground. Named by the FIDS after Neil A. Mackintosh (1900-74), British marine biologist, oceanographer, and authority on Antarctic whales; member of DI scientific staff from 1924 and Chief Scientific Officer, 1929-49; Deputy Director, National Institute of Oceanography (now Institute of Oceanographic Sciences), 1949-61.

Mackintosh, Cape 74°22'S, 161°49'E
A peak (2,300 m) that rises from Skinner Ridge, 2 mi SW of Mount Fenton, on the western margin of the Eisenhower Range of Victoria Land. Charted by the BrAE (1907-09) under Ernest Shackleton, who named it for A.L.A. Mackintosh, Second Officer on the expedition ship, the Nimrod.

Mackintosh Cove 60°42'S, 44°30'W
Cove immediately SE of Fraser Point along the N coast of Laurie Island, in the South Orkney Islands. Charted in 1903 by the ScotNAE under Bruce. Named for Neil A. Mackintosh, then a member of the Discovery Committee zoological staff, by DI.
personnel on the *Discovery II* following their survey of the South Orkney Islands in 1933. Not: McIntosh Cove.

**Macklin, Mount** 54°45'S, 36°03'W

Mountain having 2 peaks, the higher 1,900 m, between Mount Carse and Douglas Crag in the S part of the Salvesen Range of South Georgia. Surveyed by the SGS in the period 1951–57, and named by the UK-APC for Alexander H. Macklin, medical officer of the British expedition under Shackleton, 1914–16. Macklin accompanied Shackleton in the *James Caird* from Elephant Island to King Haakon Bay, South Georgia.

**Macklin, Mount** 69°57'S, 64°36'E


**Macklin Island** 67°29'S, 63°39'E

Small island in the E part of the Robinson Group, 3 mi NW of Cape Daly, Mac. Robertson Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37. Named by ANCA for E.L. Macklin, radio officer at Mawson Station in 1955 and 1959.

**Mackworth Rock** 66°02'S, 66°34'W

An insular rock in Pendleton Strait, about 2 mi N of Cape Leblond, Lavoisier Island. Mapped from air photos taken by FIDASE (1956–57). Named by UK-APC for Norman H. Mackworth, British experimental psychologist who in 1953 first demonstrated beyond doubt that man acclimatizes to cold.

**Maclaren Monolith** 80°20'S, 25°23'W

A peak rising to c. 1,000 m on the central ridge of Herbert Mountains, Shackleton Range. The feature is notable for a monolith forming the summit. Photographed from the air by the U.S. Navy, 1967, and surveyed by the BAS, 1968–71. In association with the names of glacial geologists grouped in this area, named by the UK-APC in 1971 after Charles Maclaren (1782–1866), Scottish naturalist who in 1842 was the first to recognize the glacial control of sea level.

**Macleod Point** 64°06'S, 61°58'W

Point forming the SE tip of Liége Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Shown on an Argentine government chart in 1957, but not named. Photographed from the air by Hunter Aerosurveys Ltd. in 1956–57, and mapped from these photos by the FIDS in 1959. Named by the UK-APC for John J.R. Macleod (1876–1935), Scottish physiologist who was one of the discoverers of insulin in 1922.

**MacMahon Rock** 54°18'S, 36°26'W

Rock lying 0.5 mi E of Dartmouth Point in Cumberland East Bay, South Georgia. The name appears on a 1930 British Admiralty chart. Not: MacMahon Rock.

**MacMillan Point** 77°55'S, 164°34'E

An ice-free point, 1.5 mi N of Cape Chocolate, forming the N side of the entrance to Salmon Bay, on the Scott Coast, Victoria Land. Named in 1992 by US-ACAN after Mark T. MacMillan of San Jose, CA, a research assistant in the U.S. Antarctic Program who lost his life in a diving accident at New Harbor, McMurdo Sound, on November 14, 1987. A graduate of the University of California at Santa Cruz and a diver, he was in a group collecting foraminifera from the sea at the time of the accident.

**MacNamara Glacier** 84°20'S, 63°40'W


**Macnawi, Mount** 74°59'S, 64°57'W


**Macpherson, Mount** 82°29'S, 155°30'E

Mountain, 2,360 m, standing 1.5 mi N of Mount Csejtey on the S edge of Boucot Plateau in the Geologists Range. Seen by the northern party of the NZGSAE (1961–62) and named for E.O. Macpherson, formerly chief geologist of the New Zealand Geological Survey.

**MacPherson Peak** 70°33'S, 159°43'E

A prominent rock peak (2,290 m) on the NW end of Pomerantz Tableland, Usarp Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–62. Named by US-ACAN for Frank L. MacPherson, USA, helicopter mechanic in the field supporting the USGS surveys Topo North-South (1961–62) and Topo East-West (1962–63), the latter including survey of this peak.

**MacQuarrie Edge** 80°32'S, 30°03'W

A rock scarp rising to c. 760 m in the N part of Otter Highlands, western Shackleton Range. Named by the UK-APC after Alister S. MacQuarrie (1935–70), BAS tractor mechanic, Halley Station, 1968–69, who worked in the Shackleton Range.

**Mac. Robertson Land** 70°00'S, 65°90'E

That portion of Antarctica lying southward of the coast between William Scoresby Bay and Cape Darnley. In the east it includes the Prince Charles Mountains. Named by the BANZARE, 1929–31, under Douglas Dawson, after Sir MacPherson Robertson of Melbourne, a patron of the expedition.

**Mac. Robertson Land** 70°00'S, 65°90'E

That portion of Antarctica lying southward of the coast between William Scoresby Bay and Cape Darnley. In the east it includes the Prince Charles Mountains. Named by the BANZARE, 1929–31, under Douglas Dawson, after Sir MacPherson Robertson of Melbourne, a patron of the expedition.

**Macy Glacier** 62°43'S, 60°09'W

Glacier flowing into Brunow Bay, Livingston Island, in the South Shetland Islands. Named by the UK-APC in 1958 for Robert Macy, Master of the brig *Aurora*, one of the fleet of American sealers from New York which visited the South Shetland Islands in 1820–21.

**Madariaga, Islote:** see Diamonen Island 64°02'S, 61°17'W

**Madden Island** 77°27'S, 149°03'W


**Madder, Cabo:** see Madder Cliffs 63°18'S, 56°29'W
Madder Cliffs 63°18'S, 56°29'W
Reddish rock cliffs rising steeply from the sea to about 305 m and forming the NE side of the entrance to Suspiros Bay, at the W end of Joinville Island. Surveyed by the FIDS in 1953–54. The name, given in 1956 by the UK-APC, is descriptive of the red color of the rocks, madder being a red vegetable dye. Not: Cabo Madder.

Maddox Peak 65°09'S, 62°50'W

Madell Point 66°35'S, 66°22'W
A point 2 mi NE of Cape Rey on the coast of Graham Land. Mapped from air photos taken by FIDASE (1956–57). Named for James S. Madell, FIDS surveyor at Detaille Island in 1957, who was responsible for the triangulation of this area.

Mae-hyŏga Rock 70°00'S, 38°54'E

Maere, Mount 72°32'W, 31°17'E
Mountain, 2,300 m, on the W side of Norsk Polarinstittut Glacier immediately SW of Mount Bastin, in the Belgica Mountains. Discovered by the BelgAE, 1957–58, under G. de Gerlache, who named it for Xavier de Maere d'Aertrijcke, second-in-command and chief meteorologist of the expedition.

Maggié Rock 66°13'S, 110°37'E
An insular rock lying 0.2 mi NE of Cameron Island, in the Swain Islands. This region was photographed from the air by USN OHP Hip (1946–47), ANARE (1956) and the Soviet expedition (1956). The rock was included in a 1957 ground survey by C.R. Eklund, who named it for George E. Magée, USN, carpenter at Wilkes Station, 1957.

Maggia Peak 69°10'S, 157°11'E
A triangular “flatiron” shaped wall of sheer rock forming the end of the northernmost of the Burnside Ridges. The summit is a sharp point. Photographed by USN Operation Highjump in 1947. A first landing from a ship was made on Feb. 20, 1959 by ANARE (Maggia Dan) led by Phillip Law.

Maglione, Mount 77°18'S, 141°47'W

Magnet Bay 66°22'W, 56°20'E
A shallow coastal indentation, 7 mi wide and receding only 2 mi, located 9 mi W of Cape Davis at the NW side of Edward VIII Plateau. The BANZARE, 1929–31, under Mawson, originally charted Magnet Bay as a larger bay extending from Cape Davis to Cape Borley, naming it after the vessel Magnη, in which Peter Kemp first sighted land in this vicinity in 1833. Later exploration, particularly that of the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, has shown the bay to be less extensive.

Magnet Hill 63°22'W, 57°22'W
A small, distinctive snow-covered hill rising from Mott Snowfield, 4 mi NE of Camel Nunataks, Trinity Peninsula. The hill was the site of magnetometer and topographical survey stations and was named by the British geophysical and survey party which worked in this area in 1959.

Magnetic Island 68°33'S, 77°54'E
A small island 0.25 mi NE of Turner Island, lying off Breidnes Peninsula, Vestfold Hills. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37. Visited by an ANARE party led by Phillip Law on March 3, 1954. So named because magnetic observations taken there by J. Brooks showed the declination to be anomalous.

Magneite Bluff 83°22'W, 51°15'W
A bluff 2 mi NE of Mount Stephens on the W side of Saratoga Table, Forrestal Range (q.v.). Named by US-ACAN, 1979, at the suggestion of Arthur B. Ford and following USGS geological work in the area, from the extensive occurrences of magnetite in the gabbro of this area which cause large magnetic anomalies over the Forrestal Range.

Magnier, Picos: see Magnier Peaks 65°40'S, 64°18'W

Magnier Peak: see Magnier Peaks 65°40'S, 64°18'W

Magnier Peaks 65°40'S, 64°18'W
Two peaks, the higher 1,345 m, surmounting the peninsula between Leroux and Bigo Bays on the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered and named by the FrAE, 1908–10, under Charcot. Not: Magnier Peak, Picos Magnier.

Magnis Ridge 80°05'S, 156°12'E
A rock ridge 1.5 mi W of Derrick Peak, forming the divide between Magnis Valley and Metaris Valley in Britannia Range. Named in association with Magnis Valley (q.v.) by a University of Waikato (N.Z.) geological party, 1978–79, led by M.J. Selby.
Glacier, forming part of the SW coast of Joerg Peninsula. The Inlet, Bowman Coast. The bluffs rise to c. 500 m, E of Robillard. A discontinuous line of bluffs, 2 mi long, on the N side of Solberg. Mahalak Bluffs technician at Mawson Station in 1958.

Maignan, Mount 74°01'S, 66°55'E
A large flat-topped mountain with a distinctive pointed nunatak on the E side, located 22 mi S of Cumpston Massif near the head of Lambert Glacier. Mapped from surveys and air photos by JARE, 1957–62. The name was applied by JARE Headquarters in 1972.

Maguire, Mount 74°01'S, 66°55'E
A large flat-topped mountain with a distinctive pointed nunatak on the E side, located 22 mi S of Cumpston Massif near the head of Lambert Glacier. Mapped from surveys and air photos by JARE, 1957–62. The name was applied by JARE Headquarters in 1972.

Mahalak Bluffs 68°17'S, 65°23'W
A discontinuous line of bluffs, 2 mi long, on the N side of Solberg Inlet, Bowman Coast. The bluffs rise to c. 500 m, E of Robillard Glacier, forming part of the SW coast of Joerg Peninsula. The feature was photographed from the air by Lincoln Ellsworth, Nov. 21, 1935, and was mapped from these photographs by W.L.G. Joerg. Named by US-ACAN in 1977 for Lt. Lawrence W. Mahalak, Jr., (MC) USN, Medical Officer, Palmer Station, Operation Deep Freeze, 1971.

Mahan, Mount 85°32'S, 140°04'W
Mountain 1,260 m, standing 3 mi E of Mount Fiedler in the Bender Mountains. Mapped from surveys and aerial photographs by the USGS. Named for Shirley F. Mahan, radioman with the Byrd Station winter party, 1960.

Maher Island 72°58'S, 126°22'W

Maher Spur 69°48'S, 70°52'W

Mahogany Bluff 63°53'S, 57°14'W
A rocky bluff 5 mi SW of Cape Gordon, forming the E side of Pastorizo Bay, Vega Island. So named by UK-APC because of the striking deep red-brown color of the bluff. Not: Cerro Pampa.

Mahony, Mount 77°12'S, 161°35'E

Maibucht: see Maiviken 54°14'S, 36°30'W

Maidalen 54°15'S, 36°31'W
A valley, 1.2 mi long in a N-S direction, extending from Maiviken to Lewis Pass on Thatcher Peninsula, South Georgia. This feature was originally considered to be a part of Bore Valley (q.v.) but has since been determined to be a separate valley. Named Maidalen (May valley) by the UK-APC in 1990 following in the Norwegian form in association with Maiviken.

Maiden Castle 76°39'S, 159°50'E
A prominent rock feature east of Halle Flat in the Allan Hills of Victoria Land. Reconnoitered by the NZARP Allan Hills Expedition (1964) who so named it because of the resemblance to a pre-Roman earthwork of the same name in Dorsetshire, England.

Maigetter Peak 76°27'S, 146°29'W

Maignan, Cape: see Maignan Point 65°03'S, 64°02'W

Maignan Point 65°03'S, 64°02'W
Point marking the NE end of Cholet Island and the W side of the entrance to Port Charcot, lying close off the NW part of Booth Island in the Wilhelm Archipelago. First charted by the FrAE, 1903–05, and named by Charcot for F. Maignean, a seaman of the Français who lost his life in a ship accident shortly after the expedition’s departure from Le Havre. Not: Cape Maignan.

Maigo Peak 68°08'S, 42°42'E
A rocky hill situated 1.5 mi ESE of Cape Hinode and just W of Böhío Heights on the coast of Queen Maud Land. Mapped from surveys and air photos by the JARE, 1957–62. The name “Maigo-yama” (straychild mountain) was applied by JARE Headquarters in 1973.

Main, Cape 73°33'S, 169°54'E
A small cape situated 5 mi N of Cape Anne, along the E side of Coulman Island, Victoria Land. Named by NZ-APC in 1966 for Brian Main, scientific technician at Hallett Station, 1962–63.

Main Bay 54°01'S, 38°03'W
A cove which is the western arm of Jordan Cove along the south coast of Bird Island, South Georgia. The UK-APC has found that this descriptive name has been in local use at least since 1957.

Main Channel 54°10'S, 36°42'W
A small channel lying S of Bar Rocks and leading to the head of Husvik Harbor in Stromness Bay, South Georgia. The name appears to be first used on a 1930 British Admiralty chart.

Maines, Mount 66°39'S, 53°54'E
Mountain, 2,190 m, standing 8 mi SE of Stor Hånakken Mountain in the Napier Mountains, Enderby Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and named Stornuten (the big peak). Rephotographed by ANARE in 1956 and renamed by ANCA for R.L. Maines, cook at Wilkes Station in 1961. Not: Stornuten.
Main Island 54°00'S, 38°13'W
Island 1.7 mi long and rising to 550 m, the largest of the Willis Islands off the W end of South Georgia. Discovered in 1775 by a British expedition under Cook. Charted by DI personnel in the period 1926-30, and so named because it is the principal island in the group. Not: Isla Principal.

Mainland: see Coronation Island 60°37'S, 45°35'W

Mainsail Rock 60°37'S, 46°03'W
Rock lying 0.6 mi SW of Spine Island in Sandefjord Bay, South Orkney Islands. It is the largest and easternmost of a chain of three rocks trending in a NW-SE direction off the SE side of Monroe Island. The rock was named by DI personnel following their survey in 1933. Not: Roca Vela Mayor.

Main South Range: see Prince Charles Mountains 72°00'S, 67°00'E

Maipo, Grupo: see Rhyolite Islands 69°40'S, 68°35'W

Maipo Point 54°14'S, 36°30'W
Point marking the E side of the entrance to Maiviken, a small bay in Cumberland West Bay, South Georgia. Charted by the SwedAE, 1901-04, under Nordenskjöld. The name derives from association with Maiviken.

Maipo Island 64°25'S, 62°17'W
A low, snow-covered island lying at the entrance to Buls Bay, eastern Brabant Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. The island was first roughly charted by the BelgAE, 1897-99. The name appears on a 1947 Chilean government chart and commemorates the work of the Maipo, an oil tanker which participated in several Chilean Antarctic expeditions during the 1940's and 1950's. Not: Buls Island.

Mair, Mount 54°49'S, 36°02'W
A mountain rising to 780 m between Brandt Cove and Larsen Harbor, Drygalski Fjord, South Georgia. Named by UK-APC after Bruce F. Mair, BAS geologist, who carried out extensive geological mapping in the area in the 1974-75 and 1976-77 field seasons.

Maish Nunatak 74°36'S, 99°28'W

Maitland Glacier 68°43'S, 65°00'W
Glacier flowing along the W flank of Hitchcock Heights into Mobiloil Inlet, on the E coast of Antarctic Peninsula. This glacier may appear indistinctly in an aerial photograph taken by Sir Hubert Wilkins on his flight of Dec. 20, 1928, but it was more clearly shown in aerial photographs taken by Lincoln Ellsworth in 1935 and the USAS in 1940. Named by the US-ACAN in 1952 for O. Maitland Miller of the American Geographical Society, who by utilizing Wilkins' and Ellsworth's photographs assisted in constructing the first reconnaissance map of this area.

Maivatn 54°15'S, 36°31'W
A lake near the head of Maiviken (q.v.) in northern Thacher Peninsula, South Georgia. The feature is the largest and deepest (39 m) of several small freshwater lakes in the Maiviken area. Named Maivatn (May lake) by the UK-APC in 1990 in association with Maiviken.

Maiviken 54°14'S, 36°30'W
A cove at the N end of Thacher Peninsula between Cumberland West Bay and Cumberland East Bay, South Georgia. Charted by the SwedAE, 1901-04, under Nordenskjöld, and named Majviken (May Cove) after May Day, 1902, the day on which the cove was entered. Over the years, the Norwegian spelling Maiviken has become established for the cove. Not: Maibucht, May Cove.

Mai Viken Glen: see Bore Valley 54°16'S, 36°31'W

Mak-Mallin, Ostrov: see McMullin Island 66°17'S, 110°31'E

Mallida, Bahia: see Brialmont Cove 64°16'S, 61°00'W

Maling Peak 60°39'S, 45°40'W
Peak, 430 m, which is southernmost of two conspicuous peaks 0.5 mi NW of Cape Vik on the S coast of Coronation Island, on the South Orkney Islands. Roughly surveyed in 1933 by DI personnel. Named by the UK-APC for Derek H. Maling, FIDS meteorologist at Signy Island in 1948 and 1949, who made a survey triangulation of Signy Island and the S coast of Coronation Island.

Malleco, Grupo: see Pauling Islands 66°32'S, 66°58'W

Mallis, Mount 75°40'S, 160°48'E

Mallory Bluff 84°02'S, 165°50'E

Mallory Point 66°49'S, 108°39'E
A steep rocky point close northward of Blunt Cove, projecting from the ice cliffs along the west side of Vincennes Bay. First mapped (1955) by G.D. Blodgett from air photos taken by USN Operation Highjump (1947). Named by US-ACAN for Ens. Charles W. Mallory, USN, construction officer with USN Operation Windmill (1947-48), who gave close support to shore parties that established astronomical control stations from Wilhelm II Coast to Budd Coast.

Malmgren Bay 65°45'S, 66°07'W

Mallone, Mount 77°52'S, 85°36'W
Mountain (2,460 m) located 8 mi E of Mount Barden in the N part of the Sentinel Range, Ellsworth Mountains. First mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos 1957-59. Named by US-ACAN for Capt. Wallace R. Malone, USAF, who participated...
Maloney, Mount

in the establishment of the South Pole Station in the 1956-57 season.

Maloney, Mount 85°41'S, 163°35'W
A mountain, 1,990 m, standing 4 mi N of Mount Alice Gade at the SE side of Bowman Glacier, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Discovered and mapped by the ByrdAE, 1928-30. Named by US-ACAN for John H. Maloney, Jr., meteorologist with the South Pole Station winter party, 1960.

Malpighi Glacier 64°16'S, 62°15'W
Glacier 5 mi long and 1 mi wide, flowing SE from Harvey Heights to join Mackenzie Glacier at the E coast of Brabant Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. First roughly charted by the BelgAE, 1897-99, under Gerlache. Photographed by Hunting Aerosurveys Ltd. in 1956-57, and mapped from these photos in 1959. Named by the UK-APC for Marcello Malpighi (1628-94), Italian physiologist and pioneer histologist who first demonstrated the existence of the blood capillaries.

Malta Plateau 72°58'S, 167°18'E
An ice-covered plateau of about 25 mi extent in the Victory Mountains, Victoria Land. The plateau is irregular in shape and is bounded on the S and W by Mariner Glacier, on the N by tributaries to Trafalgar Glacier, and on the E by tributaries to Borchgrevink Glacier. Named by the NZ-APC to commemorate the island of Malta in association with the Victory Mountains.

Malus Island 66°14'S, 65°45'W
Island 4.5 mi S of Cape Evensen, lying in Auvert Bay off the W coast of Graham Land. Charted by the BGLE under Rymill, 1934-37. Named by the UK-APC in 1960 for Étienne L. Malus (1775-1812), French physicist who discovered the polarization of light by reflection, a fact subsequently used in the design of snow goggles.

Malva Bluff 71°55'S, 62°21'W

Malville, Mount 82°44'S, 48°10'W

Malysk Mountain 72°09'S, 11°24'E
A small mountain, 2,640 m, standing SW of Skeidshovden Mountain in the Wohlthat Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Discovered and plotted from air photos by GerAE, 1938-39. Mapped from air photos and surveys by NorAE, 1956-60; remapped by SovAE, 1960-61, and named Gora Malysh (small child mountain).

Malyutki Nunataks 72°04'S, 10°46'E
A group of nunataks that trend N-S for 4 mi, situated at the SE extremity of the Orvin Mountains, about 13 mi WNW of Skeidberget Hill, in Queen Maud Land. The feature was mapped by

Malyutki Nunataks 72°04'S, 10°46'E
A group of nunataks that trend N-S for 4 mi, situated at the SE extremity of the Orvin Mountains, about 13 mi WNW of Skeidberget Hill, in Queen Maud Land. The feature was mapped by

Mammoth Island 69°01’S, 39°29’E
Small island lying 0.1 mi W of Onqual Island in the E part of Lützow-Holm Bay. Mapped from surveys and air photos by JARE, 1957-62, and named Mame-jima (bean island). Not: Mame-zima Island.

Manchot Island: see Mamelon Point 67°19'S, 64°49'W

Manchot Point 67°19’S, 64°49’W
A point 11 mi ENE of Cape Northrop on the E coast of Graham Land. The feature was charted as an island by FIDS in 1947 and given the name "Manchot Island" because of its resemblance to a small, rounded hill or fort. Further exploration has disproved the insularity of the feature and the terminology has been altered accordingly. Not: Manelom Island.

Mame-zima Island: see Mame Island 69°01’S, 39°29’E

Mana Mountain 72°51’S, 3°22’W
A prominent ice-free mountain bordering the S side of Frostlendet Valley about 5 mi SW of Moteplassen Peak, in the Borg Massif of Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949-52) and named Mana.

Manchada, Punta: see Hobbs Point 64°37’S, 62°03’W

Manchot Island 66°49’S, 141°24’E
Rocky island lying in the entrance to Port Martin, 0.2 mi W of Bizeux Rock and 0.2 mi N of Cape Margerie. Photographed from the air by USN OpHjp, 1946-47. Charted by the FrAE, 1949-51, and so named by them because a large Adélie penguin rookery was located on the island. "Manchot" is the French word for penguin. Not: Ile des Manchots.

Manchots, Ile des: see Manchot Island 66°49’S, 141°24’E

Manciple Island 64°56’S, 63°56’W
Island lying between Reeve and Host Islands in the Wauwermans Islands, in the Wilhelm Archipelago. Shown on an Argentine government chart of 1952. Named by the UK-APC in 1958 after one of the characters in Chaucer’s Canterbury Tales.

Mandible Bay: see Mandible Cirque 73°07’S, 169°15’E

Mandible Cirque 73°07’S, 169°15’E

Mandolin Hills 69°55’S, 67°20’W
Isolated group of nunataks which rise 300 m above the ice, 9 mi E of Mount Noel, Traverse Mountains (q.v.), in NW Palmer Land. So named by UK-APC in 1956-57. Not: Isolote Norte.

Mane Skerry 67°50’S, 67°18’W
Manfull Ridge 75°05'S, 114°39'W

Manger, Mount 77°29'S, 153°15'W
A snow-covered mountain located 3 mi NW of Mount Josephine in the Alexandra Mountains, on Edward VII peninsula. The mountain was photographed from the air and roughly mapped by the ByrdAE, 1928–30. Named by US-ACAN (at the suggestion of R. Admiral R.E. Byrd) for William Manger, of the family that owned the Manger Hotel chain, who assisted Byrd expeditions by providing free room for office space and for expedition personnel.

Mangin, Mount 67°25'S, 68°26'W
Mountain, 2,040 m, standing 5 mi NE of Mount Barré on Adelaide Island. Discovered by the FrAE, 1908–10, and named by Charcot for Louis A. Mangin, noted French botanist.

Manhaul Glacier 72°24'S, 169°45'E
A glacier flowing from the E slopes of Mount Humphrey Lloyd to enter Edisto Inlet just S of Luther Peak, in Victoria Land. So named by NZGSAE, 1957–58, because the seaward tongue of this glacier which is afloat was crossed several times during the season by NZGSAE parties using man-hauling methods of transport.

Manju Rock 68°45'S, 40°25'E

Manke, Mount 85°28'S, 144°42'W

Mankinen, Mount 73°54'S, 163°06'E

Mann, Mount 83°12'S, 49°20'W

Manna Glacier 69°45'S, 159°40'E
A broad depression glacier located N of Stevenson Bluff and Mount Steele in the Wilson Hills. It drains NE into the E part of Gillett Ice Shelf. So named by the northern party of NZGSAE, 1963–64, because of an airdrop of extra comforts from an aircraft which carried the Governor-General of New Zealand over this area.

Mannering, Mount 71°48'S, 164°57'E
A mountain 4 mi SSE of Toilers Mountain in the King Range, Concord Mountains. Named by the northern party of NZGSAE, 1963–64, for Guy Mannering, photographer at Scott Base, 1962–63.

Manning Massif 70°42'S, 67°50'E

Manning Nunataks 71°00'S, 71°12'E
A group of nunataks in the eastern side of the southern part of Amery Ice Shelf, about 20 mi NNE of Pickering Nunatak. Photographed from the air by ANARE in 1957. Named by ANCA for Sgt. A.S. Manning, RAAF, airframe fitter at Mawson Station in 1958.

Manoury Island 64°27'S, 62°50'W
Island lying 1.5 mi S of Gand Island at the N end of Schollaert Chanel, in the Palmer Archipelago. Discovered by the FrAE, 1903–05, and named by Charcot for G. Manoury, secretary of the expedition.

Man-o-War Glacier 72°04'S, 168°03'E
A tributary glacier in the Admiralty Mountains that drains the vicinity south of Mount Black Prince and Mount Royalist and flows southward to enter Tucker Glacier between McGregor Range and Novasio Ridge. Named in association with Admiralty Mountains by the NZGSAE, 1957–58.

Mansergh Snowfield 82°01'S, 159°50'E
A snowfield feeding the central portion of the Starshot Glacier, separating the Surveyors and Holyoake Ranges. Seen by the Holyoake, Cobham and Queen Elizabeth Ranges party of the NZGSAE (1964–65) and named for G. Mansergh, geologist with the party.

Mansfield Point 60°39'S, 45°44'W
Point marking the E side of the entrance to Norway Bight on the S coast of Coronation Island, in the South Orkney Islands. Surveyed by DI personnel in 1933 and by the FIDS in 1948–49. Named by the UK-APC for Arthur W. Mansfield of the FIDS, meteorologist at Grytviken, South Georgia, in 1951; leader, meteorologist and biologist at Signy Island in 1952.

Mantell Screes 80°38'S, 24°26'W
A rock spur rising to c. 1,500 m and bounded by screes (taluses), located NW of Arkell Cirque on the N side of the Read Mountains, Shackleton Range. Photographed from the air by the U.S. Navy, 1967, and surveyed by BAS, 1968–71. In association with the names of geologists grouped in this area, named by the UK-APC in 1971 after Gideon A. Mantell (1790–1852), English surgeon and geologist, known for his discovery of the iguanodon and three other fossil reptiles.

Manthe, Mount 74°47'S, 99°21'W
A mountain (575 m) standing 5 mi NNE of Shepherd Dome, in the S part of the Hudson Mountains. Mapped from air photos taken by
Manzyū Rock: see Manjū Rock 68°45'S, 40°25'E

Mapple Glacier 65°25'S, 62°15'W
A narrow glacier 15 mi long, flowing eastward into the southern arm of Exasperation Inlet on the east side of Graham Land. It lies 2 mi north of Melville Glacier and is separated from it by a line of small peaks. Surveyed by FIDS in 1961. Named by UK-APC after Father Mapple, the whalemen's Nantucket priest in Herman Melville's *Moby Dick*.

Marberg Island 65°12'S, 64°22'W
The westernmost of the Anagram Islands, lying on the S side of French Passage in the Wilhelm Archipelago. Named by the UK-APC, 1961, "maranga" is an anagram of the name Anagram.

Many Glaciers Pond 77°36'S, 163°19'E
A pond, 0.3 mi long, located 0.5 mi S of the snout of Commonwealth Glacier in Taylor Valley, Victoria Land. The pond is part of the Aiken Creek system and receives drainage from several glaciers including Commonwealth Glacier, Wales Glacier and the unnamed glacier next westward. The name was suggested by USGS hydrologist Diane McKnight, leader of USGS field teams that studied the hydrology of streams entering Lake Fryxell, Taylor Valley, 1987–94.

Manzyū Rock: see Manjū Rock 68°45'S, 40°25'E

Mapple Hills 80°17'S, 82°05'W
A group of mainly ice-free hills on the W side of Horseshoe Valley, located between the Liberty Hills and Independence Hills in the S part of the Heritage Range, Ellsworth Mountains. So named by the University of Minnesota Ellsworth Mountains Party, 1962–63, because the rocks in these hills are composed of marble.

Marble Knolls 60°42'S, 45°37'W
Low marble knolls which lie near the shore of Borge Bay, just SW of Waterpipe Beach, in eastern Signy Island. The descriptive name was applied by UK-APC in 1974.

Marble Point 77°26'S, 163°50'E
A rocky promontory of marble lying 3 mi N of Cape Bernacchi on the coast of Victoria Land. Mapped by the BrAE (1907-09) and so named because of the marble found there. Not: Marble Cape.

Marble Rock 67°36'S, 62°50'E
A rock outcrop at the edge of the ice cliff about 0.8 mi WSW of West Arm and the Mawson Station, on the coast of Mac. Robertson Land. First plotted from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37. So named by ANCA because of marble beds described there by D.S. Trail, geologist at Mawson Station in 1961.

Marchant Glacier 78°06'S, 162°03'E
Glacier, about 7 mi long, which drains the slopes of Rampart Ridge between Mount Bishop and Mount Potter and flows NW to the vicinity of Mount Bockheim, in the Royal Society Range, Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1994 after David R. Marchant, glacial geologist, University of Maine; Boston University, from 1995; in connection with Antarctic field work since 1985, discovered and used volcanic ashes to infer paleoclimate change and geologic stability in the McMurdo Dry Valleys and map the glacial history of the East Antarctic ice sheet.

Marcial Mora, Bahía: see Zubov Bay 65°42'S, 65°52'W

Marcoux Nunatak 69°55'S, 159°04'E

Marégraphe Island 66°40'S, 140°00'E
Small rocky island 0.05 mi W of the N end of Carrel Island in the Glaciological Archipelago. Charted in 1951 by the FrAE and so named by them because a recording tide gauge, or marigraph, was placed on the island and obtained data during 1951 and 1952.

Marescot, Cap: see Marescot Point 63°29'S, 58°35'W

Marescot Point 63°29'S, 58°35'W
A small but distinctive low rocky point projecting N from Trinity Peninsula, 2.5 mi E of Thanaron Point. This feature is a reidentification of Capt. Jules Dumont d'Urville's original "Cap Marescot," named after Jacques Marescot du Thilleul (1808-39), ensign on the *Astrolabe* during d'Urville's expedition (1837-40), who died during the voyage. Not: Cabo Negrita, Cap Marescot.

Marescot Ridge 63°32'S, 58°32'W
A ridge consisting of numerous ice-covered hills, the highest being Crown Peak (1,185 m) at the S end of the ridge. Located 2 mi inland from Marescot Point along the NW coast of Trinity Peninsula. This ridge was probably observed by Capt. Jules Dumont d'Urville on Feb. 27, 1838, when he named nearby "Cap Marescot" (now Marescot Point). Following its 1946 survey, the FIDS gave the name Marescot Ridge to this ridge, thinking it to be the coastal feature named by d'Urville. The name Marescot has been retained for both the ridge and the nearby point.

Margalot, Pico: see Janssen Peak 64°53'S, 63°31'W

Margaret Bay: see Marguerite Bay 68°30'S, 68°30'W

Margaret Goodenough Glacier: see Goodenough Glacier 72°00'S, 66°40'W

Margaret Wade, Mount: see Fitzsimmons, Mount 77°54'S, 154°55'W

Margerie, Cape 66°49'S, 141°23'E
Low, ice-covered cape, marked by prominent rock outcrops at its N end, lying midway between Cape Mousse and Lacroix Nunatak
and bounded on the N by numerous rocky islands. Charted by the AAE under Mawson, 1911–14, who named this feature for Emmanuelle de Margerie, French geographer and geologist. Cape Margerie served as the main base site for FrAE parties under Liotard, in 1950–51, and Barré, in 1951–52, until fire destroyed the main buildings of their base, known as Port Martin, in January 1952. Not: Cape de Margerie.

Marguerite Bay 68°30'S, 68°30'W
An extensive bay on the W side of Antarctic Peninsula, which is bounded on the N by Adelaide Island, and on the S by Wordie Ice Shelf, George VI Sound, and Alexander Island. Discovered in 1909 by the FrAE under Dr. Jean B. Charcot, who named the bay for his wife. Not: Margaret Bay.

Marguerite Island 66°47'S, 141°23'E
Rocky island 0.7 mi NW of Empeurreur Island and 1.75 mi NNW of Cape Margerie. Charted in 1951 by the FrAE and named by them for a character in Goethe’s Faust.

Maria Creek 77°37'S, 163°03'E
A glacial meltwater stream, 0.5 mi long, which flows from the snout of Canada Glacier in Taylor Valley, Victoria Land. It drains NE, close to the glacier, entering the W end of Lake Fryxell to the W of Bowles Creek and Green Creek. The name was suggested by Diane McKnight, USGS hydrologist working in the Lake Fryxell basin, 1987–94, and alludes to the many aeolian deposits of fine sands along the creek, indicative of strong winds blowing around the S end of Canada Glacier during the winter. Named from "They Called the Wind Maria," a song in Paint Your Wagon, the American musical play by Lerner and Loewe.

Mariana, Caleta: see Marian Cove 62°13'S, 58°48'W
Mariana, Monte: see Marion Nunataks 69°45'S, 75°15'W
Mariana, Punta: see Garzón Point 64°55'S, 62°53'W
Marian Cove 62°13'S, 58°48'W
Cove indenting the SW part of King George Island between Collins Harbor and Potter Cove, in the South Shetland Islands. The name was used by Scottish geologist David Ferguson in a 1921 report based upon his investigations of King George Island in 1913–14, but may reflect an earlier naming. Not: Caleta Mariana, Marion Cove.

Marie, Pointe: see Marie Island 66°07'S, 65°45'W
Marie Byrd Land 80°00’S, 120°00’W
That portion of Antarctica lying east of the Ross Ice Shelf and the Ross Sea and south of the Pacific Ocean, extending eastward approximately to a line between the head of the Ross Ice Shelf and Eights Coast. The inclusion of the area between the Rockefeller Plateau and Eights Coast is based upon the leading role of Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd in the exploration of this area. The name was originally applied by Admiral Byrd in 1929, in honor of his wife, to the northwestern part of the area, the part that was explored in that year. Not: Byrd Land.

Marie Island 66°07’S, 65°45’W
An island 2 mi long, which lies immediately N of Cape Evensen, Graham Land. The name “Pointe Marie,” after the elder sister of Dr. Jean B. Charcot, was applied by the FrAE (1903–05) to a point on the coast close N of Cape Evensen. After the FrAE (1908–10) Charcot re-applied the name to the S tip of an island, “Ile Waldeck-Rousseau,” in approximately the same latitude. Correlating its survey with those of Charcot, the BGLE (1934–37) identified “Ile Waldeck-Rousseau” as Waldeck-Rousseau Peak on the mainland. The most prominent feature near the peak requiring a name is the island described. The name Marie Island for this feature preserves Charcot’s naming in the locality. Not: Pointe Marie.

Marien Bay: see Jacobsen Bight 54°25’S, 36°50’W
Marholm 60°45’S, 45°42’W
The highest and easternmost island in a small group which lies 0.3 mi S of Moe Island in the South Orkney Islands. Named on a chart based upon a running survey of the South Orkney Islands by Capt. Petter Sørlle in 1912–13. Not: Harholm.

Marikoppa 54°19’S, 36°42’W
Mountain, 1,840 m, between Larsen Peak and Paulsen Peak in the Allardyce Range of South Georgia. The name, which is known locally, was used in 1950 by H.B. Paulsen. “Koppa” is a descriptive Finnish word meaning “basket with a lid on top.” The mountain was surveyed by the SGS, 1951–52.

Marina, Punta: see Navy Point 64°30’S, 62°28’W
Marina Point 65°15’S, 64°16’W
Low rocky point which forms the NW tip of Galindez Island in the Argentine Islands, Wilhelm Archipelago. First surveyed in 1935–36 by the BGLE under Rymill and named by members of the expedition for Princess Marina, later Duchess of Kent, who was married in November 1934, while the ship Penola was en route to the Argentine Islands.

Marin Bluff 69°25’S, 68°36’W
A small rock bluff rising to 425 m, 5 mi ESE of Cape Jeremy on the W side of Antarctic Peninsula. The feature is one of several in the area named after winds. Named by the UK-APC in 1977 after the marin, a warm S or SE wind of the Gulf of Lion, France. Not: Cerro Santa Micaela.

Marin Darbel Bay: see Darbel Bay 66°30’S, 65°55’W
Marin-Darbel Fiord: see Darbel Bay 66°30’S, 65°55’W
Marin Darbel Islands: see Darbel Islands 66°23’S, 65°58’W
Mariner Glacier 73°15’S, 167°30’E
A major glacier over 60 mi long, descending SE from the plateau of Victoria Land, between Mountaineer Range and Malta Plateau, and terminating at Lady Newnes Bay, Ross Sea, where it forms a floating glacier tongue. Its lower reaches and entrance to its valley were reconnoitered in December 1958 by Capt. John Cadwalader, USN, and two members of NZGSAE, in a flight from the icebreakers USS Glacier and USS Staten Island which were lying close off the S end of Coulman Island, in an attempt to land expedition members on the mainland. Named by NZGSAE, 1958–59, as a tribute to the work of mariners in Antarctic research and exploration.

Mariner Glacier Tongue 73°27’S, 168°20’E
The broad seaward extension of the Mariner Glacier in Victoria Land. The feature is just west of and abuts the Borchgrevink Glacier Tongue where it discharges into Lady Newnes Bay. Named in association with Mariner Glacier.
Mariner Hill  71°51'S, 68°20'W
A prominent snow-free conical hill, rising to c. 500 m, midway between Syrtis Hill and Two Step Cliffs, Alexander Island. Named by UK-APC in 1993 after Mariner 9, the NASA probe which was the first spacecraft to orbit the planet Mars, in 1971.

Mariner Islands  66°01'S, 101°09'E
Group of rocky islands and rocks forming the north-central group of the Highjump Archipelago, bounded by Edisto Channel on the W, Gossard Channel on the S, and Remenches Glacier on the east. Mapped from air photos taken by USN OpHjp, 1946–47, and named by the US-ACAN to commemorate the discovery of a large ice-free region at the W end of the Knox Coast by the crew of the PBM-Martin Mariner seaplane commanded by D.E. Bunger. During photographic reconnaissance of this coastal area in January 1947, the aircraft landed on one of the inlets indenting the Bunger Hills and ground-level photographs and water samples were obtained at that time.

Marinero, Pasaje: see Aguirre Passage  64°49'S, 62°51'W

Marinero Lagarrigue, Puerto: see Lagarrigue Cove  64°39'S, 62°34'W

Marinero Paredes, Cabo: see Charles Point  64°14'S, 61°00'W

Marin Glacier  76°04' S, 162°22' E

Marinovic Beach  77°35'S, 163°34'E
A gently sloping beach on the S shore of Explorers Cove, New Harbor, on the Scott Coast of Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN after Baldo Marinovic, graduate student (biology), University of California, Santa Cruz, and member of the 1985 winter party at McMurdo Station. During 1984–85, the sea off this beach was a site for the study of reproductive biology and larval ecology of shallow-water echinoderms by biologists of the University of California, Santa Cruz. The name came into local use following the selection of the beach by Marinovic, correctly, as a likely place to study echinoderms.

Marion, Mount: see Marion Nunataks  69°45'S, 75°15'W

Marion Cove: see Marian Cove  62°13' S, 58°48'W

Marion Mountain: see Marion Nunataks  69°45'S, 75°15'W

Marion Nunataks  69°45'S, 75°15'W
Small group of nunataks rising to c. 600 m on the N shore of Charcot Island, midway between Mount Monique and Mount Martine. Discovered and roughly mapped on Jan. 11, 1910, by the FrAE under Dr. Jean B. Charcot, and named by him in association with Mount Monique and Mount Martine after his daughter, Marion. Photographed from the air on Feb. 9, 1947, by USN OpHjp and mapped from these photos by Searle of the FIDS in 1960. Not: Marion Mountain, Marion Peak, Monte Mariana, Mount Marion.

Marion Peak: see Marion Nunataks  69°45'S, 75°15'W

Maris Nunatak  69°59'S, 73°09'E
A small coastal nunatak 2 mi ENE of Whisnant Nunatak, situated at the junction of Rogers Glacier and the E side of Amery Ice Shelf. Delineated in 1952 by John H. Roscoe from air photos taken by USN Operation Highjump (1946–47), and named by him for R.L. Maris, air crewman on Operation Highjump photographic flights over this and other coastal areas between 14° and 164° east longitude.

Mark, Mount: see Hawthorne, Mount  72°10' S, 98°39'W

Markab, Mount  70°56'S, 67°02'W
A striking mountain with a pointed peak which provides a notable landmark. Located on the N side of the Pegasus Mountains, about 10 mi NE of Gurney Point, on the W coast of Palmer Land. Named by UK-APC after the star Markab in the constellation of Pegasus.

Marker Rock  66°05'S, 65°47'W
Rock lying 1.5 mi NNW of Turnabout Island in the Saffery Islands, off the W coast of Graham Land. Charted by the BGLE under Rymill, 1934–37. So named by the UK-APC in 1959 because it marks the ships' passage through the Saffery Islands.

Markham Bay  64°17' S, 57°18'W
Bay 8 mi wide, lying between Ekelof Point and Hamilton Point on the E side of James Ross Island. Possibly first seen by a British expedition under Ross, who explored this area in 1842–43. First charted by the SwedAE (1901–04) under Nordenskjöld, who named it for Sir Clements Markham. Not: Markham Mountains.

Markham Island  74°36'E, 164°55'E
A small but conspicuous island lying just off Oscar Point in the N part of Terra Nova Bay, Victoria Land. Discovered in February 1900 by the BrAE (1898–1900) under C.E. Borchgrevink, who named it for Sir Clements Markham. Not: Clements Markham Bay.

Markham Island: see Clements Island  65°56'S, 66°00'W

Markham Mountains: see Markham, Mount  82°51'S, 161°21'E

Markham Plateau  82°56'S, 161°10'E
A small, but prominent, high plateau which extends S from Mount Markham for about 10 mi and forms the divide between east and west-flowing glaciers in the N part of Queen Elizabeth Range. Mapped by the USGS from tellurometer surveys and Navy air photos, 1960–62. Named by US-ACAN in association with Mount Markham.

Markham Point  54°04' S, 37°25'W
Point forming the W side of Ample Bay, Bay of Isles, on the N coast of South Georgia. The name appears on a chart by J. Innes Wilson in 1912.

Markinsenis Peak  71°35'S, 164°29'E
A peak (1,790 m) on the S side of McCann Glacier at its junction with Lillie Glacier, in the Bowers Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–64. Named by
Marshall, Mount

US-ACAN for radioman Ronald Markensinosis, USN, of the South Pole Station winter party, 1965.

Markmann, Bahia: see Chiriguano Bay 64°28'S, 62°31'W

Markov, Cape 66°46'S, 50°16'E
An ice cape on the E side of Amundsen Bay, situated 7 mi W of Mount Riser-Larsen in Enderby Land. Named by the SovAE, 1961–62, for K.K. Markov, professor of geography at Moscow State University, author of a number of reports on Antarctica.

Marks Peak 76°30'S, 125°45'W

Marks Point 85°29'S, 155°40'W
A rock point extending E from the N end of Medina Peaks, at the S edge of the Ross Ice Shelf. This feature and nearby area were first seen by members of the ByrdAE, 1928–30. Named by US-ACAN for George R. Marks, logistics worker at McMurdo Station, winter party, 1962.

Maro Cliffs 79°04'S, 28°30'W
Prominent rock cliffs standing SW of Jefreys Glacier in the Theron Mountains. First mapped in 1956–57 by the CTAE and named for Harald Maro, captain of the Canadian sealer Theron which transported the advance party and other members of the CTAE to the Filchner Ice Shelf in 1955–56.

Marquis, Mount 72°29'S, 62°30'W
A mountain in the S part of Du Toit Mountains, situated 4 mi N of Maury Glacier, 28 mi SSW of Dietz Bluff and 27 mi due W of the N end of Pullen Island, on the Black Coast of Palmer Land. It was mapped by USGS from USN aerial photographs, 1966–69. Named by US-ACAN after Peter T. Marquis, general assistant, BAS, a member of the joint BAS-USGS party to this area, 1986–87.

Marquis of Traversey Group: see Traversay Islands 56°36'S, 27°43'W

Marr, Mount 66°24'S, 52°07'E
A rock peak which rises above the surrounding ice surface 8 mi S of Johnston Peak and 8 mi W of Douglas Peak, in Enderby Land. Discovered in January 1930 by the BANZARE under Douglas Mawson. Named after James W.S. Marr, zoologist on the expedition, whose services were lent to BANZARE by the British Discovery Investigations Committee.

Marr Bay 60°42'S, 44°31'W
Bay lying between Cape Valavielle and Fraser Point along the N coast of Laurie Island, in the South Orkney Islands. Mapped in 1903 by the ScotNAE under Bruce. Named for James W.S. Marr, member of the Discovery Committee zoological staff, by personnel on the Discovery II following their survey of the South Orkney Islands in 1933.

Marr Bluff 69°47'S, 69°20'W
Rock bluff, 1,065 m, immediately N of Wager Glacier on the E coast of Alexander Island. Surveyed by the FIDS in 1948 and named by them for John E. Marr, English geologist and professor of geology at Cambridge University, 1917–30.

Marret Glacier 66°26'S, 137°44'E
Channel glacier about 4 mi wide and 4 mi long, flowing NE from the continental ice to the coast close E of Cape Robert. Delineated from aerial photos taken by USN OpHjp, 1946–47, and named by the US-ACAN for Mario Marret, leader of the FrAE, 1952–53, whose party extended reconnaissance of the coastal features to the W side of Victor Bay.

Marr Glacier 77°43'S, 162°44'E
Glacier 2 mi W of Goldman Glacier, flowing N from the Kukri Hills into Taylor Valley, Victoria Land. Charted by the BrAE under Scott, 1910–13, who it appears also applied the name.

Marr Ice Piedmont 64°33'S, 63°40'W
Large ice piedmont which covers the NW half of Anvers Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. This feature was presumably first seen by a German expedition under Dallmann, 1873–74, and was first roughly surveyed by the FrAE, 1903–05, and FrAE, 1908–10, both under Charcot. Named by the UK-APC for James W.S. Marr, British marine biologist, who was first commander of the FIDS, 1943–45, and leader of the base at nearby Port Lockroy. Marr was also a member of the BANZARE under Mawson, 1929–31, and Shackleton’s expedition of 1921–22.

Marriner, Mount 68°10'S, 49°03'E
A mountain 2 mi WSW of Mount Fleet in the central Nye Mountains. Plotted from air photos taken from ANARE aircraft in 1956. Named by ANCA for A. Marriner, radio officer at Wilkes Station in 1959.

Marsden, Mount 67°52'S, 66°03'E
A bare rock mountain (600 m) lying 3 mi SW of Mount Rivett in the Gustav Bull Mountains of Mac. Robertson Land. On February 13, 1931, the BANZARE (1929–31) under Douglas Mawson made a landing on nearby Scullin Monolith. They named this mountain for Ernest Marsden, Director of the Dept. of Scientific and Industrial Research, New Zealand.

Mars Glacier 71°54'S, 68°23'W
Glacier in the SE corner of Alexander Island, 6 mi long and 2 mi wide, flowing S into the ice shelf of George VI Sound between Two Step Cliffs and Phobos Ridge. First seen from the air by Lincoln Ellsworth on Nov. 23, 1935, and roughly mapped from photos obtained on that flight by W.L.G. Joerg. First surveyed in 1949 by the FIDS and named by the UK-APC for the planet Mars.

Marsh, Cape 65°15'S, 59°28'W
A prominent cape consisting of a rock cliff over 235 m high, marking the SE extremity of Robertson Island on the edge of Larsen Ice Shelf. The island was discovered and roughly charted by Capt. C.A. Larsen in 1893. The S part of the island was resurveyed by FIDS in July, 1953. Named by UK-APC for George W. Marsh, FIDS leader and medical officer at Hope Bay, 1952 and 1953.

Marshall, Mount 84°41'S, 164°39'E
A prominent peak, 3,160 m, standing 4 mi SE of Blizzard Peak in the Marshall Mountains, Queen Alexandra Range. The peak is named in association with the Marshall Mountains, the latter honoring Dr. Eric S. Marshall of the BrAE, 1907–09.
Marshall Archipelago 77°00'S, 148°30'W
An extensive group of large ice-covered islands within Sulzberger Ice Shelf. Several of the islands were discovered and plotted by the Byrd Antarctic Expeditions (1928–30 and 1933–35) and by the USAS (1939–41), all led by Admiral Byrd. The full extent of the archipelago was mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos (1959–65). The naming was proposed by Admiral Byrd for General of the Army George C. Marshall, who made financial contributions as a private individual and also, on the same basis, provided advisory assistance to the Byrd expedition of 1933–35.

Marshall Bay 60°39'S, 45°38'W
Bay 2 mi wide, lying between Capes Vik and Hansen on the S side of Coronation Island, in the South Orkney Islands. Roughly charted in 1912–13 by Petter Sætter, Norwegian whaling captain. Recharted in 1933 by DI personnel on the Discovery II, who gave the name for Dr. E.H. Marshall, surgeon and member of the Marine Executive Staff of the Discovery Committee.

Marshall Mountains 84°37'S, 164°20'E
A group of mountains overlooking the Beardmore Glacier in Queen Alexandra Range, bounded on the N by Berwick Glacier, and on the S by Swinford Glacier. Discovered by the South Polar Party of the BrAE (1907–09), and named for Dr. Eric Marshall, surgeon and cartographer to the expedition, a member of the Polarexpedition.

Marshall Nunatak 74°10'S, 75°41'W

Marshall Peak 71°09'S, 61°32'W
Peak, 1,205 m, which is ice covered except for its rocky NE side, standing 6 mi NW of the head of Palmer Inlet on the E coast of Palmer Land. This coast was first explored in 1940 by members of the USAS, but the peak was first charted by a joint party consisting of members of the RARE and FIDS in 1947. Named by the FIDS for Norman B. Marshall, zoologist at the FIDS Hope Bay base in 1945–46.

Marshall Ridge 78°03'S, 164°05'E
A ridge to the E of Blue Glacier on Scott Coast, Victoria Land, running E-W and rising to c. 1,175 m between Garwood Valley and Marshall Valley. The feature was almost surely observed in 1903 by the Koettlitz Glacier party led by Lt. A.B. Armitage of BrAE, but it was first clearly mapped by Capt. Robert F. Scott’s second expedition, BrAE, 1910–13. The ridge was named in association with Marshall Valley by the NZ-APC in 1982.

Marshall Stream 78°04'S, 164°18'E
A meltwater stream about 6 mi long that flows through the Marshall Valley from the Rivard Glacier to the Koettlitz Glacier, in Victoria Land. The stream was observed by Troy L. Pévé, glacial geologist with USN OpDFrz, 1957–58. The name was applied by the NZ-APC and US-ACAN in consultation, and derives from its location in Marshall Valley.

Marshall Valley 78°04'S, 164°10'E
Small valley, which is ice free except for Rivard Glacier at its head, lying between the Garwood and Miers Valleys on the coast of Victoria Land. Named by the N.Z. Blue Glacier Party (1956–57) for Dr. Eric Marshall, surgeon and cartographer of the BrAE (1907–09), who accompanied Shackleton on his journey to within 97 mi of the South Pole.

Marsh Glacier 82°52'S, 158°30'E
Glacier about 70 mi long, flowing N from the polar plateau between the Miller Range and Queen Elizabeth Range into Nimrod Glacier. Seen by a N.Z. party of the CTAE (1956–58) and named for G.W. Marsh, a member of the party.

Mars Hills 76°40'S, 162°00'E
A small group of low rounded hills of a distinct red color, located 2.5 mi N of Mount Davidson in the Convoy Range, Victoria Land. The name was proposed in 1977 by New Zealand geologist Christopher J. Burgess in association with Viking Hills (q.v.) and because of the color resemblance to that of the planet Mars.

Marsh Ridge 85°46'S, 146°10'W

Marsh Spur 65°53'S, 62°38'W
A spur about 4.5 mi S of Bildad Peak and 4.5 mi W of Scar Inlet on the E side of Graham Land. The spur is important geologically for the contact between Basement Complex gneisses and volcanics of probable Upper Jurassic age. Named by UK-APC for Anthony F. Marsh, BAS geologist at Fossil Bluff and Hope Bay, 1963–65.

Marshall, Mount 67°11'S, 51°14'E

Marsteinen Nunatak 71°26'S, 1°42'W
A coastal nunatak 6 mi NE of Valken Hill, at the N end of Ahlmann Ridge in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and air photos by the Norwegian expedition (1958–59) and named Marsteinen (the sea stone).

Marston, Mount 76°54'S, 162°12'E
A whaleback-shaped mountain, 1,245 m, standing at the N side of Kar Plateau, 3 mi N of the terminus of Mackay Glacier in Victoria Land. First mapped by the BrAE (1907–09) and named for George E. Marston, artist with the expedition. Not: Whaleback.

Marston Glacier 76°54'S, 162°30'E
A glacier draining eastward from Mount Marston and Doublefinger Peak and entering Granite Harbor between Dreikanter Head and the Kar Plateau. The N.Z. Northern Survey Party of the CTAE (1956–58) ascended this glacier en route to Mount Marston in October 1957. They named it for its proximity to that mountain.

Martel, Ensenada: see Martel Inlet 62°05'S, 58°22'W
Martel Inlet 62°05'S, 58°22'W
Inlet forming the NE head of Admiralty Bay, King George Island, in the South Shetland Islands. Charted in December 1909 by the FrAE under Charcot and named “Fiord Martel” after J.L. Martel, a French politician. Not: Ensenada Martel.

Martello Rock: see Martello Tower 62°06'S, 58°08'W

Martello Tower 62°06'S, 58°08'W
Rock 10 m high, lying in King George Bay 2 mi NNW of Lions Rump, in the South Shetland Islands. Charted in 1937 by DI personnel on the Discovery II, who named it after the fortified towers by that name. Not: Martello Rock, Roca Torre Martello.

Martens Peak 85°34'S, 131°02'W

Martello, Cabo: see Wollaston, Cape 63°40'S, 60°47'W
Martello, Colina: see Hammer Hill 61°04'S, 55°21'W
Martin, Cap: see Martins Head 62°11'S, 58°14'W
Martín, Islote: see Roe Island 64°00'S, 60°50'W

Martin, Mount 69°40'S, 62°59'W
Mountain, 1,360 m, with conspicuous rock exposures on its SE side, standing immediately N of the head of Anthony Glacier on the E coast of Palmer Land. The mountain lies on the fringe of the area explored by the BGLE in 1936, and was photographed from the air by USGS in 1940. During 1947 the mountain was photographed from the air by members of the RARE, under Ronne, who in conjunction with the FIDS charted it from the ground. Named by Ronne for Orville Martin, electronics engineer who was of assistance in planning and obtaining radio equipment necessary for Ronne’s expedition. Not: Mount Briesemeister.

Martin, Point 60°47'W, 44°41'W
Point on the E side of Mossman Peninsula 0.8 mi NW of Cape Murdoch, on the S coast of Laurie Island in the South Orkney Islands. Charted in 1903 by the ScoTNAE under Bruce, who named it for J. Martin, able-bodied seaman on the expedition ship Scotia.

Martin, Port 66°49'S, 141°24'E
Anchorage lying immediately off Cape Margerie. Discovered in 1950 by the FrAE under Liotard, and named by them in conjunction with the expedition base established on Cape Margerie. Named for André-Paul (J.A.) Martin, second-in-command of the expedition who died en route to the Antarctic.

Martina, Monte: see Martine, Mount 69°45'S, 75°05'W

Martin Dome 83°18'S, 157°12'E

Martin Ice Rise 72°26'S, 69°01'W
An ice rise, 6 mi long and 3 mi wide, in George VI Ice Shelf, located 10 mi SW of Kirwan Inlet, Alexander Island. Delineated as an ice rise from U.S. Landsat imagery of January 1973. Named in 1977 by the UK-APC after Sir David Martin (1914–76), Executive Secretary of the Royal Society, 1947–76, who played a leading role in organizing the Royal Society IGY Expedition, 1956–58.

Martin Islands 66°44'S, 57°00'E
Small island in the N part of Edward VIII Bay, just off the S shore of Edward VIII Plateau. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from aerial photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and called Utvikingen (the outer bay boat). Remapped by ANARE, the island was renamed by ANCA in 1958 for A.R. Martin, officer in charge of the ANARE party at Macquarie Island in 1948. Not: Utvikingen.

Martin Islands 65°37'S, 65°22'W
Group of islands and rocks 5 mi in extent lying 5 mi E of the N part of Renaud Island and 1 mi W of Vieugué Island in Granddier Channel. A group of islands to the N of “Pitt Island” was roughly...
Martins, Punta:


Martins Dome:

A broad ice-covered ridge bordering the W side of upper Moody Glacier. This is probably the most prominent rock outcrop on the W side of Matsuveich Glacier. Photographed by USN Operation Highjump, 1946-47. Photographed on Feb. 20, 1959, by ANARE (Magga Dan) led by Phillip Law, and named for D.F. Martyn, a member of the ANARE Executive Planning Committee.

Martinskjeret:

A reef awash, lying 7 mi N of the coast and slightly W of Cape Discovery. A prominent nunatak near the S coast of King George Island, in the South Shetland Islands. The name dates back to at least 1820, when it was described by Edward Bransfield, Master, RN, during his exploration of these islands. Not: Cap Martin, Punta Martins.

Martins Head 62°11'S, 58°14'W

Prominent headland forming the S side of the entrance to Legru Bay on the S coast of King George Island, in the South Shetland Islands. The name dates back to at least 1820, when it was described by Edward Bransfield, Master, RN, during his exploration of these islands. Not: Cap Martin, Punta Martins.

Martins Peak 84°22'S, 65°21'W


Martin Peninsula 74°20'S, 114°30'W

A peninsula about 60 mi long and 20 mi wide that is ice covered except for a few rock outcrops along its margins, located between Getz Ice Shelf and Dotson Ice Shelf on the coast of Marie Byrd Land. Delineated from aerial photographs taken by USN OpHj in January 1947. Named by US-ACAN after Col. Lawrence Martin, USA (Ret.). American geographer and authority on Antarctic exploration with the Library of Congress; member of US-SCAN, 1943-46.

Martin Reef 67°34'S, 65°31'E

A reef awash, lying 7 mi N of the coast and slightly W of Cape Fletcher. This reef was apparently encountered by Capt. Carl Sjøvold in the Norwegian whale catcher Bouvet III in January 1931, and by the BANZARE under Mawson in February 1931. Named by Mawson for the boatswain of the Discovery. Not: Martinsjeret.

Martin Ridge 84°25'S, 165°30'E


Martin Peak 76°31'S, 157°37'W

Conspicuous nunatak standing above the main flow of Ochs Glacier, between Mounts Iphigene and Ferranto in the Ford Ranges, Marie Byrd Land. Discovered and so named by R. Admiral Byrd on the Byrd AE flight of Dec. 5, 1929. Marujupu combines the letters from the names of three daughters and a son of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Sulzberger. The daughters are Marian, Ruth and Judy; Punch is the nickname of son Arthur. The Sulzbergers were patrons of the expedition. Not: Mount Marujupu.

Marujupu Peak 76°31'S, 157°22'E


Marvin Nunatak 77°46'S, 160°03'E


Marwick, Mount 71°02'S, 162°48'E


Mary Louise Ulmer, Mount: see Ulmer, Mount 77°35'S, 86°09'W
Marzolf, Mount

70°28'S, 159°41'E


Mascart, Cape

66°38'S, 67°41'W

Cape forming the northern extremity of Adelaide Island. Discovered by the FrAE, 1903–05, under Charcot, and named by him for Eleuthère Mascart, French physicist and Dir. of the Bureau Central Météorologique. Not: Punta Longavi.

Mascias Cove

64°54'S, 63°01'W


Maskelyne Passage

65°50'S, 65°24'W

Passage between Larrouy and Tadpole Islands to the E and Cat Island, Runnelstone Rock and Hummock Island to the W, off the W coast of Graham Land. Photographed by Hunting Aerossurveys Ltd. in 1956–57, and mapped from these photos by the FIDS. Named by the UK-APC in 1959 for Nevil Maskelyne (1732–1811), English Astronomer Royal, 1757–1811, who started the Nautical Almanac in 1767.

Maslen, Mount

67°42'S, 49°07'E


Masley, Mount

72°59'S, 162°54'E


Mason, Mount

84°43'S, 169°48'W

A peak (815 m) at the edge of Ross Ice Shelf, surmounting the N extremity of Lillie Range. Discovered and photographed by the ByrdAE (1928–30) and named for Howard F. Mason, radio engineer who wintered with that expedition at Little America.

Mason Glacier

78°53'S, 161°41'E

Massey Heights  63°58'S, 57°58'W
Prominent, flat-topped rock heights, with steeply cliffed sides, 6 mi SW of Andreassen Point on James Ross Island. Surveyed by FIDS in 1945 and 1955. Named for Paul M.O. Massey, FIDS medical officer at Hope Bay in 1955.

Masson Island  66°08'S, 96°35'E
Ice-covered island about 17 mi long and rising to 465 m, lying 9 mi NW of Henderson Island within the Shackleton Ice Shelf. Discovered in February 1912 by the AAE under Masson, who named it for Prof. Sir David Orme Masson of Melbourne, a member of the AAE Advisory Committee. Not: Mission Island.

Masson Range  67°51'S, 62°50'E
High broken chain of mountains, consisting primarily of North Masson, Central Masson, and South Masson Ranges, forming a part of the Framnes Mountains. Having several peaks over 1,000 m, the range extends in a N-S direction for 15 miles. Discovered and charted by the BANZARE, 1929-31, under Mawson, and named for Prof. Sir David Orme Masson, a member of the Advisory Committee for this expedition as well as the AAE, 1911–14, under Mawson. First visited by an ANARE party led by John Béchervaise in 1956.

Mast Hill  68°11'S, 67°00'W
A hill 14 m high at the western end of Stonington Island, Marguerite Bay, on the west side of Antarctic Peninsula. Surveyed by the East Base party of the U.S. Antarctic Service, 1939-41, which erected a flag staff on this hill and built its base close northeastward.

Matha Bay: see Matha Strait  66°34'S, 67°30'W
Strait lying between Adelaide Island and the S end of the Biscoe Islands. The strait takes its name from Matha Bay, the name originally applied by Charcot, leader of the FrAE, 1908–10, to the water feature as he conceived it. The BGLE under Rymill, 1934–37, recognizing that it is really a strait rather than a bay, changed the name to Matha Strait. Named for Lt. A. Matha, second-in-command of the FrAE, 1903–05, under Charcot. Not: Matha Bay.

Mather, Mount  73°34'S, 61°00'E
A peak 3.5 mi W of Mount Menzies in the Prince Charles Mountains. Sighted by Flying Officer J. Seaton from ANARE aircraft in 1956. Mapped by an ANARE seismic party of 1957–58 led by Keith B. Mather, for whom it is named.

Matheson, Mount  66°57'S, 50°56'E
Mountain between Mount Harvey and Mount Degerfeldt, in the W part of the Tula Mountains, in Enderby Land. Plotted from air photos taken from ANARE aircraft in 1956 and 1957. Named by US-ACAN for Construction Man Clarence W. Mast, USN, a member of the Wilkes Station party of 1958.

Mathew, Mount  81°41'S, 159°57'E
A peak, 2,030 m, standing at the E side of Starshot Glacier, 2 mi N of Mount Hotine, in the Surveyors Range. Named by the NZGSAE (1960-61) for Felton Mathew, the first Surveyor-General of New Zealand, in 1840. Not: Mount Mathews.

Mathews, Mount: see Mathew, Mount  81°41'S, 159°57'E

Mathewson Point  74°23'S, 132°33'W
A steep, rocky point at the N tip of Shepard Island, which lies on the seaward edge of the Getz Ice Shelf, Marie Byrd Land. The point, the site of an Adélie penguin rookery, was charted by personnel of the USS Glacier on Feb. 4, 1962. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. (j.g.) David S. Mathewson, USN, then supply officer of the Glacier.

Mathias Point  58°28'S, 26°14'W
Point about 1.5 mi N of Allen Point, Montagu Island, in the South Sandwich Islands. Named by UK-APC for W.A. Mathias, RN,
pilot in HMS Protector's ship's flight during the survey of the South Sandwich Islands in 1964.

Mathieu Rock  66°20'S, 136°49'E
Ice-free rock, midway between Cape Bickerton and Rock X, at the E side of the entrance to Victoria Bay. Photographed from the air by USN OpHjp, 1946-47. Charted by the FrAE under Marret, 1952-53, and named for Claude Mathieu, French astronomer of the 19th century.

Mathis Nunataks  77°08'S, 143°27'W
An isolated cluster of nunataks near the head of Arthur Glacier, 8 mi ESE of Mount Warner, in the Ford Ranges of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USAS (1939-41) and by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos (1959-65). Named by US-ACAN for Terry R. Mathis, traverse engineer with the Byrd Station glaciological strain network, summer season (1967-68), and station engineer with the Byrd Station winter party (1968).

Matieh Spur  83°20'S, 51°17'W

Mathys Bank  80°19'S, 28°30'W

Matkonis Peak  75°21'W, 138°14'W

Matin, Mount  65°08'S, 63°40'W
A massive mainly snow-covered mountain which surmounts the mountainous divide N of Hotine Glacier, on the W side of Graham Land. First charted by the FrAE, 1903-05, led by J.B. Charcot, who named it after the newspaper Le Matin which contributed generously to the cost of the expedition.

Matkah Point  63°58'S, 58°19'W
The northern entrance point to Holluschickie Bay, on the W coast of James Ross Island. The name, recommended by UK-APC, arose from association with Holluschickie Bay; Matkah was the mother of the white seal, Kotick, in Rudyard Kipling's Jungle Book.

Matney Peak  79°10'S, 86°14'W
A mostly ice-free peak, 1,810 m, near the middle of the line of peaks at the E side of Webster Glacier in the Heritage Range of the Ellsworth Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1961-66. Named by US-ACAN for Chief Aviation Boatswain's Mate William R. Matney, USN, who contributed significantly to improving fuel operations in Antarctica and for a portion of Operation Deep Freeze 1966, acted as fuels officer.

Matsch Ridge  77°34'S, 86°20'W
A prominent ridge at an elevation of c. 1,830 m, extending 1.5 mi in a WNW direction from Mount Ulmer, Sentinel Range, Ellsworth Mountains. Named by US-ACAN in 1982 after Charles Matsch, Professor of Geology, University of Minnesota, Duluth, who as a member of the USARP Ellsworth Mountains Expedition, 1979-80, worked at this ridge.

Matuyama Rocks  66°40'S, 66°35'W
A small group of rocks close off the W side of Stefan Ice Piedmont, Graham Land. Mapped from air photos taken by FIDASE (1956-57). Named by UK-APC after Motonori Matuyama (1884-1958), Professor of Geology and Geophysics, Kyotou University, Japan, who made laboratory studies of the crystal forms of ice.

Matterhorn  77°40'W, 162°27'E
Peak, 1,600 m, surmounting the N wall of Taylor Valley between Lacroix and Matterhorn Glaciers. So named by Griffith Taylor of the BrAE under Scott, 1910-13, because of its resemblance to the famous Swiss mountain.

Matterhorn Glacier  77°41'S, 162°27'E
Small alpine glacier on the edge of the N wall of Taylor Valley, just W of the Matterhorn, in Victoria Land. Named after the Matterhorn by U.S. geologist T.L. Péwé, who visited the area in December 1957.

Matternon Inlet  80°50'S, 160°30'E
An ice-filled inlet between Penny Point and Cape Douglas, on the W side of Ross Ice Shelf. Named by the NZGSAE (1960-61) for Garth John Mattern, leader of the party that surveyed the area.

Matthes Glacier  67°30'S, 65°40'W
Glacier 9 mi long, flowing E into Whirlwind Inlet between Demorest and Chamberlin Glaciers, on the E coast of Graham Land. Discovered by Sir Hubert Wilkins on a flight of Dec. 20, 1928, and photographed from the air by the USAS in 1940. Charted by the FIDS in 1947 and named for François E. Matthes, glaciologist, then chief geologist with the U.S. Geological Survey.

Matthews Glacier  75°45'S, 65°30'W

Matthews Island  60°45'S, 45°09'W
The largest of the Robertson Islands in the South Orkney Islands. It lies immediately SE of Coronation Island, from which it is narrowly separated by The Divide. Mapped as part of Coronation Island until January 1957 when a FIDS party established its insularity. Named by the UK-APC in 1959 for Drummond H. Matthews, FIDS geologist at Signy Island in 1956.

Matthews Peak  67°40'S, 67°47'W
A prominent peak (1,100 m) rising NW of Statham Peak in the SW part of Perplex Ridge, Pourquoi Pas Island, in Marguerite Bay. Named by UK-APC in 1979 after David W. Matthews, BAS geologist, Stonington Island, 1965-67, who worked in the area.
Matthews Point

Matthews Point  54°02'S, 37°58'W
Point forming the W side of the entrance to Undine Harbor, along the S coast and near the W end of South Georgia. Charted in the period 1926–30 by DI personnel and named for L. Harrison Matthews, British zoologist, member of the staff of the Discovery Investigations, 1924–35, who worked at South Georgia in 1924–27.

Matthews Range  70°57'S, 167°03'E

Matthias, Mount  71°13'S, 164°41'E

Mattox Bastion  77°38'S, 160°56'E

Matushevich Glacier  69°20'S, 157°27'E
A broad glacier about 50 mi long, with a well developed tongue, flowing to the coast between Lazarev Mountains and the NW extremity of Wilson Hills. The region was photographed by USN Operation Highjump, 1946–47, the Soviet Antarctic Expedition, 1957–58, and ANARE, 1959 and 1962. Named by the Soviet expedition after N.N. Matushevich, Soviet hydrographer and geodesist. Not: Pennell Glacier.

Matushevich Glacier Tongue  69°05'S, 157°15'E
A glacier tongue about 18 mi long which is the broad seaward extension of the Matushevich Glacier. The Magga Dan, vessel of the ANARE led by Phillip Law, sailed around the tongue, Feb. 21, 1959, at which time the seaward extremity was determined to be floating in 300 fathoms of ocean. Not: Pennell Glacier Tongue.

Matz, Mount  74°42'S, 162°17'E

Mauberly, Mont: see Moberly, Mount  64°44'S, 63°41'W

Maude, Cape  83°09'S, 168°25'E
A high ice-covered cape forming the E end of Vaughan promontory, Holland Range, overlooking Ross Ice Shelf. Discovered by

Geographic Names of the Antarctic

Maud Subglacial Basin  81°00'S, 15°00'E
A large subglacial basin situated southward of the Wohlthat Mountains in southern Queen Maud Land. Seismic soundings in the area were made by USARP field parties in several seasons from 1964–68. So named by US-ACAN for its location in Queen Maud Land. Not: Western Plain.

Mauger Nunatak  85°44'S, 176°44'E
A nunatak, 2,780 m, about 3 mi NE of Mount Block in the Grosvenor Mountains. Named by the NZGSAE (1961–62) for C.C. Mauger, crew member of the Aurora, the vessel which transported the Ross Sea Party of Shackleton’s Imperial Trans-Antarctic Expedition (1914–17) from Australia to the Ross Sea.

Maumee Ice Piedmont  74°44'S, 113°25'W
An ice piedmont at the terminus of Kohler Glacier, E of Jenkins Heights, on the Walgreen Coast, Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from USN aerial photographs taken 1965–67. Named by US-ACAN after USNS Maumee, a supply tanker that serviced McMurdo Station from 1970–85. Upon construction of fuel storage tanks at McMurdo Station, completed in 1970, Maumee replaced smaller tankers used earlier, delivering in one voyage a year’s supply of petroleum fuels.

Maurice Channel  59°26'S, 270°5'W
Strait 1.5 mi wide between Bellingshausen and Cook Islands, in the South Sandwich Islands. In 1820, Bellingshausen indirectly indicated the existence of the strait by describing Southern Thule as consisting of one high rock and three small islands. It was charted in 1930 by DI personnel on the Discovery II and named for H.G. Maurice, a member of the Discovery Committee. Not: Canal Mauricio.

Maurice Faure Islands: see Faure Islands  68°06'S, 68°52'W

Mauricio, Canal: see Maurice Channel  59°26'S, 270°5'W

Maurstad Point  65°39'S, 66°05'W

Maury Bay  66°33'S, 124°42'E

Maury Glacier  72°42'S, 61°40'W
Glacier 4 mi wide, flowing in an ENE direction to the SW corner of Violante Inlet, on the E coast of Palmer Land. Discovered and photographed from the air in December 1940 by members of the USAS. During 1947 the glacier was photographed from the air by the RARE, who in conjunction with the FIDS charted it from the ground. Named by the FIDS for Matthew F. Maury, 1806–73,
American naval officer and hydrographer, and distinguished promoter of maritime research and Antarctic exploration.

**Mautino Peak** 77°21'S, 162°03'E

**Mawson, Cape** 69°59'S, 74°40'W

**Mawson Corridor** 67°40'S, 63°30'E
That portion of the coast of Mac. Robertson Land lying between William Scoresby Bay, in 59°34'E, and Murray Monolith, in 66°54'E. The coast was sighted during the BANZARE, 1929-30, under Sir Douglas Mawson. Further exploration and landings at Cape Bruce and Scullin Monolith were made during BANZARE, 1930-31. Named by ANCA after Sir Douglas Mawson in recognition of his great contribution to Antarctic exploration.

**Mawson Escarpment** 73°05'S, 68°10'E
A flat-topped, west-facing escarpment which extends in a N-S direction for 70 mi along the E side of Lambert Glacier. Discovered by Flying Officer J. Seaton, RAAF, of ANARE while on a reconnaissance flight in November, 1956. Named by ANCA for Sir Douglas Mawson.

**Mawson Glacier** 76°13'S, 162°05'E
A large glacier on the E coast of Victoria Land, descending eastward from the polar plateau, to the N of Trinity Nunatak and the Kirkwood Range, to enter Ross Sea, where it forms the Nordenskjöld Ice Tongue. First mapped by the BrAE (1907-09) and named for Douglas Mawson, expedition physicist, who later led two other Antarctic expeditions, 1911-14, and 1929-31.

**Mawson Peak** 53°06'S, 73°31'E
A peak, 2,745 m, formed by an active volcanic cone at the summit of Big Ben, the mountain dominating the main mass of Heard Island. Surveyed in 1948 by the ANARE and named by them for Sir Douglas Mawson, leader of the BANZARE which made geological investigations at the island in November 1929.

**Mawson Peninsula** 68°35'S, 154°11'E
A high (455 m), narrow, ice-covered peninsula on the W side of Slava Ice Shelf. It extends over 30 mi in a northwesterly direction, terminating in Cape Hudson. Photographed from the air by USN Operation Highjump, 1946-47. Phillip Law of ANARE flew along the peninsula to its northern end in Feb. 1959 and sketched and photographed it. Named by ANCA for Sir Douglas Mawson.

**Maxwell Bay** 62°15'S, 58°51'W
Bay 10 mi long, lying between King George Island and Nelson Island, in the South Shetland Islands. The main entrance to the bay is at the SE side and is wide open; Fildes Strait on the NW side is encumbered by rocks and is only navigable by boats. The name Maxwells Straits was given to this bay and to Fildes Strait by British sealing captain James Weddell in 1822-24, for Lt. Francis Maxwell who served with Weddell in 1813-14. The name was altered and limited to the feature here described by the UK-APC in 1960. Not: Bahía Fildes, Bahía Guardia Nacional, Maxwells Straits.

**Maxwells Straits**: see Maxwell Bay 62°15'S, 58°51'W

**May, Cape** 81°50'S, 162°50'E
A high rock cape along the W side of Ross Ice Shelf, 8 mi SE of Cape Laird. Discovered by the BrNAE (1901-04) and named for Admiral of the Fleet Sir William Henry May, Lord of the Admiralty and Controller of the Navy, 1901-05. Not: Cape William Henry May, May Point.

**Mayakovskogo, Gora**: see Skavlhø Mountain 72°02'S, 14°30'E

**Maya Mountain** 77°47'S, 160°33'E
Small pyramidal mountain, about 2,000 m high, between Aztec Mountain and Pyramid Mountain, just S of Taylor Glacier in Victoria Land. So named by the NZGSAE (1958-59) because its shape resembles the pyramidal ceremonial platforms used by the Mayan civilization.

**Maybelle Horlick Sibley, Mount**: see Sibley, Mount 77°02'S, 126°06'W

**Maybelle Horlick Sidley, Mount**: see Sibley, Mount 77°02'S, 126°06'W

**Maybelle Sidley, Mount**: see Sibley, Mount 77°02'S, 126°06'W

**May Cove**: see Maiviken 54°14'S, 36°30'W

**Mayeda Peak** 84°36'S, 164°41'E
A peak, 2,890 m, standing in the Marshall Mountains, Queen Alexandra Range. 4.5 mi N of Mount Marshall. Named by US-ACAN for Fred H. Mayeda, USARP meteorologist at South Pole Station, 1959.

**Mayer Crags** 84°53'S, 168°45'W
A rugged V-shaped massif, 10 mi long, surmounted by several sharp peaks, located at the W side of the mouth of Liv Glacier, where the latter enters Ross Ice Shelf. Named by US-ACAN for Rt. Robert V. Mayer, USN, pilot of Hercules aircraft in four Antarctic seasons; plane commander for a mid-winter evacuation flight on June 26, 1964.

**Mayer Hills** 69°33'S, 67°12'W
Low, mainly ice-covered hills with steep N.-facing slopes but rather featureless summits, about 900 m, lying S of Forster Ice Piedmont, Antarctic Peninsula, between Prospect Glacier and Mount Leo. First roughly surveyed from the ground by BGLE, 1936-37; resurveyed by FIDS, 1958. Named by UK-APC after
Mayewski Peak

Johann Tobias Mayer (1723–62), German mathematician who constructed a series of lunar tables for determining longitude, published by the British Admiralty in 1775.

Mayewski Peak 77°18’S, 162°14’E


May Glacier 66°13’S, 130°30’E

A channel glacier about 5 mi wide and 6 mi long, flowing to the coast between Cape Morse and Cape Carr. Delineated from air photos taken by USN Operation Highjump (1946–47). Named by US-ACAN for William May, Passed Midshipman on the Flying Fish of the USEE (1838–42) under Wilkes.

Mayhew, Mount 65°35’S, 62°26’W

A peak, 1,200 m, between Pequod and Starbuck Glaciers on the E side of Graham Land. The SW face of the peak is rocky and very steep, while the NE face is snow covered. The name is one of several in the vicinity applied by UK-APC from Herman Melville’s Moby Dick, Mayhew being the captain of the Jeroboam.

Mayman Nunatak 71°05’S, 66°56’E

A low rock outcrop, which has a domed appearance from the NE, about 6 mi SW of Taylor Platform in the Prince Charles Mountains. Plotted from ANARE air photos taken in 1956 and 1960. Named by ANCA for Dr. K.J. Mayman, medical officer at Davis Station in 1964.

Mayo, Cape 68°54’S, 63°23’W

Bare rock cliff, forming the E end of a flat, ice-covered platform which rises to 500 m, situated between Cape Keeler and Miller Point on the E coast of Palmer Land. Discovered by Sir Hubert Wilkins on a flight, Dec. 20, 1928, and named by him for William B. Mayo of the Ford Motor Company. It has been more fully defined on the basis of information resulting from flights by Lincoln Ellsworth in 1935, and from the flights and sledge journey along this coast by members of the East Base of the USAS in 1940.

Mayo Peak 74°49’S, 110°33’W

A flattish summit (c. 300 m) which forms the S end of Jones Bluffs, Bear Peninsula, on the Walgreen Coast of Marie Byrd Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1977 after Elbert A. Mayo, Jr., of USN Squadron VXE-6, flight engineer on LC-130 aircraft, who participated in five OpDfrz deployments.

May Peak 85°57’S, 132°23’W


May Point: see May, Cape 81°50’S, 162°50’E

Mayr Range: see Mayr Ridge 72°11’S, 2°22’E

Mayr Ridge 72°11’S, 2°22’E

A mountainous ridge including Nupskammen Ridge and Von Essen Mountain, forming the SW extremity of the Gjelsvik Mountains in Queen Maud Land. The name “Mayr-Kette” was applied in the general area by the GerAE under Ritscher, 1938–39, for Rudolf Mayr, pilot of the flying boat Passat used by the expedition. The correlation of the name with this feature may be arbitrary but is recommended for the sake of international uniformity and historical continuity. Not: Mayr Range.

May Valley 83°18’S, 51°10’W


Mazza Point 71°19’S, 73°36’W


Mazzo Island 65°09’S, 65°00’W

Island 0.5 mi WNW of Quintana Island in Wilhelm Archipelago. Named by UK-APC for Lt. Peter Mazzo, second survey officer on HMS Endurance working in this area in February 1969.

McAllister, Mount 68°44’S, 65°54’W

Mountain rising to 1,975 m on the W side of Weyeraeuser Glacier, 4 mi NW of Mount Blunt in E Antarctic Peninsula. The peak was photographed from the air by the USAS, 1940, RARE, 1947, U.S. Navy, 1966, and was surveyed by FIDS, 1958–61. Named by US-ACAN in 1979 for Lt. R.M. McAllister, USCG, Operations Officer, USCGC Burton Island, USN Operation Deep Freeze, 1975 and 1976.

McArthur, Mount 71°11’S, 70°20’W

The highest peak (c. 1,450 m) in the Walton Mountains (qv.), Alexander Island. Named by UK-APC after Malcolm McArthur, BAS geophysicist at Stonington Island, 1971–73, who worked in northern Alexander Island.

McArthur Glacier 71°20’S, 67°29’W


McCain Bluff 70°19’S, 160°05’E


McCull Point 67°02’S, 66°38’W

McCallum, Mount  71°01'S, 162°45'E
A peak rising to c. 2,200 m immediately NW of 2,590-meter Mount Marwick, in the Explorers Range, Bowers Mountains (q.v.). The naming was proposed by M.G. Laird, leader of a NZARP geological party to the area, 1981-82. Named after G. McCallum, New Zealand scientist and mountaineer who perished in an avalanche on Mount Ruapehu, N.Z., in 1981. He worked in Antarctica in the 1963-64 season.

McCallum Pass  67°23'S, 68°18'W
A pass between the NE ridge of Mount Mangin and the ridge on the S side of Stonehouse Bay, in the southern part of Adelaide Island. Named by the UK-APC in 1963 for Hugh C.G. McCallum of the BAS, who with A. Crouch first traversed the pass in 1961.

McCallan Peak  63°37'S, 57°47'W
The 550 m summit of an E-W trending ridge 3 mi N of Crystal Hill, Trinity Peninsula. Named by UK-APC for Donald McCallan, FIDS surveyor at Hope Bay, 1958-59.

McCance Glacier  66°43'S, 65°55'W
Glacier flowing into Darbel Bay just W of Widdowson Glacier, on the W coast of Graham Land. Photographed by Hunting Aerosurveys Ltd. in 1955–57, and mapped from these photos by the FIDS. Named by the UK-APC for Robert A. McCance of the Dept. of Experimental Medicine, Cambridge, who gave great help in the calculation of concentrated sledging rations for British polar expeditions during the period 1938-58.

McCann, Mount  73°34'S, 77°37'W

McCann Glacier  71°33'S, 164°33'E
A tributary glacier which drains the E slopes of Mount Stirling in the Bowers Mountains and flows E between Mount Radspinner and Markinsenis Peak into the Lillie Glacier. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960-64. Named by US-ACAN for Chief Utilitiesman J.M. McCann, USN. McCann was a member of the McMurdo Station winter party in 1962 and took part in summer support activities, 1963-65.

McCann Point  83°22'S, 169°38'E

McCarroll, Cape: see McCarroll Peak  66°03'S, 62°46'W

McCarroll Peak  66°03'S, 62°46'W
Rock peak, 1,105 m, standing at the S side of Richthofen Pass on the E coast of Graham Land. Probably first seen by the SwedAE under Nordenskjold, 1901-04. The name "Cape McCarroll," for H.G. McCarroll of Detroit, MI, was given to the S side of Nordenskjold's "Richthofen Valley" (now Richthofen Pass) by Sir Hubert Wilkins on his flight of Dec. 20, 1928. The name has been modified and applied to the peak here described in order to maintain the intended relationship between the McCarroll and Richthofen features. Not: Cape McCarroll.

McCarthy, Mount  70°24'S, 66°31'E
The easternmost peak (1,860 m) of the Porthos Range in the Prince Charles Mountains. First visited by ANARE southern party led by W.G. Bewsher in December 1956. Named by ANCA for James W. McCarthy, senior meteorologist and second in charge at Mawson Station in 1956.

McCarthy, Mount  72°35'S, 106°14'E
A peak, 2,865 m, standing 1 mi NW of Schofield Peak, in the Barker Range, Victoria Land. Named by the NZFMCAE, 1962-63, after Mortimer McCarthy, a member of the crew of the Terra Nova of the BAEP, 1910–13. McCarthy, was a guest of the U.S. Navy during the 1962-63 season when he revisited McMurdo Sound with two other Scott veterans.

McCarthy Glacier  86°04'S, 127°24'W

McCarthy Inlet  78°50'S, 45°00'W
An ice-filled inlet which is the largest and northern-most of three inlets indenting the eastern side of Berkner Island. Discovered by U.S. ground and flying personnel at Ellsworth Station (1957–58) under Capt. Finn Ronne, USNR. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Cdr. Charles J. McCarthy, USNR, commander of the USN Squadron VX-6 aircraft unit at Ellsworth Station during this period. Not: Fierle Bay.

McCarthy Island  54°10'S, 37°26'W
Island, 1 mi long, lying in the entrance to King Haakon Bay on the S side of South Georgia. Surveyed by the SGS in the period 1951–57, and named by the UK-APC after Timothy McCarthy, a seaman on the Endurance during the British expedition under Shackleton, 1914-16. McCarthy accompanied Shackleton in the James Caird from Elephant Island to King Haakon Bay.

McCarthy Island  67°16'S, 59°25'E
An island 2 mi long, lying just NE of Fold Island, off the coast of Enderby Land. Mapped as part of Fold Island (Foldøya) by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936-37. Identified as a separate island by an ANARE geological party, 1961. Named by ANCA for W.R. McCarthy, Australian petrologist, who described several hundred specimens from Antarctica collected by ANARE geologists.

McCarthy Nunatak  69°07'S, 64°45'E
A small nunatak, the top of which is almost at the same level as the surrounding ice plateau, about 5 mi SE of Depot Peak, Mac. Robertson Land. Discovered from ANARE aircraft in 1970. Named by ANCA after I. McCarthy, senior weather observer at Mawson in 1970, a member of the ANARE Prince Charles Mountains survey party in 1971.

McCarthy Point  74°25'S, 130°59'W
Ice-covered point that marks the NE extremity of Grant Island on the seaward edge of the Getz Ice Shelf. Discovered and charted from the USS Glacier on Feb. 4, 1962. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. (j.g.) J.F. McCarthy, USN, Disbursing Officer on the Glacier at the time of discovery.
McCarthy Ridge 74°37'S, 163°03'E

McCarthy Valley 85°18'S, 119°20'W

McCaslin Nunatak 85°38'S, 140°57'W

McCauley, Mount 73°12'S, 63°15'W

McCauley Rock 83°02'S, 48°53'W
A rock, 1,020 m, situated just off the E edge of Lexington Table, 6 mi N of Mount Zirzow, in the Forrestal Range, Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1956–66. Named by US-ACAN for Clyde J. McCauley, USN seaman at Ellsworth Station, winter 1957.

McCaw Ridge 75°21'S, 65°00'W

McClary Glacier 68°04'S, 67°00'W
A glacier 10 mi long and 2 mi wide on the W coast of Graham Land. It flows SW along the N side of Butson Ridge into Marguerite Bay between Cape Calmette and Debenham Islands. First roughly surveyed by BGLE, 1936–37, and resurveyed by Winnetka, IL, contributor to the expedition. Mapped by USGS from tellurometer surveys and Navy air photos, 1959–63. Named by US-ACAN for George B. McClary, public information officer on the staff of the U.S. Antarctic Projects Office (1959–61), whose labors helped to start the Bulletin of the USAPO.

McClintock, Mount 80°13'S, 157°26'E
The highest mountain (3,490 m) in Britannia Range, surmounting the S end of Forbes Ridge, 6 mi E of Mount Olympus. Discovered by the BrNAE (1901–04) and named for Admiral Sir Leopold McClintock, RN, a member of the Ship Committee for the expedition.

McClintock Glacier 74°40'S, 114°00'W
A glacier between the base of Martin Peninsula and Jenkins Heights, flowing ENE into Dotson Ice Shelf, on the Walgreen Coast of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN aerial photographs, 1959–67. Named by US-ACAN after Racie A. McClintong, Jr., USN, LC-130 flight engineer of Squadron VXE-6, who served in nine OpDFrz deployments through 1977.

McClung, Mount 77°11'S, 144°26'W

McCollum Peak 65°32'S, 64°02'W

McConchie Ridge 78°10'S, 162°45'E
A rock spur trending SE from Salient Peak in the Royal Society Range, Victoria Land. Named in 1985 by the NZ-APC after John A. McConchie, field assistant with the NZARP geological party to this area, 1979–80, led by R.H. Findlay. McConchie joined the party as a replacement for Adrian Daly who suffered from frostbite.

McConnel Islands 66°29'S, 65°51'W

McCormick, Cape 71°50'S, 170°58'E

McCormick, Mount 77°00'S, 144°26'W

McCoy, Mount 75°52'S, 141°10'W
A high table-topped massif with dark, snow-free, vertical walls, at the E side of Land Glacier in Marie Byrd Land. Discovered by members of West Base of the USAS (1939–41) and named for

Geographic Names of the Antarctic
James C. McCoy, chief pilot at West Base. Not: Mount Alma McCoy.

McCraw Glacier 80°07'S, 156°35'E

McCrolliss Nunatak 85°27'S, 128°55'W

McCory, Mount 75°29'S, 139°26'W

McCuddin Mountains 75°47'S, 128°42'W
A small cluster of mountains consisting mainly of two large mountains, Mount Flint and Mount Petras, along with several scattered peaks and nunataks. Located in Marie Byrd Land, 40 mi E of the Ames Range. The mountains were discovered and photographed from the air in a flight from West Base of the U.S. Antarctic Service on Dec. 14, 1940. They were mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–65. Named by US-ACAN for R. Admiral Leo B. McCuddin, USN, Commander of the U.S. Naval Support Force, Antarctica, 1972.

McCue, Mount 84°45'S, 174°41'W
A peak (1,710 m) standing 5.5 mi NW of Mount Wade in the Prince Olav Mountains. Discovered by the USAS, 1939–41. Surveyed by A.P. Crary (1957–58) and named by him for James A. McCue, USN, radio mechanic, who was in charge of the first Beardmore Camp during the 1957–58 season.

McCuistion Glacier 84°49'S, 175°30'W
A tributary glacier, 4 mi long, which flows W along the N side of Lubbock Ridge to enter Shackleton Glacier, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Named by US-ACAN for Joshua P. McCuistion, Construction Driver 1st Class, USN, who was injured in an Otter airplane crash on Dec. 22, 1955, following take-off from the Cape Bird area.

McDaniel Nunatak 75°48'S, 161°48'E

McDonald, Mount 72°30'S, 166°36'E
A peak (2,470 m) on the N side of Trafalgar Glacier, 4 mi NW of Mount Burton, in the Victory Mountains, Victoria Land. Named by NZFMCAE, 1962–63, for William McDonald, crew member on the Terra Nova during the BrAE, 1910–13. McDonald, who lives in New Zealand, was a guest of the U.S. Navy during the 1962–63 Antarctic season when he visited the continent again with two others of Scott's veterans.

McDonald Bay 66°36'S, 92°44'E
Open bay, 10 mi wide at its entrance between Adams Island and the Haswell Islands, lying immediately W of Mabus Point on the coast of Antarctica. Charted by the AAE under Mawson, 1911–14. Named by the US-ACAN after Cdr. Edwin A. McDonald, USN, Commander of the USS Burton Island, flagship of the two icebreakers which supported the USN OpWml parties which established astronomical stations along Wilhelm II, Queen Mary, Knox and Budd Coasts during the 1947–48 summer season.

McDonald Beach 77°15'S, 166°21'E
An extensive beach lying W of Inclusion Hill and 6 mi SW of Cape Bird on Ross Island. Named by the NZGSAE, 1958–59, after Capt. Edwin A. McDonald, then Deputy Commander, U.S. Naval Support Force, Antarctica, who provided extensive transport and other facilities to the NZGSAE in support of the survey of the Cape Bird area.

McDonald Glacier: see McDonald Ice Rumples 75°28'S, 26°18'W

McDonald Heights 74°55'S, 136°00'W
Broad, mainly snow-covered heights about 35 mi long and rising over 1,000 m between Cape Burks and Morris Head on the coast of Marie Byrd Land. The heights are bounded southward by the Hull, Kirkpatrick and Johnson Glaciers. The feature was photographed from aircraft of the USAS, 1939–41. It was observed and partially mapped from the US Glacier during Feb. 1962, and was mapped in detail by USGS in 1965. Named by US-ACAN after Capt. Edwin A. McDonald, USN, Deputy Commander of the U.S. Naval Support Force, Antarctica, in 1962, and Commander of the Task Unit that explored this coast in the Glacier in Feb. 1962.

McDonald Ice Rumples 75°28'S, 26°18'W
A severely disturbed area in the Brunt Ice Shelf, which is assumed to be aground and pushed upward in this vicinity. It covers an area 3 by 2 miles. In 1957 the maximum elevation above the general surface of the ice shelf was about 18 meters, a few hundred meters from the ice front. The Royal Society IGY expeditions occupied a base nearby (1955–59) and were familiar with this feature. It has now been identified with “Allan McDonald Glacier” reported by Shackleton’s expedition in January 1915. For the sake of historical continuity the UK-APC has given the name McDonald to these ice rumples. Allan McDonald of the British Association of Magal-lanes at Punta Arenas was chiefly responsible for raising funds for sending the Emma on the third attempt, in July 1916, to rescue the 22 men of the Endurance left on Elephant Island. Not: Allan McDonald Glacier, McDonald Glacier.

McDonald Island 53°03'S, 72°36'E
Rocky island, nearly 1 mi long, marking the largest feature in the McDonald Islands. This feature was charted and named on an 1874 chart by a British expedition under Nares in the Challenger. Capt. William McDonald of the British ship Samarang discovered the island group in January 1854. Not: Macdonald Isle.
McDonald Islands  53°02'S, 72°36'E
Small island group consisting of several islands and rocks, situated
about 23 mi W of Heard Island. Named for Captain William
McDonald of the British ship *Samarang* who discovered the
islands in January 1854. Not: Macdonald Group, McDonals
Rocks.

McDonald Point  67°21'S, 59°40'E
A point marking the western end of Islay, an island in William
Scoresby Archipelago. The name appears to have been applied by
crew members of the *William Scoresby*, a ship used in charting
these islands in February 1936.

McDonald Ridge  66°20'S, 52°15'E
A mostly ice-covered ridge between Johnston and Douglas peaks,
about 22 mi SE of Mount Biscoe in Enderby Land. Plotted from
air photos taken from ANARE aircraft in 1956. Named by ANCA
for K.R. McDonald, radio officer at Mawson Station in 1961.

McDonalds Rocks: see McDonald Islands  53°02'S, 72°36'E

McDonough Nunataks  85°08'S, 179°59'E
Small group of isolated rock nunataks at the S margin of the Queen
Maud Mountains, rising above the ice plateau 5 mi W of Mount
Rosenwald. Named by US-ACAN for John W. McDonough,
USARP ionospheric physicist at the South Pole Station, 1962.

McDoom: see Taylor Dome  77°40'S, 157°40'E

McElroy, Mount  74°09'S, 63°12'W
Prominent mountain at the W end of the Hutton Mountains, in SE
Palmer Land. Discovered by the RARE, 1947-48, led by Ronne,
who named the mountain for T.P. McElroy, of Boston, who
contributed the radio and communication instruments for the
expedition.

McElroy Glacier  70°58'S, 166°58'E
A tributary glacier just W of Matthews Ridge on Tapsell Foreland,
Victoria Land. It drains S to join Barnett Glacier. Mapped by
USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960-63. Named by
US-ACAN for Clifford T. McElroy, USARP geologist at

McElroy Ridge  72°37'S, 168°03'E
A high mountainous ridge, 16 mi long, in the Victory Mountains of
Victoria Land. The ridge is bounded by the Gruendler, Trainer,
Trafalgar and Rudolph Glaciers. Mapped in part by the NZGSAE,
1957-58. Mapped in detail by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy
McElroy, Director of the National Science Foundation, 1969-72.

McFarlane Strait  62°32'S, 59°55'W
Strait lying between Greenwich and Livingston Islands, in the
South Shetland Islands. The name appears on an 1822 chart by
Capt. George Powell, a British sealer, and is now well established
in international usage. Not: Détroit de MacFarlane, Duffs Straits,
Estrecho Mac Farlane, Yankee Sound.

McGaw Peak  75°52'S, 140°59'W
A prominent peak (over 800 m) on the ridge between Land Glacier
and Paschal Glacier in Marie Byrd Land. It stands midway
between Mount McCoy and Pearson Peak. Mapped by USGS from
surveys and U.S. Navy aerial photographs, 1959-65. Named by
Research Officer on the staff of the Commander, U.S. Naval
Support Force, Antarctica, during Operation Deep Freeze 1971
and 1972.

McGee, Mount  74°03'S, 164°33'E
A mountain, 1,410 m, rising from a ridge at the N side of
Clausnitz Glacier in the Random Hills, in Victoria Land.
Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1955-63.
Named by US-ACAN for Lawrence E. McGee, geologist at
McMurdo Station, 1965-66 season.

McGee Rock  75°54'S, 142°59'W
An isolated rock at the S side of Parker Pass, about 5 mi S of
Zuncich Hill, in Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from
surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959-65. Named by
US-ACAN for Wayne R. McGee, EO3, USN, Equipment Oper­
or at Byrd Station, 1966.

McGhee, Mount  66°56'S, 52°39'E
Mountain 4 mi S of Mount Smethurst in Enderby Land. Plotted from
air photos taken from ANARE aircraft in 1957. Named by
ANCA for J. McGhee, mechanic and driver at Wilkes Station in
1961.

McGinnis Peak  84°32'S, 177°52'W
A prominent peak (1,270 m) with a large, bare cirque in the N
slope, standing near the edge of the Ross Ice Shelf, just E of the
lower part of Kosco Glacier and 3.5 mi SW of Oppegaard Spur.
Discovered by the USAS, 1939-41. Surveyed by A.P. Crary in
1957-58, and named by him for Lyle McGinnis, seismologist with
Ginnis Peak.

McGrady Cove  66°16'S, 110°34'E
Cove at the head of Newcomb Bay in the Windmill Islands. First
mapped from air photos taken by USN Operation Highjump and
Operation Windmill in 1947 and 1948. Named by the US-ACAN
for Chief Photographer's Mate E.D. McGrady, USN, who participated in the flights of USN Operation Highjump over the
Windmill Islands in 1947.

McGrath, Mount  70°53'S, 65°28'E
A mountain 1 mi NE of Mount Bewsher in the Aramis Range,
Prince Charles Mountains. Plotted from ANARE air photos.
Named by ANCA for A.E. McGrath, assistant diesel mechanic at
Mawson Station in 1963.

McGrath Nunatak  68°03'S, 63°01'E
A ridge-like nunatak at the W end of the Blanabbane Nunataks,
standing 7 mi SE of Van Hulsen Nunatak in Mac. Robertson
Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken
by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936-37. Named by ANCA
for P.J. McGrath, radio officer at Mawson Station who assisted in the
ANARE Fmannes Mountains-Depot Peak survey during 1965.

McGregor, Mount  70°37'S, 66°39'E
A peak surmounting the SW end of Thomson Massif in the Aramis
Range, Prince Charles Mountains. Sighted in December 1956 by
the ANARE southern party led by W.G. Bewsher, and named for
Peter McGregor, geophysicist at Mawson Station in 1956.

McGregor Glacier  85°08'S, 174°50'W
A tributary glacier, 14 mi long and 3 mi wide, draining the SW
slopes of the Prince Olav Mountains and flowing W to enter

**McGREGOR RANGE 71°58'S, 167°51'E**


**McGUIRE ISLAND 64°46'S, 64°24'W**


**McHUGO PEAK 69°51'S, 68°05'W**

A prominent peak rising to 1,250 m, marking the NW extremity of Traverse Mountains on the Rymill Coast, Palmer Land. The peak was photographed from the air by the U.S. Navy, 1966, and was surveyed by BAS, 1971–72. Named by the UK-APC in 1977 after M. Barbara McHugo, Senior Map Officer, Directorate of Overseas Surveys, 1958–86, with responsibility for Antarctic mapping, 1960–84.

**McIlroy Peak 54°11'S, 36°46'W**

A peak rising to 745 m W of Husvik Harbor and 0.8 mi S of Mount Barren, South Georgia. Named by the UK-APC in 1990 after Dr. James A. McIlroy (1879–1968), surgeon on the British Imperial Trans-Antarctic Expedition, 1914–16, in Endurance, and on the Shackleton-Royott Antarctic Expedition, 1921–22, in Quest.

*McIntosh Cove: see Mackintosh Cove 60°42'S, 44°30'W*

**McINTYRE MOUNT 87°17'S, 153°00'W**

A rocky, flat, projecting-type mountain that forms the NE extremity of D'Angelo Bluff. It rises at the W side of Scott Glacier, near the head, directly opposite Mount Howe. Discovered in Dec. 1934 by the ByrdAE geological party led by Quin Blackburn. Named by Admiral Byrd for Marvin H. McIntyre, secretary to the President of the United States at that time, Franklin D. Roosevelt.

**McIntyre Island 66°14'S, 110°34'E**

A small island just W of Blakeney Point, Clark Peninsula, in the Windmill Islands. The island was photographed from the air by USN OpHjp (1946–47) and was included in a 1957 ground survey by C.R. Eklund. Named by the latter for construction mechanic Robert McIntyre, USN, of the Wilkes Station party, 1957.

**McIntyre Island 67°22'S, 49°05'E**


**McIntyre Promontory 84°57'S, 179°40'E**

A promontory having the ground plan of a sharp V pointed toward the N, with steep cliffs on either flank, forming a part of the Bush Mountains at the head of Ramsey Glacier. Discovered and photographed by USN OpHjp on Flight 8A of Feb. 16, 1947, and named by US-ACAN for Capt. Eugene C. McIntyre, USMC, copilot on this flight.

**McKaskle Hills 70°01'S, 73°00'E**

A group of moderately low, rocky coastal hills between Rogers Glacier and Mistichelli Hills, on the eastern margin of the Amery Ice Shelf. Delineated in 1952 by John H. Roscoe from air photos taken by USN Operation Highjump (1946–47), and named by him for H.A. McKastke, air crewman on Operation Highjump photographic flights over coastal areas between 14° and 164° East longitude.

**McKAY CLIFFS 82°19'S, 156°00'E**


**McKellar Glacier 72°12'S, 167°07'E**

A tributary glacier flowing S along the E side of Evans Ridge into Pearl Harbor Glacier in the Victory Mountains, Victoria Land. Named by the northern party of NZFMCAE, 1962–63, for I.C. McKellar, geologist and glaciologist to the NZGSAE, 1957–58, which undertook surveys in the nearby Tucker Glacier area.

**McKelvey, Mount 85°21'S, 87°18'W**

A rocky, mostly ice-free peak (2,090 m) situated less than 1 mi E of Mount Walcott in the eastern portion of the Thiel Mountains. Surveyed by the USGS Thiel Mountains party, 1960–61. Named by US-ACAN for Vincent E. McKelvey, ninth director of the U.S. Geological Survey, 1971–78. During this period numerous USGS geologic and topographic expeditions, for which he had administrative responsibility, were carried out in Antarctica.

**McKelvey Valley 77°26'S, 161°33'E**

Valley between the western part of the Olympus Range and the Insel Range, in Victoria Land. Named by the VUWAE (1958–59) for B.C. McKelvey, a geologist of Victoria University, who, with P.N. Webb, did the first geological exploration of this area (1957–58), and was again in Wright Valley with the VUWAE, 1958–59.

**McKenny, Mount 71°40'S, 160°22'E**


**McKenzie, Mount 70°40'S, 67°01'E**


**McKenzie Nunatak 71°14'S, 163°25'E**

McKee, Mount 37°45'S, 114°30'W
A mountain 2.5 miles W of the Eighteenth Century, near the S part of the Graham Range, in the Graham Land. Discovered in 1956 by the Australian National Antarctic Research Expedition (ANARE) and named for Robert H. McLaughlin, USN, engineman with the South Pole Station in the 1956–57 season.

McKinley Peak 70°18'S, 65°38'E

McKeown, Mount 77°56'S, 85°31'W

McKercher, Mount 86°09'S, 150°02'W
A mountain, 2,230 m, standing at the E side of Scott Glacier, just N of the mouth of Griffith Glacier, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Discovered in December 1934 by the ByrdAE geological party under Quin Blackburn and named for Hazel McKercher, secretary to R. Admiral Byrd during the period of this expedition.

McKerrow, Mount 81°45'S, 159°48'E
A prominent mountain on the E side of Starshot Glacier, standing 5 mi N of Thompson Mountain in Surveyors Range. Discovered by the NZGS (1960–61) and named for James McKerrow, a former Surveyor General of New Zealand.

McKibben, Mount 75°23'S, 64°42'W

McKinley Nunatak 85°18'S, 170°03'W

McKinley Peak 77°54'S, 148°18'W

McKinnis Peak 69°34'S, 159°21'E

McKinnon Glacier 70°38'S, 67°45'E
A glacier flowing SE from the Nemesis Glacier to Beaver Lake in the E part of the Aramis Range, Prince Charles Mountains. The area was first visited by an ANARE party in 1956 and mapped from ANARE air photographs. Named by ANCA for G.W. McKinnon, Geographical Officer with the Antarctic Division, Melbourne, Officer in Charge of the ANARE Prince Charles Mountains survey party in 1969.

McKinnon Island 67°36'S, 47°35'E
A large island, mostly ice covered, in the Hannan Ice Shelf along the coast of Endefor Land. Plotted from air photos taken by ANARE in 1956. Named for Graeme W. McKinnon, Geographical Officer of the Antarctic Division, Melbourne, and Secretary of the Antarctic Names Committee of Australia.

McKinzie Islands 74°03'S, 101°50'W

McKnight Creek 77°36'S, 163°16'E
A glacial meltwater stream, 1 mi long, flowing SW from the snout of Commonwealth Glacier and entering the E end of Lake Fryxell between Lost Seal Stream and Aiken Creek, in Taylor Valley, Victoria Land. Named by the US-ACAN after Diane McKnight, research hydrologist, USGS, leader of USGS field teams over several years (1987–94) that made extensive studies of the hydrology and geochemistry of streams flowing into Lake Fryxell.

McLaren Ridge 70°52'S, 67°38'E
A rock ridge at the head of Battye Glacier, about 5 mi W of Radok Lake in the Aramis Range, Prince Charles Mountains. Plotted from ANARE air photos taken in 1956 and 1960. Named by ANCA for W.A. McLaren, glaciologist at Wilkes Station in 1965.

McLaughlin Cliffs 71°35'S, 67°32'W
The abrupt rock cliffs that overlook George VI Sound between the Armstrong and Conchie Glaciers, in west Palmer Land. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Donald J. McLaughlin, CEC, USNR, Officer-in-Charge of Palmer Station in 1970. The steep cliffs provide nesting sites for a colony of Snow Petrels (Pagodroma nivea).

McLaughlin Peak 74°35'S, 64°18'W

McLean Buttress 77°19'S, 160°58'E

McLean Glacier 70°59'S, 164°45'E
Tributary glacier located N of Mount Hemphill in the SW part of Anare Mountains, draining W and entering the lower part of Ebbe Glacier just S of Beaman Glacier. Named by US-ACAN for Kenneth S. McLean, research hydrologist, USGS, leader of USGS field teams over several years (1987–94) that made extensive studies of the hydrology and geochemistry of streams flowing into Lake Fryxell.

McLaren Nunataks 67°50'S, 143°57'E
A group of three nunataks lying within the western part of Mertz Glacier, near the head. Discovered by the AAE (1911–14) under
Douglas Mawson, who named them after Dr. Archie L. McLean, medical officer and bacteriologist with the expedition.

McLean Peak  85°51'S, 141°35'W
A peak, 2,290 m, surmounting a spur descending from the NW end of Stanford Plateau, along the Watson Escarpment. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys and USN air photos, 1960–63. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. William E. McLean, USN, medical officer and officer in charge of the South Pole Station winter party in 1964.

McLean Ridge  70°44'S, 66°51'E

McLea Nunatak  75°59'S, 159°30'E
A nunatak between Richards Nunatak and Sharks Tooth, in the Prince Albert Mountains, Victoria Land. Named by the Southern Party of the NZGSAE, 1962–63, for F. McLea, radio operator at Scott Base who was responsible for the field party radio communications.

McLennan, Mount  67°12'S, 51°05'E
Mountain 4 mi S of Howard Hills in the NE part of the Scott Mountains, Enderby Land. Plotted from air photos taken from ANARE aircraft in 1956. Named by ANCA for K. McLennan, a member of the crew of the Discovery during the BANZARE, 1929–31.

McLennan, Mount  77°35'S, 162°56'E
Prominent mountain rising over 1,600 m at the N side of Taylor Valley, surmounting the area at the heads of Canada, Commonwealth, and Loftus Glaciers, in Victoria Land. Named by C.S. Wright of the BrAE (1910–13) for Professor McLennan, physicist of Toronto University, Canada.

McLeod Glacier  60°44'S, 45°38'W
Glacier 1 mi long, flowing in a SE direction into Clowes Bay on the S side of Signy Island, in the South Orkney Islands. Named by the UK-APC in 1954 for Michael McLeod, following a survey by the FIDS in 1947. On Dec. 12, 1821, the cutter Beaufort under McLeod sailed to a position at least 60 mi W of the South Orkney Islands, where a chart annotation indicates that land was sighted, possibly Coronation Island.

McLeod Glacier  69°22'S, 158°22'E
Glacier that descends from the Wilson Hills, between Stanwix and Arthurson Ridges, into Davies Bay. Plotted by Australian cartographers from air photos taken by USN Operation Highjump, 1946–47. Named by ANCA for Ian R. McLeod, geologist and leader of an airborne field party that visited this area with the ANARE (Maggia Dan), 1961.

McLeod Hill  68°05'S, 66°30'W
Rounded, ice-covered hill, 1,790 m, which forms a prominent landmark 1 mi E of the head of Northeast Glacier in Graham Land. First roughly surveyed in 1936 by the BGLE, and resurveyed by the USAS, 1939–41. It was resurveyed in 1946 by the FIDS and named for Kenneth A. McLeod, FIDS meteorological observer who, during July-December 1947, occupied with a member of the RARE the plateau meteorological station 1 mi E of this hill. Not: Glacier Dome, The Dome.

McLeod Massif  70°46'S, 68°00'E

McLeod Nunatak  67°29'S, 52°42'E

McLin Glacier  71°12'S, 163°27'E
A tributary glacier which flows N of McKenzie Nunatak into Graveson Glacier, in the Bowers Mountains. The glacier saddles with Carryer Glacier on the W and is nourished in part by Edlin Névé. Named by the NZGSAE to this area, 1967–68, for Lt. Cdr. Robert D. McLin, USN, pilot of Hercules LC-130 aircraft in Antarctica that season.

M'Clintock Bastion  80°28'S, 22°28'W
Mountain rising to c. 1,400 m to the W of Mount Kelsey in the Pioneers Escarpment, Shackleton Range. Photographed from the air by the U.S. Navy, 1967. Surveyed by the BAS, 1968–71. In association with the names of pioneers of polar life and travel grouped in this area, named by the UK-APC in 1971 after Adm. Sir Francis Leopold M'Clintock, RN (1819–1907), British Arctic explorer and pioneer in adopting Eskimo methods of overland travel; he took part in three Franklin search voyages, 1848–54, and commanded Fox, 1857–59, on the voyage to Arctic Canada that finally determined the fate of Sir John Franklin's expedition.

McMahon, Mount  70°52'S, 65°09'E

McMahon Glacier  70°45'S, 165°45'E
Glacier about 18 mi long in the Anare Mountains, Victoria Land. It drains N between Buskirk Bluffs and Gregory Bluffs into Nielsen Glacier. Named by ANCA for F.P. McMahon, Logistics Officer with the Australian Antarctic Division, who led a number of expeditions to Macquarie Island and was second-in-command of several expeditions to Antarctica. Not: Nielsen Glacier.

McMahon Islands  67°38'S, 45°58'E
Two low, peaked, rocky islands, 0.5 mi N of the Thala Hills, Enderby Land. Plotted from ANARE air photos taken in 1956 and visited by the ANARE (Thala Dan) in February, 1961. Named by ANCA for F.P. McMahon, Supply Officer, Antarctic Division, Melbourne, and second-in-command of the ANARE (Thala Dan), 1960–61.

McMahon Rock: see MacMahon Rock  54°18'S, 36°26'W
McMorrin Glacier 67°59'S, 67°10'W

McMullin Island 66°17'S, 110°31'E

McMurdo Dome: see Taylor Dome 77°40'S, 157°40'E

McMurdo Dry Valleys 77°30'S, 162°00'E
A convenient for a geographic area, 120 mi long and 50 mi wide, encompassing the largest assemblage of ice-free features in Antarctica. The area occupies the S portion of Scott Coast, Victoria Land, and is roughly defined as extending from 76°30'S to 78°30'S, between 160°00'E and 164°30'E. A variety of feature types occur within the area including mountains, ranges, glaciers, lakes, and ice-free valleys, the latter generally referred to as "dry valleys" following R.F. Scott's usage of 1907. Three concentrations of ice-free areas are notable: in the N, Alatna Valley and other ice-free valleys are associated with Convoy Range; the main central sector is bounded by Saint Johns Range, Quartermain Mountains, and Kukri Hills and includes Victoria Valley, Barwick Valley, Balham Valley, McKelvey Valley, Wright Valley, the elevated valleys of the Olympus Range and Asgard Range, the Pearse Valley, Taylor Valley, and the valleys in Quartermain Mountains; in the extreme SE, Garwood Valley, Marshall Valley, Miers Valley, Hidden Valley, Pyramid Trough, and Roaring Valley lie near the coast between Royal Society Range and Koettlitz Glacier. Much scientific interest has focused on this area because extensive sections of bedrock are exposed to study. Parts of the area were visited by British expeditions led by Capt. Robert F. Scott (1901–04 and 1910–13), who referred to Taylor Valley, as well as Beacon Valley and Pyramid Trough (named later), as "dry valleys." In 1986, the US-ACAN recommended the name McMurdo Dry Valleys from among several informal names which were then in use. The name is in accord with the historical use of the term "dry valleys" in this area, with the fact that the ice-free valleys are the salient characteristic of the area as a whole, and with the situation of this feature adjacent to McMurdo Sound and McMurdo Ice Shelf. Not: Dry Valleys, Dry Valleys of McMurdo Sound, Dry Valleys of Victoria Land, Dry Valleys Region, McMurdo Oasis, Oasis of McMurdo Sound, Ross Desert, Victoria Land Dry Valleys, Victoria Land Oasis.

McMurdo Ice Shelf 78°00'S, 166°30'E
That portion of the Ross Ice Shelf bounded by McMurdo Sound and Ross Island on the north and Minna Bluff on the south. Studies show this feature has characteristics quite distinct from the Ross Ice Shelf and merits individual naming. A.J. Heine, who made investigations in 1962–63, suggested the name for the ice shelf bounded by Ross Island, Brown Peninsula, Black Island and White Island. US-ACAN has extended the application of this name to include the contiguous ice shelf southward to Minna Bluff.

McMurdo Oasis: see McMurdo Dry Valleys 77°30'S, 162°00'E

McMurdo Sound 77°30'S, 165°00'E

McMurdo Sound, Oasis of: see McMurdo Dry Valleys 77°30'S, 162°00'E

McMurdo Strait: see McMurdo Sound 77°30'S, 165°00'E

McNab, Cape 66°56'S, 163°14'E
A cape (350 m) which forms the S end of Buckle Island in the Balleny Islands. Named for John McNab, 2nd mate of the schooner Eliza Scott, who made a sketch of the Balleny Islands when they were discovered by John Balleny in 1839. Not: Cape Macnab.

McNair Nunatak 67°52'S, 63°23'E
Small, clearly defined rock exposure, situated 12 mi E of the central part of Masson Range and 5 mi SSE of Russell Nunatak. Seen first by R. Dovers during the ANARE southern journey of 1954. Named by ANCA for Richard McNair, cook at Mawson Station, 1955.

McNally Peak 86°35'S, 153°24'W

McNamara Island 72°34'S, 93°12'W
A mainly ice-covered island, 6 mi long, which is partly within the N edge of Abbot Ice Shelf, about 20 mi E of Dustin Island. Discovered by R. Admiral Byrd and members of the USAS on flights from the Bear, Feb. 27, 1940. Named by Byrd for John McNamara, boatswain on the Jacob Ruppert of the ByrdAE, 1933–35.

McNaughton, Mount 85°58'S, 128°12'W

McNaughton Ridges 67°32'S, 50°27'E

McNeile Glacier 63°54'S, 59°26'W
Glacier flowing northward to the SE side of Almond Point where it enters Charcot Bay, on the W side of Graham Land. Charted in 1948 by the FIDS and named for S.St.C. McNeile, surveyor at the FIDS Hope Bay base in 1948–49.
McNeish Island  54°09'S, 37°28'W
The larger of two islands lying at the E side of Cheapman Bay on the S side of South Georgia. Surveyed by the SGS in the period 1951-57, and named by the UK-APC for Harry McNeish (1886–1930), carpenter on the British expedition under Shackleton, 1914–16. McNeish accompanied Shackleton in the James Caird from Elephant Island to King Haakon Bay, South Georgia.

M'Cormick, Cape: see McCormick, Cape  71°50'S, 170°58'E

McPherson Crags  54°29'S, 37°04'W
A group of prominent crags rising to 460 m in central Annenkov Island, South Georgia. Named by the UK-APC after Ms. Ray McPherson (1916–75), clerical officer with the BAS, 1967–75.

McPherson Peak  78°32'S, 84°42'W

McSaveney Spur  77°17'S, 160°35'E

McSweeney Point  82°49'S, 166°40'E

McWhinnie Peak  77°16'S, 162°14'W

Meade Islands  62°27'S, 60°05'W
Group of small islands and rocks lying in the N entrance to McFarlane Strait, in the South Shetland Islands. Charted and named in 1935 by DI personnel on the Discovery II.

Meade Nunatak  80°23'3, 21°58'W

Meads Peak  83°45'S, 57°08'W
A peak, 1,165 m, standing 0.5 mi off the NW end of Hudson Ridge in the Neptune Range, Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1956–66. Named by US-ACAN for Edward C. Meads, construction driver at Ellsworth Station, winter 1958.

Meander Glacier  73°16'S, 166°55'W
A large meandering tributary to the Mariner Glacier in Victoria Land. The glacier emerges in the vicinity of Mount Supernal and Hobbie Ridge and drains generally eastward for 30 mi through the Mountaineer Range to join Mariner Glacier just E of Engberg Bluff. The descriptive name was given by the NZGSAE, 1962–63.

Meares Cliff  71°12'S, 168°25'E
An angular coastal cliff that rises to 600 m, located 5.5 mi WNW of Nelson Cliff along the N coast of Victoria Land. First charted by the Northern Party, led by Campbell, of the BrAE, 1910–13. Named by Campbell for Cecil H. Meares who had charge of the dogs on this expedition.

Mechanics Bay  53°01'S, 73°31'E
A bay, 1 mi wide, lying immediately E of Saddle Point on the N coast of Heard Island. Named by American sealers after the schooner Mechanic, a tender to the Corinthian in Capt. Erasmus Darwin Rogers’ sealing fleet which landed at Heard Island in 1855.

Mechennika, Gora: see Mechnikov Peak  71°37'S, 11°28'E

Mechennikov Peak  71°37'S, 11°28'W

Meeda Dome  66°11'S, 62°03'W
Snow dome, 350 m, marking the E end of Philippi Rise on the E coast of Graham Land. Surveyed by the FIDS in 1953. Named in 1956 by the UK-APC in association with Jason Peninsula. Meeda helped Jason to obtain the golden fleece and later became his wife.

Medhalsen Saddle  72°09'S, 3°10'E
An ice saddle just S of Risemedet Mountain in the Gjelsvik Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by the NorAE (1956–60) and named Medhalsen (the landmark neck).

Medhovden Bluff  72°01'S, 3°18'E
A high ice-covered bluff with a steep, eastern rock face, forming the NE end of Risemedet Mountain in the Gjelsvik Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by the NorAE (1956–60) and named Medhovden (the landmark bluff).

Median Snowfield  83°30'S, 52°30'W
A large snowfield in the Pensacola Mountains between Torbert Escarpment, in the Neptune Range, and the southern part of the Forestal Range. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1956–66. This name given by US-ACAN reflects the position of the feature between the Neptune and Forestal Ranges.
Medina, Mount 68°27'S, 66°15'W
A prominent ice-covered mountain (1,845 m) which rises from the NE part of Hadley Upland and overlooks the head of Gibbs Glacier in southern Graham Land. Photographed by RARE in Nov. 1947 (trimetrogon air photography). Surveyed by FIDS, 1958. Named by UK-APC after Pedro de Medina (1493–1567), Spanish Cosmographer Royal, who wrote Arte de Navegar (Valladolid, 1545), an important manual of navigation.

Medina Peaks 85°36'S, 155°54'W

Medley Rocks 62°58'S, 56°01'W
Group of reefs and rocks lying close off the NE side of D'Urville Island, in the Joinville Island group. Surveyed by the FIDS in 1953–54 and named in 1956. The name arose because of the medley of reefs and rocks in this area. Not: Islotes Mom.

Medmulen Spurs 72°01'S, 3°08'E
A group of rock spurs extending from the N side of Risemedet Mountain, in the Gjelsvik Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by the NorAE (1956–60) and named Medmulen (the landmark snout).

Medusa Pool 57°04'S, 26°42'W
A tidal lagoon which occupies the W side of the central lowlands of Candlemas Island, South Sandwich Islands. The name, given by UK-APC in 1971, is associated in classical mythology with the geomorphologically similar Gorgon Pool, nearby.

Medvecky Peaks 70°34'S, 67°38'E
A group of peaks rising from the NW part of Loewe Massif, in the E part of Aramis Range, Prince Charles Mountains. Plotted from ANARE air photographs. Named by ANCA for A. Medvecky, geologist with the ANARE Prince Charles Mountains survey in 1969.

Meek Channel 65°15'S, 64°15'W
A narrow channel separating Galindez Island from Grotto Island and Corner Island in the Argentine Islands, Wilhelm Archipelago. Charted in 1935 by the BGLE under Rymill, and named for William McC. Meek, marine architect and surveyor, who was of assistance in preparing the expedition ship Penola for the voyage.

Meeks, Mount 86°13'S, 148°51'W

Mefford Knoll 76°01'S, 136°16'W

Mefjell: see Griffiths, Mount 66°29'S, 54°03'E
Mefjellbreen: see Mefjell Glacier 71°58'S, 25°00'E
Mefjell Glacier 71°58'S, 25°00'E
Glacier, 5 mi long, flowing NW into Gjel Glacier between Menipa Peak and Mefjell Mountain in the Sør Rondane Mountains. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers in 1957 from air photos taken by USN OpHjp, 1946–47, and named Mefjellbreen (the middle mountain glacier). Not: Mefjellbreen.

Mefjell Mountain 72°05'S, 25°03'E
Large mountain rising to 3,080 m, standing 5 mi W of Mount Bergersen in the Sør Rondane Mountains. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers in 1946 from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and in 1957 from air photos taken by USN OpHjp, 1946–47. Named Mefjell (middle mountain) by the Norwegians because of its central location in the mountain group. Not: Middle Mountain.

Megalestris Hill 65°11'S, 64°10'W
Rocky hill, 35 m, in the S part of Petermann Island in the Wilhelm Archipelago. First charted and named by the FrAE, 1908–10, under Charcot. Megalestris is an obsolete generic name for the South Polar skua.

Megaptera Island: see Huemul Island 63°40'S, 60°50'W

Megaw Island 66°55'S, 67°36'W
The easternmost of the Bennett Islands in Hanusse Bay. Mapped from air photos taken by RARE (1947–48) and FIDASE (1956–57). Named by UK-APC for Pedro de Medina (1493–1567), Spanish Cosmographer Royal, who wrote Arte de Navegar (Valladolid, 1545), an important manual of navigation.

Meelhoenberget: see Jill Point 60°38'S, 45°54'W

Mehauken Hill 71°44'S, 25°33'E
The central hill in the group at the E side of Kamp Glacier in the Sør Rondane Mountains. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers in 1946 from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and in 1957 from air photos taken by USN OpHjp, 1946–47. Named Mehaugen (the middle hill) by the Norwegians.

Meholmene: see Jocelyn Islands 67°35'S, 62°53'E

Meholmen Island 68°58'S, 39°32'E
A small island lying midway between Ongul Island and Utholmen Island in Lützow-Holm Bay. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and named Meholmen (the middle island).

Meier, Cape: see Meier Point 60°38'S, 45°54'W

Meier Peak 71°51'S, 168°40'E
Peak (3,450 m) rising at the S side of the head of Ironside Glacier, 4 mi SSW of Mount Minto, in the Admiralty Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–63. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Cdr. Miron D. Meier, USNR,

**Meier Point** 60°38'S, 45°54'W

**Meier Valley** 67°08’S, 67°24’W
A valley close E of Mount St. Louis on Arrowsmith Peninsula in Graham Land. Mapped from air photos taken by FIDASE, 1956-57. Named by UK-APC for Mark F. Meier, American geologist who made the first detailed study of strain all over the surface of a glacier, in 1952.

**Meiklejohn Glacier** 70°33’S, 67°44’W
Glacier, 12 mi long and 4 mi wide, flowing SW from the Dyer Plateau of Palmer Land to George VI Sound, immediately S of Moore Point. In its lower reaches the S side of this glacier merges with Millett Glacier. First surveyed in 1936 by the BGLE under Rymill. Named by the UK-APC in 1954 for Ian F. Meiklejohn, radio operator of the BGLE, 1934-37.

**Meinardus Glacier** 73°22’S, 61°55’W
Extensive glacier flowing in an ENE direction to a point immediately E of Mount Barkow, which is joined from the NW by Haines Glacier, and then E to enter New Bedford Inlet close W of Court Nunatak, on the E coast of Palmer Land. Discovered and photographed from the air in December 1940 by the USAS. During 1947 it was photographed from the air by the RARE under Ronne, who in conjunction with the FIDS charted it from the ground. Named by the FIDS for Wilhelm Meinardus, German meteorologist and climatologist and author of many publications including the meteorological results of the GerAE under Drygalski, 1901-03.

**Meister, Mount** 74°14’S, 162°47’E

**Mekammed:** see Central Masson Range 67°50’S, 62°52’E
**Mekammen:** see Central Masson Range 67°50’S, 62°52’E
**Mekannate Nunatsaks** 69°48’S, 75°12’E
A cluster of rock outcrops on the E side of Polarforschung Glacier where it flows to Publications Ice Shelf. The feature consists of a massive ridge with broken outcrops to the south and east. Mapped from air photos by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936) and named Mekannate (the middle crags). Also photographed by USN Operation Highjump (1946-47). The geology of the feature was investigated by I.R. McLeod, geologist with the ANARE Prince Charles Mountains survey party in Jan. 1969.

**Melania, Mount** 78°07’S, 166°08’E
A prominent rounded hill, 330 m, at the N end of Black Island, in the Ross Archipelago. It was first climbed by Ferrar and Bernacchi of the BrNAE, 1901-04. The name is a Greek word connoting black, an appropriate name for a feature on Black Island. Named by the NZOSAE, 1958-59.

**Melba Peninsula** 66°31’S, 98°18’E
Broad, ice-covered peninsula between Reid Glacier and the Bay of Winds, fronting on Shackleton Ice Shelf. Discovered by the AAE under Mawson, 1911-14, who named it for Dame Nellie Melba, of Melbourne, a patron of the expedition.

**Melbert Rocks** 78°02’S, 155°07’W

**Melbourne, Mount** 74°21’S, 164°42’E
A massive volcanic cone of great beauty, 2,730 m, surmounting the projection of the coast between Wood Bay and Terra Nova Bay, in Victoria Land. Discovered in 1841 by Capt. James Clark Ross, RN, who named it for Lord Melbourne, British Prime Minister when the expedition was being planned.

**Melbourne Bluff** 53°02’S, 73°32’E
Rocky bluff, 385 m, standing 1.3 mi S of Cape Bidlingmaier and protruding above the ice-covered slopes at the N side of Heard Island. The feature was surveyed in 1948 by the ANARE and so named by them because it trends roughly ENE in the general direction of Melbourne, Australia, the home headquarters of the expedition.

**Melbourne Glacier:** see Campbell Glacier 74°25’S, 164°22’E
**Melchior, Ile:** see Melchior Islands 64°19’S, 62°57’W
**Melchior, Puerto:** see Melchior Harbor 64°19’S, 62°59’W
**Melchior Archipelago:** see Melchior Islands 64°19’S, 62°57’W
**Melchior Harbor** 64°19’S, 62°59’W
Small harbor in the Melchior Islands, Palmer Archipelago, formed by the semi-circular arrangement of Delta, Alpha, Beta, Kappa and Gamma Islands. The name, derived from the name of the island group, was probably given by DI personnel who roughly surveyed the harbor in 1927. The harbor was surveyed by Argentine expeditions in 1942, 1943 and 1948. Not: Puerto Melchior.

**Melchior Islands** 64°19’S, 62°57’W
Group of many low, ice-covered islands lying near the center of Dallmann Bay in the Palmer Archipelago. First seen but left unnamed by a German expedition under Dallmann, 1873-74. Resighted and roughly charted by the FrAE under Charcot, 1903-05. Charcot named what he believed to be the large easternmost island in the group "Ile Melchior" after Vice Admiral Melchior of the French Navy, but later surveys proved Charcot's "Ile Melchior" to be two islands, now called Eta Island and Omega Island. The name Melchior Islands has since become established for the whole island group now described, of which Eta Island and Omega Island form the eastern part. The group was roughly surveyed in 1927 by DI personnel in the *Discovery*, and was resurveyed by Argentine expeditions in 1942 and 1943, and again in 1948. Not: Ile Melchior, Melchior Archipelago, Melchior Archipelago.

**Melchior Archipelago:** see Melchior Islands 64°19’S, 62°57’W
Melfjellet 68°21'S, 59°12'E
A prominent rock outcrop in the eastern part of the Hansen Mountains, about 2 mi SE of See Nunatak. Mapped and named by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37. Not: Whiting Nunatak.

Mellado, Isla: see Jagged Island 65°58'S, 65°41'W
Mellanby, Mount: see Rouge, Mount 65°37'S, 63°42'W
Mellebynuten: see Melleby Peak 73°16'S, 1°15'W

Melleby Peak 73°16'S, 1°15'W
A peak marking the eastern end of the Neumayer Cliffs in Queen Maud Land. Photographed from the air by the GerAE (1938–39). Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and air photos by the Norwegian expedition (1958–59). Named for Peter Melleby, who was in charge of sled dogs with the NBSAE. Not: Mellebynuten.

Mellizos, Pináculos: see Twin Pinnacles 62°08'S, 58°06'W

Mellona Rocks 62°18'8, 59°30'W
Group of rocks lying 2 mi NE of Newell Point, Robert Island, in the South Shetland Islands. Named by the UK-APC in 1961 after the British sealing vessel Mellona (Captain Johnson) from Newcastle, which visited the South Shetland Islands in 1821–22.

Mello Nunatak 72°21'S, 165°03'E

Mellor Glacier 73°30'S, 66°30'E

Mel Moraine 71°53'S, 9°18'E
A moraine at the N end of the Gagarin Mountains, in the Orvin Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos and surveys by NorAE, 1956–60, and named Mel (meal).

Melrose Peak 82°19'S, 160°14'E

Melsom Rocks 60°31'S, 46°10'W

Melville, Cape 62°02'S, 57°37'W
Cape forming the E extremity of King George Island, in the South Shetland Islands. This name was applied to the NE cape of King George Island on some early charts, but in recent years has been consistently used for the E cape. The name dates back to 1820 when it was used by Edward Bransfield, Master, RN, during his explorations of the South Shetland Islands. Not: South Foreland, Súd Vorland.

Melville, Mont: see Melville Peak 62°01'S, 57°41'W

Melville Glacier 65°28'S, 62°10'W

Melville Highlands 60°44'S, 44°36'W
An ice-covered upland rising to c. 500 m and forming the central part of Laurie Island between Pirie Peninsula and the south coast, in the South Orkney Islands. A new name applied by the UK-APC in 1987. Historically, it derives from James Weddell’s map of 1825 whereon the name “Melville Island” appears for the already named Laurie Island. Robert S. Dundas, 2nd Viscount Melville (1771–1851), was First Lord of the Admiralty, 1812–27 and 1828–30, including the period of Antarctic exploration by Weddell.

Melville Peak 62°01'S, 57°41'W
Prominent peak surmounting Cape Melville, the E cape of King George Island, in the South Shetland Islands. This peak, which was probably known to early sealers in the area, was charted by the FrAE under Charcot, 1908–10. It takes its name from nearby Cape Melville. Not: Mont Melville.

Melville Point 74°35'S, 135°31'W

Melville's Island: see Laurie Island 60°44'S, 44°37'W

Melvold Nunataks 72°51'5, 74°09'E

Mende, Mount 74°50'S, 71°36'E
A nunatak 0.5 mi SW of Mount Lanzerotti, rising to c. 1,500 m in the Sky-Hi Nunataks of Ellsworth Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1987 after Stephen B. Mende of the Lockheed Research Laboratory, Palo Alto, CA, a Principal Investigator in upper atmosphere research, including auroral studies, carried out at Siple Station and South Pole Station from 1973.
Menipa Mountain: see Menipa Peak 71°56'S, 25°10'E

Mendes Sohn Inlet 71°17'E, 72°52'W
Ice-filled inlet, 23 mi long and 9 mi wide, between Derocher Peninsula and Eroica Peninsula on the N side of Beethoven Peninsula, Alexander Island. First seen from the air and roughly mapped by the USAS, 1939-41. Resighted and photographed from the air by the RARE, 1947-48. Remapped from the RARE photos by Searle of the FIDS in 1960. Named by the UK-APC after Felix Mendelsohn (1809-47), German composer.

Mendell Peak 85°24'W, 87°19'W
A peak (2,130 m) 0.5 mi W of Mount Wrather in the E part of the Thiel Mountains. The name was proposed by Peter Bermel and Arthur Ford, co-leaders of the USGS Thiel Mountains party which surveyed these mountains in 1960-61. Named for Walter C. Mendell, fifth director of the U.S. Geological Survey, 1931-43.

Mendelssohn Inlet 71°55'S, 14°33'E
Glacier, 10 mi long, draining NE through the N outcrops of the Payer Mountains, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped from air photos and surveys by SovAE, 1960-61, and named after Dmitri I. Mendelejev (1834-1907), Russian chemist. Not: Lednik Mendelejeva.

Mendeleyeva Glacier 71°55'S, 14°33'E
Glacier, 10 mi long, draining NE through the N outcrops of the Payer Mountains, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped from air photos and surveys by SovAE, 1960-61, and named after Dmitri I. Mendeleyev (1834-1907), Russian chemist. Not: Lednik Mendeleyeva.

Mendip Peak 71°56'S, 25°10'E
Peak, 2,590 m, standing 5 mi N of Meffjell Mountain in the central part of the Sar Rondane Mountains. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers in 1946 from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936-37, and in 1957 from air photos taken by USN OpHjp, 1946-47. Named Menipa (the middle peak) by the Norwegians. Not: Menipa, Menippe Mountain.

Mendir Island 69°00'S, 39°32'E
The northernmost in a group of three small islands which lie 0.5 mi northwest of the strait separating Ongul Island and East Ongul Island. Mapped from surveys and air photos by JARE, 1957-62. The name "Mendori-jima" (hen island) was given by JARE Headquarters in 1972 in association with Ondori Island, which lies 0.2 mi northward.

Mendel Rock 73°30'W, 61°50'E
A peak (3,355 m) on the large massif between Mounts Mather and Bayliss, standing on the S side of Fisher Glacier in the Prince Charles Mountains. Sighted by Flying Officer J. Seaton from ANARE aircraft in 1956. Named by ANCA for Robert Gordon Menzies, Prime Minister of Australia.

Menez, Cape 72°00'S, 95°43'E
A bold rock cape marking the N extremity of otherwise ice-covered Lofgren Peninsula, in the NE part of Thurston Island. Discovered on helicopter flights from the USS Burton Island and Glacier by personnel of USN Bellingshausen Sea Expedition in February 1960. Named by US-ACAN for Reinhard W. Menzel, geomagnetist-seismologist with the Eights Station winter party, 1965. Not: Craddock Nunatak.

Menzies Mountains 73°30'S, 61°50'E
The culminating peak (3,355 m) on the large massif between Mounts Mather and Bayliss, standing on the S side of Fisher Glacier in the Prince Charles Mountains. Sighted by Flying Officer J. Seaton from ANARE aircraft in 1956. Named by ANCA for Robert Gordon Menzies, Prime Minister of Australia.

Mercator Ice Piedmont 68°37'S, 57°25'E
Snow-covered ridge having four small summits, 1,370 m, between Mount Agamemnon and Mount Helen in the Achaean Range of central Anvers Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Surveyed in 1955 by the FIDS and named by the UK-APC for Menelaus, husband of Helen and younger brother of Agamemnon in Homer's Iliad.

Mercantour Heights 67°30'W, 67°26'E
Heights standing between Bigourdan Fjord and Nye Glacier in the SW part of Arrowsmith Peninsula in Graham Land. Mapped by FIDS from surveys and air photos, 1948-59. Named by UK-APC for Paul-Louis Mercanton, Swiss glaciologist who for many years was Secretary of the International Commission on Snow and Ice.

Mercator Ice Piedmont 68°37'S, 65°30'W
A gently-sloping ice piedmont at the head of Mibel Inlet, formed by the confluence of the Gibbs, Lammers, Cole and Weyerhaeuser Glaciers in eastern Graham Land. The feature was first photographed from the air by Lincoln Ellsworth in Nov. 1935, and was plotted from these photos by W.L.G. Joerg as the lower end of a "major valley depression" along the coast. First seen from the ground by F. Ronne and C.R. Eklund of USAS, 1939-41, which also obtained air photos. Surveyed by the FIDS in Dec. 1958. Named by UK-APC after Gerardus Mercator (1512-94), Flemish mathematician and geographer, originator of the map projection which bears his name, 1568.
Mercer, Mount 70°13'S, 65°39'E

Mercer Bay 54°16'S, 36°40'W
Small bay marked by Geikie Glacier at its head, at the SW end of Cumberland West Bay, South Georgia. The bay appears on a sketch map of Cumberland Bay by Lt. S.A. Duse of the SwedAE, 1901-04. The name is first used on a chart based upon survey work by DI personnel in 1926–30. Probably named for Lt. Cdr. G.M. Mercer, RNR, captain of the DI research ship William Scoresby, which engaged in whale marking and oceanographic work off South Georgia in 1926–27.

Mercer Ridge 84°50'S, 113°45'W
A prominent, partly ice-free ridge that forms the SW end of Mount Schopf in Ontario Range, Horlick Mountains. Named by US-ACAN after John H. Mercer (1922–87), glacial geologist, a member of the Ohio State University expedition to the Horlick Mountains in 1960–61. He returned to work in the Horlick Mountains, 1964–65, and later worked in the Antarctic, Alaska, Greenland, Argentina, Chile, and Peru; with the Institute of Polar Studies (now Byrd Research Center), Ohio State University, 1966–87.

Mercer Ridge 85°05'S, 169°06'W
A conspicuous peak, 1,425 m, located 7 mi NE of Mount Wells, on the ridge descending from the latter, in the Prince Olav Mountains. Named by US-ACAN for James E. Mercik, USARP aurora scientist at South Pole Station, winter 1965.

Mercurio, Isolotes: see Puzle Islands 64°59'S, 63°40'W

Mercury Bluff 62°29'S, 60°49'W
Perpendicular bluff lying SW of Cape Shirreff and Scarborough Castle on the N coast of Livingston Island, in the South Shetland Islands. Named by the UK-APC in 1958 after the sealer Mercury (Captain Wetherell) from London, which visited the South Shetland Islands in 1820–21, and anchored in nearby Shirreff Cove.

Mercury Glacier 71°34'S, 68°14'W

Meredith, Mount 71°12'S, 67°45'E

Merger Island 70°06'S, 71°13'W
Ice-covered island 3 mi long at the entrance to Haydn Inlet, off the W coast of Alexander Island. First mapped from air photos taken by the RARE, 1947–48, by Searle of the FIDS in 1960. The name given by the UK-APC is descriptive, the island being almost submerged in the surrounding ice shelf.

Merick, Mount 67°42'S, 49°18'E
Mountain, 1,120 m, standing 3 mi W of Mount Humble in the Raggatt Mountains. Plotted from air photos taken by ANARE in 1956 and 1957. Named by ANCA for W.R. Merrick, geophysicist at Mawson Station in 1960.

Merick, Mount 80°13'S, 158°52'E

Merrick Mountains 75°06'S, 72°04'W

Merrick Point 74°28'S, 110°09'W
Merritt Island 66°28'S, 107°12'E

Mersey Spit 62°05'S, 57°55'W
A spit on the S coast of King George Island, close N of Penguin Island, in the South Shetland Islands. Charted and named during 1937 by DI personnel on the Discovery II.

Merton Passage 54°14'S, 36°24'W
Narrow passage between Right Whale Rocks and a small rock 0.1 mi N of Barff Point, at the E side of the entrance to Cumberland Bay, South Georgia. The name Merton, the former name for Right Whale Rocks, was applied to this passage by DI personnel as a result of surveys during the period 1926-30.

Merton Rocks: see Right Whale Rocks 54°14'S, 36°24'W

Mertz Glacier 67°30'S, 144°45'E
A heavily crevassed glacier, about 45 mi long and averaging 20 mi wide. It reaches the sea between Cape de la Motte and Cape Hurley where it continues as a large glacier tongue. Discovered by the AAE (1911-14) under Douglas Mawson, who named it for Xavier Mertz, a member of the expedition who lost his life, Jan. 7, 1913, on the far-east sledge journey.

Mertz Glacier Tongue 67°10'S, 145°30'W
A glacier tongue, about 45 mi long and 25 mi wide, forming the seaward extension of Mertz Glacier. Discovered and named by the AAE (1911-14) under Douglas Mawson.

Mervyn, Mount 70°31'S, 65°13'E
A very sharp peak standing S of the main body of the Portheos Range in the Prince Charles Mountains, about 6 mi S of Mount Kirkby. Sighted in December 1956 by an ANARE southern party led by W.G. Bewsher, and named for Mervyn Christensen, weather observer at Mawson Station in 1956.

Merz Peninsula 72°15'S, 61°05'W
Irregular, ice-covered peninsula, about 15 mi long in an E-W direction and averaging 25 mi wide, between Hilton and Violante Inlets on the E coast of Palmer Land. Discovered and photographed from the air in December 1940 by the USAS. During 1947 it was photographed from the air by the RARE under Ronne, who in conjunction with the FIDS charted it from the ground. Named by the FIDS for Alfred Merz, 1880-1925, noted German oceanographer and original leader of the German expedition in the Meteor, 1925-26.

Mesa, Bahia: see Table Bay 61°09'S, 55°24'W
Mesa, Isla: see Table Island 62°21'S, 59°49'W

Mesa Range 73°11'S, 162°55'E
A range of remarkable flat-topped mesas comprising the Sheehan, Pain, Tobin and Gair Mesas, situated at the head of the Rennick Glacier in Victoria Land. Given this descriptive name by the northern party of NZGSAE, 1962-63.

Meserve Glacier 77°31'S, 162°17'E
A hanging glacier on the south wall of Wright Valley, Victoria Land, between the Bartley and Hart Glaciers. Named by U.S. geologist Robert Nichols for William Meserve, geological assistant to Nichols at nearby Marble Point in the 1959-60 field season.

Messent Peak 69°24'S, 66°13'W

Meteinene: see Wigg Islands 67°32'S, 62°34'W

Meyvatseva, Gora: see Gareevkalven Nunatak 72°00'S, 14°47'E

Metariv Valley 80°05'S, 156°17'E
A small, rounded cirque valley with steep sides and residual névé, lying W of Derrick Peak in Britannia Range. Named in association with Britannia by a University of Waikato (N.Z.) geological party, 1978-79, led by M.J. Selby. Metaris is the historical name of a bay in Roman Britain, known today as The Wash.

Metavolcanic Mountain 86°13'W, 126°15'W
A large flat-topped mountain (2,480 m) located 5 mi N of Hatcher Bluffs on the E side of Reedy Glacier. Composed of dark metavolcanic rock, this mountain contrasts with lighter-colored granites elsewhere along the glacier. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy aerial photographs, 1960-64. The name was suggested by geologist J.H. Mercer, Institute of Polar Studies, Ohio State University, following field work in the vicinity.

Metcalfe, Mount 67°59'S, 66°57'W
A mountain at the S side of the head of McCormin Glacier, 1.5 mi S of Mount Wilcox, in Graham Land. Named by UK-APC for Robert J. Metcalfe, BAS surveyor at Stonington Island, 1960-62, who surveyed the area in 1962.

Metchnikoff Point 64°03'S, 62°34'W
Point forming the W extremity of Pasteur Peninsula in northern Brabant Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. First charted by the FrAE, 1903-05, and named by Charcot for Elie Metchnikoff, Russian-born zoologist and bacteriologist, who succeeded Pasteur as director of the Pasteur Institute in Paris.

Metede, Cape 54°26'S, 3°29'E
A cape marked by steep cliffs which forms the E extremity of Bouvetoya. The cape was roughly charted in 1898 by the German expedition under Karl Chun. Named after the Meteor, the ship in which the German expedition under Capt. F. Spiess visited Bouvetoya in 1926. The name appears on a British chart based upon a 1930 survey by personnel on the Discovery II, but this may reflect an earlier naming.

Meteorite Hills 79°40'S, 155°36'E
A group of hills, 11 mi long, forming the W portion of the Darwin Mountains. The hills are located between the heads of Darwin Glacier and Hatherton Glacier. The name was proposed by John O. Annexstad of the Meteorite Working Group, Johnson Space Center, Houston, TX, in association with field work carried out in this vicinity by Antarctic Search for Meteorites (ANSMET).
Methuen Cove

by William A. Cassidy, University of Pittsburgh, PA, during the 1978–79 season.

Methuen Cove 60°46'S, 44°33'W
Cove between Cape Anderson and Cape Whitson on the S coast of Laurie Island, in the South Orkney Islands. Charted in 1903 by the ScotNAE under Bruce, who named it for H. Methuen, accountant of the expedition.

Metschel, Mount 78°17'S, 15°90'E
A prominent ice-free mountain, 1,845 m, standing 4 mi SE of Angino Buttress and the Skelton Icefalls. Mapped by the USGS from ground surveys and Navy air photos. Named by US-ACAN for Cdr. John J. Metschel, USN, commander of the icebreaker USS *Staten Island* in the Antarctic and the Arctic in 1962 and 1963. Metschel was killed in the Arctic, Oct. 15, 1963, while engaged in ice reconnaissance in a helicopter from his ship.

Metschel Nunatak 74°28'S, 72°25'W
A nunatak rising to c. 1,700 m, 3 mi S of Tollefson Nunatak in the Metzgar Nunatak.

Meyers Rock 53°01'S, 72°34'E
A pinnacle rock 1 mi NW of McDonald Island in the McDonald Islands. This feature was charted as Meyers Rock on an 1874 chart by the British *Challenger* expedition, but the form Meyer Rock is now approved. Capt. Johann Meyer of the German ship *La Rochelle* sighted the island group in 1857, not realizing the prior discovery by Captain McDonald in 1854. Not: Meyers Rock.

Meyers Nunatak 74°54'S, 98°46'W

Meyers Rock: see Meyer Rock 53°01'S, 72°34'E

Mezzo Buttress 66°03'S, 64°31'W
Rocky buttress at the head of Barlari Bay just E of Lawrie Glacier, on the W coast of Graham Land. Charted by the BelgAE in 1936, and later roughly mapped from the photographs. The islands were visited and surveyed from the ground in 1948 by the FIDS, and so named by them because there is mica in the schists which form them.

Mhere Spur 79°33'S, 83°50'W

Mica Islands 69°20'S, 68°36'W
Group of about four mainly ice-covered islands lying 7 mi W of Mount Guernsey and 6 mi NE of Cape Jeremy, off the W coast of Antarctic Peninsula. First seen from the air and photographed by the BelgAE in 1936, and later roughly mapped from the photographs. The islands were visited and surveyed from the ground in 1948 by the FIDS, and so named by them because there is mica in the schists which form them.

Micalvi, Punta: see Maurstad Point 65°39'S, 66°05'W

Michael, Mount 57°48'S, 26°28'W
Active volcanic mountain, 805 m, surmounting Saunders Island in the South Sandwich Islands. The island was discovered by a British expedition under Cook in 1775, but the mountain was presumably first charted in 1820 by a Russian expedition under Bellingshausen. Recharted in 1930 by DI personnel on the Discovery II and named for Michael J. de C. Carey, son of Cdr. W.M. Carey, RN, captain of the Discovery II at the time of the survey. Not: Monte Miguel.

Michaillish's Island: see Cornwallis Island 61°04'S, 54°28'W

Michelsen Island 60°44'S, 45°02'W
Middle Island 77°34'S, 166°13'E
A small headland lying at the W side of the entrance to Mercer Bay.

Middle Head 54°16'S, 36°39'W
A small headland lying at the W side of the entrance to Mercer Bay at the head of Cumberland West Bay, South Georgia. The name appears to be first used on a 1929 British Admiralty chart and describes its position at the head of the bay.

Middle Island 61°58'S, 57°38'W
Island 1.5 mi E of Foreland Island and midway along the E coast of King George Island, in the South Shetland Islands. Charted in 1937 by DI personnel on the Discovery II, and so named because of its position. Not: Islote del Medio.

Middle Island: see Day Island 67°15'S, 67°42'W

Mickle Island
A very small island 1 mi SE of Flagstaff Point, close off the W side of Ross Island. Charted and so named by the BrAE led by Shackleton, 1907-09. The name appears to be capricious or whimsical, mickle meaning "great."

Midkirk Spur 85°49’S, 130°45’W
A narrow spur, 4 mi long, forming the S wall of Hueneme Glacier in western Wisconsin Range and terminating at Reedy Glacier. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1960-64. Named by US-ACAN for Raymond R. Mickler, equipment operator, a member of the winter parties at Byrd Station in 1961 and McMurdo Station in 1964.

Midas Island 64°10’S, 61°07’W
Island lying NW of Apéndice Island in Hughes Bay, off the W coast of Graham Land. First seen by the BelgAE under Gerlache in 1898 and described as an island with two summits "like the ears of an ass." The name, given by the UK-APC in 1960, derives from this description; Mida, King of Prygria, was represented in Greek satyric drama with the ears of an ass. Not: Isla Bofill, Isla Coy, Isla José Hernández.

Midbresrabben Hill 72°44’S, 206°W
An isolated rock protruding above the ice between the Penck Trough and Jutulstraumen Glacier, E of the Borg Massif in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949-52) and air photos by the Norwegian expedition (1958-59) and named Midbresrabben (the mid-glacier ridge).

Middle Crest: see Central Masson Range 67°50’S, 62°52’E
Middle Glacier: see Wiggins Glacier 65°14’S, 64°03’W

Midground Rock 54°08’S, 36°36’W
Submerged kelp-covered rock lying 1.5 mi E of Framnaes Point, in the middle of the entrance of Stromness Bay, South Georgia. The name appears to be first used on a 1952 British Admiralty chart.

Middle Head 54°16’S, 36°39’W
A small headland lying at the W side of the entrance to Mercer Bay at the head of Cumberland West Bay, South Georgia. The same appears to be first used on a 1929 British Admiralty chart and describes its position at the head of the bay.

Midground Rock: see Wiggins Glacier 65°14’S, 64°03’W

Michigan Plateau 86°08’S, 133°30’W
An undulating ice-covered plateau, 30 mi long, which rises to 3,000 m at the western side of Reedy Glacier. The northern and eastern sides of the plateau are marked by the steep Watson Escarpment; the western and southern sides grade gradually to the elevation of the interior ice. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys and U.S. Navy aerial photography, 1960-64. Named by US-ACAN after the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, MI, which has sent numerous research personnel to work in Antarctica.

Mickley Island 66°20’S, 110°24’E
Rocky island, 0.8 mi long, lying immediately S of Hollin Island in the Windmill Islands. First mapped from air photos taken by USN OpHjp and OpWml in 1947 and 1948. Named by the US-ACAN for Lt. E.W. Mickley, Army Medical Corps observer who assisted USN OpWml parties in establishing astronomical control stations between Wilhelm II Coast and Budd Coast during the 1947-48 season. Not: Ostrov Midzhli.

Midgley Island 66°20’S, 110°22’E
Several tidal and submerged rocks among the islands lying off the W side of Midgley Island, in the Windmill Islands. Discovered from small craft from Wilkes Station in 1961. Named by ANCA after Midgley Island.

Midkirk Rock 77°28’S, 145°06’W

Midnight, Mount 71°56’S, 167°28’E

Midnight Plateau 79°53’S, 156°15’E
A prominent ice-covered plateau, over 2,200 m, forming the central feature of the Darwin Mountains. It is the only area of snow accumulation in the Darwin Mountains. Discovered by the VUWAE (1962-63) and so named because the feature was visited by expedition members at midnight on December 27, 1962.

Midori, Lake 69°01’S, 39°36’E
A small lake just NE of Lake Kamome and 0.3 mi SE of Hachinosu Peak on East Ongul Island. Mapped from surveys and air photos by JARE, 1957, and named Midori-ike (green pond).

Midship Glacier 76°52’S, 161°30’E
A broad flat glacier filling the bulk of Alatna Valley and having its origin on the slopes of Mount Morrison to the south, in Convoy Range, Victoria Land. From 1957 this ice body was considered part of Benson Glacier. However, it was determined by a 1989-90 NZARP field party (Trevor Chinn) that although it abuts against the main Benson Glacier at Jetsam Moraine, this glacier makes no contribution of ice to the Benson as its dominant ice flow is northward across its length. With the identification of Midship Glacier as a distinct feature, the application of Benson Glacier (q.v.) has been restricted to the ice flowing eastward from Flight...
Deck Névé to the terminus in Granite Harbor. Approved by US-ACAN in 1993 as recommended by the NZGB.

*Midtre Petermannkjøpda*: see Mittlere Petermann Range 71°30'S, 12°28'E

**Midway Glacier** 72°10'E, 166°50'E

A tributary glacier that flows S along the W side of Evans Ridge into Pearl Harbor Glacier, in the Victory Mountains, Victoria Land. At the head, it shares a common snow saddle with Jutland Glacier which flows north. Named by the southern party of NZFMCAE, 1962–63, to continue the series of glaciers named after famous naval battles. Not: Midway Island Glacier.

**Midway Island Glacier**: see Midway Glacier 72°10'S, 166°50'E

**Midzhi, Ostrov**: see Midgley Island 66°20'E, 110°24'E

**Miers, Lake** 78°06'E, 163°51'E

A small lake in Miers Valley, lying 1 mi E of the snouts of Miers and Adams Glaciers, and filled by meltwater from these glaciers. A stream from the lake flows down the valley in the warmest weather to reach the coast of Victoria Land. Named after Miers Glacier in 1957 by the N.Z. Blue Glacier Party of the CTAE, 1956–58.

**Miers Bluff** 62°43'S, 60°27'W

Bluff marking the S end of Hurd Peninsula which separates False and South Bays on the S coast of Livingston Island, in the South Shetland Islands. The name Elephant Point (q.v.), given by Robert Fildes in 1820–22 to another feature, has been for a number of years applied in error to this bluff. It is now approved as originally intended and a new name has been substituted for the feature here described. Miers Bluff is named for John Miers (1789–1879), English engineer and botanist, who was responsible for the first published chart of the South Shetland Islands, based on the work of William Smith. Not: Elephant Point, Miers Point.

**Miers Glacier** 78°05'E, 163°40'E

A small glacier N of Terminus Mountain in Victoria Land, occupying the upper (western) portion of Miers Valley. Mapped and named by the BrAE, 1910–13.

**Miers Point**: see Miers Bluff 62°43'S, 60°27'W

**Miers Valley** 78°06'E, 164°00'E

A valley just S of Marshall Valley and W of Koettlitz Glacier, on the coast of Victoria Land. The valley is ice free except for Miers Glacier in its upper (western) part and Lake Miers near its center. Mapped and named by the BrAE, 1910–13.

**Miethe Glacier** 64°56'S, 63°06'W

Glacier 3 miles long, flowing NW into Gerlache Strait to the S of Mount Banck, on the W coast of Graham Land. The glacier appears on an Argentine government chart of 1952. Named by the UK-APC in 1960 for Adolf Miethe (1862–1927), German chemist who introduced the first panchromatic emulsion for photographic plates in 1903.

**Migmatitovaya Rock** 71°47'S, 10°38'E

A rock at the E end of a spur, lying 3 mi NE of Terletskiy Peak in the Scherbakov Range, Orvin Mountains, Queen Maud Land.


**Mignone, Mount** 77°52'S, 162°31'E

A peak in Cathedral Rocks, Royal Society Range, rising to 2,025 m between Darkowski Glacier and Bol Glacier in Victoria Land. Named in 1992 by US-ACAN in association with Chaplains Tableland (q.v.) after Lt. John C. Mignone, USN, chaplain with the 1966 winter party at McMurdo Station.

**Miguel, Monte**: see Michael, Mount 57°48'E, 26°28'W

**Miharashi Peak** 69°00'S, 39°37'E

A hill 40 m high, the highest point in the NE extremity of East Ongul Island. Mapped from surveys and air photos by JARE, 1957, and named Miharashi-iwa (extensive view peak). Not: Mihara Peak.

**Miharasi Peak**: see Miharashi Peak 69°00'S, 39°37'E

**Miho, Cape**: see Akarui, Cape 68°29'S, 41°23'E

**Mikado Glacier** 69°53'S, 70°40'W

A glacier on the N side of Mahler Spur, flowing WNW into Sullivan Glacier near the junction with the Gilbert Glacier in N Alexander Island. Named by the UK-APC, 1977, in association with Gilbert Glacier and Sullivan Glacier, after the operetta *The Mikado*.

**Mikhaylov, Cape** 66°54'S, 118°32'E


**Mikhaylov Island** 66°48'S, 85°30'E

Ice-covered island in the West Ice Shelf, rising to 240 m, 6 mi SE of Leskov Island. Discovered by the Soviet expedition of 1956, who named it for Pavel N. Mikhaylov, artist on the Bellingshausen expedition 1819–21.

**Mikhaylov Point** 56°44'S, 27°12'W

Small promontory marking the S extremity of Visokoi Island in the South Sandwich Islands. It was named Low Point by DI personnel following their survey of 1930, but the name has been changed to Low Point on nearby Vindication Island. Mikhaylov Point was recommended by the UK-APC in 1953 and is named for Pavel N. Mikhaylov, artist aboard the Vostok during the Russian expedition under Bellingshausen, 1819–21. Mikhaylov made an excellent series of sketches of the South Sandwich Islands. Not: Low Point, Punta Baja.

**Mikheyeva, Gory**: see Skeidshovden Mountain 72°08'S, 11°31'E

**Mikkelsen Bay** 68°43'S, 67°10'W

Bay, 15 mi wide at its mouth and indenting 10 mi, entered between Bertrand Ice Piedmont and Cape Bertaux along the W coast of Graham Land. First seen from a distance in 1909 by the FrAE under Charcot, but not recognized as a large bay. First
surveyed in 1936 by the BGLE under Rymill, and resurveyed by the FIDS in 1948–49. The name was proposed by members of BGLE for Ejnar Mikkelsen, Danish Arctic explorer and Inspector for East Greenland, 1934–50.

Mikkelsen Harbor 63°54'S, 60°47'W
Small bay indenting the S side of Trinity Island between Skottsberg and Borg Points, in the Palmer Archipelago. Discovered by the SwedAE, 1901–04. The origin of the name has not been ascertained, but it was apparently in common usage by 1913, at the time of the geologic reconnaissance by Scottish geologist David Ferguson in the whale-catcher Hanka. Not: Hoseason Harbor, Mikkelsen Harbor.

Mikkelsen Island: see Watkins Island 66°22'S, 67°06'W

Mikkelsen Islands 67°38'S, 68°11'W
Small group of islands and rocks lying off the SE coast of Adelaide Island, 2 mi SE of the Léonie Islands. Discovered by the FrAE under Charcot, 1908–10, and named by him for Otto Mikkelsen, Norwegian diver who inspected the damaged hull of the Pourquoi Pas? at Deception Island.

Mikkelsen Peak 67°47'S, 66°43'E
The highest peak, 420 m, of the Scullin Monolith in Mac. Robertson Land. In January and February 1931 several Norwegian whale catchers, exploring along this coast, made sketches of the shore from their vessels and named this mountain for Capt. Klarius Mikkelsen, master of the Torlyn. Not: Klarius Mikkelsen Fjell.

Mikkelsen Harbor: see Mikkelsen Harbor 63°54'S, 60°47'W

Mikus Hill 70°27'S, 63°50'W

Milan Ridge 83°15'S, 156°08'E
A mainly ice-free ridge, 5 mi long, bordering the W side of Ascent Glacier in the Miller Range. Named by US-ACAN for Frederick M. Milan, physiologist at Little America V, 1957.

Milan Rock 76°01'S, 140°41'W
A rock along the eastern margin of Land Glacier, 2 mi SE of Mount Hartkopf, in Marie Byrd Land. It is the southernmost outcrop near the head of the glacier. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy aerial photography, 1959–65. Named by US-ACAN for Frederick T. Milan, aviation structural mechanic, USN, a member of Squadron VX-6 air crew on LC-130 aircraft for several seasons; crew member on first midwinter flight to Antarctica, June 25, 1964.

Mill Cove 60°46'S, 44°35'W
Cove entered between Cape Anderson and Valette Island on the S coast of Laurie Island, in the South Orkney Islands. Charted in 1903 by the ScotNAE under Bruce, who named it for Hugh Robert Mill, British geographer and polar historian.

Milleu, Glacier du: see Wiggins Glacier 65°14'S, 64°03'W

Milly Way 71°11'S, 68°55'W
Col between the S part of LeMay Range and Planet Heights, which is the highest point on a possible sledging route between Jupiter and Uranus Glaciers in the E part of Alexander Island. First mapped from air photos taken by the RARE, 1947–48, by Searle of the FIDS in 1960. Named by the UK-APC from association with nearby Planet Heights and the glaciers which are named for planets.

Mill, Mount 65°15'S, 64°03'W

Mile Bay 63°44'S, 60°44'W
Bay indenting the NW side of Trinity Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Shown on an Argentine government chart of 1952. Named by the UK-APC in 1960 for M.R. Millburn, air traffic control officer of the FIDASE, which photographed this area in 1955–57.

Miles Bay 54°04'S, 37°39'W
Small bay in the S side of Ice Fjord, South Georgia. The name South Bay was given to this feature by the Scottish geologist David Ferguson during his visit to South Georgia in 1911–12. Since the same name is well established for an arm of Prince Olav Harbor 18 mi away, the UK-APC recommended in 1957 that a new name be substituted for the feature now described. Miles Bay is after the catcher Don Miles, built in 1926, which was owned by the Compañía Argentina de Pesca in 1934. Not: Bahía Sur, South Bay.

Miles Island 66°04'S, 101°15'E
Rocky island 3 mi long, lying just N of Booth Peninsula in the Mariner Islands. Mapped from air photos taken by USN OpHlp, 1946–47, and named by the US-ACAN for R.A. Miles, air crewman on USN OpHlp photographic flights in this area and other coastal areas between 14° and 164° East longitude. Not: Ostrov Tumannyy.

Milestone Bluff 67°38'S, 68°45'W
Rock-faced, snow-backed bluff rising to about 830 m just WSW of Mount Liotard, in the S part of Adelaide Island. So named by the UK-APC in 1964 because the bluff is an important landmark on the inland route N of Adelaide station.

Mileu, Glacier du: see Wiggins Glacier 65°14'S, 64°03'W

Milly Way 71°11'S, 68°55'W
Col between the S part of LeMay Range and Planet Heights, which is the highest point on a possible sledging route between Jupiter and Uranus Glaciers in the E part of Alexander Island. First mapped from air photos taken by the RARE, 1947–48, by Searle of the FIDS in 1960. Named by the UK-APC from association with nearby Planet Heights and the glaciers which are named for planets.

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Col between the S part of LeMay Range and Planet Heights, which is the highest point on a possible sledging route between Jupiter and Uranus Glaciers in the E part of Alexander Island. First mapped from air photos taken by the RARE, 1947–48, by Searle of the FIDS in 1960. Named by the UK-APC from association with nearby Planet Heights and the glaciers which are named for planets.
Miller Heights 66°01'S, 65°14'W

Miller Nunatak 74°26'S, 164°15'W

Miller Bluffs 77°35'S, 85°45'W
A line of steep, east-facing bluffs about 15 mi long which extend WNW from the mouth of Newcomer Glacier in the Sentinel Range, Ellsworth Mountains. The N end of the feature was photographed by Lincoln Ellsworth on his trans-Antarctic flight of Nov. 23, 1935. The bluffs were mapped by USGS in 1961 from air photos obtained by U.S. Navy Squadron VX-6 in 1959. Named by US-ACAN for the Hon. George P. Miller, former chairman of the House Science and Astronautics Committee, whose great interest in Antarctic activities was of assistance in assuring successful completion of U.S. research of that continent, 1958–72.

Miller Butte 72°42'S, 160°15'W

Miller Crag 73°40'S, 94°42'W
A bold and conspicuous outcropping of bare rock (1,450 m), standing 3 mi WSW of Sutley Peak in the W extremity of the Jones Mountains. Mapped by the University of Minnesota-Jones Mountains Party, 1960–61, who named it for Thomas P. Miller, geologist with the party.

Miller Glacier 77°12'S, 162°00'W
A glacier about 1 mi wide, described by Griffith Taylor as a transection glacier lying in a transverse trough and connecting the Cotton and Debenham Glaciers in Victoria Land. Discovered by the Western Geological Party, led by Taylor, of the BAE, 1910–13. Named by Taylor for M.J. Miller, Mayor of Lyttelton, and the shipwright who repaired the expedition vessel, Terra Nova, prior to its voyage from New Zealand.

Miller Heights 66°01'S, 65°14'W

Miller Ice Rise 69°05'S, 67°37'W

Miller Island 64°54'S, 63°59'W
Island lying 1 mi NE of Knight Island in the Wauwermans Islands, in the Wilhelm Archipelago. Shown on an Argentine government chart of, 1950. Named by the UK-APC in 1958 after one of the characters in Chaucer's Canterbury Tales.
flew logistical support for the Neptune Range field party, 1963-64.

**Milles Nunatak**  70°55'S, 160°06'E

**Millett Glacier**  70°37'S, 67°40'W
Heavily crevassed glacier, 13 mi long and 7 mi wide, flowing W from the Dyer Plateau of Palmer Land to George VI Sound, immediately N of Wade Point. In its lower reaches the N side of this glacier merges with Melkejohn Glacier. It was first surveyed in 1936 by the BGLE under Rymill. Named by the UK-APC in 1954 for Hugh M. Millett, chief engineer of the Penola during the BGLE, 1934–37.

**Mill Glacier**  85°10'S, 168°30'E
A tributary glacier, 10 mi wide, flowing NW between the Dominion Range and the Supporters Range into Beardmore Glacier. Discovered by the BrAE (1907–09) and named for Hugh Robert Mill, British geographer and Antarctic historian.

**Millington Glacier**  84°32'S, 178°00'E

**Mill Inlet**  67°00'S, 64°20'W
Ice-filled inlet which recedes 8 mi in a NW direction and is some 20 mi wide at its entrance between Cape Robinson and Monnier Point, along the E coast of Graham Land. Charted by the FIDS in 1947 and named for Hugh Robert Mill. Photographed from the air during 1947 by the RARE under Ronne. Not: Sullivan Inlet.

**Mill Island**  65°30'S, 100°40'E
An ice-domed island, 25 mi long and 16 mi wide, lying 25 mi N of the Bunger Hills. Discovered in February 1936 by personnel on the William Scoresby, and named for Hugh Robert Mill.

**Mill Mountain**  79°26'O, 157°52'E
A large flat-topped mountain (2,730 m) forming the eastern end of Festive Plateau in the Cook Mountains. This mountain was probably sighted by the BrNAE (1901–04) under Capt. Robert F. Scott, who gave the name “Mount Mill,” after British Antarctic historian Hugh Robert Mill, to a summit in nearby Reeves Bluffs. This area was mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy photography (1959–63). A prominent mountain does not rise from the bluffs, and since the name Mount Mill is in use elsewhere in Antarctica, the US-ACAN (1965) altered the original name to Mill Mountain and applied it to the prominent mountain described.

**Mill Peak**  67°58'S, 61°08'E
Prominent peak, 1,760 m, rising above the ice sheet 10 mi S of Pearce Peak and 30 mi S of Cape Simpson. Discovered in February 1931 by the BANZARE under Mawson, who named it for Dr. Hugh Robert Mill.

_Mill Peak:_ see Mill, Mount  65°15'S, 64°03'W

**Mills, Mount**  85°12'S, 165°17'E
A mountain, 2,955 m, forming part of the N escarpment of the Dominion Range, overlooking the Beardmore Glacier 8 mi N of Mount Saunders. Discovered by the BrAE (1907–09) and named for Sir James Mills who, with the government of New Zealand, paid the cost of towing the expedition ship _Nimrod_ to Antarctica in 1908.

**Mills Peak**  54°16'S, 36°21'W
A peak 1 mi SW of Cape Douglas, rising to 625 m in the N portion of Barff Peninsula, South Georgia. Named by the UK-APC in 1988 for Lt. Keith P. Mills, RM, commanding the Royal Marines platoon at King Edward Point at the outset of hostilities between the United Kingdom and Argentina, Apr. 3, 1982.

**Mills Peak**  74°14'S, 163°54'E

**Mill Stream Glacier**  85°20'S, 171°00'E
A tributary glacier, about 10 mi wide, flowing W between Supporters Range and Otway Massif to enter Mill Glacier. Named by the NZGSAG (1961–62) in association with Mill Glacier.

**Mills Valley**  73°06'S, 163°12'E

**Milnes Island**  65°35'S, 65°02'W

**Milton, Mount**  78°48'S, 84°48'W
A mountain (3,000 m) located 11 mi SSE of Mount Craddock and 1.5 mi SE of Mount Southwick, in the S part of the Sentinel Range, Ellsworth Mountains. First mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1955–59. Named by US-ACAN for Patrick G. Milton, aviation machinist’s mate, USN, who served as plane captain on a reconnaissance flight to these mountains on Jan. 28, 1958.

**Milward Peak**  53°59'S, 38°01'W
Large patch of kelp 1 mi N of the E part of Bird Island, off the W tip of South Georgia. Charted in 1930, along with other navigational hazards, by DI personnel on the William Scoresby, and named for C.A. Milward, Chief Officer of the ship at the time of the survey.

**Mimas Peak**  71°56'S, 69°36'W
Sharp conspicuous peak, 1,000 m, rising W of the head of Saturn Glacier and 9 mi W of Dione Nunatak in the SE part of Alexander Island. First seen and photographed from the air by Lincoln Ellsworth on Nov. 23, 1935, and mapped from these photos by W.L.G. Joerg. Seen from a distance in 1949 by the FIDS and
roughly positioned. Named by the UK-APC for its association with Saturn Glacier, Mimas being one of the satellites of Saturn. The peak and surrounding area were first mapped in detail from air photos taken by the RARE, 1947–48, by Searle of the FIDS in 1960.

**Mime Glacier**

\[77°38' S, 161°45'E\]

A small glacier at the S (upper) end of Tiw Valley in the Asgard Range, Victoria Land. The name is one in a group given by NZ-APC from Norse mythology. In *Der Ring des Nibelungen*, Mime is the smith who aids Siegfried to win the ring and is slain by the hero for his treachery.

**Mims Spur**

\[86°02'S, 125°35'W\]


**Mina de Cobre, Caleta:** see Coppermine Cove

\[62°23'S, 59°42'W\]

**Minami, Lake**

\[69°01'S, 39°35'E\]

A small lake lying jut S of Lake Tarachine in the S part of East Ongul Island. Mapped from surveys and air photos by JARE, 1957, and named Minami-ike (south pond).

**Minami-heitō, Mount**

\[69°17'S, 39°48'E\]

A mountain (480 m) surmounting the SE extremity of Langhovde Hills, on the coast of Queen Maud Land. Mapped from surveys and air photos by the JARE, 1957–62. The name “Minami-heitō-zan” (south flat top mountain) was given by JARE Headquarters in 1973 and is in association with the name Mount Heitō just northward.

**Minami-karamete Rock**

\[69°13'S, 35°26'E\]

A rock located 9 mi S of Kita-karamete Rock in the E part of Riiser-Larsen Peninsula, Queen Maud Land. The name “Minami-karamete-iwa” (south back gate rock) was applied by JARE Headquarters in 1972 following Japanese research in this area.

**Minamino-seto Strait**

\[69°02'S, 39°33'E\]

A narrow strait between Ongul Island and Te Islands in the Flatvaer Islands. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37. Surveyed by JARE, 1957–62, and named Minamino-seto (southern strait) because of its location in the island group.

**Minamo Island**

\[69°39'S, 39°37'E\]

The largest of several small islands which lie in the narrow inlet between Skallen Hills and Skallen Glacier, along the coast of Queen Maud Land. Mapped from surveys and air photos by the JARE, 1957–62. The name was given by JARE Headquarters in 1972.

**Minaret, The**

\[64°46'S, 63°39'W\]

Steep rock pinnacle, 1,065 m, on the ridge extending NE from Mount William in the southern part of Anvers Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Surveyed by the FIDS in 1944 and again in 1955. The name, given by the UK-APC, is descriptive of the shape of the summit.

**Minaret Nunatak**

\[72°42'S, 162°10'E\]

A minaret-like nunatak, 2.1 15 m, standing 1 mi W of Burkett Nunatak, in the Monument Nunataks. Named by the Northern Party of NZGSAE, 1962–63.

**Minaret Peak**

\[80°15'S, 82°22'W\]

A distinctive rock peak at the NW end of the Marble Hills in the Heritage Range, Ellsworth Mountains. So named by the University of Minnesota Ellsworth Mountains Party, 1962–63, because the peak resembles a minaret.

**Mincey Glacier**

\[84°57'S, 177°30'W\]


**Mineral Hill**

\[63°29'S, 57°03'W\]

Round-topped hill, 445 m, with ice-free, talus-covered slopes, standing 1.5 mi W of Trepassey Bay on Tabarin Peninsula. Probably first seen by the SwedAE under Nordenskjöld, 1901–04. First charted by the FIDS in 1946, who so named it because small quantities of reddish mineral in the rock gave the surfaces a conspicuous color.

**Minerva Rocks**

\[63°53'S, 60°37'W\]

Small group of rocks lying off Chionis Island near Trinity Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. So named by whalers because the Minerva, one of the whale catchers of the British factory ship *Pythia*, went aground on these rocks in March 1922. The catcher was abandoned and, because of the heavy swell, became a total wreck.

**Ministro Ezcurra, Rocas:** see Sewing-Machine Needles

\[62°58'S, 60°30'W\]

**Mink Peak**

\[86°14'S, 129°56'W\]


**Minna Bluff**

\[78°31'S, 166°25'E\]

A narrow, bold peninsula, 25 mi long and 3 mi wide, projecting SE from Mount Discovery into Ross Ice Shelf. Discovered by the BrNAE (1901–04) which named it for Minna, the wife of Sir Clements Markham, the “father” of the expedition.

**Minna Saddle**

\[78°26'S, 165°33'E\]

A sweeping snow saddle, several miles long and wide, at the junction of Minna Bluff and the E slopes of Mount Discovery. Named in 1958 for its association with Minna Bluff by the N.Z. party of the CTAE, 1956–58.

**Minnehaha Icefalls**

\[77°02'S, 162°24'W\]

A small, heavily crevassed icefall descending the steep west slopes of Mount England and forming a southern tributary to New Glacier, close west of its terminus at Granite Harbor, Victoria Land. Charted and named by a party of the BrAE (1910–13) led by Taylor. The name was suggested by Frank Debenham.
Minnesota Glacier  79°00’S, 83°00’W
A broad glacier, about 40 mi long and 5 mi wide, flowing E through the Ellsworth Mountains and separating the Sentinel and Heritage Ranges. It is nourished by ice from the plateau W of the mountains and by the Nimitz and Splettstoesser Glaciers. Minnesota Glacier merges into the larger Rutford Ice Stream at the E margin of the Ellsworth Mountains. Named by US-ACAN for the University of Minnesota, at Minneapolis, which sent research parties to the Ellsworth Mountains in 1961–62, 1962–63 and 1963–64.

Minnows, The  66°01’S, 65°23’W
Group of small islands and rocks lying E of Flounder Island in the Fish Islands, off the W coast of Graham Land. Charted by the BGLE under Rymill, 1934–37. So named by the UK-APC in 1959 because the group lies in the Fish Islands.

Minot Point  64°16’S, 62°31’W

Minshew, Mount  85°43’S, 129°22’W
A prominent, mainly ice-covered mountain with a small exposed summit peak, 3,895 m, standing 3.5 mi W of Faure Peak at the NW extremity of the elevated plateau portion of the Wisconsin Range, Horlick Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN for Velon H. Minshew, geologist with the Ohio State University geologic party to the Horlick Mountains, 1964–65.

Minstrel Point  61°04’S, 55°25’W
Point about midway between Cape Lindsey and Yelcho on the W coast of Elephant Island, South Shetland Islands. Named by the U.K. Joint Services Expedition to Elephant Island, 1970–71, after the brig Minstrel (Captain MacGregor), a sealer from London, which anchored N of this feature in February 1821.

Minto, Mount  71°47’S, 168°45’E
Lofty, mostly ice-free mountain rising to 4,165 m, located 2.5 mi E of Mount Adam in the central portion of the Admiralty Mountains. Discovered in Jan. 1841 by Capt. James Ross, RN, who named it for the Earl of Minto, then First Lord of the Admiralty.

Mintz Peak  76°53’S, 126°03’W

Mirabilite Pond  78°11’S, 163°56’E
An alkali pond at a high elevation in the southern part of Hidden Valley, west of Koettlitz Glacier. The pond is located on the northern side of the ridge that bounds the southeast part of Hidden Valley. The feature was studied by U.S. geologist Troy L. Péwé (1957–58) whose finding of a thin film of white salt mirabilite (Glauber’s salt) around the edge of the pond suggested the name.

Mirabloo Range  71°40’S, 165°27’E

Mirage Island  66°48’S, 141°27’E
Rocky island 0.25 mi long lying 0.3 mi W of Cape Mousse. Charted in 1950 by the FrAE and so named by them because mirages were frequently observed in the vicinity of the island. Not: Ille des Mirages.

Miranda Nunataks: see Miranda Peaks  71°28’S, 68°36’W

Miranda Peaks  71°28’S, 68°36’W
A line of about six peaks trending N-S on the S side of Uranus Glacier, in eastern Alexander Island. The peaks were photographed by Lincoln Ellsworth, Nov. 23, 1935, in the course of a trans-Antarctic flight and were plotted from the air photos by W.L.G. Joerg. Named by UK-APC from association with Uranus Glacier after Miranda, one of the moons of the planet Uranus. Not: Miranda Nunataks.

Mirazh Mountain  71°18’S, 13°25’E

Mirafak Nunatak  81°58’S, 156°05’E
A nunatak near the polar plateau, 10 mi SW of Vance Bluff. Named by US-ACAN after the USNS Mirafak, cargo vessel in the U.S. convoy to McMurdo Sound in USN OpDFrz 1963.

Mirmay Peak  69°20’S, 72°34’W
Prominent peak, 750 m, 4 mi NE of Enigma Peak in the N part of Rothschild Island. Presumably first seen from a distance by the Russian expedition of 1821 under Bellingshausen. Photographed from the air by the USAS, 1939–41, and roughly mapped. Mapped in detail from air photos taken by the RARE, 1947–48, by Searle of the FIDS in 1960. Named by the UK-APC for the sloop Mirmay, one of the ships of the Bellinghausen expedition.

Mirovtsev, Mount  71°50’S, 12°17’E
Mirounga Flats 60°42'S, 45°36'W
Small partially enclosed tidal area in the inner, northwestern corner of Borge Bay, Signy Island, in the South Orkney Islands. Its E limit is formed by the Thule Islands; its N and W limits by Signy Island. The tidal area dries at low water. Roughly surveyed in 1933 by DI personnel. Resurveyed in 1947 by the FIDS, and so named by them because elephant seals (Mirounga leonina) are found there in large numbers during the moulting period.

Mirounga Point 62°14'S, 58°41'W
The E entrance point to Potter Cove, King George Island, in the Mirounga Point 62°14'S, 58°41'W

Mirounga Ledge 84°37'S, 111°40'W
A snow-covered ledge, or shelflike feature, about 10 mi NE of Mount Schopf in the Ohio Range. Urbanak Peak and Iversen Peak rise above the ledge which is the apparent NE extremity of the Horlick Mountains. The geology of these mountains was investigated by researchers from the Institute of Polar Studies, Ohio State University, in 1958-62. The ledge was named by US-ACAN for Arthur Mirsky, Assistant Director of the Institute in that period.

Misery Peak 85°31'S, 178°16'W
A peak (2,725 m) at the extreme W side of Roberts Massif, occupied as a survey station. So named by the Southern Party of USN Operation Highjump (1946-47). Named by Roscoe for G. Mistichelli, air crewman on Operation Highjump photographic flights over the area.

Mistral Ridge 69°33'S, 68°04'W
A mostly snow-covered ridge extending 6 mi in a NNW-SSE direction, located 5 mi E of Zonda Towers, Rymill Coast, Palmer Land. The ridge was photographed from the air by the U.S. Navy, 1966, and surveyed by BAS, 1971-72. Named by the UK-APC in 1977 after the mistral, the cold NW wind of S France. One of several features in the area named after winds.

Mistocks Rocks 66°48'S, 66°37'W
A group of insular rocks close NW of Holdfast Point at the entrance to Lallemand Fjord, Graham Land. Mapped from air photos taken by FIDASE (1956-57). The name arose locally; the first FIDS party sledging N from Detaille Island on Aug. 21, 1956, photos taken by FIDASE (1956-57). The name arose locally; the first FIDS party sledging N from Detaille Island on Aug. 21, 1956, fortuitously discovered these rocks while searching in the mist for a secure camp site. Not: Rocas Niebla.

Misty Mountain: see Elder, Mount 61°13'S, 55°12'W
Misty Pass 63°29'S, 57°59'W
Pass, 700 m high, between the head of Broad Valley and a valley descending N from Dunicorps on Trinity Peninsula. Mapped by the FIDS in 1946, and so named because clouds pouring E through the pass had been noted by the survey party to herald bad weather.

Mitchell, Mount 82°43'S, 165°36'E
Mountain, 1,820 m, standing 5 mi SW of Cape Goldie in the N part of the Holland Range. Mapped by the USGS from tellurom-
Mitsudomoe Islands 69°57'S, 38°45'E

Three small islands lying close together 1 mi W of Strandnebba in the SE extremity of Lützow-Holm Bay. Mapped from surveys and air photos by JARE, 1957–62, and named Mitsudomoe-shima (commas-united-to-form-a-circle islands). Not: Mitsu-
domo Islands.

Mitten, The 75°59'S, 160°30'E

Bare flat-topped mountain, which resembles a mitten when viewed from above, standing 3 mi NW of Mount Armytage in Victoria Land. Named by the Southern Party of the NZGSAE (1962–63) because of its shape.

Mitterling Glacier 66°50'S, 64°18'W

Glacier on the E coast of Graham Land, draining between Mount Varddal and Mount Hayes into the N part of Mill Inlet. Named by UK-APC after Philip I. Mitterling, American historian and author of America in the Antarctic to 1840.

Mittlere Petermann Range 71°30'S, 12°28'E

One of the Petermann Ranges, extending N-S for 17 mi from Johnson Peaks to Store Svarthorn Peak, in the Wohltat Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Discovered and plotted from air photos by GerAE, 1938–39, and so named by them for its middle position in the northern part of the Petermann Ranges. Not: Khyr
et Krasovskogo, Mitdte Petermannkjeđa.

Mitsudomoe Islands: see Mitsudomoe Islands 69°57'S, 38°45'E

Miyaga, Cerro: see Jacquinot, Mount 63°22'S, 57°53'W

Mixon Rocks 76°43'S, 159°23'E

Rock outcrops about 2.5 mi west of Gadarene Ridge in the Allan Hills, Victoria Land. Reconnoitered by the NZARP Allan Hills Expedition, 1964, who named this feature for Lt. William A. Mixon, a U.S. Navy medical officer at McMurdo Station who treated an injured member of the expedition.

Miyoda Cliff 68°22'S, 65°05'W

A rock cliff rising to c. 400 m at the NE end of Rock Pile Peaks, Barmel Peninsula, marking the S entrance point to Solberg Inlet, Bowman Coast. The cliff was photographed from the air by the USAS, 1940, the U.S. Navy, 1966, and was surveyed by FIDS, 1946–48. Named by US-ACAN for Larry W. Miyoda, Station Manager, Palmer Station, 1976; engineer, Siple Station, 1974.

Mizar Nunataks 81°52'S, 154°35'E


Mizukhu Plateau 71°30'S, 39°00'E

A mainly featureless ice plateau, situated eastward of the Queen Fabiola Mountains and southward of the Shirase Glacier in Queen Maud Land. A field party of the JARE studied the Mizukhu Plateau in November-December 1960 and gave it its name. At the Japanese station on East Ongul Island it was called "Japan Highland," but this name was not adopted officially. Mizukhu is one of the ancient names of Japan.
Mizukuguri Cove 69°11'S, 39°38'E
A cove in the east side of Lützow-Holm Bay, Queen Maud Land. It indents the western shore of Langhovde Hills 0.5 mi west of Mount Chōtō. This area was the site of SCUBA diving by members of the JARE in February 1968. The name “Mizukuguri” (diving cove) was applied by JARE Headquarters in 1972.

Mizukumi Stream 69°00'S, 39°35'E
A small meltwater stream 0.1 mi N of Hachinosu Peak on East Ongul Island. Mapped from surveys and air photos by JARE, 1951, and named Mizukumizawa (water-drawing stream).

Mjellbreen: see Mjell Glacier 72°07'S, 26°06'E

Mjell Glacier 72°07'S, 26°06'E
Glacier 9 mi long, flowing NE between Mount Bergersen and Isachsen Mountain in the Sør Rondane Mountains. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers in 1957 from air photos taken by USN OpHjp, 1946-47, and named Mjellbreen (the dry-snow glacier). Not: Mjellbreen.

Mjollfjøyke Bluff 73°32'S, 3°45'W
A prominent bluff at the E side of Belgen Valley, in the Kirwan Escarpment of Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949-52) and additional air photos (1958-59) and named Mjollfjøyke.

Mjøllkvaevane Cirques 71°53'S, 14°27'E
A series of small snow-filled cirques that indent the E side of Kveavjetjell Mountain in the Payer Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Plotted from air photos and surveys by NorAE, 1956-60, and named Mjøllkvaevane.

M'Kean Point 62°42'S, 60°01'W
Point lying 3.5 mi E of Brunow Bay on the SE coast of Livingston Island, in the South Shetland Islands. Named by the UK-APC in 1961 for Captain M'Kean, Master of the British sealing vessel Princess Charlotte from Calcutta, who visited the South Shetland Islands and moored in nearby Johnsons Dock in 1821-22.

Moawhango Névé 72°15'S, 163°34'E
A small névé between Mount Camelot and Monte Cassino, in the Freyberg Mountains. Named by the NZGSAE, 1967-68, in association with a locality of the same name in New Zealand.

Mobberly, Mont: see Mobberly, Mount 64°44'S, 63°41'W

Mobberly, Mount 64°44'S, 63°41'W
Steep-sided, snow-covered mountain, 1,535 m, at the end of the ridge extending SW from Mount François in the S part of Anvers Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. It is separated from Mount William to the S by the col at the head of Hooper Glacier. In 1832, John Biscoe named a mountain in this area for Capt. John Mobberly, RN, but the mountain was not located by subsequent expeditions. The feature described was identified as Mount Mobberly by the FIDS who made surveys in the area in 1944 and 1955. Not: Mont Mauberly, Mont Mobberly, Mont Mowerby, Mount Mabery.

Mobiloil Bay: see Mobiloil Inlet 68°35'S, 64°45'W

Mobiloil Inlet 68°35'S, 64°45'W
Ice-filled inlet, nurtured by several NE and E flowing glaciers, lying between Rock Pile Peaks and Holfick-Kenyon Peninsula along the E coast of Antarctic Peninsula. Discovered by Sir Hubert Wilkins in a flight on Dec. 20, 1928, and named by him after a product of the Vacuum Oil Co. of Australia. Not: Mobiloil Bay.

Moe Island 60°45'S, 45°42'W
Island 1 mi long separated from the SW end of Signy Island by Fyr Channel, in the South Orkney Islands. Charted by Capt. Petter Sarsle, 1912-13, and named after M. Thoralf Moe of Sandefjord, Norway, a contemporary whaling captain who worked in this area. Not: Isla Morisqueta, Noe Island.

Moe Point 70°19'S, 62°23'W

Moffat, Mount 83°32'S, 55°17'W

Moffett Glacier 85°52'S, 161°00'W
A tributary glacier, 13 mi long, flowing E from Rawson Plateau to enter Amundsen Glacier just S of Mount Benjamin, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Discovered by R. Admiral Byrd on the South Pole flight of Nov. 28-29, 1929, and named by him for R. Admiral William A. Moffett, USN, first Chief of the Bureau of Aeronautics, Dept. of the Navy.

Mogensen, Mount 77°34'S, 85°50'W
A snow-covered mountain, 2,790 m, standing 5 mi NE of Mount Ulmer in the N part of the Sentinel Range. Discovered by Lincoln Ellsworth on his trans-Antarctic flight of Nov. 23, 1935. Named by the US-ACAN for Palle Mogensen, scientific leader at South Pole Station, 1957-58.

Mogote, Isla: see Hummock Island 65°53'S, 65°29'W

Mohai, Islotes: see Sewing-Machine Needles 62°58'S, 60°30'W

Mohaupt Point 66°04'S, 100°47'E
The eastern point of Currituck Island, in the Highjump Archipelago. The name "Mohaupt Island" was given by US-ACAN in 1956 to the northern portion of Currituck Island, then thought to be a separate feature. Subsequent Soviet expeditions (1956-57) found that feature to be part of Currituck Island and US-ACAN has reapplied the name to the point described. Named for H.E. Mohaupt, air crewman on USN OpHjp photographic flights in this area in 1946-47.

Mohl, Mount 78°33'S, 85°05'W
Mohn Basin  68°30'S, 168°00'W
A major depression in the surface near the edge of the polar plateau. It extends southward from the western limit of Quarles Range for about 100 miles and includes the névé area adjacent to the heads of the Bowman, Devils, Amundsen and Scott Glaciers, in the Queen Maud Mountains. The feature was encountered in December 1911 by the South Pole Party of the Norwegian expedition under Roald Amundsen. Named by the US-ACAN for Henrik Mohn, Norwegian meteorologist and author of the meteorological report of this expedition.

Mohn Peaks  73°07'S, 61°15'W
Two ice-covered peaks, the northern and southern 1,275 m and 1,230 m, respectively, standing 9 mi WSW of the head of Mason Inlet, on the E coast of Palmer Land. First seen and photographed from the air in December 1940 by the USAS. During 1947 the peaks were photographed from the air by the RARE under Ronne, who in conjunction with the FIDS charted them from the ground. Named by the FIDS for Henrik Mohn.

Moider Glacier  67°43'S, 67°38'W
A glacier flowing W into the E side of Dalgliesh Bay, Pourquié Pas Island, in Marguerite Bay. Named by the UK-APC in 1979 in association with nearby Perplex Ridge. The word "moider" is a synonym for perplex.

Moider Peak  65°55'S, 63°09'W
A peak (1,165 m) on the divide between Fleece Glacier and the upper reaches of Leppard Glacier, 12 mi W of Mount Alibi, on the E side of Graham Land. Surveyed by FIDS in 1955. Named by UK-APC; "moider" means to perplex or to confuse. At the time of the survey, the area to the NW of this peak was obscured by low cloud, and its relationship with other features in the vicinity could not be determined.

Molar Massif  71°38'S, 163°45'E
A large mountain massif immediately E of Lanterman Range in the Bowers Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–64. The descriptive name was applied by US-ACAN. When viewed in plan, the outline of the massif resembles a molar tooth.

Molar Peak  64°41'S, 63°19'W
Steep-sided peak, 1,065 m, between Mount Camber and Copper Peak in the Osterrieth Range of Anvers Island, in the palmer Archipelago. Named by the UK-APC following a survey by the FIDS in 1955. The descriptive name arose because the peak is shaped like a tooth. Not: Pico Elevado.

Molchaniya Rock  72°09'S, 14°08'E

Moldeberg: see Hodges, Mount  54°16'S, 36°32'W

Molholm Island  66°16'S, 110°33'E
An island at the entrance to McGrady Cove in the eastern part of Newcomb Bay, Windmill Islands. The island was mapped from air photographs taken by USN OpHiP 1946–47. Named by C.R. Eklund for John Molholm, glaciologist at Wilkes Station, 1957.

Molholm Shoal  66°16'S, 110°33'E
A shoal area 0.1 mi W of Molholm Island in the Windmill Islands. Depths of less than 6 fathoms extend for 0.2 mi in a N-S direction, with depths of 11 ft near the S end. Discovered and charted in February 1957 by a party from the USS Glacier. Named by ANCA after nearby Molholm Island.

Molina Point  64°48'S, 62°51'W
The eastern point of Lemaire Island, Danco Coast, Graham Land. Named “Punta Molina” by the Chilean Antarctic Expedition, 1950–51, possibly after a member of the expedition. Not: Punta Quilmes.

Molina Rocks  63°22'S, 58°27'W
A small group of rocks 4 mi W of Tupinier Islands, Trinity Peninsula. The name appears on a Chilean government chart of 1951.

Moliner, Cordón: see Butson Ridge  68°05'S, 66°53'W

Molle Glacier  67°31'S, 47°10'E

Møller Bank  67°34'S, 62°52'E
Marine bank (least depth 32 m) at the N end of Kiwa Strait, 1 mi W of Welch Island in Holme Bay, Mac. Robertson Land. Charted in February 1961 by d’A.T. Gale, hydrographic surveyor with the ANARE (Thala Dan). Named by ANCA for J. Wennerberg Møller, third mate on the Thala Dan in 1961, who assisted in the hydrographic survey.

Möllerereisstrom: see Möller Ice Stream  82°20'S, 60°00'W

Möller Ice Stream  82°20'S, 63°30'W
An ice stream flowing NNE into Ronne Ice Shelf to the W of Foundation Ice Stream. The drainage basin of this ice stream is separated by Rambo Nunataks from the drainage basin of Foundation Ice Stream. The feature was delineated from U.S. Landsat imagery commissioned by the Institut für Angewandte Geodäsie, Frankfurt am Main, Germany, recorded January-March, 1986. Named after Dietrich Möller, German engineer, Professor and Director, Institute for Land Survey, Technical University of Braunschweig, from 1972; Deputy Leader and in charge of geodetic work at Fichner Station on Ronne Ice Shelf, 1979–80. Not: Möllerereisstrom.

Molley Corner  64°09'S, 58°19'W

Möll Spur  76°23'S, 112°09'W
A jagged rock spur which juts southward from Jaron Cliffs on the southern slope of Mount Takahe, Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by
Mollweide Glacier


Mollweide Glacier 77°57'S, 163°45'E
A steep glacier 1 mi S of Mount Kowalczyzk, descending W from Hobbs Ridge into Blue Glacier. in Victoria Land. The name is one of a group in the area associated with surveying applied in 1993 by the NZGB. Named from the Mollweide projection, an equal area map projection with the parallels and central meridian being straight lines.

Mollyhawk Island 54°01'S, 37°19'W

Molly Hill 54°01'S, 38°04'W
A hill between Evermann Cove and Johnson Cove in western Bird Island, South Georgia. The name derives from the Blackbrowed Albatross or Mollymauk (Diomedea melanophris) which breeds on the hill in large numbers. According to UK-APC, the name has been in local usage at least since 1963.

Molnar Rocks 66°11'W, 66°58'S
Insular rocks lying 4 mi W of the middle of Lavoisier Island, Biscoe Islands. Mapped from air photos taken by FIDASE (1956–57). Named by UK-APC for George W. Molnar, American physiologist who has specialized in the reactions of the body to cold environments.

Moltke Group: see Moltke Nunataks 77°58'S, 35°30'W

Moltke Harbor 54°31'S, 36°04'W
Bay 1 mi wide in the NW side of Royal Bay, along the N coast of South Georgia. Charted by the German group of the International Polar Year Investigations based at Royal Bay in 1882–83, and named after the expedition ship Moltke.

Moltke Nunatak: see Moltke Nunataks 77°58'S, 35°30'W

Moltke Nunataks 77°58'S, 35°30'W
A chain of north-south trending nunataks close to the northeastern end of the Filchner Ice Shelf. One nunatak was first roughly mapped and named “Moltke Nunatak” by the GerAE, 1911–12, under Wilhelm Filchner. He named it for Gen. Helmhut von Moltke, Chief of the German General Staff and Sec. of State for Home Affairs. Surveys during the mid-1950's by British, Argentine and United States expeditions indicate a group of four or five nunataks exist in the area. Not: Moltke Group, Moltke Nunatak.

Mom, Isotes: see Medley Rocks 62°58'S, 56°01'W

Mom Peak 85°27'S, 173°00'E
A peak (3,260 m) in eastern Otway Massif, 5 mi SE of Mount Petlock. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos (1959–63). This name recognizes the activities of Shirley (Mrs. James C.) Anderson of San Diego, CA, widely known as “Antarctica Mom” among U.S. personnel wintering over in Antarctica. In the years following 1961, Mrs. Anderson communicated with thousands of wintering personnel in Antarctica and her efforts contributed greatly to their morale.

Monaco, Cape 64°43'S, 64°18'W
Cape which forms the SW tip of Anvers Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Discovered by a German expedition 1873–74, under Dallmann, but its relationship to Anvers Island was not known at that time. It was later charted by the FrAE, 1903–05, under Charcot, and named by him for prince Albert de Monaco, a patron of the expedition. Not: Cape Albert de Monaco.

Monakov, Cape 67°09'S, 48°41'E
A cape on the W coast of Sakellaris Peninsula, Enderby Land. The region was photographed by ANARE in 1956 and by SovAE in 1957. Named by SovAE after S. Ye. Monakov, a Soviet polar aviator who perished in the Arctic.

Monastery Nunatak 77°58'S, 160°35'E

Mondai Rock: see Kasumi Rock 68°22'S, 42°14'E

Mondor Glacier 63°28'S, 57°08'W
Glacier 3.5 mi long flowing SW from the head of Depot Glacier into Duse Bay, Trinity Peninsula. This glacier and Depot Glacier together fill the depression between Hope and Duse Bays which marks the northern limit of Tabarin Peninsula. Mapped in 1946 and 1956 by the FIDS, who named the feature in association with Tabarin Peninsula. “Operation Tabarin” (the forerunner of FIDS) was derived from the “Bal Tabarin” in Paris. In Recueil Général des Oeuvres et Fantaisies de Tabarin, Tabarin was the buffoon who attracted the crowd to the booth where Mondor sold his quack medicines.

Monfiller, Cape: see Monfiller Point 65°55'S, 66°04'W

Monfiller Point 65°55'S, 66°04'W
Point which marks the SW end of Rabot Island in the Biscoe Islands. First charted and named by the FrAE, 1908–10, under Charcot. Not: Cape Monfiller.

Monge Island 66°47'S, 141°29'E
Small rocky island immediately S of La Cônche and 0.5 mi NE of Cape Mousse. Charted in 1951 by the FrAE and named after Gaspard Monge (1746–1818), French mathematician.

Monica Rock 62°20'S, 59°44'W
A rock about 1.5 m above mean higher high water and showing as two rocks at most states of the tide, located 0.7 mi W of Cornwall Island in English Strait, South Shetland Islands. Charted and named by the Chilean Antarctic Expedition, 1949–50, after the eldest daughter of Lieutenant Venturini.

Monigote, Roca: see Lay-brother Rock 60°34'S, 46°13'W

Monique, Mountain: see Monique, Mount 69°45'S, 75°30'W
Monsimet, Anse: 62°11'S, 58°34'W
Cove 0.5 mi W of Hervé Cove along the S side of Ezcurra Inlet, in Admiralty Bay, King George Island, in the South Shetland Islands. First charted by the FrAE, 1908–10, under Charcot, and named by him for a member of the expedition. Not: Anse Monsimet.

Monson, Mount 77°31'S, 143°31'W
The highest summit (1,155 m) in the Mackay Mountains, situated 1.5 mi NE of Vivian Nunatak in the SW part of the group, in the Ford Ranges of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USAS (1939–41) and by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos (1959–65). Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Laurence C. Monson III, USNR, co-pilot of LC-130F Hercules aircraft during Operation Deep Freeze 1968.

Montague Island: see Montagu Island 58°25'S, 26°20'W

Montagu Island 58°25'S, 26°20'W
Island 9 mi long and 5 mi wide, lying between Saunders and Bristol Islands, in the South Sandwich Islands. Discovered in 1775 by a British expedition under Cook, who named it for John Montagu, the fourth Earl of Sandwich and First Lord of the Admiralty. Not: Isla Jorge, Montague Island.

Monarch Peak, Punta: see Knobble Head 63°09'S, 56°32'W

Monteagle, Mount 73°43'S, 165°28'E
A high, sharp peak (2,780 m) standing 10 mi N of Cape Sibbald in the Mountaineer Range, Victoria Land. It surmounts Aviator Glacier to the west and the large cirque of Parker Glacier to the east. Discovered in January 1841 by Sir James Clark Ross who named this peak for Baron Monteagle, Chancellor of the Exchequer, 1835–39.

Monteath Hills 72°06'S, 166°30'E
A group of mountains in the Victory Mountains, Victoria Land, bounded by Hutland Glacier, Midway Glacier, Pearl Harbor Glacier, and Plata Glacier. The group includes Mount Crowder, Mount Tarara, (2,550 m), and Mount Holdsworth. Named by the NZ-APC, 1983, after Colin Monteath, field operations officer, Antarctic Division, New Zealand Department of Scientific and Industrial Research.

Montecchi Glacier 72°04'S, 167°35'E

Monteverdi Peninsula 72°30'S, 72°00'W
A large ice-covered peninsula between Bach Ice Shelf and George VI Sound, forming the southernmost part of Alexander Land. The southern side of the feature was first seen and charted by Finn Ronne and Carl Eklund of USAS, 1939–41, who traversed the entire length of George VI Sound. Mapped from tristetragon air photography taken by RARE, 1947–48, and from survey by FIDS, 1948–50. Named by UK-APC after Italian composer Claudio Monteverdi, 1568–1643.

Montgolferier Glacier 64°47'S, 62°15'W
Glacier flowing to Piccard Cove between Rozier and Woodbury Glaciers on the W coast of Graham Land. Mapped by the FIDS...
Montgomerie Glacier


Montgomerie Glacier 83°47’S, 166°55’E
A narrow tributary glacier, 10 mi long, flowing N along the W side of Hampton Ridge in Queen Alexandra Range to enter Lennox-King Glacier. Mapped by the Northern Party of the NZGSAE (1961–62) for John Montgomerie, assistant surveyor of that party. Not: Montgomery Glacier.

Montgomery Glacier: see Montgomerie Glacier 83°47’S, 166°55’E

Montigny Glacier 71°05’S, 163°24’E

Montravel Rock 63°09’S, 58°02’W

Monteuil, Mount 73°04’S, 166°11’E

Montrol Rock 62°58’S, 56°21’W

Montura, Acantilado: see Saddle Bluff 56°42’S, 27°09’W

Montura, Ille: see Saddle Island 60°38’S, 44°50’W

Montura, Isla: see Saddle Island 60°38’S, 44°50’W

Montura, Isla: see Brutus Island 54°04’S, 37°09’W

Monument, The 63°44’S, 57°53’W
A rock pillar rising to 495 m on Red Island in Prince Gustav Channel. The feature was sighted by the SwedAE under Norden­skjöld, 1901–04. It was surveyed and named descriptively by the FIDS in 1945.

Monument Nunataks 72°35’S, 162°15’E
A group of nunataks that have numerous pinnacles and odd-shaped projections resembling monuments, situated N of Sculpture Mountain in the upper part of Rennick Glacier. Named by the Northern Party of NZGSAE, 1962–63.
Moonie, Mount  70°13'S, 65°07'E

Moonlight Point  61°27'S, 55°56'W
The NW point of Aspland Island in the South Shetland Islands. So named by a JSEEIG party canoeing from O'Brien Island to Aspland Island, Jan. 3, 1977, because the point appeared silhouetted against a full moon. Approved by UK-APC in 1980.

Moonlight Range: see Athos Range  70°13'S, 64°50'E

Moore, Cape  70°56'S, 167°54'E
Cape at the E end of Tapsell Foreland which forms the N side of the entrance to Smith Inlet, on the N coast of Victoria Land. Discovered by Capt. James C. Ross, 1841, who named it for Thomas E.L. Moore, mate on the Terror.

Moore, Mount  80°25'S, 97°45'W
An isolated mountain mass that rises 305 m above the snow surface. With only Mount Woollard nearby, 8 mi to the S, it stands about 150 mi W of the Heritage Range, Ellsworth Mountains. Discovered by the Marie Byrd Land Traverse Party on Feb. 4, 1958, and named after Lt. John P. Moore, USNR (1928-55), a helicopter pilot aboard the USS Atka, who perished in a helicopter crash near Kainan Bay in January 1955.

Moore Bay: see Moore Embayment  78°45'S, 165°00'E

Moore Dome  74°20'S, 111°20'W
An ice dome, circular in plan and of 15 mi extent, rising to 700 m and forming the NW portion of Bear Peninsula, on Walgreen Coast, Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from aerial photographs taken by USN OpHjp in 1947 and USN in 1966. Named by US-ACAN in 1977 after Capt. Robert G. Moore, USCG, Commanding Officer, USCGC Burton Island, with operations in the Ross Sea, Pine Island Bay and Antarctic Peninsula areas during the 1974-75 season.

Moore Embayment  78°45'S, 165°00'E
A large ice-filled embayment between Shults Peninsula and Minna Bluff, along the northwest side of the Ross Ice Shelf. Discovered and named by Capt. Robert F. Scott's Discovery expedition, 1901-04. Admiral Sir Arthur Moore, Naval Commander-in-Chief at Cape Town, placed the resources of the naval dockyard at Cape Town at the disposal of the naval dockyard at Cape Town at the Discovery for much-needed repairs before the ship proceeded to New Zealand and the Antarctic. Not: Moore Bay.

Moore Island  69°40'S, 68°39'W
The largest of the Rhoylite Islands (q.v.), lying in the W part of the group, located close offshore the Rymill Coast in George VI Sound. Named by US-ACAN in 1977 for Donald Moore, laboratory manager, Palmer Station, winter party 1968 and summer party 1968-69.

Moore Mountains  83°21'S, 160°45'E
A small but conspicuous group of mountains just N of New Year Pass in the Queen Elizabeth Range. Observed in 1957 by the N.Z. Southern Party of the CTAE (1956-58) and named for R.D. Moore, Treasurer of the Ross Sea Committee.

Moore Point  70°30'S, 67°53'W
Rocky point surmounted by a small peak, fronting on George VI Sound and marking the N side of the mouth of Meiklejohn Glacier, on the W coast of Palmer Land. First surveyed in 1936 by the BGLE under Rymill. Named by UK-APC in 1954 after James I. Moore, second engineer of the Penola during the BGLE, 1934-37.

Moore Pyramid  70°18'S, 65°08'E

Moore Ridge  73°07'S, 161°45'E

Moore Point  62°41'S, 60°21'W
A peak rising to c. 370 m on the W side of False Bay, near the head, on Hurd Peninsula, Livingston Island, in the South Shetland Islands. Named by the UK-APC in 1990 after Capt. Prince B. Moores, Master of the sealing ship George Porter, from Nantucket, Massachusetts, who visited the South Shetland Islands in 1821-22.

Mooring Point  60°43'S, 45°37'W
Point along the S side of Browse Bay between Drying Point and Knife Point, on the E side of Signy Island in the South Orkney Islands. The name appears on a chart based on a 1927 survey of Browse Bay by DI personnel on the Discovery, but may reflect an earlier naming by whalers.

Moos Inseln: see Moss Islands  64°09'S, 61°03'W

Moot Point: see Redondo Point  65°12'S, 64°06'W

Moraeneffjord: see Moraine Fjord  54°19'S, 36°29'W

Moraine Bluff  78°46'S, 162°12'E
A bluff, 930 m, on the E side of the Skelton Glacier, lying N of Red Dike Bluff. Surveyed and named in 1957 by the N.Z. party of the CTAE (1956-58). So named because a long morainic strip extends from the foot of the bluff on to the Skelton Glacier.

Moraine Canyon  86°09'S, 157°30'W
A canyon with very steep rock walls, 8 mi long, indenting northern Nilsen Plateau just west of Fram Mesa, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1960-64. So named by US-ACAN because the canyon floor is completely covered by glacial moraine.

Moraine Cove  68°35'S, 67°08'W
Small cove at the N end of Mikkelsen Bay along the W coast of Graham Land. A moraine descends to the cove from the SW end of Pavie Ridge. The name derives from the provisional name "Moraine Point," used by Prof. Robert L. Nichols of the RARE, who examined the geology of this area in 1947. The name Moraine Cove retains the spirit of the naming by Nichols, and is considered
Moraine Fjord
Inlet 3.5 mi long with a reef (a terminal moraine) extending across its entrance, forming the W head of Cumberland East Bay, South Georgia. Charted by the SwedAE under Nordenskjöld, 1901-04, who so named it because of the large glacial moraine at its entrance. Not: Moraenefjord, Morånenfjord, Morånen Fjord.

Moraine Plain: see Hestesletten 54°18’S, 36°31’W

Moraine Ridge 72°18’S, 168°03’E
A small ridge in the NE part of Cartographers Range, descending to the SW flank of Tucker Glacier just S of the junction with Pearl Harbor Glacier, in Victoria Land. So named by the NZGSAE, 1957-58.

Moraine Valley 60°43’S, 45°37’W
Valley filled with morainic debris, 0.75 mi long, which drains N into Elephant Flats on the E side of Signy Island, in the South Orkney Islands. In summer a stream, fed by the ice slopes at its S end, runs in this valley. Named by the FIDS following their survey of 1947.

Morales, Islotes: see Wideopen Islands 63°00’S, 55°49’W

Morales Peak 86°15’S, 126°22’W

Moran Bluff 74°23’S, 132°37’W
A steep coastal bluff close W of Mathewson Point on the N side of Shepard Island, along the edge of Getz Ice Shelf. The feature was visited by personnel of USS Glacier (Capt. Edwin A. McDonald, USN) on Feb. 4, 1962. Name applied by US-ACAN for Gerald F. Moran, CMI, USN, construction mechanic who winteredover at McMurdo Station (1965) and Plateau Station (1968), and worked at Byrd Station, summer season 1969-70.

Moran Buttress 85°31’S, 125°38’W

Morånen Fjord: see Moraine Fjord 54°19’S, 36°29’W

Morånenfjord: see Moraine Fjord 54°19’S, 36°29’W

Moran Glacier 69°14’S, 70°16’W

Mordrians Island: see Elephant Island 61°10’S, 55°14’W

Moreland Nunatak 81°15’S, 87°05’W

Morelli Glacier 72°59’S, 102°33’W

Morency Island 71°02’S, 61°09’W
Island 1 mi long, lying close W of Steele Island and 10 mi NW of Cape Bryant, off the E coast of Palmer Land. Discovered by members of the East Base of the USAS who explored this coast by land and from the air in 1940. Named for Anthony J.L. Morency, tractor driver for the East Base.

Morenanny Hill 66°34’S, 93°00’E
Hill rising to 40 m, standing 1 mi SW of Mabus Point on the coast of Antarctica. Discovered by AAE under Mawson, 1911-14. Mapped by the Soviet expedition of 1956, who named it Moren­naya (morainic).

Moreno, Islote: see Diamonen Island 64°02’S, 61°17’W

Moreno, Point 60°45’S, 44°42’W
Point at the E side of the entrance to the small cove at the head of Scotia Bay, on the S coast of Laurie Island in the South Orkney Islands. Charted in 1903 by the ScotNAE under Bruce, who named it for Francisco P. Moreno, noted Argentine scientist and director of the Museo de la Plata.

Moreno Island: see Moreno Rock 64°05’S, 61°18’W

Moreno Rock 64°05’S, 61°18’W
A rock lying in Gerlache Strait, 7 mi WSW of Cape Sterneck, Antarctic Peninsula. Named by the BelgAE (1897-99) under Lt. Adrien de Gerlache for Argentine scientist and statesman Francisco P. Moreno. Not: Islote Pastore, Islote Vio, Moreno Island.

Moreton Point 60°37’S, 46°02’W

Morgagni, Mount: see Cabezà, Mount 64°08’S, 62°11’W

Morgan, Mount 76°53’S, 143°34’W

Morgan Inlet 72°12’S, 96°00’W
Ice-filled inlet about 18 mi long, with two branches, indenting the E end of Thurston Island between Lofgren and Tierney Peninsulas. Discovered in helicopter flights from USS Glacier and Burton Island by personnel of the USN Bellingshausen Sea Expedition in February 1960. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Cdr. Joseph R. Morgan, USN, hydrographic and oceanographic officer of USN Task Force 43 during this expedition.

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Morgan Island  53°01'S, 73°34'E  
A small island which is the largest feature in a group of islands located 1 mi E of Cape Bidlingmaier, off the N side of Heard Island. The island group was charted as extending across "Morgan Bay" on an 1860 sketch map compiled by Capt. H.C. Chester, an American sealer, and "Morgan Islands" appears on the 1874 chart and the scientific reports of a British expedition under Nares in the Challenger. Surveyed in 1948 by the ANARE, who restricted the name Morgan to the largest feature in the group.

Morgan Nunataks  75°22'S, 70°35'W  

Morgan Peak  75°47'S, 68°24'W  
A peak rising to c. 1,100 m, located 3 mi NE of Mount Leek in the Hauberg Mountains, Ellsworth Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1985 after Cdr. William A. Morgan, USN, command pilot of an LC-130 aircraft in support of a USGS geological party to this area, 1977–78; Commanding Officer, Antarctic Development Squadron Six (VXE-6), May 1978 to May 1979.

Morgan Ridge  70°29'S, 64°41'E  

Morgan's Iceberg: see Compton Glacier  53°03'S, 73°37'E

Morgan's Point: see Bidlingmaier, Cape  53°01'S, 73°32'E

Morgan Upland  69°00'S, 66°00'W  
Featureless undulating snow plateau in central Antarctic Peninsula bounded by Cole Glacier and Clarke Glacier on the north and west, by Weyerhaeuser Glacier on the east, by Airy Glacier on the south, and Hariat Glacier on the southwest. The area was photographed from the air in Sept. 1962 by the BAS air unit. The photos were used for compiling a map by Ivor P. Morgan, BAS surveyor, 1961–64, for whom the upland is named.

Moriarty, Mount  73°40'S, 165°58'E  

Morrisqueta, Isla: see Moe Island  60°45'S, 45°42'W

Mørkenatten Peak  71°52'S, 10°34'E  
Peak, 2,515 m, located 1 mi S of Chervov Peak in the Shecherbakov Range, Orvin Mountains, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norway from air photos and surveys by NorAE 1956–60, and named Mørkenatten (the dark night).

Morley, Mount  69°40'S, 71°28'W  

Morley Glacier  71°12'S, 162°45'E  

Morning, Lake  78°21'S, 163°53'E  
An ice lake, nearly 2 mi long, lying 9 mi N of Mount Morning along the E side of the Koettlitz Glacier. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys and Navy air photos. Named in 1963 by US-ACAN in association with Mount Morning.

Morning, Mount  78°31'S, 163°35'E  
Dome-shaped mountain, 2,725 m, standing WSW of Mount Discovery and E of Koettlitz Glacier in Victoria Land. Discovered by the BrNAE (1901–04) which named it for the Morning; relief ship to the expedition.

Morozumi Range  71°39'S, 161°55'E  

Morrel Island: see Thule Island  59°27'S, 27°19'W

Morrell Island: see Thule Island  59°27'S, 27°19'W

Morrell Point  59°26'S, 27°25'W  
The northernmost point on the W coast of Thule Island, South Sandwich Islands. Named by UK-APC in 1971 for Benjamin Morrell, sealer of Stonington, CT, who visited the island in the Wasp in 1823.

Morrell Reef  54°27'S, 3°29'E  
A reef reported to lie close off the southeast coast of Bouvetøya, about 0.4 mi northward of Cape Fie. First charted in 1898 by a German expedition under Karl Chun. Recharted in December 1927 by a Norwegian expedition under Capt. Harald Horntvedt. Named by the Norwegians after Capt. Benjamin Morrell, American sealer who visited the northwest side of Bouvetøya in the Wasp in 1822, perhaps making the first landing on the island. Not: Morrellrevet.

Morrellrevet: see Morrell Reef  54°27'S, 3°29'E

Morrill Peak  69°39'S, 72°18'W  
A sharp-pointed peak (c. 550 m) in the Desko Mountains (q.v.), rising 2 mi NW of Thuma Peak in SE Rothschild Island. Named by US-ACAN for Capt. Peter A. Morrill, USCG, Executive Officer, USCGC Westwind, USN OpDFrz, 1967 and 1968.

Morris, Cape: see Fort William  62°23'S, 59°43'W

Morris, Mount  78°19'S, 86°10'W  
Morris Basin 75°39'S, 159°09'E

Morris Cliff 80°20'W, 81°49'W

Morris Glacier 54°05'S, 37°14'W
Glacier flowing N to the head of Sea Leopard Fjord in the Bay of Isles, South Georgia. Charted in 1912–13 by Robert Cushman Murphy, American naturalist aboard the brig Daisy, who named it for Edward Lyman Morris, a botanist who was then head of the Dept. of Natural Science at the Brooklyn Museum.

Morris Glacier 84°46'S, 169°30'W
A glacier, 10 mi long, which drains N from Mount Daniel to the Ross Ice Shelf between Lillie Range and Clark Spur. Named by the southern party of NZGSAE, 1963–64, for Cdr. Marion E. Morris, USN, Executive Officer (later Commanding Officer) of Squadron VX-6, who piloted the aircraft which flew the 1963–64 party's reconnaissance.

Morris Head 74°54'S, 134°50'W
An ice-covered headland marking the seaward end of Hagey Ridge and NE extremity of McDonald Heights, on the coast of Marie Byrd Land. The headland was photographed from aircraft of the USAS on Dec. 18, 1940, and was mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–65. Named by US-ACAN for Lloyd Morris, QMC, USN, Chief Quartermaster and senior member of the bathythermograph team aboard USS Glacier in exploring this coast, 1961–62.

Morris Heights 83°28'S, 169°42'E

Morris Hills 80°23'W, 27°27'W
Scattered group of hills 6 mi NE of Petersen Peak, in the La Grange Nunataks of north-central Shackleton Range. First mapped in 1957 by the CTAE; photographed in 1967 by U.S. Navy (trimetrogon aerial photography). Named by UK-APC for Leslie F. Morris, member of the Royal Society IGY Expedition at Brunt Ice Shelf, who in 1957 spent several weeks helping with the final preparations for the CTAE transpolar journey. Not: Morris Nunataks.

Morris Island 76°37'S, 147°48'E

Morris Nunataks: see Morris Hills 80°23'W, 27°27'W

Geographic Names of the Antarctic

Morrison, Mount 66°48'S, 51°27'E
Mountain 1.5 mi NE of Mount Best, in the Tula Mountains in Enderby Land. Plotted from air photos taken from ANARE aircraft in 1956. Named by ANCA for H.C. Morrison, a member of the crew of the Discovery during the BANZARE, 1929–31.

Morrison, Mount 76°54'S, 161°32'E
Mountain, 1,895 m, standing between Midship Glacier and the head of Cleveland Glacier a in Prince Albert Mountains, Victoria Land. Discovered by the BrNAE (1901–04) and named after J.D. Morrison of the Morning, a relief ship to the expedition.

Morrison Bluff 75°05'S, 114°20'W

Morrison Glacier 66°10'S, 63°30'W
Glacier 3 mi long between Attlee and Eden Glaciers, flowing S to the head of Cabinet Inlet, on the E coast of Graham Land. Charted in 1947 by the FIDS, who named it for Rt. Hon. Herbert Morrison, M.P., British Sec. of State for Home Affairs and Home Security and member of the War Cabinet. Photographed from the air during 1947 by the RARE under Ronne.

Morrison Hills 84°12'S, 68°40'E

Morrison Rocks 76°51'S, 117°39'E

Morrison Peak 84°56'S, 167°22'W

Morrison Point 54°01'S, 38°04'W
A point 0.5 mi E of Pearson Point on the S side of Bird Island, South Georgia. Named by UK-APC for Lt. (later Cdr.) Roger O. Morris, hydrographic officer in HMS Owen during survey of Stewart Strait and approaches in 1960–61.
Morris Rock  62°23’S, 59°48’W
Rock lying 2 mi W of Fort William in the Aitch Islands, in the South Shetland Islands. The name Cape Morris was given by DI personnel on the Discovery II in 1935 to the W extremity of Robert Island, but this point has since been identified as the original location of Fort William. Morris Rock was applied by the UK-APC in 1961 to preserve the name in the area.

Morris Peak  76°50’S, 144°29’W
A peak (950 m) at the SW end of the Wiener Peaks, in the Ford Ranges of Marie Byrd Land. The peak was mapped by the USAS, 1939–41, led by Byrd, and by the USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–65. The naming was proposed by Admiral Byrd for P.G.B. Morris, manager of the Hotel Clark in Los Angeles, who provided office space and quarters for Byrd Antarctic Expeditions of 1928–30 and 1933–35.

Morro, Cabo: see Comb Ridge  63°55’S, 57°28’W
Morro, Punta: see Comb Ridge  63°55’S, 57°28’W
Morro Chato, Península: see Flat Top Peninsula  62°13’S, 59°02’W
Morro Negro, Cabo: see Black Head  66°06’S, 65°37’W
Morro Plano, Península: see Flat Top Peninsula  62°13’S, 59°02’W

Morsa Bay  54°03’S, 37°44’W
Small bay 2.5 mi E of Weddell Point, indenting the N side of Ice Fjord along the S coast of South Georgia. Surveyed by the SGS in the period 1951–57, and named by the UK-APC for the catcher Morsa, which was built in 1929, and later owned by the Compañía Argentina de Pesca, Grytviken.

Morse, Cape  66°15’S, 130°10’E
A low, ice-covered cape which marks the E side of the entrance to Porpoise Bay and forms the division between Banzare and Clarie Coasts, Wilkes Land. Delineated from air photos taken by USN Operation Highjump (1946–47). Named by US-ACAN for William H. Morse, purser’s steward on the brig Porpoise of the USEE (1838–42) under Wilkes. Due to an inadvertent error, this placename was incorrectly spelled “Cape Mose” for a number of years. Not: Cape Mose.

Morse Glacier  66°21’S, 130°05’E
A channel glacier flowing to the E side of Porpoise Bay, about 3 mi SW of Cape Morse. Delineated from air photos taken by USN Operation Highjump (1946–47). Named by US-ACAN for William H. Morse, purser’s steward on the brig Porpoise of the USEE (1838–42) under Wilkes. Due to an inadvertent error, this placename was incorrectly spelled “Mose Glacier” for a number of years. Not: Mose Glacier.

Morse Nunataks  84°16’S, 160°50’E
Isolated rock nunataks standing 4.5 mi S of Mount Achernar, between Lewis Cliff and MacAlpine Hills. Named by US-ACAN for Oliver C. Morse III, USARP ionospheric scientist at South Pole Station, 1960.

Morse Point  54°05’S, 36°56’W
Point marking the E side of the entrance of Antarctic Bay on the N coast of South Georgia. The point appears roughly charted on maps dating back to about 1900. It was roughly surveyed by DI personnel in the period 1925–31, and resurveyed by the SGS, 1951–52. Named by the UK-APC after the British sealing vessel Morse, which was working in South Georgia in 1799–1800, probably the first British sealer to do so. She was based at Antarctic Bay when encountered by Edmund Fanning, who published an account of the meeting.

Morton, Mount  64°24’S, 61°01’W
Mountain standing between Blériot and Cayley Glaciers, on the W coast of Graham Land. Photographed by the FIDASE in 1956–57, and mapped from these photos by the FIDS. Named by the UK-APC in 1960 for Grant Morton, American aviator who made the first parachute descent from an airplane using a parachute carried loosely.

Morton Glacier  83°12’S, 168°00’E

Mortons Strait: see Morton Strait  62°42’S, 61°14’W

Morton Strait  62°42’S, 61°14’W
Strait between Snow Island on the SW and Rugged and Livingston Islands on the NE, in the South Shetland Islands. The strait was named on a chart by James Weddell, published in 1825, and is now established in international usage. Not: Morton Strait.

Mosby Glacier  73°09’S, 61°34’W
Glacier 5 mi wide at its mouth, flowing in a SE direction to the NW corner of New Bedford Inlet, on the E coast of Palmer Land. Discovered and photographed from the air in December 1940 by the USAS. During 1947 it was photographed from the air by the RARE under Ronne, who in conjunction with the FIDS mapped its terminus from the ground. Named by the FIDS for Håkon Mosby, Norwegian meteorologist and oceanographer.

Mosby Peak  54°26’S, 3°21’E
A snow-covered peak (670 m) which rises above the W part of Bouvetøya, 0.7 mi NE of Norvegia Point. Charted by the Norwegian expedition in the Norvegia, 1927–28, under Capt. Harald Hornsvelt. Named by the expedition for Håkon Mosby, oceanographer and meteorologist, who was one of two scientists on the expedition. Not: Mosbys Topp, Mosbytoppen.

Mosbys Topp: see Mosby Peak  54°26’S, 3°21’E
Mosbytoppen: see Mosby Peak  54°26’S, 3°21’E
Mose, Cape: see Morse, Cape  66°15’S, 130°10’E
Mose Glacier: see Morse Glacier  66°21’S, 130°05’E

Moser Glacier  64°51’S, 62°22’W

Moses, Mount  74°33’S, 99°11’W
The highest (750 m) and most prominent of the Hudson Mountains, located near the center of the group, about 14 mi NNE of...
Moss Braes


Moss Braes 60°41′S, 45°37′W
West-facing slopes (braes) situated W of Robin Peak on Signy Island, South Orkney Islands. Named by the UK-APC in 1990 from the extensive moss banks on the dissected rocky slopes.

Moss Islands 64°09′S, 61°03′W
Group of small islands and rocks lying E of Midas Island and N of Apénidice Island in Hughes Bay, off the W coast of Graham Land. First charted in detail and given the descriptive name “Moos Inseln” (Moss Islands) by the SwedAE under Nordenskjöld in 1902. Not: Moos Inseln.

Moss Lake 60°42′S, 45°37′W
The southernmost lake in Paternoster Valley on Signy Island. So named by UK-APC because a luxuriant stand of moss covers the deeper part of the lake.

Mossman Inlet 73°17′S, 60°32′W
Narrow ice-filled inlet which recedes N 10 mi between Cape Kidson and the SW end of Kemp Peninsula, along the E coast of Palmer Land. This inlet was first seen and photographed from the air in December 1940 by the USAS. During 1947 it was photographed from the air by the RARE under Ronne, who in conjunction with the FIDS charted it from the ground. Named by the FIDS for Robert C. Mossman, 1870-1940, British meteorologist and climatologist and member of the ScotNAE under Bruce, 1902-04.

Mossman Peninsula 60°46′S, 44°43′W
Narrow peninsula 3 mi long, extending S from the W part of Laurie Island and separating Scotia and Wilton Bays, in the South Orkney Islands. Discovered in 1821 by Capt. George Powell and Capt. Nathaniel Palmer, and roughly charted on Powell’s map of 1822. Surveyed in 1903 by the ScotNAE under Bruce, who named it for Robert C. Mossman, meteorologist of the expedition.

Mossyface, Cape: see Canwe, Cape 74°43′S, 163°41′E

Møteplassen Peak 72°47′S, 3°09′W
The northernmost peak in the group bordering the S side of Frostlendet Valley, in the Borg Massif of Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949-52) and named Møteplassen (the meeting place).

Møtesudden: see Well-met, Cape 63°47′S, 57°19′W

Motherway Island 66°26′S, 110°31′E
A small rocky island about 0.2 mi N of Peterson Island, near the S end of the Windmill Islands. First mapped from aerial photographs taken by USN OpHjp in February 1947. Named by the US-ACAN for Paul T. Motherway, member of one of the two USN OpWml photographic units which obtained aerial and ground photographic coverage of this area in January 1948. Not: Motherway Rock.

Motherway Rock: see Motherway Island 66°26′S, 110°31′E

Mothes Point 67°14′S, 67°52′W

Mott Snowfield 63°20′S, 57°20′W

Moubray Bay 72°11′S, 170°15′E
A bay in western Ross Sea, indenting the coast of Victoria Land between Capes Roget and Hallett. Discovered in 1841 by Sir James Clark Ross and named by him for George H. Moubray, clerk in charge of the expedition ship Terror.

Moubray Glacier 71°52′S, 170°18′E
A rather steep glacier flowing S to Moubray Bay from Adare Saddle on Adare Peninsula. It is one of the main contributors of ice to Moubray Piedmont Glacier. Named by the NZGSAE, 1957-58, for its proximity to Moubray Bay.

Moubray Piedmont Glacier 71°55′S, 170°20′E
A piedmont glacier filling the N part of Moubray Bay, formed by the confluence of Moubray Glacier and ice streams falling from the W side of the S end of Adare Peninsula. The greater part of it is probably afloat. Named by the NZGSAE, 1957-58, for Moubray Bay.

Mouillard Glacier 64°18′S, 60°53′W
Glacier flowing into the SE corner of Brialmont Cove, on the W coast of Graham Land. Photographed by the FIDASE in 1956-57, and mapped from these photos by the FIDS. Named by the UK-APC in 1960 for Louis P. Mouillard (1834-97), French pioneer of gliding flight.

Moulder Peak 80°05′S, 83°02′W

Moulton, Mount 76°03′S, 135°08′W
Broad, ice-covered mountain 3,070 m, standing 10 mi E of Mount Rosenthal in the Flood Range, Marie Byrd Land. Discovered on aerial flights by the USAS in 1940, and named for Richard S. Moulton, chief dog driver at West Base and a member of the survey party which sledged to the W end of the Flood Range in December 1940.

Moulton Escarpment 85°10′S, 94°45′W
A rock and ice escarpment, 8 mi long, in a semi-isolated position about 10 mi west of Ford Massif where it forms the western shoulder of the Thiel Mountains. Surveyed by the USGS Thiel Mountains party, 1960-61. Named by US-ACAN for Kendall N. Moulton of the Division of Polar Programs, National Science Foundation. As program manager of the Foundation’s Field Operation Program, Moulton made more than a dozen deployments to Antarctica in the years 1958-77.

Moulton Icefalls 76°00′S, 134°35′W
Mountaineer Range  73°28'S, 166°15'E
The range of mountains lying between the Mariner and Aviator Glaciers in Victoria Land. The seaward parts of the range were first viewed by Ross in 1841, and subsequently by several British and later American expeditions. The precise mapping of its overall features was accomplished from U.S. Navy air photographs and surveys by New Zealand and American parties in the 1950's and 1960's. Named by the NZGSAE, 1958-59, in keeping with the backgrounds of members of the 1957-58 and 1958-59 field parties who made a reconnaissance of the area, and also in association with the names Aviator and Mariner.

Mountainview Ridge  78°55'S, 83°42'W
A gentle ice-covered ridge which forms the SE extremity of the Sentinel Range in the Ellsworth Mountains. So named by the University of Minnesota Geological Party, 1963-64, because an excellent view of the high peaks of the Sentinel Range was obtained from the ridge.

Mount Pisgah Island: see Smith Island  63°00'S, 62°30'W
Mount Tricorn Inlet: see Wright Inlet  73°57'S, 61°26'W
Moureaux, Cap: see Moureaux Point  63°57'S, 61°49'W
Moureaux Islands  65°05'S, 63°08'W
Two islands and off-lying rocks lying 2.5 miles WNW of Pelletan Point in Flandres Bay, off the W coast of Graham Land. First charted and named by members of the BelgAE under Gerlache, who made a landing on one of the islands in February 1898.

Moureaux Point  63°57'S, 61°49'W

Mousinho Island  70°38'S, 71°58'E

Mousse, Cape  66°48'S, 141°28'E
Small rocky cape, fringed by many small islands and backed by moraine close to the S, protruding through the coastal icecap 2.5 mi SW of Cape Découverte. Photographed from the air by USN OpHjp, 1946-47. Charted by the FrAE, 1949-51, and so named by them because several patches of lichens were found on the exposed rocky surfaces. "Mousse" is French for moss. Not: Cap des Mouses.

Mousses, Cap des: see Mousse, Cape  66°48'S, 141°28'E
Moutonnée Lake  70°52'S, 68°20'W
A sea lake marginal to George VI Ice Shelf, 4 mi S of Ablation Point on the E side of Alexander Island. Following limnological and tidal studies by BAS from 1971, it was so named by UK-APC from the presence of roches moutonnées (sheep back rocks) on its shores.

Moutonnée Valley  70°51'S, 68°25'W

Mőwen See: see Gull Lake  54°17'S, 36°31'W
Mōwensee: see Gull Lake  54°17'S, 36°31'W
Mowerby, Mont: see Moberly, Mount  64°44'S, 63°41'W
Moxley, Mount  78°25'S, 162°21'E

Moyano, Islas: see Pitt Islands  65°26'S, 65°30'W
Moyes, Cape  66°35'S, 96°25'E
Ice-covered point fronting on the Shackleton Ice Shelf, 18 mi W of Cape Dovers. Discovered by the AAE under Mason, 1911-14, and named by him for Morton H. Moyes, meteorologist with the AAE Western Base party.

Moyes Islands  67°01'S, 143°51'E
A group of small islands lying in the W part of Watt Bay, 2.5 mi SE of Cape-Pigeon Rocks. Discovered by the AAE (1911-14) under Douglas Mason, who named them for Morton H. Moyes who served as meteorologist with the expedition.

Moyes Nunatak  67°27'S, 67°31'W
Nunatak 1.5 mi SE of Mount Veynberg on the W side of Nye Glacier, Arrowsmith Peninsula, Graham Land. Named by the UK-APC after Alastair B. Moyes, BAS geologist, Rothera Station, 1979-81, who worked in the area during the 1980-81 season.

Moyes Peak  67°45'S, 61°13'E
Small rock peak projecting slightly above the ice sheet 2 mi N of Pearce Peak, 12 mi SW of Falla Bluff. Discovered in February 1931 by the BANZARE under Mawson, and named by him for Cdr. Morton H. Moyes, RAN, cartographer of the expedition. The approximate position of this peak was verified in aerial photographs taken by the USN OpHjp on February 26, 1947.

Moyes Point  60°45'S, 45°40'W
Point in the SW part of Signy Island, South Orkney Islands, forming the E side of the SE entrance to Fyr Channel. First charted in 1933 by DI personnel on the Discovery II. Surveyed by the FIDS in 1956-58 and named by the UK-APC in 1959 for William Moyes, British government representative at Signy Island in 1912-13.

Mozart Ice Piedmont  70°00'S, 71°00'W
Ice piedmont, 60 mi long in a NW-SE direction and 15 mi wide in its widest part, on the W coast of Alexander Island. Mapped from air photos taken by the RARE in 1947, by Searle of the FIDS in 1960. Named by the UK-APC for Wolfgang Mozart (1756-91), Austrian composer.

Mozart Glacier: see Moser Glacier  64°51'S, 62°22'W
Mramornyye, Nunataki: see Sigurd Knolls  71°21'S, 7°38'E
Mt. Ginnis Peak: see McGinnis Peak  84°32'S, 177°52'W
Muck Glacier 84°39'S, 177°30'E
A glacier between Campbell Cliffs and Sullivan Ridge in the Queen Maud Mountains. It flows generally northward from Husky Heights, and then eastward around the N end of Sullivan Ridge to enter Ramsey Glacier. Named by US-ACAN for Maj. James B. Muck, USA, of the U.S. Army Aviation Detachment which supported the Texas Tech Shackleton Glacier Expedition to this area, 1964–65.

Muckle Bluff 61°09'S, 54°52'W
Bluff 5 mi W of Walker Point on the S coast of Elephant Island, South Shetland Islands. Mapped by U.K. Joint Services Expedition, 1970–71. The descriptive name for this prominent feature was applied by UK-APC in 1971; muckle being an old Scottish word meaning large.

Mudge Passage 66°02'S, 65°50'W
A marine passage running E-W from the vicinity of Prospect Point, Graham Coast, between Beer Island and Dodman Island to the N and Saffery Islands and Trump Islands to the S, to the vicinity of Extension Reef. The passage was navigated and charted by Capt. C.R. Elliott in RRS John Biscoe in Jan. 1979. Named by the UK-APC in association with Harrison Passage and Maskelyne Passage to the NE, after Thomas Mudge (1715–94), English horologist who made substantial improvements to marine chronometers.

Mudrey Cirque 77°39'S, 160°44'E

Mueller, Mount 66°55'S, 55°32'E
Ice-covered mountain standing close E of Mount Storegutt, 22 mi W of Edward VIII Bay. Mapped from aerial photos taken by ANARE in 1956 and named for F. von Mueller, a member of the Australian Antarctic Exploration Committee of 1886.

Müggé Island 66°55’S, 67°45’W
One of the Bennett Islands, lying 1.5 mi N of the W end of Weertman Island in Hanusse Bay. Mapped from air photos taken by RARE (1947–48) and FIDASE (1956–57). Named by UK-APC for Johannes O.C. Müggé (1858–1932), German mineralogist who made pioneer studies of the plasticity of ice, in 1895. Not: Isla Fresia, Islote Chayter.

Mühl-Hofmann Mountains: see Mühl-Hofmann Mountains 72°00’S, 5°20’E

Mühl-Hofmann Mountains 72°00’S, 5°20’E
A major group of associated mountain features extending E-W for 65 mi between the Gjeovik Mountains and Orvin Mountains in Queen Maud Land. Discovered by the GerAE under Ritscher, 1938–39, and named for the division director of the German Air Ministry. Remapped by the NorAE, 1956–60. Not: Mühl-Hofman Mountains.

Muir Peak 79°09’S, 86°25’W
Mulock Inlet 79°08'S, 160°40'E
A re-entrant about 10 mi wide between Capes Teall and Lankester. The feature is occupied by lower Mulock Glacier which drains through it to the Ross Ice Shelf. Discovered by the BrNAE (1901–04) and named for Lt. George F.A. Mulock, RN, surveyor with the expedition.

Mulroy Island 71°45'S, 98°06'W

Mullik: see Ellis Fjord 68°36'S, 78°05'E

Mutford, Mount 71°33'S, 65°09'W

Mummery Cliff 80°27'S, 21°23'W
A cliff rising to c. 1,250 m to the SE of Whyrmer Spur in the Pioneers Escarpment (q.v.), Shackleton Range. In association with the names of pioneers of polar life and travel grouped in this area, named by the UK-APC in 1971 after Albert F. Mummery (1855–95), English mountaineer and designer of the Mummery tent.

Mutvergs Island, Mt. 65°01'S, 63°59'W
A group of several small islands and rocks lying 1.5 mi NW of Turquet Point, Booth Island, off the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered by the FrAE, 1903–05, under J.B. Charcot, who applied the name.

Mummy Pond 77°40'S, 162°39'E
A pond between Suess and Lacroix Glaciers in Taylor Valley, Victoria Land. So named by T.L. Pevé, U.S. geologist who visited the area in December 1957, because of the mummified seals found around the pond.

Mummy Ridge 72°16'S, 165°39'E
A ridge 1 mi E of Pyramid Peak in the Destination Nunataks, N Victoria Land. The ridge was visited in 1981-82 by Bradley Field, geologist, NZGS, who suggested the name in association with nearby Pyramid Peak and Sphinx Peak.

Mundlauga Crags 71°57'S, 82°44'E
A group of rock crags, 2,455 m, which form the S end of Fennisjofen Mountain in the Drygalski Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Mapped from surveys and air photos by the NorAE (1956–60) and named Mundlauga.

Munita, Península: see Waterboat Point 64°49'S, 62°51'W

Munizaga Peak

Second Edition

US-ACAN for William B. Mull, cook at South Pole Station in 1964.

Müller Crest 72°11'S, 8°08'E
A short ridgelike nunatak (2,620 m) marking the SE extremity of the Filchner Mountains in the Orvin Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Discovered by the GerAE under Ritscher, 1938–39, and named after Johannes Müller, navigation officer of the Deutschland, the ship of the GerAE under Filchner, 1911–12. Remapped from air photos and survey by NorAE, 1956–60. Not: Johannes Müller Crests, Müllerkammen.

Müller Glacier 72°16'S, 166°24'E

Müller Ice Shelf 67°15'S, 66°52'W
An ice shelf lying SW of Hooke Point in SW Lallemand Fjord, Arrowsmith Peninsula, Loubet Coast. The ice shelf is nurtured by Brücker Glacier and Antevs Glacier. Named by the UK-APC in 1981 after Fritz Müller (1926–80), Swiss glaciologist, who carried out research in Switzerland, Greenland, the Canadian Arctic, and the Himalayas.

Müllerkammen: see Müller Crest 72°11'S, 8°08'E

Müller Point 54°41'S, 35°55'W
Point on the E coast of South Georgia, forming the E limit of Iris Bay. Surveyed by the SGS in the period 1951–57, and named by the UK-APC for Johannes Muller, Second Officer and navigator of the Deutschland during the GerAE, 1911–12. His survey and astronomical fixes included the mapping of this point and resulted in considerable improvements to the existing maps of South Georgia.

Mulligan Peak 77°11'S, 160°15'E
An ice-free peak 1 mi N of Robison Peak, at the N end of Willett Range in Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN for John J. Mulligan of the U.S. Bureau of Mines, who scaled this peak and the peak to the south of it during December 1960 and found coal beds and fossil wood.

Mullins Valley 77°54'S, 160°35'E

Mumford, Mount 71°33'S, 65°09'W

Mummery Cliff 80°27'S, 21°23'W
A cliff rising to c. 1,250 m to the SE of Whyrmer Spur in the Pioneers Escarpment (q.v.), Shackleton Range. In association with the names of pioneers of polar life and travel grouped in this area, named by the UK-APC in 1971 after Albert F. Mummery (1855–95), English mountaineer and designer of the Mummery tent.

Mumm Island 65°01'S, 63°59'W
A group of several small islands and rocks lying 1.5 mi NW of Turquet Point, Booth Island, off the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered by the FrAE, 1903–05, under J.B. Charcot, who applied the name.

Mummy Pond 77°40'S, 162°39'E
A pond between Suess and Lacroix Glaciers in Taylor Valley, Victoria Land. So named by T.L. Pévé, U.S. geologist who visited the area in December 1957, because of the mummified seals found around the pond.

Mummy Ridge 72°16'S, 165°39'E
A ridge 1 mi E of Pyramid Peak in the Destination Nunataks, N Victoria Land. The ridge was visited in 1981–82 by Bradley Field, geologist, NZGS, who suggested the name in association with nearby Pyramid Peak and Sphinx Peak.

Mundlauga Crags 71°57'S, 82°44'E
A group of rock crags, 2,455 m, which form the S end of Fennisjofen Mountain in the Drygalski Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Mapped from surveys and air photos by the NorAE (1956–60) and named Mundlauga.

Munita, Península: see Waterboat Point 64°49'S, 62°51'W

Munizaga Peak

85°32'S, 177°37'W
An ice-free peak (2590 m) located 3 mi ESE of Misery Peak in the Destination Nunataks, N Victoria Land. The ridge was visited in 1981-82 by Bradley Field, geologist, NZGS, who suggested the name in association with nearby Pyramid Peak and Sphinx Peak.

Munizaga Peak

85°32'S, 177°37'W
An ice-free peak (2590 m) located 3 mi ESE of Misery Peak in the Destination Nunataks, N Victoria Land. The ridge was visited in 1981-82 by Bradley Field, geologist, NZGS, who suggested the name in association with nearby Pyramid Peak and Sphinx Peak.
accompanied the Texas Technological College geological party in a survey of Roberts Massif in the same season.

**Munken:** see Monk Islands 60°40'S, 45°55'W

**Muñoz Point 64°50'S, 62°54'W**

**Munson, Mount 84°48'S, 174°26'W**
A mountain (2,800 m) rising from the NW flank of Mount Wade, 3 mi from its summit, in the Prince Olav Mountains. Discovered and photographed by R. Admiral Byrd on flights to the Queen Maud Mountains in November 1929. Named by US-ACAN for Capt. William H. Munson, USN, Commanding Officer of USN Air Development Squadron Six, otherwise known as VX-6, 1959-61.

**Mural Nunatak 64°59'S, 61°32'W**
A conspicuous nunatak on the E side of Hektoria Glacier, 5 mi NW of Shiver Point, in Graham Land. Surveyed by FIDS in 1947 and 1955. The name, given by UK-APC, is descriptive of the nunatak's wall-like appearance when seen from the southwest.

**Murch, Mount 84°28'S, 65°25'W**

**Murchison, Mount 67°19'S, 144°15'E**
A dome-shaped, mostly snow-covered mountain (565 m) on the W side of the Mertz Glacier, about 11 mi SW of the head of Buchanan Bay. Discovered by the AAE (1911-14) under Douglas Mawson, who named it for Roderick Murchison of Melbourne, a patron of the expedition.

**Murchison, Mount 73°25'S, 166°18'E**
A very prominent mountain, 3,500 m, marking the high point on the rugged divide between Fitzgerald and Wylde Glaciers in the Mountaineer Range, Victoria Land. Discovered in January 1841 by Sir James Clark Ross who named this feature for Sir Roderick Impy Murchison, then general secretary of the British Association.

**Murchison Cirque 80°42'S, 24°33'W**

**Murch, Cape 60°48'S, 44°41'W**
Cape which forms the SE tip of Mossman Peninsula on the S coast of Laurie Island, in the South Orkney Islands. Charted in 1903 by the ScotNAE under Bruce, who named it for W.G. Burn Murdoch, Scottish artist on the *Balaena*, one of the Dundee whaling ships in the Antarctic in 1892-93, and a supporter of Bruce's expedition. Not: Cape Burn Murdoch, Cape Burn Murdock.

**Murchison Cirque 77°59'S, 164°04'E**
A prominent, partly ice-covered peak, 1,280 m, standing at the S side of Salmon Glacier, 2.7 mi SW of Haggerty Hill, on the Scott Coast, Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1992 after Robert L. Murphy of Holmes and Narver, Inc., manager of the support contractor to the U.S. Antarctic Program, 1976-80 and 1990-92; responsible for integrating operations of the *Hero* Palmer Station System and the Continental System (resulting in shared logistics and engineering capabilities) and for preparation of the McMurdo Station Long-Range Development Plan used to modernize infrastructure, 1980-92.

**Murdoch, Cape 77°35'S, 144°55'W**
Rock outcrops 12 mi SE of Mount West on the broad ice-covered ridge between the Hammond and Boyd Glaciers, in the Ford Ranges of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USAS (1939-41) and by...

Murphy Wall  54°05'S, 37°24'W
Series of N-S trending peaks, the highest 905 m, resembling a wall along the W side of Grace Glacier on the N side of South Georgia. Surveyed by the SGS in the period 1951-57, and named by the UK-APC for Robert Cushman Murphy, American ornithologist who made observations and collections in the Bay of Isles in 1912-13 for the American Museum of Natural History, New York.

Murray, Cape  64°21'S, 61°38'W
A cape forming the western end of Murray Island, off the west coast of Graham Land. First charted by the BelgAE under Lt. Adrien de Gerlache (1897-99) and at the time considered to be joined to Graham Land. Named by Gerlache, presumably for Sir John Murray, British marine zoologist and oceanographer, an ardent advocate of Antarctic research.

Murray, Cape  79°35'S, 160°11'E
A mainly ice-covered coastal bluff at the N side of the mouth of Carlyon Glacier, on the W side of the Ross Ice Shelf Discovered by the BrNAE (1901-04) and named for George R.M. Murray, temporary director of the scientific staff of the expedition, who had accompanied the Discovery as far as Cape Town.

Murray, Isla: see Murray Island  64°22'S, 61°34'W

Murray, Mount  76°09'S, 161°50'E
Sharp granite peak, 1,005 m, standing 8 mi W of Bruce Point on the N side of Mawson Glacier in Victoria Land. First charted by the BrAE (1907-09) which named it for James Murray, biologist with the expedition.

Murray Dome  70°42'S, 67°12'E

Murray Foreland  74°00'S, 114°30'W
A high ice-covered peninsula, 20 mi long and 10 mi wide, forming the northwestern arm of the Martin Peninsula on the coast of Marie Byrd Land. First mapped from aerial photographs taken by USN Operation Highjump in January 1947. Named by US-ACAN for Grover E. Murray, American geologist, member of the Board of Directors, National Science Foundation (1964-), president of Texas Tech University, Lubbock, Texas (1966-76).

Murray Glacier  71°39'S, 170°00'E

Murray Harbor  64°21'S, 61°35'W
A small harbor lying E of Cape Murray on the N side of Murray Island, off the W coast of Graham Land. The name was used by whalers in the area in 1922.

Murray Island  64°22'S, 61°34'W
Island 6 mi long lying at the SW side of Hughes Bay, off the W coast of Graham Land. The feature has been known to sealers operating in the area since the 1820's, although it was shown on charts as part of the mainland. In 1922 the whale catcher Graham passed through the channel separating it from the mainland, proving its insularity. Named in association with Cape Murray, the seaward extremity of the island. Not: Bluff Island, Isla Gandara, Isla Murray, Isolte Teniente Kopaitic.

Murray Islands  60°47'S, 44°31'W
Group of small islands 1.2 mi SE of Cape Whitson, off the S coast of Laurie Island in the South Orkney Islands. Discovered in 1823 by Matthew Brisbane, who explored the S coast of Laurie Island under the direction of James Weddell. The name "Murrays Islands" appears on Weddell's chart, but the islands are probably named for James Murray of London, maker of the chronometers used on Weddell's voyage. Not: Murrys Islands.

Murray Monolith  67°47'S, 66°54'E
The detached front, 370 m, of Torilyn Mountain, standing 4 mi E of Scullin Monolith in Mac. Robertson Land. Early in January 1930 the BANZARE under Mawson sighted land in this area, and an airplane flight was made from the ship Discovery for observation. On Feb. 13, 1931, Mawson landed on nearby Scullin Monolith. Named by Mawson for Sir George Murray, Chief Justice of South Australia and Chancellor of the University of Adelaide, a patron of the expedition.

Murray Snowfield  54°09'S, 37°09'W
Snowfield centered 2 mi S of Possession Bay in South Georgia. The name "John Murray-Gletscher" was given to a glacier flowing into the head of Possession Bay by members of the GerAE, 1911-12. The SGS, 1955-56, reported that there is no true glacier in this position, but that the nearby snowfield requires a name. Not: John Murray-Gletscher.

Murrish Glacier  71°02'S, 61°45'W
A glacier about 15 mi long on the E side of Palmer Land. It drains ENE, to the N of Stockton Peak and Abendroth Peak, and merges with the N side of Gain Glacier before the latter enters Weddell Sea opposite Morency Island. Named by US-ACAN for David E. Murrish, USARP biologist, party leader for the study of peripheral vascular control mechanisms in birds in the Antarctic Peninsula region for three seasons, 1972-75.

Murrys Islands: see Murray Islands  60°47'S, 44°31'W

Murrys Peak  68°12'S, 66°54'W

Mursch Peak  54°09'S, 37°09'W
A small peak, 3,085 m, surmounting a ridge 4 mi WNW of Mount Minshew in the Wisconsin Range, Horlick Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1960-64. Named by US-ACAN for John E. Murtaugh, geologist with the Ohio State University geological party to the Horlick Mountains, 1964-65.
Museum Ledge 84°45'S, 113°48'W

The ledge is a flat sandstone bed about 25 m long and 9 to 12 m wide exposed by erosion. The feature is a fossil locality. It contains excellently displayed fossil wood and is located on the SW shoulder of Mount Glossopteris in the Ohio Range, Horlick Mountains. The name alludes to the display of fossil wood found here and was suggested by William E. Long, geologist with the Ohio State University expedition who worked in these mountains in the 1960-61 and 1961-62 austral summers.

Mushketov Glacier 71°20'S, 14°55'E

A large glacier trending northeastward, draining the area between the Wohltitth Mountains on the west and the Weyprecht, Payer and Lomonosov Mountains on the east, in Queen Maud Land. Discovered and plotted from air photos by GerAE, 1938-39. Replotted from air photos and surveys by SovAE, 1958-59, and named after Ivan V. Mushketov (1850-1902), Russian geologist and geographer. Not: Musketovsökket

Musketovsökket: see Mushketov Glacier 71°20'S, 14°55'E

Muskeg Gap 64°23'S, 59°39'W

A low isthmus at the N end of Sobral Peninsula, Graham Land. The gap provides a coastal route which avoids a long detour around Sobral Peninsula. Mapped from surveys by FIDS (1960-61). Named by UK-APC after the Canadian "Muskeg" tractor. Not: Isto Almisclo.

Musselman, Cape 71°17'S, 61°00'W

Cape forming the S side of the entrance to Palmer Inlet, on the E coast of Palmer Land. Discovered by members of the USAS who explored this coast by land and from the air from East Base in 1940. Named for Lynton C. Musselman, member of the East Base party which staged across Dyer Plateau to the vicinity of Mount Jackson, which stands inland from this cape.

Musson Nunatak 71°31'S, 63°27'W


Mussorgsky Peaks 71°29'S, 73°22'W

Two rocky peaks rising to 500 m NW of Mount Grieg on Derocher Peninsula, Alexander Island. A number of peaks in this vicinity first appear on maps by the RARE, 1947-48. These peaks, apparently included within that group, were mapped from RARE air photos by Searle of the FIDS in 1960. Named by the UK-APC after Modeste Mussorgsky (1839-81), Russian composer.

Mutsy Dzhalilya, Gora: see Dzhalili', Mount 72°01'S, 14°36'E

Mutel Peak 76°31'S, 146°03'W


Mutilla, Islas: see Palosuo Islands 65°37'S, 66°05'W

Mutt and Jeff: see Saluta Rocks 54°03'W, 37°57'W

Mutton Cove 66°00'S, 65°41'W

Mutton Cove Island: see Beer Island 66°00'S, 65°41'W

Mutton Island: see Grass Island 54°09'S, 36°40'W

Muss Glacier 71°26'S, 61°36'W


Myall Islands 67°40'S, 45°43'E

Two islands lying close W of the Thala Hills, off the coast of Enderby Land. Plotted from air photos taken from ANARE aircraft in 1956. Named by ANCA after Myall, vernacular name for species of Acacia found in Australia.

Myers Glacier 72°14'S, 100°18'W

Valley glacier about 7 mi long, flowing SW from Mount Noxon on Thurston Island to Abbot Ice Shelf in Peacock Sound. Delineated from aerial photographs taken by USN Squadron VX-6 in January 1960. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. (j.g.) Dale P. Myers, USN, helicopter pilot aboard USS Burton Island who made exploratory flights to Thurston Island in February 1960.

Myoto Islands: see Meoto Rocks 68°07'S, 42°36'E

Myriad Islands 65°05'S, 64°25'W

Scattered group of small islands and rocks extending for about 5 mi, lying W of the Dannebrog and Vedel Islands in the Wilhelm Archipelago. Charted by the BGLE under Rymill, 1934-37. So named by the UK-APC in 1959 because of the very many islands in the group. Not: Islotes Jorquera.
Naab, Mount 76°36'S, 160°56'E

Nabbedden: see Tilley Nunatak 67°24'S, 60°03'E

Nabbøya 69°16'S, 39°35'E
A high, small, bare rock island lying 1 mi W of Hammenaaben Head in the E part of Lützow-Holm Bay. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936-37, and named Nabbøya (the peg island).

NABBVika: see Tilley Bay 67°24'S, 60°04'E

Nachtigal Glacier 54°29'S, 36°09'W
A glacier 2 mi long flowing N from Mount Fagan toward Doris Bay, South Georgia. Charted by the German group of the International Polar Year Investigations, 1882-83, who named the glacier after Dr. Gustav Nachtigal (1834-85), German physician and explorer of Africa. Not: Doktor Nachtigal Gletscher.

Nachtigal Glacier 54°29’S, 36°14’W
Rocky peak on a spur projecting northward from the SE extremity of the Allardyce Range, South Georgia. It rises to 1,160 m at the W side of the head of Cook Glacier, 4 mi E of Nordenskjöld Peak. The name “Kleine Pic” (Little Peak) was given to this feature by the German group of the International Polar Year Investigations, 1882-83. The SGS, 1951-52, reported that “Kleine Pic” is not particularly descriptive or distinctive for the peak described, and that name has been rejected. The name Nachtigal Peak, recommended by the UK-APC in 1954, derives from nearby Nachtigal Glacier (q.v.), which was named by the German group of 1882-83. Not: Kleine Pic.

Nadeau Bluff 84°04’E, 175°09’E
A mainly ice-covered bluff just SW of Giovinco Ice Piedmont, protruding into Canyon Glacier from that glacier’s E side. Named by US-ACAN for F.A. Nadeau, Jr., a member of the support party at McMurdo Station, 1963.

Nadezhdy, Poluostrov: see Nadezhdy Island 70°44’S, 11°40’E

Nadezhdy Island 70°44’S, 11°40’E
A bare rock island nearly 1 mi long, lying just off the north-central side of Schirrach Hills, Queen Maud Land. First photographed from the air by the GerAE, 1938-39. Named by the SovAE in 1961 and named Ostrov Nadezhdy (hope island). Not: Poluostrov Nadezhdy.

Nadir Bluff 77°58’S, 160°27’E
A bluff (2,355 m) which forms a shoulderlike projection from the E side of Mount Feather in the Quartar Mountains, Victoria Land. One of a group of names in the area associated with surveying applied in 1993 by NZGB; nadir being opposite of zenith and the direction of gravity as defined by a plumb line.

Nakano-seto Strait 69°01’S, 39°33’E
A very narrow strait between Onigul Island and East Onigul Island in the E part of Lützow-Holm Bay. The strait was first noted in 1957 by JARE who named it Nakano-seto (central strait).

Nakaya Islands 66°27’S, 66°14’W
A small group of islands in Crystal Sound, 10 mi NE of Cape Rey, Graham Land. Mapped from surveys by FIDS (1958-59). Named by UK-APC after Ukichiro Nakaya (1900-62), a Japanese physicist who has specialized in investigations of the structure and properties of single ice crystals and snowflakes.

Nakayubi, Cape 69°14’S, 39°39’E
A rocky point marking the south extremity of a U-shaped peninsula which extends seaward in finger-like fashion from the west side of Langhovde Hills, Queen Maud Land. Mapped from surveys and air photos by JARE, 1957-62. The name “Nakayubimisaki” (middle finger point) was given by JARE Headquarters in 1972 in association with Cape Koyubi, which lies 0.5 mi north-westward.

Nålega Ridge 72°39’S, 4°03’W
A narrow rock ridge marking the N end of Seilkopf Peaks in the Borg Massif, Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949-52) and named Nåleega (the needle ridge).

Nameless Glacier 71°38’S, 170°18’E
A glacier that descends westward from Adare Peninsula and discharges into Protection Cove, Robertson Bay, 2 mi N of Newnes Glacier. It was charted and named by the Northern Party of the BrAE, 1910-13. This was the only one of the Robertson
Bay glaciers that was left unnamed by C.E. Borchgrevink, who headed the BrAE, 1898–1900.

Nameless Point 53°59'S, 37°41'W
Point at the NW side of the entrance to Right Whale Bay, near the W end of the N coast of South Georgia. Charted and probably named by DI personnel in the period 1926–30. Not: Punta Sin Nombre.

Namuncura, Cordón: see Latady Mountains 74°45'S, 64°18'W
Namuncura, Cape: see Anderson, Cape 60°46'S, 44°35'W

Nansen, Mount 74°33'6', 162°36'E
A prominent mountain, 2,740 m, surmounting the steep eastern escarpment of the Eisenhower Range, 11 mi S of Mount Baxter, in Victoria Land. Discovered by the BrNAE, 1901–04, and named for Fridtjof Nansen, Norwegian Arctic explorer from whom Capt. Scott obtained much practical information for his expedition.

Nansen, Mount: see Fridtjof Nansen, Mount 85°21'S, 167°33'W

Nansen Bank: see Nansen Reef 54°18'S, 36°09'W

Nansen Ice Sheet 74°53'S, 163°10'E
An ice shelf, about 30 mi long and 10 mi wide, nourished by the Priestley and Reeves Glaciers and abutting the N side of Drygalski Ice Tongue, along the coast of Victoria Land. This feature was explored by the South Magnetic Polar Party of the BrAE, 1907–09, and by the Northern Party of the BrAE, 1910–13. Frank Debenham, geologist with the latter expedition, applied the name "Nansen Sheet" as the feature is adjacent to Mount Nansen, the dominating summit in the area. Not: Nansen Sheet.

Nansen Island 64°35'W, 62°06'W
The largest of the islands lying in Wilhelmina Bay off the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered by the BelgAE under Gerlache, 1897–99, and named for Dr. Fridjof Nansen, noted Arctic explorer. Not: Isla Nansen Sur.

Nansen Island: see Lavoisier Island 66°12'S, 66°44'W
Nansen Norte, Isla: see Enterprise Island 64°32'S, 62°00'W

Nansen Reef 54°18'S, 36°09'W
A submerged rocky ridge with a depth of about 2 m over it, situated 4.5 mi ESE of Cape George, off the N coast of South Georgia. Named after the S.S. Fridtjof Nansen, which struck this reef and sank, Nov. 10, 1906. Not: Fridjof-Nansen Bank, Fridjof Hansen Banks, Fritjof Nansen Bank, Nansen Bank, Nansen Rocks.

Nansen Rocks: see Nansen Reef 54°18'S, 36°09'W

Nansen Sheet: see Nansen Ice Sheet 74°53'S, 163°10'E

Nansen Sur, Isla: see Nansen Island 64°35'5', 62°06'W

Nantucket Inlet 74°35'S, 61°45'W
An ice rise in the SW portion of Wordie Ice Shelf, western Antarctic Peninsula, 12 mi NW of Mount Balfour. Surveyed by FIDS in Nov. 1958. Named by UK-APC after John Napier (1550–1617), Scottish mathematician who invented logarithms and published his first tables in 1614.

Napier Mountains 66°30'1', 53°40'E
Group of more-or-less separated peaks, the highest 2,300 m, extending 40 mi in a NW-SE direction and centering about 40 mi S of Cape Batterbee in Enderby Land. Discovered in January 1930 by the BANZARE under Mason, who named them for the Hon. John Mellis Napier, a judge of the Supreme Court of South Australia. Not: Napier Range.

Napier Peak 62°40'S, 60°20'W
A peak rising to 340 m on the W side of Huntress Glacier, near the head of False Bay, Livingston Island, in the South Shetland Islands. Named in 1990 by the UK-APC after Capt. William Napier, Master of the schooner Venus, from New York, who visited the South Shetland Islands in 1820–21 (Venus Bay, q.v.).

Napier Range: see Napier Mountains 66°30'S, 53°40'E

Napier Rock 62°10'S, 60°20'W
Rock lying 1.75 mi ESE of Point Thomas in Admiralty Bay, King George Island, in the South Shetland Islands. Charted by the FrAE during part of its cruise of 1872–74, leader of an Arctic
expedition in 1875–76, and a member of the Ship Committee for Scott's expedition.

*Narrow Island:* see Furse Peninsula 61°29'S, 55°28'W

*Narrow Isle:* see Gibbs Island 61°28'S, 55°34'W

**Narrow Neck** 73°06'S, 169°03'E
A narrow, but elevated isthmus or neck of land between Langevad Glacier and Mandible Cirque in the S part of Daniell Peninsula, Victoria Land. The feature serves to join Tousled Peak and the Mount Lubbock vicinity to the main mass of Daniell Peninsula. The descriptive name was applied by NZ-APC in 1966.

**Narrows, The** 67°26'S, 67°12'W
Narrow channel between Pourquoi Pas Island and Blaiklock Island, connecting Bigourdan and Bourgeois Fjords off the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered and given this descriptive name by the BGLE, 1934–37, under Rymill. Not: Canal Angosto, Paso La Angostura.

**Narval Bay** 54°02'S, 37°41'W
Bay 1.5 mi wide in the N side of Ice Fjord, South Georgia. The name North Bay was given to this feature by the Scottish geologist David Ferguson during his visit to South Georgia in 1911–12. Since the same name is well established for an arm of Prince Olav Harbor 20 mi away, the UK-APC recommended in 1957 that a new name be substituted for this feature. Narval Bay is named after the catcher *Narval*, built in 1929, which was owned by the Compañía Argentina de Pesca in 1934. Not: Bahía Norte, North Bay.

**Nascent Glacier** 73°22'2', 167°37'E
A short, fairly smooth glacier in the E extremity of Mountaineer Range, draining SE to the coast of Victoria Land between Gauntlet Ridge and Index Point. So named in 1966 by NZ-APC, presumably as descriptive of the emerging or youthful development of the feature.

**Nash, Mount** 74°14'S, 62°20'W
Mountain, 1,295 m, standing 13 mi WNW of the head of Keller Inlet and 12 mi NNE of Mount Owen, on the E coast of Palmer Land. Discovered by the RARE, 1947–48, under Ronne, who named it for H.R. Nash, of Pittsburgh, PA, a contributor to the expedition.

**Nash Glacier** 71°15'S, 168°10'E

**Nash Hills** 81°53'S, 89°23'W

**Nashorn Mountain** 72°22'2', 2°00'W
A mountain 6 mi NE of Viddalskollen Hill, on the S side of Viddalen Valley in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and air photos by the Norwegian expedition (1958–59) and named Nashornet (the rhinoceros).

**Nashornkalvane Rocks** 72°19'1', 1°56'W
A group of rocks 2 mi N of Nashornet Mountain, at the S side of the mouth of Viddalen Valley in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and air photos by the Norwegian expedition (1958–59) and named Nashornkalvane (the rhinoceros’ calves).

**Nash Range** 81°55'1', 162°00'W
A mainly ice-covered coastal range, 40 mi long, bordering the W side of the Ross Ice Shelf between Dickey and Nimrod Glaciers. Named by the Ross Ice Committee for Walter Nash who, as Leader of the Opposition and later as Prime Minister of New Zealand, gave strong support to N.Z. participation in the CTAE, 1956–58.

**Nash Ridge** 74°17'1', 163°00'W

**Nätsudden:** see Naze, The 63°57'S, 57°32'W

**Natal Ridge** 71°50'S, 68°18'W
A prominent snow-free terraced ridge forming part of the N boundary of the Two Step Cliffs massif on Alexander Island. Named by UK-APC in 1993 in recognition of the geomorphological and biological surveys conducted by scientists from the University of Natal in the Mars Glacier party.

**Natani Nunatak** 84°46'S, 66°32'W

**Nathan Hills** 73°25'1', 164°24'E

**Natho, Punta:** see Aguda Point 65°02'S, 63°41'W

**Nattriss Head** 54°51'S, 35°56'W
Small but prominent rock headland marking the S side of the entrance to Drygalski Fjord on the SE coast of South Georgia. Charted by GerAE, 1911–12, under Filchner. It was named Nattriss Point for E.A. Nattriss, shipping officer to the Discovery Committee, following survey by DI personnel in 1927. The name Nattriss Head is approved for this feature because the term head is more descriptive than point, and because acceptance of this form will avoid confusion with Nattriss Point (also named for E.A. Nattriss) on Saunders Island in the South Sandwich Islands. Not: Nattriss Point, Punta Pellegrini.
Nattriss Point

Nattriss Point 57°48'S, 26°22'W
Rocky point forming the E end of Saunders Island in the South Sandwich Islands. First charted in 1819 by a Russian expedition under Bellingshausen. Recharted in 1930 by DI personnel on the Discovery II and named by them for E.A. Nattriss, shipping officer to the Discovery Committee. Not: Punta Aguado.

Nattriss Point: see Nattriss Head 54°51'S, 35°56'W

Nautilus Head 67°38'S, 67°07'W
Prominent headland rising to 975 m near the NE extremity of Pourquoi Pas Island, off the W coast of Graham Land. First surveyed in 1936 by the BGLE under Rymill. Resurveyed in 1948 by the FIDS who named it after the submarine Nautilus in Jules Verne’s Twenty Thousand Leagues Under The Sea. Other features on Pourquoi Pas Island are named for characters in this book.

Navajo Butte 77°58'S, 162°03'E
A sandstone butte which displays large-scale cross bedding, rising from the south-central part of Table Mountain, Royal Society Range, in Victoria Land. Named by Alan Sherwood, NZGS party leader in the area, 1987–88, after the famous Navajo sandstone of Utah.

Navarrette Peak 75°55'S, 128°45'W

Navegante Vidal, Islote: see Vidal Rock 62°30'S, 59°43'W

Navigator Nunatak 73°15'S, 164°13'E
A large nunatak in the middle of the head of Aviator Glacier in Victoria Land. Named by the northern party of NZGSAE, 1962–63, because it is a good landmark for navigation and the name is also in association with Aviator, Pilot, and Co-pilot Glaciers, nearby.

Navigator Peak 79°23'S, 85°48'W
A sharp and prominent peak, 1,910 m, standing 4 mi E of Zavis Peak in the N part of the White Escarpment, Heritage Range. So named by the University of Minnesota Geological Party to these mountains, 1963–64, because the peak served as a landmark to navigators and pilots returning to camp from flights in the southern part of the Heritage Range.

Navy, Mount: see Butler, Mount 78°10'S, 155°17'W

Navy Point 64°30'S, 62°28'W
The NE entrance point to Chiriguano Bay in SE Brabant Island, Palmer Archipelago. The feature was charted in 1954 by the Argentine Antarctic Expedition and, in 1978, named “Punta Marina” (Navy Point) in honor of the Argentine Navy. A complete translation of the name has been approved to avoid a duplication of Marina Point in the Argentine Islands. Not: Punta Marina.

Navy Range: see Colbert Mountains 70°35'S, 70°35'W

Nayls, Ostrov: see Niles Island 66°26'S, 110°24'E

Naze, The 63°57'S, 57°32'W
Peninsula in N James Ross Island, marking the SE entrance to Herbert Sound and extending about 5 mi NE from Terrapin Hill toward the south-central shore of Vega Island. Discovered and named “Nåsudden” by the SwedAE, 1901–04, under Norden­skjöld. The recommended form is the English version used by Nordenskjöld. Not: Nåsudden.

N.D. Lorette, Mont: see Lorette, Mount 72°32'S, 31°09'E

Neall Massif 72°04'S, 164°28'E
A mountain massif rising between the Salamander and West Quartzite Ranges. Named by the NZ-APC for V.E. Neall, leader and geologist of the NZGSAE, 1967–68.

Neb Bluff 67°00'S, 66°35'W
A conspicuous rock bluff 6 mi S of Orford Cliff, Graham Land, overlooking the E side of Lallemant Fjord. Surveyed by FIDS in 1956 and so named because of its snout-like appearance.

Nebesnaya, Bukhta: see Sparkes Bay 66°22'S, 110°32'E

Nebles Point 62°11'S, 58°52'W
Point forming the W side of the entrance to Collins Harbor in the SW part of King George Island, South Shetland Islands. On his chart of 1825, James Weddell, Master, RN, applied the name Nebles Harbour to Collins Harbor, or possibly to an anchorage close N of Ardley Island; the detail of this part of his map cannot be interpreted with certainty. Nebles Point was given by the UK-APC in 1960 in order to preserve Weddell’s naming in the area. The point lies between the two possible positions of his name.

Neck or Nothing Passage 62°29'S, 60°21'W
Narrow passage leading from Blythe Bay between the S end of Desolation Island and a small group of islands 0.2 mi southward, in the South Shetland Islands. The name was applied prior to 1930, probably by whalers who frequented Blythe Bay and who at times ran their vessels to sea via this passage to escape severe easterly gales.

Neder, Mount 71°02'S, 167°40'E

Nedresjøen: see Unter-See, Lake 71°20'S, 13°27'E

Needle, The: see Spire, The 68°18'S, 66°53'W

Needle Island 53°02'S, 72°35'E
A pinnacle rock lying 0.2 mi W of the N end of McDonald Island in the McDonald Islands. Surveyed and given this descriptive name by ANARE in 1948.

Needle Peak 62°44'S, 60°11'W
Sharply-pointed black peak, 370 m, standing at the W side of Brunow Bay on the S coast of Livingston Island, in the South Shetland Islands. The feature was named Barnards Peak on James Weddell’s chart published in 1825, but the name Needle Peak given by DI personnel following a 1935 survey has succeeded it in usage. The name Barnard Point (q.v.) has been approved for the
nearby point at the SE side of False Bay. Not: Barnards Peak, Pico Aguja.

_Neilsen Glacier:_ see Nielsen Glacier 71°31'S, 169°41'E

_neilson peak_ 70°57'S, 62°13'W


_Neith Nunatak_ 83°17'S, 55°55'W


_Neko Harbor_ 64°50'S, 62°33'W

Small bay indenting the E shore of Andvord Bay 6 mi SE of Beneden Head, along the W coast of Graham Land. First seen and roughly charted by the BelgAE under Gerlache, 1897-99. Named after Messrs. Chr. Salvesen's floating factory _Neko_, which operated in the South Shetland Islands and Antarctic Peninsula area for many seasons between 1911-12 and 1923-24, and which often used this bay. The name was published by the Scottish geologist David Ferguson in 1921, following his visit to this area in 1913.

_Nella Island_ 70°37'S, 166°04'E

The northern of two small, rocky islands lying just off the NW edge of Davis Ice Piedmont, off the N coast of Victoria Land. Named by ANARE after M.V. _Nella Dan_, one of two expedition ships used by ANARE in 1962 to explore this area.

_Nella Rock_ 67°31'S, 62°51'E

A reef sounding 2 fathoms, 3 ft, situated 2.5 cables from and bearing 81° from the eastern extremity of the largest of the Sawert Rocks, at the entrance to Holme Bay. Named by ANCA. The rock was struck by the _Nella Dan_ on Mar. 4, 1969, on passage from Mawson Station to Melbourne.

_Nelly Island_ 66°14'S, 110°11'E

The largest and easternmost of the Frazier Islands, lying in Vincennes Bay. The Frazier Islands were delineated from aerial photographs taken by USN _OpHjp_ in February 1947. _Nelly Island_ was visited on Jan. 21, 1956 by a party of the ANARE which operated a small inland station there. So named by ANARE because there are several Giant Petrel, or Nelly, rookeries on the island.

_Nelson Channel_ 57°03'S, 26°43'W

Navigable channel between Candlemas and Vindication Islands, in the South Sandwich Islands. First roughly charted by Capt. James Cook, discoverer of these islands in 1775. Recharted in 1930 by DI personnel on the _Discovery II_, who gave the name Nelson Strait for Lt. A.L. Nelson, RNR, chief officer and navigator of the ship. The name has been amended to avoid duplication with Nelson Strait in the South Shetland Islands. Not: Nelson Strait.
Nelson Strait: 71°14'S, 168°42'E

Nelson Cliffs: see Nelson Cliff 71°14'S, 168°42'E

Nelson Island: 62°18'S, 59°03'W
Island 12 mi long and 7 mi wide, lying SW of King George Island in the South Shetland Islands. The name dates back to at least 1821 and is now established in international usage. Not: Leipzig Island, Nelson's Isles, O'Cain's Island, Strachans Island.

Nelson Nunatak: 72°56'S, 167°54'E

Nelson Peak: 83°40'W, 55°03'W

Nelson Rock: 67°23'E, 62°45'E
A solitary, dark rock, partly ice-covered, 3 mi N of Williams Rocks, off the coast of Mac. Robertson Land. Mapped by R.G. Dovers of ANARE in 1954. Named by ANCA for R. Nelson, weather observer at Mawson Station in 1962, who assisted with the triangulation of this rock and the erection of a beacon.

Nelson's Isles: see Nelson Island 62°18'S, 59°03'W

Nelson Strait: 62°20'S, 59°18'W
Strait lying between Nelson and Robert Islands, in the South Shetland Islands. Probably first charted in 1821 by Capt. Nathaniel B. Palmer, American sealer, who named it Harmony Strait. Renamed King George's Strait on Capt. George Powell's chart of 1822, and Parys Straits by James Weddell, Master, RN, on his chart of 1825. It has since become known as Nelson Strait, probably taking its name from Nelson Island, which it adjoins on the east. Not: Harmony Strait, King George's Strait, Parys Straits.

Nelson Strait: see Nelson Channel 57°03'S, 26°43'W

Nemesis, Mount: 68°12'W, 66°54'E
Mountain, 790 m, which lies 2 mi NE of the seaward extremity of Roman Four Promontory and close N of Neny Fjord, on the W coast of Graham Land. First surveyed in 1936 by the BGLE under Rymill. The name is believed to have been given by members of the USAS, 1939–41. Not: Cerro Serrano, Murry Peak, Nemesis Peak, Nemesis Mountain.

Nemesis Glacier: 70°32'S, 67°30'E
A large glacier which flows NE through the center of the Aramis Range, Prince Charles Mountains. Discovered in January 1957 by ANARE southern party under W.G. Bewsher, and named after Homer's Nemesis because considerable difficulty was experienced in traversing the region due to the glacier.

Nemesis Peak: see Nemesis, Mount 68°12'S, 66°54'W

Nemesis Mountain: see Nemesis, Mount 68°12'S, 66°54'W

Nemo Cove: 67°43'S, 67°18'W
Cove midway along the E side of Pourquoi Pas Island, off the W coast of Graham Land. First surveyed in 1936 by the BGLE under Rymill. Resurveyed in 1948 by the FIDS and named after Captain Nemo, designer and captain of the Nautilus in Jules Verne's Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea. Other features on the island are named after characters in this book.

Nemo Glacier: 67°43'S, 67°22'W
A glacier flowing E into Nemo Cove, Pourquoi Pas Island, in NE Marguerite Bay. Named by UK-APC, 1979, in association with Nemo Cove.

Nemo Peak: 64°46'S, 63°16'W
Conspicuous peak, 865 m, standing 1 mi NE of Nipple Peak in the N part of Wiencke Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Discovered by the BelgAE, 1897–99, under Gerlache. The name appears on a chart based on a 1927 survey by DI personnel in the Discovery, but may reflect an earlier naming.

Neny Bay: 68°12'W, 66°58'W
Small indentation in the W coast of Graham Land which is bounded on the W by Neny Island, and on the NW and SE respectively by Stonington Island and Roman Four Promontory. The bay was first charted by the BGLE under Rymill, 1934–37. The name, derived from Neny Island, was suggested by members of East Base of the USAS, 1939–41, who referred to it as Neny Island Bay. Not: Bahia Isla Neny, Neny Island Bay.

Neny Fjord: 68°16'S, 66°50'W
Bay 10 mi long in an E-W direction and 5 mi wide, between Red Rock Ridge and Roman Four Promontory on the W coast of Graham Land. This coast was first explored in 1909 by Dr. Jean B. Charcot who, it appears, gave this name to a feature somewhat north of the bay described. The BGLE made a detailed survey of this area in 1936–37, and in correlating their work with that of Charcot applied the name Neny Fjord to the bay between Red Rock Ridge and Roman Four Promontory. The name has become established in this latter position through international acceptance and use.

Neny Fjord Thumb: see Little Thumb 68°19'S, 66°53'W

Neny Glacier: 68°15'S, 66°25'W
A glacier flowing NW into the N part of Neny Fjord on the W side of Antarctic Peninsula. This feature together with Gibbs Glacier, which flows SE, occupy a transverse depression between Neny Fjord and Mercator Ice Piedmont on the E side of Antarctic Peninsula. The name Neny Glacier, derived from association with Neny Fjord, was first used by the U.S. Antarctic Service, 1939–41, whose members used the glacier as a sledging route. Not: Neny Trough.

Neny Glacier Island: see Pyrox Island 68°12'S, 66°41'W

Neny Island: 68°12'S, 67°03'W
Island 1.5 mi long which rises to 675 m, lying 1 mi NW of Roman Four Promontory and directly N of the mouth of Neny Fjord, off Geographic Names of the Antarctic
Neny Island: see Neny Island 68°12'S, 67°03'W

Neny Mattershorn 68°20'S, 66°51'W
Sharp, pyramid-shaped peak over 1,125 m, standing in the NW part of the Blackwall Mountains on the S side of Neny Fjord, Graham Land. First roughly surveyed in 1936–37 by the BGLE under Rymill, and resurveyed in 1948–49 by the FIDS. The name was apparently first used by members of the RARE, 1947–48, under Ronne, and the FIDS, and derives from its location near Neny Fjord, and its resemblance to the Swiss Matterhorn.

Neny Trough: see Neny Glacier 68°15'S, 66°25'W

Neptune Glacier 71°44'S, 68°17'W
Glacier on the E coast of Alexander Island, 12 mi long and 4 mi wide, flowing E into George VI Sound to the S of Triton Point. First seen from the air by Lincoln Ellsworth on Nov. 23, 1935, and roughly mapped from photos obtained on that flight by W.L.G. Joerg. The mouth of the glacier was positioned in 1936 by the BGLE. Named by the UK-APC for the planet Neptune following a FIDS survey in 1949. The head of the glacier was mapped from air photos taken by the RARE, 1947–48, by Searle of the FIDS in 1960.

Neptune Nunatak 76°37'S, 145°18'W

Neptune Range 83°30'S, 56°00'W
A mountain range, 70 mi long, lying WSW of Forrestal Range in the central part of the Pensacola Mountains. The range is comprised of Washington Escarpment with its associated ridges, valleys and peaks, the Iroquois Plateau, and the Schmidt and Williams Hills. It was discovered and photographed on Jan. 13, 1956 on a USN transcontinental plane flight from McMurdo Sound to Weddell Sea and return. Named by US-ACAN after the Navy P2V-2N "Neptune" aircraft with which this flight was made. The entire Pensacola Mountains were mapped by USGS in 1967 and 1968 from ground surveys and U.S. Navy tricamera aerial photographs taken in 1964.

Neptunes Bellows 63°00'S, 60°34'W
Channel on the SE side of Deception Island forming the entrance to Port Foster, in the South Shetland Islands. The name was appended by American sealers prior to 1822 because of the strong gusts experienced in this narrow channel. Not: Canal Fuelles de Neptuno, Passe du Challenger.

Neptunes Window 62°59'S, 60°33'W
Narrow gap between two rock pillars, situated close E of Whalers Bay on the SE side of Deception Island, in the South Shetland Islands. So named by Lt. Cdr. D.N. Penfold, RN, following his survey of Deception Island in 1948–49, because weather and ice conditions in the approach to Neptunes Bellows could conve-

Nervo, Mount 83°14'S, 58°00'W
A mountain, 1,070 m, standing 3 mi N of Mount Coulter in the Schmidt Hills portion of the Neptune Range, Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1956–66. Named by US-ACAN for George W. Nervo, radioman at Ellsworth Station, winter 1958.

Nes0ya 69°00'S, 39°35'E
A small, sharp peak, mostly snow covered, surmounting the N part of a complex ridge 16 mi ENE of Mount Jackson, in E Palmer Land. Mapped by USGS in 1967 and 1968 from ground surveys and U.S. Navy tricamera aerial photographs taken in 1964.

Nesos, Mount 78°12'S, 167°06'E
The remnants of a volcanic core, over 400 m high, projecting through the ice near the SW end of White Island, in the Ross Archipelago. Named by the NZGSAE (1958–59) from the Greek word nesos (nisos), meaning island, and referring to the fact that although isolated by the ice sheet the hill is a part of White Island.

Nes0ya 69°00'S, 39°35'E
Island, 0.5 mi long, lying close off the N point of East Ongul Island in the E side of the entrance of Lützow-Holm Bay. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and named Nes0ya (the nes island) because of its proximity to Djupvikneset Peninsula.

Nespya 69°00'S, 39°35'E
Island, 0.5 mi long, lying close off the N point of East Ongul Island in the E side of the entrance of Lützow-Holm Bay. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and named Nespya (the point island).

Nespya 69°00'S, 39°35'E
Island, 0.5 mi long, lying close off the N point of East Ongul Island in the E side of the entrance of Lützow-Holm Bay. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and named Nespya (the point island).

Nespelen, Mount 76°47'S, 161°48'E
A massive mountain, the highest in the coastal ranges between the Mackay and Fry Glaciers, lying on the N side of Benson Glacier, 4 mi S of Mount Davidson. Named by the N.Z. Northern Survey Party (1956–57) of the CTAE after the Nespelen, one of the vessels of the American convoy to McMurdo Sound that season.
Ness, Mount 71°20'S, 66°52'W  
Northernmost of the Batterbee Mountains, 1,890 m, standing 9 mi NE of the summit of Mount Bagshawe and 14 mi inland from George VI Sound on the W coast of Palmer Land. The mountain was first seen and photographed from the air on Nov. 23, 1935 by Lincoln Ellsworth, and was mapped from these photographs by W.L.G. Joerg. It was surveyed in 1936 by the BGLE under Rymill. Named by the UK-APC in 1954 for Mrs. Patrick Ness, who contributed toward the cost of the BGLE, 1934–37.

Nestling Rock 71°23'S, 170°24'E  
A rock lying in the sea just E of the N portion of Adare Peninsula, along the coast of Victoria Land. The descriptive name applied by NZ-APC suggests the location of this relatively small feature beside towering Downshire Cliffs.

Nestor, Mount 64°25'S, 63°28'W  
Mountain, 1,250 m, the northernmost of the Achaean Range in Anvers Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Its W side rises steeply from Marr Ice Piedmont; its E side is a jumble of crevasses and jagged rock pinnacles. Surveyed by the FIDS in 1955 and named by the UK-APC for Nestor, oldest of the Achaean chieftains fighting at Troy in Homer's Iliad.

Neuburg Peak 82°37'S, 52°54'W  
A jagged rock peak, 1,840 m, rising 2.5 mi E of Walker Peak in the SW part of Dufek Massif, Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1956–66. Named by US-ACAN for Hugo A.C. Neuburg, glaciologist at Ellsworth Station, a member of the first party to visit Dufek Massif, in December 1957.

Neufortuna Bay: see Ocean Harbor 54°20'S, 36°16'W

Neumann Peak 67°04'S, 67°34'W  

Neumayer, Cape 63°42'S, 60°34'W  
Cape forming the NE end of Trinity Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Charted and named by the SwedAE under Norden­skjöld, 1901–04, for Georg B. von Neumayer (1826–1909), distinguished German geophysicist. In recent years the name Cape Wollaston has been applied to this cape, but the feature so named by Henry Foster has now been identified as the NW cape of Trinity Island.

Neumayer, Mount 75°16'S, 162°17'E  
A mountain (720 m) surmounting D'Urville Wall on the N side of the terminus of David Glacier, in Victoria Land. Discovered by the BrNAE, 1901–04, under Scott, who named this feature for Georg von Neumayer, German geophysicist, who was active in organizing Antarctic exploration.

Neumayer Channel 64°47'S, 63°30'W  
Channel 16 mi long in a NE-SW direction and about 1.5 mi wide, separating Anvers Island from Wiencke Island and Doumer Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. The SW entrance to this channel was seen by Dallmann, leader of the German expedition 1873–74, who named it Roosen Channel. The BelgAE, 1897–99, under Gerlache, sailed through the channel and named it for Georg von Neumayer. The second name has been approved because of more general usage. Not: Chenal de Roosen, Roosen Channel.

Neumayer Cliffs 73°07'S, 1°45'W  

Neumayer Escarpment: see Neumayer Cliffs 73°07'S, 1°45'W

Neumayer Glacier 54°15'S, 36°41'W  
Glacier, 8 mi long and 2 mi wide, which flows E along the N flank of Allardyce Range to the W side of the head of Cumberland West Bay, South Georgia. Charted by the SwedAE under Nordenskjöld, 1901–04, and named for Georg von Neumayer.

Neumayer Steilwand: see Neumayer Cliffs 73°07'S, 1°45'W

Neuner, Mount 75°18'S, 72°41'W  

Neupokoyeva, Zaliv: see Neupokoyev Bight 70°05'S, 4°45'E

Neupokoyev Bight 70°05'S, 4°45'E  
A bight 30 mi wide, indenting the ice shelf that fringes the coast of Queen Maud Land about 20 mi NE of Tsiolkovskiy Island. The feature was photographed from the air by NorAE in 1958–59 and roughly mapped from these photos. It was also mapped by SovAE in 1961 and named for K.K. Neupokoyev, Soviet hydrographer, who worked in northern polar areas in the 1920's. Not: Zaliv Neupokoyeva.

Neu-Schwabenland: see New Schwabenland 72°30'S, 0°30'E

Neustruyev, Mount 71°51'S, 12°14'E  

Neustruyeva, Gora: see Neustruyev, Mount 71°51'S, 12°14'E

Neuvia Fortuna, Bahía: see Ocean Harbor 54°20'S, 36°16'W

Nevada, Isla: see Snow Island 62°47'S, 61°23'W

Nevado, Pico: see Snow Peak 54°00'S, 37°55'W

Névè Nunatak 78°17'S, 160°54'E  
An isolated nunatak just N of Halfway Nunatak, between the Upper staircase and the E side of Skelton Névé. Surveyed in 1957 by the N.Z. Northern Survey party of the CTAE (1956–58) and named for its association with Skelton Névé.

Nevlingen Peak 67°59'S, 55°05'E  
A prominent isolated peak, 2,100 m, standing 13 mi SE of Doggers Nunataks in Enderby Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen
Expedition, 1936–37, and named Nevelingen. Not: Mount Chan-

Nevskiye Nunataks 71°40'S, 8°05'E
A group of scattered nunataks comprising the Sørensen Nunataks and Hemmestad Nunataks in the Drygalski Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norsk Polarinstitutt from surveys and air photos by NorAE, 1956–60. Also mapped by the SovNAE in 1961; the name is an adjective derived from Neva, a river in the Soviet Union.

Newall Glacier 77°30'S, 162°42'E

Newark Bay 54°21'S, 36°55'W
Bay 3 mi long, entered at the SE end of Fanning Ridge, along the S coast of South Georgia. The presence of this bay seems to have been first noted in 1819 by a Russian expedition under Belling-

New Bedford Inlet 73°22'S, 61°15'W
Large pouch-shaped, ice-filled embayment between Cape Kidson and Cape Brooks, along the E coast of Palmer Land. Discovered and photographed from the air in December 1940 by members of the USAS, and named after New Bedford, MA, the center of the New England whaling industry in the middle of the 19th century. Not: Douglas Inlet, Ensenada Nueva Bedford.

Newbury, Montañá: see Frigga Peak 66°25'S, 64°00'W

Newburgh Point 66°06'S, 66°46'W

Newburg Point: see Newburgh Point 66°06'S, 66°46'W

Newcomb Bay 66°16'S, 110°33'E
Sheltered bay about 1 mi in extent, between Clark Peninsula and Bailey Peninsula in the Windmill Islands. First mapped from USN OpHip aerial photographs taken in February 1947. In February 1957 Willis L. Tressler, oceanographer, led a party from the USSR Glacier in charting and sounding the bay. The name was suggested by Tressler for Lt. Robert C. Newcomb, USN, navigator of the Glacier and member of the survey party.

Newcomer Glacier 77°47'S, 85°27'W
Glacier 20 mi long transecting the N part of the Sentinel Range, flowing SE from the vicinity of Allen Peak and then E to where it leaves the range N of Bracken Peak. Named by the US-ACAN for Cdr. Loyd E. Newcomer of USN Squadron VX-6, pilot on photographic flights over the range on Dec. 14–15, 1959.

Newell, Mount: see Newall, Mount 77°30'S, 162°42'E

Newell Point 62°20'S, 59°32'W
Point on the N side of Robert Island, 2.5 mi E of the N end of the island, in the South Shetland Islands. Charted and named in 1935 by DI personnel on the Discovery II.

New Fortune Bay: see Ocean Harbor 54°20'S, 36°16'W

New Glacier 77°02'S, 162°24'E
A small glacier flowing ENE from the low ice-covered plateau at the S side of Mackay Glacier, terminating at the SW extremity of Granite Harbor, immediately N of Mount England, in Victoria Land. Charted and named by G. Taylor, of the BrAE, 1910–13, because he walked around a bluff and saw a glacier where none was expected, in the corner of Granite Harbor.

New Harbor 77°36'S, 163°51'E
Bay about 10 mi wide between Cape Bernacchi and Butter Point along the coast of Victoria Land. Discovered by the BrNAE (1901–04) and so named because this new harbor was found while the Discovery was seeking the farthest possible southern anchor­age along the coast of Victoria Land.

New Harbour Dry Valley: see Taylor Valley 77°37'S, 163°00'E

New Harbour Glacier: see Ferrar Glacier 77°46'S, 163°00'E

New Harbour Heights: see Barnes, Mount 77°38'S, 163°35'E

Newman Island 75°39'S, 145°30'W

Newman Nunataks 66°40'S, 54°45'E

Newman Shoal 68°35'S, 77°54'E
A shoal at the SW side of Davis Anchorage, just off the Vestfold Hills. The shoal has depths of 1 fathom or less and lies 0.1 mi SE of Hobby Rocks. Charted during an ANARE (Thala Dan) hydro­graphic survey in 1961. Named by ANCA for A.J. Newman, senior diesel mechanic at Mawson Station in 1961, who assisted with the survey around Davis Station.

New Mountain 77°52'S, 161°07'E
Mountain, 2,260 m, standing between Arena Valley and Windy Gully, on the S side of Taylor Glacier in Victoria Land. Charted and named by the BrNAE, 1901–04.

Newnes, Cape: see Nuñez, Cape 54°16'S, 37°25'W
Newnes Glacier: see Nicholas Rocks 66°40'S, 55°28'E

Nicholas Mountains: see Nicholas Range 66°40'S, 55°28'E

Marsh Glacier to January Col, Prince Andrew Plateau, overlooking Bowden Névé.

New Year Peak: 72°14'S, 166°03'E

The major peak (c. 2,600 m) on the NW side of Toboggan Gap in the Millen Range, Victory Mountains, Victoria Land. The name was suggested by Bradley Field, geologist, NZGS, whose field party camped below the peak during the New Year period, 1981–82.

New Zealand, Mount: 74°11'S, 162°30'E

A large mountain, 2,890 m, standing immediately NW of Nash Ridge on the S side of Priestley Glacier, in the Eisenhowr Range, Victoria Land. Discovered by the BrNAE, 1901–04, which named this mountain in recognition of the generous assistance given the expedition by the Government and people of New Zealand.

Neyt, Cape: see Neyt Point 63°58'S, 61°48'W

Neyt Point: 63°58'S, 61°48'W

Point which lies 1 mi SE of Moureaux Point, the N extremity of Lütge Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Discovered by the BelgAE, 1897–99, under Gerlache, and named by him for General Neyt, a supporter of the expedition. Not: Cape Neyt.

Niban Rock: 68°14'S, 42°28'E

A rock which protrudes into the sea 8 mi SW of Cape Hinode, on the coast of Queen Maud Land. Mapped from surveys and air photos by JARE, 1957–62, and named Niban-ina (number two rock).

Nibelungen Valley: 77°37'S, 161°20'E

An ice free valley just W of Plane Table and Panorama Peak in the Asgard Range, Victoria Land. Nibelungen is one in a group of mythological names in the range given by NZ-APC.

Niblets, The: 66°00'S, 65°40'W

Group of rocks between Harp Island and Beer Island, lying 8 mi W of Prospect Point, off the W coast of Graham Land. Charted and named by the BGLE, 1934–37, under Rymill. The name suggests the small size of features in the group.

Nicholas, Cape: see Nicholas, Mount 69°22'S, 69°50'W

Nicholas, Cape: see Nicholas Rocks 60°34'S, 46°06'W

Nicholas, Mount: 69°22'S, 69°50'W

Mountain, 1,465 m, standing 5.5 mi SSW of Cape Brown and forming the N limit of Douglas Range on the E side of Alexander Island. First seen and roughly charted from a distance in 1909 by the FrAE under Charcot, who named it "Ile Nicolas II" after Nicholas II, then reigning tsar of Russia. The FrAE maps showed it as an island, or possible headland, separated by a channel from Alexander Island. The coast in this vicinity was photographed from the air in 1937 by the BGLE, but Charcot's name which was altered to "Cape Nicholas," was applied in error to the seaward bulge of Mount Calais, about 13 mi to the NNW. Surveys in 1948 by the FIDS identified the feature originally named "Ile Nicolas II" by Charcot as the mountain described. Not: Cape Nicholas, Ile Nicolas II.

Nicholas Mountains: see Nicholas Range 66°40'S, 55°28'E

Geographic Names of the Antarctic
Nicholas Range  66°40′S, 55°28′E
Line of rocky peaks extending in a N-S direction, standing close E of Aker Peaks and 23 mi SW of Magnet Bay. Discovered in January 1930 by the BANZARE under Mawson, who named it for Mr. G.R. Nicholas of Melbourne, a patron of the expedition. The individual peaks were plotted by Norwegian cartographers from aerial photographs taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37. Not: Nicholas Mountains.

Nicholl Head  67°47′S, 67°06′W
Bold W extremity of the ridge separating Dogs Leg Fjord and Square Bay, on the W coast of Graham Land. First surveyed in 1936 by the BGLE under Rymill. Resurveyed in 1948 by the FIDS and named for Timothy M. Nicholl, FIDS base leader at the Argentine Islands in 1948 and 1949.

Nichols, Mount  85°27′S, 146°05′W

Nichols Glacier: see Nichols Snowfield  69°25′S, 71°05′W

Nicholson Island  66°17′S, 110°32′E
The westernmost of the Bailey Rocks, lying 0.1 mi NE of Budnick Hill in Newcomb Bay, Windmill Islands. First mapped from air photos taken by USN OpHjp, 1946–47. Named by ANCA for R.T. Nicholson, senior carpenter, who took a leading part in the construction of nearby Casey Station in 1966.

Nicholson Peninsula  80°43′S, 160°30′E

Nicholson Rock  75°50′S, 114°56′W

Nichols Snowfield  69°25′S, 71°05′W
Snowfield, 22 mi long and 8 mi wide, bounded by the Rouen Mountains and Elgar Uplands to the E and Lassus Mountains to the W, in the N part of Alexander Island. First seen from the air and roughly mapped by the BGLE in 1937. Mapped in detail from air photos taken by the RARE, 1947–48, by Searle of the FIDS in 1960. Named by the RARE for Dr. Robert L. Nichols, head of the Department of Geology, Tufts University, and senior scientist of the Ronne expedition. Not: Nichols Glacier.

Nickell Peak  77°19′S, 161°28′E
An ice free peak standing at the W side of Victoria Upper Lake, 1 mi SE of Sponsors Peak, in Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN for Gregory W. Nickell, manager of the Eklund Biological Center, and of the Thiel Earth Sciences Laboratory at McMurdo Station. He died accidentally on May 15, 1974, when a truck he was driving left the road between McMurdo Station and Scott Base.

Nickens, Mount  73°56′S, 100°20′W
A snow-covered mesa-type mountain with a steep northern rock face, marking the NW extremity of the Hudson Mountains. It stands just E of the base of Canisteo Peninsula and overlooks Cosgrove Ice Shelf. Mapped from air photos taken by USN OpHjp, 1946–47. Named by US-ACAN for Herbert P. Nickens, map compilation specialist who contributed significantly to the construction of USGS sketch maps of Antarctica.

Nickerson, Mount  83°27′S, 168°48′E
A broad mountain, 1,480 m, standing between Lennox-King and Beaver Glaciers, 4 mi SW of Yeates Bluff in Queen Alexandra Range. Named by US-ACAN for Cdr. N.E. Nickerson, USN, commanding officer of USS Edisto during USN OpDfrz 1965.

Nickerson Ice Shelf  75°45′S, 145°00′W

Nicolas, Cape: see Nicolas Rocks  60°34′S, 46°06′W

Nicolas II, Ilie: see Nicholas, Mount  69°22′S, 69°50′W

Nicolas Rocks  60°34′S, 46°06′W
Group of rocks at the NW side of the Larsen Islands, lying 2.5 mi off the W end of Coronation Island in the South Orkney Islands. Discovered by Capt. George Powell and Capt. Nathaniel Palmer in December 1821. Named "Cape Nicolas" by Powell after the feast day of Saint Nicholas, December 6, the approximate day of discovery. Powell's spelling "Nicolas" has been retained because of long usage, but the term rocks is considered more descriptive of the feature. Not: Cape Nicholas, Cape Nicolas.

Nicol Crags  80°44′S, 24°05′W
Rock crags rising to c. 1,300 m on the W side of the Larsen Islands, lying 2.5 mi off the W end of Coronation Island in the South Orkney Islands. Discovered by Capt. George Powell and Capt. Nathaniel Palmer in December 1821. Named "Cape Nicolas" by Powell after the feast day of Saint Nicholas, December 6, the approximate day of discovery. Powell's spelling "Nicolas" has been retained because of long usage, but the term rocks is considered more descriptive of the feature. Not: Cape Nicholas, Cape Nicolas.

Niebla, Rocos: see Mist Rocks  66°48′S, 66°37′W

Nielsen Glacier: see Nielsen Glacier  71°31′S, 169°41′E
Glacier, 4 mi long, discharging into the W side of Robertson Bay just W of Calf Point, northern Victoria Land. First charted by the
Niels Peak


Nielsen Glacier: see McMahon Glacier 70°45'S, 165°45'E

Nielsnapen: see Niels Peak 71°57'S, 9°23'E

Nielsen Bay: see Nilsen Bay 67°36'S, 64°34'E

Nils Peak 71°57'S, 9°23'E

Peak, 2,525 m, rising 3 mi N of Nergaard Peak in the Gagarin Mountains of the Orvin Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos and surveys by the NorAE, 1956–60, and named for Niels Nergaard, scientific assistant with NorAE, 1956–58. Not: Nielsnapen.

Népce Glacier 65°07'S, 63°22'W

Glacier which joins with Daguerre Glacier and flows into Lauzanne Cove, Flandres Bay, on the W coast of Graham Land. Shown on an Argentine government chart of 1954. Named by the UK-APC in 1960 for Joseph N. Népce (1765–1833), French physicist, the first man to produce a permanent photographic record, 1816–29, who, with J.L.M. Daguerre, invented the daguerreotype process of photography perfected in 1839.

Niggl Nunatak 80°38'S, 23°20'W

A group of nunataks 6 mi NNE of Mount Wegener, rising to 1,470 m near the E end of the Read Mountains, Shackleton Range. Photographed from the air by the U.S. Navy, 1967. Surveyed by BAS, 1968–71. In association with the names of geologists grouped in this area, named by the UK-APC in 1971 after Paul Niggl (1888–1953), Swiss geologist who introduced the cataloguing of magma types by molecular or Niggl values; Professor of Geology, University of Zurich.

Nigg Rock 60°43'S, 44°51'W

Insular rock, 155 m high, lying 0.5 mi NW of Route Point, the NW tip of Laurie Island in the South Orkney Islands. First seen in association with the names of geologists from air photos by GerAE, 1938–39. Mapped from air photos and surveys by NorAE, 1956–60; remapped by SovAE, 1960–61 and named after Soviet petrographer V.A. Nikolayev. Not: Gora Nikolayeva.

Nikolaya Vavilova, Gora: see Vavilov Hill 72°02'E, 13°11'E

Nikolayev, Mount 71°44'S, 12°26'E


Nikolayeva, Gora: see Nikolayev, Mount 71°44'S, 12°26'E

Nikolayev Range 71°54'S, 6°02'E


Nilsen Mountains: see Nilsen Plateau 86°20'S, 158°00'E

Nilsen Island 66°26'S, 110°24'E

Rocky island, 0.2 mi long, lying close off the S end of Holl Island in the Windmill Islands. First mapped from air photos taken by USN OpHjp and OpWml in 1947 and 1948. Named by the US-ACAN for G.W. Niles, a member of the USN OpHjp and USN OpWml photographic units which photographed the area in February 1947 and January 1948, respectively. Not: Niles Rock, Ostrov Nayls.

Niles Rock: see Nilsen Island 66°26'S, 110°24'E

Nils, Mount 68°04'S, 48°01'E

Prominent, ice-covered mountain standing close W of Rayner Glacier and 3 mi S of Mount Christensen, Enderby Land. Plotted from air photos taken by ANARE in 1956 and 1957. Named by ANCA for Capt. Nils Larsen, master of the Norwegian exploration ship Norvegia, which was in the vicinity of Amundsen Bay in January 1930.

Nilse Hullet 54°10'W, 37°35'W

Cove indenting the S coast of South Georgia, 1.5 mi SW of Cheapsman Bay and 1 mi ENE of Samuel Islands. Surveyed by the SGS in the period 1951–57. The name is well established in local use.

Nilsen, Mount 78°03'S, 155°00'W

A peak 4 mi WSW of Mount Paterson in the Rockefeller Mountains, on Edward VII Peninsula. Discovered in 1929 by the ByrdAE, and named by Byrd for Captain Nilsen of the Norwegian whaler C.A. Larsen, which towed the City of New York through the pack ice.

Nilsen Bay 67°36'S, 64°34'E

Small bay just W of Strahan Glacier, and 18 mi ESE of Cape Daly. Discovered in February 1931 by the BANZARE under Mawson, who named it after the master of the Norwegian whaler Sir James Clark Ross which transported coal to Antarctic waters for the Discovery. On the map published in the Geographical Journal of August 1932, a wide bay between Cape Daly and the Strahan Glacier is called Nielsen Bay. Recent examination of Mawson's notes shows that the bay was placed too far west and the name misspelled. Not: Nielsen Bay, Nielson Bay.

Nilsen Island 54°39'S, 36°25'W

Small island lying 1.5 mi W of the N part of Novosilsky Bay, off the S coast of South Georgia. The island has appeared on charts since the 1930's. It was recharted by SGS in the period 1951–57, and named by the UK-APC for Nochart Nilsen, gunner of the Compañía Argentina de Pesca, Grytviken, 1939–40 and 1946–48, and of the South Georgia Whaling Company, Leith Harbor, for several years beginning in 1949.

Nilsen Mountains: see Nilsen Plateau 86°20'S, 158°00'E

Nilsen Peak 84°32'S, 175°25'W

A prominent peak (780 m) at the N end of Waldron Spurs, marking the E side of the mouth of Shackleton Glacier. Named by US-ACAN for W.B. Nilsen, a member of the USNS Chattahoochee during Operation Deep Freeze 1965.

Nilsen Plateau 86°20'S, 158°00'W

A rugged, ice-covered plateau which, including Fram Mesa, is about 30 mi long and 1 to 12 mi wide, rising to 3,940 m between the upper reaches of the Amundsen and Scott Glaciers, in the
Queen Maud Mountains. Discovered in November 1911 by the Norwegian expedition under Roald Amundsen, and named by him for Capt. Thorvald Nilsen, commander of the ship Fram. Not: Mount Thorold Nielsen, Mount Thorold Nilsen, Mount Thorvald Nilsen, Nilsen Mountains, Thorvald Nilsen Mountains.

Nilsevidda: see Nils Plain 72°07'S, 0°27'E

Nils Jørgen Peaks: 71°52'S, 2°36'W
A group of small peaks about 6 mi NE of Mount Schumacher on the Ahlmann Ridge in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and air photos by the Norwegian expedition (1958–59). Named for Nils Jørgen Schumacher, senior meteorologist with the NBSAE. Not: Nils Jørgenmutane.

Nils Larsen, Mount 72°14'S, 23°06'E

Nils Larsen Glacier 68°44'S, 90°39'W
A glacier descending to the west coast of Peter I Island close northward of Norway Bay. In February 1929 the crew of the Norgea carried out a series of investigations of this island, landing on February 2. Named for Nils Larsen, captain of the Norgea.

Nils Plain 72°07'S, 0°27'E

Nilsson Rocks 71°45'S, 67°42'E

Nimbus Hills 79°35'S, 82°50'W
A rugged line of hills and peaks about 14 mi long, forming the SE part of Pioneer Heights in the Heritage Range, Ellsworth Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys and USN air photos, 1961–66. Named by US-ACAN after the National Aeronautics and Space Administration weather satellite, Nimbus, which took photographs of Antarctica (including the Ellsworth Mountains) from approximately 500 mi above earth on Sept. 13, 1964.

Nimitz Glacier 78°55'S, 85°10'W
A glacier about 40 mi long and 5 mi wide, draining the area about 10 mi W of the Vinson Massif and flowing SE between the Sentinel Range and Bastien Range to enter Minnesota Glacier, in the central Ellsworth Mountains. Discovered by USN Squadron VX-6 on photographic flights of Dec. 14–15, 1959, and mapped by USGS from these photos. Named by US-ACAN for Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, USN, who as Chief of Naval Operations at the time of Operation Highjump, 1947–48, made possible that unprecedentedly large and complex Antarctic expedition.

Nimrod, Mount 85°25'S, 165°45'E
A mountain, 2,835 m, standing 4 mi SSE of Mount Saunders in the Dominion Range. Discovered by the BrAE (1907–09) and named after the expedition ship Nimrod.

Nimrod Glacier 82°21'S, 163°00'E
A major glacier, about 85 mi long, flowing from the polar plateau in a northerly direction between the Geologists and Miller Ranges, then northeasterly between the Churchill Mountains and Queen Elizabeth Range, and finally spilling into Shackleton Inlet and the Ross Ice Shelf between Capes Wilson and Lyttelton. It was photographed from the air by USN OpHjp, 1946–47. The name, given by US-ACAN, is in association with Shackleton Inlet and is for the Nimrod, the ship of the BrAE (1907–09) under Shackleton.

Nimrod Passage 64°59'S, 63°58'W
A marine passage leading to the northern end of Lemaire Channel between Wauwermans Islands and Dannebrog Islands in Wilhelm Archipelago. Surveyed by the RN Hydrographic Survey Unit in March–April 1964, and safely navigated by RRS John Biscoe at this time. Named after the motor survey boat Nimrod which was used to take most of the soundings.

Nims Peak 72°34'S, 160°58'E

Ninnis Glacier 68°22'S, 147°00'E
A large, heavily hummocked and crevassed glacier descending steeply from the high interior to the sea in a broad valley, on George V Coast. Discovered by AAE (1911–14) under Douglas Mawson, who named it for Lt. B.E.S. Ninnis, who lost his life on the far east sledge journey of the expedition, Dec. 14, 1912.

Ninnis Glacier Ice Tongue: see Ninnis Glacier Tongue 68°05'S, 147°45'E

Ninnis Glacier Tongue 68°05'S, 147°45'E
A broad glacier tongue which forms the seaward extension of Ninnis Glacier. It was recorded (1962) as projecting seaward about 30 miles. Discovered by the AAE (1911–14) under Douglas Mawson and named after Ninnis Glacier. Not: Ninnis Glacier Ice Tongue.

Nipebreen: see Nipe Glacier 71°52'S, 25°15'E

Nipe Glacier 71°52'S, 25°15'E

Nipha, Mount 78°09'S, 167°24'E
A hill, 760 m, standing almost precisely in the center of White Island, in the Ross Archipelago. Nipha is a Greek word for snow. So named by the NZGS (1958–59) because the hill is surrounded by ice and snow.
Nefveo, Cerro: Islands. A number of rock towers lie on the NW side. Surveyed by Nisi-no-seto Strait:

Nisi-naga-iwa Glacier: 68°31’S, 41°18’E

Nishino-seto Strait: 69°01’S, 39°29’E

Nishino-ura Cove: 69°01’S, 39°34’E

Nisi-naga-iwa Glacier: see Nishi-naga-iwa Glacier 68°31’S, 41°18’E
Nisinoseito, Proliv: see Kitano-seto Strait 69°00’S, 39°35’E
Nisi-no-seto Strait: see Nishino-seto Strait 69°01’S, 39°29’E
Nisi-no-ura Cove: see Nishino-ura Cove 69°01’S, 39°34’E

Nieve, Mount: 60°35’S, 45°29’W
Conspicuous, snow-topped mountain, 1,265 m, at the head of Sunshine Glacier on Coronation Island, in the South Orkney Islands. A number of rock towers lie on the NW side. Surveyed by the FIDS in 1948–49, and named by them for the snow petrel (Pagodroma nivea) which breeds in this area. Not: Cerro Nieve.

Nieve, Cerro: see Nivea, Mount 60°35’S, 45°29’W
Niznic Island: see Niznik Island 69°47’S, 68°30’W

Niznik Island: 69°47’S, 68°30’W
Island in the N part of George VI Sound, lying opposite the mouth of Eureka Glacier near the coast of Palmer Land. Discovered by the RARE, 1947–48, under Ronne, who named it for the Theodore T. Niznik family of Baltimore, MD, contributors to the expedition. Not: Niznic Island.

Njord Valley: 77°37’S, 161°07’E
A high, mainly ice-free valley, 2 mi long, located E of Oliver Peak in the Asgard Range, Victoria Land. The NZ-APC approved the name in 1982 from a proposal by G.G.C. Claridge, soil scientist with the DSIR, New Zealand. One of several names in Asgard Range from Norse mythology; Njord being the father of the goddess Freya.

Noble, Mount: 60°39’S, 45°16’W
Mountain, 1,165 m, standing at the N side of Roald Glacier 2 mi W of Gibbon Bay, in the E portion of Coronation Island in the South Orkney Islands. Presumably first sighted by Capt. Nathaniel Palmer and Capt. George Powell in 1821. The peak was named by James Weddell in 1823 for his friend James Noble of Edinburgh, orientalist. Not: Noble’s Peak.

Nob Island: 65°12’S, 64°19’W
The largest of the Anagram Islands, lying on the S side of French Passage. So named by the UK-APC in 1961 because there is a black knob of rock, almost permanently snow free, on the N side of the island which is a useful navigational mark for vessels using French Passage; nob is a spelling of knob.

Nobile Glacier: 64°32’S, 61°28’W
Glacier flowing into the SE part of Recess Cove, Charlotte Bay, on the W coast of Graham Land. Charted by the BelgAE under Gerlache, 1897–99. Named by the UK-APC in 1960 for Ambroise Nobile, Italian designer of the rigid airships Norge and Italia, which reached the North Pole in 1926 and 1928, respectively.

Nolle Rocks: 67°52’S, 68°41’W
Group of about 19 small, low rocks in Marguerite Bay, lying E of Jester Rock in the Dion Islands. The Dion Islands were first sighted and roughly charted in 1909 by the FrAE. Noble Rocks

Nobre, Mount: 64°48’S, 63°25’W
Peak, 720 m, standing 1 mi SW of Lockley Point and marking the NE end of a prominent ridge on the NW side of Wiencke Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Discovered by the BelgAE, 1897–99, under Gerlache. The name applies on a chart based on a 1927 survey by DI personnel on the Discovery, but may reflect on earlier naming. Not: Pico Notable.

Nobby Nunatak: 63°25’S, 56°59’W
Nunatak, 270 m, standing 1 mi S of Lake Boeckella and 1 mi E of Mount Flora, at the NE end of Antarctic Peninsula. This area was first explored by a party under J. Gunnar Andersson of the SwedAE, 1901–04. Nobby Nunatak was first charted and named by the FIDS in 1945. The name is descriptive.

Nobby Peak: 55°02’S, 34°38’W
Rock at the SE end of the Clerke Rocks, lying some 40 mi ESE of the SE end of South Georgia. The Clerke Rocks were discovered by Capt. James Cook in 1775. Nobby was probably given this descriptive name by DI personnel, who made surveys of the South Georgia area in the period 1926–30. Not: Islote Llamativo, Roca Notable.

Nob Islet: 65°12’S, 64°19’W
The largest of the Anagram Islands, lying on the S side of French Passage. So named by the UK-APC in 1961 because there is a black knob of rock, almost permanently snow free, on the N side of the island which is a useful navigational mark for vessels using French Passage; nob is a spelling of knob.

Nob Island: 65°12’S, 64°19’W
The largest of the Anagram Islands, lying on the S side of French Passage. So named by the UK-APC in 1961 because there is a black knob of rock, almost permanently snow free, on the N side of the island which is a useful navigational mark for vessels using French Passage; nob is a spelling of knob.

Noble, Mount: 60°39’S, 45°16’W
Mountain, 1,165 m, standing at the N side of Roald Glacier 2 mi W of Gibbon Bay, in the E portion of Coronation Island in the South Orkney Islands. Presumably first sighted by Capt. Nathaniel Palmer and Capt. George Powell in 1821. The peak was named by James Weddell in 1823 for his friend James Noble of Edinburgh, orientalist. Not: Noble’s Peak.

Noble Glacier: 62°04’S, 58°26’W
Small glacier lying just N of Flagstaff Glacier on the E side of Keller Peninsula, King George Island, in the South Shetland Islands. Named by the UK-APC in 1960 for Hugh M. Noble of FIDS, glaciologist at Admiralty Bay in 1957, who made detailed studies of the regime of Flagstaff and Stenhouse Glaciers.

Noble Nunatak: 85°12’S, 121°29’W

Noble Peak: 64°48’S, 63°25’W
Peak, 720 m, standing 1 mi SW of Lockley Point and marking the NE end of a prominent ridge on the NW side of Wiencke Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Discovered by the BelgAE, 1897–99, under Gerlache. The name applies on a chart based on a 1927 survey by DI personnel on the Discovery, but may reflect on earlier naming. Not: Pico Notable.

Noble Rocks: 67°52’S, 68°41’W
Group of about 19 small, low rocks in Marguerite Bay, lying E of Jester Rock in the Dion Islands. The Dion Islands were first sighted and roughly charted in 1909 by the FrAE. Noble Rocks
were surveyed in 1949 by the FIDS, and so named by the UK-APC because of their association with Emperor Island.

*Noble's Peak:* see Noble, Mount 60°39'S, 45°16'E W

*Nødvært Nunataks 86°32'S, 162°18'W*

*Nodule Nunatak 63°19'S, 56°05'W*
Small but prominent isolated nunatak, 440 m, standing 3 mi S of Mount Tholus in the southern part of Joinville Island. Surveyed by the FIDS in 1953-54. The descriptive name was given by the UK-APC in 1956.

*Nodwell Peaks 64°18'W, 59°47'W*
Two outstanding peaks, less than 1 mile apart, on the E side of Edgeworth Glacier, Graham Land. Mapped from surveys by FIDS (1960-61). Named by UK-APC after Robin-Nodwell Mfg. Ltd. of Calgary, Canada, makers of Nodwell tracked carriers, used in Antarctica since 1960.

*Noe Island:* see Moe Island 60°45'S, 45°42'W W

*Noel, Mount 69°55'S, 67°55'W*
A large ice-capped mountain (1,600 m) in the Traverse Mountains, isolated by wide snow passes from McHugo Peak and Mount Allan to the N and S of it, on the Rymill Coast, Palmer Land. Named by the UK-APC after John Fraser Noel (1942-66), BAS diesel mechanician, Stonington Island, 1965-66, who lost his life while sledging with T.J. Allan near Tragic Corner, Fallières Coast, in May 1966.

*Noel Hill 62°14'S, 58°46'W*
Conspicuous slate knob, 255 m, on Barton Peninsula in the W part of King George Island, in the South Shetland Islands. The name was used by Scottish geologist David Ferguson in a 1921 report based upon his investigations of King George Island in 1913-14.

*Nogood Lagoon:* see Little Jason Lagoon 54°11'S, 36°36'W W

*Noice, Mount 73°17'S, 164°40'E*

*Noir, Rocher:* see Tristan Island 66°44'S, 140°54'E

*Noire Rock 64°40'W, 62°35'W*
Dark pinnacle rock 1.5 mi SW of Mount Dedo on the W coast of Graham Land. Charted and descriptively named (noire means black) by the BelgAE under Gerlache in 1898. Not: Monte Doble, Sable Pinnacles.

*Nøkkelholmane Islands 69°24'S, 39°29'E*
A scattered group of about 24 islands and rocks lying just off the W side of Skarvnes Foreland in the E part of Lützow-Holm Bay. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936-37, and named Nøkkelholmane (the key island).

*Nøkkell Island 69°28'S, 39°28'E*
The southernmost of the Nøkkelholmene Islands, lying off the W side of Skarvnes Foreland in the E part of Lützow-Holm Bay. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936-37, and named Nøkkeløya (the key island).

*Nolan Island 77°13'S, 147°24'W*

*Nolan Pillar 85°27'S, 86°52'W*
A rock pinnacle (1,940 m) standing 3 mi SE of Smith Knob and marking the E extremity of the Thiel Mountains. The name was proposed by Peter Bermel and Arthur Ford, co-leaders of the USGS Thiel Mountains party which surveyed these mountains in 1960-61. Named for Thomas B. Nolan, seventh director of the U.S. Geological Survey, 1956-65.

*Noll Glacier 69°33'S, 159°09'E*

*Nómade, Roca:* see Nomad Rock 63°13'S, 57°42'W

*Nomad Rock 63°13'S, 57°42'W*
An isolated rock in Bransfield Strait, 5 mi off the N coast of Trinity Peninsula and 9 mi NE of Cape Legoupil. So named by UK-APC because of confusion about the identity of geographic points along this coast, and because of the wandering of features and names on charts of this vicinity. Not: Roca Nómade.

*Nonplus Crag 70°58'S, 69°10'E*
Prominent rock cliff, 1,250 m, in the LeMay Range, near the head of Jupiter Glacier in the E-central part of Alexander Island. First photographed from the air on Nov. 23, 1935, by Lincoln Ellsworth and mapped from these photos by W.L.G. Joerg. Remapped from air photos taken by the RARE, 1947-48, by Searle of the FIDS in 1960. Name given by the UK-APC is descriptive of the perplexity which arose over FIDS identification of the feature.

*Noonan Cove 66°15'S, 110°31'E*
A cove in the W side of Clark Peninsula, to the S of Stonehocker Point and Wilkes Station. First mapped from air photos taken by USN OpHjp (1946-47) and included in a 1957 ground survey by C.R. Eklund. Named by the latter for Paul F. Noonan, USN, photographer with the Wilkes Station party, 1957.

*Nora Island:* see Stedet Island 67°33'S, 61°27'E

*Nordbukta 69°28'S, 39°28'E*
A bay on the N side of Padda Island in Lützow-Holm Bay. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936-37, and named Nordbukta (the north bay).
Nordenskjöld Coast

Nordenskiöld Barrier: see Nordenskiöld Ice Tongue 76°11'S, 162°45'E

Nordenskiöld Glacier: see Nordenskiöld Glacier 54°22'S, 36°22'W

Nordenskiöld Glacier Tongue: see Nordenskiöld Ice Tongue 76°11'S, 162°45'E

Nordenskiöld Ice Barrier: see Nordenskiöld Ice Tongue 76°11'S, 162°45'E

Nordenskiöld Ice Tongue: see Nordenskiöld Ice Tongue 76°11'S, 162°45'E

Nordenskiöld Coast 64°30'S, 60°30'W

That portion of the E coast of the Antarctic Peninsula between Cape Longing and Cape Fairweather. The name was proposed in 1909 by Edwin Swift Balch, for Dr. Otto Nordenskjöld, Swedish geographer and leader of the SwedAE, 1901-04, who explored this coast in 1902. Not: Terre Otto Nordenskjöld.

Nordenskiöld Glacier 54°22'S, 36°22'W

Large glacier flowing N to the head of Cumberland East Bay, on the N coast of South Georgia. Charted by the SwedAE, 1901-04, and named for Dr. Otto Nordenskjöld, leader of the expedition. Not: Nordenskiöld Glacier.

Nordenskiöld Ice Tongue 76°11'S, 162°45'E

A broad glacier tongue extending eastward from the Mawson Glacier into the Ross Sea. Discovered by the BrNAE (1901-04) and named for Otto Nordenskjöld, Swedish geographer who led an expedition to Antarctica in 1901. This feature has become well established by the name Nordenskjöld Ice Tongue prior to initiation of systematic application of common specific names to a glacier and its glacier tongue. Although this feature is a glacier tongue, the generic term ice tongue is retained in the name to reduce ambiguity. Not: Nordenskiöld Barrier, Nordenskiöld Glacier Tongue, Nordenskiöld Ice Barrier, Nordenskiöld Ice Tongue, Nordenskiöld Tongue.

Nordenskjöld Outcrops 64°27'S, 58°58'W

Rock outcrops on the W side of Longing Peninsula at the NE end of Nordenskjöld Coast. The feature extends S for 2 mi from the vicinity of Longing Gap and is the type locality for the geologic Nordenskjöld Formation. Named by the UK-APC following BAS geological work, 1987-88, after Otto Nordenskjöld, leader of the SwedAE, 1901-04, who explored this coast in 1902.

Nordenskjöld Peak 54°29'S, 36°22'W

Conspicuous, partly snow-covered mountain, 2,355 m, which rises at the head of Nordenskjöld Glacier and stands close E of Mount Roots in the Allardyce Range of South Georgia. The name derives from nearby Nordenskjöld Glacier, and was given by David Ferguson, Scottish geologist who visited South Georgia in 1911-12. Luther H. Nordhausen Hill 71°43'S, 25°27'E

The northernmost of three hills bordering the E side of Kamp Glacier in the Sør Rondane Mountains. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers in 1946 from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936-37, and in 1957 from air photos taken by the USN OpHjp, 1946-47. Named Nordhaugen (the north hill) by the Norwegians.

Nordhill, Mount 70°55'S, 63°27'W


Nord Island 66°45'S, 141°33'E

Small rocky island which is the northernmost feature in the Curzon Islands. Charted in 1951 by the FrAE and so named by them because of its position in the group, “nord” being French for north.

Nordkammen: see North Masson Range 67°47'S, 62°49'E

Nordkammen Crest: see North Masson Range 67°47'S, 62°49'E

Nordøyane: see Sirius Islands 66°57'S, 57°27'E

Nordtoppen Nunatak 71°29'S, 25°14'E

Nunatak, 1,100 m, standing 16 mi N of the Austkampane Hills of the Sør Rondane Mountains. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers in 1946 from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936-37, and in 1957 from air photos taken by USN OpHjp, 1946-47. Named Nordtoppen (the north peak) by the Norwegians because of its position in the group.

Nordvestøya: see Nordvestliche Insel Mountains 71°27'S, 11°33'E

Nordvestliche Insel Mountains 71°27'S, 11°33'E

A small, detached group of mountains, island-like in appearance, and forming the northern extremity of the Humboldt Mountains, in the Wohltat Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Discovered by the GerAE under Ritscher, 1938-39, and named Nordwestliche Insel (northwest island). The feature lies at the northwest extremity of the Wohltat Mountains. Not: Nordvestøya.

Noreste, Punta: see Macaroni Point 62°54'S, 60°32'W

Norfolk Glacier 85°53'S, 130°18'W

A glacier, 12 mi long, draining westward from Wisconsin Range to enter Reedy Glacier between Mounts Soyat and Bolton. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1960-64. Named by US-ACAN after Norfolk, VA, location of Detachment Three, the Meteorological Support Unit of the U.S. Naval Support Force, Antarctica.

Norma, Bukhta: see Norma Cove 62°11'S, 58°55'W

Norma Cove 62°11'S, 58°55'W

A cove between Suffield Point and Jasper Point, Maxwell Bay, King George Island. The feature was named “Bukhta Norma” or “Norma Inlet” by L.S. Govorukha and I.M. Simonov, 1973, following SovAE surveys from the nearby Bellingshausen Station. Not: Bukhta Norma, Norma Inlet, Norm Cove.

Norma Inlet: see Norma Cove 62°11'S, 58°55'W

Norman Glacier 71°25'S, 67°30'W

Glacier, 5 mi long, flowing SW from Palmer Land to enter George VI Sound just N of Bushell Bluff. Named by UK-APC for Shaun
Norman, Mount 54°51'S, 36°04'W
Mountain, 1,240 m, standing 1 mi N of Smaaland Cove at the S end of South Georgia. The feature has appeared on charts since the 1930's. It was surveyed by the SGS in the period 1951-57, and named by the UK-APC for Wilhelm Normann (1870-1939), German chemist, whose work led to the introduction in about 1907 of the hydrogenation process for hardening whale oil.

Normanna Reef 64°21'S, 62°59'W
Reef lying near the center of the S entrance to The Sound in the Melchior Islands, Palmer Archipelago. Surveyed by the FIDS in the end of South Georgia. The feature has appeared on charts since the 1930's. It was surveyed by the SGS in the period 1951-57, and named by the UK-APC for Wilhelm Normann (1870-1939), German chemist, whose work led to the introduction in about 1907 of the hydrogenation process for hardening whale oil.

Norris Reef 54°25'S, 3°20'E
A reef lying close off the western shore of Bouvetøya, 0.5 mi southwest of Cape Circoncision. First charted in 1898 by a German expedition under Karl Chun. Recharted in December 1927 by a Norwegian expedition under Capt. Harald Hornsvedt. Named by the Norwegians after British sealer Capt. George Norris, who, with the Sprightly and Lively, visited Bouvetøya in 1825. Not: Norrisrevet.

Norrisrevet: see Norris Reef 54°25'S, 3°20'E

Norris Island: see Teksla Island 67°27'S, 60°56'E

Normanna Strait 60°40'S, 45°38'W
Strait 1 mi wide between Signy Island and Coronation Island in the South Orkney Islands. Discovered by Matthew Brisbane, who roughly charted the S coast of Coronation Island under the direction of James Weddell in 1823. The name appears on a chart based upon a survey of these islands by Capt. Petter Sørlie in 1912-13, and is probably after the Normanna Whaling Co. of Sandefjord, Norway, or one of its ships that worked in this area.

North, Cape 53°58'S, 37°44'W
Cape marking the northernmost point of South Georgia, near the W end of the island. This name was first applied to the NW tip of South Georgia on a map by Capt. James Cook in 1775. Since 1912 it has become established for the northernmost point of the island, which is in keeping with the geographical position inferred by the name. Not: Cabo Norte, Mys Severnyy.

North, Cape 70°41'S, 165°48'E
A large bluff with much rock exposed along the N and E sides, standing at the W side of Nielsen Fjord on the N coast of Victoria Land. The top of the bluff is snow covered and rises to about 500 m. Although it is not the northernmost coastal point of the immediate area, the feature is conspicuous and presumably is the one observed by Capt. James Clark Ross in 1841 and given the name Cape North. On the chart by Ross, Cape North is depicted as the northernmost cape observed westward of Cape Hooker.

North, Cape: see Alexandra, Cape 54°00'S, 38°00'W

Northampton, Mount 72°41'S, 169°06'E
A mountain (2,465 m) that rises above the central part of the ridge just E of Bowers Glacier in the Victory Mountains, Victoria Land. Discovered in January 1841 by Sir James Clark Ross, who named it for the Marquis of Northampton, then President of the Royal Society.

North Barrier 53°04'S, 73°35'E
A narrow rock ridge which descends northward from Campbell Peak to Mount Separation, and then along the NW flank of Compton Glacier in northern Heard Island. The descriptive name was applied by ANARE in 1948.
North Bay

North Bay 54°04'S, 37°09'W
Cove forming the northern head of Prince Olav Harbor, along the N coast of South Georgia. Probably named by DI personnel who charted Prince Olav Harbor in 1929.

North Bay 77°38'S, 166°23'E

North Bay: see Narval Bay 54°02'S, 37°41'W

Northcliffe Glacier 66°40'S, 98°52'E
Glacier descending to the coast immediately E of Davis Peninsula. Discovered by the AAE, 1911–14, under Mawson, and named for Lord Northcliffe, of London, a patron of the expedition.

Northcliffe Peak 78°44'S, 161°08'E
Prominent peak, 2,255 m, rising 4 mi SE of Mount Harmsworth in the Worcester Range. Surveyed and named in 1957 by the N.Z. party of the CTAE (1956–58) because of its association with Mount Harmsworth. Sir Alfred Harmsworth, a generous contributor to the BrNAE (1901–04), was later created Viscount Northcliffe.

North Point 60°41'S, 45°38'W
Conspicuous, rocky bluff which rises to 1,160 m, forming the N side of the entrance to Whirlwind Inlet, on the E coast of Graham Land. Discovered by Sir Hubert Wilkins on a flight of Dec. 20, 1928, and named for Jack Northrop, designer of the Lockheed airplane used on the expedition. The cape was photographed by the USAS in 1940 and charted by the FIDS in 1947.

Northrop, Cape 67°24'S, 65°16'W
Conspicuous, rocky bluff which rises to 1,160 m, forming the N side of the entrance to Whirlwind Inlet, on the E coast of Graham Land. Discovered by Sir Hubert Wilkins on a flight of Dec. 20, 1928, and named for Jack Northrop, designer of the Lockheed airplane used on the expedition. The cape was photographed by the USAS in 1940 and charted by the FIDS in 1947.

North Spit 62°13'S, 58°49'W
Rocky spit forming the N side of the entrance to Marian Cove, King George Island, in the South Shetland Islands. The descriptive name appears on a chart showing the results of a survey by DI

Northeast Island 68°11'S, 67°07'W
Low rocky island 1 mi NW of the W tip of Neny Island, lying in Marguerite Bay off the W coast of Graham Land. First roughly charted in 1936 by the BGLE under Rymill. Surveyed by the FIDS in 1947, and named by them for USMS North Star, one of the ships of the USAS, 1939-41, which visited Marguerite Bay in 1940. Not: Islote Estrella del Norte.

North Star Island: see Nesty Island 64°19'S, 62°55'W

North Star Rocks: see Eta Island 56°35'W
Small isolated group of rocks lying NW of Cape Juncal, D'Urville Island, in the Joinville Island group. In association with Sauthrenh Rock (q.v.), so named by UK-APC in 1963 because the rocks are the northernmost of two features which should be avoided by vessels entering Antarctic Sound from the north. Not: Rocos Trampa Norte.

North Undine Harbour: see Undine Harbor 54°02'S, 37°58'W

North West Cornice 72°04'S, 72°26'E
A narrow rock ridge descending in a northwest direction from Big Ben on Heard Island, and terminating at Schmidt Glacier in the northwest part of the island. Surveyed and given this descriptive name by ANARE in 1948.

Northwest Mountain 77°38'S, 160°38'E

Northwind Glacier 76°40'S, 161°18'E
A large glacier, one of the major sources of the Fry Glacier, in the Convoy Range, Victoria Land. The glacier drains the W part of Flight Deck Névé and flows N between Elkhorn Ridge and Sunker Nunataks to Fry Glacier. A lobe of the glacier flows W a short distance into the mouth of Greenville Valley. Named by the N.Z. Northern Survey Party (1956-57) of the CTAE after the USGCC Northwind, an icebreaker in the main American convoy into McMurdo Sound that season.

Norvegia, Cape 71°20'W, 12°18'W
A prominent cape on the coast of Queen Maud Land which marks the northeast extremity of Riiser-Larsen Ice Shelf. Discovered by Commander Hjalmar Riiser-Larsen in February 1930 while on an airplane flight from the Norvegia, the ship in which the expedition was made. The cape was named by Riiser-Larsen for the ship.

Norvegia, Mount 67°51'S, 48°08'E
Large ice-covered mountain, 1,340 m, standing 6 mi N of Mount Christensen, Enderby Land. Plotted from air photos taken by ANARE aircraft in 1956 and 1957. Named after the Norwegian exploration ship, Norvegia, which was off Enderby Land in December 1929-January 1930.

Norvegiabden: see Norvegia Rock 54°25'S, 3°25'E

Norvegia Bay 68°45'S, 90°42'W
A cove at the north side of Cape Ingrid on the west side of Peter I Island. Named after the Norvegia, the Norwegian research vessel which visited the island in February 1929. The Norvegia remained in the vicinity for a week while the crew engaged in charting the island and in sounding and dredging operations.

Norvegia: see Norvegia, Cape 71°20'W, 12°18'W

Norway Bight 60°37'S, 45°49'W
Bay 4 mi wide indenting the S coast of Coronation Island between Meier Point and Mansfield Point, in the South Orkney Islands. The name appears on a chart by Petter Sætli, Norwegian whaling captain who made a running survey of the South Orkney Islands in 1912-13. Not: Norway Fjord.

Norway Fjord: see Norway Bight 60°37'S, 45°49'W

Norway Glacier 86°30'S, 164°00'W
A tributary glacier about 10 mi long, descending the polar plateau just W of Mount Prestrud, and flowing NE to enter Amundsen Glacier between Mount Bjaaland and Mount Hassel, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Named by US-ACAN in association with the many features named in this area for members of Amundsen's Norwegian expedition of 1910-12.

Norway Rocks 76°10'S, 168°20'E
A reef of rocks, the charted position of which is doubtful, reported to extend about 4 mi southward from Bernacchi Head, Franklin Island, in the Ross Sea. Discovered in 1841 by Ross. Named by C.E. Borchgrevink, a native of Norway, leader of the BrAE, 1898-1900.

Norwegian Rock: see Norwegian Rock 53°02'S, 73°19'E

Norwegian Rock 54°27'S, 3°21'E
A point 2 mi south of Cape Circinnession on the west side of Bouvetoya. First roughly charted from the Valdivia in 1898 by a German expedition under Karl Chun. Recharted in December 1927 by a Norwegian expedition under Capt. Harald Hornvedt. Named by Hornvedt after his expedition ship, the Norvegia.

Norwegian Rock 54°24'S, 3°25'E
A submerged rock with less than 2 m of water over it, lying off the N coast of Bouvetoya, approximately 0.5 mi ENE of Cape Valdivia. The Norvegia, the ship of the Norwegian expedition under Capt. Harald Hornvedt, struck a rock here on December 3, 1927. Named by the expedition after the Norvegia. Not: Norvegiabden.

Norwegian Whaling Company

Northrap Rocks 62°54'S, 56°35'W
A prominent cape on the coast of Queen Maud Land which marks in the vicinity for a week while the crew engaged in charting the island and in sounding and dredging operations.
**Noville Mountains:**

Nouveau, Rocher: High ice-covered peninsula about 30 mi long, between Peale and Noville, executive officer of the expedition. Burn of the Byrd AE, 1933–35, and named by Byrd for George O. A mountain, 2,410 m, standing between Van Reeth and Robison Neville, Mount 86°27'S, 146°10'W

**Noville Peninsula:**

High ice-covered peninsula about 30 mi long, between Peale and Murphy Inlets on the N side of Thurston Island. Delineated from aerial photographs made by USN OpHp in December 1946. Named for George O. Noville, executive officer of Byrd AE, 1933–35.

**Novocin Peak:**


**Nobles Peak:**


**Noblesky:**

See Novosilski Glacier.

**Nobleski Glacier:**

54°40'S, 36°18'W


**Noblet Point:**

63°40'S, 59°11'W

A rocky point 6 mi NE of Cape Kjellman marking the W limit of Bone Bay, Trinity Peninsula. The name, applied by Argentina in 1953, memorializes Tomás Noblett, a commander of English origin in Admiral Brown’s squadron in the struggle for Argentine independence. He died fighting against the Spanish command Forces on March 31, 1814 aboard his small vessel Sanitas Trinidada, when his vessel grounded under enemy batteries. Not: Cabo Noblet.

**Noblet, Roche:**

See New Rock 63°01'S, 60°44'W

**Novasio Ridge:**

72°03'S, 168°22'E


**Novello Rock:**

67°44'S, 69°10'W

A peak of the Walker Mountains, rising at the head of Myers Island. Mapped by the US-ACAN for W.C. Novon, USMC, who served as navigator on aerial photographic flights over this area by USN Squadron VX-6 in January 1960.

**Novoci:**

See Novosihi Island 70°50'S, 25°00'W

The larger and southern island of two similar ice-covered features that serve to delimit the Jebart and Fimbul Ice Shelves, on the coast of Queen Maud Land. The summit of this feature rises about 250 m above the surrounding ice shelf. The island was partly delineated by the NorAE, 1956–60. It was mapped by the SovAE in 1961 and named Kupol Novyi (new dome). Not: Eskimo Ysbult.

**Novosihi Bay:**

54°39'S, 36°21'W

Glacier, 8 mi long and 2 mi wide, flowing in a westerly direction from the SW slopes of the Salvesen Range to Novosihi Bay on the S coast of South Georgia. First surveyed and named by a German expedition 1928–29, under Kohl-Larsen. The name derives from nearby Novosihi Bay. Not: Novosilektscher.

**Novosad Island:**

70°42'S, 167°29'E


**Novosilski Glacier:**

54°40'S, 36°18'W

Glacier, 8 mi long and 2 mi wide, flowing in a westerly direction from the SW slopes of the Salvesen Range to Novosilski Bay on the S coast of South Georgia. First surveyed and named by a Russian expedition Bellingshausen in 1819 and named for Lt. Pavel M. Novosilsky of the Mirrny, which accompanied Bellingshausen’s flagship the Vostok. The spelling Novosilski has become established for the feature through long usage. Not: Novosilektscher.

**Novosilski Bay:**

54°39'S, 36°21'W

Bay 2 mi wide, indenting the S coast of South Georgia immediately S of Mount Fraser. Discovered by a Russian expedition under Bellingshausen in 1819 and named for Lt. Pavel M. Novosilsky of the Mirry, which accompanied Bellingshausen’s flagship the Vostok. The spelling Novosilski has become established for the feature through long usage. Not: Novosilektscher.

**Nozal Peak:**

82°37'S, 162°54'E


**Nozal Hill:**

65°11'S, 63°57'W

Medical Officer at the Naval Air Facility, McMurdo Sound, 1957.
Nozzle, The 79°35'S, 159°05'E
A comparatively narrow constriction through which the lower Darwin Glacier flows, causing the ice to back up somewhat in the vicinity of Diamond Hill. The descriptive name was given by the Darwin Glacier Party of the CTAE (1956–58).

N. Persson Island: see Persson Island 64°13'S, 58°24'W
N. Perssons Ø: see Persson Island 64°13'S, 58°24'W

Nubian, Mount 78°15'S, 166°25'E
A sharp point of rock at the end of a ridge formed by a lava flow, situated 1 mi SE of Mount Aurora on Black Island, in the Ross Archipelago. The rock forming the mountain is a glossy basalt and appears exceptionally black. Named by the NZGS (1958–59) after a negroid tribe resident in Sudan, and in keeping with Black Island.

Nueva, Roca: see New Rock 63°01'S, 60°44'W
Nueva Bedford, Ensenada: see New Bedford Inlet 73°22'S, 61°15'W

Nueva Rock 67°44'S, 69°10'W
Submerged rock lying S of Cono Island and W of Cox Reef, off the S end of Adelaide Island. The name appears on an Argentine government chart of 1957 and suggests the recent discovery of the rock; nueva is a Spanish word meaning new. Not: Novel Rock.

Nubamt Island 67°34'S, 47°58'E
Small island just E of Pinn Island, off the coast of Enderby Land. Plotted from air photos taken from ANARE aircraft in 1956. Named by ANCA after the nubamt (banded anteater), a native animal of Australia.

Nunes, Cape: see Núñez, Cape 54°16'S, 37°25'W

Núñez, Cape 54°16'S, 37°25'W
Cape forming the SW extremity of Núñez Peninsula on the S coast of South Georgia. The name dates back to at least 1912 and was probably given by whalers who frequented this coast. Not: Cape Newnes, Cape Nunez, Myk Vostochnyy, Union Point.

Núñez Peninsula 54°15'S, 37°21'W
Rocky and comparatively snow-free peninsula, 5 mi long, lying between Queen Maud Bay and Jossac Bight on the S coast of South Georgia. The feature was known to early whalers and sealers on South Georgia. It was surveyed by the SGS in the period 1951–57, and named by the UK-APC in association with Cape Núñez, the SW extremity of the peninsula.

Núñez Point 65°33'S, 64°15'W
Point forming the W extremity of Takaki Promontory, between Beascochea and Leroux Bays on the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered by the FrAE, 1903–05, and named by Charcot for Captain Núñez, Argentine Navy.

Nunn Island 74°17'S, 117°00'W
An ice-covered island, 9 mi long, lying within Getz Ice Shelf just S of Wright Island, along the coast of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–66. Named by US-ACAN for R. Admiral Ira Nunn, USN, responsible for legal elements of the Navy’s Antarctic support during the IGY.

Nupkins Island 65°26'S, 65°41'W
Island lying 3 mi W of Sawyer Island, Pitt Islands, in the Biscoe Islands. Shown on an Argentine government chart of 1957. Named by the UK-APC after George Nupkins, Esquire, the principal magistrate in Charles Dickens’ Pickwick Papers. Not: Isla Comodor de Quito.

Nupshamrane Peaks 71°57'S, 3°20'W
Peaks just E of Klumpane Peaks, on the W side of Ahlmann Ridge in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and named Nupshamane (the high peaks).

Nupsammen Ridge 72°40'S, 2°19'E
A ridge of jagged peaks 8 mi long, standing N of Von Essen Mountain in the Gjelsvik Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Photographed from the air by the GerAE (1938–39). Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and air photos by the Norwegian expedition (1958–59) and named Nupsksammen (the peak crest).

Nupsskápa Peak 72°43'S, 0°16'E
An icceapped peak, 2,450 m, just S of Reece Valley in the Sverdrup Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52). Rephotographed by the Norwegian expedition (1958–59) and named Nupsskápa (the peak cloak).

Nupsskåka Valley 71°58'S, 8°48'E
An ice-filled valley at the SW side of Nupsskarvet Mountain in the Kurze Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Mapped from surveys and air photos by NorAE (1956–60) and named Nupppskåka (the peak shaft).

Nupsskarvet Mountain 71°56'S, 8°52'E
A broad mountain at the N side of Halisrimen Peak in the Kurze Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Mapped from surveys and air photos by NorAE (1956–60) and named Nupsskarvet.

Nurkamen, Gora: see North Masson Range 67°47'S, 62°49'E

Nurket Rock 73°25'S, 3°06'W
A rock face just E of Mount Hallgren in the Kirwan Escarpment, Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and additional air photos (1958–59), and named Nurket (the pygmy).

Nursel', Bukhta: see Norsel Iceport 71°01'S, 11°00'W

Nursery Glacier 81°16'S, 160°30'E
Glacier about 20 mi long, flowing SE along the W side of Darley Hills to enter Ross Ice Shelf just S of Cape Farr. So named by the NZGS (1959–60) because it was on this glacier that a litter of husky pups was born.

Nussbaum, Mount: see Nussbaum Riegel 77°40'S, 162°46'E
Nussbaum Bar: see Nussbaum Riegel 77°40'S, 162°46'E

Nussbaum Riegel 77°40'S, 162°46'E
A riegel or rock-bar across Taylor Valley in Victoria Land, extending from the vicinity of Sollas Glacier toward Lake Chad. Charted and named by the BrAE under Scott, 1910–13. Not: Mount Nussbaum, Nussbaum Bar.
Nusser Island 65°43'S, 65°43'W
Island lying 1.5 mi N of Lakhtionov Island, off the E side of Renaud Island in the Biscoe Islands. First accurately shown on an Argentine government chart of 1957. Named by the UK-APC in 1959 for Franz Nusser, Austrian meteorologist who has specialized in sea ice studies.

Nutt, Cape 66°38'S, 108°12'E
A mostly ice-covered cape with several rock outcrops at the extremity, forming the W side of the entrance to Vincennes Bay. The position of Cape Nutt correlates closely with the eastern end of "Knox's High Land" as charted as a coastal landfall in 1840 by the USEE under Lt. Charles Wilkes. The cape was mapped from air photos taken by USN Operation Highjump, 1946-47. Named by US-ACAN for Cdr. David C. Nutt, USNR, research assistant in geography at Dartmouth College, who served as a marine biologist on USN Operation Windmill, 1947-48.

Nutt Bluff 82°34'S, 51°45'W
Rock bluff rising to c. 1,315 m SE of Alley Spur, Dufek Massif (q.v.). Named by US-ACAN at the suggestion of Arthur B. Ford, leader of the USGS geological party in the Dufek Massif, 1976-77, after Constance J. Nutt, geologist, Stanford University, Stanford, CA, a member of the USGS party.

Nye Glacier 67°28'S, 67°31'W
A glacier on Arrowsmith Peninsula flowing SW to Whistling Bay, in Graham Land. Mapped by FIDS from surveys and air photos, 1948-59. Named by UK-APC for John F. Nye, English physicist who has made important theoretical contributions to the study of the flow of glaciers and ice sheets.

Nye Islands 66°10'S, 110°25'E
Two small islands lying between Midgley Island and Pidgeon Island, in the Windmill Islands. The two islands where photographed by USN OpHjp (1946-47) and USN OpWml (1947-48), and though rather clearly shown in the photography were not shown on the resulting charts. Named by the US-ACAN for Harvey M. Nye, meteorological electronics technician at Wilkes Station in 1959.

Nye Mountains 68°10'S, 49°00'E
A group of mountains, 30 mi long and 10 to 15 mi wide, which trend eastward from the head of Rayner Glacier. They were sighted by Squadron Leader D. Leckie, RAAF, during an ANARE flight in Oct. 1956. Named by ANCA for P.B. Nye, former Director of the Bureau of Mineral Resources, Australian Department of National Development.

Nygren, Cape: see Nygren Point 64°23'S, 58°13'W

Nygren, Mount 65°09'S, 63°48'W

Nygren Point 64°23'S, 58°13'W
Rocky point 4 mi SE of Cape Broms, on the SW side of James Ross Island. First seen and surveyed in 1903 by the SwedAE under Nordenskjöld, who named it Cape Nygren after G. Nygren, Swedish chemist who contributed toward the cost of the expedition. It was resurveyed by the FIDS in 1952. Point is considered a more suitable descriptive term for this feature than cape. Not: Cape Nygren.
Oakeley, Cape 71°01'S, 167°54'E

Oakley Glacier 73°42'S, 166°08'E

Oates Coast 69°30'S, 159°00'E
That portion of the coast of Antarctica between Cape Hudson and Cape Williams. The eastern portion of this coast was discovered in February 1911 by Lt. Harry Pennell, RN, commander of the expedition ship Terra Nova during the BrAE, 1910–13. He named the coast after Capt. Lawrence E.G. Oates, who, with Capt. Robert F. Scott and three BrAE companions, perished on the return journey from the South Pole in 1912. The western portion of the coast, the vicinity of the Mawson Peninsula, was first delineated from air photos taken by USN Operation Highjump, 1946–47. Not: Oates Land.

Oates Land: see Oates Coast 69°30'S, 159°00'E

Oates Piedmont Glacier 76°25'S, 162°35'E
An extensive lowland ice sheet E of the Kirkwood Range, occupying the whole of the coastal platform between the Fry and Mawson Glaciers in Victoria Land. Surveyed in 1957 and named by the N.Z. Northern Survey Party of the CTAE (1956–58) after Capt. Lawrence E.G. Oates, who, with Captain Scott and three companions, perished on the return from the South Pole in 1912.

Ob' Bay 70°35'S, 163°22'E
A bay lying between Lunik Point and Cape Williams. Lillie Glacier Tongue occupies the east part of the bay. Charted by the SovAE (1958) and named after the expedition ship Ob'.

Obelisco, Bahia: see Rum Cove 64°06'S, 58°25'W

Obelisco, Cabo: see Obelisk, Cape 64°08'S, 58°27'W

Obelisk, Cape 64°08'S, 58°27'W
Cape at the N side of the entrance to Röhss Bay, on the W side of James Ross Island. Discovered and named by the SwedAE, 1901–04, under Nordenskjöld. The name is descriptive of a conspicuous rock pinnacle about 2 mi within the headland, which is visible from northwestern and southwestern. Not: Cabo Obelisco, Obeliskudden, Pointe Obelisque.

Obelisk, The 71°50'S, 70°33'W
Prominent pillar, 750 m, centrally located within Staccato Peaks, 18 mi WNW of Mimas Peak in the S part of Alexander Island. First seen from the air by Lincoln Ellsworth on Nov. 23, 1935, and roughly mapped from photos taken on that flight by W.L.G. Joerg. Remapped from air photos taken by the RARE, 1947–48, by Searle of the FIDS in 1960. Name given by the UK-APC is descriptive.

Obelisk Col 64°07'S, 58°24'W
A col at c. 150 m on the E side of Cape Obelisk, James Ross Island, aligned N-S between Rum Cove and Röhss Bay. Named after Cape Obelisk by the UK-APC in 1983.

Obelisk Mountain 77°37'S, 161°37'E
Mountain, about 2,200 m, between Catspaw Glacier and Mount Odin in the Asgard Range of Victoria Land. Given this descriptive name by the Western Journey Party, led by Taylor, of the BrAE, 1910–13.

Obeliskudden: see Obelisk, Cape 64°08'S, 58°27'W

Obélisque, Pointe: see Obelisk, Cape 64°08'S, 58°27'W

Oberon Peak 71°24'S, 69°32'W
Isolated nunatak, 1,250 m, at the head of Uranus Glacier and 8 mi NNW of Titania Peak in central Alexander Island. First mapped from air photos taken by the RARE, 1947–48, by Searle of the FIDS in 1960. Named by the UK-APC for its association with Uranus Glacier, Oberon being one of the satellites of Uranus.

Ober-See, Lake 71°17'S, 13°39'E
A meltwater lake lying between Sjøneset Spur and Mount Seekopf in the Gruber Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Discovered by the GerAE under Ritscher, 1938–39, who named it Ober-See (upper lake). Not: Óvresjøen.

Oberstbreen: see Oberst Glacier 72°03'S, 27°04'E

Oberst Glacier 72°03'S, 27°04'E

Obiglio, Mount 74°27'S, 131°50'W

Oblanchnaya Nunatak 67°41'S, 51°16'E
A nunatak lying 6 mi SE of Perov Nunataks, at the E margin of Scott Mountains in Enderby Land. The geology of the nunatak was investigated by the SovAE, 1961–62, which called it “Gora Oblanchnaya” (cloudy mountain).

Ob' Passage 66°33'S, 93°01'E
Passage 0.4 mi wide between Khmary Island and Mabus Point on the coast of Antarctica. First observed by the AAE (1911–14) under Mawson. Mapped by the Soviet expedition (1956), who named it for the ship Ob'.
Obrecht Pyramid

Obrecht Pyramid 68°09'S, 65°32'W
A pyramidal peak (c. 600 m) on the N shore of Joerg Peninsula, Bowman Coast. The peak was photographed from the air by the USAS, 1940, and was surveyed by FIDS, 1946-48. The name "Punta Alberto Obrecht" after Alberto Obrecht, former Director of the Chilean Astronomical Observatory and a member of the Comisión Antártica Chilena of 1906, was applied to this feature on a Chilean hydrographic chart of 1947. An amended form of the original name has been approved. Not: Punta Alberto Obrecht, Punta Perito Moreno.

O'Brien Bay 66°18'S, 110°32'E

O'Brien Island 61°30'S, 55°58'W
Small rocky island which rises to 540 m, lying 2 mi SW of Aspland Island in the South Shetland Islands. The name dates back to at least 1822 and is now established in international usage. Not: O'Brien's Island.

O'Brien's Island: see O'Brien Island 61°30'S, 55°58'W

O'Brien Peak 85°28'W, 156°42'E
A rock peak, 670 m, standing 3 mi W of the N extremity of Medina Peaks, along the edge of the Ross Ice Shelf. Discovered in December 1929 by the ByrdAE geological party under Laurence Gould, and named by Byrd for John S. O'Brien, surveyor with that party.

O'Brien's Island: see O'Brien Island 61°30'S, 55°58'W

Obruchev, Mount 68°54'S, 154°10'E
A mountain 15 mi ESE of Scar Bluffs, near the base of Mawson Peninsula. Mapped by the Soviet Antarctic Expedition, 1958, and named for Soviet geologist V.A. Obruchev.

Obruchev Hills 66°35'S, 99°46'E
A group of rounded hills on the coast between Denman Glacier and Scott Glacier. The hills were plotted by the Western Base Party of the AAE (1911-14) as a great rock face. They were plotted in greater detail from aerial photographs taken by USN Operation Highjump (1946-47) and later by the Soviet expedition (1956). Named by the latter for Vladimir A. Obruchev, Soviet geologist (1863-1956).

Observation Bluff 60°43'S, 45°36'E
The eastern summit, 110 m, of the ice-free ridge which forms the N side of Paal Harbor in Signy Island, in the South Orkney Islands. The area was roughly surveyed by DI personnel in 1933. The bluff was surveyed in 1947 by the FIDS, and so named by them because it marks the position from which daily sea ice observations were made.

Observation Hill 77°51'S, 166°40'E
Conical hill, 230 m, surmounting Cape Armitage at the S end of Hut Point Peninsula on Ross Island. Discovered by the BrNAE, 1901-04, under Scott, and so named because it forms an excellent lookout station.

Observation Island 67°01'S, 50°24'E
Small irregular island lying just W of the mouth of Beaver Glacier in the E part of Amundsen Bay. Visited in 1956 by an ANARE party led by P.W. Crohn, and so named because the island was occupied as a magnetic and astronomical observation station.

Observatorio, Isla: see Gamma Island 64°20'S, 63°00'W

O'Cain Point 62°16'S, 58°33'E
Point lying 3 mi NW of Duthoit Point on the E side of Nelson Island, in the South Shetland Islands. The name O'Cain's Island, after the American sealing vessel O'Cain (Capt. Jonathan Winship) from Boston, MA, was applied by the Stonington sealers in 1820-21 to Nelson Island, but this name did not become established. O'Cain Point was applied by the UK-APC in 1961 to preserve the American name in the area.

O'Cain's Island: see Nelson Island 62°18'S, 59°03'W

Oceano, Fiord: see Sunset Fjord 54°03'S, 37°27'W

Oceana Insel: see Oceana Nunatak 65°08'W, 59°48'W

Oceana Nunatak 65°08'S, 59°48'W
One of the Seal Nunataks, lying at the NW corner of Robertson Island, off the E coast of Antarctic Peninsula. Discovered by a Norwegian whaling expedition under C.A. Larsen in December 1893, and named after the Oceana Co. of Hamburg, a sponsor of the expedition. Not: Oceana Insel.

Ocean Harbor 54°20'S, 36°16'W
Deeply indented bay on the N coast of South Georgia which is entered 1.5 mi WNW of Tijuca point. The names New Fortune Bay and Neufortuna Bay, probably for the Fortuna, Norwegian-Argentine whaling vessel which participated in establishing the first permanent whaling station at Grytviken, South Georgia in 1904-05, were used for this feature in 1922 by Filchner, following the GerAE, 1911-12. Following a survey of the island in 1951-52, the SGS reported that the feature is known to whalers and sealers as Ocean Harbor, a name derived from the Ocean Whaling Co. which at one time had a station there. The name Ocean Harbor is approved for this feature on the basis of local usage, and also to avoid confusion of the name New Fortuna Bay with Fortuna Bay, only 22 mi to the northwest. Not: Bahía Neva Fortuna, Neufortuna Bay, New Fortuna Bay, New Fortune Bay.

Oceanite, Mount 58°29'S, 26°15'W
A conspicuous ice-covered mountain (probably an extinct volcano) rising to 915 m in the extreme SE corner of Montagau Island, South Sandwich Islands. The name applied by UK-APC in 1971 refers to the oceanite lavas present in this area, which occur nowhere else in the South Sandwich Islands. Not: Monte Allen.

Ochre, Mount 78°14'S, 166°33'E
A volcanic crater, partly eroded away, lying 3 mi E of Mount Aurora on Black Island, in the Ross Archipelago. So named by the NZGSAE (1958-59) because reddish-brown scoria covers much of the upper slopes.

Ochs Glacier 76°30'S, 145°35'W
Glacier flowing to the head of Block Bay between Mount Iphigenie and Mount Avers, in the Ford Ranges of Marie Byrd Land. Discovered by the ByrdAE in 1929, and named for Adolph S.

**Ocoa Point 62°37'S, 61°09'W**
A steep headland backed by raised beach terraces at the head of New Plymouth, Byers Peninsula, Livingston Island. The feature is named “Punta Ocoa” in a report by P.J. Hernández P. and V. Azzárate M., 1971, following geological work by the Chilean Antarctic Expedition. Presumably named for a member of the expedition.

**O’Connell Nunatak 84°43'S, 65°08'W**

**O’Connor Island 66°25'S, 110°28'E**

**O’Connor Nunataks 76°26'S, 143°25'W**
Group of rock exposures rising above the ice near the head of Balchen Glacier, 5 mi NE of Griffith Nunataks in the Ford Ranges, Marie Byrd Land. Discovered by the USAS in aerial flights over this area in 1940, and named for Raymond O’Connor, a member of the West Base of the USAS (1939–41).

**O’Connor Peak 54°16'S, 36°19'W**
Peak, 675 m, standing W of Long Point on Barff Peninsula, South Georgia. Charted by a Norwegian Antarctic Expedition, 1927–28, and named Mount Bryde. Recharted by DI in 1929 and named after Midshipman W.P. O’Connor, RNR, who assisted with the survey. Not: Mount Bryde.

**O’Connors Rock 62°05'S, 58°24'W**
Rock 0.1 mi SW of Stenhouse Bluff, King George Island, lying in Visca Anchorage in the N part of Admiralty Bay, in the South Shetland Islands. First charted by the FrAE, 1908–10, under Charcot. The name “O’Connor’s Rock” was first used for this feature on a British chart and is probably after Midshipman W.P. O’Connor, RNR, who assisted in a sketch survey of Visca Anchorage in the Discovery in 1927.

**Odberg Island 66°22'S, 110°33'E**

**Odde Nunatak 72°02'S, 10°43'E**
The northernmost of a small chain of nunataks at the E side of Glopffy Plain, close S of the E part of the Orvin Mountains in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by the NorAE (1956–60) and named for Odde Gjeruldsen, scientific assistant with NorAE (1956–58). Not: Oddesteinen.

**Oddesteinen: see Odde Nunatak 72°02'S, 10°43'E**

**Odell Glacier 76°44'S, 159°55'E**
A glacier draining NE between Allan Hills and Coombs Hills into the upper Mawson Glacier in Victoria Land. Named by the NZ-APC for Prof. N.E. Odell, formerly of Otago University, New Zealand.

**Oden Rock: see Ko-iwa Rock 68°42'S, 40°33'E**

**Odin, Mount 66°26'S, 64°03'W**
A saddle-top mountain consisting of two ice-covered peaks, 1,465 m, situated close SW of Frigga Peak on the divide between Anderson and Sleipnir Glaciers, on the E coast of Graham Land. During 1947 the peak was photographed from the air by the RARE and charted from the ground by the FIDS. Named by the FIDS after the Norse god Odin, the mythological husband of Frigga.

**Odin, Mount 77°35'S, 161°39'E**
The most prominent, though not the highest peak in the Asgard Range, rising over 2,000 m just S of Lake Vanda in Victoria Land. Named by the VUWAE (1958–59) for one of the Norse gods.

**Odin Glacier 77°35'S, 161°36'E**
A small glacier that drains the W slopes of Mount Odin in the Asgard Range, Victoria Land. Named by NZ-APC in association with Mount Odin.

**Odnokaya Nunatak 71°32'S, 6°10'E**
A small, isolated nunatak about 15 mi NW of the Jaren Crags, Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norsk Polarinstitutt from surveys and air photos by NorAE, 1956–60. Also mapped by the SovAE in 1961 and named Gora Odnokaya (solitary hill).

**Odin Valley 77°36'S, 161°43'E**
An ice free valley immediately E of Mount Odin in the Asgard Range, Victoria Land. Named by NZ-APC in association with Mount Odin.

**Odishaw, Mount 84°42'S, 174°54'E**
A high, prominent mountain, 3,965 m, forming a distinctive landmark 9 mi SSW of Mount Kaplan, in the Hughes Range. Discovered and photographed by R. Admiral Byrd on the Base-laying Flight of Nov. 18, 1929, and surveyed by A.P. Crary in 1957–58. Named by the latter for Hugh Odishaw, Executive Secretary of the U.S. National Committee for the IGY.

**Odismaw Bay: see Odom Inlet 71°30'S, 61°20'W**

**Odom Inlet 71°30'S, 61°20'W**
Ice-filled inlet 9 mi long, between Cape Howard and Cape MacDonald along the E coast of Palmer Land. Discovered by members of the USAS who explored this coast from East Base both by land and from the air in 1940. Named for Howard Odom, radio operator at the East Base. Not: Odom Bay.

**O’Donnell Peak 72°24'S, 166°01'E**
Oehlenschlager Bluff  75°03'S, 136°42'W

Oescher Bluff  76°24'S, 111°48'W

Oeste, Acantilado: see Stench Point  56°18'S, 27°36'W
Oeste, Arrecife: see West Reef  61°05'S, 55°36'W
Oeste, Saco: see Cumberland West Bay  54°14'S, 36°35'W

Office Boys, The  55°01'S, 34°39'W
Group of rocks at the NE end of the Clerke Rocks, lying some 40 mi ESE of the SE end of South Georgia. Clerke Rocks were discovered by Capt. James Cook in 1775. The Office Boys were charted and probably named by DI personnel who made surveys in the South Georgia area in the period 1926–30. Not: Los Manda­beros.

Office Girls, The  72°20'S, 160°01'E
Two prominent rock nunataks along an ice cliff, situated 7 mi SW of Welcome Mountain in the Outback Nunataks. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–64. Named by US-ACAN to express appreciation for the dedicated support provided to Antarctic programs by home-based personnel. Not: Bray Nunatak.

Offset Ridge  71°41'S, 68°32'W
A ridge extending W from Triton Point between Venus Glacier and Neptune Glacier in eastern Alexander Island. Mapped by Directorate of Overseas Surveys from satellite imagery by U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration in cooperation with U.S. Geological Survey. The ridge is kinked in the middle and is effectively formed of two ridges offset from one another; thus, the descriptive name applied by UK-APC.

Ogden Heights  73°58'S, 161°40'E
Flattish, mainly ice-covered heights, about 7 mi long, forming a part of the S wall of upper Priestley Glacier to the SE of Tantalus Peak, Victoria Land. The heights are near where the southern party of the NZGSAE, 1962–63, was landed. Named by them for Lt. John H. Ogden, USN, pilot who airlifted the party to this point, flew in their resupply, and later flew the party back to base at the end of the season.

Ōgi Beach  69°08'S, 39°26'E
A beach at the head of the cove in southern Rumpa Island, in the eastern part of Lützow-Holm Bay. Mapped by the JARE. The name Ōgi-hama (Oogi Hama), meaning "fan beach," was applied by JARE Headquarters in 1973. Not: Oogi Hama.

O'Gorman Rocks  68°34'S, 77°57'E
Two small insular rocks lying off the Westfold Hills, about 0.5 mi S of Trigwell Island. The rocks were plotted from ANARE air photos of 1957 and 1958. Named by ANCA for M. O’Gorman, weather observer at Davis Station in 1959.

O'Hara Glacier  70°49'S, 166°40'E

O'Higgins, Tierra de: see Antarctic Peninsula  69°30'S, 65°00'W

Ohio Range  84°45'S, 114°00'W
A range about 30 mi long and 10 mi wide, extending WSW–ENE from Eldridge Peak to Mirsky Ledge. The range forms the NE end of the Horlick Mountains and consists primarily of a large snow-topped plateau with steep northern cliffs and several flat-topped ridges and mountains. The highest point, 2,990 m, is the summit of Mount Schopf. The range was surveyed in 1958–59 by the USARP Horlick Mountains Traverse, and was investigated in 1960–61 and 1961–62 by geologists of the Institute of Polar Studies of Ohio State University, for which the range is named.

Ohlin Island  63°30'S, 60°07'W

Ohrisky, Mount  69°31'S, 71°30'W
An ice-covered mountain rising to c. 1,500 m, 5 mi S of Mount Braun, in the S part of Sofia Mountains, Alexander Island. The name results from geological work in the area in February 1988 by a field party composed of members of BAS and the first Bulgarian Antarctic Expedition. Named after Kliment Ohrisky (Ohris­kky), Bulgarian scholar, whose name is officially associated with the University of Sofia.

Ō-ike, Lake  69°01'S, 39°34'E
A lake just SE of Shōwa Flat in the E extremity of Ongul Island. Mapped from surveys and air photos by JARE, 1957–62, and named Ō-ike (big pond) because it is the largest lake on the island.

Ojakangas, Mount  77°36'S, 86°15'W
An elongated mountain rising to c. 2,450 m, 2 mi NW of Mount Washburn in the N part of the Sentinel Range, Ellsworth Mountains. Named by US-ACAN in 1982 after Richard Ojakangas, Professor of Geology, University of Minnesota, Duluth, a member of the USARP Ellsworth Mountains Expedition, 1979–80.

O'Kane Canyon  74°19'S, 162°30'W
A steep-walled canyon at the head of O’Kane Glacier, indenting the E side of Eisenhower Range between Mount Baxter and Eskimo Point, in Victoria Land. Named by the Southern Party of NZGSAE, 1962–63, for H.D. O’Kane, photographer at Scott Base, 1961–62. O’Kane had made several reconnaissance flights to provide aerial photographs of the area.
O’Kane Glacier 74°26’S, 163°06’E
A steep glacier, 15 mi long, draining the E wall of Eisenhower Range between Mount Baxter and Eskimo Point and flowing SE to its terminus opposite the mouths of the Priestley and Corner Glaciers at the N extremity of Nansen Ice Sheet, in Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in association with O’Kane Canyon, located at the head of the glacier.

O’Keefe Hill 70°20’S, 64°24’E

O’Konnor, Ostrov: see O’Connor Island 66°25’S, 110°28’E

Okskaya Nunatak 71°58’S, 13°47’E
Elongated nunatak, 2,295 m, at the N end of Rimekalvane Nunataks in the Weyprecht Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Discovered and plotted from air photos by GerAE, 1938–39. Mapped from air photos and surveys by NorAE, 1956–60; remapped by SovAE, 1960–61, and named presumably after the river Oka.

Oku-hyōga Rock 70°06’S, 39°01’E
A rock which is the farthest south bare rock exposed along the E side of Shirase Glacier, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped from surveys and air photos by JARE 1957–62, and named Oku-hyōga-īwa (inner glacier rock) because of its position.

Oku-iwa Glacier 68°42’S, 40°46’E

Oku-iwa Rock 68°42’S, 40°50’E
A substantial rock exposure just E of Oku-iwa Glacier on the coast of Queen Maud Land. Mapped from surveys and air photos by JARE, 1957–62, and named Oku-iwa (inner rock). The name presumably suggests the interior position of the rock with respect to the minor recession of the coast along which the rock is located. Not: Pinboko Rock.

Okuma Bay 77°50’S, 158°20’W
A bay indenting the front of Ross Ice Shelf at its juncture with Edward VII Peninsula. It was discovered by the BrNAE under Scott in 1902. Named by the Japanese Antarctic Expedition under Lt. Nobu Shirase (1911–12) after Count Shigenobu Okuma (1838–1922), Premier of Japan. Not: Hal Flood Bay.

Olaf Bjøaaland, Mount: see Bjøaaland, Mount 86°33’S, 164°14’W

Olaf Prydz Bukt: see Prydz Bay 69°00’S, 75°00’E

Olander Nunatak 74°25’S, 72°07’W

Olav Peak 54°25’S, 3°25’E
A snow-covered peak (780 m) which stands 1.5 mi south of Cape Valdivia and surmounts the north-central part of Bouvetøya. The recommended name was applied in December 1927 by the Norvegia expedition under Capt. Harald Horntvedt. Although the name “Kaiser Wilhelm Pik” appears on the chart of the German Valdivia expedition of 1898 as applying to this peak, the accompanying expedition report indicates that name is intended for the entire summit area of the island, not this single peak. Not: Kaiser Wilhelm Pik, Olavtoppen.

Olav Rocks 54°03’S, 37°07’W
Small group of rocks lying 0.6 mi ESE of Cape Crewe off the N coast of South Georgia. Charted by DI personnel during the period 1927–30, and so named because the rocks serve as a guide to vessels entering Prince Olav Harbor. The incorrect spelling, “Prince Olaf Rocks,” appearing on the charts by DI personnel has been corrected. A shortened form of the original name is approved. Not: Prince Olaf Rocks.

Olavtoppen: see Olav Peak 54°25’S, 3°25’E

Old Ben Mountain: see Big Ben 53°06’S, 73°31’E

Oldenburg, Mount 82°04’S, 87°55’W
A partly snow-covered peak 0.5 mi E of Mount Helms in the E part of Martin Hills. The peak was sketched by J. Campbell Craddock in January 1963. Named by US-ACAN for Margaret Oldenburg, who has been interested in polar exploration and research for a number of years, and who is well known to polar workers because of her gifts of books, photographs and other materials to isolated IGY and Weather Bureau stations. Application of the name was suggested by a number of persons including Edward C. Thiel who, with J. Campbell Craddock, conducted an airlifted geophysical traverse along the 88th meridian near this feature in 1959–60.

Oldfield, Mount 66°50’S, 50°38’E

Oldham Island 67°32’S, 61°42’E

Old Man, The 54°04’S, 37°08’W
Point lying between Squire and Sheep Points in Cook Bay, South Georgia. The name appears on a 1938 British Admiralty chart.

Old Mans Head 72°22’S, 60°45’W
Dark headland marking the S side of the entrance to Wüst Inlet, on the E coast of Palmer Land. Discovered and photographed from the air in December 1940 by members of the USAS. During 1947 the headland was photographed from the air by the RARE, who in conjunction with the FIDS charted it from the ground. This descriptive name was given by the FIDS.

Oldroyd Island 68°32’S, 77°54’E
A small island 0.2 mi NW of Magnetic Island, lying off the Vestfold Hills in the E part of Prydz Bay. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen...
Olds Peak 84°40′S, 174°41′W

O’Leary Peak 84°27′S, 179°14′W
A partly snow-covered peak (1,040 m), the northernmost summit along the E wall of Erickson Glacier, where the latter enters the Ross Ice Shelf. Discovered and photographed by the USAS, 1939–41. Named by US-ACAN for Paul V. O’Leary, builder, USNR, a member of the U.S. Naval Support Force, Antarctica, who lost his life by accidental poisoning on Nov. 28, 1959.

O’Leary Ridges 70°58′S, 67°19′E

Ole Engelstad, Mount: see Engelstad, Mount 85°29′S, 167°24′W

Olentangy Glacier 86°00′S, 127°20′W
A glacier draining that portion of the Wisconsin Plateau of the Horlick Mountains that stands ENE of Siscoo mass, flowing S to merge into McCarthy Glacier and the larger Reedy Glacier to the SW of Mount McNaughton. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1960–64. The name was proposed by the Ohio State University geological party to the Horlick Mountains, 1964–65. The Olentangy River flows through the University campus.

Oliphant Islands 60°45′S, 45°36′W
Group of small ice-free islands and rocks lying S of Gourlay Peninsula, the SE extremity of Signy Island in the South Orkney Islands. Dove Channel extends through this group in a general E-W direction. The group was roughly charted in 1912–13 by Petter Sørlle, Norwegian whaling captain, and again in 1933 by DI personnel. Surveyed in 1947 by the FIDS and named by them for Karinius Olsen, cook on the ship of Amundsen’s 1911 commemoration of “Mount K. Olsen,” a name applied for an unidentifiable mountain in the general area. Not: Mount K. Olsen.

Olsen, Mount 53°01′S, 73°20′E
A peak over 3,800 m, standing 2 mi SE of Mount Campbell in the Prince Olav Olaf Mountains. Discovered and photographed by the USAS, 1939–41. Surveyed by A.P. Crary (1957–58) and named by him for Norman Oliver, Air Force Cambridge Research Center, who was Antarctic Project Leader for aurora operations, 1957–60.

Oliver, Mount 84°56′S, 173°34′W
A peak standing 3,800 m, standing 2 mi SE of Mount Campbell in the Prince Olav Olaf Mountains. Discovered and photographed by the USAS, 1939–41. Surveyed by A.P. Crary (1957–58) and named by him for Norman Oliver, Air Force Cambridge Research Center, who was Antarctic Project Leader for aurora operations, 1957–60.

Oliver Glacier 82°34′S, 163°45′E

Oliver Island 69°19′S, 68°37′W
The largest of the Mica Islands, lying outside the entrance to West Bay and 6 mi NE of Cape Jeremy in S Marguerite Bay. Named by US-ACAN in 1977 for David L. Oliver, CS1, USN, cook, Palmer Station, winter party 1972.

Oliver Nunatak 84°05′S, 66°08′W

Oliver Peak 77°33′S, 161°03′E
A prominent peak (2,410 m) located 4 mi NNW of Round Mountain in the Asgard Range, Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN for Leon Oliver of New Zealand, who participated in the international Dry Valley Drilling Project as chief driller (1973–74) and drilling superintendent (1974–75).

Olivine Point 60°40′S, 45°29′W
The southern end of the low-lying peninsula which forms the E limit of Iceberg Bay on the S coast of Coronation Island, in the South Orkney Islands. Surveyed by the FIDS in 1948–49, and so named by them because the mineral olivine occurs in the igneous dikes intersecting the peninsula just N of the point.

Ollivant Point 57°46′S, 26°31′W
The westernmost point of Saunders Island, South Sandwich Islands. Named by UK-APC for Captain Martin S. Ollivant, RN, Captain of HMS Protector at the time of her survey of the island in 1964.

Oliver Peak 84°34′S, 173°33′W
A rock peak (630 m) along the edge of Ross Ice Shelf. It stands at the E side of the mouth of Barrett Glacier and is the northwest-ernmost summit in Gabbro Hills. Named by US-ACAN for Cdr. George R. Olliver, USN, who was injured in the crash of an Otter aircraft on Dec. 22, 1955, following a take-off from near Cape Bird.

Olsen, Mount 53°01′S, 73°20′E
A snow-covered peak (635 m) standing 0.2 mi E of Hayter Peak on Laurens Peninsula, in the NW part of Heard Island. The feature appears to have been roughly charted on an 1860 sketch map compiled by Capt. H.C. Chester, American sealer operating in the area during this period. It was surveyed in 1948 by ANARE, who named it for Bjarne Olsen, first mate on the whale catcher Kidaikey which visited the island in January 1929.

Olsen Crags 86°12′S, 160°48′W

Olsen Névé: see Olson Névé 82°07′S, 158°00′E
Olsen Peak  77°32'S, 86°29'W

Olsen Rock  54°04'S, 38°00'W
Rock lying 0.5 mi SE of Cape Paryadin, off the W end of South Georgia. Charted by DI personnel in 1926-27. Surveyed by the SGS in the period 1951-57, and named by the UK-APC for Søren Olsen, gunner of the South Georgia Whaling Co. at Leith Harbor, 1926-30, 1933-39 and 1945-53.

Olsen Valley  54°12'S, 36°41'W
Valley extending from Husvik Harbor in Stromness Bay to Carlita Bay in Cumberland West Bay, on the N side of South Georgia. The feature was known to early whalers and sealers at South Georgia. It was surveyed by the SGS in the period 1951-57, and named by the UK-APC for Nils E. Olsen, Manager of Tønsberg Hvalfangsfe, Husvik, 1950-56.

Olson Glacier  72°49'S, 166°41'E

Olson Island  77°14'S, 153°17'W
The largest and northernmost of the ice-covered White Islands, in southern Sulzberger Bay. The feature is rudely delineated on the map of the ByrdAE, 1928-30, and is indicated as "low ice cliffs" that rise above the ice shelf in this part of the bay. Mapped in detail by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959-65. Named for Michael L. Olson, USARP ionospheric physicist at Byrd Station, winter party 1968, and a member of the Plateau Station summer party, 1968-69.

Olson Névé  82°07'S, 158°00'E
A névé on the NW side of Cobham Range which nourishes the Lucy and Prince Philip Glaciers, in the Churchill Mountains. Mapped by the Holyoake, Cobham and Queen Elizabeth Ranges party of the NZGSAE (1964-65). Named for Lt. Dennis A. Olson, USN, who flew the New Zealand party to the névé and supported it during the summer season. The feature is incorrectly identified as "Olsen Névé" on some maps of the late 1960's. Not: Olsen Névé.

Olson Nunatak  74°55'S, 162°28'E

Olson Peaks  79°16'S, 160°05'E
Two close-lying peaks, the highest, 1,335 m, standing 4 mi W of Cape Lankester on the N side of Bertoglio Glacier. Mapped by the USGS from tellurometer surveys and Navy air photos, 1959-63. Named by US-ACAN for Gary D. Olson, a member of the U.S. Army aviation support unit for Topo North and Topo South (1961-62) which conducted the tellurometer surveys.

Olstad Glacier  68°50'S, 90°41'W
A heavily crevassed glacier descending to the west coast of Peter I Island about 2 mi south of Tofte Glacier. Peter I Island was circumnavigated by the Norwegian whale catcher Odd l in January 1927 and was explored from the Norvegia in February 1929. The glacier is named for Ola Olstad, Norwegian zoologist who, transported by various whaling ships, conducted research in South Georgia, South Shetland Islands and Palmer Archipelago in 1927-28.

Olstad Peak  54°29'S, 37°05'W
Peak, 650 m, surmounting Annenkov Island off the S coast of South Georgia. First observed in 1775 by a British expedition under Cook. It was surveyed by the SGS in the period 1951-57, and named by the UK-APC for Ola Olstad, Norwegian zoologist, member of the Norwegian expedition under Hornvedt, 1927-28, and chief scientist of the Norwegian expedition under Nils Larsen, 1928-29.

Oluf Rocks  63°41'S, 60°10'W
Small group of rocks lying 3.5 mi E of Cape Neumayer, Trinity Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Photographed by the FIDASE in 1955-57 and mapped from these photos by the FIDS. Named by the UK-APC in 1960 after the Danish freighter Oluf Sven (Capt. J.C. Ryge) which transported the FIDASE to Deception Island in 1955 and 1956, and was used during the two summer seasons as a mobile base for operations by ground survey parties.

Olympus, Mount  80°13'S, 156°46'E

Olympus Range  77°29'S, 161°30'E
A primarily ice-free mountain range of Victoria Land with peaks over 2,000 m, between Victoria and McKelvey Valleys on the north and Wright Valley on the south. Mapped by the VUWAE, 1958-59, and named for the mythological home of the Greek gods. Peaks in the range are named for figures in Greek mythology.

Omega, Cape  68°34'S, 40°59'E
A prominent rock cape between Omega Glacier and Daruma Rock on the coast of Queen Maud Land. Mapped from surveys and air photos by JARE, 1957-62, who gave the name.

Omega Glacier  68°37'S, 41°01'E
A glacier flowing to the coast just S of Cape Omega in Queen Maud Land. Mapped from surveys and air photos by JARE, 1957-62, who gave the name.

Omega Island  64°20'S, 62°56'W
Island 2 mi long, which lies immediately S of Eta Island in the Melchior Islands, Palmer Archipelago. This island, the largest feature in the SE part of the Melchior Islands, is part of what was called "Ille Melchior" by the FrAE under Charcot, 1903-05, but the name Melchior now applies for the whole island group. Omega Island was roughly surveyed by DI personnel in 1927. The name Omega, derived from the last letter of the Greek alphabet, appears
to have been first used on a 1946 Argentine government chart following surveys of the Melchior Islands by Argentine expeditions in 1942 and 1943. Not: Isla Sobral, Lystad Island.

**Omega Nunatak** 81°55'S, 29°12'W
Isolated, flat-topped nunatak 21 mi SSW of the Whichaway Nunataks. First mapped in 1957–58 by the CTAE and so named because it was the last rock outpost seen, until Victoria Land was reached, on the transpolar route of the CTAE in 1957–58.

**Omega Peak** 72°09'S, 166°03'E
A peak 1 mi NE of Le Couteur Peak, in the Millen Range. So named by the Southern Party of NZFMCAE, 1962–63, because this was the last major peak climbed by the party, Jan. 2, 1963.

**Omicron Islands** 64°21'S, 62°55'W
Group of small islands and rocks which lie close SE of Omega Island in the Melchior Islands, Palmer Archipelago. The name, derived from the 15th letter of the Greek alphabet, appears to have been first used on a 1946 Argentine government chart following surveys of these islands by Argentine expeditions in 1942 and 1943. Not: Islas Capitán Turrado, Islas Silveyra.

**Ommaney Glacier:** see Ommanney Glacier 71°32'S, 169°29'E

**Ommanney Bay** 60°33'S, 45°32'W
Bay 2 mi wide between Prong Point and Foul Point on the N coast of Coronation Island, in the South Orkney Islands. First seen and roughly charted by Capt. George Powell and Capt. Nathaniel Palmer in 1821. Recharted in 1933 by DI personnel on the *Discovery II* and named for Francis D. Ommanney, zoologist on the staff of the Discovery Committee.

**Ommanney Glacier** 71°32'S, 169°29'E
Valley glacier, 20 mi long, meandering northward in the Admiralty Mountains to discharge into Relay Bay, on the W side of Robertson Bay, along the N coast of Victoria Land. Charted by the BrAE, 1898–1900, under C.E. Borchgrevink, who named it for Admiral Sir Erasmus Ommanney, who had served in the Arctic during the Discovery Expedition of 1850. Not: Ommanney Glacier.

**Ommundsen Island** 66°20'S, 110°22'E

**Omond, Mount:** see Susini, Mount 60°43'S, 44°48'W

**Ondina, Puerto:** see Undine Harbor 54°02'S, 37°58'W

**Ondina Sur, Puerto:** see Undine South Harbor 54°31'S, 36°33'W

**Ondori Island** 69°00'S, 39°32'E
A small island lying 1 mi N of Ongul Island and 0.8 mi W of Nesoya in the NE part of Lützow-Holm Bay. Mapped from surveys and air photos by the JARE, 1957–62. The name "Ondori-jima" (rooster island) was given by JARE Headquarters in 1972 in association with nearby Mendori Island.

**O'Neal Ridge** 72°48'S, 168°45'E
A high ridge trending NE-SW, bounded by Ingham Glacier and Humphries Glacier in the Victory Mountains of Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN for Russell D. O'Neal, member of the National Science Board, 1972–77. As part of his official duties in support of the U.S. science program, he visited several sites in Antarctica in 1975.

**One Day Islet:** see Hedgehog Island 72°12'S, 170°00'E

**O'Neil, Mount** 85°40'S, 136°20'W

**O'Neill Nunataks** 79°01'S, 85°00'W
A small, linear group of nunataks that mark the S end of Bastien Range, in the Ellsworth Mountains. Named by the University of Minnesota geological parties to the Ellsworth Mountains for Jerry O'Neil, aerographer with these parties in 1963–64 and 1964–65.

**O'Neil Peak** 74°05'S, 77°14'W
The highest point (c. 850 m) of FitzGerald Bluffs (q.v.), on the English Coast, Ellsworth Land. Following geological work in the area by a USGS field party in Dec. 1984, named by US-ACAN after John M. O'Neil, USGS geologist, a member of the field party.

**O'Neill Point** 64°49'S, 63°06'W

**Onezhskiye Nunataks** 71°35'S, 7°03'E
A small group of nunataks, the largest being Storkervesteinen Peak, situated 9 mi NNE of Slettefjellet in the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norsk Polarinstitutt from surveys and air photos by NorAE, 1956–60. Also mapped by SovAE in 1961; the name is an adjective derived from Onega, a river in the Soviet Union.

**Ongley Island** 62°26'S, 59°54'W
Small island lying 2.5 mi W of Dee Island, close off the N side of Greenwich Island, in the South Shetland Islands. Charted in 1935 by DI personnel on the *Discovery II*, but the name appears to have been first used on a 1948 Admiralty chart based upon this survey.

**Ongulgalten Island** 69°04'S, 39°36'E
The northernmost of three aligned islands lying 1 mi SE of the Te Islands, at the S end of the Flatvaer Islands. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and named Ongulgalten (the fishhook boar) in association with nearby Ongul Island.

**Ongul Island** 69°01'S, 39°32'E
An island 1.5 mi long, which is the largest feature in the Flatvaer Islands lying just within the E side of the entrance of Lützow-Holm Bay. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37. They believed this island to be connected to East Ongul Island (q.v.) and applied the name "Ongul" (fishhook), which is suggestive of the outline of the two islands taken together. In 1957, the JARE found East Ongul Island to be a separate entity, but the name Ongul Island is retained for this largest island in the group. Not: West Ongul Island.
Ongul Islands: see Flatvaer Islands 69°01'S, 39°33'E

Ongulkalven Island 69°01'S, 39°27'E
An island lying 1 mi W of Ongul Island in Lützow-Holm Bay. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and named Ongulkalven (the fishhook calf).

Onguløy: see Partizan Island 68°31'S, 78°10'E

Ongul Sound 69°02'S, 39°38'E
A sound, 2 mi wide, between the E shore of Lützow-Holm Bay and the Flatvaer Islands in which Ongul Island is the principal feature. Mapped by cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and named for its association with Ongul Island. Not: Ongul Strait.

Ongul Straits: see Ongul Sound 69°02'S, 39°38'E

Ongul Valley 83°14'S, 157°37'E

Onley Hill 67°43'S, 63°02'E
A bare rock hill, 840 m, standing 1 mi S of Mount Henderson in the NE part of the Frammnes Mountains, Mac. Robertson Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and named for its association with Ongul Island. Not: Sørkollen (the south knoll). Renamed by ANCA for L. Onley, weather observer at Mawson Station in 1959. Not: Sørkollen.

Onlooker Nunatak 71°54'S, 162°22'E
An isolated nunatak which protrudes prominently above the ice of the Renick Glacier just SE of Morozumi Range. Named by the northern party of NZGSAE, 1963–64. The name is suggestive of the aspect of the feature.

Onnum Ridge 80°07'S, 156°25'E
A mountain spur that descends NE to McCraw Glacier, 3 mi S of Derrick Peak in the Britannia Range. Named in association with Britannia by a University of Waikato (N.Z.), geological party, 1978–79, led by M.J. Selby. Onnum is a historical placename formerly used in Roman Britain.

Onyx River 77°32'S, 161°45'E
A meltwater stream which flows westward through the Wright Valley from Wright Lower Glacier to Lake Vanda. Mapped and named by the VUWAE, 1958–59.

Oogi Hama: see Ögi Beach 69°08'S, 39°26'E

Oom Bay 67°26'S, 60°44'E
A well-defined bay, 2 mi wide, indenting the coast between Cape Bruce and Campbell Head. Discovered in February 1931 by the BANZARE under Mawson, who named it for Lt. K.E. Oom, RAN, cartographer with the expedition. Not: Uksøyka.

Oom Island 67°24'S, 60°39'E
Small island 0.5 mi NE of Campbell Head, off the coast of Mac. Robertson Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and named Uksøy. Renamed by ANCA for Lt. K.E. Oom, RAN, a member of the BANZARE, 1929–31. Not: Uksøy.

Oona, Mount 83°09'S, 162°36'E
A mountain, 2,170 m, at the N end of the ridge between Helm Glacier and Lowery Glacier in the Queen Elizabeth Range. Named by US-ACAN for Henn Oona, USARP aurora scientist at South Pole Station, 1964.

Oona Cliff 72°27'S, 160°09'E

Opornyy Point 69°48'S, 13°00'E
An ice point along the W side of Lazarev Ice Shelf, about 15 mi N of Leningradskiy Island, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by the SovAE in 1959 and named Mys Opornyy (support point) because the ice shelf at this point rests on the ocean floor.

Oppegaard Spur 84°29'S, 177°22'W
A narrow rock spur, 2 mi long, extending NW from the SW portion of Mount Speed, standing just E of Kosco Glacier where the latter enters Ross Ice Shelf. Discovered and photographed by the USAS, 1939–41. Named by US-ACAN for Richard D. Oppegaard, Seaman Apprentice, USN, a member of the U.S. Naval Support Force, Antarctica, who lost his life in a shipboard accident, Nov. 8, 1957.

Oppkuven Peak 72°37'S, 0°24'E
A peak 2 mi N of Gavlen Ridge in the Roots Heights, Sverdrup Mountains, in Queen Maud Land. Photographed from the air by the GerAE (1938–39). Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and air photos by the Norwegian expedition (1958–59) and named Oppkuven (the ascent peak).

Óptimo, Cabo: see Best, Cape 54°05'S, 36°49'W

Orcadas del Sur, Islas: see South Orkney Islands 60°35'S, 45°30'W

Orca Peak 54°16'S, 36°32'W
Peak, 395 m, standing W of Grytviken on the N coast of South Georgia. The name appears to be first used on a 1930 British Admiralty chart.

Oread Spur 72°35'S, 168°53'E
A rock spur on the S side of Tucker Glacier, 10 mi W of Crater Cirque, on which a survey station was placed at a height of 1,185 m by the NZGSAE, 1957–58. They named it Oread (mountain nymph), which is derived from Greek mythology.

Orejas Blancas: see Shewry Peak 64°45'S, 63°38'W

Orejas de Burro, Islas: see Asses Ears 62°19'S, 59°45'W

Orejas de Burro, Picos: see Burro Peaks 62°26'S, 59°47'W

Orejas Negras: see Gateway Ridge 64°43'S, 63°33'W

Orel Ice Fringe 64°46'S, 62°36'W
A strip of coastal ice bordering the S side of Errera Channel between Beneden Head and Porro Bluff, on the W coast of Graham Land. Mapped by the FIDS from photos taken by Hunting Aerosurveys Ltd. in 1956–57. Named by the UK-APC in 1960 for Eduard von Orel (1877–1941), Austrian surveyor who in 1905
Orestes, Mount

designed the first stereoautograph for plotting maps directly from horizontal photographs.

Orella, Isla: see Vize Islands 65°40'S, 65°37'W

Orestes, Mount 77°28'S, 161°55'E
Prominent peak, over 1,600 m, just E of Bull Pass in the Olympus Range of Victoria Land. Named by the VUWAES (1958–59) for a figure in Greek mythology.

Orestes Valley 77°28'S, 161°55'E
A small ice-free valley at the N side of Mount Orestes in the Olympus Range, Victoria Land. Named in 1964 for its association with Mount Orestes by American geologist Parker E. Calkin.

Orford Cliff 66°55'S, 66°29'W
A coastal cliff of Graham Land, overlooking the E side of Lallemand Fjord just E of Andresen Island. Surveyed by FIDS in 1956. Named for Michael J.H. Orford, FIDS assistant surveyor at Detaille Island in 1956, a member of the party which found a route from Detaille Island to Avery Plateau, via Orford Cliff and Murphy Glacier.

Organ Peak 66°56'S, 67°00'W
The northernmost peak of Arrowsmith Peninsula, Graham Land. Mapped in 1960 from surveys by FIDS. The name, which arose locally in 1956, is descriptive; the fluted appearance of this peak resembles the pipes of an organ.

Organ Pipe Cliffs 68°25'S, 149°04'E
A line of coastal cliffs in the form of palisades of columnar dolerite overlooking the sea to the west of Cape Wild. Discovered by the AAE (1911–14) under Douglas Mawson, who named them because of the similarity of the rock structure to organ pipes. Not: Orgelpipe Klippene.

Organpipe Nunatak 63°59'S, 58°07'W
Nunatak rising to 150 m in the glacier flowing west into Holuschickie Bay, in northwest James Ross Island. Named descriptively following BAS geological work on the island, 1985–86, from the excellent columnar jointing exhibited on the feature. Not: Ormeryggen (the serpent’s back). Not: Gory Fersmana.

Organ Pipe Peaks 86°03'S, 150°00'W
A row of aiguille type rock peaks, 7 mi long, standing just N of Mount Harkness and E of Scott Glacier in the Gothic Mountains. Discovered by the geological party of the ByrdAE, 1933–35, who gave the descriptive name.

Organ Pipes, The 82°37'S, 52°42'W
Notable rock cliffs on the NW side of Jaeger Table, S of Cairn Ridge, in the Dufek Massif, Pensacola Mountains (q.v.). The name is suggested by the appearance of the feature caused by weathering along prominent vertical joints in the gabbro rock. Named by Arthur B. Ford, USGS geologist, leader of the USGS Pensacola Mountains survey party, 1978–79.

Orgelpipe Klippene: see Organ Pipe Cliffs 68°25'S, 149°04'E

Orgullo, Cabo: see Pride, Cape 54°00'S, 37°58'W

Orheim Point 79°23'S, 84°19'W

Orion Massif 70°23'S, 66°47'W
A prominent massif, 14 mi long, with a complicated network of peaks, passes, ridges and cirques. Located 4 mi ENE of Scorpion Peaks, between the upper parts of Meiklejohn and Millett Glaciers, in Palmer Land. Named by UK-APC after the constellation of Orion.

Orléans, Canal d’: see Orléans Strait 63°50'S, 60°20'W

Orléans Channel: see Orléans Strait 63°50'S, 60°20'W

Orléans Inlet: see Orléans Strait 63°50'S, 60°20'W

Orléans Strait 63°50'S, 60°20'W
A Strait running NE-SW and separating Trinity Island and Tower Island from Davis Coast, Antarctic Peninsula. Possibly first seen by Nathaniel B. Palmer, captain of the Hero, on Nov. 18, 1820. Named and outlined in part by the FrAE, 1837–40, under Capt. Jules Dumont d’Urville. Charted in greater detail by the SwedAE, 1901–04, under Nordenskjöld. Presumably named for the royal house of Orleans; Louis Philippe (formerly Duc d’Orléans) was King of France at the time of d’Urville’s voyage. Not: Canal d’Orléans, Orléans Channel, Orléans Inlet.

Ormay, Mount 78°44'S, 66°42'E

Ormehausen Peak 72°01'S, 14°38'E
A peak at the N end of Linnormen Hills in the Payer Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Photographed from the air by the GerAE (1938–39). Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by the NorAE (1956–60) and named Ormehausen (the serpent’s head). Not: Gora Bagritskogo.

Ormeryggen 72°04'S, 14°33'E
The three major hills forming the central portion of Linnormen Hills, standing SE of Skavlh0 Mountain in the Payer Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Photographed from the air by the GerAE (1938–39). Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by the NorAE (1956–60) and named Ormeryggen (the serpent’s back). Not: Gory Fersmana.

Ormesporden Hill 72°05'S, 14°19'E
A hill at the SW end of Linnormen Hills in the Payer Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by the NorAE (1956–60) and named Ormesporden (the serpent’s tail). Not: Skala Venera-Tri.

Orn, Rocher de l’: see Ornen Rocks 62°01'S, 57°35'W

Orndorff, Mount 84°37'S, 175°26'W
A peak (1,520 m) standing 5 mi S of Nilsen Peak, at the W side of Massam Glacier, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Cdr. Howard J. Orndorff, USN, a member of the winter party at McMurdo Station in 1963.

Orne Harbor 64°37'S, 62°32'W
Cove 1 mi wide, indenting the W coast of Graham Land 2 mi SW of Cape Anna. Discovered by the BelgAE under Gerlache in 1898.
The name Orne Harbor was probably in use by Norwegian whalers, because it was used by Scottish geologist David Ferguson following his geologic reconnaissance of this area aboard the whaler *Hanka* in 1913.

**Orne Islands 64°40'S, 62°40'W**

Group of small islands lying close N of Rongé Island, off the W coast of Graham Land. First roughly surveyed in 1898 by the BelgAE under Gerlache. The name Orne Islands was probably in use by Norwegian whalers, because it was used by Scottish geologist David Ferguson following his geologic reconnaissance of this area aboard the *Hanka* in 1913.

**Orten Rocks 62°01'S, 57°35'W**

Group of rocks, some of which are above water, 1 mi NE of Cape Melville, King George Island, in the South Shetland Islands. Named after the Norwegian whaler *Orten* which went aground there about 1908 or 1909. Not: Rocos Horne, Rcher de l'Orn.

**Oro, Puerto: see Gold Harbor 54°37'S, 35°56'W**

**Orr Glacier 71°36'S, 162°52'W**


**Orr Island 77°38'S, 149°36'W**


**Orr Peak 83°29'S, 157°49'W**


**Ortiz Island 63°18'S, 57°52'W**

An island in the Duroch Islands. It lies 0.2 mi south of the eastern end of Largo Island and a like distance from the northern coast of Trinity Peninsula. The name was given by Martin Halpern, leader of the University of Wisconsin (USARP) field party which geologically mapped the Duroch Islands, 1961-62. It honors Marcos Ortiz G., Captain of the Chilean ship *Lientur* which assisted in transporting the party during its study of this area.

**Orton Cave 66°23'S, 110°27'W**

A cave in the western wall of Cave Ravine, Ardery Island, in the Windmill Islands. Discovered in 1961 by Dr. M.N. Orton, medical officer at Wilkes Station, for whom it was named by ANCA.

**Orton Reef 66°16'S, 110°33'W**

A reef with a least depth of 2 ft in the N part of Newcomb Bay, located 0.5 mi N of Molholm Island in the Windmill Islands. Discovered and charted in February 1957 by a party from the USS *Glacier*. Named for Dr. M.N. Orton, medical officer at Wilkes Station, who assisted in an ANARE survey of Newcomb Bay in the 1961-62 season.

**Orville Coast 75°45'S, 65°30'W**

That portion of the coast of Antarctica lying W of Ronne Ice Shelf between Cape Adams and Cape Zumberge. Discovered by the RARE, 1947-48, under Ronne, who named this coast for Capt. Howard T. Orville, USN, Head of the Naval Aerological Service, who was largely responsible for formulating the RARE meteorological program. The name Orville Coast is considered a more useful reference than "Orville Escarpment," the name originally applied for this area. Not: Orville Escarpment.

**Orville Escarpment: see Orville Coast 75°45'S, 65°30'W**

**Orvinfjella: see Orvin Mountains 72°00'S, 9°00'E**

**Orvin Mountains 72°00'S, 9°00'E**

Major group of mountains extending for about 65 mi between the Wohlthat and Muhlig-Hofmann Mountains in Queen Maud Land. First photographed from the air and roughly plotted by the GerAE (1938-39). Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by the NorAE (1956-60) and named for Anders K. Orvin, Director of the Norsk Polarinstitutt (1945-48) and Under-Director after 1948. Not: Orvinfjella.

**Orwell Bight 60°43'S, 45°23'W**

Body of water lying S of the eastern half of Coronation Island, bounded on the west by Signy Island and on the east by the Robertson Islands, in the South Orkney Islands. The general nature of this bight was first delineated by Peter Selle, Norwegian whaling captain who mapped this area in 1912-13. It was surveyed by DI personnel in 1933 and by the FIDS in 1948-49. Named by the UK-APC for the Norwegian transport *Orwell*, the second ship of that name belonging to the Tønsberg Hvalfangst, which anchored in Borge Bay, Signy Island, on the W side of this bight in the seasons 1925-26 to 1929-30. Not: Fondevadero Ventisquero.

**Orwell Glacier 60°43'S, 45°38'W**

Small glacier, less than 0.5 mi long, which descends steeply from the S slopes of Snow Hills and terminates in 20 m ice cliffs along the S margin of Elephant Flats in the E part of Signy Island, in the South Orkney Islands. Surveyed by DI personnel in 1927 and named by them for the Norwegian transport *Orwell*, which anchored in Borge Bay, Signy Island, throughout the seasons 1925-26 to 1929-30. Resurveyed by the FIDS in 1947.

**Orwell Lake 60°43'S, 45°37'W**

A small lake in Moraine Valley, lying SE of Orwell Glacier in the E part of Signy Island, South Orkney Islands. The lake has developed with the retreat of Orwell Glacier in recent years. Named by the UK-APC in 1981 in association with the glacier.

**Osborne, Mount 78°37'S, 84°47'W**

A mountain (2,600 m) on the SW side of Thomas Glacier, 5 mi E of Mount Craddock, in the Sentinel Range, Ellsworth Mountains. First mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1957-59. Named by US-ACAN for Thomas M. Osborne, Navy builder, who helped construct and served at the South Pole Station with the winter party, 1957.
Oscar Cove

Oscar Cove 64°55'S, 62°55'W
A cove next W of Garzón Point in southern Paradise Harbor, Danco Coast, Graham Land. The cove was named “Caleta Oscar” by the Argentine Antarctic Expedition, 1949–50, from the forename of the second-in-command of the expedition ship Chiriguano used in survey of the area.

Oscar II Coast 65°45'S, 62°30'W
That portion of the E coast of the Antarctic Peninsula between Cape Fairweather and Cape Alexander. Discovered in 1893 by Capt. C.A. Larsen, who named it for King Oscar II of Norway and Sweden. Not: King Oscar II Coast, King Oscar II Land, Kong Oskar II Küste, König Oskar II Land, Terre du Roi Oscar.

Oscar Island: see Oscar Point 74°35'S, 164°53'E

Oscar Point 74°35'S, 164°53'E
A small rock point along the N shore of Terra Nova Bay, 1 mi NW of Markham Island, in Victoria Land. Discovered by the BrAE, 1898–1900, and named for King Oscar of Norway and Sweden. C.E. Borchgrevink, the leader of this expedition, was a native of Norway. Originally charted by Borchgrevink as an island, the feature is now known to be joined to the coast. Not: Oscar Island.

Oscar Wisting, Mount: see Wisting, Mount 86°27'S, 165°26'W

Osechka Peak 71°31'S, 15°26'E
Small peak, 1,740 m, standing 6 mi S of Vorposten Peak in Lomonosov Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Mapped from air photos and surveys by NorAE, 1958–59; remapped by SovAE, 1960–61, and named Gora Osechka (misfire mountain).

Osen Cove 69°27'S, 39°40'E
A lake-like cove that indents the N part of Skarvsnes Foreland and opens on Byvågen Bay at the E side of Lützow-Holm Bay. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and named Osen (the outlet).

O'Shea, Mount 70°15'S, 65°35'E

O'Shea Peak 70°26'S, 66°31'E

Oshiage Beach 69°38'S, 39°27'E
A beach on the NE side of Skallen Hills on the coast of Queen Maud Land. The beach faces an inlet which lies between Skallen Hills and the terminus of Skallen Glacier. Mapped from surveys and air photos by the JARE, 1957–62. The name “Oshiage-hama” (raised beach) was applied by JARE Headquarters in 1972.

Osicki Glacier 84°41'S, 170°45'E
A narrow, deeply entrenched glacier just S of Mount Deakin in the Commonwealth Range, flowing W into Beardmore Glacier.


Oskeladden Rock 71°18'S, 11°27'E
Rock lying 0.9 mi S of Pål Rock in the Arkticheskiy Institut Rocks, at the NW extremity of the Wohltthat Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Discovered and photographed by the GerAE, 1938–39. Mapped by NorAE from air photos and surveys by NorAE, 1956–60, and named Oskeladden.

Osmic Hill 54°19'S, 36°30'E
Conspicuous rounded hill which rises abruptly from the surrounding plain to 305 m, marking the N limit of an undulating ridge of hills on the W side of Moraine Fjord, South Georgia. Roughly surveyed by the SwedAE, 1901–04, under Nordenskjöld. Named by the FIDS following their sketch survey in 1951. The name is one in a group in the vicinity of Discovery Point derived from the chemical fixatives used there in biological work by the FIDS.

Osorno, Bajo: see Pesky Rocks 66°09'S, 65°54'W

Osorno, Monte: see Plymouth, Mount 62°28'S, 59°49'W

Os0ya 69°27'S, 39°37'E
Island in the middle of Osen Cove, which indents the N coast of Skarvsnes Foreland, on the E side of Lützow-Holm Bay. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and named Os0ya (the outlet island) in association with Osen Cove.

Ostenso, Mount 78°18'S, 86°11'W
A mountain (4,180 m) 2 mi S of Mount Giovinetto in the main ridge of the Sentinel Range, Ellsworth Mountains. First mapped by the Marie Byrd Land Traverse Party (1957–58) led by C.R. Bentley, and named for Ned A. Ostenso, traverse seismologist at Byrd Station (1957) and a member of the party.

Osterrrieth Mountains: see Osterrrieth Range 64°40'S, 63°15'W

Osterrrieth Range 64°40'S, 63°15'W
Mountain range extending in a NE-SW direction along the SE coast of Anvers Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Discovered by the BelgAE, 1897–99, under Gerlache, and named for Mme. Ernest Osterrieth, a patron of the expedition. Not: Osterrrieth Mountains, Osterrleth Mountains.

Osterrleth Mountains: see Osterrleth Range 64°40'S, 63°15'W

Östliche Petermann Range 71°26'S, 12°44'E
One of the Petermann Ranges, trending in a N-S direction for 15 mi from Per Spur to Gornyy Inzhenery Kocks, in the Wohltthat Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Discovered and plotted from air photos by GerAE, 1938–39, and so named by them for its eastern location in the Petermann Ranges. Not: Austre Petermannkjeda, Khebet Zavaritskogo.

Östre Shelf-Is: see Ekström Ice Shelf 71°00'S, 8°00'W

Ostry Point 69°55'S, 12°00'E
A projecting point of the ice shelf that fringes the coast of Queen Maud Land. The feature forms the W side of the entrance to Leningradskiy Bay. Mapped by the SovAE in 1959 and named Mys Ostryy (angular point).
Osuga Glacier 72°34'S, 166°55'E

O’Sullivan Peak 71°26'S, 62°06'W
Ice-covered peak, 1,765 m, which forms the highest point and is near the S end of a N-S trending ice-covered ridge, standing 11 mi W of the N arm of Odom Inlet, on the E coast of Palmer Land. The peak was photographed from the air by the USAS in December 1940, and was probably seen by the expedition’s ground party that explored this coast. First charted by a joint party consisting of members of the RARE and the FIDS in 1947. Named by the FIDS for T.P. O’Sullivan, a member of the FIDS at the Hope Bay base in 1946–47.

Otago Glacier 82°32’S, 161°10’E
Glacier about 20 mi long draining the NE side of Mount Markham and entering Nimrod Glacier just E of Svaton Peaks. Named by the northern party of the NZGSAE (1961–62) for Otago University, New Zealand.

Otago Spur 84°45’S, 114°10’W
A small spur projecting northward from the Buckeye Table, W of Discovery Ridge, Ohio Range. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN aerial photographs, 1958–59. The spur was studied by a NZARP geological party, 1983–84, and named after Otago University, the alma mater of Jonathan Aitchison, a member of the field party.

Odel'naya, Gora: see Glatymdehorten Nunatak 72°07’S, 12°11’E

Otis Mount 75°05’S, 136°13’W
A small rocky summit along the N side of Kirkpatrick Glacier. The feature is 1.5 mi SW of Mount Sinha at the SE margin of Erickson Bluffs in McDonald Heights, Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–65. Named by US-ACAN for Jack Otis, member of the biological party that made population studies of seals, whales, and birds in the pack ice of the US-ACAN for Jack Otis, member of the biological party that made population studies of seals, whales, and birds in the pack ice of the

Ottemo Glacier 65°48’S, 64°38’W
Glacier 9 mi long, flowing along the S side of Fontaine Heights to the W coast of Graham Land. Roughly charted by the BGE under Rymill, 1934–37. More accurately mapped by the FIDS from photos taken by Hunting Aerosurveys Ltd. in 1956–57. Named by the UK-APC for Paul Otlet (1868–1944), Belgian documentalist, co-founder of the Institut International de Bibliographie at Brussels, 1895, and of the Universal Decimal Classification. He was a pioneer of the rational organization of polar information by an international classification scheme.

Otome-no-hana: see Otome Point 68°08’S, 42°36’E

Otome Point 68°08’S, 42°36’E
A point 2 mi SW of Cape Hinode on the coast of Queen Maud Land. Mapped from surveys and air photos by JARE, 1957–62. The name “Otomenohana” or “Otome-no-hana” (girl’s nose) was applied by JARE Headquarters in 1973. Not: Otome-no-hana.

Ottelhallet Slope 72°12’S, 0°13’W
An ice slope between Straumsvola Mountain and Brekkerista Ridge in the Sverdrup Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and air photos by the Norwegian expedition (1958–59) and named Ottelehallet (the early-morning slope).

Otterflya: see Otter Plain 71°30’S, 7°30’E

Otter Highlands 80°38’S, 30°00’W
A group of peaks and ridges extending NW-SE for 17 mi from Mount Lowe to Wyeth Heights, located W of Blaiklock Glacier and forming the W end of the Shackleton Range. Surveyed by the CTAE in 1957. Named by the UK-APC in 1972 after the de Havilland Otter aircraft which supported the CTAE.

Otter Plain 71°30’S, 7°30’E
An ice plain between Sigurd Knolls on the N and the Mühlig-Hofmann and Drygalski Mountains on the S, in Queen Maud Land. Plotted from surveys and air photos by the NorAE (1956–60) and named after the Otter aircraft used by the expedition. Not: Otterflya.

Otter Rock 63°38’S, 59°12’W
A high distinctive rock lying 3 mi N of Notter Point, Trinity Peninsula. Named by UK-APC after the Otter aircraft used by BAS.

Otto Borchgrevinkfjellet: see Borchgrevink, Mount 72°07’S, 23°08’E

Otto Grotevolya, Gory: see Südliche Petermann Range 71°46’S, 12°20’E

Otto Nordenskjöld, Terre: see Nordenskjöld Coast 64°30’S, 60°30’W

Otto v. Gruberfjella: see Gruber Mountains 71°22’S, 13°25’E

Otway Massif 85°27’S, 172°00’E
A prominent, mainly ice-free massif, about 10 mi long and 7 mi wide, standing at the NW end of the Grosvenor Mountains at the confluence of Mill Glacier and Mill Stream Glacier. Surveyed and named by the Southern Party of the NZGSAE (1961–62) for P.M. Otway, who had wintered over at Scott Base and was a member of this party and the Northern Party during the summer of 1960–61.

Ouellette Island 64°47’S, 64°25’W
Island 0.5 mile west of Howard Island in southern Joubin Islands. Named by US-ACAN for Gerald L. Ouellette, Chief Engineer in the Hero in her first voyage to Antarctica and Palmer Station in 1968.

Outback Nunataks 72°30’S, 160°30’E
A series of bare rock nunataks and mountains which are distributed over an area about 40 mi long by 20 mi wide. The group lies S of Emlen Peaks of the Usarp Mountains and W of Monument Nunataks and upper Rennick Glacier, adjacent to the featureless interior plateau. Discovered by the U.S. Victoria Land Traverse party, 1959–60, and mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–64. So named by US-ACAN for their remote position at the posterior side of the large mountain belt that extends from the Ross Sea to the interior ice plateau.
Outcast Islands 64°49'S, 64°08'W
Two small islands, nearly 0.5 mi apart, and a number of surrounding rocks lying 2 mi SW of Bonaparte Point, off the SW coast of Anvers Island in the Palmer Archipelago. Named by the UK-APC following a survey in 1955 by the FIDS. The name arose because of their isolated position some distance from the other islands in the vicinity of Arthur Harbor.

Outer Island 60°43'S, 45°35'W
Island fringed by submerged rocks, lying 0.3 mi E of Bernsten Point on the E side of Signy Island, in the South Orkney Islands. Charted in 1933 by DI personnel on the Discovery II, and so named because of its position close outside the entrance to Borge Bay.

Outer Lee Island 54°02'S, 37°14'W
Small island 1.5 mi NNW of Bellingshausen Point, lying in the outer part of the Bay of Isles, South Georgia. This island was charted in 1912–13 by Robert Cushman Murphy, American naturalist aboard the brig Daisy, who included it as one of two islands which he called the Lee Islands. These islands were recharted in 1929–30 by DI personnel, who renamed this northeastern of the two, Outer Lee Island. The southwestern island is now known as Inner Lee Island. Not: Lee Islands.

Outer Moraine Reef 54°06'S, 37°08'W
A reef extending from Alert Point to Steep Point in Possession Bay, South Georgia. The name appears to be first used on a 1931 British Admiralty chart.

Outlaw Rock 67°53'S, 68°53'W
Isolated rock, awash at low tide, lying W of the Dion Islands off the S end of Adelaide Island. First charted by the RN Hydrographic Survey Unit in 1963. So named by the UK-APC because of its isolation.

Outlook Peak 85°59'S, 150°50'W
A low peak that rises steeply 2 mi SE of Mount Zanuck in the Queen Maud Mountains. Mapped by the USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–64. So named by members of NZGSAE, 1969–70, who obtained a good view of the next stage of their route from here.

Outpost, The: see Vorposten Peak 71°25'S, 15°31'E

Outpost Nunataks 75°50'S, 158°12'E
Three aligned nunataks standing 4 mi SW of Brimstone Peak in the Prince Albert Mountains, Victoria Land. Mapped by the Southern Party of the NZGSAE, 1962–63, and presumably named by the party because of the position of the nunataks near the edge of the polar plateau.

Outrider Nunatak 69°28'S, 156°23'E
A prominent nunatak (1,250 m) in the north-central portion of the Arkhangel’skiy Nunataks. The feature was photographed from aircraft of U.S. Navy Operation Highjump on Jan. 4, 1947. The summit of the nunatak was intersected by members of the USGS Topo West Traverse, 1962–63. Named by the NZGSAE, 1963–64, presumably because of its forward position in the group.

Ovbratten Peak 72°47'S, 3°44'W
A steep, pyramidal rock peak about 2 mi SW of Høgfonna Mountain, in the Borg Massif of Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and named Ovbratten.

Ovden: see Ov Peak 72°11'S, 3°27'W

Ov Peak 72°11'S, 3°27'W
The northernmost peak in the group at the W side of Wilson Saddle, near the SW end of Ahlmann Ridge in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and named for Ove Wilson, medical officer with NBSAE. Not: Ovden.

Overflow Glacier 77°47'S, 163°11'E

Overlook, Mount 71°28'S, 163°26'E
A mostly snow-covered mountain rising to c. 2,010 m and overlooking the middle portion of Sledgers Glacier from the north, in the Bowers Mountains (q.v.). The feature was so named by M.G. Laird, leader of a NZARP geological party to the area, 1981–82, because the party obtained an excellent view from the summit.

Overlord, Mount 73°10'S, 164°36'E
A very large mountain (3,395 m) which is an extinct volcano, situated at the NW limit of Deception Plateau and just E of the head of Aviator Glacier, in Victoria Land. So named by the northern party of NZGSAE, 1962–63, because it “overlords” lesser peaks in the area.

Overton Peak 69°41'S, 71°58'W

Oviedo, Caleta: see Oviedo Cove 64°13'S, 56°35'W

Oviedo Cove 64°13'S, 56°35'W
A cove at the NE end of Seymour Island, SE of Cape Wiman. The cove was named “Caleta Oviedo” in 1979 after an Argentine sailor who died in the Antarctic. Applied by the names commission, Argentine Ministry of Defense. Not: Caleta Larsen, Caleta Oviedo, Larsen Cove.

Ovresjøen: see Ober-See, Lake 71°17'S, 13°39'E

Övrevollen Bluff 72°11'S, 3°45'E
A rock and ice bluff just S of Festningsa Mountain in the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by the NorAE (1956–60) and named Ovrevollen (the upper wall).

Owen, Isla: see Tartar Island 61°56'S, 58°29'W

Owen, Mount 74°25'S, 62°30'W
Mountain, 1,105 m, standing 2 mi NW of Kelsey Cliff at the S side of Johnston Glacier, on the E coast of Palmer Land. This mountain was photographed from the air in December 1940 by the USAS, and in 1947 by the RARE under Ronne, who in conjunction with the FIDS charted it from the ground. Named by Ronne for Arthur Owen, trail man with the RARE. Not: Mount Arthur Owen.
Owen Hills  83°44'S, 169°50'E

Owen Island  61°56'S, 58°26'W
Island lying between Round Point and Pottinger Point close off the N coast of King George Island, in the South Shetland Islands. Charted and named in 1935 by DI personnel on the Discovery II. Not: Isla Redonda.

Owen Peak  71°53'S, 63°08'W
A peak standing inland from Hilton Inlet, eastern Palmer Land, on the S side of Gruening Glacier. Discovered from the air during a flight of the RARE (1947–48) on Nov. 21, 1947, and named "Mount Russell Owen" after the New York Times correspondent with the first Byrd Antarctic Expedition, 1928–30. The name was later shortened and changed to its present form by US-ACAN. Not: Mount Russell Owen.

Owen Ridge  79°50'S, 84°50'W
A very high and rugged mountain ridge, 22 mi long, which forms the southwesternmost element of the Sentinel Range, Ellsworth Mountains. It extends SSE from Mount Strybing (3,200 m) and includes Mount Southwick and Lishness Peak. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy aerial photography, 1957–60. Named by US-ACAN (1974) for Thomas B. Owen, Assistant Director of National and International Programs, National Science Foundation.

Owen Shoals  53°58'S, 38°07'W
Area of shoals 2.5 mi NW of the NW extremity of Bird Island, South Georgia. Named by the UK-APC after HMS Owen, which surveyed the feature in 1960–61.

Owlshead Peak  66°19'S, 65°49'W
Peak 1.5 mi E of Cape Bellue on the W coast of Graham Land. Photographed by the FIDASE in 1956–57. The name is descriptive of the feature when seen from Crystal Sound and Darbel Bay.

Owston Islands: see Owston Islands  66°23'S, 66°06'W

Owston Islands  66°23'S, 66°06'W

Oyako Islands  68°28'S, 41°24'E
Two small islands, one very tiny, lying immediately N of Cape Akaru on the coast of Queen Maud Land. Mapped from surveys and air photos by JARE, 1957–62, and named Oyako-shima (parent and child islands).

Oyayubi Island  69°14'S, 39°40'E
A narrow rock island 1.5 mi long. It lies close off Langhovde Hills, 2 mi S of Mount Chōō, in eastern Lützow-Holm Bay. Mapped from surveys and air photos by JARE, 1957–62. The name "Oyayubi-jima" (thumb island) was given by JARE Headquarters in 1972 in association with Oyayubi Point (thumb point), the southern point of this island.

Oyayubi Point  69°15'S, 39°39'E
A rocky point marking the southern end of Oyayubi Island which lies close off Langhovde Hills, Queen Maud Land. Mapped from surveys and air photos by JARE, 1957–62. The name "Oyayubimisaki" (thumb point) was given by JARE Headquarters in 1972 in association with Cape Nakayubi, which lies immediately northward.

Øydeholmen, Mount  67°24'S, 55°41'E
Mostly ice-covered mountain standing 4 mi W of Rayner Peak, southward of Edward VIII Bay in Enderby Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and named Øydeholmen (the desolate islet). Not: Mount Kernot.

Øygarden Group  66°58'S, 57°25'E
Group of rocky, irregular islands which extends about 11 mi in an E-W direction, lying in the S part of the entrance to Edward VIII Bay. First sighted in February 1936 by DI personnel on the William Scoresby, and considered by them to be part of the mainland. They were charted as islands by Norwegian cartographers from aerial photographs taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition in January-February 1937, and named Øygarden, a descriptive term for a protective chain of islands lying along and off the coast. Not: Guardian Islands, Øygarden Islands.

Øygarden Islands: see Øygarden Group  66°58'S, 57°25'E

Ozhidaniya Cove  70°44'S, 11°39'E
A cove 0.5 mi E of Tyuleniy Point on the N side of Schirmacher Hills, Queen Maud Land. Nadezhdny Island lies across the mouth of the cove. Mapped by the SovAE in 1961 and named Zaliv Ozhidaniya (anticipation cove).
Paal Harbor

Paal Harbor 60°43'S, 45°36'W
Small bay 0.5 mi S of Borge Bay along the E side of Signy Island, in the South Orkney Islands. The name appears on a map based upon a running survey of the South Orkney Islands in 1912–13 by Norwegian whaling captain Petter Sætre.

Pabellón Island 64°19'S, 62°25'W
The southernmost of two islands which lie close off the N tip of Omega Island and mark the S side of the western entrance to Andersen Harbor in the Melchior Islands, Palmer Archipelago. The island was roughly surveyed by DI personnel in 1927. Named by the Argentine expedition during a survey of these islands in 1946–47. They erected a mast on this island from which they flew the Argentine national colors (pabellón).

Pablo, Isolets: see Paul Islands 64°16'S, 63°44'W

Pacific Point 56°19'S, 27°36'W
Small rounded point on the NW side of Zavodovski Island in the South Sandwich Islands. It was named Low Point by DI personnel following their survey in 1930, but that name has been changed because it has also been used for several other features in the vicinity. Pacific Point was recommended in 1953 by the UK-APC and is named for the American schooner Pacific which, under Capt. James Brown, visited Zavodovski Island in 1830, making a landing there. Not: Low Point, Punta Baja.

Packard Glacier 77°21'S, 162°10'E
Glacier just W of Purgatory Peak in the Saint Johns Range of Victoria Land, flowing S into Victoria Valley. Mapped and named by the VUWAE, 1958–59, for Andrew Packard, summer biologist who worked in this area with the N.Z. party of the CTAE in 1957–58.

Padda Island 69°39'S, 38°20'E
Island lying near the W side of the entrance to Havsbotn in Lützow-Holm Bay. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and named Padda (the toad) because of its shape.

Paddocks Cove: see Elsehul 54°01'S, 37°59'W

Pagano Nunatak 83°41'S, 87°40'W
A notable rock nunatak with a pointed summit (1,830 m) which stands in relative isolation, 8 mi E of Hart Hills and 80 mi NNE of Ford Massif, Thiel Mountains. The nunatak was examined and sketched by Edward Thiel in the course of an airlifted seismic traverse along meridian 88°W in the 1959–60 season. Named by the UK-APC in 1960 for Sir Frederick H. Page, pioneer aircraft designer and president of the Royal Aeronautical Society, 1945–47. Not: Cabo Byers, Cabo Comdtde. Byers.

Pageant Point 60°44'S, 45°36'W
The central and highest of three ice-free points at the E end of Gourlay Peninsula on Signy Island, in the South Orkney Islands. Surveyed in 1933 by DI personnel, and resurveyed in 1947 by the FIDS. The name, given by the FIDS, derives from the penguin rookery there, with its associated pageantry.

Page Bluff 69°38'S, 66°11'W

Page Rock: see Jester Rock 67°52'S, 68°42'W

Paget, Mount 54°26'S, 36°33'W
Saddle-shaped mountain, 2,935 m, marking the summit of the Alardycse Range in the central part of South Georgia. This feature was known to early sealers and whalers at South Georgia, and the name has long been established through general usage.

Paget Glacier 54°24'S, 36°28'W
Glacier in South Georgia, 4 mi long and 1 mi wide, which flows NE from the N slopes of Mount Paget into the W side of Nordenskjöld Glacier. Roughly surveyed in 1928–29 by a German expedition under Kohl-Larsen, and resurveyed in 1951–52 by the SGS. The name, which is derived from nearby Mount Paget, was given by the SGS, 1951–52.

Paglietano, Cerro: see Saddleback Ridge 62°35'S, 59°56'W

Pagoda Peak 83°56'S, 166°45'W
A sharp peak, 3,040 m, between the heads of Tillite and Montomgery Glaciers, 3 mi N of Mount Mackellar in Queen Alexandra Range. So named by the NZGSAE (1961–62) because of its shape.

Pagoda Ridge 71°53'S, 68°33'W
A ridge with a small peak resembling a pagoda at the summit, located between Phobos Ridge and Deimos Ridge on the N side of Saturn Glacier, in SE Alexander Island. The feature was mapped from trinemetroon air photography taken by RARE, 1947–48, and from survey by FIDS, 1948–50. This descriptive name was applied by UK-APC.

Pagodroma Gorge 70°50'S, 68°08'W
A steep-sided gorge 3 mi long which joins Radok and Beaver Lakes, in the Prince Charles Mountains. Photographed from ANARE aircraft in 1956. The gorge was traveled by A. Medvecky, ANARE geologist in Jan.-Feb., 1969. Named by ANCA after the Snow Petrels (Pagodroma nivea) which nest in the weathered sandstone walls of the gorge.

Paige, Mount 76°20'S, 144°42'W
A mountain 3 mi W of Mount Carbon in the Phillips Mountains, Marie Byrd Land. Discovered and mapped from air photos taken...

**Paine, Mount** 86°46'S, 147°32'W
A massive, flat-topped mountain, 3,330 m, forming a buttress-type projection of the western part of the La Gorce Mountains, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Discovered in December 1934 by the ByrdAE geological party under Quin Blackburn, and named by Byrd for Stuart D.L. Paine, navigator and radio operator of that party. Not: Mount Katherine Paine.

**Paine Ridge** 71°50'S, 162°00'E

**Painted Peak**
A peak rising from the N part of Russet Hills in the Gallipoli Heights, Freyberg Mountains. Descriptively named by the NZ-APC on the proposal of P.J. Oliver, NZARP geologist who studied the feature, 1981–82. Ignimbrite and dacite breccia cut by dikes of andesite and dacite give the peak many colors.

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**Painted Tableland:** see Pain Mesa 73°08'S, 163°00'E

**Painted Cliffs** 83°50'S, 162°20'E
An irregular line of cliffs which extend SW from Mount Picciotto and mark the SE edge of Prince Andrew Plateau. Named by the NZGSAE (1961–62) because of the colored sedimentary and igneous rock layers exposed on the face of the cliffs.

**Painted Hill:** see Painted Peak 67°45'S, 62°51'E

**Painted Peak** 67°45'S, 62°51'E
Prominent peak, 710 m, on the northern spur of the North Masson Range in the Framnes Mountains, Mac. Robertson Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37. Visited by an ANARE party in 1955, and so named because of its conspicuous red-brown coloring. Not: Painted Hill.

**Painted Peak** 72°27'S, 163°45'E
A peak rising from the N part of Russet Hills in the Gallipoli Heights, Freyberg Mountains. Descriptively named by the NZ-APC on the proposal of P.J. Oliver, NZARP geologist who studied the feature, 1981–82. Ignimbrite and dacite breccia cut by dikes of andesite and dacite give the peak many colors.

**Paish, Mount** 66°51'S, 52°48'E
Mountain 1.5 mi E of Mount Torckler and 27 mi SW of Stor Hånakken Mountain in Enderby Land. Plotted from air photos taken from ANARE aircraft in 1957. Named by ANCA for P.G. Paish, weather observer at Wilkes Station in 1961.

**Pájaro, Isla:** see Bird Island 54°00'S, 38°03'W

**Palais Glacier** 78°02'S, 161°19'E
A broad glacier, about 8 mi long, flowing N between Wilkniss Mountains and Colwell Massif to enter Ferrar Glacier, in Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1994 after Julie Michelle Palais, glaciologist, who conducted field research in Antarctica during five seasons at Dome Charlie and Mount Erebus, 1978–89; from 1991, Program Director for Polar Glaciology, Office of Polar Programs, NSF; from 1994, member of the Advisory Committee on Antarctic Names, U.S. Board on Geographic Names.

**Palaver Point** 64°09'S, 61°45'W
Point on the W side of Two Hummock Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Photographed by the FIDASE in 1955–57. The name arose because the feature is the site of a penguin rookery, with its attendant ceaseless noise resembling the profuse and idle discussion denoted by the word “palaver.”

**Palestrina Glacier** 69°21'S, 71°35'W

**Palets Rock** 70°46'S, 11°36'E
An isolated rock which rises above the ice midway between Aerodromnaya Hill and the Schirmacher Hills, in Queen Maud Land. First photographed from the air and roughly mapped by the GerAE, 1938–39. Remapped by the SovAE in 1961 and named Skala Palets (toe rock).

**Palindrome Buttress** 71°06'S, 70°27'W
Conspicuous rock buttress, 905 m, marking the S end of the N group of Walton Mountains, Alexander Island. First seen from the air by Lincoln Ellsworth on Nov. 23, 1935, and roughly mapped from photos obtained on that flight by W.L.G. Joerg. Remapped in greater detail from air photos taken by the RARE, 1947–48, by Searle of the FIDS in 1960. So named by UK-APC because the characteristic shape of the buttress is recognizable at a considerable distance from all quarters.

**Palisade Valley**
Valley about 2 mi long and 1,000 m high, dominated for its entire length by a large dolerite sill, situated at the SW side of Pleasant Plateau and 3 mi NE of Bastion Hill in the Brown Hills. Explored by VUWAE, 1962–63, and so named because of resemblance to the Palisades bordering the Hudson River near New York.
Pallas Peak  72°06'S, 69°43'W
A steep triangular peak which forms part of an impressive ridge midway between Ceres Nunataks and Stephenson Nunatak, in southern Alexander Island. The western face of the peak is-seamed with many gullies, but the eastern side has a gentle slope of snow and rock. Mapped by Directorate of Overseas Surveys from satellite imagery supplied by U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration in cooperation with U.S. Geological Survey. Named by UK-APC after one of the asteroids lying between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter.

Pallid Peak  84°37'S, 178°49'W
A small peak (1,500 m) along the W side of Kosco Glacier, 7 mi SW of McGinnis Peak, in the Queen Maud Mountains. The descriptive name was proposed by Edmund Stump of the USARP Ohio State University party which geologically mapped the peak on Dec. 3, 1970. Composed entirely of white crystalline marble, the peak lacks contrast with the snow that skirts it to a high level.

Palmer, Cape: see Palmer, Mount  71°40'S, 98°52'W

Palmer, Mount  71°40'S, 98°52'W

Palmer Archipelago  64°15'S, 62°50'W

Palmer Bay  60°37'S, 45°20'W

Palmer Coast: see Davis Coast  64°00'S, 60°00'W

Palmer Inlet  71°15'S, 61°10'W
Ice-filled inlet 7 mi long, lying between Cape Bryant and Cape Musselman along the E coast of Palmer Island. Essentially rectangular in shape, it is bordered by almost vertical cliffs. Discovered by members of East Base of the USAS who explored this coast by land and from the air in 1940. Named for Robert Palmer, assistant to the meteorologist at the East Base. Not: Robert Palmer Bay.

Palmer Inseln: see Palmer Archipelago  64°15'S, 62°50'W

Palmer Land  71°30'S, 65°00'W
That portion of the Antarctic Peninsula which lies south of a line joining Cape Jeremy and Cape Agassiz. This application of Palmer Land is consistent with the 1964 agreement between US-ACAN and UK-APC, in which the name Antarctic Peninsula was approved for the major peninsula of Antarctica, and the names Graham Land and Palmer Land for the northern and southern portions, respectively. This feature is named after Capt. Nathaniel B. Palmer, American sealer who explored the Antarctic Peninsula area southward of Deception Island in the Hero in November 1820.

Palmer Peninsula: see Antarctic Peninsula  69°30'S, 65°00'W

Palmer Point  69°43'S, 74°02'E

Palmer's Bay: see False Bay  62°43'S, 60°22'W

Palmer Bay: see Palmer Bay  60°37'S, 45°20'W

Palombo, Mount  77°29'S, 143°12'W

Palosuo Islands  65°37'S, 66°05'W
Group of small islands and rocks lying 1.5 mi N of Maustad Point, off the W side of Renaud Island in the Biscoe Islands. First accurately shown on an Argentine government chart of 1957. Named by the UK-APC in 1959 for Erkki Palosuo, Finnish oceanographer who has specialized in sea ice studies. Not: Islas Mutilla.

Pål Rock  71°18'S, 11°26'E
Rock lying between Per and Oskeladden Rocks in the Arkteschiky Institut Rocks at the NW extremity of the Wohltait Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Discovered and photographed by the GerAE, 1938–39. Mapped by Norway from air photos and surveys by NorAE, 1956–60, and named Pål (Paul).

Pálsson, Mount  67°20'W, 65°32'W
A large and conspicuous mountain rising to 1,190 m. The feature is located at the N end of Whirlwind Inlet between Flint Glacier and Demorest Glacier on the E coast of Graham Land. The mountain was photographed by the USAS, 1939–41. Named by UK-APC for Sveinn Pálsson (1762–1840), Icelandic naturalist who carried out pioneer work on glaciers and ice caps in Iceland.

Pampa, Cerro: see Mahogany Bluff  63°53'S, 57°14'W

Pampa Island  64°20'W, 62°10'W
An island 1.5 mi long and 475 m high, which lies off the E coast of Brabant Island in the Palmer Archipelago. The island lies 1 mi NE of Pinel Point and is separated from Brabant Island by the southern part of Pampa Passage. First roughly charted by the BelgAE, 1897–99. Named by the Argentine expedition of 1947–48 in association with Pampa Passage. Not: Hunt Island, Isla Jenie.
Pampa Passage  64°18'S, 62°10'W
A ship passage along the east side of Brabant Island, trending southwestward between the latter island and off-lying Lecointe Island and Pampa Island. The name "Bahía Pampa" was given by the Argentine Antarctic expedition of 1947-48 after the Pampa, a transport vessel used by the expedition. The term passage is considered apt for this feature. Not: Freud Passage.

Pampero Pass  69°31'S, 68°07'W
A snow pass at c. 750 m, running N-S between Mount Edgell and Mistral Ridge in NW Palmer Land. The pass provides a sledge route between Wordie Ice Shelf and Eureka Glacier. Named by the UK-APC in association with other wind names in the area. Pampero is the cold wind that blows from the S Andes to the Atlantic Ocean.

Pan de Azucar, Islole: see Sugarloaf Island  61°11'S, 54°00'W
Pan de Azucar, Pico: see Sugarloft, Mount  54°22'S, 36°38'W

Pandemonium Point  60°45'S, 45°40'W
Point marking the S end of a sharp ice-free ridge which forms the S extremity of Signy Island in the South Orkney Islands. Surveyed in 1947 by the FIDS, and so named by them because of the ceaseless noise from the penguin rookeries on the W side of the ridge close N of the point.

Pandora Spire  77°47'S, 161°13'E
Sharply pointed feature, 1,670 m, the highest in the Solitary Rocks, on the N side of Taylor Glacier in Victoria Land. Named by the NZGSAE, 1957-58.

Pan Glacier  68°48'S, 64°24'W
A glacier 7 mi long, flowing N and terminating at the E coast of Antarctic Peninsula 2 mi SW of Victory Nunatak. The lower part of the glacier was plotted by W.L.G. Joerg from air photos taken by Lincoln Ellsworth in Nov. 1935. The glacier was subsequently photographed by RARE (Trimetrogon air photography) in Dec. 1947, and roughly surveyed by FIDS in Dec. 1958. Named by UK-APC after Pan, god of the shepherds in Greek mythology.

Panhard Nunatak  63°42'S, 58°17'W
The nearest nunatak to the coast on the north side of Russell East Glacier, Trinity Peninsula. Named by UK-APC for René Panhard (1841-1908), French engineer who in 1891 was jointly responsible with E. Levassor for a motor car design which originated the principles on which most subsequent developments were based.

Panimavida, Isla: see Roux Island  66°54'S, 66°57'W

Pankratz Bay  73°27'S, 126°38'W

Panorama Peak  77°37'S, 161°24'W
A rock peak 0.5 mi N of Mount Thundergut on the ridge extending to Plane Table, in the Asgard Range, Victoria Land. The name applied by NZ-APC presumably alludes to excellent views available from the summit.

Panorama Point  82°49'S, 159°10'E
Point surmounted by a small hill on the NW side of Cotton Plateau, overlooking the junction of Marsh and Nimrod Glaciers. So named by the Holyoake, Cobham and Queen Elizabeth Ranges party of the NZGSAE (1964-65) because it affords an excellent view.

Pantaló, Roca: see Trousers Rock  57°04'S, 26°45'W

Panther Cliff  66°23'S, 65°36'W
Conspicuous cliff at the NE corner of Darbel Bay, just N of the mouth of Cardell Glacier, on the W coast of Graham Land. Photographed by the FIDASE in 1956-57. The name is descriptive of the appearance of the cliff, which is a landmark for parties sledding in Darbel Bay.

Pantomime Point  60°44'S, 45°36'W
The northernmost of three ice-free points at the E end of Gourlay Peninsula on Signy Island, in the South Orkney Islands. Surveyed in 1933 by DI personnel, and resurveyed in 1947 by the FIDS. The name, given by the FIDS, arose from the behavior observed in the penguin rookeries on Gourlay Peninsula.

Panzarini Hills  82°10'S, 41°30'W

Papanin Nunataks  68°13'S, 50°15'E

Pape Rock  75°32'S, 159°04'E

Papua Beach  54°15'S, 36°34'W
Beach 1.5 mi long on the SE shore of Cumberland West Bay, South Georgia. The name derives from "Papua Cove," now an obsolete name, applied for a minor recession of the shore of this beach by the SwedAE under Nordenskjöld, 1901-04, because a colony of gentoo penguins (Pygoscelis papua) was found there. The cove was called "Pinguinbucht" on a 1907 chart by A. Szielasko, and the form Penguin Bay appears on some later charts. Following this survey in 1951-52, the SGS reported that the beach now described, rather than the cove or bay, is the significant feature for which a name is required. Not: Papua Cove, Penguin Bay, Pinguinbucht.

Papua Cove: see Papua Beach  54°15'S, 36°34'W

Papua Island  63°07'S, 161°24'W
Small circular island lying 4 mi W of Boreal Point, off the N coast of Joinville Island. The name was applied by the Argentine Antarctic Expedition (1953-54) because large numbers of gentoo penguins (Pygoscelis papua) were sighted on this island.

Paradise Bay: see Paradise Harbor  64°51'S, 62°54'W
Paradise Beach 54°50'S, 36°10'W
Small sealing beach 2.5 mi NW of Rogged Bay on the S coast of South Georgia. Surveyed by the SGS in the period 1951–57. The name is well established in local use.

Paradise Cove: see Sentry Cove 62°13'S, 58°26'W

Paradise Harbor 64°51'S, 62°54'W
Wide embayment behind Lemaire and Byrd Islands, indenting the W coast of Graham Land between Duthiers and Leniz Points. The name was applied by whalers operating in this vicinity and was in use by 1920. Not: Bahía Paraíso, Paradise Bay, Puerto Paraíso.

Paradise Ridge 85°27'S, 157°10'W
A low ridge that parallels the coast at the head of Ross Ice Shelf, located E of Amundsen Glacier and midway between MacDonald Nunataks and O'Brien Peak. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–64. So named by NZGS, 1969–70, because the ridge is rather flat on top and provides easy traversing.

Paragon Point 65°38'S, 64°17'W
Small but prominent point on the SW side of Leroux Bay, 3 mi WSW of Eiikman Point on the W coast of Graham Land. Charted by the BGLE under Rymill, 1934–37. So named by the UK-APC in 1959.

Paraiso, Bahía: see Paradise Harbor 64°51'S, 62°54'W
Paraiso, Puerto: see Paradise Harbor 64°51'S, 62°54'W

Parallactic Island 67°32'S, 62°46'E
The most northerly of the Parallactic Islands in Holme Bay, Mac. Robertson Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37. So named by ANCA because a photo-theodolite was erected on the island for parallactic measurement of the aurora by ANARE in 1961.

Parallactic Islands 67°32'S, 62°46'E
Group of 6 small islands between the Azimuth and Kellas Islands in Holme Bay, Mac. Robertson Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37. Named by ANCA after Parallactic Island, one of the group.

Parasite Bay 66°46'S, 141°33'E
Small bay between Péage Island and the coastal angle formed by the W side of Cape Découverte. Charted by the FrAE in 1951 and named by them for the study of atmospheric parasites made here, and by analogy with Ionosphere Bay at the E side of Cape Découverte. Not: Baie des Parasites.

Parasite Cone 73°06'S, 164°18'E
A small parasite cone on the NW flank of Mount Overlord, 6.5 mi distant from the latter's summit, in the Mountaineer Range, Victoria Land. Given this descriptive name by the northern party of NZGS, 1962–63.

Parasites, Baie des: see Parasite Bay 66°46'S, 141°33'E
Pardo, Isla: see Elephant Island 61°10'S, 55°14'W

Pardoe, Mount 67°08'S, 50°11'E
Mountain, 790 m, between Wyers Ice Shelf and Priestley Peak on the shore of Amundsen Bay in Enderby Land. Plotted from air photos taken from ANARE aircraft in 1956. Named by ANCA for Dr. R. Pardoe, medical officer at Mawson Station in 1961.

Pardoe Peak 73°29'S, 61°38'E
The summit of the SW part of the Mount Menzies massif, located about 3.5 mi SW of the summit of Mount Menzies, in the Prince Charles Mountains. Plotted from ANARE air photos and surveys, 1957–61. Named by ANCA for Dr. R. Pardoe, medical officer at Mawson Station, 1961.

Pardoner Island: see Guido Island 64°55'S, 63°50'W

Pardo Ridge 61°07'S, 54°51'W

Pardue Peak 79°06'S, 86°30'W

Paredes, Isólete: see Montravel Rock 63°09'S, 58°02'W
Paredes, Punta: see Charles Point 64°14'S, 61°00'W

Paré Glacier 64°08'S, 62°13'W
Glacier 7 mi long and 1 mi wide, flowing E and then NE into the head of Bouvet Bay on the NE side of Brabant Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Shown on an Argentine government chart in 1953, but not named. Photographed by Hunting Aerosurveys Ltd. in 1956–57, and mapped from these photos in 1959. Named by the UK-APC for Ambroise Paré (1510–90), French surgeon who first taught the importance of clean wound dressings, improved operative techniques and fracture treatment.

Pariadin, Cape: see Paryadin, Cape 54°04'S, 38°00'W

Paris, Massif: see Paris, Mount 68°59'S, 70°50'W

Paris, Mount 68°59'S, 70°50'W
Conspicuous mountain, c. 2,800 m, 4 mi SE of Mount Bayonne in N Alexander Island. First mapped by the FrAE, 1908–10, under Charcot, who named it for the French capital. Resighted in 1936 by the BGLE and charted as mountains, but subsequent study of air photos taken by the RARE, 1947–48, has caused the name to be restricted to this single mountain. Not: Massif Paris, Mount Parks, Paris Mountains.

Paris Mountains: see Paris, Mount 68°59'S, 70°50'W

Paris Peak 64°30'S, 63°22'W
Conspicuous peak, 1,645 m, standing 4 mi NE of Mount Priam in the Trojan Range of Anvers Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. It is snow covered on the S side, but the N side is formed by sheer rock scarps. Surveyed by the FIDS in 1955 and named by the
UK-APC for Paris, son of Priam, whose abduction of Helen caused the Trojan War in Homer's *Iliad."

**Parizhskaya Kommuna Glacier** 71°38'S, 12°04'E


**Parizhskoy Kommuny, Lednik:** see Parizhskaya Kommuna Glacier 71°38'S, 12°04'E

**Parjadine, Kap:** see Paryadin, Cape 54°04'S, 38°00'W

**Park, Mount** 67°14'S, 51°00'E

Mountain 3 mi W of Mount Tomlinson in the NE part of the Scott Mountains, Enderby Land. Plotted from air photos taken from ANARE aircraft in 1956. Named by ANCA for J.A. Park, a member of the crew of the *Discovery* during the BANZARE, 1929–31.

**Parker, Mount** 71°15'S, 168°05'E

A bluff-type mountain (1,260 m) along the W side of Nash Glacier in the Admiralty Mountains, Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–63. The name Mount Parker was given to a mountain in this general vicinity by Capt. James Ross, RN, in 1840, honoring V. Admiral Sir William Parker, a senior naval lord of the Admiralty, 1834–41. For the sake of historical continuity US-ACAN has retained the name for this mountain.

**Parker Bluff** 86°17'S, 145°38'W


**Parker Glacier** 73°47'S, 165°33'E


**Parker Hill** 68°31'S, 78°26'E

A hill exceeding 135 m, located just E of Lake Cowan in the E part of the Vestfold Hills. The hill was the site of a wind-run pole erected by an ANARE party from Davis Station in 1969. Named by ANCA for Dr. D. Parker, Officer-in-Charge and medical officer at Davis Station in 1969.

**Parker Mesa** 77°15'S, 160°55'E

A prominent snow covered mesa 4 mi SE of Skew Peak, in the S part of Clare Range, Victoria Land. This high, flatish feature was named by US-ACAN for Bruce C. Parker, USARP biologist who conducted limnological studies at Antarctic Peninsula (1969–70) and in Victoria Land (1973–74 and 1974–75).

**Parker Pass** 75°53'S, 142°48'W


**Parker Peak** 72°14'S, 97°30'W


**Parker Glacier** 74°21'S, 110°50'W

A glacier in the N part of Bear Peninsula, flowing to the sea along the W side of Gurnon Peninsula, on Walgreen Coast, Marie Byrd Land. First mapped by USGS from air photos obtained by USN OpHjp, 1946–47. Named by US-ACAN after Chung G. Park, an ionospheric physics researcher at Byrd Station, 1966.

**Parkinson Peak** 69°33'S, 159°00'E

A pyramidal peak (690 m) near the coast in the north-central Wilson Hills. It surmounts the N extremity of the ridge complex that is the divide between Tomlin and Noll Glaciers. Visited in March 1961 by an airborne field party from the ANARE (Maggie Dan, 1961) led by Phillip Law. Named for W.D. Parkinson, geophysicist with the expedition.

**Parks, Mount:** see Paris, Mount 68°59'S, 70°50'W

**Parks Glacier** 77°07'S, 125°55'W


**Parmelee Massif** 70°58'S, 62°10'W


**Parochlus Lake** 54°10'S, 36°45'W

A shallow lake at the head of Karrakatta Valley, to the NW of Husvik Harbor, South Georgia. Named by the UK-APC in 1990 after the midge *Parochlus steinenii*, whose larvae abound near the margins of the lake.

**Parpen Crag** 60°35'S, 45°49'W


**Parr, Cape** 81°14'S, 161°04'E

A large snow-covered cape along the W side of the Ross Ice Shelf, about 8 mi S of Gentile Point. Discovered by the BrNAE (1901–04) under Scott, who named it for Admiral Alfred Arthur

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Parrish Peak

Chase Parr, one of Scott’s advisors who had served in Arctic exploration.

**Parrish Peak** 79°55'S, 82°01'W


**Parry, Mount** 64°16'S, 62°25'W

A mountain (2,520 m) which rises eastward of Minot Point and dominates the central portion of Brabant Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. The feature appears to have been named by Capt. Henry Foster, RN, of the Chanticleer expedition in 1829 and since has gained international usage. Not: Parry Berg.

*Parry Berg:* see Parry, Mount 64°16'S, 62°25'W

**Parry Patch** 62°17'S, 59°22'W

A shoal lying in Nelson Strait 3 mi NW of Harmony Point, Nelson Island, in the South Shetland Islands. The name Parry's Straits or Parry's Straws or Perry's Straits was applied to Nelson Strait by the British sealer Richard Sherratt in 1820-21, but the name did not become established. Parry Patch was applied by the UK-APC in 1961 to preserve Sherratt's name in the area.

**Parry Point** 79°30'S, 30°20'W

Prominent rock outcrop lying N of the mouth of Slessor Glacier and 25 mi SW of Mount Faraway in the Theron Mountains, on the E side of the Filchner Ice Shelf. First mapped in 1957–58 by the CTAE and named for R. Admiral Cecil R.L. Parry, Secretary to the CTAE of 1955–58.

*Parrys Straits:* see Nelson Strait 62°20'W, 59°18'W

**Parsons, Mount** 67°47'S, 62°35'E

Prominent pointed peak, 1,120 m, standing in the David Range, 1

mi SSW of its N extremity. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from aerial photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37. The peak was visited in January 1956 by an ANARE party led by John Béchervaise. Named by ANCA for Neville Parsons, cosmic ray physicist at Mawson Station, 1955.

**Parsons Peak** 54°11'S, 36°34'W

A peak rising to c. 460 m, located S of Busen Point in Stromness Bay, South Georgia. Charted by DI in 1929 and probably named from the Parsons marine engine used in the survey motorboat.

*Partida, Punta:* see Start Point 62°35'S, 61°13'W

**Partizan Island** 68°31'S, 78°10'W

A hook-shaped island, 3 mi long, lying in the middle of the entrance to Langnes Fjord, Vestfold Hills. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936–37). They gave the name On guløya (fishhook island), but that name might be confused with the better known Ongul Island, the site of recent Japanese Antarctic Research Expeditions. The area was subsequently photographed from the air by USN Operation Highjump (1946–47), ANARE (1954–58), and the Soviet Antarctic Expedition (1956). Renamed Ostrov Partizan (partisan island) by the Soviet expedition. Not: Onguløya.

**Partridge Nunatak** 75°42'S, 140°20'W


**Parrus, Gora:** see Småsponen Nunatak 72°00'S, 3°55'E

**Parvien Point** 67°34'S, 67°17'W

Low but prominent point forming the N extremity of Pourquoi Pas Island, off the W coast of Graham Land. First surveyed in 1936 by the BGLE under Rymill. The point was resurveyed in 1948 by the FIDS and found to be more conspicuous from the W than had previously been supposed, its new stature thus suggesting the name. Not: Punta Arribista.

**Parviainen, Mount** 66°45'S, 51°07'E

Mountain close NE of Mount Henksen, in the N part of the Tula Mountains in Enderby Land. Plotted from air photos taken from ANARE aircraft in 1956. Named by ANCA for L. Parviainen, a member of the crew of the Discovery during the BANZARE, 1929–31.

**Paryadin, Cape** 54°04'S, 38°00'W

Cape which forms the southernmost point of the W tip of South Georgia. Discovered in 1775 by a British expedition under Cook. The cape was resighted in 1819 by a Russian expedition under Bellinghausen, who named it for Ya. Poryadin, navigator on the Vostok. The spelling “Paryadin” for the cape has become established through long usage. Not: Cape Pariadin, Kap Parjadine.

**Paryadin-Kamm:** see Paryadin Ridge 54°02'S, 38°00'W

**ParyadinKettle:** see Paryadin Ridge 54°02'S, 38°00'W

**Paryadin Peak:** see Dixon Peak 54°03'S, 38°01'W

**Paryadin Ridge** 54°02'S, 38°00'W

Ridge extending from Cape Alexandra to Cape Paryadin at the W end of South Georgia. The name “Paryadin-Kamm,” derived from nearby Cape Paryadin, was given by Ludwig Kohl-Larsen during his visit to South Georgia in 1928–29. An English form of the name has been approved. Not: Paryadin-Kamm, ParyadinKettle.

**Pasaje, Roca:** see Passage Rock 62°23'S, 59°45'W

**Pascal Island** 66°47'S, 141°29'E

Small rocky island 0.2 mi ESE of Descartes Island and 1 mi NE of Cape Mousse. Charted in 1951 by the FRAE and named by them for Blaise Pascal (1623-62), French physician and philosopher.

**Paschal Glacier** 75°54'S, 140°40'W

A glacier about 20 mi long and 4 mi wide, draining NW between two ridges, the terminal points of which are Mount McCoy and Lewis Bluff. The lower end of this glacier merges with the flow of White Glacier and the larger Land Glacier near Mount McCoy before the latter feature debouches into Land Bay on the coast of Marie Byrd Land. Paschal Glacier was photographed from aircraft of the USAS, 1939–41, and was mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy aerial photography, 1959–65. Named by US-ACAN for Evans W. Paschal, Scientific Leader at Byrd Station, 1970.
Pasco, Mount  66°59'S, 54°44'E
Mountain standing westward of Edward VIII Bay, 18 mi WSW of Mount Storegutt. Plotted from aerial photos taken by ANARE in 1956 and named by ANCA for Cdr. C. Pasco, RN, member of the Australian Antarctic Exploration Committee of 1886.

Pascoe Glacier  76°46'S, 161°01'E
A cirque glacier, 1.5 mi long, which flows into Greenville Valley from the N end of Staten Island Heights, in the Convoy Range, Victoria Land. The name was applied by geologist Christopher J. Burgess, VUWAIE party leader in the 1976-77 season. Named after John D. Pascoe (1909-72), New Zealand mountaineer, photographer, and author of books on New Zealand mountains and alpine subjects; Chief Archivist, Department of Internal Affairs, 1963.

Passage Rock  62°23'S, 59°45'W
Rock in the Aitcho Islands at the N entrance to Strath Strait, 0.5 mi W of Fort William, Robert Island, in the South Shetland Islands. Charted in 1935 by DJ personnel on the Discovery II, and so named because it serves as a guide to vessels passing through the strait. Not: Islote Channel, Roca Pasaje.

Passat Nunatak  71°18'S, 3°55'W
A nunatak (145 m) nearly 1 mi N of Boreas Nunatak at the mouth of Schytt Glacier in Queen Maud Land. Discovered by the GerAE under Ritscher, 1938-39, and named after Passat, one of the Dornier flying boats of the expedition.

Passel, Mount  76°53'S, 144°56'W
A ridgelike mountain 4 mi N of the Swanson Mountains in the Ford Ranges, Marie Byrd Land. Discovered in December 1940 by members of a geological party of the USAS which visited this area, and named for Charles F. Passel, geologist and radio operator of that party.

Passel Pond  76°53'S, 145°05'W
A meltwater pond lying at the SW foot of Mount Passel in the Denfield Mountains of the Ford Ranges, Marie Byrd Land. The pond was first mapped by the USAS, 1939-41. Named by US-ACAN in association with Mount Passel.

Passes Peak  63°27'S, 57°03'W
Pyramidal peak, 535 m, standing next S of Mount Carroll and 2 mi S of the head of Hope Bay, at the NE end of Antarctic Peninsula. First charted in 1945 by the FIDS, and so named because it lies between two passes used by Hope Bay sledging parties in traveling to Duse Bay and to the head of Depot Glacier. Not: Cerro Arcondo, Cerro Saravia.

Pastorizo Bay  63°54'S, 57°17'W
A bay 2 mi wide, indenting the S side of Vega Island just W of Mahogany Bluff. The name appears on an Argentine chart of 1959. Not: Bahía Vega.

Pastor Peak  85°54'W, 134°42'W
A peak rising to 2,000 m along the N wall of Colorado Glacier, located midway between Teller Peak and Eblen Hills on the ridge descending from Michigan Plateau. Mapped by USGS from surveys and US Navy air photos, 1960-64. Named by US-ACAN for Stephan E. Pastor, equipment operator, a member of the winter parties at the Naval Air Facility, McMurdo Sound, 1956, Byrd Station in 1960 and McMurdo Station in 1964.

Pata de Perro, Fiordo: see Dogs Leg Fjord  67°43'S, 66°52'W
Pata de Perro, Seno: see Dogs Leg Fjord  67°43'S, 66°52'W

Patagonia Bay  64°27'S, 63°12'W

Patalamon Mesa  64°02'S, 58°22'W
A flat-topped mountain rising to c. 700 m west of Hidden Lake, in the western portion of James Ross Island. In association with nearby Kerick Col, named by the UK-APC in 1987 after Patalamon, son of Kerick Bootee, in Rudyard Kipling's story The White Seal in The Jungle Book.

Patcha Point  64°37'S, 62°08'W
The S end of Nansen Island in Wilhelmina Bay, off the W coast of Graham Land. Charted by the BelgAE under Gerlache, 1897-99. Named by the UK-APC in 1960 for Jan Patcha, helicopter pilot with the FIDASE which photographed this area in 1956-57.

Patella Island  63°08'S, 55°29'W
Small but prominent island, more than 75 m high, lying 2 mi NW of Carse Island. Discovered by the FIDS in 1953. The name is descriptive of the island's shape; Patella is the Latin name for a limpet. Not: Isla Ruiz.

Patelnia: see Telefon Point  62°14'S, 58°28'W

Paternoster Valley  60°41'S, 45°37'W
A valley extending southwestward from Stygian Cove in northern Signy Island. So named by UK-APC from the occurrence of three small paternoster lakes at different levels in the valley.

Paternostro Glacier  69°24'S, 158°37'E

Paterson, Mount  54°39'S, 36°08'W
Mountain, 2,195 m, standing 2 mi NNW of Mount Carse in the Salvesen Range of South Georgia. Surveyed by the SGS in the
Paterson, Mount


**Paterson, Mount** 78°02'S, 154°36'W
Pyramidal mountain about 2 mi NE of Mount Schlossbach, at the NE end of the S group of the Rockefeller Mountains on Edward VII Peninsula. Discovered by the ByrdAE (1928–30) and later named by Byrd for Seward M. Paterson, manufacturer who furnished shoes and ski boots for the ByrdAE (1933–35). Not: Mount Patterson.

**Paterson Islands** 67°32'2', 63°10'W
Group of small islands lying 4 mi NE of Klung Islands, close along the coast of Mac. Robertson Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37. Named by ANCA for A.J.F. Paterson, supervisory technician (radio) at Mawson Station, 1963.

**Patience Rocks** 67°45'S, 68°56'W
Group of rocks lying 1.5 mi NW of Avian Island, close off the S end of Adelaide Island. Named by the UK-APC for Leading Engineer Mechanic Donald Patience, a member of the RN Hydrographic Survey Unit which charted this area in 1963.

**Paton Peak** 76°57'S, 166°57'E
The highest point, 740 m, on Beaufort Island, in the Ross Archipelago. Named by the NZGSAE (1958–59) for James Paton, a seaman who made at least six voyages to the Ross Sea area. He first served on the *Morning*, relief ship of the BrNAE (1901–04), and made the first landing on the island by walking to it against orders, over sea ice from the ship.

**Patricia Islands** 66°51'S, 56°47'E
Three small islands 15 mi SW of Austnes Point in the W part of Edward VIII Bay. Discovered and named in February 1936 by DI personnel on the *William Scoresby*. The islands were mapped in greater detail by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37. They were visited by an ANARE party under R.G. Dovers in 1954. Not: Georges Islands.

**Patricia Lynch, Punta:** see Kay Nunatak 68°41'S, 64°40'W

**Patrick, Mount** 84°13'S, 172°00'E
A massive largely ice-covered mountain in the Commonwealth Range, rising to 2,380 m just E of Wedge Face on the E side of the Beardmore Glacier. Discovered and named by the BrAE, 1907–09.

**Patrick Nunatak** 84°04'S, 55°35'W

**Patrick Point** 73°28'S, 66°51'E
The northern point of Cumpston Massif, at the junction of Mellor and Lambert Glaciers in the Prince Charles Mountains. Mapped from air photos taken by ANARE in 1956. Named by ANCA for Patrick Albion, radio operator at Mawson Station, 1956.

**Patrignani, Isolots:** see Flyspot Rocks 68°35'S, 68°19'W

**Patriot Hills** 80°20'S, 81°25'W
A line of rock hills 5 mi long, located 3 mi E of the N end of Independence Hills in Horseshoe Valley, Heritage Range. Patriot Hills were mapped by USGS from ground surveys and USN air photos, 1961–66. The name was applied by US-ACAN in association with the name Heritage Range.

**Patroclus Hill** 64°28'S, 63°37'W
Rounded, snow-covered hill, 760 m, separated by a low col from the NW side of Mount Achilles in the Achaean Range of Anvers Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Surveyed by the FIDS in 1955 and named by the UK-APC for Patroclus, the squire and close friend of Achilles in Homer's *Iliad*.

**Patterson, Mount:** see Patterson, Mount 78°02'S, 154°36'W

**Patterson Peak** 85°44'S, 155°59'W
A peak, 1,610 m, standing at the S end of Medina Peaks, 4 mi NW of Anderson Ridge, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys and USN air photos, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN for Clair C. Patterson, glaciologist at Byrd Station, summer 1965–66.

**Patterson Rock** 66°13'3', 110°35'E
An insular rock 0.5 mi W of Cameron Island, in the Swain Islands. This region was photographed from the air by USN OpHjp (1946–47), ANARE (1956) and the Soviet expedition (1956). The rock was included in a 1957 ground survey by C.R. Eklund, who named it for A.C. H. Patterson, USN, electrician at Wilkes Station, 1957.

**Patton Bluff** 75°13'S, 133°40'W

**Patton Glacier** 78°16'S, 85°25'W
A broad tributary glacier in the Sentinel Range, Ellsworth Mountains. It drains the E slope of the main ridge between Mounts Ostensio and Tyree and flows E to enter Ellen Glacier. First mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1957–59. Named by US-ACAN for Sgt. Richard J. Patton, USAF, first ever to parachute land at the South Pole, Nov. 26, 1956. He gave valuable assistance on the ground in directing the air drops from Globemaster aircraft, used in transporting supplies to establish the South Pole Station.

**Patuxent Ice Stream** 85°15'5', 67°45'W
A broad ice stream between Patuxent Range and Pecora Escarpment in the Pensacola Mountains, draining northwestward to the upper part of Foundation Ice Stream. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1956–66. Named by US-ACAN for its proximity to the Patuxent Range.

**Patuxent Mountains:** see Patuxent Range 84°43'S, 64°30'W

**Patuxent Range** 84°43'S, 64°30'W
A major range of the Pensacola Mountains, comprising the Thomas Hills, Anderson Hills, Mackin Table and various nunataks and ridges bounded by the Foundation Ice Stream, Academy Glacier and the Patuxent Ice Stream. Discovered and partially photographed on Jan. 13, 1956 in the course of a transcontinental...
nonstop plane flight by personnel of U.S. Navy Operation Deep Freeze I from McMurdo Sound to Weddell Sea and return. Named by US-ACAN for the U.S. Naval Air Station (at Cedar Point, Maryland) located on the south side of the mouth of the Patuxent River. The range was mapped in detail by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1956–66. Not: Macizo Armada Argentina, Patuxent Mountains.

**Paul Beach 54°04'S, 37°24'W**
A shingle beach at the W end of Ample Bay, in the Bay of Isles, South Georgia. The beach is 0.55 mi long, tussock-covered at the higher levels, and is backed by 35-m cliffs. It is bounded to the E by Grace Glacier and to the W by cliffs which extend E from Markham Point. The beach was occupied for biological work in 1953–54 by two members of FIDS. Named by FIDS after the **Southern Paul**, a buoy-boat of the Salvesen whaling fleet based at Leith Harbor, which transported the field party to the Bay of Isles and assisted on other occasions.

**Paul Block, Mount**: see Block, Mount 85°46'S, 176°13'E
**Paul Block Bay**: see Block Bay 76°15'S, 146°22'W

**Paulcke, Mount 65°59'S, 64°53'W**
Mountain, at least 915 m, standing W of Huitfeldt Point, Barlari Bay, on the W coast of Graham Land. Photographed by Hunting Aerosurveys Ltd. in 1956–57, and mapped from these photos by the FIDS. Named by the UK-APC in 1959 for Wilhelm Paulcke (1873–1949), German pioneer exponent of skiing who, with three companions, demonstrated the possibilities of long distance ski-mountaineering for the first time.

**Paulding Bay 66°35'S, 123°15'E**
A bay along the coast just W of Clark Point. The outer portions of the bay are bounded by the Moscow University and Voyevoyk Ice Shelves. Mapped by G.D. Blodgett (1955) from aerial photographs obtained by USN Operation Highjump (1946–47), and named by US-ACAN for James K. Paulding (1838–1949), Secretary of the Navy under President Martin Van Buren. Paulding had previously served as U.S. Navy agent for New York and was instrumental in the outfitting of the USEE (1838–42) under Lt. Charles Wilkes.

**Paullet Island 63°35'S, 55°47'W**
Circular island about 1 mi in diameter, lying 3 mi SE of Dundee Island, off the NE end of Antarctic Peninsula. Discovered by a British expedition under Ross, 1839–43, and named by him for Capt. the Right Honorable Lord George Paulet, RN.

**Pauling Islands 66°32'S, 66°58'W**

**Paul Islands 64°16’S, 63°44’W**
Group of islands 3 mi in extent, lying NW of Quinton Point off the NW coast of Anvers Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Discovered and named by the German expedition under Dallmann, 1873–74. Not: Islotes Pablo.

**Paul Lee, Mount**: see Lee, Mount 71°33'S, 74°05'W

**Paulsen Mountains 72°10'S, 1°21'E**
A group of mountains including Brattskarvet Mountain, Vende­holten Mountain and Tverveggen Ridge, located in the northern part of the Sverdrup Mountains in Queen Maud Land. Discovered by the GerAE under Alfred Ritscher, 1938–39, and named for Karl-Heinz Paulsen, oceanographer on the expedition.

**Paulsen Peak 54°20'S, 36°40'W**
Rock peak, 1,875 m, standing near the head of Lyell Glacier, 2 mi NW of Mount Sugartop in the Allardyce Range of South Georgia. Named by the UK-APC, following mapping by the SGS, 1951–52, for Harald B. Paulsen (1898–1951), a leading figure in the Norwegian whaling industry.

**Pauis Hole 64°41'S, 62°38'W**
Small harbor lying along the E side of Rongé Island just S of Cuverville Island, off the W coast of Graham Land. The name was probably given by whalers operating in the area prior to 1921–22.

**Paulus, Mount 72°37'E, 31°00'E**
Mountain, 2,420 m, close S of Mount Rossel in the SW part of the Belgica Mountains. Discovered by the BelgAE, 1957–58, under G. de Gerlache, who named it for Jean-Pierre Paulus, a patron of the expedition.

**Paulus Glacier 69°24'S, 70°33'W**

**Paumelle Point 65°04'S, 64°03'W**
Point marking the S side of the entrance to Libois Bay and the NW end of the peninsula which forms the W extremity of Booth Island, in the Wilhelm Archipelago. First charted by the FrAE, 1903–05, and named by Charcot for R. Paumelle, steward of the ship Français.

**Pavie, Cap**: see Pavie Ridge 68°34'S, 66°59'W
**Pavie, Ile**: see Pavie Ridge 68°34'S, 66°59'W

**Pavie Ridge 68°34'S, 66°39'W**
Isolated rocky ridge rising over 500 m, which extends S and W from Martin Glacier to Moraine Cove, and forms the SE limit of Bertrand Ice Piedmont, on the W coast of Graham Land. The name “Ille Pavie” was given in 1909 by the FrAE under Charcot to an island, or possible cape, shown on the FrAE maps in 68°27'S, 66°40'W. From a position 15 mi SE of Jenny Island, Maurice Bongrain, FrAE surveyor, made sketches of this feature which were labeled “Ille Pavie” and “Cap Pavie.” This general area was surveyed in 1936 by the BGLE under Rymill, but the feature named by Charcot was not identified. Following further surveys by the FIDS in 1948, Charcot’s “Ille Pavie” was identified from Bongrain’s sketches as the feature now named Red Rock Ridge. The name Red Rock Ridge is now too firmly established to alter. The name Pavie Ridge has therefore been approved for the isolated rocky ridge described above as forming the S limit of Bertrand Ice Piedmont, and whose position is not far removed from the original position indicated by Charcot. Named by Charcot, presumably for Auguste J.M. Pavie (1847–1925), French diplomat and explorer. Not: Cap Pavie, Ile Pavie.
Pavlak Glacier 82°58'S, 163°12'E

Pavlov Peak 64°03’S, 61°58’W

Pawley Nunataks 69°59’S, 67°36’W

Pawson, Mount 73°10’S, 61°01’W

Pawson Peak 62°11’S, 58°28’W
Solitary peak of irregular conical shape, rising to 250 m NNW of Sphinx Hill, Admiralty Bay, King George Island. Named in 1977 by the UK-APC after Kenneth Pawson, FIDS meteorological observer, Port Lockroy, 1947–48; general assistant, Admiralty Bay, 1948–50. The name “Czajkowski Needle” was applied to this feature by the Polish Antarctic Expedition, 1977–78, after Ryszard Czajkowski, a geophysicist with the expedition who climbed the peak. Not: Czajkowski Needle.

Payer Group: see Payer Mountains 72°02’S, 14°35’E

Payer Mountains 72°02’S, 14°35’E
A group of scattered mountains extending N-S for about 23 mi, standing 10 mi E of the Weyprecht Mountains and forming the eastern half of the Hoel Mountains in central Queen Maud Land. Discovered by the GerAE under Ritscher, 1938–39, and named for Payer Cove, 66°14’S, 100°47’E
Cove, 1 mi wide and 4 mi long, indenting the N side of the Burger Hills 2.5 mi SE of Cape Henderson. Mapped from aerial photographs taken by USN OpHjp, 1946–47, and named by the US-ACAN for H.J. Paz, air crewman on USN OpHjp photographic flights in this area and other coastal areas between 14° and 164° East longitude. Not: Zaliv Rybiv Khvost.

P. Curie, Pointe: see Curie Point 64°50’S, 63°29’W
Peace Island 64°18’S, 62°57’W
Small island which is northernmost of several islands which extend northward about 1 mi from the W extremity of Eta Island, in the Melchior Islands, Palmer Archipelago. The name was probably given by DI personnel who roughly surveyed the island in 1927. The island was resurveyed by Argentine expeditions in 1942, 1943 and 1948. Not: Isla Iota.

Peacock, Mount 72°13’S, 169°27’E
A high peak (3,210 m) standing directly at the head of Kelly Glacier, 1.6 mi SW of Mount Herschel, in the Admiralty Mountains of Victoria Land. Discovered in January 1841 by Sir James Clark Ross who named it for the Very Reverend Dr. George Peacock, Dean of Ely.

Peacock Peak 75°11’S, 134°30’W

Peacock Ridge 66°48’S, 51°00’E

Peacock Bay: see Deakin Bay 68°23’S, 150°10’E

Peacock Sound 72°45’S, 99°00’W
An ice-filled sound, 135 mi long and 40 mi wide, separating Thurston Island from the Eights Coast of Ellsworth Land. The sound is not navigable by ships, it being occupied by the western part of Abbot Ice Shelf. The feature was discovered by members of the USAS in flights from the ship Bear in February 1940, and was further delineated from air photos taken by USN OpHjp in December 1946. The sound was first noted to parallel the entire S coast of Thurston Island, thereby establishing insularity, by the USN Bellingshausen Sea Expedition in February 1960. Named after the sloop of war Peacock in which Capt. William L. Hudson, in company with the tender Flying Fish under Lt. William M. Walker, both of the USEE, 1938–42, sailed along the edge of the pack ice to the north of Thurston Island for several days in March 1839.

Peacock Subglacial Trench 76°30’S, 124°00’E
A subglacial trench that forms a N-S extension of Aurora Subglacial Basin in Wilkes Land. The trench lies S of Dome Charlie and W of Belgica Subglacial Mountains. The feature was delineated by the SPRI-NSF-TUD airborne radio echo sounding program, 1967–79, and named after the Peacock (Lt. William L. Hudson, USN) one of the ships of the USEE, 1838–42 (Lt. Charles Wilkes, USN).

Péage Island 66°46’S, 141°32’E
Small rocky island 0.5 mi SW of Cape Découverte. Charted in 1951 by the FrAE and named by them for its position, which seems to command access to the Curzon Islands for parties arriving from Port Martin, “peage” being French for toll.

Peake-Jones Rock 67°38’S, 62°48’E
Low, bean-shaped rock lying just off the coast and 2 mi NE of Ring Rock in Holme Bay, Mac. Robertson Land. Mapped by...
Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936-37. Named by ANCA for K. Peake-Jones, weather observer at Mawson Station in 1959.

*Peak of Frezeland:* see Friesland, Mount 62°40'S, 60°12'W

*Peale Inlet* 71°55'S, 99°12'W

Ice-filled inlet about 16 mi long, lying immediately W of Noville Peninsula and indenting the N side of Thurston Island. Delineated from aerial photographs taken by USN OpHjp in December 1946. Named by US-ACAN for Titian Ramsay Peale, noted artist-naturalist who served on the sloop of war Peacock of the U.S. Navy, 1838-42. The Peacock, accompanied by the tender Flying Fish, sailed along the edge of the pack ice to the north of Thurston Island for several days in March 1839.

*Pearce Peak* 67°48'S, 61°12'E

A partially snow-covered ridge, 1,200 m, which appears as a peak when viewed from the N, standing 2 mi S of Moyes Peak and 15 mi SSW of Falla Bluff. Discovered in February 1931 by the BANZARE under Mawson, who named it for Sir George Pearce, Chairman of the Australian Antarctic Committee, 1929.

*Pearigen, Mount* 72°01'S, 168°50'E


*Pearl Island* 64°31'S, 62°54'W

A small island lying immediately SW of False Island, off the NE coast of Anvers Island in the Palmer Archipelago. The existence of the island is noted on a British hydrographic chart of 1929; the name is presumably descriptive of shape and appears on a British hydrographic chart of 1952. Not: Isla Pera.

*Pearl Harbor Glacier* 72°15'S, 167°40'E

Major tributary glacier flowing generally E from the Victory Mountains and entering the SW side of Tucker Glacier 17 mi NW of Bypass Hill. Named by the NZGSAE 1957-58, to commemorate the heroism of the United States forces at Pearl Harbor in 1941. Not: Pearl Harbour Glacier.

*Pearl Harbour Glacier:* see Pearl Harbor Glacier 72°15'S, 167°40'E

*Pearl Rocks* 63°35'S, 59°56'W

A group of rocks covering an area 3 mi by 2 mi close off the W coast of Tower Island, Palmer Archipelago. The name was given by FIDASE (1955-57) and is descriptive of the numerous snow-covered rocks in this group.

*Pearsall Ridge* 77°52'S, 163°06'E

A ridge, for the most part ice covered, which extends ENE from Royal Society Range between Descent Pass and Covert Glacier, in Victoria Land. Named in 1992 by US-ACAN after Richard A. Pearsall, cartographer, USGS; member of the USGS geodetic control party to the Ellsworth Mountains in the 1979-80 season; additional work during the season at South Pole Station, determining the true position of the Geographic South Pole.

*Pease Valley* 77°43'S, 161°32'E


*Pearson, Mount* 72°17'S, 166°43'E

A prominent snow peak (2,440 m) situated at the W side of the mouth of Lensen Glacier where the latter joins Pearl Harbor Glacier, in the Victory Mountains, Victoria Land. Named by the northern party of NZFMCAE, 1962-63, for F.H. Pearson, surveyor with the party.

*Pearson, Mount:* see Pearson Peak 75°54'S, 140°57'W

*Pearson Peak* 75°54'S, 140°57'W


*Pearson Point* 54°01'S, 38°05'W

Point forming the SW extremity of Bird Island, off the W end of South Georgia. The name appears on a 1921 British Admiralty chart.

*Peary, Massif:* see Peary, Mount 65°15'S, 63°52'W

*Peary, Mount* 65°15'S, 63°52'W

Conspicuous massif, 1,900 m, with a flat, snow-covered summit several miles in extent, surmounted by a marginal peak on the W, standing 7 miENE of Cape Tuxen and dominating the area between Wiggins and Bussey Glaciers on the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered by the FrAE, 1908-10, under Charcot and named by him for R. Admiral Robert E. Peary, USN, American Arctic explorer and first to attain the North Pole, in 1909. Not: Massif Peary.

*Pebby Mudstone Island* 63°18'S, 57°51'W

A small island in the SE part of Duroch Islands. It lies 0.3 mi SW of Halpem Point, Trinity Peninsula. Named by Martin Halpem, leader of the University of Wisconsin (USARP) party during geological mapping of this area, 1961-62. The principal outcrop of pebbly mudstone was found on this island and provides valuable data to the geologic history of the region.

*Peces, Isolotes:* see Fish Islands 66°02'S, 65°25'W

*Pechell, Mount* 71°05'S, 167°16'E

A peak (1,360 m) surmounting the W end of Hedgpet Heights in the Anare Mountains. Discovered and rudely mapped in Jan. 1841 by Capt. James Ross, RN, who named this feature for Capt. Sir Samuel J. Brooke Pechell, a junior lord of the Admiralty at that time.

*Peckham Glacier* 80°21'S, 157°25'E

Peck Range 72°20'S, 62°42'W
A range of mountains, ridges and hills, 11 mi long N-S and 6 mi wide, in the W part of Du Toit Mountains, Black Coast, Palmer Land. The feature rises to c. 1,700 m and is bounded to the S by a high snowfield, and to the E and W by unnamed north-flowing glaciers that coalesce at the N end of the range, S of Mount Wever. The range was mapped by USGS from USN aerial photographs taken 1966–69 and was visited by a USGS-BAS joint field party, 1986–87. In association with the names of geologists grouped in this area, named by US-ACAN in 1988 after Dallas Lynn Peck, geologist, a world authority on igneous rocks, including granites; eleventh director of the U.S. Geological Survey, 1981–93; previously, Chief Geologist of the Geologic Division, USGS. Bedrock in the range is almost entirely made up of a coarse-grained fresh granite batholith.

Pecora Escarpment 85°38'S, 68°42'W

Peddie, Mount 76°01'S, 145°01'W

Peden Cliffs 74°57'S, 136°28'W

Pedersen, Mount 72°05'S, 164°02'E

Peden Nunatak 64°56'S, 60°44'W
The westernmost of the Seal Nunataks, lying 8 mi NE of Cape Fairweather, off the E coast of Antarctic Peninsula. First charted in 1947 by the FIDS, and named for Capt. Morten Pedersen of the Norwegian sealer Castor, which operated in Antarctic waters during the 1893–94 season.

Pedro, Monte: see Pierre, Mount 63°58'S, 61°50'W
Pedro, Punta: see Azufre Point 65°03'S, 63°39'W
Pedro Nelson, Isla: see Jinks Island 65°22'S, 65°38'W
Peeler Bluff 72°35'S, 93°20'W
A prominent rock bluff along the middle of the west coast of McNamara Island. The island lies within the northern edge of Abbot Ice Shelf, but Peeler Bluff is a conspicuous navigation mark from seaward. This area was explored by personnel aboard the USS Glacier and Staten Island in February 1961. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Cdr. James C. Peeler, USN, who camped here, February 7–9, 1961, and obtained position data for the bluff and other points in the vicinity. Not: Peeler Point.

Peeler Point: see Peeler Bluff 72°35'S, 93°20'W

Pegasus Mountains 71°00'S, 67°12'W
Mountains, 16 mi long, consisting of a system of ridges and peaks broken by two passes. Located between Bertram and Ryder Glaciers and immediately E of Guney Point on the W coast of Palmer Land. Named by UK-APC after the constellation of Pegasus.

Peggotty Bluff 54°09'S, 37°17'W
Bluff on the N side and near the head of King Haakon Bay, South Georgia. In 1916, Sir Ernest Shackleton's party from Elephant Island established a camp near the head of King Haakon Bay which they called Peggotty Camp. During the SGS, 1955–56, King Haakon Bay was surveyed and the approximate position of the camp deduced. The name Peggotty Bluff was given to the feature now described, which is close to the campsite.

Pegmatite Peak 85°39'S, 154°39'W
A peak (790 m) along the W side of Koerwitz Glacier, about midway between the main summits of Medina Peaks and Mount Salisbury, in the Queen Maud Mountains. First mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–64. So named by NZGSAE, 1969–70, because of the occurrence of large, whitish pegmatite dykes in a rock wall at the SE spur of the peak.

Pegmatite Point 85°01'S, 165°20'W
A distinctively banded point which juts into the head of Ross Ice Shelf from the Duncan Mountains. The point is 7 mi ENE of Mount Fairweather. It was first roughly plotted from ground surveys and aerial photographs by the Byrd Antarctic Expedition, 1928–30. The Southern Party of NZGSAE, 1963–64, visited the point and gave the name because of the abundance of the rock Pegmatite.

Pegtop Mountain 77°04'S, 161°15'E
An elongated mountain marked by several conspicuous knobs, the highest and westernmost rising to 1,395 m, situated at the S side of Mackay Glacier, 3 mi W of Sperm Bluff; in Victoria Land. Mapped and given this descriptive name by the BrAE, 1910–13. Not: Pegtop Nunatak.

Pegtop Nunatak: see Pegtop Mountain 77°04'S, 161°15'E

Peine, Isla: see Peine Island 63°24'S, 54°42'W

Peine Island 63°24'S, 54°42'W
A small island W of Beagle Island in the Danger Islands (q.v.), SE of Joinville Island. The descriptive name “Isla Peine” (comb island) was given by Ministerio de Defensa, Argentina, 1978; US-ACAN approved the name in 1993 with the generic term Island. Not: Comb Island, Isla Peine.

Peleg Peak 65°51'S, 62°33'W
A rock peak (920 m) on the massif between Flask Glacier and Leppard Glacier on the E coast of Graham Land. It stands 4 mi NW of Ishmael Peak. Surveyed by FIDS in 1955. Named by

Geographic Names of the Antarctic
UK-APC after Captain Peleg, part-owner of the whaling ship Pequod in Herman Melville’s Moby Dick.

Peletier Plateau 83°55'S, 159°40'E
An ice-covered plateau, about 20 mi long and 5 mi wide, forming the southern part of Queen Elizabeth Range. Named by US-ACAN for Rear Admiral Eugene Peletier, CEC, USN, Bureau of Yards and Docks, who was of assistance to Rear Admiral George Dufek in the preparation of USN OpDFrz II, 1956–57.

Peléan Point 69°06'S, 63°02'W
Long, narrow point projecting into the head of Flandres Bay 3 miles S of Briand Fjord, on the W coast of Graham Land. Charted by the FrAE (1903–05) under Charcot, who applied the name “Baie Peléan” to the indentations N and S of the point here described. In 1960 the UK-APC transferred the name Peléan to the point; the two indentations do not together form an identifiable feature and they can be easily described by reference to this point. Charles-Camille Pelletan (1846–1915) was a French politician and Minister of the Navy, 1902–05. Not: Bayet Point.

Pelseneer Island 64°39'S, 62°13'W
Island 2 mi long and 1 mi wide, with three prominent rocky peaks projecting through its icecap, lying 2 mi W of Brooklyn Island in the south-central portion of Wilhelmina Bay, off the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered by the BelgAE, 1897–99, and named for Albrecht Penck, member of the Belgica Commission and writer of some of the zoological reports of the expedition. Not: Pilseneer Island.

Pelerin Glacier 71°52'S, 98°20'W

Peltier Channel 64°52'S, 63°32'W
Channel 6 mi long, in a NE-SW direction, separating Doumer and Wiencke Islands to the S of Port Lockroy, in the Palmer Archipelago. Discovered by the FrAE, 1903–05, and named by Charcot for Jean Peltier, noted French physicist.

Penck Bluff 73°31'S, 94°22'W
A short but prominent bluff with steep rock N face and sloping snow S slope. It overlooks the W side of upper Basecamp Valley just W of Pillsbury Tower, in the Jones Mountains. Mapped by the University of Minnesota-Jones Mountains Party, 1960–61. So named by this party because the bluff is composed of complex volcanic rocks giving the N face a very mottled appearance similar to the pemmican eaten in the field.

Penck Bluff 72°00'S, 167°33'E
A step-like rise in the level of Tucker Glacier above its junction with Leander Glacier, in Victoria Land. It is very crevassed in its southern half, but there is easy traveling over it toward its north end. Named by the NZGSAE, 1957–58. It is the second of the steps on this glacier.

Penck Hill 62°36'S, 61°07'W
Prominent hill rising to about 200 m at the base of Ray Promontory, Byers Peninsula, Livingston Island. The feature is named “Cerro Penca” in a report by P.J. Hernández P. and V. Azcárate M., 1971, following geological surveys by the Chilean Antarctic Expedition. The name may be descriptive, penca being a fleshy leaf or joint of a plant.

Penck, Cape 66°43'S, 87°43'E
Ice-covered point fronting on West Ice Shelf about 35 mi WNW of Gaussberg, separating Leopold and Astrid Coast from Wilhelm II Coast. Roughly charted by the Western Base Party of the AAE, 1911–14, under Mawson, and named for Albrecht Penck, internationally known German geographer.

Penck Glacier 77°57'S, 34°42'W
A small glacier flowing northward along the west side of Bertrab Glacier to Vahsel Bay. Discovered by the GerAE, 1911–12, under Wilhelm Filchner, who named this feature for German geographer Albrecht Penck.

Penck Glacier: see Albrecht Penck Glacier 76°40'S, 162°20'E

Penck-Gletscher: see Ryan Glacier 54°03'S, 37°36'W

Penck Ledge 73°03'S, 4°18'W
A mainly ice-covered ledge at the W side of the head of Penck Trough in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and additional air photos (1958–59), and named in association with Penck Trough. Not: Gory Bludau, Pencköskrabanne.

Penck-Mulde: see Penck Trough 73°00'S, 2°45'W

Pencksöket: see Penck Trough 73°00'S, 2°45'W

Pencksökrabanne: see Penck Ledge 73°03'S, 4°18'W

Penck Trough 73°00'S, 2°45'W
A broad ice-filled valley trending SW-NE. for about 60 mi between Borg Massif and the NE part of Kirwan Escarpment, in Queen Maud Land. Discovered by the GerAE under Ritscher, 1938–39, and named for German geographer Albrecht Penck. Maps of the GerAE incorrectly represent this feature with a N-S
Pendant Ridge

axis, but it was accurately mapped by the NBSAE under Giaever, 1949–52. Not: Penck-Mulde, Penckšøklet.

**Pendant Ridge 85°04'S, 174°45'W**

A ridge about 3 mi long, extending SW to the N side of the mouth of McGregor Glacier, 1.5 mi NW of Simplicity Hill, in the Queen Maud Mountains. So named by the Texas Tech Shackleton Glacier Expedition (1964–65) because a pyramidal peak at its southern extremity appears to be dangling from the ridge as a pendant.

**Pendleton Baie:** see Pendleton Strait 66°00'S, 66°30'W

**Pendleton Island:** see Tower Island 63°33'S, 59°51'W

**Pendleton Strait 66°00'S, 66°30'W**

A strait between Rabot and Lavoisier Islands, in the Biscoe Islands. The FrAE, in accordance with Charcot’s conception of this water feature, applied the name Pendleton Bay in January 1909. The BGLE under Rymill, 1934–37, recognizing that it is really a strait, renamed it Pendleton Strait. Named by Charcot for Capt. Benjamin Pendleton, Yankee sealer of Stonington, CT. Captain Pendleton was commodore of the little fleet which included the sloop Hero under Capt. Nathaniel B. Palmer who, at Pendleton’s direction, explored this area in January 1821. Not: Burdick Channel, Pendleton Baie.

**Pendragon, Mount 61°15'S, 55°14'W**

A mountain (975 m) 1.5 mi NW of Cape Lookout, Elephant Island, South Shetland Islands. Mapped by U.K. Joint Services Expedition, 1970–71. The name is applied to this highest mountain on Elephant Island by UK-APC in 1971 and acknowledges Prince Charles as royal patron of the Joint Services Expedition. Pendragon is the ancient title for a British or Welsh Prince. Not: Monte Blanco, The Fortress.

**Péndulo, Caleta:** see Pendulum Cove 62°56'S, 60°36'W

**Pendulum Cove 62°56'S, 60°36'W**

Cove at the NE side of Port Foster, Deception Island, in the South Shetland Islands. The name of the cove derives from the pendulum and magnetic observations made there by the British expedition under Foster in 1829. Not: Caleta Péndulo.

**Penelope Point 71°30'S, 169°47'E**

A bold rock headland between Nelson Glacier and Scott Keltie Glacier on the N coast of Victoria Land. First charted by the Northern Party, led by Campbell, of the BrAE, 1910–13. Named by them after the nickname “Penelope” given to Lt. Harry L.L. Pennell, commander of the expedition ship Terra Nova.

**Penepplain Peak 83°51'W, 167°02'E**

A peak (2,650 m) located midway along Hampton Ridge, which lies between Montgomerie Glacier and Mackellar Glacier in Queen Alexandra Range. So named by the Ohio State University Geological Party, 1967–68, because of an excellent exposure of the “Kukri Penepplain,” an ancient erosion surface, is present on the peak.

**Penfold Point 62°59'S, 60°35'W**

Point which forms the NW side of the entrance to Whalers Bay, Deception Island, in the South Shetland Islands. Named for Lt. Cdr. D.N. Penfold, RN, who conducted a survey of the island during 1948–49. Not: Punta Baja.

**Pengin Dai:** see Penguin Heights 68°08'S, 42°38'E

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**Penguin Bay 54°20'S, 36°14'W**


**Penguin Bay:** see Papua Beach 54°15'S, 36°34'W

**Penguin Point 64°16'S, 56°39'W**

A bight on the SE coast of Seymour Island, northward of Penguin Point. The feature was named "Pinguinbucht" (Penguin Bay) from the large penguin rookery observed there by the SwedAE, 1901–04. The term bight is considered appropriate for this feature. Not: Bahía Pingüino, Fondeadero Pingüino, Penguin Bay, Pinguinbucht.

**Penguin Heights 68°08'S, 42°38'E**

A relatively low, rocky elevation about 1 mi SW of Cape Hinode, on the coast of Queen Maud Land. Mapped from surveys and air photos by JARE, 1957–62. The name Penguin Heights was given by JARE Headquarters in 1973. Not: Pengin Dai.

**Penguin Island 62°06'S, 57°54'W**

Island 1 mi long, which lies close off the S coast of King George Island and marks the E side of the entrance to King George Bay, in the South Shetland Islands. Sighted in January 1820 by a British expedition under Bransfield, and so named by him because penguins occupied the shores of the island. Not: Georges Island, Il Pinguino, Isla Pingüino, Penguin Isle.

**Penguin Island:** see Añuera Islands 64°20'S, 61°36'W

**Penguin Islands:** see Pingui Island 65°45'S, 81°50'E

**Penguin Islands:** see Babel Rock 63°53'S, 61°24'W

**Penguin Isle:** see Penguin Island 62°06'S, 57°54'W

**Penguino, Isla:** see Penguin Island 62°06'S, 57°54'W

**Penguin Point 60°31'S, 45°56'W**

Point which forms the NW extremity of Coronation Island in the South Orkney Islands. Discovered on Dec. 7, 1821 by Capt. George Powell, British sealer in the sloop Dove, and Capt. Nathaniel Palmer, American sealer in the sloop James Monroe. Named by Powell because of the number of penguins which were on this point. Not: Pointe Foca.

**Penguin Point 64°19'S, 56°43'W**

Point located centrally along the S shore of Seymour Island, lying SE of James Ross Island at the S margin of Erebus and Terror Gulf. The point was possibly seen in 1843 by a British expedition under Ross, and was roughly charted by Capt. C.A. Larsen who landed on the island in 1892 and 1893. Recharted by the SwedAE under Nordenskjöld, 1901–04, who so named it because a large penguin colony was found there. Not: Pinguinenkap, Punta Pingüino, Punta Sobral.

**Penguin Point 67°39'S, 146°12'E**

A rock point at the W side of the entrance to Murphy Bay. The point rises to 95 m and marks the termination of a granite wall about 3 mi long. Discovered and named in 1912 by the eastern coastal party led by Cecil T. Madigan of the AAE (1911–14) under Douglas Mawson.
Penguin Point: see Irving Point 56°43'S, 27°07'W
Penguin Point: see Tijuca Point 54°20'S, 36°13'W
Penguin River 54°17’S, 36°30’W
Small meandering stream which flows in a general NE direction from Hamberg Lakes to the coast close S of Horse Head in Cumberland East Bay, South Georgia. First roughly surveyed by the SwedAE under Nordenskjöld, 1901–04, and named by Carl Skottsberg, botanist with the expedition. Not: Hamberg Fluss.
Penitente, Pico: see Penitent Peak 67°52’S, 67°14’W
Penitent Peak 67°52’S, 67°14’W
A peak between Mount Breaker and Ryan Peak on Horseshoe Island. Surveyed by FIDS in 1955–57 and so named because of the snow penitents which are a characteristic feature in the vicinity of the peak. Not: Pico Penitente.
Penk Glacier: see Ryan Glacier 54°03’S, 37°36’W
Pennell Coast 71°00’S, 167°00’E
That portion of the coast of Antarctica between Cape Williams and Cape Adare. Named by NZ-APC in 1961 after Lt. Harry L.L. Pennell, RN, commander of the Terra Nova, the expedition ship of the BrAE, 1910–13. Pennell engaged in oceanographic work in the Ross Sea during this period. In Feb. 1911 he sailed along this coast in exploration and an endeavor to land the Northern Party led by Lt. Victor Campbell.
Pennell Glacier: see Matushevich Glacier 69°20’S, 157°27’E
Pennell Glacier Tongue: see Matushevich Glacier Tongue 69°05’S, 157°15’E
Penney Bay 66°26’S, 110°36’E
Penney Landing 66°22’S, 110°28’E
The only practical landing place toward the eastern end of the northern side of Ardery Island in the Windmill Islands. Discovered in 1959 by Richard L. Penney, biologist at Wilkes Station, for whom it was named by ANCA.
Penney Ravine 66°22’S, 110°27’E
A small ravine on Ardery Island in the Windmill Islands. It is on the northern side of the island just west of center. Discovered in February 1960 by a biological field party from Wilkes Station. Named by ANCA for Richard L. Penney, biologist at Wilkes Station in 1959 and 1960.
Pennielea, Lake: see Kroner Lake 62°59’S, 60°35’W
Penny Lake 78°16’S, 163°12’E
A coin-shaped lake perched in moraine near the mouth of Roaring Valley, just S of Walcott Glacier in Victoria Land. It was the site of a base camp of the VUWAE, 1960–61, which gave this descriptive name.
Penny Point 80°48’S, 160°41’E
Penola, Glacier: see Zélée Glacier 66°52’S, 141°10’E
Penola Island 62°03’S, 57°51’W
Small island in Sherratt Bay lying close off the S coast of King George Island, in the South Shetland Islands. Charted in 1937 by DI personnel on the Discovery II, and named for the Penola, the BGLE ship which assisted the Discovery II in the search for a survey party stranded on King George Island in January 1937.
Penola Strait 65°10’S, 64°07’W
Strait 11 mi long and averaging 2 mi wide, separating the Argentine Islands, Petermann Island and Hovgaard Island from the W coast of Graham Land. Traversed by the BelgAE under Gerlache on Feb. 12, 1898. Named by the BGLE, 1934–37, under Rymill, for the expedition ship Penola.
Peñón, Punta: see Trulla Bluff 59°02’S, 26°31’W
Peñón, Roca: see Fort Point 62°34’S, 59°34’W
Penrod Nunatak 85°35’S, 134°53’W
Pensacola Mountains 83°45’S, 55°00’W
A large group of mountain ranges and peaks, extending 280 mi in a NE-SW direction, comprising the Argentina Range, Forrestal Range, Dufek Massif, Cordiner Peaks, Neptune Range, Patuxent Range, Rambo Nunataks and Pecora Escarpment. These mountain units lie astride the extensive Foundation Ice Stream and Support Force Glacier which drain northward to the Ronne Ice Shelf. Discovered and photographed on Jan. 13, 1956 in the course of a transcontinental nonstop plane flight by personnel of USN Operation Deep Freeze I from McMurdo Sound to Weddell Sea and return. Named by US-ACAN for the U.S. Navy Air Station, Pensacola, Florida, in commemoration of the historic role of that establishment in training aviators of the U.S. Navy. The mountains were mapped in detail by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1956–67.
Peneroso Bluff 71°04’S, 160°06’E
A prominent bluff (1,945 m) surmounting the narrow, northern neck of the Daniels Range, 10 mi NE of Mount Nero, in the Usarp Mountains. The Northern Party of the NZGSAE, 1963–64, reached this bluff in gloomy weather. The feature appeared dark and sombre; hence, the party gave the name from Milton’s “II Penseroso” in antithesis to Allegro Valley 14 miles to the south.
Pépin, Cape 66°32’S, 138°34’E
Ice-covered cape between Ravin Bay and Barre Glacier. Discovered in 1840 by the French expedition under Capt. Jules Dumont d’Urville and named by him for his wife Adèle Pépin. The area was charted by the AAE in 1912–13, and again by the BANZARE in 1931, both under Mawson. The cape was more recently delineated from aerial photographs taken by USN OpHjp, 1946–47.
Pepper Peak  83°12'S, 57°55'W

Pequeña, Isla: see Small Island  64°00'S, 61°27'W

Pequeenas, Rocas: see Petty Rocks  67°34'W, 67°29'W

Pequod Glacier  65°30'S, 62°03'W
A glacier over 15 mi long, draining E into Exasperation Inlet on the E coast of Graham Land. It lies parallel and just S of Melville Glacier. The lower part of the glacier was surveyed by FIDS in 1947 and the upper reaches were surveyed in 1955. Named by UK-APC after the whaling ship Pequod in Herman Melville’s Moby Dick.

Pera, Isla: see Pear Island  64°31'S, 62°54'W

Peralta Rocks  63°16'W, 58°08'W
A group of about 8 small rocks covering an area 4 mi by 2 mi, lying 7 mi N of Cape Ducorps, Trinity Peninsula. Named by the Chilean Antarctic Expedition, 1949–50, for Lt. Roberto Peralta Bell, second-in-command of the oil tanker Lientur.

Percé, Cape: see Perce Point  72°08'S, 74°38'W

Percé Point  72°08'S, 74°38'W
A low ice-covered point 12 mi NW of Berlitz Point on the southern coast of Beethoven Peninsula, Alexander Island. Discovered by Snow, Percé and Carroll of the USAS expedition in December 1934; wintered at McMurdo Station in 1961.

Percé Peak  65°24'S, 64°06'W
A distinctive peak 1 mi SE of Cape Perez on the rugged peninsula between Collins Bay and Beascochea Bay, in western Graham Land. The name “Sommet du Grand Pérez” was given by J.B. Charcot during the FrAE, 1908–10. It derived from nearby Cape Perez, after three brothers Manuel, Fernando and Leopoldo Perez of Buenos Aires. Maurice Bongrain they gave the name Trois Pérez, for the brothers Fernado, Leopoldo and Manuel Pérez of Buenos Aires. Maurice Bongrain in his report of 1914 acknowledges the Belgian name Trooz for this cape. However, the US-ACAN has retained the Charcot name because of wider usage, and has given the name Trooz to the large glacier 5 mi NE of Cape Pérez. Not: Cabo Tres Pérez, Cap de Trooz, Cape Trois Pérez.

Peregrino, Cape  66°12'S, 105°24'E
An ice point on the coast of Antarctica 45 mi WNW of Merritt Island. First mapped (1956) by C.G. Blodgett from aerial photographs taken by USN Operation Highjump (1947). Photographed by the Soviet Antarctic Expedition and ANARE (1956). Named at the suggestion of members of the Soviet expedition. Peremennyy means “variable” and probably refers to the nature of this ice coastline. Not: Cape Peregrinny.

Peremennyy, Cape: see Peremennyy, Cape  66°12'S, 105°24'E

Pérez, Cape  65°24'S, 64°06'W
Prominent cape between Collins Bay and Beascochea Bay on the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered by the BelgAE, 1897–99, under Gerlache, but apparently not named by them until about 1904, when in working up their scientific reports they gave it the name Trooz. In the meantime, Charcot’s FrAE, 1903–05, left for the Antarctic and in Nov. 1904 sighted the same cape, to which they gave the name Trois Pérez, for the brothers Fernando, Leopoldo and Manuel Pérez of Buenos Aires. Maurice Bongrain in his report of 1914 acknowledges the Belgian name Trooz for this cape. However, the US-ACAN has retained the Charcot name because of wider usage, and has given the name Trooz to the large glacier 5 mi NE of Cape Pérez. Not: Cabo Tres Pérez, Cap de Trooz, Cape Trois Pérez.

Perez, Mount  70°00'S, 159°32'E
A mountain (1,610 m) at the S side of the upper reaches of Suvorov Glacier, 6 mi SW of Hornblende Bluffs, in the Wilson Hills. Named by US-ACAN for Manuel J. Perez, Photographer’s Mate, USN member of the USGS Topo West survey party that established geodetic control for features between Cape Adare and the Wilson Hills during 1962–63.

Perez Glacier  64°06'S, 177°00'E

Pérez Peak  65°25'S, 64°05'W
A distinctive peak 1 mi SE of Cape Pérez on the rugged peninsula between Collins Bay and Beascochea Bay, in western Graham Land. The name “Sommet du Grand Pérez” was given by J.B. Charcot during the FrAE, 1908–10. It derived from nearby Cape Pérez, after three brothers Manuel, Fernando and Leopoldo Pérez of Buenos Aires. The name Pérez Peak has been established in use since 1957. Not: Sommet du Grand Pérez.

Perfíl, Punta: see Crosscut Point  57°04', 26°46'W
Perforada, Roca: see Hole Rock  61°53'S, 57°44'W
Perigrinus Peak: see Perigrinus Peak  69°09'S, 65°50'W
**Periphery Point:** see Rock Pile Point 68°25'S, 64°58'W

**Perito Moreno, Punta:** see Obrecht Pyramid 68°09'S, 65°32'W

**Perkins, Mount 76°32'S, 144°08'W**
Mountain at the E end of the Fosdick Mountains in the Ford Ranges, Marie Byrd Land. Discovered by the ByrdAE on the Northeastern Flight of Dec. 15–16, 1934. Named for Jack E. Perkins, biologist at the USAS West Base (1939–41) and the leader of a biological party which visited this area in December 1940.

**Perkins Canyon 85°27'S, 124°20'W**

**Perkins Glacier 74°54'S, 136°37'W**

**Perlebandet Nunataks 71°56'S, 23°03'E**
A linear group of nunataks 5 mi NW of Tanngardene Peaks in the Sør Rondane Mountains. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers in 1957 from air photos taken by USN Ophj, 1946–47, and named Perlebandet (the string of beads).

**Per Nunatak 71°52'S, 7°04'E**
A nunatak lying 4 mi NE of Larsen Cliffs in the Mühlhof-Farnham Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Plotted from surveys and air photos by the NorAE (1956–60) and named for Per Larsen, steward with NorAE (1956–57). Not: Perskjeret.

**Perov, Mount 72°34'S, 31°12'E**
Mountain, 2,380 m, just W of the terminus of Norsk Polarinstittut Glacier in the Belgica Mountains. Discovered by the BelgAE, 1957–58, under G. de Gerlache, who named it for Cdr. V. Perov, Soviet pilot who came to the aid of four members of the BelgAE in December 1958.

**Perov Nunataks 67°35'S, 51°06'E**
A small group of nunataks on the E edge of the Scott Mountains, 19 mi SE of Debenham Peak. Photographed in October 1956 by ANARE aircraft and surveyed in November 1958 by an airborne field party. Named by ANCA for Viktor Perov, pilot of a Soviet aircraft which flew over this area and rescued the 1958 Belgian field party after an aircraft accident.

**Perplex Ridge 67°39'S, 67°43'W**
Ridge, rising over 915 m, composed of four rocky masses separated by small glaciers, extending 6 mi northeastward from Lainez Point along the NW side of Pourquoi Pas Island, off the W coast of Graham Land. First sighted and roughly charted in 1909 by the FrAE under Charcot. It was surveyed in 1936 by the BGLE and in 1948 by the FIDS. So named by FIDS because of confusion in attempting to identify this ridge from earlier maps. Not: Cadena Confusión.

**Perrier Bay 64°23'S, 63°45'W**
Bay 6 mi wide indenting the NW coast of Anvers Island between Giard Point and Quinton Point, in the Palmer Archipelago. Discovered by the FrAE, 1903–05, and named by Charcot for Edmond Perrier, French naturalist. Not: Baie E. Perrier, East Perrier Bay.

**Perro, Isla:** see Dog Island 65°49'S, 65°05'W

**Per Rock 71°17'S, 11°26'E**
Rock lying 0.8 mi N of Pål Rock in the Arkticheskiy Institut Rocks, at the NW extremity of the Wohllhat Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Discovered and photographed by the GerAE, 1938–39. Mapped by Norway from air photos and surveys by NorAE, 1956–60, and named Per (Peter).

**Perry Bay 66°08'S, 132°49'E**
An open ice-filled bay about 12 mi wide, indenting the coast between Freeman Point and a stubby peninsula terminating in Cape Keltie. Delineated from air photos taken by USN Operation Highjump (1946–47). Named by US-ACAN for Lt. O.H. Perry on the sloop Peacock of the USEE (1838–42) under Wilkes.

**Perry Range 75°00'S, 134°12'W**
A narrow range of mountains, 6 mi long, separating the lower ends of Venzke Glacier and Berry Glacier where they enter Getz Ice Shelf, on the coast of Marie Byrd Land. The range was discovered and photographed from aircraft of the U.S. Antarctic Service in December 1940. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. John E. Perry, CEC, USN, Public Works Officer at McMurdo Station, 1968. He commanded the Antarctic Construction Battalion Unit from January 1969 until it was decommissioned in May 1971, when he became project manager for the South Pole Station.

**Persaksla:** see Per Spur 71°19’S, 12°36’E

**Perseus, Mount 57°04’S, 26°40’W**
The lower (455 m) and more northerly of twin ice domes in the E part of Candlemas Island, South Sandwich Islands. Named by UK-APC in 1971 in association with nearby Mount Andromeda. In Greek mythology, Perseus married Andromeda after rescuing her from a sea monster.

**Perseus Crags 70°36’S, 66°11’W**
A group of about twelve small nunataks dominated by a high whale-backed hill, located on the W edge of the Dyer Plateau of Palmer Land, about 30 mi ENG. of Wade Point. Named by UK-APC after the constellation of Perseus.

**Perseverance, Mount 76°48’S, 162°12’E**
The high peak near the S end of the ridge from Mount Whitcombe, overlooking the lower Benson Glacier in Victoria Land. So named because it was the final station occupied by the N.Z. Northern Survey Party of the CTAE (1956–58) during a particularly long day's field work on October 22, 1957.

**Perskjeret:** see Per Nunatak 71°52’S, 7°04’E

**Per Spur 71°19’S, 12°36’E**
**Persson Island**  
64°13'S, 58°24'W  
Island 1.5 mi long, lying in the entrance to Röhss Bay on the SW side of James Ross Island. Discovered by the SwedAE under Nordenskjöld, 1901–04, and named by him for Nils Persson, a patron of the expedition. Not: N. Persson Island, N. Perssons O.

**Peruque Point**  
54°08'S, 36°49'W  
Point at the S side of Anchorage Bay on the W side of Fortuna Bay, South Georgia. The name appears to be first used on a 1931 British Admiralty chart.

**Perutz Glacier**  
67°36'S, 66°33'W  
Glacier, 10 mi long and 2 mi wide, which flows WNW into Bourgeois Fjord, close E of Thomson Head, on the W coast of Graham Land. The mouth of the glacier was first surveyed in 1936 by the BGLE under Rymill. The entire glacier was surveyed in 1946–47 and 1948–49 by the FIDS, and named by them for Max F. Perutz of the Cavendish Laboratory, Cambridge, who has made important studies on the mechanism of glacier flow.

**Pervomayskaya Peak**  
71°47'S, 11°40'E  
Peak, 2,795 m, standing 1 mi NE of Mount Skarshovden in the central Humboldt Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Discovered and plotted from air photos by GerAE, 1938–39. Mapped from air photos and surveys by NorAE, 1956–60; remapped by SovAE, 1960–61, and named Gora Pervomayskaya (May 1st Mountain).

**Pescadora, Punta**  
see Borley Point  
58°23'N, 26°28'W

**Pesce Peninsula**  
71°41'N, 74°57'W  

**Pesky Rocks**  
66°09'S, 65°54'W  

**Peter, Mount**  
70°11'S, 64°56'E  
*Peterbreen:* see Peter Glacier  
73°20'S, 1°09'W

**Peter Glacier**  
73°20'W, 1°09'W  
A short, broad glacier draining NE into Jutulstraumen Glacier just E of Neumayer Cliffs and Melleby Peak in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and air photos by the Norwegian expedition (1958–59). Named for Peter Melleby who was in charge of sled dogs with the NBSAE. Not: Peterbreen.

**Peter I Island**  
68°47'S, 90°35'W  
An isolated, mainly snow covered island, 11 mi long and 5 mi wide, located 200 mi NE of Cape Brønthen, Thurston Island. The island is lofty with steep slopes, attaining a height of 1,755 m in Lars Christensen Peak. Discovered in January 1821 by Capt. Thaddeus Bellinghausen, who named it for Peter the Great of Russia.

**Peterman Islands:** see Petermann Island  
65°10'S, 64°10'W

**Petermann Island**  
65°10'S, 64°10'W  
Island 1 mi long, lying 1 mi SW of Hovgaard Island in the Wilhelm Archipelago. Discovered by a German expedition 1873–74, and named by Dallmann for August Petermann, noted German geographer and founder of Petermanns Mitteilungen. The US-ACAN has rejected the name Lund Island, applied by the BelgAE, 1897–99, in favor of the original naming. Not: Lund Island, Peterman Islands.

**Petermann Range:** see Petermann Ranges  
71°40'S, 12°20'E

**Petermann Ranges**  
71°40'S, 12°20'E  
A group of associated mountain ranges including the Ostliche Petermann, Mittlere Petermann, Westliche Petermann, Südlliche Petermann and Pieck Ranges, located just E of the Humboldt Mountains in the central Wohltat Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Discovered and plotted from air photos by the GerAE under Ritscher, 1938–39, who named it for August Petermann. Not: Petermann Range.

**Peter Nunatak**  
75°55'S, 128°33'E  

**Peters Bastion**  
70°27'S, 62°54'W  

**Peters Butte**  
85°19'S, 119°32'W  

**Petersen, Cape**  
71°56'S, 101°46'W  

**Petersen Bank**  
65°04'S, 110°10'E  
Submarine bank extending NNW from the coast of Antarctica, just W of Balæna Islands. A portion of the bank was sounded by ships of USN OpWml, 1947–48. The bank was more fully delineated by ANARE during January 1956 and 1957. Named by the ANARE for Capt. Hans C. Petersen, master of the Kista Don, who explored the bank in this vessel in January 1956.
Petersen Island  67°35'S, 62°54'E
Largest and most northerly island of the Jocelyn Islands in Holme Bay, Mac. Robertson Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936-37. Named by ANCA for Capt. H.C. Petersen, master of the Thala Dan, 1959-61, and formerly master of the Kista Dan.

Petersen Peak  80°27'S, 27°57'W
A rock peak (1,215 m) standing 6 mi SW of Morris Hills in the north-central part of Shackleton Range. First mapped in 1957 by the CTAE and named for Hans C. Petersen, captain of the Danish ship Magga Dan which transported members of the CTAE to the Filchner Ice Shelf in 1956-57. Not: Peterson Peak.

Peters, Mount  74°40'S, 76°59'W
A small mountain rising above the ice surface 22 mi NW of Mount Rex, Ellsworth Land. The feature lies within a group of nunataks first sighted and photographed on Nov. 23, 1935 by Lincoln Ellsworth. The area was explored by the RARE (1947-48) under Finn Ronne, who named the mountain for Harries-Clytich Peterson, physicist with the expedition.

Peterson Bluff  71°09'S, 165°53'E

Peterson Glacier  66°25'S, 110°44'E
Glacier flowing W into Penney Bay opposite Herring Island in the Windmill Islands. Mapped from aerial photographs taken by USN OpHjp, 1946-47, and named for Louie N. Peterson, radio operator and recorder with the USN OpWml parties which established astronomical control stations along Wilhelm II, Knox and Budd Coasts during January-February 1948.

Peterson Hills  75°50'S, 67°55'W

Peterson Icefalls  70°05'S, 72°44'E
A line of icefalls at the terminus of Stevenson Glacier, where the latter enters the east part of Amery Ice Shelf. Delineated in 1952 by John H. Roscoe from aerial photographs taken by USN Operation Highjump (1946-47). Named by Roscoe for J.C. Peterson, Jr., air crewman on Operation Highjump photographic flights in the area.

Peterson Island  66°28'S, 110°30'E

Peterson Peak: see Petersen Peak  80°27'S, 27°57'W

Peterson Ridge  84°34'S, 163°56'E
High rock ridge that extends N from the W part of Storm Peak massif, in Queen Alexandra Range. Named by the Ohio State University Geological Expedition, 1969-70, for Donald N. Peterson, party member who collected basalt lavas from the ridge for petrologic and paleomagnetic studies.

Peters Peak  82°14'S, 160°04'E

Petes Pillar  63°00'S, 60°33'W
Pillar rock or stack lying immediately E of Fildes Point at the N side of the entrance to Port Foster, Deception Island, in the South Shetland Islands. The pillar was presumably a well-known landmark to early sealers at Deception Island and appears on the chart drawn by Lt. E.N. Kendall of the Chanticleer in 1829. Named in 1950 by the UK-APC for Pilot Officer Pete St. Louis, RCAF, pilot with the FIDS in 1949-50. Not: El Monolito, Kats Pillar.

Petinos, Mount  74°25'S, 128°39'W
The most prominent mountain (3,195 m) in the NE part of Otway Massif, surmounting the N end of the ridge which borders the E side of Burgess Glacier. Named by US-ACAN for James D. Petinos, USARP ionospheric physicist at South Pole Station, 1963.

Petros, Mount  75°52'S, 128°39'W
A high, prominent, ridge-shaped mountain, 2,865 m, standing 10 mi SE of Mount Flint in the McCuddin Mountains, Marie Byrd Land. Discovered by the US AS on a flight from West Base on Dec. 14-15, 1940, and named for Theodore A. Petros, master technical sergeant, USMC, pilot of the airplane on this flight.

Petrel, Rada: see Petrel Cove  63°28'S, 56°13'W

Petrel Cove  63°28'S, 56°13'W
A small coastal indentation at the W end of Dundee Island between Welchness and Diana Reef. The cove is adjacent to the Argentine station "Petrel," established in 1951-52, from which it takes its name. Not: Rada Petrel.

Petrel Island  54°02'S, 37°17'W
Island 0.75 mi SW of Prion Island, lying in the Bay of Isles, South Georgia. First charted in 1912-13 by Robert Cushman Murphy,
Pétrel Island

American naturalist aboard the brig Daisy. Rechared in 1929–30 by DI personnel, who so named it because of its association with Prion Island. Petrels of the genus Prion were observed in these islands.

Pétrel Island **66°40'S, 140°01'E**

Rocks island, 0.5 mi long and 45 m in elevation, which lies NW of Rostand Island and is the largest feature in the cluster of islands at the SE end of Géologie Archipelago. Photographed from the air by USN Ophj, 1946–47. Charted by the FrAE, 1949–51, and so named by them because numerous snow petrel nests were found there. In January 1952, following destruction of the Port Martin base by fire, the FrAE under Marret, 1952–53, enlarged the hut on Pétrel Island to serve as the new base site. Not: Ile des Pétrels.

Pétrel Island: see Dynamite Island **68°11'S, 67°00'W**

**Petrel Lake 62°13'S, 58°58'W**

A lake lying W of Hydrographers Cove on Fildes Peninsula, King George Island. The lake was included in SovAE surveys from Bellinghausen Station from 1968 and was called “Ozero Al’batros” by L.S. Govorukha and I.M. Simonov, 1973; later called “Ozero Burevestnik” (petrel lake) in a report by I.M. Simonov, 1975. The US-ACAN has approved the transliterated form of the latter name as recommended by the UK-APC in 1979. Not: Ozero Al’batros, Ozero Burevestnik.

**Petreljefjellet 71°59'S, 4°50'E**

A prominent, mainly ice-free mountain between Slokstallen Mountain and Mount Gryttoyr in the Mühl-Hofmann Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by the NorAE (1956–60) and named Petreljefjellet (the petrel mountain).

**Petrel Peak 54°16'S, 36°32'W**

Peak, 630 m, standing at the N side of Hodges Glacier, 1 mi NW of Grytviken, South Georgia. Surveyed by the SGS in the period 1951–57. The name was proposed by J. Smith of the FIDS in 1958, following glaciological investigations as part of the IGY. Petrel Peak is named for the whaler-catcher Petrel, belonging to the Compañía Argentina de Pesca at Grytviken, and for the snow petrel nests which nest on the higher rocks of the peak.

Pétrels, Ile des: see Pétrel Island **66°40'S, 140°01'E**

**Petrides, Mount 75°04'S, 136°30'W**


**Petrie Ice Rises 70°33'S, 72°12'W**

A N-S line of about ten ice rises in Wilkins Ice Shelf, to the W of Alexander Island. Seen from the air on a BAS radio echo sounding flight around Alexander Island, Feb. 11, 1967, and later accurately positioned from U.S. Landsat imagery. Named by UK-APC in 1980 after David L. Petrie, BAS and SPRI electronic technician, c. 1966–70, who was on the flight.

**Petter, Havre: see Potter Cove 62°14'S, 58°42'W**

**Petter Bay 60°43'S, 45°10'W**

Bight 0.5 mi S of Spence Harbor along the E coast of Coronation Island, in the South Orkney Islands. This coast was roughly charted by Capt. George Powell and Capt. Nathaniel Palmer in December 1821. The name Petters Bay appears on a chart drawn by Capt. Petter Sørle in 1912 and corrected by Hans Borge in 1913. It seems likely that this name was first used by Borge and commemorates Capt. Sørle. Not: Petters Bay.

**Petters Bay: see Petter Bay 60°43'S, 45°10'W**

**Pettersenega: see Pettersen Ridge 71°47'S, 9°42'E**

**Pettersen Ridge 71°47'S, 9°42'E**


**Pettigrew Scarp 54°30'S, 37°04'W**

An escarpment nearly 0.5 mi long in the S part of Annenkov Island, South Georgia. It is terminated to the SW by a ridge, and to the NE by three rock pinnacles. Named by the UK-APC for Timothy H. Pettigrew, BAS geologist who worked on the island, 1972–73.

**Pettus Glacier 63°48'S, 59°04'W**


**Pettus Glacier 63°48'S, 59°04'W**

**Pettus Ridge 54°16'S, 4°50'E**

A ridge extending S for 6 mi from Sandho Heights in the Conrad Mountains of the Orvin Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by the NorAE, 1956–60, and named for Sverre Pettersen, steward with the NorAE, 1957–58. Not: Pettersenega.

**Pettus Glacier 63°48'S, 59°04'W**

**Pettus Ridge 54°16'S, 4°50'E**

**Pew, Mount 72°19'S, 169°11'E**


**Pévé, Lake 77°56'S, 164°18'E**

A small lake at 550 m elevation on the uppermost Koettlitz bench, 0.5 mi E of Blackwelder Glacier in Victoria Land. Named in recognition of the glacial geomorphological work done in the Koettlitz Glacier area by Troy L. Pévé (Pévé Peak, q.v.) of the Univeristy of Alaska. It was near this lake that members of the VUWAE, 1960–61, found a note left by Pévé, reporting observations on glacial erratics. Named by the VUWAE party.

**Pévé Peak 78°02'S, 163°40'E**

A bedrock peak, 860 m, composed of granite and topped with a dolerite sill. The peak is immediately S of Joyce Glacier and is
surrounded by glacial ice except on the S side. Named by US-ACAN for Troy L. Pféwe, glacial geologist with USN Operation Deep Freeze, 1957–58, who personally explored this peak as well as adjacent portions of Victoria Land.

**Pfaff Island** 66°54′S, 67°44′W

**Pfrogener Point** 72°37′S, 89°35′W

**Phantom Point** 66°25′S, 65°41′W
Point within Darbel Bay, lying 1.5 mi W of Shanty pt. on the W coast of Graham Land. Photographed by Hunting Aerosurveys Ltd. in 1955–57, and mapped from these photos by the FIDS. The name arose because the position of the point was only vaguely known when first visited by an FIDS sledge party in 1957, and it was obscured by thick fog from which it finally looked like a phantom. Not: Punta Fantasma.

**Phelan, Mount** 71°59′S, 160°37′E

**Phelps Island** 66°17′S, 110°30′E

**Phelps Rock** 65°00′S, 65°50′W
An insular rock rising 10 m above sea level SW of Hugo Island, in the W approaches to French Passage, Wilhelm Archipelago. The rock was charted by a RN Hydrographic Survey Unit from HMS Protector, 1966–67. Named by UK-APC after Capt. Edmund M.S. Phelps, First Officer in John Biscoe, 1966–72 (Senior Master from 1972), who assisted with the hydrographic survey of the area, 1965–67.

**Philbin Inlet** 74°04′S, 114°11′W
Narrow, ice-filled inlet about 15 mi long that indents the N end of Martin Peninsula between Murray Foreland and Slichter Foreland, on Walgreen Coast, Marie Byrd Land. First mapped by USGS from air photos taken by USN OpHjp in January 1947. Named by US-ACAN after Brig. Gen. Tony Philbin, USA, who served the Secretary of Defense in liaison with the U.S. Navy during the 1957–58 IGY.

**Philippi, Cape** 75°14′S, 162°33′E
A rock cape rising abruptly to 490 m along the coast of Victoria Land, marking the N side of the terminus of David Glacier. Discovered by the BRae, 1907–09, under Shackleton, who named this feature for Emil Philippi, distinguished geologist, who was a member of the GerAE, 1901–03, under Drygalski.

**Philippi, Cumbres:** see Philippi Rise 66°06′S, 62°18′W

**Philippi Glacier** 54°49′S, 36°03′W
Glacier flowing E into Brandt Cove on the SW side of Drygalski Fjord, at the SE end of South Georgia. Charted by the GerAE, 1911–12, under Filchner, who named it for Emil Philippi, glaciologist with the GerAE, 1901–03, under Drygalski, and professor of geology at the University of Jena.

**Philippi Glacier** 66°45′S, 88°20′E
Coastal glacier about 15 mi long, flowing N to the E end of the West Ice Shelf, 15 mi W of Gaussberg. Delineated from aerial photographs taken by USN OpHjp, 1946–47. Named by the ANCA for Emil Philippi, geologist with the GerAE under Drygalski, 1901–03, who made scientific observations in the vicinity of Gaussberg.

**Philippigletscher:** see Philippi Rise 66°06′S, 62°18′W

**Philippi Ice Plateau:** see Philippi Rise 66°06′S, 62°18′W

**Philippi Rise** 66°06′S, 62°18′W
Low, snow-covered promontory 7 mi wide and extending some 10 mi SE from the E coast of Graham Land. The ice surface is highest in the W, where it rises to about 395 m and is broken by Borghervein and Gemini Nunataks. The SwedAE under Norden­skjöld, 1901–04, reported an ice wall or glacial terrace in the vicinity of Borghervein Nunatak. Although unable to determine its nature, Norden­skjöld named the feature Philippigletscher, after Emil Philippi. It was determined to be a snow-covered promontory by the FIDS during their 1947 survey of this coast. Not: Alturas Philipphi, Cumbres Philipphi, Philippieis, Philippigletscher, Philip­pi Ice Plateau.

**Philip Wrigley Gulf:** see Wrigley Gulf 74°00′S, 129°00′W

**Philippi, Alturas:** see Philippi Rise 66°06′S, 62°18′W

**Phillips Mountains** 76°16′S, 145°00′W
A range of mountains on the N side of Balchen Glacier and Block Bay in the Ford Ranges, Marie Byrd Land. Discovered by the ByrdAE (1928–30) and named by Byrd for Albanus Phillips, Sr.,

**Phillips Nunatak** 84°45'S, 62°35'W

**Phillips Ridge** 67°50'S, 62°49'E
Ridge, 0.5 mi long, standing 0.5 mi W of the main massif of the Central Masson Range in the Frannes Mountains, Mac. Robertson Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37. Named by ANCA for J. Phillips, physicist at Mawson Station in 1962.

**Phillis Island** 64°30'S, 63°00'W
The southern of two small islands lying immediately S of Guépratte Island in Discovery Sound, in the Palmer Archipelago. Charted and named in 1927 by DI personnel on the Discovery.

**Phleger Dome** 85°52'S, 138°24'W
A massive dome-shaped mountain, 3,315 m, at the NE end of Stanford Plateau along the Watson Escarpment. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys and USN air photos, 1960–63. Named by US-ACAN for Herman Phleger, one of the U.S. representatives in the discussions on the Antarctic Treaty of 1959.

**Phobos Ridge** 71°52'S, 68°30'W
Rocky ridge of sandstones and shales forming the W side of Mars Glacier in the SE corner of Alexander Island. The coast in this vicinity was first seen from the air by Lincoln Ellsworth on Nov. 23, 1935, and roughly mapped from photos obtained on that flight by W.L.G. Joerg. This ridge was first surveyed in 1949 by the FIDS and named by the UK-APC for its association with Mars Glacier, Phobos being the inner of the two satellites of Mars.

**Phoebe, Mount** 71°47'S, 68°47'W
A mountain between the head of Neptune Glacier and the Saturn Glacier in eastern Alexander Island. The feature is situated at the junction of four radial ridges. The summit is a small mesa of conglomerate rising 300 m above the surrounding ice. First photographed by Lincoln Ellsworth, Nov. 23, 1935, in the course of a trans-Antarctic flight and plotted from the air photos by W.L.G. Joerg. Named by UK-APC from association with Saturn Glacier after Phoebe, one of the satellites of Saturn.

**Phoenix Peak** 64°24'S, 59°39'W
A peak immediately S of Muskeg Gap at the N end of Sobral Peninsula, Graham Land. Mapped from surveys by FIDS (1960–61). Named by UK-APC after the Phoenix Manufacturing Co. of Eau Claire, Wisconsin, which started in 1906–07 to design and build steam "locomotive sleds" for hauling logs over ice and snow, probably the earliest successful vehicles of their type. Not: Pico Félix.

**Phoques, Ile aux:** see Phoque Island 66°49'S, 141°24'E
**Phoques, iles des:** see Seal Islands 60°58'S, 55°24'W

**Phyllis Bay** 58°28'S, 26°18'W

**Physeter Rocks** 63°31'S, 60°09'W
Small group of rocks lying W of Ohlin Island, Palmer Archipelago. Photographed by FIDASE, 1956–57, and mapped from these photos. Named by the UK-APC in 1960 after the sperm whale, Physeter catodon.

**Picard Cove** 64°45'S, 62°19'W
Cove forming the southernmost part of Wilhelmina Bay, along the W coast of Graham Land. Charted by the BelgAE under Gerlache, 1897–99. Named by the UK-APC in 1960 for Auguste Piccard, Swiss physicist, stratosphere pioneer who reached a height of 9.5 mi in a hydrogen-filled balloon in 1931.

**Picciotto, Mount** 83°46'S, 163°00'E
A prominent, mainly ice-free mountain, 2,560 m, surmounting the NE end of Painted Cliffs on Prince Andrew Plateau, Queen Elizabeth Range. Named by US-ACAN for Edgard E. Picciotto, glaciologist at South Pole Station, 1962–63; South Pole-Queen Maud Land Traverse, 1964–65 and 1965–66.

**Pickering Nunataks** 71°24'S, 70°47'E

**Pickering Nunataks** 71°49'S, 68°57'W
A group of nunataks lying 2 mi SW of Mount Phoebe and on the NE side of Saturn Glacier, in eastern Alexander Island. The nunataks were photographed by Lincoln Ellsworth, Nov. 23, 1935, in the course of a trans-Antarctic flight and were plotted from the air photos by W.L.G. Joerg. Named by UK-APC from association with Saturn Glacier after William H. Pickering (1858–1938), the American astronomer who discovered Phoebe, one of the satellites of Saturn.

**Pickering Nunataks** 71°49'S, 68°57'W
A group of nunataks lying 2 mi SW of Mount Phoebe and on the NE side of Saturn Glacier, in eastern Alexander Island. The nunataks were photographed by Lincoln Ellsworth, Nov. 23, 1935, in the course of a trans-Antarctic flight and were plotted from the air photos by W.L.G. Joerg. Named by UK-APC from association with Saturn Glacier after William H. Pickering (1858–1938), the American astronomer who discovered Phoebe, one of the satellites of Saturn.

**Pickersgill Islands:** see Pickersgill Islands 54°37'S, 36°45'W

**Pickering Nunataks** 71°24'S, 70°47'E

**Pickering Nunataks** 71°49'S, 68°57'W
A group of nunataks lying 2 mi SW of Mount Phoebe and on the NE side of Saturn Glacier, in eastern Alexander Island. The nunataks were photographed by Lincoln Ellsworth, Nov. 23, 1935, in the course of a trans-Antarctic flight and were plotted from the air photos by W.L.G. Joerg. Named by UK-APC from association with Saturn Glacier after William H. Pickering (1858–1938), the American astronomer who discovered Phoebe, one of the satellites of Saturn.

**Pickering Nunataks** 71°49'S, 68°57'W
A group of nunataks lying 2 mi SW of Mount Phoebe and on the NE side of Saturn Glacier, in eastern Alexander Island. The nunataks were photographed by Lincoln Ellsworth, Nov. 23, 1935, in the course of a trans-Antarctic flight and were plotted from the air photos by W.L.G. Joerg. Named by UK-APC from association with Saturn Glacier after William H. Pickering (1858–1938), the American astronomer who discovered Phoebe, one of the satellites of Saturn.

**Pickersgill Islands:** see Pickersgill Islands 54°37'S, 36°45'W

**Phylis Island:** see Pickersgill Islands 54°37'S, 36°45'W
Pickwick Island 65°29'S, 65°38'W

Picnic Passage 64°20'S, 56°55'W
A marine channel, 1.5 mi long and 0.5 mi wide, between Snow Hill Island and Seymour Island in the James Ross Island group. First surveyed in 1902 by SwedAE, 1901–04, under Otto Nordenskjöld. The UK-APC name arose from the excellent sledging conditions experienced during the FIDS resurveying of the area of 1952, which gave to the work a picnic-like atmosphere. Not: Estrecho Argundegui, Estrecho Argundeguy.

Pico, Isla: see Beak Island 63°37'S, 57°18'W

Pico, Mount 64°10'S, 62°27'W
A peak over 1,700 m in northern Brabant Island, Palmer Archipelago. It rises 3.5 mi northeast of Driencourt Point. The name "Monte Pico" was used on a 1957 Argentine hydrographic chart. In Spanish, "pico" means beak or bill of a bird; peak or sharp point of any kind. Not: Mount Rokitansky.

Pico, Roca: see Montrol Rock 62°58'S, 56°21'W

Pidgeon Island 66°19'S, 110°27'W
Rocky island, 1 mi long, between Midgley Island and Mitchell Peninsula in the Windmill Islands. First mapped from air photos taken by USN OpHjp and OpWml in 1947 and 1948. Named by the US-ACAN for E.C. Pidgeon, Photographer's Mate on USN OpHjp flights in this area and other coastal areas between 14° and 164° East longitude. Thought to be a separate unit, the E part of this feature was previously named O'Brien Islet. The name O'Brien is now applied to the bay N of Mitchell Peninsula. Not: O'Brien Islet, Ostrov Pidžhen.

Pidžhen, Ostrov: see Pidgeon Island 66°19'S, 110°27'E

Pieck Range 71°45'S, 12°06'E

Piedrabuena, Isla: see Eta Island 64°19'S, 62°55'W

Pierce Peak 84°52'S, 63°09'W
A peak, 1,790 m, standing 2 mi S of Sullivan Peaks at the NE edge of Mackin Table in the Patuxent Range, Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1956–66. Named by US-ACAN for Chester M. Pierce who, with Jay T. Shurley, studied the psychophysiology of men while asleep and awake—both before, during, and after sojourns at the South Pole Station, in 1966–67.

Pierre, Mount 63°58'S, 61°50'W

Pierre, Mount 71°18'S, 35°45'E
A massif (2,200 m) standing next north of Mount Goossens in the Queen Fabiola Mountains. Discovered on Oct. 7, 1960 by the BelgAE, under Guido Derom, who named it for Michel Pierre, aircraft mechanic, member of the Belgian flight reconnoitering party in this area.

Pierre Baudin, Cap: see Baudin Peaks 68°49'S, 67°03'W

Pierre Willems, Cap: see Willems, Cape 64°57'S, 63°16'W

Piggott Peninsula 73°43'S, 61°20'W
A broad snow-covered peninsula between New Bedford Inlet and Wright Inlet on Lassiter Coast, Palmer Land, bounded to the W by Bryan Glacier and Swann Glacier. The feature was first seen from the air and photographed by the USAS on Dec. 30, 1940. It was mapped by USGS from surveys and USN aerial photographs, 1961–67. Named by the UK-APC in 1985 after William R. Piggott, British ionospherist and Head, Atmospheric Sciences Division, BAS, 1973–79.

Pigmy Rock 68°43'S, 67°33'W
Rock lying close off the SW side of Alamode Island at the S extremity of the Terra Firma Islands, off the W coast of Graham Land. The Terra Firma Islands were first visited and surveyed in 1936 by the BGLE under Rymill. This rock was surveyed in 1948 by the FIDS, who so named it because of its size.

Pig Point 54°04'S, 37°09'W
Point which forms the S side of the entrance to North Bay, Prince Olav Harbor, on the N coast of South Georgia. Probably named by DI personnel who charted Prince Olav Harbor in 1929. Not: Punta Chanchito, Punta Chanco.

Pig Rock 62°19'S, 58°48'W
Rock, 65 m high, the largest of a group of rocks lying 1 mi E of the E end of Nelson Island, in the South Shetland Islands. This rock, known to sealers in the area as early as 1821, was charted and named by DI personnel on the Discovery II in 1935. Not: Rocas Chanchito.

Pi Islands 64°20'S, 62°53'W
Two islands and several rocky islands which lie 1 mi E of the NE end of Omega Island in the Melchior Islands, Palmer Archipelago. The name, derived from the 16th letter of the Greek alphabet, appears to have been first used on a 1946 Argentine government chart following surveys of these islands by Argentine expeditions in 1942 and 1943. Not: Isoltes Sidders, Isoltes Suboficial Rubianes.

Pikstock: see Brooker, Mount 54°30'S, 36°14'W

Pila Island 67°35'S, 62°43'E
Small island 1.5 mi W of the Flat Islands in Holme Bay, Mac. Robertson Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and named Pila (the arrow). Not: Arrow Island.

Pilarryggen 72°42'S, 3°56'W
A rock ridge at the W side of Portalen Pass in the Borg Massif of Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and named Pilarryggen (the pillar ridge).
Pilcher Peak

64°19'S, 60°49'W

Peak between Mouillard and Lillihenthal Glaciers, on the W coast of Graham Land. Photographed by the FIDASE in 1956–57, and mapped from these photos by the FIDS. Named by the UK-APC in 1960 for Percy S. Pilcher (1866–99), British engineer and pioneer of gliding flight.

Pillar Peak

66°09'S, 65°38'W

A prominent rock stack lying SW of Square Rock, off the W end of South Georgia. The name appears to be first used on a 1931 British Admiralty chart.

Pillar Rock

54°00'S, 38°01'W

A prominent peak (1,880 m) standing 2 mi NE of Mount Works Range, descending along the SE side of Deception Plateau to enter Geographic Names, 1976-78.

Pillar Rock Peak

71°14'S, 164°57'E

A prominent peak (1,880 m) standing 2 mi NE of Mount Works Range, descending along the SE side of Deception Plateau to enter Geographic Names, 1976-78.

Pillar Rock Peak

71°14'S, 164°57'E

A prominent peak (1,880 m) standing 2 mi NE of Mount Works Range, descending along the SE side of Deception Plateau to enter Geographic Names, 1976-78.

Pillsbury Tower

73°31'S, 94°20'W

A remnant volcanic cone, 1,295 m, with a shear north-facing rock cliff and a gradual slope at the south side, standing directly at the base of Avalanche Ridge in the Jones Mountains. With its dark rock rising 100 m above the surrounding area, it is clearly the most prominent landmark in these mountains. Mapped by the University of Minnesota-Jones Mountains Party, 1960–61, and named by them after Pillsbury Hall which houses the Dept. of Geology at the University of Minnesota.

Pilgrim Peak

65°51'S, 65°16'W

The highest peak on Larrouy Island, 745 m, off the W coast of Graham Land. Charted by the FrAE under Charcot, 1908–10. So named by the UK-APC in 1959 because the peak, conspicuous from a great distance, is useful as a navigation mark for the passage of Grandier Channel. Not: Pico Garcia.

Pilsen Island

64°39'S, 62°13'W

Pilten Nunatak

71°53'S, 24°48'E


Pimple, The

77°59'S, 162°40'E

Small cone-shaped peak, 3,215 m, midway between Mount Lister and Camels Hump in the Royal Society Range, in Victoria Land. Discovered and named by the BrNae under Scott, 1901–04.

Pinafore, Mount

69°46'S, 70°52'W

A prominent peak rising to c. 1,100 m between Bartok Glacier and Sullivan Glacier in N Alexander Island. Named by UK-APC, 1977, in association with nearby Gilbert Glacier and Sullivan Glacier after the operetta HMS Pinafore.

Pinafore Moraine

76°53'S, 159°26'E

A sheet of moraine which extends northeastward from Carapace Nunatak, in Victoria Land. Reconnoitered by the NZARP Allan Hills Expedition (1964). The name is descriptive.

Pinboko Rock

see Oku-iwa Rock 68°42'W, 40°50'E

Pincer Point

85°34'S, 150°30'W

A narrow rock point lying 4 mi ESE of Durham Point, near the NW end of the Tapley Mountains. First seen and roughly mapped by the ByrdAE, 1928–30. So named by US-ACAN because its appearance is similar to a part of a pincers.

Pinckard Table

74°00'S, 164°03'E


Pinder Gully

60°43'S, 45°35'W


Pinegina, Gora

see Pinegin Peak 71°44'S, 12°33'E

Pinegin Peak

71°44'S, 12°33'E


Pine Island Bay

74°50'S, 102°40'W

A bay about 40 mi long and 30 mi wide, into which flows the ice of Pine Island Glacier, at the SE extremity of Amundsen Sea. Delinated from aerial photographs taken by USN OpHjp in December 1946. Named by US-ACAN for the USS Pine Island, seaplane tender and flagship of the eastern task group of USN OpHjp which explored this area.
Pine Island Glacier 75°10'S, 100°00'W

Pin Point 64°21'S, 62°12'W
Point lying 5 mi NE of D'Urse Point on the E side of Brabant Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. First roughly charted by the BelgAE, 1897–99, under Gerlache. Photographed by Hunting Aerosurveys Ltd. in 1956–57, and mapped from these photos in 1959. Named by the UK-APC for Philippe Pinel (1745–1826), French physician who held advanced views on investigation of disease and first succeeded in abolishing severe physical restraints on mental cases, in 1796.

Piner Bay 66°43'S, 140°17'E
Open bay 8 mi long and 2 mi wide between Cape Bienvenue and the E side of Astrolabe Glacier Tongue. Discovered on Jan. 30, 1840, by the USEE under Wilkes, who named it for Thomas Piner, signal quartermaster on the USEE flagship Vincennes. This feature correlates closely with portions of the sketch of “Piners Bay” as shown on Wilkes’ chart of 1840. Not: Piners Bay.

Píñero Island 67°34'S, 67°49'W
Island 2 mi long and 0.5 mi wide, lying about 4.5 mi NW of Pourquoi Pas Island, off the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered by the FrAE under Charcot, 1908–10, and named by him for Dr. Antonio F. Píñero, member of the Chamber of Deputies of the Argentine Republic, on whose motion the government voted unlimited credit to meet the needs of the expedition. Not: Ile Piniero, Isla Carrera.

Píñero Peak 67°34'S, 67°49'W
The highest point (380 m) of Píñero Island (q.v.) in Laubeuf Fjord, W Graham Land. Named after the island by the UK-APC in 1980.

Piners Bay: see Piner Bay 66°43'S, 140°17'E

Píñer Butte 73°10'S, 161°41'E

Pingouin, Ile: see Penguin Island 62°06'S, 57°54'W

Pingouin-Bay: see Sacramento Bight 54°29'S, 36°01'W

Pingouinbucht: see Penguin Bight 64°16'S, 56°39'W

Pingouinbucht: see Papua Beach 54°15'S, 36°34'W

Pingouinenkap: see Penguin Point 64°19'S, 56°43'W

Pingouiner, Punta: see Stranger Point 62°16'S, 58°37'W

Pingouino, Bahía: see Penguin Bay 54°20'S, 36°14'W

Pingouino, Bahía: see Penguin Bight 64°16'S, 56°39'W

Pingüino, Fondeadero: see Penguin Bight 64°16'S, 56°39'W

Pingüino, Punta: see Tijuca Point 54°20'S, 36°13'W

Pingüino, Punta: see Penguin Point 64°19'S, 56°43'W

Pinguiño, Punta: see Irving Point 56°43'S, 27°07'W

Pingvinane Nunataks 72°00'S, 23°17'E
Group of nunataks standing close N of Tanggarden Peaks in the Sør Rondane Mountains. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers in 1957 from air photos taken by USN OpHjp. 1946–47, and named Pingvinane (the penguins).

Piniero, Ile: see Piñero Island 67°34'S, 67°49'W

Pinnacle: see Spire, The 68°18'S, 66°53'W

Pinnacle Gap 73°15'S, 163°00'E
A gap between Pain and Tobin Mesas in the Mesa Range of Victoria Land. The feature was traversed and so named by the northern party of NZGS, 1962–63, because it is readily identified by the high rock pinnacle (Mount Ballou) on the N ridge overlooking the gap.

Pinnacle Island: see Pinnacle Rock 61°06'S, 54°47'W

Pinnacle Rock 61°06'S, 54°47'W
Rock, 120 m high, lying 2.5 mi E of Point Wild and close off the N coast of Elephant Island, in the South Shetland Islands. The name was probably suggested by members of the British expedition under Shackleton, 1914–16, who sighted and described this feature as a pillar of rock during their refuge at Elephant Island following the loss of the Endurance. Not: Pinnacle Island, Roca de la Aguja.

Pinn Island 67°34'S, 47°55'E
Island lying close off the NE end of McKinnon Island, off the coast of Enderby Land. Plotted from ANARE air photos in 1956 and visited by an ANARE party in October 1957. Named by ANCA for John Pin, geophysicist at Mawson Station in 1957.

Pin Point: see Renier Point 62°37'S, 59°48'W

Pinther Ridge 70°22'S, 64°20'W
An arc-shaped mountain ridge, 6 mi long, that is somewhat isolated and mostly snow covered. It rises above the ice surface at the E margin of the Dyer Plateau of Palmer Land, about 22 mi S of the Eternity Range. Mapped by USGS in 1974. Named by US-ACAN for Miklos Pinther, Chief Cartographer of the American Geographical Society in the 1970's, under whose supervision a number of excellent maps of Antarctica have been prepared.

Pioneer Crossing 68°29'S, 78°22'E
A low pass across Langnes Peninsula, Vestfold Hills, leading from the southeast arm of Tryne Fjord to Langnes Fjord. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936–37). The feature was visited by an ANARE sledge party led by B.H. Stinear (1957), and was named to record this first known traverse of the pass.

Pioneer Heights 79°30'S, 83°30'W
A group name in the Heritage Range, Ellsworth Mountains, encompassing the large area of hills, ridges and peaks located eastward of Schneider and Schanz Glaciers and between Splittstoesser and Union Glaciers. Among these features are the Inferno Ridge, the Nimbus, Gross, Buchanan and Collier Hills. The Pioneer Heights were mapped by USGS from ground surveys and USN air photos, 1961–66. The name was applied by US-ACAN in association with the name Heritage Range. Not: Pioneer Hills.
Pioneers Escarpment

Pioneer Hills: see Pioneer Heights 79°30'S, 83°30'W

Pioneers Escarpment 80°28'S, 21°07'W
A mostly snow-covered north-facing escarpment, interrupted by occasional bluffs and spurs, between Slessor Glacier on the N and Shotton Snowfield on the S, in the Shackleton Range. The escarpment was photographed from the air by the U.S. Navy, 1967, and was surveyed by BAS, 1968–71. So named by UK-APC because features on the escarpment are named after the pioneers whose inventions have assisted living and traveling conditions in the polar regions. Not: Pionerhallet.

Pionerskiy Dome 73°59'S, 73°08'E
An ice-covered summit about 60 mi SW of the Grove Mountains. Discovered by the SovAE in 1958 and named “Kupol Pionerskiy” (Pionerskiy Dome).

Pio Point 54°01'S, 38°05'W

Piore Ridge 72°40'N, 168°55'E

Pip Cliffs 65°43'S, 63°01'W
Prominent rock cliffs W of Mount Fedallah, rising to c. 1,250 m on the N side of Flash Glacier on Oscar II Coast, Graham Land. In association with names from Melville’s Moby Dick grouped in this area, named by UK-APC in 1987 after Pip, the cabin boy of the Pequod.

Pipecleaner Glacier 78°14'S, 162°51'E

Pipe Peak 79°09'S, 86°15'W
A sharp peak on a ridge, 1,720 m, rising 1.5 mi N of Matney Peak in the Founders Peaks, Heritage Range. So named by members of the University of Minnesota Geological Party, 1963–64, because a pipe was left here after a visit to the area.

Pipkin Rock 68°05'S, 68°50'W
Small ice-free island, lying NE of Dismal Island in the Faure Islands, Marguerite Bay. The Faure Islands were discovered and first charted in 1909 by the FrAE under Charcot. The group was surveyed in 1949 by FIDS and so named from the insignificant size of the feature.

Pioneers Escolarpment

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Pitkevitch Glacier  71°23'S, 168°52'E

Pitman, Mount  70°09'S, 67°42'W
Mountain with two mainly ice-covered, dome-shaped summits, the higher and northern rising to 1,830 m, standing 9 mi inland from George VI Sound, between Riley and Chapman Glaciers on the W coast of Palmer Land. First surveyed in 1936 by the BGLE under Rymill. Named by the UK-APC in 1954 for E.L. Pitman, an airplane carpenter of Byfleet, Surrey, who made the sledges used by the BGLE, 1934–37, introducing important new elements into the design of the Nansen-type sledge.

Piton Island  66°47'S, 141°36'E
Small rocky island lying 0.1 mi SW of Guano Island in the Curzon Islands. Charted in 1951 by the FrAE and so named by them for its very pointed shape.

Pittard, Mount  71°31'S, 166°54'E

Pitt Island: see Pitt Islands  65°26'S, 65°30'W

Pitt Islands  65°26'S, 65°30'W
Group of small islands lying immediately off the N extremity of Renaud Island, at the N end of the Biscoe Islands. The name "Pitt's Island," for William Pitt, British statesman, was applied by John Biscoe in 1832 to an island which he erroneously charted as lying about 25 mi WNW of these islands. The present application of Pitt Islands is based on the interpretation of the BGLE under Rymill, who charted the island group in 1935–36. Not: Islas Avellaneda, Islas Moyano, Pitt Island.

Pitt Point  63°51'S, 58°22'W
Promontory, 90 m high, at the S side of the mouth of Victory Glacier on the S coast of Trinity Peninsula. Charted by the FIDS in 1945, and named for K.A.J. Pitt, master of the Fitzroy, who assisted in establishing FIDS bases in 1944–45.

Pitzman Glacier  70°41'S, 160°10'E

Pivot, Mount  80°41'S, 30°10'W
Conspicuous mountain, 1,095 m, with steep rock slopes on its W side, standing between Mount Haslop and Turnpike Bluff in the W part of the Shackleton Range. First mapped in 1957 by the CTAE and so named because this prominent landmark was the turning point for aircraft and sledging parties of the expedition rounding the SW end of the Shackleton Range.

Plata Passage  78°02'S, 161°01'E
Prominent conical peak, 2,470 m, distinguished by a large NE cirque and as the highest point in Wilkins Mountains, Victoria Land. The N.Z. Northern Survey Party of the CTAE (1956–58) established a survey station on its summit on Jan. 21, 1958. So named by them because its prominent appearance and location make it the focal point of the topography in that area.

Plaice Island  66°01'S, 65°27'W
Island lying W of Mackerel Island in the Fish Islands, off the W coast of Graham Land. Charted by the BGLE under Rymill, 1934–37. So named by the UK-APC in 1959 because it is one of the Fish Islands.

Planck Point  79°18'W, 85°11'W
A snow-covered, spur-like point along the N side of Splettstoesser Glacier, located 10 mi SE of Landmark Peak in the Heritage Range. Named by the University of Minnesota Geological Party to the area, 1963–64, for Russell E. Planck, helicopter crew chief with the 62nd Transportation Detachment, who assisted the party.

Plane Table  77°36'S, 161°27'E
A distinctive ice-free mesa in the N part of the Asgard Range, Victoria Land. This flat-topped feature surmounts the area between Niblung Valley and the Sykes Glacier and commands an extensive view of Wright Valley. A descriptive name given by NZ-APC.

Planet Heights  71°13'S, 68°47'W
Series of summits along a ridge, extending 24 mi in a N-S direction between the S part of LeMay Range and George VI Sound in the E part of Alexander Island. First mapped from air photos taken by the RARE, 1947–48, by Searle of the FIDS in 1960. Named by the UK-APC from association with the nearby glaciers named for planets.

Plankington Bluff  84°58'S, 64°37'W
A large rock bluff along the SW edge of Mackin Table, 5 mi SE of Shurley Ridge, in the Patuxent Range, Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1956–66. Named by US-ACAN for John C. Plankington, Jr., meteorologist at South Pole Station, winter 1967.

Plano, Morro: see Flat Top Peninsula  62°13'S, 59°02'W

Plata Glacier  72°04'S, 166°11'E
A glacier in the Victory Mountains, Victoria Land, flowing N between Mirabito Range and Monteath Hills into Jutland Glacier. One of several features in the Victory Mountains named after naval encounters, this glacier named after the naval battle of the Río de la Plata, December 1939. Named by the NZ-APC on the suggestion of R.H. Findlay, NZARP geologist to this area, 1981–82.

Plata Passage  64°40'S, 62°01'W
Passage in Wilhelmina Bay separating Brooklyn Island from the W coast of Graham Land. First charted by the BelgAE under Gerlache, 1897–99, and named after the estuary between Argentina and Uruguay in recognition of the services rendered the expedition by the people of Argentina. Not: La Plata Channel.
Platform Spur 77°59'S, 162°10'E
A wedge-shaped sandstone platform which rises to 2,350 m and tapers to the NE, between Bindschadler Glacier and Jezeck Glacier in the NW part of Royal Society Range, Victoria Land. It was descriptively named by Alan Sherwood, NZGS party leader in the area, 1987–88.

Plato, Islet: see Plato Island 63°26'S, 54°40'W

Plato Island 63°26'S, 54°40'W
A small island lying 1 mi E of Darwin Island in the Danger Islands, q.v. The descriptive name “Islote Plato” (island) was given by Ministerio de Defensa, Argentina, 1977. The term island is appropriate and replaces “islote” (islet) in the name approved by US-ACAN in 1993. Not: Islote Plato, Platter Island.

Plato Khal'vfarryuggen: see Halvfarryuggen Ridge 71°10'S, 6°40'W

Platt Cliffs 62°11'S, 58°35'W
Cliffs rising to c. 100 m between Goulden Cove and Monsimet Cove in Eczurra Inlet, Admiralty Bay, King George Island. Named by the UK-APC after Eric Platt (1926–48), FIDS base leader and geologist, Admiralty Bay, 1948. Platt died from exhaustion and exposure near Ternyck Needle, Nov. 8, 1948, and is buried near the British station on Keller Peninsula. Not: Cytadela.

Platter Island: see Plato Island 63°26'S, 54°40'W

Platt Point 68°36'S, 64°14'W
The E entrance point to Bowman Inlet on the E coast of Antarctic Peninsula. The feature marks the extremity of an ice-covered, though clearly outlined, spur that juts N from the W part of Hollick-Kenyon Peninsula. The margins of the feature were photographed from the air by Lincoln Ellsworth, 1935, but it was more clearly defined by aerial photographs taken by the USAS, 1940. Named by US-ACAN in 1977 for William D. Platt, USN, hospital corpsman, Palmer Station, winter party 1968.

Platypus Ridge 70°42'S, 163°43'E
Large ice-covered ridge bordering the W side of the mouth of Lillie Glacier. It extends NE from Bowers Mountains to the head of Ob' Bay. Its position was fixed by S.L. Kirkby, surveyor with ANARE (Thala Dan) in Feb. 1962. Named by ANARE after this monotreme mammal, native only to Australia.

Plau, Ostrov: see Plog Island 68°32'S, 78°00'E

Playa, Punta: see Beach Point 59°26'S, 27°19'W

Plaja Ancha, Bahía: see Cheapman Bay 54°09'S, 37°31'W

Playfair Mountains 73°55'S, 63°25'W
A group of mountains between the Swann and Squires Glaciers in SE Palmer Land. The mountains were first seen and photographed from the air by the USAS, 1939–41. They were mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1961–67. Named by US-ACAN for John Playfair (1748–1819), Scottish mathematician and geologist.

Plaza Point 62°06'S, 58°26'W
Point forming the S tip of Keller Peninsula, which separates Mackellar and Martel Inlets in the N part of Admiralty Bay, on King George Island, in the South Shetland Islands. Charted and named by the FrAE under Charcot, 1908–10. The name suggests the central position of the feature at the head of Admiralty Bay. Not: La Plaza Point.

Pleasant Cove: see Cobblers Cove 54°16'S, 36°18'W

Pleasant Plateau 79°46'S, 158°30'E
A small, somewhat isolated ice-free plateau located close W of Blank Peaks and Foggydog Glacier in the Brown Hills. Explored by the VUWAE, 1962–63, who so named it because of the agreeable weather encountered there on each occasion the area was visited.

Pleiades, The 72°42'S, 165°32'E
Several extinct volcanic peaks in a cluster, overlooking the W side of the head of Mariner Glacier. Named after the cluster of small stars in Taurus by the Northern Party of NZGSAE, 1962–63.

Pleiones, Mount 72°45'S, 165°29'E
The southernmost and highest peak of The Pleiades, at the head of Mariner Glacier. Named by the NZ-APC after Pleiones of Greek mythology.

Pléneau, Pointe: see Pléneau Island 65°06'S, 64°04'W

Pléneau Island 65°06'S, 64°04'W
Island, 0.8 mi long, lying just NE of Hovgaard Island in the Wilhelm Archipelago. Charted as a peninsula of Hovgaard Island by the FrAE, 1903–05, under Charcot, who named its NE point for Paul Pléneau, photographer of the expedition. The feature was first shown to be an island on an Argentine government chart of 1957. Not: Pointe Pléneau.

Plenty, Cape 61°30'S, 55°28'W
The SE cape of Gibbs Island (actually marks S point of the island), in the South Shetland Islands. Visited by JSEEIG in January 1977 and so named because a reef E of the cape causes upwelling of water which attracts numerous birds to feed in the area. Approved by UK-APC in 1980.

Plog Island 68°32'S, 78°00'E
An island 1 mi long in Prydz Bay, lying 0.5 mi N of Lake Island and 0.5 mi W of Breidnes Peninsula, Vestfold Hills. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936–37) and named “Plögøy” (plow island), as being descriptive of the island’s shape. Not: Ostrov Plau, Plogøy, Plough Island.

Plogøy: see Plog Island 68°32'S, 78°00'E

Plogskafet Nunataks 71°48'S, 5°12'E
A row of nunataks about 5 mi long lying close NW of Cumulus Mountain in the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Mapped from surveys and air photos by the NorAE (1956–60) and named Plogskafet (the plow handle).

Plogsteinen: see Lucas Island 68°30'S, 77°57'E

Plough Island: see Plog Island 68°32'S, 78°00'E

P. L. Smith, Mount: see F. L. Smith, Mount 83°38'S, 169°29'E

Plumb Bob Point 77°52'S, 161°44'E
A tapering rock point, 4 mi NE of Knobhead, marking the NE extremity of Quartermain Mountains, Victoria Land, and the point
of apposition of the east-flowing Taylor Glacier and Ferrar Glacier. The name is one of a group in the area associated with surveying applied in 1993 by the NZGB.

**Plummer Glacier 79°58'S, 81°30'W**

**Plummet Glacier 77°47'S, 161°54'E**
The westernmost glacier on the N side of Kukri Hills, flowing N to Taylor Glacier, in Victoria Land. The name is one of a group in the area associated with surveying applied in 1993 by NZGB. The name refers to a plummet, or plumb bob.

**Plumstead Valley 76°37'S, 159°49'E**
A valley at the northern end of Shipton Ridge, east of Kirkcaldy Spur in the Allan Hills, Victoria Land. Reconnoitred by the NZARP Allan Hills Expedition, 1964. They named it after Dr. E.P. Plumstead for her work on Glossopteris fossils, especially those from Antarctica.

**Plunket Point 85°05'S, 167°06'E**
A conspicuous rock point marking the northern end of the Dominion Range and the confluence of the Beardmore and Mill Glaciers. Discovered by the BrAE (1907-09) and named for Lord Plunket, at that time Governor of New Zealand.

**Pluto Glacier 71°07'S, 68°22'W**
Glacier on the E coast of Alexander Island, 10 mi long and 4 mi wide, which flows E into George VI Sound to the N of Succession Cliffs. First photographed from the air on Nov. 23, 1935, by Lincoln Ellsworth and mapped from these photos by W.L.G. Joerg. Roughly surveyed in 1936 by the BGLE. Named by the UK-APC for the planet Pluto following FIDS surveys in 1948 and 1949.

**Plymouth, Mount 62°28'S, 59°49'W**
Mountain, 520 m, standing 1.5 mi NW of Discovery Bay in the N part of Greenwich Island, in the South Shetland Islands. Charted in 1935 by DI personnel on the Discovery II, and named after the city of Plymouth in Devon, England. Not: Monte Osorno, Picacho General Canas.

**Poa Cove 54°15'S, 36°30'W**
Small cove 0.8 mi SW of Mai Point in the SE corner of Maiviken, Cumberland Bay, South Georgia. Roughly surveyed by the SwedAE, 1901–04, under Nordenskjöld. Resurveyed in 1929 by DI personnel, and in 1951 by the FIDS. Named by the UK-APC after the genus *Poa*, which includes the tussock grass which grows in profusion near this cove.

**Podium, The 78°56'S, 161°09'E**
A high, flat ice-covered bluff, 1 mi in extent, which projects at the S end of the Worcester Range and surmounts the ice-filled embayment between Cape Teall and Cape Timberlake. So named by US-ACAN in 1964 because of its position relative to nearby features and its resemblance to a podium.

**Podprudnoye Lake 70°45'S, 11°37'E**

**Pod Rocks 68°09'S, 67°30'W**
Small compact group of rocks, lying 5 mi W of Millerand Island in Marguerite Bay, off the W coast of Graham Land. First roughly surveyed in 1936 by the BGLE under Rymill. The rocks were visited and resurveyed in 1949 by the FIDS, who established a sealing camp there. The name, proposed by FIDS, derives from the old sealers' term "pod," meaning a group of seals hauled ashore.

**Poindexter, Cape: see Reynolds, Mount 72°42'S, 61°16'W**

**Poindexter Peak 75°13'S, 134°25'W**

**Poinsette, Cape 65°46'S, 113°13'E**
An ice-covered cape, the northern extremity of Budd Coast, from which the coast recedes abruptly to the southeast and southwest. The position of Cape Poinsette correlates closely with the high seaward extremity of "Budd’s High Land" as charted in 1840 by the USEE under Lt. Charles Wilkes. The cape was plotted from air photos taken by USN Operation Highjump, 1946-47. Named by US-ACAN after Joel R. Poinsett, Secretary of War under President Martin Van Buren, who was instrumental in the compilation and publication of the large number of scientific reports based on the work of the USEE, 1838-42.

**Pointe Géologie, Archipel de: see Géologie Archipelago 66°39'S, 139°55'E**

**Pointer Nunatak 80°37'S, 29°00'W**
Conspicuous nunatak, 1,245 m, immediately E of Wedge Ridge in the W part of the Shackleton Range. First mapped in 1957 by the CTAE and so named because it is an important landmark on the route from Blaiklock Glacier to Stratton Glacier which provides access from the W to the E part of the Shackleton Range.

**Pointers, The 62°36'S, 61°19'W**
Two rocks lying NW of Rugged Island, in the South Shetland Islands. The name was applied by sealers in the area in the 1820's. Not: Rocas Indicadoras.

**Pointing Cliff: see Potting Cliff 71°12'S, 168°21'E**

**Poission, Cerro: see Poisson Hill 62°29'S, 59°39'W**

**Poission, Isla: see Bob Island 64°56'S, 63°26'W**

**Poission, Promontorio: see Poission Hill 62°29'S, 59°39'W**

**Podrudyovoy Lake**

**Podrudyovoy Lake**

Pojeta Peak  79°28'S, 84°41'W  
A peak rising to c. 1,500 m in the central part of Webers Peaks, 2 mi SE of Bingham Peak, in the Heritage Range, Ellsworth Mountains. Named by US-ACAN after John Pojeta, Jr., USGS (Reston, VA) paleontologist from 1963; field party member and paleontologist with the USARP Ellsworth Mountains Expedition, 1979–80.

Polaca, Punta: see Polish Bluff 62°40'S, 60°24'W

Polarárbroken Glacier  69°36'S, 76°00'E  
A glacier, 3 mi NE of Stein Islands, draining westward into the N part of Publications Ice Shelf. Vestknatten Nunatak lies within the mouth of the glacier. Delineated in 1952 by John H. Roscoe from air photos taken by USN Operation Highjump (1946-47). Named by Roscoe after Polarárbroken, a polar journal published by the Norsk Polarklubb, Oslo, Norway.

Polarforschung Glacier  69°50'S, 75°07'E  
A heavily crevassed glacier flowing northeastward along the west side of Meknattane Nunataks to Publications Ice Shelf. Vestknatten Nunatak lies within the mouth of the glacier. Delineated in 1952 by John H. Roscoe from aerial photographs taken by USN Operation Highjump (1946-47), and named by him after Polarforschung, a polar journal published by the Archiv für Polarforschung, Kiel, West Germany.

Polaris Glacier  64°14'S, 59°31'W  
A distinctive glacier, 4 mi long, flowing southward from Detroit Plateau, Graham Land, between Pyke and Eliason Glaciers. Mapped from surveys by FIDS (1960–61). Named by UK-APC after the “Polaris” motor sledge made by Polaris Industries, Roseau, Minnesota, and used in Antarctica since 1960.

Polaris Peak  84°39'S, 172°40'W  
A rounded peak (970 m) rising 4 mi SW of Mount Roth in the Gabbro Hills, Queen Maud Mountains. So named by the Southern Party of NZGSAE (1963-64) because they drove a Polaris motor toboggan to the summit.

Polar Record Glacier  69°45'S, 75°30'E  

Polar Star, Cape  73°38'S, 169°40'E  

Polarstar Peak  77°32'S, 86°09'W  
Peak rising above 2,400 m, standing 3 mi N of Mount Ulmer in the N part of the Sentinel Range. Discovered by Lincoln Ellsworth on his trans-Antarctic flight of Nov. 23, 1935. Named by the US-ACAN for the airplane Polar Star in which Ellsworth made the historic flight.

Polarstar Ridge  71°49'S, 70°29'W  
A jagged ridge, 4 mi long, trending SW from The Obelisk in the Staccato Peaks, S Alexander Island. Named by US-ACAN after the Polar Star, the low-wing monoplane from which Lincoln Ellsworth, with pilot Herbert Hollick-Kenyon, discovered and photographed this ridge and the Staccato Peaks, Nov. 23, 1935.

Polar Subglacial Basin  85°00'S, 110°00'E  
A subglacial basin situated generally between Gamburtsev Subglacial Mountains and the Dominion Range in East Antarctica. The feature was roughly delineated by American, United Kingdom and Soviet seismic field parties, 1958–61. Named by US-ACAN (1961) for the proximity of the feature to the South Pole area. Not: Eastern Plain.

Polar Times Glacier  69°46'S, 74°35'E  
A glacier on Ingrid Christensen Coast, flowing northward between Svarthausen Nunatak and Boyd Nunatak into the western part of Publications Ice Shelf. Delineated by John H. Roscoe from aerial photographs taken by USN Operation Highjump, 1946-47. Named by Roscoe after The Polar Times, a polar journal published by the American polar Society, New York.

Poldervaart Edge  80°44'S, 25°57'W  
An east-facing escarpment rising to c. 1,300 m and trending NE-SW for 3.5 mi in the Du Toit Nunataks, Read Mountains, Shackleton Range. Photographed from the air by the U.S. Navy, 1967, and surveyed by BAS, 1968–71. In association with the names of geologists grouped in this area, named by the UK-APC in 1971 after Professor Arie Poldervaart (1919-64), Dutch petrologist known for his research on basaltic rocks.

Polish Bluff  62°40'S, 60°24'W  
A bluff with cliffs rising to 100 m, located SW of the entrance to Johnsons Dock on Hurd Peninsula, Livingston Island, in the South Shetland Islands. The feature was shown on a 1988 Spanish chart as “Punta Polaca” (Polish point). The name has been approved in the amended form recommended by the UK-APC in 1990. Not: Punta Polaca.

Pollard, Mount  70°28'S, 64°37'E  

Pollard Glacier  65°49'S, 64°13'W  
Glacier flowing into the S side of Comrie Glacier to the E of Bradford Glacier, on the W coast of Graham Land. Mapped by the FIDS from photos taken by Hunting Aerosurveys Ltd. in 1956-57. Named by the UK-APC for Alan F.C. Pollard (1877-1948), English documentalist, founder and first president of the British Society for International Bibliography, and pioneer in the introduction of the Universal Decimal Classification into British libraries.

Pollholmten  69°01'S, 39°36'E  
Island, 0.3 mi long, situated 0.1 mi off the SE side of East Ongul Island, in the E side of the entrance of Lützow-Holm Bay. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and named Pollholmten (the bay
Pomerantz Tableland 70°38’S, 159°50’E

Pomona, Meseta: see Pomona Plateau 60°35’S, 45°55’W

Pomona: see Coronation Island 60°37’S, 45°35’W

Pomona Plateau 60°35’S, 45°55’W
Ice-covered plateau, over 300 m elevation, extending between Sandefjord Peaks and Deacon Hill in the western part of Coronation Island, in the South Orkney Islands. Named by the UK-APC following a survey by the FIDS in 1948–50. This naming revives in an altered form a name given by James Weddell in 1822. Being unaware of the prior discovery of Coronation Island by Capt. Nathaniel Palmer and Capt. George Powell, and its naming at that time, Weddell renamed the island “Pomona” or “Mainland” after the island in the northern Orkney Islands. That name was published by Weddell in 1825 but did not survive. Not: Meseta Pomona.

Ponce Island 63°18’S, 57°53’W
An island 0.1 mi E of Ortiz Island and 0.3 mi SE of Largo Island in the Duroch Islands. The island lies 1 mi NE of the Chilean scientific station, General Bernardo O’Higgins. Named by Martin Halpern, leader of the University of Wisconsin field party during geological mapping of this area, 1961–62. Named for Lautaro Ponce, Chief of Antarctic Operations, University of Chile, in appreciation for Chilean logistical support provided to the Wisconsin field party.

Pond, Mount 62°57’S, 60°33’W
Peak, 550 m, standing 1.5 mi ESE of Pendulum Cove, on Deception Island in the South Shetland Islands. The name appears on a 1829 chart based upon survey work by the British expedition under Foster, 1828–31. Probably named for John Pond, noted English astronomer and director of the Royal Observatory at Greenwich at that time. Not: Monte Campbell, Monte Estanque.

Pond Peak 77°19’S, 162°24’E
Conspicuous ice-free peak, 1,430 m, at the S side of the mouth of Baldwin Valley in Saint Johns Range, Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1964 after James D. Pond, USN, who was in charge of electronic repair and maintenance at Hallett Station, 1962.

Pond Ridge 73°25’S, 93°33’W
A flattish rock ridge which extends N from Mount Loweth, in the Jones Mountains. Named by the University of Minnesota-Jones Mountains Party, 1960–61, and so named by them because a small pond was discovered on the ridge.

Pontes Ridge 80°08’S, 156°24’E
A mountain spur that descends eastward to McCraw Glacier, 4 mi S of Derrick Peak in Britannia Range. Named in association with Britannia by a University of Waikato (N.Z.) geological party, 1978–79, led by M.J. Selby. Pontes is a historical place name formerly used in Roman Britain.

Ponting Cliff 71°12’S, 168°21’E
An angular cliff that is similar in appearance to Meares Cliff just eastward, located 3 mi E of the terminal confluences of the Dennistoun, Nash and Wallis Glaciers on the northern coast of
Victoria Land. First charted by the Northern Party, led by Campbell, of the BrAE, 1910–13, which named it for Herbert G. Ponting, photographer of the expedition. Not: Pointing Cliff.

**Ponton Island** 65°06′S, 63°05′W
Small island lying 1.5 mi SE of Moureau Islands near the head of Flandres Bay, off the W coast of Graham Land. The name “Isolate Solidario” appears for the feature on an Argentine government chart of 1954, but has been rejected to avoid confusion with Solidario Island at 67°52′S, 68°26′W. The island was renamed by the UK-APC in 1960, for Mungo Ponton (1802–80), a Scottish inventor who discovered in 1839 that potassium bichromate spread on paper is light sensitive, an important landmark in the development of photography. Not: Isolate Solidario.

**Pony Lake** 77°33′S, 166°09′E
A small lake immediately N of Flagstaff Point at Cape Royds, Ross Island. Named by BrAE (1907–09), who built their winter hut adjacent to this lake, because they had their ponies tethered nearby. Not: Home Lake.

**Pool, Mount** 86°13′S, 127°00′W

**Poorman Peak** 69°57′S, 159°15′E

**Porpoise Bay** 66°30′S, 128°30′E
An ice-filled embayment about 90 mi wide indenting the coast between Cape Goodenough and Cape Morse. The USEE (1838–42) under Wilkes applied the name Porpoise Bay, after the USEE brig *Porpoise*, to a large bay in about 66°S, 130°E. US-ACAN’s identification of Porpoise Bay is based on the correlation of Wilkes’ chart (1840) with G.D. Blodgett’s reconnaissance map (1955) compiled from air photos taken by USN Operation Highjump (1946–47). The name has been applied to the large embayment lying close SW in 66°30′S, 128°30′E, in keeping with Wilkes’ original naming.

**Porpoise Subglacial Highlands** 69°30′S, 134°00′E
A group of subglacial highlands to the W of Astrolabe Subglacial Basin, in the E part of Wilkes Land. The feature was delineated by the SPRI-NSF-TUD airborne radio echo sounding program, 1967–79, and named after the *Porpoise* (Lt. C. Ringgold, USN), one of the ships of the United States Exploring Expedition, 1838–42 (Lt. Charles Wilkes, USN).

**Porron Island** 65°45′S, 62°33′W

**Portal, The** 78°02′S, 159°45′E
The gap between the Lashly Mountains and Portal Mountain, through which the main stream of the Skelton Glacier enters the Skelton névé from the polar plateau. The descriptive name was given in January 1958 by a New Zealand party of the CTAE, 1956–58.

**Portalen Pass** 72°43′S, 3°53′W
Mountain pass between Domen Butte and Pilarryggen, in the Borg Massif of Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and named Portalen (the gateway).

**Portal Mountain** 78°06′S, 159°10′E
A large mountain, 2,555 m, with a broad icecapped summit, standing S of the Lashly Mountains, on the S side of the main stream of the Skelton Glacier where it leaves the polar plateau. Discovered by the New Zealand party of the CTAE (1956–58) who named it because of its association with The Portal.

**Portal Point** 64°30′S, 61°46′W
Narrow point in the NE part of Reclus Peninsula, on the W coast of Graham Land. In 1956, an FIDS hut was established on the point, from which a route to the plateau was established. So named by the UK-APC in 1960 because the point is the “gateway” of the route.

**Porphyry Bluff** 64°27′S, 59°11′W
A prominent rocky bluff extending from the coast to 2 miles inland, between Larsen Inlet and Longing Gap, Graham Land. Mapped from surveys by FIDS (1960–61). Named by UK-APC after the buff-colored quartz-plagioclase-porphyry rock which is characteristic of this exposure. Not: Acantilado Porfido.
Porten Pass  72°12'S, 2°23'E
Mountain pass between Von Essen Mountain and Nupskammen Ridge in the Gjelsvik Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Photographed from the air by the GerAE (1938–39). Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and air photos by the Norwegian expedition (1958–59) and named Porten (the gateway).

Porteous Point  60°44'S, 45°41'W
Point at the SW end of Signy Island forming the S entrance point of Cummings Cove and NE entrance point of Fyr Channel, in the South Orkney Islands. Charted in 1933 by DI personnel on the Discovery II and named for A.N. Porteous, second engineer of the ship.

Porters Pinnacles  71°33'S, 99°09'W
A group of low-ice-covered rocks forming a menace to navigation along the N coast of Thurston Island, located about 4 mi N of the E extremity of Glacier Bight. Discovered by the USN Bellingshausen Sea Expedition in February 1960, and named for Cdr. Philip W. Porter, Jr., USN, commander of the icebreaker USS Glacier which made this discovery.

Porteus, Mount  66°49'S, 51°03'E

Porthos Range  70°25'S, 65°50'E
The second range south in the Prince Charles Mountains, extending for about 30 mi in an E-W direction between Scylla and Charybdis Glaciers. Visited in December 1956 by ANARE southern party under W.G. Bewsher and named after a character in Alexander Dumas' novel The Three Musketeers, the most popular book read on the southern journey.

Portillo, Isla: see Korff Ice Rise  79°00'S, 69°30'W

Portnina Peak  72°14'S, 22°4'E
Peak, 2,665 m, surmounting Von Essen Mountain and Porten Pass in the Gjelsvik Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Photographed from the air by the GerAE (1938–39). Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and air photos by the Norwegian expedition (1958–59) and named Portnina (the gateway peak).

Poroyadin Island  66°32'S, 92°59'E
Island lying 0.5 mi S of Haswell Island in the Haswell Islands. Discovered and mapped by the AAE under Mawson, 1911–14. Remapped by the Soviet expedition of 1956, and named for Ya. Poroyadin, navigator of the ship Vostok with the Bellingshausen expedition 1819–21.

Possadovsky Bay  66°47'S, 89°27'E
Open embayment in the vicinity of Gaussberg, just E of the West Ice Shelf. Discovered in February 1902 by GerAE under Drygalski, who named it for Count Arthur von Possadovsky-Wehner, Imperial Home Secretary, who secured a government grant to cover the cost of the Drygalski expedition.

Possadowskybreen: see Possadovsky Glacier  54°25'S, 3°22'E

Possadovsky Glacier  54°25'S, 3°22'E
A glacier which flows to the north coast of Bouvetøya, 1 mi eastward of Cape Circoncision. First charted and named by a German expedition under Karl Chun which visited the island in the Valdivia in 1898. Count Arthur von Possadovsky-Wehner, Imperial Home Secretary, was instrumental in obtaining government sponsorship of the expedition. Not: Possadowskybreen, Posadowsky Bre.

Possadovsky Glacier  66°50'S, 89°25'E
Glacier about 9 mi long, flowing N to Possadovsky Bay immediately E of Gaussberg. The glacier was observed from the summit of Gaussberg by the GerAE under Drygalski, 1901–03. It was named after Drygalski's Possadovsky Bay by US-ACAN in 1955 following studies of the aerial photographs taken by USN OpHj, 1946–47.

Possadosvys Bre: see Possadovsky Glacier  54°25'S, 3°22'E

Poseidon Pass  68°47'S, 63°40'W
A pass about 375 m high on the E side of Antarctic Peninsula. It leads from Mobiloil Inlet to Larsen Ice Shelf between Cape Keeler and Cape Mayo. Photographed from the air by RARE, Dec. 1947, and roughly surveyed from the ground by FIDS, Nov. 1947. It was used by the east coast geological party from Stonington Island, Nov. 1960, and was found to provide an ideal sledge route. Named by UK-APC after Poseidon, god of the sea and of earthquakes in Greek mythology.

Possesion, Bahia: see Possession Bay  54°06'S, 37°07'W

Posey Range  71°12'S, 164°00'E

Possession, Cape: see Possession, Cape  63°43'S, 61°51'W

Possession, Cape  63°43'S, 61°51'W
Cape which forms the W extremity of Chanticleer Island, just W of Hoseason Island in the Palmer Archipelago. The name was applied by Capt. Henry Foster of the Chanticleer, whose party made a landing in this vicinity on January 7, 1829. Not: Cape Possession.

Possession Bay  54°06'S, 37°07'W
Bay 2 mi wide which recedes SW for 5 mi, entered SE of Black Head on the N coast of South Georgia. Discovered and named by a British expedition under Cook in 1775. Cook made the first known landing on South Georgia in this vicinity. Not: Bahia Posesión.

Possesion Island  71°52'S, 171°12'E
Rocky island nearly 2 mi long, which is the northernmost and largest of the Possession Islands. Discovered by a British expedition under Ross, 1839–43, and so named by him in commemoration of the planting of the British flag there on Jan. 12, 1841.

Possession Islands  71°56'S, 171°10'E
A group of small islands and rocks extending over an area of about 7 mi, lying in the western part of Ross Sea, 5 mi SE of Cape McCormick, Victoria Land. The group was named by Capt. James
**Possession Rocks**

Ross, RN, in commemoration of the planting of the British flag here on Jan. 12, 1841.

**Possession Nunataks:** see Possession Rocks 66°45'S, 98°51'E

**Possession Rocks** 66°45'S, 98°51'E

Two small rock outcrops just E of Northcliffe Glacier, above which they rise to 160 meters. Discovered by the Eastern Sledge Party under Frank Wild of the AAE, 1911–14, and so named following a ceremony in December 1912 of claiming this area for the British Crown. Not: Possession Nunataks.

**Postel Nunatak** 84°53'S, 67°46'W

A nunatak, 1,450 m, standing 8 mi SW of Snake Ridge along the ice escarpment that trends SW from the ridge, in the Patuxent Range, Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1956–66. Named by US-ACAN for Philip A. Postel, geophysicist at South Pole Station, winter 1967.

**Poste Point** 65°05'S, 64°01'W

Point on the W side of Booth Island which marks the S limit of Salpêtrère Bay, in the Wilhelm Archipelago. First charted by the FrAE, 1903–05, and named by Charcot for L. Poste, stoker on the ship Français.

**Poster, Mount** 74°41'S, 65°39'W


**Postern Gap** 63°15'S, 55°59'W

Pass in the central ridge of Joinville Island, just E of Mount Tholus. Surveyed by the FIDS in 1954. So named by the UK-APC because this is the only way through the ridge which gives access to the central part of the S coast of Joinville Island.

**Postillion Rock** 68°14'S, 66°53'W

Small ice-free rock in the N part of Neny Fjord, lying close S of Roman Four Promontory along the W coast of Graham Land. First surveyed in 1936 by the BGLE under Rymill. Resurveyed in 1949 by the FIDS and so named by them because of its outlying position.

**Post Office Hill** 77°28'S, 169°14'E

Prominent hill, 430 m, standing 4 mi NW of The Knoll and overlooking the Adélie penguin rookery of Cape Crozier, Ross Island. Mapped and so named by the NZGSAE, 1958–59, because the ship Discovery, in January 1902, left messages attached to a pole in a cairn of rocks in the rookery for the relief ship Morning.

**Post Ridge** 76°56'S, 143°38'W


**Post Rock** 54°01'S, 37°59'W

Small promontory 40 m high, forming the W side of the entrance to Elsehul, near the W end of South Georgia. The name appears to be first used on a 1931 British Admiralty chart.

Potaka Glacier: see Potaka Inlet 71°57'S, 99°35'W

Potaka Inlet 71°57'S, 99°35'W

Narrow ice-filled inlet about 8 mi long, indenting the N side of Thurston Island immediately E of Starr Peninsula. First delineated from air photos taken by USN OpHjp in December 1946. Named by US-ACAN for Dr. Louis H. Potaka, medical officer with the ByrdAE, 1933–35. Not: Potaka Glacier.

Pot Harbor: see King Edward Cove 54°17'S, 36°30'W

Pothole Gulch 57°07'S, 26°46'W

A gulch whose bed is broken by numerous potholes, draining the SE portion of Vindication Island, South Sandwich Islands. The descriptive name was applied by UK-APC in 1971.

Potmess Rocks 62°19'S, 59°45'W

A group of large rocks, including the very distinctive feature named Asses Ears near the N end, located 1.2 mi W of Heywood Island, South Shetland Islands. The name arose from the midday stew served on Nimrod of the RN Hydrographic Survey Unit, January to March 1967, at the time the rocks were charted.

Potter Cove 62°14'S, 58°42'W

Cove indenting the SW side of King George Island to the E of Barton Peninsula, in the South Shetland Islands. Potter Cove was known to sealers as early as 1821, and the named is now well established in international usage. Not: Havre Petter, Potters Cove.

Potter Glacier 78°23'S, 162°12'E


Potter Nunataks 72°02'S, 161°10'E


Potter Peak 75°07'S, 68°45'W


Potter Peninsula 62°15'S, 58°40'W

Low ice-free peninsula between Potter Cove and Stranger Point in SW King George Island, South Shetland Islands. Named "Péninsule Potter" in association with the cove by Chilean geologists Roberto Araya and Francisco Hervé, 1966, following field work at Potter Cove. The English form of the name has been approved.

Potters Cove: see Potter Cove 62°14'S, 58°42'W

Pottinger Point 61°56'S, 58°24'W

Point 2 mi E of Round Point on the N coast of King George Island, South Shetland Islands. Named by the UK-APC in 1960 for Captain Pottinger, Master of the Tartar from London, who visited the South Shetland Islands in 1821–22. Not: Punta Redondo.
Potts Glacier 72°58'S, 166°50'E

Potts Peak 61°58'S, 58°18'W
Peak standing at the W side of Eldred Glacier on the N coast of King George Island, South Shetland Islands. Named by the UK-APC in 1960 for Captain Potts, Master of the sealing vessel L.P. Simons from New London, CT, who visited the South Shetland Islands in 1873–74.

Poultier Glacier 86°50'S, 153°30'W
A tributary glacier draining E along the S flank of the Rawson Mountains of the Queen Maud Mountains to enter Scott Glacier. Discovered by the geological party of the ByrdAE, 1933–35, and named by Byrd for Thomas C. Poultier, second in command of the expedition.

Poulton Peak 68°02'S, 63°02'E
The highest point on the elongated rock ridge in the NE part of Blanrabane Nunataks, in Mac. Robertson Land. The summit has the appearance of a rock cairn. The peak was used as an unoccupied trigonometrical station by ANARE surveyor M.J. Cory in 1965. Named by ANCA for M.A. Poulton, weather observer at Mawson Station in 1965.

Pourquoi Pas Glacier 66°15'S, 135°55'E
Glacier 4 mi wide and 15 mi long, flowing NNW from the continental ice and terminating in a prominent tongue 9 mi WNW of Pourquoi Pas Point. Delineated by French cartographers from air photos taken by USN OpHjp, 1946–47. Named in 1952 by the French Antarctic Sub-committee after the Pourquoi-Pas?, polar ship of the FrAE under Charcot, 1908–10, later used by Charcot in expeditions to Greenland.

Pourquoi Pas Glacier Tongue 66°10'S, 136°00'E
Prominent glacier tongue 4 mi wide and 6 mi long, extending seaward from Pourquoi Pas Glacier. Delineated from air photos taken by USN OpHjp, 1946–47, and named for the French polar ship Pourquoi-Pas?.

Pourquoi Pas Island 67°41'S, 67°28'W
Mountainous island, 17 mi long and from 5 to 11 mi wide, lying between Bigourdan and Bourgeois Fjords off the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered by the FrAE under Charcot, 1908–10. The island was charted more accurately by the BGLE under Rymill, 1934–37, who named it for Charcot's expedition ship, the Pourquoi-Pas?.

Pourquoi Pas Point 66°12'S, 136°11'E
Ice-covered point which forms the W side of the entrance to Victor Bay. Charted by the FrAE, 1950–52, and named in 1954 for the French polar ship Pourquoi-Pas?.

Powder Island 69°32'S, 68°47'W
Small island lying 8 mi SSE of Cape Jeremy and 2 mi off the W coast of Palmer Land, in George VI Sound. First surveyed in 1948 by the FIDS, and so named by them because of the friable nature of the rock found on the island.

Potts, Mount 85°21'S, 87°56'W
A prominent mountain (2,195 m) sharing a small massif with King Peak which stands 1.5 mi WNW, in the E part of the Thiel Mountains. The name was proposed by Peter Bermel and Arthur Ford, co-leaders of the Thiel Mountains party which surveyed these mountains in 1960–61. Named for John Wesley Powell, second director of the U.S. Geological Survey, 1881–94. Other peaks in the vicinity are named for directors of the USGS.

Powellboen: see Powell Rock 60°42'S, 45°36'W

Powell Channel 68°08'S, 67°07'W
A narrow channel between Millerand Island and Debenham Islands, off the west coast of Graham Land. Named by UK-APC for Lt. John M. Powell, RN, who surveyed the channel in 1972.

Powell Cove 66°15'S, 110°32'E
A cove in the western side of Clark Peninsula, between Whitney and Stonehocker Points. First mapped from air photographs taken by USN OpHjp (1946–47) and included in a 1957 ground survey by C.R. Eklund. Named by the latter for James T. Powell, USN, chief aerographer at Wilkes Station, 1957.

Powell Group: see South Orkney Islands 60°35'S, 45°30'W

Powell Hill 81°56'S, 161°11'E

Powell Island 60°41'S, 45°03'W
Narrow island 7 mi long and 2 mi wide, lying between Coronation and Laurie Islands in the central part of the South Orkney Islands. Discovered on the occasion of the joint cruise by Capt. George Powell and Capt. Nathaniel Palmer in December 1821. It was correctly charted, though unnamed, on Powell's map published in 1822. Named for Captain Powell on an Admiralty chart of 1839. Not: Cruchleys Island, Dibbins Island.

Powell Islands: see South Orkney Islands 60°35'S, 45°30'W

Powell Rock 60°42'S, 45°36'W
Small submerged rock on the E side of Signy Island in the South Orkney Islands. It lies off the mouth of Starfish Cove, about 0.3 mi NE of Balin Point. First charted by Petter Solle in 1912–13 and named "Powellboen," after his whale catcher Powell. The FIDS fixed the position of breakers here during rough weather in 1947. Not: Powellboen.

Poynter Col 63°49'S, 59°07'W

Poynter Hill 63°46'S, 59°06'W
Conspicuous hill, 825 m, standing 8 mi ESE of King George Island, South Shetland Islands. Named by UK-APC in 1960 for Captain Potts, Master's Mate, who accompanied Edward Bransfield on the brig Williams in January 1820 when explorations were made in the South Shetland Islands and Bransfield Strait.
Prague Spur

Prakticamente Coloma, Isla: see Lautaro Island  64°49'S, 63°06'W

Prague Spur  70°01'S, 70°20'W
A rock spur rising to c. 500 m between Puccini Spur and Finladia Foothills, at the E end of Mozart Ice Piedmont, Alexander Island. Photographed from the air by RARE, 1947-48, and mapped from these photographs by D. Searle of FIDS, 1960. Named by UK-APC in 1977 in association with the ice piedmont and Mozart’s Symphony No. 38, The Prague.

Prahl Crags  76°04'S, 134°43'W
Rock crags at an elevation of 2,750 m on the south slopes of the Mount Moulton massif, in Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959-66. Named by US-ACAN for Sidney R. Prahl, a member of the USARP team that studied ice sheet dynamics in the area NE of Byrd Station, 1971-72.

Pram Point  54°08'S, 36°39'W
A point on the NE side of Leith Harbor, South Georgia. Charted by DI personnel in 1929 and named after the flat-bottomed boat used for inshore work.

Pram Point  77°51'S, 166°45'E
Low rounded point on the SE side of Hut Point Peninsula, about 1.5 mi NE of Cape Armitage, on Ross Island. Discovered by the BrNAE, under Scott, 1901-04, who so named it because it is necessary during the summer months to use a pram in the open water adjacent to the point when traveling between the S end of Hut Point Peninsula and the Ross Ice Shelf.

Pram Point: see Dinghy Point  54°04'S, 37°09'W

Pranke Island  73°14'S, 124°55'W

Prat, Punta: see Edwards Point  62°29'S, 59°30'W

Pratt, Mount  85°24'S, 176°41'E

Pratt Peaks: see Pratts Peak  80°24'S, 29°21'W

Pratts Peak  80°24'S, 29°21'W

Prebble Glacier  84°16'E, 164°30'E
A glacier, 9 mi long, flowing westward from Mount Kirkpatrick in Queen Alexandra Range to enter Walcott Névè N of Fremouw Peak. Named by the Northern Party of the NZGSAE (1961-62) for Michael Prebble, of the base support party, who assisted the party with preparations and training.

Prebble Icefalls  79°54'S, 155°55'E
Icefalls on the southwestern side of Midnight Plateau in the Darwin Mountains. They occupy two large cirques southwestward of Mount Ellis and fall about 900 meters. Discovered by the VUWAE (1962-63) and named for W.M. Prebble, geologist with the expedition.

Precious Peaks  62°04'S, 58°20'W
A line of about three dark peaks at the NE side of Martel Inlet, Admiralty Bay, on King George Island in the South Shetland Islands. Charted by the FrAE under Charcot, 1908-10. Named by the UK-APC in 1960 for Alan Precious of FIDS, meteorological observer at Hope Bay in 1954 and 1955, and leader at the Admiralty Bay station in 1957.

Predoehl, Mount  82°56'S, 163°11'E

Prehn Peninsula  75°06'S, 63°30'W

Prekestolen Ridge  72°06'S, 2°51'W
A ridge in the western part of Liljequist Heights, in the Ahlmann Ridge in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949-52) and air photos by the Norwegian expedition (1958-59) and named Prekestolen (the pulpit).

President Beaches  62°39'S, 61°09'W
A series of beaches which extend for 6 mi along the broad western end of Byers Peninsula, Livingston Island, in the South Shetland Islands. The name “West Beaches” was proposed by K.R. Everett, USARP researcher who made a reconnaissance soil survey in the area during February 1969. The proposed name is locationally appropriate but would be repetitious. The US-ACAN has chosen instead to restore a historical name to the vicinity. In the early part of the 1820-21 season, the Stonington sealers used the name “President’s Harbor” (now New Plymouth) for the anchorage immediately off these beaches.

Presidente González Videla, Costa del: see Davis Coast  64°00'S, 60°00'W

Presidente Sarmiento, Canal: see George VI Sound  71°00'S, 68°00'W

President Head  62°44'S, 61°12'W
Headland forming the E extremity of Snow Island, in the South Shetland Islands. The name President Island was applied by the Stonington sealers in 1820-21 to Snow Island, but that name did
not become established. President Head was applied by the UK-APC in 1961 in order to preserve the name on this island. Not: Punta Tortuga.

President's Harbor: see New Plymouth 62°37'S, 61°12'W

Preslask Spur 82°32'S, 51°20'W

Press, Mount 78°05'S, 85°58'W
A mountain (3,830 m) just E of the main ridge of the Sentinel Range and 3.5 mi ENE of Mount Bentley, in the Ellsworth Mountains. Mapped by the Marie Byrd Land Traverse Party (1957–58) led by C.R. Bentley, and named for Frank Press, vice chairman of the technical panel on glaciology of the U.S. National Committee for the IGY; later (1977– ) White House Science Advisor.

Pressure Bay 71°25'S, 169°20'E
An arm of Robertson Bay, 3 mi wide, lying between Cape Wood and Birthday Point along the N coast of Victoria Land. Charted and named in 1911 by the Northern Party, led by Campbell, of the BrAE, 1910–13. The Northern Party experienced great difficulty in sledding across the pressure ice fringing the shore of Robertson Bay. This pressure was caused by the adjacent Shipleys Glacier descending to the sea ice.

Preston Island 67°48'S, 68°59'W
The largest of the Henkes Islands, lying off the S end of Adelaide Island. Named by the UK-APC in 1963 for Frank Preston, BAS officer in charge and surveyor at Adelaide station, 1961–62, and member of the first party to winter there.

Preston Point 70°17'E, 71°48'E
An ice covered point with marginal rock exposures, marking the N end of Gillock Island in the Amery Ice Shelf. Delineated in 1952 by John H. Roscoe from aerial photographs taken by USN Operation Highjump, 1946–47. Named by Roscoe for J.C. Preston, Jr., air crewman on Operation Highjump photographic flights in this and other coastal areas between 14° and 164° east longitude.

Prestrud, Mount 86°34'S, 165°07'W
A peak over 2,400 m which rises from the southwestern part of the massif at the head of Amundsen Glacier, in the Queen Maud Mountains. In November 1911, a number of mountain peaks in this general vicinity were observed and rudely positioned by the South Pole Party under Roald Amundsen. Amundsen named one of them for Lt. K. Prestrud, first officer of the Fram and leader of the Norwegian expedition's Eastern Sledge Party to the Scott Nunataks. The peak described was mapped by the USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy aerial photography, 1960–64. For the sake of historical continuity, the US-ACAN has selected this feature to be designated Mount Prestrud. Not: Mount K. Prestrud.

Prestrud Coast: see Shirase Coast 78°30'S, 156°00'W

Prestrud Inlet 78°18'S, 156°00'W
A re-entrant in the S side of Edward VII Peninsula, at the NE corner of the Ross Ice Shelf. Named by the U.S. Antarctic Service expedition (1939–41) in honor of Lt. K. Prestrud, leader of Amundsen's Eastern Sledge Party in 1911 who was first to traverse this region.

Preuschoff Range 72°04'S, 4°03'E
A mountain range consisting of Mount Hochlin and associated features, lying just W of Kaye Crest in the Mühlig-Hoffmann Mountains of Queen Maud Land. The name "Preuschoff-Rücken" was applied in the general area by the GerAE under Ritscher, 1938–39, for Franz Preuschoff, engineer on the flying boat Passat used by this expedition. The correlation of the name with this feature may be arbitrary but is recommended for the sake of international uniformity and historical continuity.

Prevot Island 64°53'S, 63°58'W
Small rocky island 0.5 mi NE of Miller Island, forming the northernmost of the Wauwermans Islands, in the Wilhelm Archipelago. The name was approved by the Argentine geographic coordinating committee in 1956, replacing the provisional toponym "Fernando." Named in memory of First Lieutenant Prevot, commander of the mobile detachment in the operations of the Argentine Air Force unit for Antarctica. He died on active duty. Not: Isla Fernando, Isla Primer Teniente Prevot, Tantang Island.

Prezhecheski Island: see Przybyszewski Island 76°58'S, 148°45'W

Priam, Mount 64°34'S, 63°24'W
The central mass of the Trojan Range, standing 4 mi N of Mount Français on Anvers Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. It is flat topped and snow covered and rises to 1,980 m. Surveyed in 1955 by the FIDS and named by the UK-APC for Priam, King of Troy in Homer's Iliad.

Price, Mount 84°29'S, 166°38'E
The eastern of two peaks, rising to 3,030 m at the N end of the Adams Mountains, Queen Alexandra Range. Named by the US-ACAN for Rayburn Price, USARP meteorologist at Hallett Station, 1963.

Price Bluff 86°32'S, 144°34'W

Price Glacier 54°07'S, 37°29'W
Glacier 3.5 mi long, flowing SW to Cheapman Bay on the S side of South Georgia. Surveyed by the SGS in the period 1951–57, and named for Thomas Price, member of the SGS, 1955–56.

Price Nunatak 67°57'S, 62°43'E
Nunatak marking the N end of the Trilling Peaks, 3 mi S of Mount Burnett in the Framnes Mountains, Mac. Robertson Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37. Named by ANCA for H. Price, senior diesel mechanic at Mawson Station in 1959.
Price Peak 85°43'S, 142°24'W

Prickler, The 54°01'S, 37°19'W
Point forming the E end of Albatross Island in the Bay of Isles, South Georgia. The name appears to be first used on a 1931 British Admiralty chart.

Pridgy Glacier 77°56'S, 164°01'E
A glacier, 2 mi long, on the W side of Esser Hill, flowing NW to join Hobbs Glacier, on Scott Coast, Victoria Land. Named in 1992 by US-ACAN after Allan R. Priddy of Holmes and Narver, Inc., who experienced one winter above 76° in Greenland and one below 76° at McMurdo Station, as well as several summer seasons in Antarctica from 1969–91. He was construction foreman at four geological field camps and for four summer seasons at South Pole Station, and was a key crew member in the building of both Siple I and Siple II Stations.

Priest, Cape 54°00'S, 37°58'W
Cape which forms the E side of the entrance to Elsehul, a small bay along the N coast and near the W end of South Georgia. The name appears to have been applied by DI personnel who surveyed Elsehul in 1930. Not: Cabo Orgullo.

Priestly Peak 75°11'S, 161°53'E
A mountain, 1,100 m, rising at the N side of David Glacier, 5 mi SW of Mount Bellinghausen, in the Prince Albert Mountains of Victoria Land. First mapped by the BrAE, 1907–09, which named it for Raymond (later Sir Raymond) E. Priestley, geologist with the expedition, who was later a member of the BrAE, 1910–13.

Priestley Glacier 74°20'W, 163°22'E
A major valley glacier, about 60 mi long, originating at the edge of the polar plateau of Victoria Land and draining SE between Deep Freeze Range and Eisenhower Range to enter the N end of the Nansen Ice Sheet. First explored by the Northern Party of the BrAE, 1910–13, and named for Raymond E. Priestley, geologist with the Northern Party. Not: Priestly Glacier.

Priestley Névé 73°35'S, 160°20'E
The névé at the head of Priestley Glacier in Victoria Land. Named by the NZ-APC in about 1966 in association with Priestley Glacier.

Priestley Peak 67°12'S, 50°23'E

Priestly Glacier: see Priestley Glacier 74°20'W, 163°22'E

Prilednikovoye Lake 70°45'S, 113°35'E
A lake 1.25 mi SSW of Tyuleniy Point in the Schirmacher Hills, situated at the edge of the continental ice sheet in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by the SovAE in 1961 and named Ozero Prilednikovoye (fore-glacier lake), presumably for its location.

Prime Head 63°13'S, 57°17'W
Prominent snow-covered headland which forms the N extremity of Antarctic Peninsula. The name Siffrey was given to a cape in this vicinity by the French expedition under Capt. Jules Dumont d'Urville, 1837–40, and was previously approved for the feature here described. D'Urville's "Cap Siffrey" has since been identified by the UK-APC as a point 2 mi to the ESE, now called Siffrey Point. The name Prime Head, given by the UK-APC in 1963, alludes to the position of the headland as the first or northernmost feature of Antarctic Peninsula. Not: Cape Siffrey.

Primera, Punta: see First Point 54°28'S, 37°07'E

Primera, Roca: see First Rock 54°55'S, 36°07'E

Primer Mojón: see First Milestone 54°06'S, 36°40'E

Primero de Mayo, Isla: see Lambda Island 64°18'S, 63°00'E

Primero de Mayo Bay 62°58'S, 60°42'W
Bay on the SW side of Port Foster, Deception Island, in the South Shetland Islands. Named "Bahía 1º de Mayo" or "Bahía Primero de Mayo" by the Argentine Antarctic Expedition, 1942–43, after the 1º de Mayo, an expedition ship which visited Deception Island in 1942 and 1943; she sank off the coast of Argentina on February 5, 1944. Not: Fumarole Bay, Surgidero Iquique.

Primer Teniente Aciar, Monte: see Aciar, Mount 64°24'S, 62°33'E

Primer Teniente López, Isla: see Kappa Island 64°19'S, 63°00'E

Primer Teniente Prevot, Isla: see Prevot Island 64°53'S, 63°58'W

Prince, Mount 74°58'S, 134°11'W
A prominent butte (640 m) marking the N end of Perry Range on the coast of Marie Byrd Land. The feature was discovered and photographed from aircraft of the USAS, 1939–41, and was mapped by USGS from surveys and air photos, 1959–63. Named by US-ACAN for Joseph F. Prince, ADR2, USN, Aviation Machinist's Mate with Squadron VX-6 who participated in several Deep Freeze operations and wintered over at Little America V (1956) and McMurdo Station (1966).

Prince Albert Mountains 76°00'S, 161°30'E
A major mountain group, over 200 mi long, extending N-S between the Priestley Glacier and Ferrar Glacier in Victoria Land. Discovered by Sir James Clark Ross, Feb. 17, 1841, and named by him for His Royal Highness Prince Albert, consort of Queen Victoria of England. First exploration of the mountains was by British expeditions in the early 1900's; detailed survey and mapping was accomplished by New Zealand and American expeditions in the 1950's and 1960's.

Prince Andrew Plateau 83°58'S, 162°00'E
An ice-covered plateau, about 40 mi long and 15 mi wide, lying S of Mount Rabot in the Queen Elizabeth Range. Named by the NZGSAE (1961–62) for Prince Andrew, son of Queen Elizabeth II of Great Britain.
Prince Charles Mountains 72°00'S, 67°00'E
A major group of mountains in Mac. Robertson Land including the Athos, Porthos, and Aramis Ranges. These mountains together with other scattered peaks form an arc about 260 mi long, extending from the vicinity of Mount Starlight in the north to Goodspeed Nunataks in the south. These mountains were first observed and photographed from a distance by airmen of USN Ophip, 1946-47. They were examined by several ANARE parties and mapped in the years 1954-61. Named by ANCA in 1956 for Prince Charles, heir apparent to the British throne. Not: Main South Range.

Prince Charles Strait 61°05'S, 54°35'W
Strait 5 mi wide between Cornwallis and Elephant Islands, in the South Shetland Islands. This strait was known to sealers as early as 1821, but first record of its navigation was in 1839 by the brig Porpoise of the USEE squadron under Wilkes. Soundings of the strait were made by the vessel John Biscoe and the frigate HMS Sparrow in December 1948. Named for Prince Charles, son of Queen Elizabeth II of Great Britain. Not: Pasaje Principe Carlos.

Prince Creek 54°01'S, 38°04'W
A cove N of Pio Point along the W side of Bird Island, South Georgia. Named by UK-APC for Peter A. Prince, assistant in fur seal investigations, Bird Island, 1971-74, and principal investigator on fur seals and birds, 1975-76.

Prince de Ligne Monts: see Prince de Ligne Mountains 72°20'S, 31°14'E

Prince de Ligne Mountains 72°20'S, 31°14'E
A small group of mountains rising to 2,285 m, standing 10 mi N of the Belgica Mountains. Discovered by the BelgAE, 1957-58, under G. de Gerlache, who named them for Prince Antoine de Ligne, pilot and photographer with the expedition. Not: Monts de Ligne.

Prince Edward Glacier 82°46'S, 159°32'E
Glacier draining the N side of Cotton Plateau in the Queen Elizabeth Range and flowing N for about 6 mi along the W side of Hochstein Ridge. Named by NZ-APC for Prince Edward, son of Queen Elizabeth II.

Prince Gustav Channel 63°50'S, 58°15'W
Strait about 80 mi long and from 4 to 15 mi wide, separating James Ross and Vega Islands from Trinity Peninsula. Discovered in October 1903 by the SwedAE under Nordenskjold, who named it for Crown Prince (later King) Gustav of Sweden. Not: Canal Principe Gustavo, Crown Prince Gustav Channel, Kronprins Gustav Channel, Kronprinz Gustaf Kanal.

Prince Gustav Ice Shelf 64°15'S, 58°30'W
An ice shelf of more than 15 mi extent occupying the S part of Prince Gustav Channel, including Rhöss Bay, James Ross Island. Named by UK-APC in 1990 in association with the channel.

Prince Harald Coast 69°30'S, 36°00'E

Prince Harald Land: see Prince Harald Coast 69°30'S, 36°00'E

Prince of Wales Glacier 82°44'S, 160°10'E
Glacier in the Queen Elizabeth Range, flowing generally N for about 10 mi between Hochstein and Kohmyr Ridges into Hamilton Glacier. Named by the northern party of the NZGSAE (1961-62) for the Prince of Wales (Prince Charles), eldest son of Queen Elizabeth II.

Prince Olaf Bay: see Prince Olav Harbor 54°04'S, 37°09'W

Prince Olaf Harbor: see Prince Olav Harbor 54°04'S, 37°09'W

Prince Olaf Mountains: see Prince Olav Mountains 84°57'S, 173°00'W

Prince Olaf Rocks: see Olav Rocks 54°03'S, 37°07'W

Prince Olav Coast 68°30'S, 42°30'E

Prince Olaf Harbor 54°04'S, 37°09'W
Small harbor in the SW portion of Cook Bay, entered between Point Abrahamson and Sheep Point, along the N coast of South Georgia. The name was in use as early as 1912 and was given, probably by Norwegian whalers, for Crown Prince Olav of Norway. Not: Prince Olav Bay, Prince Olav Harbor, Prins Olavs Havn.

Prince Olav Mountains 84°57'S, 173°00'W
A mountain group of the Queen Maud Mountains stretching from Shackleton Glacier to Liv Glacier at the head of the Ross Ice Shelf. Discovered in 1911 by Roald Amundsen when on the way to the South Pole, and named by him for the then Crown Prince of Norway. Not: Crown Prince Olav Mountains, Kronprins Olaf Berge, Prince Olaf Mountains.

Prince Philip Glacier 82°21'S, 159°55'E
Glacier flowing S for about 20 mi between Cobham and Holyoake Ranges into Nimrod Glacier. Named by the NZ-APC for Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, husband of Queen Elizabeth II.

Prince-Regent Luitpold Land: see Luitpold Coast 77°30'S, 32°00'W

Prince's Island: see Zavodovski Island 56°20'S, 27°35'W

Princess Anne Glacier 82°59'S, 159°20'E
Glacier in the Queen Elizabeth Range, flowing from the area S of Mount Bonaparte between Cotton and Bartrum Plateaus into Marsh Glacier. Named by the northern party of the NZGSAE (1961-62) for Princess Anne, daughter of Queen Elizabeth II.
Princess Astrid Coast

Princess Astrid Coast 70°45'S, 12°30'E
That portion of the coast of Queen Maud Land lying between 5° and 20°E. The entire coast is bordered by ice shelves. Discovered by Capt. H. Halvorsen of the Seville in March 1931 and named for Princess Astrid of Norway. Not: Princesse Astrid Land.

Princess Martha Coast 72°00'S, 7°30'W
That portion of the coast of Queen Maud Land lying between 50°00'E and the terminus of Stancomb-Wills Glacier, in 20°00'W. The entire coastline is bounded by ice shelves with ice cliffs 20 to 35 m high. The name Crown Princess Martha Land was originally applied by Capt. Hjalmar Riiser-Larsen to that section of the coast in the vicinity of Cape Norvegia which he discovered from the Norwegia and roughly charted from the air during February 1930. Not: Crown Princess Martha Land, Kronprinsesse Martha Kyst, Kronprinsesse Mætha Land.

Princess Ragnhild Coast 70°30'S, 27°00'E
That portion of the coast of Queen Maud Land lying between 20°00'E and Risser-Larsen Peninsula, in 34°00'E. All but the eastern end of the coast is fringed by ice shelves. Discovered by Capt. Hjalmar Riiser-Larsen and Capt. Nils Larsen in aerial flights of the ship Norwegia on February 16, 1931, and named for Princess Ragnhild of Norway. Not: Princesse Ragnhild Land.

Principal, Cabo: see Principal Point 64°55'S, 63°27'W
Principal, Canal: see Sound, The 64°19'S, 62°58'W
Principal, Isla: see Main Island 54°00'S, 38°13'W

Principal Point 64°55'S, 63°27'W
Prominent ice-covered point lying 4 mi E of Cape Errera and forming the SE end of Wiencke Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. First charted by the FrAE under Charcot, 1903-05. The name, applied by the Argentine Antarctic Expedition, 1953-54, suggests the prominence of the feature. Not: Cabo Principal, Pursuit Point.

Principe Carlos, Pasaje: see Prince Charles Strait 61°05'S, 54°35'W
Principe Gustavo, Canal: see Prince Gustav Channel 63°50'S, 58°15'W
Prinsesse Astrid Land: see Princess Astrid Coast 70°45'S, 12°30'E
Prinsesse Ragnhild Land: see Princess Ragnhild Coast 70°30'S, 27°00'E
Prins Harald Land: see Prince Harald Coast 69°30'S, 36°00'E
Prins Olavs Havn: see Prince Olav Harbor 54°04'S, 37°09'W
Prinizregent Luitpold Land: see Luitpold Coast 77°30'S, 32°00'W
Prion Island 54°01'S, 37°15'W
Island 1.5 mi NNE of Luck Point, lying in the Bay of Isles, South Georgia. Charted in 1912-13 by Robert Cushman Murphy, American naturalist aboard the brig Daisy, and so named because he observed petrels of the genus Prior on the island.

Prior, Mount 72°58'S, 168°47'E
A mountain (1,220 m) about 10 mi W of Mount Brewster, rising at the head of Whitehall Glacier in the W part of Daniell Peninsula, Victoria Land. Named by NZGSAE, 1957-58, for George T. Prior of the Mineral Department, British Museum, who studied and analyzed the rocks obtained from this region by the BrNAE, 1901-04.

Prioress Island 64°56'S, 63°53'W
Narrow island lying 0.5 mi E of Host Island in the Wauwermans Islands, in the Wilhelm Archipelago. Shown on an Argentine government chart of 1954. Named by the UK-APC in 1958 after one of the characters in Chaucer's Canterbury Tales.

Prior Island 75°41'S, 162°52'E
An island 1 mi long, lying just E of Lamplugh Island, off the coast of Victoria Land. First charted and named by the BrAE, 1907-09, under Shackleton. Probably named for George Thurland Prior, Keeper of the Dept. of Minerals, British Museum, 1909-27.

Prism Ridge 73°33'S, 94°14'W
A small ridge with bare rock outcroppings located just N of Haskell Glacier and 2 mi SSW of Bonnabeau Dome, in the Jones Mountains. Mapped and named by the University of Minnesota-Jones Mountains Party, 1960-61. They found a large block of ice in the shape of a square prism standing as an isolated feature at the S end of this ridge.

Probe Ridge 71°50'S, 68°21'W
A prominent snow-free terraced ridge forming part of the N flank of Viking Valley on Alexander Island. Named by UK-APC in 1993 after the space probe which surveyed Mars in 1976.

Proclamation Island 65°51'S, 53°41'E
Small rocky island 2.5 mi W of Cape Batterbee and close E of Aagaard Islands. Discovered by the BANZARE under Mawson, 1929-31, and so named, following the reading of a proclamation on its summit on Jan. 13, 1930 claiming the area for the British Crown.

Procyon Peaks 70°29'S, 66°30'W
Two ridges of peaks connected by a sledgable pass, located between the upper parts of Millett and Bertram Glaciers, about 25 mi E of Moore Point on the W coast of Palmer Land. Named by UK-APC after the star Procyon in the constellation of Canis Major.

Profile Bluff 77°52'S, 160°26'E
A prominent bluff (2,070 m) midway between Mount Weller and Horizon Bluff on the W side of Beacon Valley, in Quartermain Mountains, Victoria Land. The name is one of a group in the area associated with surveying applied in 1993 by the NZGB.

Profound Lake 62°11'S, 58°55'W
A lake 0.25 mi NW of Jasper Point in NE Fildes Peninsula, King George Island. The feature was named "Ozero Glubokoye" (deep lake) by the SovAE working from Bellingshausen Station from 1968, but both forms of the name are already in use in the Antarctic. The UK-APC amended the name in 1979 to avoid duplication. Not: Ozero Glubokoye.

Projection Peak 77°59'S, 163°47'E
A peak (1,475 m) rising above the head of Garwood Glacier at the SW extremity of Hobbs Ridge, in Victoria Land. Named by the NZGB in 1993 in association with several glaciers on this ridge (Bonne, Cassini and Mollweide Glaciers) that are named after types of map projections.
Promontorio, Islote: see Foreland Island 61°57′S, 57°39′W
Promontorio Bajo, Cabo: see Low Head 62°09′S, 58°08′W
Promontorio Norte, Cabo: see North Foreland 61°54′S, 57°44′W

Prong Point 60°32′S, 45°34′W
Narrow protruding point forming the W side of the entrance to Ommanney Bay on the N coast of Coronation Island, in the South Orkney Islands. First seen in December 1821 in the course of a joint cruise by Capt. Nathaniel Palmer, American sealers, and Capt. George Powell, British sealer. Surveyed by the FIDS in 1956–58 and given this descriptive name by the UK-APC in 1959.

Proshchaniya Bay 70°10′S, 4°20′E
A bay that indents the SW side of Neupokoyev Bight, along the ice shelf that fringes the coast of Queen Maud Land. The feature was photographed from the air by NorAE in 1958–59 and roughly mapped from these photos. It was also mapped by the SovAE in 1961, and named Bukhta Proshchaniya (farewell bay).

Prospección, Punta: see Prospect Point 66°01′S, 65°21′W

Prospect Glacier 69°32′S, 67°20′W
Glacier between Kinneir Mountains and Mayer Hills, flowing N into Forster Ice Piedmont on the W coast of Antarctic Peninsula. First roughly surveyed in 1936 by the BGLE under Rymill. In 1954 the UK-APC gave the name Prospect Pass to a col between Eureka Glacier and the glacier here described. During resurvey of the area by the FIDS in 1958, the col was found to be an indeterminate feature, while this glacier is well marked and requires a name. Not: Prospect Pass.

Prospect Mesa 77°30′S, 161°52′E

Prospect Pass: see Prospect Glacier 69°32′S, 67°20′W

Prospect Point 66°01′S, 65°21′W
Point on the W coast of Graham Land, nearly 2 mi S of Ferin Head and immediately E of the Fish Islands. Roughly charted by the BGLE under Rymill, 1934–37. Photographed by Hunting Aerographic Surveys Ltd. in 1956–57. The name was suggested in 1957 by E.P. Arrowsmith, Governor of the Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas). Not: Punta Prospección.

Prospect Spur 83°57′S, 173°25′E
A narrow spur at the SW base of Cleft Peak in the Separation Range. The spur descends westward to the edge of Hood Glacier. So named because it was ascended to obtain a view up Hood Glacier in order to prospect a route to the south. Named by the N.Z. Alpine Club Antarctic Expedition, 1959–60.

Protection Cove 71°39′S, 170°12′E
A bay, 3 mi wide, lying at the E side of Cape Klövstad where it forms the head of Robertson Bay, northern Victoria Land. First charted by BrAE, 1898–1900, under C.E. Borchgrevink, and so named because the expedition ship Southern Cross found protection here during a gale.

Prospector Heights 66°42′S, 66°15′W
Mountainous coastal heights (2,245 m) which are separated from the Graham Land plateau by a narrow col, dominating the area between Wilkinson Glacier and southern Darbel Bay. Mapped from air photos taken by FIDASE (1956–57). Named by UK-APC after HMS Protector, British naval vessel which assisted in survey work and served in the Antarctic every season from 1955 until 1967.

Proud Island 54°00′S, 38°08′W
Small, relatively high, tussock-covered island, rising to a peak at its northern end, lying at the E end of the Willis Islands at South Georgia. Roughly mapped by DI personnel on the Discovery in the period 1926–30 and by HMS Owen in 1960–61. The name was given in 1963 by the UK-APC and is descriptive, the expression “standing proud” in naval parlance being the equivalent of “sticking up.”

Provender, Mount 80°23′S, 29°55′W
Conspicuous rock mountain, 900 m, marking the NW extremity of the Shackleton Range. First mapped in 1957 by the CTAE and so named because members of the CTAE established a depot of food and fuel and an airplane camp on the S side of the mountain in 1957 to support sledging parties working in the Shackleton Range.

Providence Cove 68°19′S, 66°47′W
Cove bounded by ice cliffs which lies at the foot of Remus Glacier in the SE corner of Neny Fjord, along the W coast of Graham Land. First roughly surveyed in 1936 by the BGLE under Rymill. It was resurveyed in 1940–41 by members of the USAS, and so named by them because on first arrival it seemed providential that a site for the East Base was found so quickly and easily. It was soon determined, however, that the cove did not provide a suitable site for the base.

Pryamougl'naya Bay 70°10′S, 5°30′E
A small bay that indents the SE side of Neupokoyev Bight, along the ice shelf that fringes the coast of Queen Maud Land. The feature was photographed from the air by NorAE in 1958–59 and mapped from these photos. It was also mapped by the SovAE in 1961, and named Bukhta Pryamougl'naya (rectangle bay).

Prydz Bay 69°00′S, 75°00′E
A deep embayment of the continent between the Lars Christensen Coast and Ingrid Christensen Coast. Portions of the bay were sighted in January and February 1931 by Norwegian whalers and the BANZARE. It was explored in February 1935 by Norwegian whaler Capt. Karius Mikkelsen in the Thorshavn, and was mapped in considerable detail from aerial photographs taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition of 1936–37. Named for Olaf Prydz, general manager of the Hvalfangernes Assuranceforening in Sandefjord, Norway. Not: Olaf Prydz Bukt.

Pryor Cliff 73°53′S, 100°00′W
A distinctive rock cliff which faces northward toward Cosgrove Ice Shelf, standing 5 mi NE of Mount Nickens at the N end of the Hudson Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1960–66. Named by US-ACAN for Douglas A. Pryor, map compilation specialist who contributed significantly to construction of USGS sketch maps of Antarctica.
Pryor Glacier 70°05'S, 160°10'E

Pryor Peak 67°16'S, 67°22'W
A peak rising to c. 600 m at the W side of Giants Cirque in the Tyndall Mountains, Arrowsmith Peninsula, Loubet Coast. The peak was visited by BAS geologists, 1980–81. Named by UK-APC after Cdr. John S.N. Pryor, RN, Superintendent of Sailing Directions, Hydrographic Department, Ministry of Defence; Member of the UK-APC, 1968–82.

Przybyszewski Island 76°58'S, 148°45'W
An ice-covered island 12 mi long in the Marshall Archipelago. It lies 3 mi east of Cronenwett Island in the western part of Sulzberger Ice Shelf. The island was charted from aircraft of the USS Glacier under Capt. Edwin A. McDonald, USN, in 1962. Named by him for Lt. (j.g.) V.A. Przybyszewski, USNR, helicopter pilot on the Glacier who sighted the island from the air on Jan. 26, 1962. The name has been misspelled “Prezbecheski Island” on certain maps and charts. Not: Prezbecheski Island.

Przywiotkowski, Mount 86°36'S, 154°08'W
A mountain, 2,770 m, standing at the SE side of Holdsworth Glacier, 2.5 mi W of McNally Peak, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN for Richard F. Przywiotkowski, USARP scientific leader at South Pole Station, winter 1966.

Psi Islands 64°18'S, 63°01'W
Group of small islands which lie close to the W side of Lambda Island in the Melchior Islands, Palmer Archipelago. The name, derived from the 23rd letter of the Greek alphabet, appears to have been first used on a 1946 Argentine government chart following surveys of these islands by Argentine expeditions in 1942 and 1943. Not: Islotes Ballesteros, Islotes Lamadrid.

Ptolemy, Mount 68°33'S, 65°58'W
An isolated block mountain with four main summits, the highest rising to 1,370 meters. It lies close north of the Traffic Circle on the northwestern side of Mercator Ice Piedmont, Antarctic Peninsula. First observed by Finn Ronne and Carl Eklund of the U.S. Antarctic Service, 1939-41, from their sledge route through the Traffic Circle. Surveyed by FIDS in 1947. Named by UK-APC after Claudius Ptolemy (2nd century A.D.), Egyptian mathematician, astronomer and geographer, who introduced the system of coordinates of latitude and longitude for fixing positions on the earth’s surface.

Publications Ice Shelf 69°38'S, 75°20'E
An ice shelf about 35 mi long on the S shore of Prydz Bay, between Mount Caroline Mikkelsen and Stornes Peninsula. Several glaciers, listed from SW to NE, nourish the ice shelf: Polar Times, Il Pollo, Polartsforschung, Polar Record and Polorarbroken Glaciers. The feature was first mapped from air photos by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37. The name “Publication Glacier Tongues” was applied by John H. Roscoe in 1952 following his study of USN OpHl (1946-47) air photos of the area, but the term ice shelf is more descriptive. So named by Roscoe because the several glaciers in the area commemorate polar publications.

Puccini Spur 70°03'S, 70°38'W
Rock spur, 6 mi long, extending SW into Mozart Ice Piedmont close S of Mahler Spur in the N part of Alexander Island. First seen from the air and roughly mapped by the BGLE in 1937. Accurately delineated from air photos taken by the RARE, 1947–48, by Searle of the FIDS in 1960. Named by UK-APC after Giacomo Puccini (1858–1924), Italian operatic composer.

Pudding Butte 75°52'S, 159°59'E

Puertas del Infierno, Paso: see Hell Gates 62°40'W, 61°11'E
Puerto, Punta: see Harbour Point 54°09'S, 36°41'W

Puffball Islands 69°02'S, 68°30'W
Scattered group of small, low, mainly ice-covered islands and rocks which extend about 10 mi in a NE-SW direction, lying in southern Marguerite Bay off the W coast of Antarctic Peninsula. The center of the group lies 23 mi NNE of Cape Jeremy. First visited and surveyed in 1948 by the FIDS. The name, applied by FIDS, derives from association with Mushroom Island which lies 14 mi NE of this group. Not: Islotes Bejin.

Puget, Cape: see Puget Rock 63°29'S, 55°39'W

Puget Rock 63°29'S, 55°39'W
Rock lying E of Eden Rocks, off the E end of Dundee Island in the Joinville Island group. The name Cape Puget was given by Sir James Clark Ross on Dec. 30, 1842, for Capt. William D. Puget, RN, but it is not clear from Ross’ text what feature he was naming. The name Puget Rock was given by the UK-APC in 1956 in order to preserve Ross’ name in this vicinity. Not: Cape Puget, Islote Redondo.

Pugh Shoal 54°02'S, 38°13'W
Area of shoal 1.5 mi S of Main Island in the Willis Islands, South Georgia. Named by the UK-APC for Able Seaman Peter J. Pugh of HMS Owen, which first charted this shoal in 1961. Not: Zulu Shoals.

Pujato Bluff 82°40'S, 42°57'W

Pukaki, Mount 82°49'S, 162°06'E

Pukkelen Rocks 72°15'S, 27°09'E
Rock outcrops just W of Bollene Rocks at the head of Byrd Breen, in the Sør Rondane Mountains. Mapped by Norwegian cartogra-
Pulfrich Peak  64°41'S, 62°28'W
Peak near the E part of Wild Spur on Arctowski Peninsula, on the W coast of Graham Land. Mapped by the FIDS from photos taken by Hunting Aerosurveys Ltd. in 1956–57. Named by the UK-APC in 1960 for Carl Pulfrich (1858–1927), “father of stereophotogrammetry,” who independently developed a stereocomparator in 1901 and developed the principle of the “floating mark” established by Franz Stolze.

Pulgar, Isla: see Thumb Rock  65°15'S, 64°16'W
Pulgar Negro, Monte: see Black Thumb  68°25'S, 66°53'W

Pulitzer, Mount  85°49'S, 154°16'W
A prominent mountain, 2,155 m, standing 7.5 mi NE of Mount Griffith on the elevated platform between Koermitz and Vaughan Glaciers, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Discovered in December 1934 by the ByrdAE geological party under Quin Blackburn, and named by Byrd for Joseph Pulitzer, publisher of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, a patron of the ByrdAE of 1928–30 and 1933–35.

Pullen Island  72°35'S, 60°57'W
Snow-covered island 5 mi long, which rises to 495 m at its N end, lying near the center of Violante Inlet along the E coast of Palmer Land. Discovered by the USAS in a flight from East Base on Dec. 30, 1940, and named for William A. Pullen, Aviation Machinist’s Mate at the East Base.

Pull Point  54°01'S, 37°58'W
Point lying 0.5 mi S of Cape Pride on the E side of Elsehul, near the W end of South Georgia. The name appears to be first used on a 1931 British Admiralty chart.

Pulpit Mountain  60°34'1"S, 45°13'W
Conspicuous, red-colored mountain, 945 m, standing 1.5 mi W of Spence Harbor at the E end of Coronation Island, in the South Orkney Islands. Named by the FIDS following their survey of 1948–49. The feature resembles a pulpit when seen from the east.

Pulpit Rock  53°05'5"S, 73°21'E
Rock lying 0.1 mi S of Cape Gazett, off the W side of Heard Island. This feature was charted as a small island on an 1860 sketch map compiled by Capt. H.C. Chester, American sealer operating in the area during this period. The feature was surveyed and named in 1948 by the ANARE.

Pumphouse Lake  60°42'2", 45°37'W
The southernmost lake in Three Lakes Valley on Signy Island. So named by UK-APC because of the abandoned pumphouse and pipeline on the east side of the lake which was built by whalers.

Punch Bowl: see Devils Punchbowl  77°01'S, 162°24'E

Punchbowl Cirque  76°42'2", 159°47'E
A cirque in the southern part of Shipton Ridge, about 0.5 mi SW of Roscolyn Tor, in the Allan Hills of Victoria Land. Reconnoitered by the NZARAP Allan Hills Expedition (1964) who gave the descriptive name.

Punchbowl Glacier  65°11'S, 61°57'W
A glacier that enters the N end of Exasperation Inlet, N of Jorum Glacier, on the E side of Graham Land. Surveyed by FIDS in 1947 and 1955. The name applied by UK-APC is descriptive of shape as the glacier is hemmed in by mountains.

Pungent Point  56°18'S, 27°31'W
Low, dark lava cliffs forming the E point of Zavodovski Island, South Sandwich Islands. The name applied by UK-APC in 1971 refers to the pungent volcanic fumes which are characteristic of this island.

Puho, Pico: see Admiralen Peak  62°06'S, 58°30'W

Punteadas, Rocas: see Stipple Rocks  68°06'S, 67°22'W

Puntiagudo, Pico: see Sharp Peak  62°32'S, 60°04'W

Pup Cove  64°42'2", 45°36'W
A loosely-defined group of pointed nunataks and smaller outcrops running roughly east-west, located 7 mi northeast of Mount Cadbury in Palmer Land. Named by UK-APC after the constellation of Puppis.

Pup Rock  68°22'2", 67°03'W
A rock about 200 m in diameter, between Refuge Islands and Tiber Rocks in Rymill Bay, off the W coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Discovered by geologist Robert L. Nichols of RARE, 1947–48, who applied the name “Three Pup Island.” The name has been shortened for the sake of brevity. Not: Three Pup Island.

Purcell Snowfield  70°29'S, 69°55'W

Purdy Point  60°32'2", 45°26'W
Point 1.5 mi ESE of Foul Point on the N coast of Coronation Island, in the South Orkney Islands. First seen in December 1821 in the course of a joint cruise by Capt. George Powell, British sealer, and Capt. Nathaniel Palmer, American sealer, and roughly shown on Powell’s chart. Surveyed by the FIDS in 1956–58 and named by the UK-APC in 1959 for John Purdy (1773–1843), a leading English hydrographer of his day, who compiled numerous nautical directories and charts, including the South Orkney Islands, the forerunners of Admiralty sailing directions.

Purgatory Peak  77°21'S, 162°18'E
Peak 2 mi SW of Pond peak in the Saint Johns Range of Victoria Land. So named by the N.Z. Northern Survey Party of the CTAE, 1956–58, because of the extremely trying weather and surface conditions encountered while traveling toward and surveying from this peak.

Purka Mountain  68°15'S, 58°35'E
A prominent mountain ridge with two outliers, about 5 mi SE of Mount Gjeita in the Hansen Mountains. Mapped and named Purka (the sow) by Norwegian cartographers working from air photos
Purvis, Cape

Cape forming the S extremity of Dundee Island, off the N tip of Antarctic Peninsula. Discovered in Dec. 1842 by Capt. James Ross, RN, and named by him for Commodore (later Rear Admiral) John B. Purvis, RN, who was of assistance to Ross' expedition.

Purvis Glacier  63°35'S, 55°58'W

Glacier flowing generally NE into the W side of Possession Bay, on the N coast of South Georgia. Charted by DI in 1928 and named after Petty Officer J. Purvis, RN (Purvis Glacier, q.v.), a member of the DI hydrographic survey party in this area in the motorboat Alert, 1928–30.

Py Point  64°53'S, 63°37'W

Point forming the S extremity of Doumer Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Discovered by the FrAE, 1903–05, and named by Charcot for Monsieur Py, president of the French Chamber of Commerce in Buenos Aires at that time.

Pyramid, The  63°26'S, 57°01'W

Pyramidal nunatak, 565 m, standing 1 mi E of Mount Carroll and 1.5 mi SE of the head of Hope Bay, at the NE end of Antarctic Peninsula. Discovered and named by a party under J. Gunnar Andersson of the SwedAE, 1901–04. Not: Pyramid Nunatak.

Pyramid, The: see Pyramid Island  62°26'S, 60°06'W

Pyramiden: see Pyramid, The  63°26'S, 57°01'W

Pyramiden Nunatak  72°17'S, 3°48'W

A nunatak 2 mi E of Knallen Peak, on the E side of the head of Schytt Glacier in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and named Pyramiden (the pyramid).

Pyramid Island  62°26'S, 60°06'W

Conspicuous, pillar-shaped island, 205 m high, lying 2 mi NNE of Williams Point, Livingston Island, in the South Shetland Islands. This island, presumably known to sealers in the area since about 1821, was charted and given this name by DI personnel on the Discovery II in 1935. Not: The Pyramid.

Pyramid Mountain  77°47'S, 160°40'E

A mountain resembling a pyramid, rising to 2,120 m between Turnabout Valley and the mouth of Beacon Valley, in the Quatermain Mountains, Victoria Land. The name seems first to appear on maps of the BrAE (R.F. Scott), 1910–13, but the mountain was almost certainly seen for the first time during Scott's first expedition, 1901–04.

Pyramid Mountain: see Rhamnus, Mount  68°11'S, 66°50'W

Pyramid Nunatak: see Pyramid, The  78°21'S, 163°30'E

Pyramid Peak  54°00'S, 37°23'W

Peak, 475 m, surmounting Cape Buller at the W side of the entrance to the Bay of Isles, South Georgia. Mapped in 1902 by the SwedAE and named descriptively "Die Pyramide." Not: Die Pyramide.
Pyramid Peak  72°16'S, 165°35'E
A peak in the SE part of Destination Nunataks, Victoria Land, rising to 2,565 m 1 mi N of Sphinx Peak. Descriptively named by the Northern Party of NZFMCAE, 1962–63.

Pyramid Peak: see Rhamnus, Mount  68°11'S, 66°50'W

Pyramid Point  54°01'S, 37°58'W
Point lying S of Cape Pride on the E side of Elsehul, near the W end of South Georgia. The name appears to be first used on a 1929 British Admiralty chart.

Pyramid Point: see Tilt Rock  70°27'S, 68°44'W

Pyramid Rock  64°23'S, 63°07'W
Rock lying close to the extremity of Gourdon Peninsula, off the NE coast of Anvers Island in the Palmer Archipelago. Charted and named by DI personnel on the Discovery in 1927.

Pyramid Trough  78°18'S, 163°27'E
A deep trough immediately W of The Bulwark, through which a part of the Koettlitz Glacier formerly flowed N to Walcott Bay. Named by the VUWAE (1960–61) for its proximity to The Pyramid.

Pyrites Island 61°55'S, 57°59'W
The largest of three small islands lying SE of Gam Point and forming the E side of Esther Harbor, off the N coast of King George Island in the South Shetland Islands. In 1913–14, the rocky extremity of Gam Point and the adjoining islands to the NW and SE were named Esther, Pyritis (sic) or Pyritic Islands by Scottish geologist David Ferguson, who reported they were composed of pyrites and vein quartz. From Ferguson's description it appears that the ice cliff behind the Gam Point has advanced since 1914 so that this “island” is now joined to the mainland. The highest and most conspicuous of the remaining islands is the one here described. The name Pyrites Island was recommended by the UK-APC in 1960 to avoid confusion with the other existing “Esther” names in the vicinity. Not: Esther Islands, Pyritic Islands, Pyritis Islands.

Pyritic Islands: see Pyrites Island  61°55'S, 57°59'W

Pyritis Islands: see Pyrites Island  61°55'S, 57°59'W

Pyroxene Promontory  82°37'S, 53°00'W
A promontory rising to c. 1,150 m near the W end of Dufek Massif (q.v.) in the Pensacola Mountains. The feature is located W of Neuburg Peak and projects NW toward Rautio Nunatak. The name was proposed by Arthur B. Ford, leader of the USGS geological party in the Pensacola Mountains, 1978–79, from the pyroxene rock which forms a conspicuous dark layer along the cliffs of the promontory.

Pyrox Island  68°12'S, 66°41'W
Island lying at the head of Neny Fjord, along the W coast of Graham Land. First surveyed by the USAS, 1939–41. Resurveyed in 1949 by the FIDS, who so named it because of pyroxenic rocks found there. Not: Isote Dos Lomos, Neny Glacier Island.

Pythagoras Peak  66°59'S, 51°20'E
Highest peak, 1,275 m, in the central Tula Mountains, standing along the N side of Beaver Glacier, 8 mi SE of Mount Storer. The peak has a prominent notch, the eastern aspect being a right-angled triangle with a perpendicular northern face. It was photographed from Mount Riiser-Larsen in February 1958 by ANARE led by Phillip Law, but was first visited and surveyed in December 1958 by G.A. Knuckey, ANARE surveyor. Named by ANCA after Pythagoras, Greek philosopher, whose theorem concerning a right-angled triangle is well known.

Pythia Island  64°32'S, 61°59'W
Island 0.2 mi long, the largest of a group of small islands off the E side of Enterprise Island in Wilhelmina Bay, off the W coast of Graham Land. Named by the UK-APC in 1960 after Christen Christensen's whaling factory Pythia, which operated from nearby Gournomen Harbor during the 1921–22 whaling season. Not: Isla Toneles.

Pyxis Ridge  71°16'S, 66°48'W
A narrow ridge of nunataks separated by passes, located 5 mi NNW of Mount Cadbury from where it projects into the S side of Ryder Glacier, in Palmer Land. Named by UK-APC after the constellation of Pyxis.
Quackenbush, Mount 80°21'S, 156°58'W
A flat-topped mountain, 2,435 m, which forms a projecting angle along the steep cliffs bordering the N side of Byrd Glacier, just W of Peckham Glacier. Named by US-ACAN for Capt. Robert S. Quackenbush, Jr., chief of staff to Admiral Cruzen (Central Group of Task Force 68) in USN OpHjp, 1946–47, led by Admiral Byrd. 

Quadrangle, The 71°35'S, 68°36'W
An ice-covered area (essentially a glacial cirque) enclosed on three sides by rock ridges, but open to the south, lying between Mount Umbriel and Venus Glacier in eastern Alexander Island. Mapped by Directorate of Overseas Surveys from satellite imagery supplied by U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration in cooperation with U.S. Geological Survey. The feature was so named by UK-APC in 1971. 

Quadrant Peak 57°06'S, 26°47'W
A peak (430 m) forming the summit of Vindication Island, South Sandwich Islands. The peak forms a narrow ridge above the uniform slopes of the original volcanic cone, and is a quadrant of what was probably once a circular mass cone. Named by UK-APC in 1971. 

Quam Heights 71°03'S, 167°48'E

Quandary, Mount 64°52'S, 61°34'W
A mountain on the E side and near the head of Hektoria Glacier, 12 mi NW of Shiver Point, in Graham Land. Surveyed by FIDS in 1955; the name arose because when first viewed it could not be determined whether the feature was part of the central plateau of Graham Land or a detached summit in Hektoria Glacier. 

Quar Ice Shelf 71°20'S, 11°00'W
The ice shelf between Cape Norvegia and Střásen Ridge along the coast of Queen Maud Land. Mapped by NBSAE, 1949–52, whose Maudheim Station was located on this ice shelf. Named for Leslie Quar, British radio mechanic and electrician with NBSAE, who drowned when the weasel (track-driven vehicle) in which he was riding drove over the edge of this ice shelf, Feb. 24, 1951. Not: Maudheim Shelf-IIs, Quarisen, Shel'tovyj Lednik Kuarisen. Quarisen: see Quar Ice Shelf 71°20'S, 11°00'W 

Quarles Range 85°36'S, 164°30'W
A high and rugged range of the Queen Maud Mountains, extending from the polar plateau between Cooper and Bowman Glaciers and terminating near the edge of Ross Ice Shelf. Peaks in the range were first sighted by Capt. Roald Amundsen in 1911, and the range was mapped in detail by the ByrdAE, 1928–30. Named by US-ACAN for Donald A. Quarles, Secretary of the Air Force, 1955–57, and Deputy Secretary of Defense, 1957–59, at the outset of the International Geophysical Year and organization of U.S. activity in Antarctica. 

Quardeck Ridge 72°27'S, 170°16'E
The undulating, north-south snow crest of Hallett Peninsula. For the most part this crest is very close to the great 1,500 meter Cotter Cliffs that fall abruptly to the Ross Sea. So named by NZGSAE, 1957–58, because impressions obtained in traversing along it recall those in walking the quardeck of a ship. 

Quartermain Glacier 67°01'S, 65°09'W
A well-defined, highly-crevassed glacier on the N side of Fricker Glacier, from which it is separated in its upper reaches by Mount Kennett. It flows from the plateau into Mill Inlet on the E coast of Graham Land. Named by UK-APC for Leslie B. Quartermain (Quartermain Mountains, Quartermain Point, q.v.), New Zealand historian of the Antarctic and author of South to the Pole. The early history of the Ross Sea Sector (London, 1967). 

Quartermain Mountains 77°51'S, 160°45'E
A group of exposed mountains, c. 20 mi long, typical of ice-free features of the McMurdo Dry Valleys, Victoria Land, located S of Taylor Glacier and bounded by Finger Mountain, Mount Handley, Mount Feather and Tabular Mountain; also including Knobhead, Terra Cotta Mountain, New Mountain, Beacon Heights, Pyramid Mountain, Arena Valley, Kennar Valley, Turnabout Valley and the several valleys and ridges within Beacon Valley. The mountains were visited by British expeditions led by R.F. Scott (1901–04 and 1910–13) and E.H. Shackleton (1907–09), which applied several names. Names were added in the years subsequent to IGY, 1957–58, concurrent with research carried out by NZARP and USARP field parties, and to fulfill the requirement for maps compiled from USN aerial photographs, 1947–83. Named by the NZ-APC in 1977 after Lester Bowden Quartermain (1895–1973), New Zealand Antarctic historian. 

Quartermain Point 72°03'S, 170°08'E
Prominent point in the N part of Moubray Bay between Helm Point and Cape Roget. Named by the NZGSAE, 1957–58, for L.B. Quartermain, president, New Zealand Antarctic Society, who took a close interest in the work of the expedition. 

Quartz Hills 85°56'S, 132°50'W
An arcuate group of mainly ice-free hills and peaks standing immediately S of Colorado Glacier along the W side of Reedy Glacier. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1960–64. The name was proposed by John H. Mercer, USARP geologist to these hills in 1964–65, because there is much rose quartz in the superficial deposits of the hills. 

Quartz Pebble Hill 84°44'S, 113°59'W
A flat-topped elevation on the N escarpment of Buckeye Table, Ohio Range, in the Horlick Mountains. The hill is located where Discovery Ridge joins the main escarpment. The rock that forms the hill is composed of sandstone and quartz pebble conglomerate. The name was suggested by William E. Long, geologist to these hills in 1964–65, because there is much rose quartz in the superficial deposits of the hills. 

Quaternary Icefall 77°18'S, 166°30'E
A western lobe of the Mount Bird icecap, descending steeply into Wohlschlag Bay 1 mi S of Cinder Hill on Ross Island. Mapped and so named by the NZGSAE, 1958–59, because of the Quater-
nary glacial period marine shells carried by the glacier and deposited in terminal moraines.

**Quaver Nunatak** 71°00'S, 70°17'W
Small nunatak rising to c. 250 m, the northernmost exposure of the Walton Mountains (q.v.), Alexander Island. So named by UK-APC (1977) after the musical term, reflecting the small size of the feature and in association with the names of composers in this area.

**Quebrada, Isla:** see Broken Island 67°49'S, 66°57'W

**Queen Alexandra Range** 84°00'S, 168°00'E
A major mountain range, about 100 mi long, bordering the entire W side of Beardmore Glacier from the Ross Ice Shelf to the polar plateau. Discovered on the journey toward the South Pole by the BrAE (1907–09), and named by Shackleton for Alexandra, Queen of England, 1901–10. Not: Alexandra Mountains, Alexandra Range, Königin Alexandra Gebirge.

**Queen Elizabeth Range** 83°20'W, 161°30'E
A rugged mountain range paralleling the E side of Marsh Glacier for nearly 100 mi from Nimrod Glacier in the north to Law Glacier in the south. Mount Markham, 4,350 m, is the highest elevation in the range. Named by J.H. Miller of the N.Z. party of the CTAE (1956–58) who, with G.W. Marsh, explored this area. It was named for Queen Elizabeth II of Great Britain, the patron of the expedition.

**Queen Fabiola Mountains** 71°30'S, 35°40'E
A group of mountains, 30 mi long, consisting mainly of seven small masses which trend north-south, forming a partial barrier to the flow of inland ice. The mountains stand in isolation about 90 mi SW of the head of Lützow-Holm Bay. Discovered and photographed from aircraft by the Belgian Antarctic Expedition, 1960, under Guido Derom, on October 8, 1960, and named with the permission of the King for Doña Fabiola de Mora y Aragon, on the occasion of her wedding with King Baudouin of Belgium. In November-December 1960, the mountains were visited by a party of the Japanese Antarctic Research Expedition which made morphological and geological surveys. They applied the name “Yamato Mountains.” Not: Dronning Fabiolafjella, Monts Reine Fabiola, Yamato Mountains, Yamato Sanmyaku.

**Queen Mary Coast** 66°45'S, 96°00'E
That portion of the coast of Antarctica lying between Cape Filchner, in 91°54'E, and Cape Hordern, in 100°30'E. Discovered in February 1912 by the AAE (1911–14) under the leadership of Douglas Mawson, who named it for Queen Mary of England. Not: Dronning Mary Land, Königin Mary Land, Queen Mary Land.

**Queen Mary Land**: see Queen Mary Coast 66°45'S, 96°00'E

**Queen Maud Bay** 54°14'S, 37°23'W
A V-shaped bay 2.5 mi wide at the entrance, lying immediately N of Nunez Peninsula along the S coast of South Georgia. Roughly charted in 1819 by a Russian expedition under Bellinghausen. Named prior to 1922 for Queen Maud, wife of King Haakon VII of Norway, probably by Norwegian whalers who frequented this coast. Not: Ensenada Balcarce, Ensenada Reina Maud, Königin Maud Bucht, Queen Maud Harbor.

**Queen Maud Harbor**: see Queen Maud Bay 54°14'S, 37°23'W

**Queen Maud Land** 72°30'S, 12°00'E
That part of Antarctica lying between the terminus of Stancomb-Wills Glacier, in 20°00'W, and Shinnan Glacier, in 44°38'E. This name, given for Queen Maud of Norway, represents an expansion from that of the original core area, between 37°00' and 50°00'E, discovered by Capt. Hjalmar Riiser-Larsen in 1930. Not: Dronning Maud Land.

**Queen Maud Mountains** 86°00'S, 160°00'W
A major group of mountains, ranges and subordinate features of the Transantarctic Mountains, lying between the Beardmore and Reedy Glaciers and including the area from the head of the Ross Ice Shelf to the polar plateau. Capt. Roald Amundsen and his South Pole party ascended Axel Heiberg Glacier near the central part of this group in November 1911, naming these mountains for the Queen of Norway. Elevations bordering the Beardmore Glacier, at the western extremity of these mountains, were observed by the British expeditions led by E.H. Shackleton (1907–09) and R.F. Scott (1910–13), but the mountains as a whole were mapped by several American expeditions led by R.E. Byrd (1930's and 1940's), and USARP and NZARP expeditions from the 1950's through the 1970's. Not: Dronning Mauds Fjell, Königin Maud Gebirge, Queen Maud Range.

**Queen Maud Range**: see Queen Maud Mountains 86°00'S, 160°00'W

**Queen Mountain**: see Queen Mountain 77°08'S, 161°45'E

**Queens Bay**: see Borge Bay 60°43'S, 45°37'W

**Queensland, Mount** 74°16'S, 163°56'E
A prominent mountain, 1,910 m, standing 7 mi N of Mount Dickson in the Deep Freeze Range, Victoria Land. Discovered by the BrNAE, 1901-04, which named this mountain for the State of Queensland, Australia, in recognition of the assistance given the expedition by its government.

**Queequeg, Mount** 65°39'S, 62°08'W
Conspicuous, partly snow-covered mountain with three conical summits, the highest 900 m, between the mouths of Starbuck and Stubb Glaciers on the E coast of Graham Land. Surveyed and photographed by the FIDS in 1947. Named by UK-APC in 1956 after Starbuck's harpooner on the Pequod in Herman Melville's Moby Dick.

**Queer Mountain** 77°08'S, 161°45'E
A conspicuous black mountain (1,180 m) with steep slopes showing bands of sandstone above the granite, standing 1 mi W of Keller Ridge, between the Cotton and Miller Glaciers, in Victoria Land. Mapped by the BrAE (1910–13) and so named because, though surrounded by glacier, it has nearly every rock in the district, including coal beds, represented on its cliffs. Not: Queen Mountain.

**Quensel Glacier** 54°46'S, 35°50'W
Small glacier flowing SE into Cooper Bay at the E tip of South Georgia. Named by the UK-APC after Percy D. Quensel, Swedish geologist of Uppsala University, who visited South Georgia with Carl Skottsberg in 1909.

**Querthal**: see Cross Valley 64°16'S, 56°42'W
Quervain Peak

**Quervain Peak 67°23'S, 66°39'W**
A peak in the central part of the Boyle Mountains in Graham Land. Mapped by FIDS from surveys and air photos, 1956–59. Named by UK-APC for Alfred de Quervain, Swiss glaciologist who in 1909 first applied photogrammetric methods to the measurement of surface glacier flow.

**Query Island 68°48'S, 67°12'W**
Prominent rocky island lying between the foot of Clarke Glacier and Keyhole Island on the S side of Mikkelsen Bay, off the W coast of Graham Land. Surveyed in 1948 by the FIDS, who so named it because of the difficulty in deciding from a distance whether the feature was an island or part of the mainland. Not: Islote Confuso.

**Quest Channel 67°48'S, 69°01'W**
A channel leading southwestward from Adelaide Anchorage between Hibbert Rock and Henkes Islands, off the S end of Adelaide Island. Named by the UK-APC after the survey motor-boat *Quest* used by the RN Hydrographic Survey Unit which charted this area in 1963.

**Quest Cliffs 82°36'S, 155°10'E**
A line of steep east-facing cliffs immediately N of The Slot in the Geologists Range. Seen by the northern party of the NZGSAE (1961–62) and named after the *Quest*, the ship of the Shackleton-Rowett Antarctic Expedition, 1921–22. Not: Quest Nunatak.

**Quest Nunatak 81°31'S, 28°10'W**
Northeasternmost of the Whichaway Nunataks, 1,065 m. First mapped in 1957 by the CTAE and so named because it was the last rock outcrop visited on the transpolar route of the CTAE in December 1957 when a further search was made for plant fossils previously found in the area by the expedition’s geologist.

**Quintana Island 65°09'S, 64°57'W**
Small isolated island, lying 6 mi NE of Betbeder Islands in the SW part of the Wilhelm Archipelago. First charted as a group of islands by the FrAE, 1903–05, and named by Charcot for Maniiel Quintana (1836–1906), then President of Argentina. A survey in 1957–58 by the British Naval Hydrographic Survey Unit found only one island in this position.

**Quintana, Glaciar:** see Goodenough Glacier 72°00'S, 66°40'W

**Quinton Point 64°19'S, 63°41'W**
Point at the N side of the entrance to Perrier Bay, on the NW coast of Anvers Island in the Palmer Archipelago. First charted by the FrAE, 1903–05, and named by Charcot after René Quinton (1867–1925), French naturalist, then assistant at the Laboratoire de Pathologie Physiologique, Collège de France.

**Quirihue, Islas:** see Darbel Islands 66°23'S, 65°58'W

**Quonset Glacier 85°19'S, 127°05'W**
A glacier about 20 mi long which drains the N slopes of Wisconsin Range between Mount LeSchack and Ruseski Buttress and trends WNW to enter the N side of Davisville Glacier. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN after the Naval Air Station, Quonset Point, Rhode Island, home base of Antarctic Development Squadron Six (VXE-6).
R

R4D Nunatak 72°44'S, 162°21'E
A nunatak lying 2 mi SE of Burkett Nunatak, at the SE end of Monument Nunataks. Named by the Northern Party of NZGSAE, 1962-63, after the R4D "Dakota" aircraft used by the U.S. Navy to transport the Northern Party to this area, and to resupply and return the party to Scott Base.

Rabben, Mount 66°27'S, 54°07'E
Mountain, 1,540 m, standing 2 mi NE of Mount Griffiths in the Napier Mountains, Enderby Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936-37, and named Rabben (the small elongated elevation).

Rabben Ridge 71°52'S, 2°49'E
A small, isolated ridge about 5 mi N of Stabben Mountain in the N part of the Gjesvik Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949-52) and air photos by the Norwegian expedition (1958-59) and named Rabben (the small elongated elevation).

Rabot, Mount 83°11'S, 161°17'E
A mountain, 3,335 m, standing 3 mi SE of Mount Leconte in Queen Elizabeth Range. Discovered and named by the BrAE (1907-09), Charles Rabot was editor of La Géographie, bulletin of the Société Geographique, Paris, and was an outstanding glaciologist of that period.

Rabot Glacier 83°11'S, 160°10'E
A glacier in the Queen Elizabeth Range, flowing W from Mount Rabot between Mount Counts and Bartrum Plateau to enter Marsh Glacier. Named in association with Mount Rabot by the NZGSAE, 1961-62.

Rabot Island 65°54'S, 65°59'W
Island 5 mi long and 2 mi wide, lying 1 mi S of Renaud Island in the Biscoe Islands. First charted by the FrAE, 1903-05, under Charcot, who named it for Charles Rabot.

Rabot Point 64°17'S, 57°20'W
A high rocky point on the E side of James Ross Island. It lies in Markham Bay and separates the mouths of Gourdon and Hobbs Glaciers. The name "Rabot Gletscher" after the French glaciologist, Charles Rabot, was originally given by Otto Nordenskjöld, leader of the SwedAE, 1901-04, to a small glacier close W of The Watchtower on the S side of the island. The FIDS surveyed the S part of the island in 1953 and found that the glacier is very insignificant and does not require a name. In order to preserve the name Rabot in the vicinity, the UK-APC has applied it to the point described.

Rachal Glacier 65°37'S, 62°10'W
A glacier on the E coast of Graham Land, 6 mi long, flowing E along the N side of Mount Baleen to join Larsen Ice Shelf. The name, applied by UK-APC, is taken from Herman Melville's Moby Dick, the Rachel being a ship from Nantucket which met the Pequod and brought news of a lost whaleboat.

Racine Nunatak 85°28'S, 136°18'W
Nunatak, 960 m, located 3 mi W of the lower part of Reedy Glacier and 7 mi ESE of Berry Peaks. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys and USN air photos, 1960-63. Named by US-ACAN for Edward J. Racine, a member of the crew of the icebreaker Eastwind in Operation Deep Freeze 1967.

Racovitz Islands 64°31'S, 62°05'W
Group of three islands lying just N of Nansen Island, off the W coast of Graham Land. Surveyed by the FIDS from the Norsel in 1955. Named by the UK-APC for Emile G. Racovitz, zoologist and botanist of the BelgAE which explored this area in 1897-99.

Rade Point: see Kade Point 54°06'S, 37°44'W

Radford Island 76°54'S, 146°36'W
An ice-covered island surmounted by several peaks, lying 6 mi W of Saunders Mountain in the E part of Sulzberger Ice Shelf. Discovered by the ByrdAE on the Eastern Flight of Dec. 5, 1929. This feature was mapped as a part of the mainland by the USAS (1939-41) and named "Radford Mountains." It was determined to be an island by the U.S. Geological Survey from air photos taken by the U.S. Navy, 1962-65. Named by Byrd for V. Admiral Arthur W. Radford, USN, Deputy Chief of Naval Operations (Air) during the exploration by USN OpHjp (1946-47) and later Admiral and Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Not: Radford Mountains.

Radford Mountains: see Radford Island 76°54'S, 146°36'W

Radian Glacier 78°13'S, 163°00'E
A glacier on the E side of the Royal Society Range, descending from a high cirque just SE of Mount Rücker and flowing E toward Walcott Glacier. In the measurements made of this glacier by the VUWAE (1960-61), one of the survey angles, by chance, was exactly one radian, and the glacier came to be referred to by this term.

Radigan Point 71°23'S, 74°16'W

Radio Hill 66°33'S, 93°00'E
Hill rising to 50 m, standing 0.4 mi SW of Mabus Point on the coast of Antarctica. Discovered and first mapped by the AAE under Mawson, 1911-14. Remapped and named by the Soviet expedition of 1956.

Radlinski, Mount 82°31'S, 103°34'W

Radok Lake 70°52'S, 68°00'E
A meltwater lake about 4 mi long and marked by a slender glacier tongue feeding into it from the W, lying 3 mi SW of Beaver Lake.
and 15 mi SE of the Aramis Range, Prince Charles Mountains. Plotted by ANARE from air photos taken by the RAAF Antarctic Flight in 1956. Named for Uwe Radok, lecturer in meteorology at the University of Melbourne, who greatly assisted ANARE's glaciological program.

**Radspinner, Mount**

71°29'S, 164°33'E

A conspicuous ridge-like mountain, 1,785 m, located just E of Mount Freed and Copperstain Ridge in the E part of Bowers Mountains. Named by US-ACAN for Capt. Frank H. Radspinner, Jr., USA, commanding officer of the helicopter detachment that supported the USGS Topo East-West party that surveyed this area in 1962–63.

**Rae, Point**

60°46'S, 44°37'W

Point marking the NE side of the entrance to Scotia Bay on the S coast of Laurie Island, in the South Orkney Islands. Charted in 1903 by the Scott NAE under Bruce, who named it for John Rae, Scottish Arctic explorer and member of the Sir John Richardson expedition 1854, who learned the fate of the Sir John Franklin Arctic expedition 1847.

**Raggatt Mountains**

67°42'S, 49°00'E


**Ragged Island:** see Rugged Island 62°38'S, 61°15'W

**Ragged Peaks**

66°59'S, 51°00'E

Prominent group of peaks on the eastern side of Amundsen Bay in a line running almost N-S. The peaks, extending 8 mi, contain several spires and the ridge connecting the peaks is much serrated. There are five peaks over 915 meters. Sighted in October 1956 by the ANARE Amundsen Bay party led by P.W. Crohn. The descriptive name was given by ANCA. Not: Rugged Peaks.

**Ragle Glacier**

76°28'S, 145°32'W

A small glacier that drains the W end of the Fosdick Mountains, between Mounts Ferranto and Avers, and flows NW to Block Bay, in Marie Byrd Land. The glacier was photographed by the USAS (1939–41), led by Admiral Byrd, and was mapped by the USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos (1959–65). Named for Dr. B. Harrison Ragle, Admiral Byrd's personal physician in the late 1930's, who made financial contributions toward purchase of first aid equipment and medical supplies for USAS (1939–41) and was a consultant on medical matters for that expedition.

**Ragotzkie Glacier**

80°02'S, 157°45'E

A glacier in the Britannia Range, about 10 mi long, flowing northward along the west side of Mount Aldrich and coalescing with other north-flowing glaciers which enter the Hatherton Glacier to the southwest of Junction Spur. Named by US-ACAN for Robert A. Ragotzkie, project director for USARP studies of lakes in the ice-free valleys. He made personal studies in Victoria Land in the 1962–63 season.

**Rahir Point**

65°04'S, 63°14'W

Point marking the NE end of a small peninsula which extends into Flanders Bay just N of Thomson Cove, on the W coast of Graham Land. First charted by the BelgAE under Gerlache, 1897–99, and named "Cap Rahir," probably for Maurice Rahir, Belgian geographer and member of the Belgian Royal Geographical Society. Not: Punta Thomson.

**Rainbow, Mount**

80°54'S, 156°55'E

A peak, 2,050 m, along the S side of Byrd Glacier, surmounting the broad ridge between Zeller and Sefton Glaciers. So named by the NZGS AE (1960–61) as the peak consists of multi-colored beds of sandstone with probable dolerite sitting on pink-green limestone.

**Rainbow Ridge**

78°06'S, 165°24'E

A small ridge which forms a distinct western rim to the large crater-like depression high in the central part of Brown Peninsula, in Victoria Land. Given this geologically descriptive name by the NZ-APC, it arose from investigations by the N.Z. Geological Survey and the Victoria University Expedition in 1964–65. The top of the ridge has been planed off by subsequent glaciation and the resultant surface exposes two basalt "pipes" (Nubian Formation) within the trachyte. These have altered the trachyte at their margins to various shades of brown, hence the name of the ridge.

**Rainier Glacier:** see Rayner Glacier 67°40'E, 48°25'E

**Rainley Glacier**

73°40'S, 163°06'E

A tributary glacier on the N side of Archambault Ridge, descending from the Deep Freeze Range into Campbell Glacier, in Victoria Land. Named by the northern party of NZGS AE, 1962–63, for Denys Rainey, cartographer, who assisted this and other N.Z. Antarctic expeditions with their mapping problems.

**Rainoffs Island:** see Gibbs Island 61°28'S, 55°34'W

**Rajska Zatoka:** see Sentry Cove 62°13'S, 58°26'W

**Rakebosten Ridge**

71°56'S, 7°12'E

A high rock ridge with lateral western spurs, forming the S part of Trollslottet Mountain in the Filchner Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Plotted from surveys and air photos by the NorAE (1956–60) and named Rakebosten (the shave bristles).

**Rakekniven Peak**

71°54'S, 7°17'E

A peak, 2,365 m, at the N end of Trollslottet Mountain in the Filchner Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Plotted from surveys and air photos by NorAE (1956–60) and named Rakekniven (the razor).

**Rakuda Glacier**

68°03'S, 43°54'E

A glacier flowing to the coast just E of Rakuda Rock in Queen Maud Land. Mapped from surveys and air photos by JARE, 1957–62, who gave the name.

**Rakuda Rock**

68°02'S, 43°49'E

A projecting coastal rock at the W side of Rakuda Glacier in Queen Maud Land. Mapped from surveys and air photos by JARE, 1957–62, who gave the name.

**Rakusa Point**

62°10'S, 58°28'W

A point 0.5 mi SE of Point Thomas, Admiralty Bay, on King George Island, South Shetland Islands. Named by the Polish Antarctic Expedition in 1977 after Stanislaw Rakusa-Śuszczeński, who established Poland's Arctowski Station near this point, Feb. 26, 1977. Not: Przyłędzk Rakusy.
Rakusy, Przyłędek: see Rakusa Point 62°10’S, 58°28’W

Rallier Channel 65°04’S, 64°03’W

Rallier-du-Baty Channel: see Rallier Channel 65°04’S, 64°03’W

Rallier du Baty Islet: see Rallier Island 65°04’S, 64°03’W

Rallier Island 65°04’S, 64°03’W
Small island with a small islet off its N side, lying 0.25 mi W of the NW extremity of Booth Island, in the Wilhelm Archipelago. Discovered by the FrAE under Charcot, 1903–05, and named by him for Raymond Rallier du Baty, merchant marine cadet who signed on as seaman on the ship Français. Not: Rallier du Baty Islet.

Ralph, Mount 76°58’S, 144°22’W

Ramage Point 73°39’S, 120°20’W

Rambler Harbor 66°28’S, 66°27’W
A small harbor in the N side of Rambler Island, Bragg Islands, in Crystal Sound. First mapped and named by Cdr. W. M. Carey, RN, of the Discovery II (1930–31). The location of the harbor was in doubt for several years, but in 1958 was reidentified and surveyed by FIDS.

Rambler Island 66°28’S, 66°27’W

Rambo Nunatak 83°57’S, 66°20’W

Ram Bow Bluff 80°48’S, 26°42’W
Prominent rock bluff on the E side of Stephenson Bastion in the south-central part of the Shackleton Range. First visited by the CTAE in 1957 and given this descriptive name because of the feature’s resemblance to the ram bow of an old battleship.

Rameau Inlet 71°46’S, 75°13’W
A partly ice-filled inlet in SW Alexander Island, indenting the N side of Beethoven Peninsula between Pesce Peninsula and Cape

Ramsey, Mount 71°46’S, 12°33’E

Ramenskogo, Gora: see Ramenskiy, Mount 71°46’S, 12°33’E

Ram Head 54°01’S, 37°27’W
Headland between Rosita Harbor and Camp Bay, on the N coast of South Georgia. The name appears to be first used on a 1931 British Admiralty chart.

Ramirez Island 69°09’S, 68°28’W
The northernmost of the three Bugge Islands (q.v.), lying off Wordie Ice Shelf in S Marguerite Bay. The island was named “Isla Eleuterio Ramírez” by the Chilean Antarctic Expedition, 1947, possibly after a member of the expedition. A concise form of the original name has been approved. Not: Isla Eleuterio Ramírez.

Ramartt Ridge 78°10’S, 161°55’E
A prominent broken ridge on the W side of the Royal Society Range, standing N of Rutgers Glacier and extending from The Spire to Bishop Peak. Surveyed and given this descriptive name in February 1957 by the N.Z. Northern Survey Party of the CTAE, 1956–58.

Ramp Rocks 53°59’S, 38°18’W
Three barren rocks, the largest being 23 m high, lying 2.5 mi NW of Johannesen Point, Main Island, at the W extremity of South Georgia. The name “Laavebrua,” a descriptive Norwegian term meaning literally “threshing floor bridge” or “barn bridge,” was used for the largest rock by whalers and sealers at South Georgia. In Norwegian barns used for storing hay, there is a ramp up which the wagons are driven before tipping. “Laavebrua,” which is not strictly translatable, is this ramp. The UK-APC recommended in 1954 that “Ramp Rock” be approved for the large rock, but in 1976 altered the name to Ramp Rocks to include the three rocks. The name Lèvebrua Island is already approved for an island near Deception Island. Not: Lavebrua.

Ramsay, Mount 60°45’S, 44°45’W
Peak, 475 m, standing at the W side of Uruguay Cove on the N coast of Laurie Island, in the South Orkney Islands. Charted by the ScotNAE under Bruce, 1902–04, and named for Allan Ramsay, chief engineer of the expedition ship Scotia, who died on Aug. 6, 1903, and was buried at the foot of the peak.

Ramsay Wedge 80°26’S, 25°43’W
A narrow rock spur, 2 mi long, with talus slopes rising to c. 1,200 m, located 2 mi SW of Mount Absalom in the SW portion of the Herbert Mountains, Shackleton Range. Photographed from the air by the U.S. Navy, 1967, and surveyed by BAS, 1968–71. In association with the names of glacial geologists grouped in this area, named by the UK-APC after Sir Andrew C. Ramsay (1814–91), Scottish geologist who first recognized the glacial
Ramseier Glacier

origin of rock basins in 1862; Director-General, Geological Survey of Great Britain, 1871–81.

Ramseier Glacier 80°30'S, 156°18'E

Ramsey Cliff 83°28'S, 54°09'W

Ramsey Glacier 84°24'S, 179°20'W
Glacier about 45 mi long, originating in the Bush Mountains near the edge of the polar plateau and flowing N to the Ross Ice Shelf eastward of Den Hartog Peak. Discovered by the USAS on Flight C of February 29-March 1, 1940, and named by US-ACAN, on the recommendation of R. Admiral Byrd, for Admiral DeWitt C. Ramsey, USN, Vice Chief of Naval Operations during USN Operation Deep Freeze 1946–47.

Rancho Point 62°58'S, 60°30'W
Conspicuous rock headland, 170 m, marking the E extremity of Deception Island, in the South Shetland Islands. It rises from the sea to become a large rock which, because of its shape, has received the name. The name was proposed by the commander of the Argentine ship Granville in the year 1947 through its shape having observed, by chance, that the feature resembles a hut with a double-pitched roof. Not: Baily Head.

Randall, Mount 72°48'S, 167°40'E
A mountain rising to 3,000 m at the S end of Hakkenridge Ridge in the Victory Mountains, Victoria Land. The mountain, which forms the summit area in this part of the ridge, is 2 mi W of Mount Riddells and 3.5 mi NE of Mount Burrill, with which this name is associated. Named by the US-ACAN in 1994 after Richard R. Randall, geographer and cartographer, Executive Secretary, U.S. Board on Geographic Names, 1973–93, whose office included responsibility for geographic nomenclature in Antarctica. Succeeding Meredith F. Burrill (Mount Burrill, q.v.) as Executive Secretary, Randall combined with Burrill to direct a half-century of American geographic names research.

Randall Ridge 71°44'S, 64°38'W

Randall Rocks 68°11'S, 67°17'W
Group of rocks situated 0.5 mi off the SW corner of Miller and Island and trending in a NW-SE direction for 1 mi, lying in Marguerite Bay off the W coast of Graham Land. First roughly surveyed in 1926 by the BGLE under Rymill. Resurveyed in 1948–49 by the FIDS and named for Terence M. Randall, FIDS radio operator at Stonington Island, 1947–49.

Random Hills 74°07'S, 164°25'E
A group of rugged hills, bounded on the W by Campbell Glacier and on the E by Tinker Glacier and Wood Bay, centered about 15 mi NNW of Mount Melbourne, in Victoria Land. Named by the Southern Party of the NZGSAE, 1966–67, because of the random orientation of the ridges which comprise the feature.

Ranfuly Point 84°50'S, 169°36'E

Rankine Rock 82°24'S, 50°35'W

Rankin Glacier 71°41'S, 62°15'W

Ranney Nunatak 76°53'S, 143°55'W

Ranvik 54°48'S, 36°15'W
Cove 3.5 mi SE of Diaz Cove along the S coast of South Georgia. Surveyed by the SGS in the period 1951–57. The name is well established in local use.

Ranvika 68°44'S, 90°30'W
A cove indenting the E coast of Peter I Island near the NE corner of the island. Discovered in 1927 by a Norwegian expedition under Eyvind Tofte in the Odd Island. They applied the name, perhaps after the estate of Lars Christensen, sponsor of the expedition, situated at the head of Ranvik, a bay in Norway. Not: Caleta Ranvika.

Ranvika, Caleta: see Ranvika 68°44'S, 90°30'W

Ranvika, Bay: see Ranvik Bay 69°00'S, 77°40'E

Ranvik Bay 69°00'S, 77°40'E
An open bay 15 mi wide, lying southward of Rauer Islands in the southeast part of Prydz Bay. Discovered and charted in February 1935 by a Norwegian expedition led by Capt. Klarius Mikkelsen in the Thorshavn. Named after the estate of Lars Christensen, sponsor of the expedition, situated at the head of Ranvik, a bay in Norway. Not: Caleta Ranvika.

Ranvikbreen: see Ranvik Glacier 69°10'S, 77°40'E
Ranvik Glacier  69°10'S, 77°40'E
A broad glacier flowing into the southern part of Ranvik Bay in the southeast part of Prydz Bay. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936–37), and named Ranvikbreen (Ranvik Glacier) for its association with Ranvik Bay. Not: Ranvikbreen, Ranvik Ice Tongue.

Ranvik Ice Tongue: see Ranvik Glacier  69°10'S, 77°40'E

Ranvik Island  68°54'S, 77°50'E
A rocky island, 1.5 mi long, which is the largest island in the southern part of the Rauer Islands. It lies at the northern end of Ranvik Bay, about 3 mi NW of Brodies Glacier. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers, as being connected to the mainland, from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936–37). They gave the name “Ranviktangen” (the Ranvik tongue) because of its association with Ranvik Bay. The US-ACAN has approved John H. Roscoe’s 1952 recommendation that the Norwegian name be amended to Ranvik Island. Roscoe’s examination of this area in air photos taken by US Operation Highjump (1946–47) determined that the feature described is actually separated from the mainland. Not: Ranviktangen, Torckler Island.

Ranviktangen: see Ranvik Island  68°54'S, 77°50'E

Rara, Punta: see Moody Point  63°18'S, 55°01'W

Rare Range  74°24'W, 64°05'E
A rugged mountain range between the Wetmore and Irvine Glaciers, in Palmer Land. Named by US-ACAN (using the initials of the Ronne expedition) in recognition of the contributions made by this expedition to knowledge of Palmer Land and the Antarctic Peninsula area.

Rasmussen, Cape: see Rasmussen Island  65°15'S, 64°05'E

Rasmussen Island  65°15'S, 64°05'E
Small island in the N part of Waddington Bay, on the W coast of Graham Land. The N entrance to Waddington Bay was named “Cap Rasmussen” by the BelgAE, 1897–99, under Gerlache, but air photos show no significant point there which can be reidentified without ambiguity. To preserve the original name in the vicinity, the UK-APC in 1959 applied the name Rasmussen to this island. Not: Cape Rasmussen.

Rassa Point: see Rossa Point  65°57'S, 65°14'E

Rastorfer Glacier  71°50'E, 167°06'E

Rastorguev Glacier  70°57'E, 163°30'E

Rath, Mount  74°19'S, 62°30'W

Rathbone Hills  71°39'S, 64°48'E

Ratliff, Mount  85°42'S, 137°00'W

Raudbergdalen: see Raudberg Valley  72°39'S, 3°26'W

Raudberget  72°38'S, 3°30'W
A prominent mountain just NE of Hågskavløn Mountain in the Borg Massif of Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and named Raudberget (the red mountain).

Raudberg Pass  72°38'S, 3°22'W
A pass between Kulen Mountain and Raudberget in the Borg Massif of Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and named for its proximity to Raudberget. Not: Raudbergpasset.

Raudbergpasset: see Raudberg Pass  72°38'S, 3°22'W

Raudberg Valley  72°39'S, 3°26'W
The main ice-filled valley, about 20 mi long, extending northeastward through the Borg Massif of Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and named for its proximity to Raudberget. Not: Raudbergdalen.

Rauer Group: see Rauer Islands  68°51'S, 77°50'E

Rauer Islands  68°51'S, 77°50'E
A group of rocky coastal islands which lie between Sørlands Glacier Tongue and Ranvik Bay, in the SE part of Prydz Bay. Discovered and roughly charted in February 1935 by a Norwegian expedition under Capt. Klarius Mikkelsen. He named them Rauer, probably after the island lying in Oslofjorden opposite Tønnsberg, Norway. Not: Rauer Group.

Rautio Nunatak  82°37'S, 53°03'W
Nunatak rising to c. 1,000 m between Neuburg Peak and Hannah Peak near the W end of Dufek Massif, Pensacola Mountains (q.v.). Named by US-ACAN after Henry Rautio, photographer, USN Squadron VX-6, who obtained reconnaissance photographs of the Pensacola Mountains from LC-47 aircraft on Jan. 22, 1964.

Ravelling Ridge  61°11'S, 54°05'W
A ridge which extends N–S almost the length of Clarence Island, South Shetland Islands. UK-APC applied the name in 1971 following mapping by the Joint Services Expedition, 1970–71.
Ravel Peak

The feature resembles a fortification, hence the name ravelin. Not: Dorsal Fuerte.

Ravel Peak  69°55'S, 71°17'W
Peak, c. 1,300 m, surmounting Debussy Heights in the N part of Alexander Island. The peak is markedly pyramid shaped when seen from the east. First mapped from air photos taken by the RARE, 1947–48, by Searle of the FIDS in 1960. Named by the UK-APC after Maurice Ravel (1875–1937), French composer.

Ravin Bay  66°32'S, 138°27'E

Ravins, Baie des: see Ravin Bay  66°32'S, 138°27'E.

Ravn Glacier  71°50'S, 164°40'E

Rawson, Mount: see Rawson Plateau  85°52'S, 164°45'W

Rawson Mountains  86°43'S, 154°40'W

Rawson Plateau  85°52'S, 164°45'W

Ray, Mount  85°07'S, 170°48'W

Raymond, Mount  85°53'S, 174°43'E
A rock peak, 2,820 m, standing on the southernmost ridge of the Grosvenor Mountains, 2.5 mi SE of Mount Cecily. Discovered by Shackleton of the BrAE (1907–09), who named this feature for his eldest son. The position agrees with that shown on Shackleton’s map, but the peak does not lie in the Dominion Range as he thought, being separated from that range by Mill Glacier.

Raymond Fosdick Mountains: see Fosdick Mountains  76°32'S, 144°45'W

Raymond Fosdick Range: see Fosdick Mountains  76°32'S, 144°45'W

Rayner Glacier  67°40'S, 48°25'E

Rayner Peak  67°24'S, 55°56'E
Prominent peak, 1,270 m, standing 35 mi SW of the head of Edward VIII Bay and 2 mi W of Robert Glacier. Discovered in February 1936 by DI personnel on the William Scoresby, and named for George W. Rayner, zoologist on the DI staff and leader of the expedition. Not: George Rayner Peak, Kjuringen.

Rayner Point  60°39'S, 45°10'W

Ray Nunatak  83°28'S, 51°58'W

Ray Promontory  62°36'S, 61°09'W
A promontory 4 mi long which forms the NW termination of Byers Peninsula and Livingston Island, South Shetland Islands. Start Point marks the NW extremity of the promontory. Named by the UK-APC in 1977 after Capt. Nathaniel Ray, Master of the American schooner Harmony, of Nantucket, which carried on sealing operations from Harmony Cove, Nelson Island, 1820–21.

Razlom Point  70°00'S, 12°52'E
An ice point at the W edge of Lazarev Ice Shelf, about 2 mi N of Leningradskiy Island, Queen Maud Land. Mapped by the SovAE in 1959 and named Mys Razlom (breach point) because there is a large old break in the ice shelf nearby.

Razorback, Mount  76°50'S, 161°18'E
A craggy mountain rising to c. 1,600 m E of Staten Island Heights in the Convoy Ridge, Victoria Land. The descriptive name was applied by the 1957 N.Z. Northern Survey Party of the CTAE, 1956–58.

Razorback Island: see Little Razorback Island  77°40'S, 166°31'E

Razorback Island: see Big Razorback Island  77°41'S, 166°30'E
Razor Point  54°04'S, 37°08'W
Point lying SW of Point Abrahamsen on the N side of Prince Olav Harbor, South Georgia. The name appears on a 1938 British Admiralty chart.

Razumovskyi, Mount  71°29'S, 12°43'E

Razumovskoi, Gora: see Razumovskiy, Mount  71°29'S, 12°43'E

Rea, Mount  77°04'S, 145°30'W
Prominent rock mountain with an imposing monolith on its W side called The Billboard, standing between Arthur and Boyd Glaciers in the Ford Ranges, Marie Byrd Land. Discovered by the ByrdAE on the Eastern Flight of Dec. 5, 1929, and named by Byrd for Mr. and Mrs. Rea, of Pittsburgh, PA, contributors to the expedition.

Read Peak  65°06'S, 63°29'W
Peak, 1,060 m, rising 1 mile S of Sonia Point and Flanders Bay, on the W coast of Graham Land. Mapped by the FIDS from photos taken by Hunting Aerosurveys Ltd. in 1956–57. Named by the UK-APC in 1960 for Joseph B. Reade (1801–70), English pioneer of photography, who obtained photographs on paper coated with silver nitrate, developed with gallic acid and fixed with hyposulphate of soda, in 1837.

Read Mountains  80°42'S, 24°45'W
Group of rocky summits, the highest 1,830 m, lying E of Glen Glacier in the south-central part of the Shackleton Range. First mapped in 1957 by the CTAE and named for Prof. Herbert H. Read, Chairman of the Scientific Committee and member of the Committee of Management of the CTAE, 1955–58.

Rea, Bahia: see Royal Bay  54°32'S, 36°00'W

Reales Céédulas, Ensenada: see Cabinet Inlet  66°35'S, 63°10'W

Rea Peak  62°01'S, 58°09'W
Peak, 590 m, lying nearly 2 mi NE of Rose Peak and 1.5 mi NW of Mount Hopeful in the central part of King George Island, in the South Shetland Islands. Named by the UK-APC in 1960 for Henry Rea, Master of the Enderby Brothers' schooner Hopeful, which sailed from London in 1833 in company with the tender Rose to continue John Biscoe's Antarctic researches. The Antarctic voyage was abandoned after the Rose had been crushed in the pack ice in 60°17'S, 53°26'W, December 1833 or January 1834.

Rea Rocks  77°05'S, 145°10'W

Rebholz Nunatak  74°05'S, 100°13'W

Rebuff Glacier  73°58'S, 163°12'E
A tributary glacier descending from the Deep Freeze Range and entering Campbell Glacier 4 mi SE of the summit of Mount Mankinen, in Victoria Land. Named by the northern party of NZGSAE, 1962–63, because the party was prevented from getting access to it.

Reclusy Bluff  73°10'S, 125°46'W

Recess Cove  64°30'S, 61°32'W
Cove 2.5 mi wide in the E side of Charlotte Bay, along the W coast of Graham Land. Surveyed by the FIDS from the Norsel in 1955. So named by the UK-APC in 1956 because this cove forms a recess in the side of Charlotte Bay. Not: Bahia Frei.

Recess Nunatak  76°31'S, 144°17'W
A small but conspicuous nunatak 1 mi W of Mount Perkins, in the Fosdick Mountains of the Ford Ranges, Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by the USAS (1939–41). Later mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos (1959–65). So named by US-ACAN because the nunatak is recessed in the ice at the base due to windscooping.

Reclus Peninsula

Reclus Peninsula 64°33'S, 61°47'W
Peninsula 7 mi long which borders the W side of Charlotte Bay, on the W coast of Graham Land. First charted in 1898 by the BelgAE under Gerlache, who named the N extremity “Cap Reclus” for Elisée Reclus (1830–1905), French geographer and author. The Second Edition
Recoil Glacier 73°46'S, 163°05'E
A tributary glacier descending from the Deep Freeze Range, south of Mount Pollock, to the Campbell Glacier, in Victoria Land. Named by the northern party of NZGSAE, 1962–63, because the geologist was said to have “recoiled in disgust” on finding little of geological interest there and not what he expected.

Recovery Bay: see Jacobsen Bight 54°25'S, 36°50'W

Recovery Glacier 81°10'S, 28°00'W
Glacier, at least 60 mi long and 40 mi wide at its mouth, flowing W along the S side of the Shackleton Range. First seen from the air and examined from the ground by the CTAF in 1957, and so named because of the recovery of the expedition’s vehicles which repeatedly broke into bridged crevasses on this glacier during the early stages of the crossing of Antarctica. Not: Glaciar Expedición Polar Argentina, Glaciar Falucho.

Rector Ridge 77°54'S, 160°33'E

Red Bay 68°18'S, 67°11'W
Small, open bay lying close S of the W extremity of Red Rock Ridge, along the W coast of Graham Land. First surveyed in 1936 by the BGLE under Rymill. The bay was resurveyed in 1948–49 by the FIDS, and so named by them for its association with Red Rock Ridge. Not: Bahía Roja.

Red Buttress Peak 76°49'S, 162°21'E
A rock peak, 1,060 m, surmounting the bold rock mass between the lower Benson and Hunt Glaciers in Victoria Land. Its E face is an immense cliff of red granite. Mapped and given this descriptive name by the 1957 N.Z. Northern Survey Party of the CTAE, 1956–58.

Redcastle Ridge 72°26'S, 169°57'E
A castellike ridge of red and black volcanic rocks between Arneb Glacier and the terminal face of Edisto Glacier at the head of Edisto Inlet. So named by the NZGSAE, 1957–58, because of its coloring and shape.

Redcliff Nunatak 77°02'S, 162°03'E
Red granite nunatak, 630 m, rising about 4 mi E of Mount Suess along the S flank of Mackay Glacier, in Victoria Land. Charted by the BrAE, 1910–13, and so named because of its color. Not: Redcliffs Nunakol.

Redcliffs Nunakol: see Redcliff Nunatak 77°02'S, 162°03'E

Reddick Nunatak 76°17'S, 144°01'W

Red Dike Bluff 78°48'S, 162°19'E
A prominent bluff immediately S of Trepidation Glacier on the E side of the Skelton Glacier. The bluff is distinguished by a dike consisting of igneous rock against a black background of the intruded sediments. The descriptive name was given in 1957 by the N.Z. party of the CTAE, 1956–58. Not: Red Dyke Bluff.

Red Dyke Bluff: see Red Dike Bluff 78°48'S, 162°19'E

Redfern Island 68°37'S, 77°53'E
A small island lying just W of Warriner Island and 1 mi off the W end of Breidnes Peninsula, Vestfold Hills. First plotted as two small islands by Norwegian cartographers working from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37. Replotted as a single island from ANARE air photos of 1957–58. Named by ANCA for H.T. Redfern, diesel mechanic at Davis Station, 1961.

Redifer, Mount 85°48'S, 160°52'W
A mountain, 2,050 m, standing 3 mi S of Mount Ellsworth in the Queen Maud Mountains. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys and USN air photos, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN for Howard D. Redifer, meteorology electronics technician at South Pole Station, 1959.

Red Island 52°58'S, 73°18'E
Conspicuous red lava island, 95 m high, which lies 0.5 mi N of Laurens Peninsula, Heard Island, and to which it is tied by a low isthmus. The descriptive name was applied by American sealers at Heard Island in the period following their initiation of sealing there in 1855.

Red Island 63°44'S, 57°52'W
Circular, flat-topped island, 1 mi in diameter and 495 m high, with reddish cliffs of volcanic rock, lying 3.5 mi NW of Cape Lachman, James Ross Island, in Prince Gustav Channel. Discovered and named by the SwedAE under Nordenskjöld, 1901–04. Not: Isla Roja, Rödön, Rote Insel.

Redmond Bluff 71°08'S, 167°03'E

Redonda, Isla: see Owen Island 61°56'S, 58°26'W

Redondo, Cabo: see Redondo Point 65°12'S, 64°06'W

Redondo, Isole: see Pottinger Rock 61°56'S, 58°24'W

Redondo Point 65°12'S, 64°06'W
A small point just W of Blanchard Ridge on the W coast of Graham Land. The US-ACAN has approved Redondo (round) for this point on the basis of prior naming on an Argentine chart of 1957. The name “Moot Point” is used for this feature on later British maps. Not: Cabo Redondo, Moot Point.

Redpath Peaks 80°28'S, 81°18'W

**Red Raider Rampart** 85°09'S, 173°12'W
A rugged ice and rock wall just east of the juncture of the Glatting and McGregor Glaciers, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Named by the Texas Tech Shackleton Glacier Expedition (1964–65) for the student body of Texas Technological College, whose athletic representatives are known as the Red Raiders.

**Red Ridge** 77°06'S, 162°08'E
A ridge just W of Robson Glacier in the Gonville and Caius Range, in Victoria Land. The descriptive name was given by F. Debenham of the BgBE (1910–13) during his plane table survey in 1912.

**Red Rock Peak** 71°58'S, 166°05'E
A peak rising to 2,000 m about 1 mi NNW of Thomson Peak in the S part of Mirabito Range, Victoria Land. The name is descriptive of the rock at the peak and was given by Bradley Field, geologist, NZGS, a member of a NZARP geological party to the area, 1980–81.

**Red Rock Ridge** 68°18'S, 67°08'W
Conspicuous reddish-colored promontory which rises to 690 m and projects from the W coast of Graham Land between Neny Fjord and Rymill Bay. Surveyed in 1936 by the BgLE under Rymill, who so named it because of its color. Further surveys in 1948 by the FIDS have identified this ridge as the feature first sighted in 1909 and named “Ille Pavie” or “Cap Pavie” by the FrAE under Charcot, but the name Red Rock Ridge is now too firmly established to alter. The name Pavie Ridge has been assigned to the prominent rocky ridge at 68°34'S, 66°59'W. Not: Morro Roca Roja, Promontorio Roca Roja.

**Red Spur** 85°57'S, 126°44'W
A narrow rock spur, 2 mi long, descending from southern Wisconsin Plateau to Olentangy Glacier 1 mi north of Tiltite Spur. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1960–64. The name was proposed by John H. Mercer, USARP geologist to this area in 1964–65, because the surface of a flat platform on this spur is weathered bright red.

**Reece, Mount** 63°50'S, 58°32'W
Sharp, ice-free peak, 1,085 m, standing 4 mi W of Pitt Point. It is the highest point of a ridge forming the S wall of Victory Glacier on the S side of Trinity Peninsula. Charted in 1945 by the FIDS and named for Alan Reece, leader of the FIDS Deception Island base in 1945, and meteorologist and geologist at the Hope Bay base in 1946. Reece, a member of the NBSAE, 1949–52, was killed in an airplane accident in the Canadian Arctic in 1960.

**Red Rock Peak** 67°02'S, 51°38'E

**Red Nunataks** 74°49'S, 161°58'E

**Red Ridge** 85°02'S, 91°40'W

**Reedy Glacier** 85°30'S, 134°00'W
A major glacier, over 100 mi long and from 6 to 12 mi wide, descending from the polar plateau to the Ross Ice Shelf between the Michigan Plateau and Wisconsin Range, and marking the limits of the Queen Maud Mountains on the west and the Horlick Mountains on the east. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN for Rear Admiral James R. Reedy, USN, Commander, U.S. Naval Support Force, Antarctica, from November 1962 until April 1965.

**Reef, Roca:** see Roca Islands 67°47'S, 68°46'W

**Reef Point** 59°27'S, 27°13'W
Point bounded by a small reef forming the W end of Cook Island in the South Sandwich Islands. Charted and named in 1930 by DI personnel on the Discovery II. Not: Punta Arrecife.

**Reek Point** 56°16'S, 27°32'W
A low-lying lava feature forming the N point of Zavodovski Island, South Sandwich Islands. The name given by UK-APC in 1971 refers to the volcanic fumes which are characteristic of this island.

**Rees Mount** 76°40'S, 118°10'W

**Reeve Island** 64°55'S, 63°58'W
Island 1.5 in. long, lying between Knight and Friar Islands in the Wauwersmans Islands, in the Wilhelm Archipelago. Shown on an Argentine government chart of 1950. Named by the UK-APC in 1958 after one of the characters in Chaucer’s Canterbury Tales.
Reeves, Mount 67°07'S, 67°58'W
Mountain, 1,920 m, immediately NE of Mount Bouvier on the E side of Adelaide Island. First sighted and roughly surveyed in 1909 by the FrAE under Charcot. Resurveyed in 1948 by the FIDS and named by them for Edward A. Reeves, Map-curator and Instructor in Survey at the Royal Geographical Society, 1900–33.

Reeves, Mount: see Reeves Bluffs 79°36'S, 158°40'E

Reeves Bluffs 79°36'S, 158°40'E
A line of east-facing rock bluffs, 8 mi long, situated 15 mi W of Cape Murray in the Cook Mountains. Discovered by the BrNAE (1901–04) under Capt. Robert F. Scott, who gave the name “Mount Reeves,” after Edward A. Reeves, Map Curator to the Royal Geographical Society, to a summit along this bluff. The bluff was mapped in detail by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy aerial photography (1959–63). Since a prominent mountain does not rise from the bluffs, and because the name Mount Reeves is in use elsewhere in Antarctica, the US-ACAN (1965) recommended that the original name be amended and that the entire line of bluffs be designated as Reeves Bluffs. Not: Mount Reeves.

Reeves Glacier 74°45'S, 162°15'E
A broad glacier originating on the interior upland and descending between Eisenhow Range and Mount Larsen to merge with the Nansen Ice Sheet along the coast of Victoria Land. Discovered and named by the BrAE, 1907–09, under Shackleton. The NZ-APC reported that the glacier is probably named for William Pember Reeves, former New Zealand Cabinet Minister, and the Agent-General for New Zealand in London, 1896–1909.

Reeves Névé 74°25'S, 160°00'E
An extensive névé lying westward of Eisenhow Range in Victoria Land. Reeves Glacier, which drains southeastward to the coast, has its source in this névé. Named by the NZ-APC in association with Reeves Glacier.

Reeves Peninsula 77°24'S, 152°20'W
A snow-covered peninsula along the N side of Edward VII Peninsula. It extends between the lower ends of the Dalton and Gerry Glaciers into southern Sulzberger Bay. This area was explored from the air and rudely mapped by the ByrdAE, 1928–30. The peninsula was mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–65. Named by US-ACAN, at the suggestion of Admiral R.E. Byrd, for John M. Reeves (of Reeves Brothers, Inc.) who assisted the ByrdAE of 1928–30 and 1933–35 with contributions of sheepskin-lined coats, and by the development and donation of windproof material for cold weather clothing.

Reference Island: see Reference Islands 68°12'S, 67°10'W

Reference Islands 68°12'S, 67°10'W
Rocky islands 2 mi WNW of the W tip of Neny Island and 1.5 mi SE of Millerand Island, lying in Marguerite Bay off the W coast of Graham Land. First roughly charted in 1936 by the BGLE under Rymill. The islands were surveyed by the FIDS in 1947, and so named by them because they served as a convenient reference point for survey work. Not: Reference Island.

Reference Peak 67°15'S, 50°29'E
Roughly conical peak, 1,030 m, with a steep face to the W near its crest, lying 3 mi S of Amundsen Bay between Mounts Weller and Hollingsworth. Viewed from the N it presents a sharp peak with smooth, clear-cut sides. Sighted in October 1956 by an ANARE party and so named because the peak was used as a reference point for magnetic observations at Observation Island.

Referring Peak 76°56'S, 161°51'E
Conspicuous black peak over 1,200 m, standing on the N side of Mackay Glacier about 1.5 mi W of the mouth of Cleveland Glacier, in Victoria Land. Charted and named by the BrAE, 1910–13. The name suggests the easy identification of the peak and its use as a landmark.

Refuge Islands 68°21'S, 67°10'W
Small group of islands lying 1 mi from the ice cliffs at the SW side of Red Rock Ridge, off the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered and named by the BGLE under Rymill, 1934–37, who used these islands as a depot for sledge journeys S from the southern base in the Debenham Islands. Not: Islotes Refugio.

Regan, Cabo: see Return Point 60°38'S, 46°01'W

Regano, Isla: see Turnabout Island 66°06'S, 65°45'W

Regan, Cape: see Reference Islands 68°12'S, 67°10'W

Regano, Point: see Return Point 60°38'S, 46°01'W

Regano, Islote: see Reference Islands 68°12'S, 67°10'W

Regano, Point: see Return Point 60°38'S, 46°01'W

Regano, Isla: see Turnabout Island 66°06'S, 65°45'W

Regulo Range 72°05'S, 3°20'W
A range of summits, including Flåruven Bluff, Aurløs Peak, Hornet Peak, and Snesøetta Dome, forming the southwest portion of Ahlmann Ridge in western Queen Maud Land. The name “Regulo-Kette” after Herbert Regula, chief meteorologist with the expedition, was applied in the area by the GerAE (1938–39) under Alfred Ritscher. The correlation of the name with this feature may be arbitrary, but it is recommended for the sake of international uniformity and historical continuity.

Regulator, Mount 54°00'S, 37°44'W
Mountain, 655 m, standing 1 mi W of Right Whale Bay on the N side of South Georgia. Surveyed by the SGS in the period 1951–57, and named by the UK-APC for the Regulator. In 1800, Edmund Fanning found a deserted hut in Right Whale Bay, built
Reichelderfer, Cape  69°22'S, 62°43'W
Rounded, mainly ice-covered headland 4 mi E of DeBusk Scarp, lying at the W side of Stefansson Strait on the E coast of Palmer Land. This cape was seen by Sir Hubert Wilkins who explored this coast on his aerial flight of Dec. 20, 1928. It was charted in 1940 by the USAS and erroneously called Cape Rumill at that time. Resighted in 1947 by the RARE under Ronne who named it for Francis W. Reichelderfer, Chief of the U.S. Weather Bureau. Not: Cape Rumill.

Reichle Mesa  68°09'S, 65°03'W
An ice-covered tableland, 3 mi in extent and rising to 1,160 m, between Stubbs Pass and Getman Ice Piedmont on Joerg Peninsula, Bowman Coast. The feature was photographed from the air by the USAS, 1940, RARE, 1947, and U.S. Navy, 1966, and was surveyed by FIDS, 1946-48. Named by US-ACAN in 1977 after Richard A. Reichle, USARP biologist, specialist on Antarctic seals in six austral summers, 1970-77, the last two summers in RV Hero in the Gerlache Strait area and South Shetland Islands.

Reid, Mount  83°03'S, 166°01'E
A prominent, mainly ice-free mountain, 3,315 m, standing just E of the head of Cleaves Glacier in the Holland Range. Discovered by the BrAE (1907-09) and named for Alfred Reid, manager of the expedition.

Reid Glacier  66°30'S, 98°40'E
Steep glacier descending between Melba and Davis Peninsulas to the Shackleton Ice Shelf. Discovered in 1912 by the Western Base Party of the AAE, 1911-14, and named for Sir George Reid, Australian High Commissioner in London in 1911.

Reid Glacier  67°29'9, 67°16'W
Glacier, 1.5 mi wide and 8 mi long, which flows S to enter Bigourdan Fjord opposite The Narrows, on the W coast of Graham Land. First roughly charted by the BGLE, 1934-37, under Rymill. The lower reaches of the glacier were surveyed in 1948-49 by the FIDS, and named by them for Harry F. Reid (1859-1944), professor of geology at Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, noted for his studies of glacier flow and stratification in Alaska and the Alps.

Reidholmen: see Reid Island  60°41'S, 45°30'W

Reid Island  60°41'9, 45°30'W
Island at the E side of the entrance to Iceberg Bay, along the S coast of Coronation Island in the South Orkney Islands. The name “Reidholmen” appears in this location for a small group of islands on a chart drawn by Capt. Petter Særlie in 1912-13. Survey by the FIDS in 1948-49 determined that only a single island exists. Not: Reidholmen.

Reid Ridge  76°57'9, 160°23'E

Reid Spur  84°46'9, 178°30'E
A spur, 5 mi long, in the Queen Maud Mountains, descending N along the E side of Ramsey Glacier from an unnamed prominence 3 mi NW of Mount Bellows. Named by US-ACAN for CWO James S. Reid, member of the U.S. Army Aviation Detachment which participated in exploring this area with the Texas Tech Shackleton Glacier Expedition, 1964-65.

Reilly Ridge  71°32'9, 163°18'E

Reilly Rocks  75°09'9, 114°59'W
A cluster of rocks located 5 mi NNE of Detling Peak in the NW part of Kohler Range, Marie Byrd Land. The name was applied by US-ACAN in memory of Gerald E. Reilly, Jr., USCG. A machinery technician assigned to USCGC Glacier, he lost his life in an accident aboard the ship while it was in the Ross Sea enroute from McMurdo Station to the Antarctic Peninsula, Jan. 22, 1976.

Reimer, Mount  77°48'9, 86°12'W

Reina Maud, Ensenada: see Queen Maud Bay  54°14'9, 37°23'W

Reinboldt Hills  70°29'9, 72°30'E
A group of rocky hills, low to moderate in height and about 5 mi long, situated 9 mi E of Gillock Island at the eastern margin of the Amery Ice Shelf. Delineated in 1952 by John H. Roscoe from air photos taken by USN Operation Highjump (1946-47), and named by him for Lt. Fred L. Reinbolt, USN, co-pilot on Operation Highjump photographic flights over this area.

Reindeer Valley  54°18'9, 36°20'W
Valley between Godthul, on the N coast of South Georgia, and Sandebugten, in Cumberland East Bay. Surveyed by the SGS in the period 1951-57, and so named by the UK-APC because, in 1909, Norwegian whalers introduced reindeer into this part of the island.

Reine Fabiola, Monts: see Queen Fabiola Mountains  71°30'9, 35°40'W

Reinhardt, Mount  84°12'9, 177°12'E
A mountain 1,020 m, with a spur descending NE from it, standing at the NW portal of Good Glacier where the latter flows into Ross Ice Shelf. Discovered by the USAS on Flight C of February 29-March 1, 1940, and named by US-ACAN for Cdr. Charles O. Reinhardt, USN, engineer for USN OpHjp (1946-47) and for Little America IV.

Reist Rocks  66°31'9, 107°25'E
A small group of rocks on the Antarctic coast, 8 mi W of Snyder Rocks. First mapped from air photos taken by USN Operation Highjump (1946-47). Named by US-ACAN for Wilbur H. Reist, tractor driver with USN Operation Windmill (1947-48), who assisted in transporting shore parties that established astronomical control stations from Wilhelm II Coast to Baud Coast.
Relay Bay  71°30'S, 169°32'E
An arm of Robertson Bay, about 5 mi wide, lying between Islands Point and Penelope Point along the N coast of Victoria Land. First visited on Oct. 4, 1911 by the Northern Party, led by Victor Campbell, of the BrAE, 1910–13. So named because they found it necessary to relay their sledges owing to the heavy pressure ridges encountered here. The Nielsen, Ommannay, Crume and Reusch Glaciers flowing into the bay contribute to these pressures.

Relay Hills  69°29'S, 68°00'W
A group of low, ice-covered hills, mainly conical in shape, between Mount Edgell and Kinneir Mountains in western Antarctic Peninsula. First roughly surveyed from the ground by BGLE, 1936–37. Photographed from the air by RARE, Nov. 1947. Resurveyed by FIDS, Nov. 1958. The name, applied by the UK-APC, arose because both the BGLE and the FIDS sledding parties had to relay their loads through this area to the head of Prospect Glacier.

Relict Lake  62°57'S, 60°36'W
Small lake lying SE of Pendulum Cove on Deception Island, in the South Shetland Islands. So named by the UK-APC in 1957 because when Lt. E.N. Kendall made his survey of Deception Island in January–March 1829, Pendulum Cove extended inland to this lake, which has since been cut off from the sea.

Relief Pass  75°13'S, 163°45'E
A narrow inlet at the SW corner of Terra Nova Bay. The feature is formed along a shear plane caused by differential ice movement near the coast of Victoria Land involving the N edge of Drygalski Ice Tongue and S extremities of the Nansen Ice Sheet. So named by the South Magnetic Polar Party, led by T.W.E. David, of the BrAE, 1907–09, because, after almost giving up hope of rescue, the Nimrod picked up the party here.

Reluctant Island  67°50'S, 67°05'W
Small island off eastern Horseshoe Island. Surveyed by FIDS in 1955–57. So named because of the feature’s apparent reluctance to be recognized as an island; it did not appear on maps of the BGLE 1934–37 and was mapped as a peninsula by FIDS in 1948–50. Not: Isla Rechazo.

Remenches Glacier  66°02'S, 101°35'E
Channel glacier about 4 mi wide and 8 mi long, flowing NW from the continental ice and terminating in a small, but prominent tongue close E of the Mariner Islands and 12 mi NE of Buenger Hills. Mapped from air photos taken by USN OpHjp, 1946–47, and named by the US-ACAN for John F. Remenches, chief aviation pilot, who assisted USN OpWml shore party operations and made photographic flights along Wilhelm II, Queen Mary, Knox and Budd Coasts in January–February 1948.

Remington, Mount  71°46'S, 161°17'E

Remington Glacier  78°34'S, 84°18'W

Remnant Lake: see Dingle Lake  68°34'S, 78°04'E
Remolino, Caleta: see Whirlwind Inlet  67°30'S, 65°25'W
Remolino, Islote: see Vortex Island  63°44'S, 57°38'W
Remolque, Bahia: see Tow Bay  57°02'S, 26°42'W
Remplingsen Peak  72°05'S, 4°18'E
A peak, 2,650 m, at the N end of Langfroget Cliff in the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by the NorAE (1956–60) and named Remplingsen (the calf).

Remus Glacier  68°20'S, 66°43'W
Glacier, 8 mi long, which flows from the N slopes of Mount Lupa northwestward along the NE side of the Blackwall Mountains into Providence Cove, Neny Fjord, on the W coast of Graham Land. The lower reaches of the glacier were first roughly surveyed in 1936 by the BGLE under Rymill. Resurveyed in 1948–49 by the FIDS, who so named it for its association with Romulus Glacier, whose head lies near the head of this glacier.

Renegar Glacier: see Renegar Glacier  78°22'S, 163°08'E
Renard, Cape  65°01'S, 63°47'W
Cape forming the S side of the entrance to Flandres Bay and separating the Danco and Graham Coasts on the W coast of Antarctic Peninsula. Discovered in 1898 by the BelgAE under Gerlache and named by him for Prof. A. Renard, a member of the Belgica Commission and of the Belgian Royal Academy.

Renard Glacier  64°40'S, 61°38'W
Glacier flowing into the southernmost part of Charlotte Bay, on the W coast of Graham Land. Charted by the BelgAE under Gerlache and named by him for Prof. A. Renard, a member of the Belgica Commission and of the Belgian Royal Academy.

Renard Island  65°40'S, 66°00'W
Ice-covered island, 25 mi long and from 4 to 10 mi wide, lying between the Pitt Islands and Rabot Island in the Biscoe Islands. The island was first charted and named by the FrAE, 1908–10, under Charcot.
Rendezvous Bluff: see Discovery Bluff 77°01'S, 162°37'E

Rendezvous Rocks 69°35'S, 67°38'W
An isolated line of south-facing crags (c. 945 m), located S of Khamis Pass and 5 mi SW of Kinneir Mountains on the W side of Antarctic Peninsula. Surveyed by BAS, 1970–72, and so named because the feature was used as a rendezvous for two sledge parties traveling from opposite sides of the plateau in 1970.

Rendu, Mount 67°26'S, 67°04'W

Renegar Glacier 78°22'S, 163°08'E

Renier, Cap: see Renier Point 62°37'S, 59°48'W

Renier Point 62°37'S, 59°48'W
Narrow point forming the E extremity of Livingston Island, in the South Shetland Islands. The feature was known to sealers as Point Renier as early as 1821. The name Pin Point, given by DI personnel on the Discovery II in 1935, has been rejected in favor of the original name. Not: Cap Renier, Friesland Point, Pin Point, Punta Alfiler.

Renier Rocks 71°20'E, 161°20'E

Renell Glacier 79°23'S, 84°12'W
A glacier, 10 mi long, in the Pioneer Heights, Heritage Range. It drains NW, to the E of Inferno Ridge, to join Splitsstoesser Glacier. Named by the University of Minnesota Geological Party to these mountains, 1963–64, for K.P. Renell, biologist with the party.

Renner Peak 70°21'S, 67°50'W

Rennick Bay 70°06'S, 161°20'E
An embayment of the coastline at the terminus of Rennick Glacier. It is bounded on the west and east by Belousov Point and Stuhlunger Ice Piedmont. The eastern part of the bay was discovered from the ship Terra Nova, of the BrAE (1910–13) under Scott. Named by the BrAE for Lt. Henry E. de P. Rennick, RN, an officer on the Terra Nova. The bay was photographed by USN OpHjp (1947) and by the SovAE (1958). Not: Zaliv Kooperatsiya.

Rennick Glacier 70°30'S, 160°45'E
A broad glacier, nearly 200 miles long, which is one of the largest in Antarctica. It rises on the polar plateau westward of Mesa Range and is 20 to 30 miles wide, narrowing to 10 miles near the coast. It takes its name from Rennick Bay where the glacier reaches the sea. The seaward part of the glacier was photographed by USN Operation Highjump, 1946–47. In early 1960, Lt. Cdr. Robert L. Dale, pilot of USN Squadron VX-6, evacuated the USARP Victoria Land Traverse from 72°38'S, 161°32'E, on this glacier, from where an aerial photographic reconnaissance was made to Rennick Bay on the coast.

Rennick Névé 73°10'S, 160°20'E
The névé at the head of Rennick Glacier in Victoria Land. Named by the NZ-APC in about 1966 in association with Rennick Glacier.

Rennie, Mount 64°41'S, 63°35'W
Snow-covered mountain, 1,555 m, forming the central part of the ridge which extends southwestward from Mount Français, in the S part of Anvers Island in the Palmer Archipelago. Roughly surveyed by the FIDS in 1944 and resurveyed by them in 1955. Named by the UK-APC for Alexander J. Rennie of FIDS, assistant surveyor at the Arthur Harbor station in 1955.

Renouard, Mount 67°90'S, 52°26'E

Rêpke, Gora: see Iskollen Hill 72°51'S, 4°09'W

Reptile Ridge 67°33'S, 68°11'W
A ridge over 2 mi long, rising to c. 250 m and extending NW from the vicinity of Rothera Point, Adelaide Island. The name is descriptive of its appearance when viewed in profile from north or south. Named by the UK-APC in 1977.

Rescápé Islands 66°49'S, 141°22'E
A small group of rocky islands lying 0.5 mi northwest of Cape Margerie along Adélie Coast. Surveyed by the FrAE (1949–51) under André Liotard, and named in remembrance of an incident of the disembarkation at nearby Port Martin station, when a ship’s boat was carried away by the wind.

Rescate, Roca: see Rescue Rock 54°00'S, 37°14'W

Rescue Rock 54°00'S, 37°14'W
A nunatak l4 mi SSE of Mount Martyn in southern Lazarev Mountains. The feature lies along the W side of upper Matusievich Glacier. Plotted by ANARE from photos taken by USN Operation Highjump (1946–47) and ANARE (1959). Visited by NZGSAE (1963–64) who gave the name because of the rescue, in bitter conditions, of a sledge and dogs which had fallen into a nearby crevasse.

Rescue Rock 54°00'S, 37°14'W
Submerged rock marked by breakers, 0.6 mi NE of Skua Island in the entrance to the Bay of Isles, South Georgia. Charted in 1930 by DI survey personnel. So named because a whale catcher passing near this rock sighted a flag on Skua Island, eventually leading to the rescue of the survey party at Camp Bay where their vessel had run aground. Not: Roca Rescate.
Resolution Point
59°26'S, 27°07'W
Point on the NE side of Cook Island in the South Sandwich Islands. The point was charted in 1930 by DI personnel on the Discovery II and named by them for HMS Resolution, the ship from which Capt. James Cook discovered these islands in 1775.

Resolution Subglacial Highlands 73°00'S, 135°00'E
A line of subglacial highlands of interior Wilkes Land, running NNW-SSE and separating Adventure Subglacial Trench from Wilkes Subglacial Basin. The feature was delineated by the SPRI-NSF-TUD airborne radio echo sounding program, 1967–79, and was named after HMS Resolution, flagship of the British expedition, 1772–75 (Capt. James Cook, RN).

Ressac Island 66°42'S, 141°14'E
Small rocky island 1 mi E of Houle Island and 4 mi NE of Zélie Glacier Tongue. Photographed from the air by USN Ophj, 1946–47. Charted by the FrAE, 1949–51, and so named by them because the surf breaks over the island. "Ressac" is the French word for surf.

Restitution Point 54°04'S, 37°09'W
Point marking the S side of the entrance to South Bay in Prince Olav Harbor, on the N coast of South Georgia. The name Factory Point, derived from the nearby whaling station (now no longer operating), was given for this feature by DI personnel in 1929. There is also a Factory Point at Leith Harbor, less than 20 mi to the NW. Since Factory Point at Leith Harbor is better known locally, it has been retained. To avoid confusion the name Factory Point is rejected for the feature now described, and a new name Restitution Point is approved. The S.S. Restitution, a floating factory ship, worked for many years at Prince Olav Harbor before the shore station was built there. Not: Factory Point, Punta Factoria.

Retrival Point 60°44'S, 45°36'W
Ice-free point forming the S side of the entrance to Paal Harbor on the E side of Signy Island, in the South Orkney Islands. Surveyed in 1933 by DI personnel, and resurveyed in 1947 by the FIDS. Named by the UK-APC in 1954 for the Retrival Whaling Co. of Oslo, the first company to start whaling in the South Orkney Islands in 1911–12.

Retour Island 60°46'S, 141°34'E
Rocky island 0.7 mi long, the largest feature in the Curzon Islands, lying 0.1 mi N of Cape Découverte. Charted in 1951 by the FrAE and so named by them to commemorate the return of French exploring parties to the vicinity.

Retreat Point 76°55'S, 162°33'E

Retreat Hills 72°59'S, 165°12'E
A group of hills at the S side of the head of Astronaut Glacier, along the S margin of Evans Névé. So named by the Northern Party of NZGSAE, 1962–63, which had hoped to visit the hills, but was forced to beat a hasty retreat due to blizzards.

Retrospect Spur 84°09'S, 173°12'E
A spur, 7 mi long, descending NNW from the base of Separation Range into the E side of Hood Glacier. So named by the N.Z. Alpine Club Antarctic Expedition (1959–60) because they climbed the spur to obtain a panorama of Hood Glacier, which they had just traversed.

Return Point 60°38'S, 46°01'W

Reu, Mount 71°09'S, 65°35'E

Reuning Glacier 71°26'S, 72°41'W

Reusch Glacier 71°29'S, 169°29'E
A very small glacier descending into Relay Bay immediately E of Islands Point, along the N coast of Victoria Land. First charted by BrAE, 1898–1900, under C.E. Borchgrevink, who named this feature for Prof. H. Reusch, then president of the Norwegian Geographical Society. Not: Doctor Rusch Glacier, Reush Glacier.

Reus Glacier: see Reusch Glacier 71°29'S, 169°29'E

Reuther Nunataks 79°10'S, 85°57'W
A ridgeline of nunataks 4 mi long, located 3 mi W of Landmark Peak in the Founders Peaks, Heritage Range. Named by the University of Minnesota Geological Party to these mountains, 1963–64, for Charles J. Reuther, who served that season as helicopter technical representative with the 62nd Transportation Detachment.

Revelle Bay: see Revelle Inlet 68°40'S, 63°26'W

Revelle Inlet 68°40'S, 63°26'W
Broad, ice-filled inlet which recedes W some 15 mi between Capes Agassiz and Keeler, along the E coast of Palmer Land. The inlet lies in the area explored from the air by Sir Hubert Wilkins in 1928 and Lincoln Ellsworth in 1935, but it was first charted by the USAS in 1940. It was resighted by the RARE, 1947–48, under Ronne, who named it for Roger Revelle, oceanographer at the Scripps Institute for Oceanographic Research, who gave technical assistance during the fitting out of the Ronne expedition. Not: Revelle Bay.

Revensnes Island 69°17'S, 39°37'E
A distinctive forked island with two branches, lying just off Hammennabben Head in the E part of Lützow-Holm Bay. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and named Revsnses (fox's nose) because of its shape.
Rhamnus, Mount

A prominent peak (785 m) rising 6 mi NW of Eld Peak on the W side of Matsuveich Glacier. Two conical peaks were sighted in the area from the Peacock on Jan. 16, 1840 by Passed Midshipmen William Reynolds and Henry Eld of the USEE (1838-42). The northwestern peak was named for Reynolds by USEE leader Lt. Charles Wilkes. In 1959 Phillip Law of ANARE made investigations of features in this area. Reference to Wilkes' narrative showed that the recorded descriptions of the peaks seen by Reynolds and Eld to be in accord with photographs of the peaks on the W side of Matsuveich Glacier. The peak described was selected by Law to commemorate Wilkes' naming.

Reynolds Ridge 75°40'S, 129°19'W


Reynolds Strait 74°15'S, 132°10'W

A strait between Forrester Island on the north and Shepard and Grant Islands along the edge of Getz Ice Shelf on the south. The discovery of Forrester Island from USS Glacier on Feb. 4, 1962 simultaneously established the existence of the strait, which was then sounded. The name was applied by US-ACAN for Ralph R. Reynolds (1938-73), Lt. Cdr., CEC, USN who was Officer-in-Charge of the Navy Nuclear Power Unit at McMurdo Station in 1970.

Rhamnus, Mount 68°11'S, 66°50'W

Mountain, 865 m, which lies 2 mi NE of Mount Nemesis on the N side of Neny Fjord, Graham Land. Seen from the W, it appears as a mainly snow-covered pyramid. First surveyed in 1936 by the BGLE under Rymill. Resurveyed in 1947 by the FIDS who named the mountain for its association with Mount Nemesis. According to the mythological story, the Greek goddess Nemesis had a celebrated sanctuary at Rhamnus in Attica. Not: Pyramid Mountain, Pyramid Peak.
Rhino Horn Rock: see Rhino Rock 69°34'S, 62°32'W

Rhino Rock 69°34'S, 62°32'W
Prominent black rock with steep sides rising to 700 m, standing 5 mi SW of Cape Rymill on the E coast of Palmer Land. It was named Rhino Horn Rock for its suggestive appearance by members of the East Base of the USAS who charted the area on land and from the air in 1940, but the name has been shortened to Rhino Rock. Not: Rhino Horn Rock.

Rhodes, Mount 66°49'S, 51°09'E
Mountain between Mount Hampson and Mount Bond, in the N part of the Tula Mountains in Enderby Land. Plotted from air photos taken from ANARE aircraft in 1956. Named by ANCA for G.J. Rhodes, a member of the crew of the Discovery during the BANZARE, 1929–31.

Rhodes Bluff 79°50'S, 83°20'W

Rhodes Head 74°42'S, 163°03'E

Rhodes Icefall 74°58'S, 136°25'W

Rhodes Peak 83°20'S, 167°47'E

Rho Islands 64°17'S, 63°00'W
Group of small islands and rocks which lie immediately N of Lambda Island in the Melchior Islands, Palmer Archipelago. The name, derived from the 17th letter of the Greek alphabet, appears to have been first used on a 1946 Argentine government chart following surveys of these islands by Argentine expeditions in 1942 and 1943. Not: Isolotes Boulier, Isolotes Soler.

Rhone Glacier 77°42'S, 162°14'E

Rhyolite Head 62°10'S, 58°36'W
The headland between Cardozo Cove and Goulden Cove in Ezcurra Inlet, Admiralty Bay, King George Island. So named following geological work by BAS, 1975–76, because the feature largely results from the indurating effects of a rhyolite intrusion, a rare lithology in the South Shetland Islands.

Rhyolite Islands 69°40'S, 68°35'W
Group of islands and rocks which extend 4 mi in an E-W direction, lying close off the Rymill Coast of Palmer Land opposite the N side of the mouth of Eureka Glacier, in George VI Sound. Surveyed in 1948 by FIDS and so named from the rock of which the islands are largely composed. The name “Grupo Maipo,” after the Chilean oil tanker Maipo, may refer to these islands roughly charted by the Chilean Antarctic Expedition, 1947, in c. 69°54'S, 68°53'W. Not: Grupo Maipo, Islas Chacabuco, Isolotes Riolita.

Ribes, Punta: see Hannah Point 62°39'S, 60°37'W

Rice Bastion 64°27'S, 60°19'W
A substantial mountain mass surmounted by a small crown of exposed rock which appears slightly higher than the plateau behind it, projecting from the edge of Detroit Plateau, Graham Land, 8 mi SW of Mount Elliott. Mapped from surveys by FIDS (1960–61). Named by UK-APC for Lee Rice, FIDS surveyor at Hope Bay (1957–58), who worked in this area.

Rice Ridge 73°27'S, 93°50'W

Rich, Mount 79°47'S, 158°48'E

Richard Black Coast: see Black Coast 71°45'S, 62°00'W

Richard d'Abnour, Baie: see D'Abnour Bay 64°16'S, 63°14'W

Richard Point 60°41'S, 45°38'W
The S entrance point to Williams Haven, situated 0.3 mi SW of North Point, Signy Island, South Orkney Islands. Named by the UK-APC in 1990 for Kenneth J. Richard, BAS terrestrial biological technician, Signy Station, from 1978.

Richard Russell, Mount: see Russell, Mount 86°17'S, 149°08'W
Richards Cove 62°35’S, 61°09’W
Small cove lying 1 mi E of Essex Point on the N coast of Livingston Island, in the South Shetland Islands. The name Richards Island was given by James Weddell in 1820–23 to the island close north of this cove, probably for Captain Richards of the sealer George of Liverpool who visited the South Shetland Islands in 1820–21. Since the name Window Island (q.v.) has priority, the name Richards has been transferred to this nearby cove.

Richards Inlet 83°20’S, 168°30’E
A large ice-filled inlet at the mouth of Lennox-King Glacier, opening to the Ross Ice Shelf just SE of Lewis Ridge. Named by the NZGSAE (1959–60) for R.W. Richards, a member of the Ross Sea Party of the Imperial Trans-Antarctic Expedition (1914–17), who assisted in laying depots as far south as Mount Hope for Shackleton’s proposed crossing of Antarctica.

Richards Island: see Window Island 62°34’S, 61°07’W

Richards Nunatak 75°56’S, 159°45’E
A large nunatak between McLea Nunatak and Pudding Butte in the Prince Albert Mountains, Victoria Land. Mapped and named by the Southern Party of NZGSAE, 1962–63, for David Richards, radio operator at Scott Base, who shared field party work and was responsible for the training of the base dog team in the absence of the base dog handler.

Richardson, Cape: see Bickerton, Cape 66°20’W, 136°56’E

Richardson, Mount 76°34’S, 144°39’W
Peak just W of Reece Pass and 3 mi S of Mount Colombo in the SE part of the Fosdick Mountains, in the Ford Ranges of Marie Byrd Land. Discovered on aerial flights from West Base of the USAS (1939–41) and named for Harrison H. Richardson, meteorological observer with the biological party which visited this area in 1940.

Richardson Bluff 70°47’S, 166°20’E
A steep rock bluff which rises on the E side of Kirkby Glacier opposite Frecker Ridge, in the Anare Mountains, Victoria Land. Named by ANARE for Sgt. A. Richardson, RAAF, member of the Antarctic Flight which accompanied the ANARE (Thala Dan) cruise to this coast, 1962.

Richardson Glacier 70°28’S, 63°42’W

Richardson Hill 79°48’S, 156°40’E
An ice-free hill which rises above the ice of Island Arena on the N side of the Darwin Mountains. Mapped and named by the VUWAE (1962–63), for Prof. L.R. Richardson of the Victoria University of Wellington, N.Z., an active supporter of the University’s Antarctic expeditions. Not: Richardson Nunatak.

Richardson Lakes 66°45’S, 50°38’E

Richardson Nunatak 66°22’S, 64°56’W
Nunatak in the southern part of Hugi Glacier, in Graham Land. Photographed by Hunting Aerosurveys Ltd. in 1955–57, and mapped from these photos by the FIDS. Named by the UK-APC in 1959 for E.C. Richardson (1871–1954), the “father of British skiing,” one of the principal founders and first secretary of the Ski Club of Great Britain.

Richardson Nunatak: see Richardson Hill 79°48’S, 156°40’E

Richardson Peak 67°20’W, 67°21’W
A peak rising to c. 600 m at the E side of Vallot Glacier in the Tyndall Mountains, Arrowsmith Peninsula, Loubet Coast. Visited by BAS geologists during the 1980–81 season. Named by the UK-APC after Hilda Richardson, Secretary General, International Glaciological Society, from 1962; Secretary, British Glaciological Society, 1953–62.

Richmond Peak 75°48’W, 115°49’W

Richter Glacier 77°10’W, 155°25’W
A low gradient coastal glacier located 10 mi W of Scott Nunataks on the N side of Edward VII Peninsula. The feature saddles with the Butler Glacier and flows NW to the sea where it forms a small tongue. The glacier and tongue are depicted on the map of the ByrdAE, 1928–30. The map indicates that the landing party from the Kainan Maru (Shirase) traversed up this glacier to the summit of Scott Nunataks in January 1912. The glacier was mapped in detail by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–65. Named by US-ACAN for Gregory S. Richter, meteorologist and scientific leader of the Byrd Station winter party in 1968.

Richter Peaks 71°20’W, 70°21’W

Richtofen Pass 66°01’S, 62°42’W
Pass, 1 mi wide, between Mount Fritsche and the rock wall N of McCarroll Peak, on the E coast of Graham Land. Discovered and photographed in 1902 by the SwedAE under Nordenskjöld, who named it Richtofen Valley for Baron Ferdinand von Richthofen, German geographer and geologist. The feature was found to be a pass by the FIDS in 1953. Not: Richtofen Sund, Richtofen Tal, Richtofen Valley.

Richtofen Sund: see Richtofen Pass 66°01’S, 62°42’W
Richtofen Tal: see Richtofen Pass 66°01’S, 62°42’W
Richtofen Valley: see Richtofen Pass 66°01’S, 62°42’W

Ricker Canyon 84°47’S, 115°18’W
A steep-sided, ice-filled canyon that indents the N escarpment of Buckeye Table between Darling Ridge and Schultess Buttress, in
Ridge, The: coast of Graham Land. Discovered and named by the BGLE, a ridge-shaped island, 6 mi long and 1.5 mi wide lying 3 mi E of Ridge Island.

Riggold Knoll: A very prominent mountain (3,295 m) situated directly at the head of the Riggold Knoll. Named by the UK-APC in 1959 for W. Rickmer Rickmers, a German pioneer exponent of skiing and joint author of the first English manual on skiing. He also improved the design of ice axes, introducing the characteristic shape still in use.

Ricky Glacier: see Blackwelder Glacier 77°56'S, 164°12'E

Riddells, Mount: A small rock peak between Snowplume Peak and Camelback Peak. Named for Alfred Riddell, carpenter at McMurdo Station, summer 1963-64. Not: Riddell, Camp.

Riddell Nunataks: Group of low exposed rock ridges, with snow and ice nearly extending to the summits, lying 5 mi NW of Anare Nunataks in Mac. Robertson Land. Discovered by an ANARE party led by R.G. Dovers in 1954. Named for Alfred Riddell, carpenter at Mawson Station in 1955.

Riddle Islands: A group of mainly ice-free hills, about 9 mi long, lying just W of Hollingsworth Glacier in the Prince Albert Mountains, Victoria Land. Named by the UK-APC in 1959 for W. Rickmer Rickmers, German pioneer exponent of skiing and joint author of the first English manual on skiing. He also improved the design of ice axes, introducing the characteristic shape still in use.


Rigel Skerries: A chain of islands and rocks in the NW part of the Øygarden Group, lying in the S part of the entrance to Edward VII Bay. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from aerial photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936-37, and called Utskjera (the outer skerries). The group was first visited by an ANARE party in 1954; these skerries were renamed by ANCA after the star Rigel which was used for an astrofix in the vicinity. Not: Utskjera.

Rigold Knoll: see Ringgold Knoll 69°20'S, 157°39'E

Rightangle Peak: A small rock peak between Snowplume Peak and Camelback Ridge, in the Jones Mountains. Mapped by the University of
Minnesota-Jones Mountains Party, 1960–61. So named by the party because the feature presented a right angle profile facing west when viewed from Camp Minnesota (from northward).

Right Whale Bay 54°00′S, 37°41′W
Bay 1.5 mi wide, entered between Craigie Point and Nameless Point along the N coast of South Georgia. The name dates back to at least 1922 and is now well established. The right whale is a species of whale found in this area. Not: Bahia Ballena Franca.

Right Whale Rocks 54°14′S, 36°24′W
Group of rocks 0.25 mi N of Barff Point, at the E side of the entrance to Cumberland Bay, South Georgia. The name Merton Rocks was used for this feature on a chart of Cumberland Bay by personnel of HMS Sappho in 1906, but the name Right Whale Rocks is retained because of wider and more recent acceptance. Not: Merton Rocks, Rocs Ballena, Ricas Ballena Franca.

Rigsby Islands 66°40′S, 67°37′W
A small group of ice-capped islands lying off the NE coast of Adelaide Island, about 2 mi S of Sillard Islands. Mapped from air photos taken by RARE (1947–48) and FIDASE (1950–57). Named by UK-APC for George P. Rigsby, American geologist who has specialized in the investigation of ice crystal structure and the plasticity of ice.

Riiser-Larsen, Mount 66°47′S, 50°40′E
Prominent mountain, 870 m, standing at the NW end of the Tula Mountains on the E side of Amundsen Bay. Named by the BANZARE under Mawson, in January 1930, for Capt. Hjalmar Riiser-Larsen, leader of a Norwegian expedition in the Norvegia which also explored the area in that season.

Riiser-Larsen Ice Shelf 72°40′S, 16°00′W
An ice shelf about 250 mi long on the coast of Queen Maud Land, extending from Cape Norvegia in the north to Lyddan Island and Stancomb-Wills Glacier in the south. Parts of the ice shelf were sighted by Bruce in 1904, Shackleton in 1915, and Riiser-Larsen in 1930. Most of it was photographed from the air in 1951–52 by NBSAE and delineated from these photos. Additional delineation of the southern and landward margins of the feature was accomplished from air photos taken, by USN Operation Deep Freeze from 1957 to 1969. The feature was named by Norway for Capt. Hjalmar Riiser-Larsen who explored the area from the Norvegia, including airplane flights from this vessel, in 1930. Not: Riiser-Larsenisen, Shel’fovyy Lednik Riser-Larsena.

Riiser-Larsenisen: see Riiser-Larsen Ice Shelf

Riiser-Larsen Peninsula 68°55′S, 34°00′E
A large peninsula forming the western portal to Lützow-Holm Bay and marking the separation of the Princess Ragnhild and Prince Harald Coasts. Named for Capt. Hjalmar Riiser-Larsen who discovered the peninsula in a flight from the Norvegia on Feb. 21, 1931. Not: Cook Peninsula.

Rikhtgofena, Gory: see Gruber Mountains 71°22′S, 13°25′E

Riley, Mount 86°11′S, 147°37′W
A mountain, 2,100 m, standing along the NE side of Long Valley, just W of California Plateau, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. (j.g.) Stephen G. Riley, photographic officer with USN Squadron VX-6 on Operation Deep Freeze 1966 and 1967.

Riley Glacier 70°03′S, 68°20′W
Heavily crevassed glacier, 14 mi long and 17 mi wide, flowing westward from the W side of Palmer Land into George VI Sound between the Traverse Mountains and Mount Dixey. First sighted and surveyed in 1936 by the BGLE under Rymill. Resurveyed in 1949 by the FIDS and named for Quintin T.P.M. Riley, assistant meteorologist of the BGLE, 1934–37.

Rima, Picos: see Rime Crests 60°38′S, 45°25′W

Rimebrekka Slope 72°08′S, 13°14′E
A crevassed ice slope 4 mi S of Rimekalvane Nunataks in the Weyrecht Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by the NorAE (1956–60) and named Rimebrekka (the frost slope).

Rime Crests 60°38′S, 45°25′W
Five crest-like summits surmounting the E side of Sunshine Glacier, Coronation Island, in the South Orkney Islands. The name, originally applied to the highest peak by the FIDS following a survey of 1948–49, is descriptive of the feature’s heavy cover of hoarfrost, or rime. A collective name for the summits was considered to be more useful. Not: Picos Rima, Rime Peak.

Rimekalvane Nunataks 72°03′S, 13°38′E
A group of nunataks 4 mi E of Dekefjellrantsane Hills in the Weyrecht Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Photographed from the air by the GerAE (1938–39). Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by the NorAE (1956–60) and named Rimekalvane (the frost calves). Not: Gory Amurskiye.

Rime Peak: see Rime Crests 60°38′S, 45°25′W

Rincón, Islas del: see Corner Island 65°15′S, 64°14′W

Rincon, Roca del: see Corner Rock 65°15′S, 64°14′W

Rindebotnen Cirque 72°33′S, 3°20′W
A cirque indenting the NE wall of Borg Mountain, in the Borg Massif of Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and named Rindebotnen (the mountain cirque).

Rindehallet Slope 72°25′S, 1°13′E
An ice slope between Isingen Mountain and Egil Peak in the Sverdrup Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Photographed from the air by the GerAE (1938–39). Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and air photos by the Norwegian expedition (1958–59) and named Rindehallet (the mountain slope).

Rinehart Peak 70°38′S, 160°01′E

Ringed Nunatak 85°13′S, 173°13′W
A small but conspicuous nunatak located in the icefall at the head of Gatlin Glacier, in the Cumulus Hills. So named by the Texas
Ringoya: see Ring Rock

Ring Rock 67°39'S, 62°43'E
Rock lying 2 mi SE of Nest Island at the head of Holme Bay. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from aerial photographs taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936-37, and named Ringoya (ring island). First visited in 1956 by an ANARE sledging party; they found that the term “rock” better describes this feature. Not: Ringgold Knoll.

Ringgold Knoll 69°20'S, 157°39'E
A mountain 9 mi S of Archer Point on the E side of Matsuvech Glacier. On Jan. 16, 1840, Lieutenant-Commandant Cadwalader Ringgold of the Porpoise, one of the ships of the USEE (1838-42) under Wilkes, sighted a large dark mountain in this direction. It was named Ringgold's Knoll on the chart by Wilkes. In 1959 Phillip Law of ANARE made an investigation of features in the area. It was not possible to identify the feature sighted by Ringgold, but this mountain is in proper relationship to nearby Reynolds Peak and Eld Peak as indicated on Wilkes’ chart. It was selected by Law of ANARE to perpetuate Wilkes’ naming. Not: Ringoya.

Ringo: see Ring Rock

Ringlem, Islotes: see Symington Islands

Ritos Peak 71°58'S, 3°18'E
A peak 2 mi N of Medhovden Bluff in the Gjelsvik Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Mapped from surveys and air photos by the NorAE (1956-60) and named Ritos (the giant). Not: Gory Gruber.

Riser-Larsen, Shet'jovyy Lednik: see Riser-Larsen Ice Shelf

Rologie, Islotes: see Rhyolite Islands

Rip Point 62°15'S, 58°59'W
A rocky point on the NW coast of James Ross Island, 2 mi E of Carlson Island. The name arose because, during a visit by an FIDS party in August 1952, the point was surrounded by a large area of slippery, snow-free sea ice resembling a skating rink. Not: Punta Pista.

Ritcho Branco, Mount 65°25'S, 64°00'W
Mountain, 975 m, standing 2.5 mi E of Cape Perez on the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered by the FrAE, 1908-10, and named Charcot for Baron Rio Branco, at that time Minister of Foreign Affairs of Brazil. Not: Mount Branco, Sommet Rio Branco.

Ritcho Branco, Sommet: see Rio Branco, Mount 65°25'S, 64°00'W

Ritsel Spur 71°59'S, 5°37'E
A rock spur about 5 mi SE of the summit of Breplogen Mountain, standing between the flow of Vestreskorve and Austreskorve Glaciers in the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Plotted from surveys and air photos by the NorAE (1956-60) and named Ritsel (the plowshare). Not: Gora Krylova.

Risting Glacier 54°46'S, 36°06'W
Glacier, 4.5 mi long, lying N of Jenkins Glacier and flowing SE into the head of Drygalski Fjord in the S part of South Georgia. Surveyed by the SGS in the period 1951-57, and named by the UK-APC for Sigurd Risting (1870-1935), Norwegian whaling historian; secretary of Norsk Hvalfangst-Tidende, 1918-35, and editor of Norsk Hvalfangst-Tidende, 1922-35. The GerAE under Filchner, 1911-12, named Drygalski Fjord and this glacier for Erich von Drygalski, leader of the GerAE, 1901-03, but the name for the glacier did not survive. A number of features in Antarctica, including a glacier, are named for Drygalski.

Ristikavane Nunatakts 71°41'S, 10°36'E
A small group of nunataks forming the N end of Shcherbakov Range, in the Orvin Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Discovered and photographed by the GerAE, 1938-39. Mapped by Norway from air photos and surveys by NorAE, 1956-60, and named Ristikavane (the ridge calves).

Ritala Spur 83°07'S, 48°57'W
A mostly snow-covered spur extending NE from the E side of Lexington Table, Forrestal Range, in the Pensacola Mountains (q.v.). Named by US-ACAN in 1979 after Keith D. Ritala, USARP geophysicist who conducted gravity research at South Pole Station, winter party 1972.

Ritchie Point 70°25'S, 68°20'E
A well defined point at the extremity of the large, flat rock feature extending northeastward from Amery Peaks in the Prince Charles Mountains. Plotted from ANARE air photos taken in 1956 and 1960. Named by ANCA for F.A. Ritchie, cook at Mawson Station in 1965.
Ritscherflya: see Ritscher Upland 73°00'S, 9°00'W

Ritscher-Land: see Ritscher Upland 73°00'S, 9°00'W

Ritscher Peak 71°24'S, 13°20'E
A prominent peak (2,790 m) standing 7 mi WSW of Mount Mentzel in the Gruber Mountains of Queen Maud Land. This peak was discovered and mapped by the German Antarctic Expedition of 1938–39 and was named for Capt. Alfred Ritscher, leader of the expedition.

Ritscher Upland 73°00'S, 9°00'W

Rivard Glacier 78°04'S, 163°55'E
A glacier about 1 mi long at the head of Marshall Valley in Victoria Land. The glacier was observed and mapped by Troy L. Péwé, glacial geologist with USN OpDFrz, 1957–58. Named by Péwé for Norman Rivard who was his assistant on this expedition.

Rivard, Isla: see Apéndice Island 64°11'S, 61°02'W

Rivera, Isla: see Apéndice Island 64°11'S, 61°02'W

Rivera Peaks 83°35'S, 54°25'W

Rivera, Isla: see Apéndice Island 64°11'S, 61°02'W

Riveraspitze: see Robbenspitze 63°24'S, 56°59'W

Robbery Beaches 62°37'S, 61°05'W
Beaches extending along the N side of Mount Dromedary, formerly occupied by the coalescing glaciers that descend NE and N from Mount Kempe and Mount Dromedary. The New Zealand VUWAE, 1960–61, which named this feature, experienced strong winds at most campsites in this area, but none of such violence and destructive force as those which struck their camp at the mouth of this valley, hence the name.

Robbenspitze: see Seal Point 63°24'S, 56°59'W

Robbenspitze: see Seal Point 63°24'S, 56°59'W

Robben Nunataks: see Seal Nunataks 65°03'S, 60°18'W

Robsen Nunataks: see Seal Nunataks 65°03'S, 60°18'W

Robben Nunataks: see Seal Nunataks 65°03'S, 60°18'W

Robben Nunataks: see Seal Nunataks 65°03'S, 60°18'W

Robb Glacier 82°38'S, 165°00'E
A glacier about 40 mi long, flowing from Clarkson Peak N along the E side of Softbed Ridges to the Ross Ice Shelf at Cape Goldie. Named by the expedition after Murray Robb, leader of the NZGSAE (1959–60), who traversed this glacier to reach Lowery Glacier.

Robbins Island 64°47'S, 64°27'W
One of the southwestern Joubin Islands, off the southwest coast of Anvers Island. Named by US-ACAN for Stephen H. Robbins, Jr., Able Seaman in the R.V. Hero in her first voyage to Antarctica in 1968.

Robbins Nunatak 83°12'S, 57°05'W

Robert, Cape 66°23'S, 137°39'E
Ice-covered point at the W side of Marret Glacier. Discovered and named by the French expedition under Capt. Jules Dumont
d’Urville in 1840. The name Robert is the first name of a member of the family of Dumont d’Urville. The point was roughly charted by the AAE under Mawson, 1911-14, and more recently delineated from air photos taken by USN OP Hip, 1946-47.

Robert English Coast: see English Coast 73°30’S, 73°00’W

Robert Glacier 67°10’S, 56°18’E
The eastern of two glaciers entering the southern part of Edward VIII Bay. Seen by Robert Dovers and G. Schwartz in 1954 while carrying out a sledge journey and survey of Edward VIII Bay. Named by ANCA for Dovers, who was surveyor and officer in charge at Mawson Station in 1954.

Robert Island 62°24’S, 59°30’W
Island 11 mi long and 8 mi wide, lying between Nelson and Greenwich Islands in the South Shetland Islands. The name dates back to at least 1821 and is now established in international usage. Not: Mitchell’s Island, Polotisk Island, Roberts Island.

Robert Palmer Bay: see Palmer Inlet 71°15’S, 61°10’W

Robert Point 62°28’S, 59°23’W
Point marking the SE tip of Robert Island, in the South Shetland Islands. This point, which probably has been known to sealers and whalers in the area for over 100 years, takes its name from the island. Not: Cape Roberts, Roberts Point.

Roberts, Cape 77°02’S, 163°12’E
Cape at the S end of the entrance to Granite Harbor on the coast of Victoria Land. Discovered by the South Magnetic Pole Party, led by David, of the BrAE (1907-09) and named for William C. Roberts, assistant zoologist and cook for the expedition.

Roberts, Cape: see Robert Point 62°28’S, 59°23’W

Roberts, Mount 64°00’S, 58°49’W
Dark, mostly ice-free rock peak with a flat, sloping top, 955 m, which is isolated from the Detroit Plateau to the W and lies 3 mi S of Aitkenhead Glacier on the S side of Trinity Peninsula. First charted by the FIDS, 1945, and named for D.W. Roberts, Manager of the Falkland Islands Co. in 1945, who was of assistance to the expedition.

Roberts Butte 72°39’W, 160°08’E
A striking, flat-topped butte (2,830 m) that is very prominent and can be seen from great distances standing 2 mi NW of Miller Butte in the Outback Nunataks. Discovered by the U.S. Victoria Land Traverse Party, 1959-60. Louis J. Roberts, USGS surveyor with this party, proposed the name “Flattop Mountain,” but to avoid duplication the US-ACAN named it for Roberts who was first to survey the feature.

Roberts Cirque 75°45’S, 115°49’W

Roberts Cliff 72°24’S, 170°05’E

Robert Scott, Mount 83°49’S, 172°48’E
A small, flat, snow-covered mountain that rises over 1,000 m and is situated immediately S of Ebony Ridge in the Commonwealth Range. Discovered by the BrAE (1907-09) under Ernest Shackleton, who named this feature for Capt. Robert F. Scott, RN. Shackleton had been a member of Scott’s Southern Polar Party which reached 82°17’S on the BrNAE (1901-04). Not: Mount Scott.

Robert Scott Glacier: see Scott Glacier 85°45’S, 153°00’W

Roberts Ice Piedmont 69°00’S, 70°20’W
Large ice piedmont, 20 mi long in a N-S direction and 15 mi wide, lying to the N and NW of Mount Calais and occupying the NE corner of Alexander Island. First seen from a distance and roughly surveyed by the FrAE, 1908-10, under Charcot. Photographed from the air by the BGLE on Aug. 15, 1936, and roughly mapped from these photos. Named by UK-APC in 1955 after Brian B. Roberts (1912-78), British ornithologist, polar specialist and leading figure in the development of Antarctic nomenclature; ornithologist, BGLE, 1934-37; Secretary, United Kingdom Antarctic Place-names Committee, 1945-74.

Roberts Inlet 79°15’S, 44°00’W
An ice-filled inlet, the central of three inlets which indent the east side of Berkner Island. Discovered by U.S. ground and flying personnel at Ellsworth Station during the IGY (1957-58) under Capt. Finn Ronne, USNR. Named by Ronne after Capt. Elliott B. Roberts, USCGS (Ret.), formerly chief of the geophysical branch of the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey; Chairman, U.S. National Committee for the IGY Panel on Geomagnetism.

Roberts Island: see Robert Island 62°24’S, 59°30’W

Roberts Knoll 71°27’S, 3°15’W
A snow-covered coastal knoll with numerous rock outcrops at the E side of the mouth of Schytt Glacier in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949-52) and named for Brian B. Roberts, Secretary of the United Kingdom Antarctic Place-names Committee. Not: Robertskollen.

Robertskollen: see Roberts Knoll 71°27’S, 3°15’W

Roberts Massif 85°32’S, 177°05’W
A remarkable snow-free massif at the head of Shackleton Glacier. It rises to over 2,700 m and is about 60 square miles in area. Visited by the Southern Party of NZGSAE (1961-62), who named it for A.R. Roberts, leader at Scott Base for 1961-62.

Robertson, Cape 60°44’S, 44°48’W
Cape which marks the W side of the entrance to Jessie Bay, in the NW part of Laurie Island in the South Orkney Islands. It lies 1 mi E of Route Point at the N end of Mackenzie Peninsula. On the map of Laurie Island by the ScotNAE under Bruce, 1902-04, the name Cape Robertson appears in the position of Route Point, previously named by Capt. George Powell and Capt. Nathaniel Palmer in 1821. The name Route Point is retained for the NW end of Mackenzie Peninsula; Cape Robertson is the NE extremity. Named for Thomas Robertson, captain of the Scotia, expedition ship of the ScotNAE.
Robertson, Cape: see Robertson Point 54°06′S, 36°46′W

Robertson, Mount 74°41′S, 64°14′W

Mountain, 1,565 m, standing 20 mi NW of Mount Austin and the head of Gardner Inlet, on the E coast of Palmer Land. Discovered by the RARE, 1947-48, under Ronne, who named this feature for James B. Robertson, aviation mechanic with the expedition. Not: Mount James Robertson.

Robertson Bay 71°25′S, 170°00′E

A large, roughly triangular bay that indents the N coast of Victoria Land between Cape Barrow and Cape Adare. Discovered in 1841 by Capt. James Ross, RN, who named it for Dr. John Robertson, Surgeon on the Terror.

Robertson Channel 66°19′S, 110°29′E


Robertson Glacier 71°03′S, 165°23′E


Robertson Island 65°10′S, 59°37′W

Ice-covered island, 13 mi long in a NW-SE direction and 6 mi wide, lying at the E end of the Seal Nunataks off the E coast of Antarctic Peninsula. Capt. C.A. Larsen discovered the island from the Jason on Dec. 9, 1893. Larsen named it for William Robertson, co-owner of Woltereck and Robertson, the Hamburg firm that sent him to the Antarctic.

Robertson Islands 60°46′S, 45°09′W


Robertson Landing 66°23′S, 110°26′E

A boat landing on the N side of Ardery Island, near the W end of the island, in the Windmill Islands. A landing was first made here by Phillip Law and an ANARE party from the launch MacPherson Robertson on Jan. 9, 1961. Named after N.N. Robertson of Melbourne, donor of the launch.

Robertson Nunatak 71°54′S, 69°37′E


Robertson Point 54°06′S, 36°46′W

Point forming the E side of the entrance to Fortuna Bay on the N coast of South Georgia. Robertson Point is an established name dating back to at least 1920. Not: Cape Robertson.

Robertson Ridge 77°24′S, 162°12′E


Robertsons Islands: see Robertson Islands 60°46′S, 45°09′W

Robert Point: see Robert Point 62°28′S, 59°23′W

Roberts Ridge 86°23′S, 131°30′W

A prominent ridge 5 mi SW of Cleveland Mesa, at the SE end of Michigan Plateau. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN for Peter Roberts of the Division of International Scientific and Technical Affairs, Department of State.

Robilliard Glacier 68°18′S, 65°35′W

Narrow glacier flowing ENE and entering the N side of the head of Solberg Inlet, on the E coast of Graham Land. Discovered by members of East Base of the USAS, 1939–41. It was photographed from the air in 1947 by the RARE, under Ronne, and charted in 1948 by the FIDS. Named by Ronne for Capt. George Robillard, USN, of the legal section of the Bureau of Ships, who assisted in gaining Congressional support which resulted in procuring the expedition ship.

Robilliard Glacier 70°13′S, 159°56′E


Robinson, Cape

Robin Heights 72°27′S, 0°38′E

Robin Peak 60°41′S, 45°38′W

Sharply defined rocky summit, 270 m, which is the northernmost peak on Signy Island in the South Orkney Islands. Named by the UK-APC in 1954 for Gordon de Q. Robin of the FIDS, leader at Signy Island base in 1947, who made the first detailed survey of the island.

Robertson Ridge 77°24′S, 162°12′E


Robertsons Islands: see Robertson Islands 60°46′S, 45°09′W

Robert Point: see Robert Point 62°28′S, 59°23′W

Roberts Ridge 86°23′S, 131°30′W

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Robilliard Glacier 68°18′S, 65°35′W

Narrow glacier flowing ENE and entering the N side of the head of Solberg Inlet, on the E coast of Graham Land. Discovered by members of East Base of the USAS, 1939–41. It was photographed from the air in 1947 by the RARE, under Ronne, and charted in 1948 by the FIDS. Named by Ronne for Capt. George Robillard, USN, of the legal section of the Bureau of Ships, who assisted in gaining Congressional support which resulted in procuring the expedition ship.

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Sharply defined rocky summit, 270 m, which is the northernmost peak on Signy Island in the South Orkney Islands. Named by the UK-APC in 1954 for Gordon de Q. Robin of the FIDS, leader at Signy Island base in 1947, who made the first detailed survey of the island.

Robinson, Cape

Robinson Island: A sharp peak, 2,040 m, on the ridge E of Rennell Glacier, Robinson Peak

Robinson, USARP geophysicist at McMurdo Sound in 1960. He
Admiralty Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S.
mi long, which rise S of Anare Pass and form the NW end of the

The mainly ice-covered heights (2,170 m), elliptical in plan and 15
mi long, which rise S of Anare Pass and form the NW end of the
Admiralty Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S.
Robinison, USARP geophysicist at McMurdo Sound in 1960. He
participated in a number of geophysical traverses, including his
leadership of the South Pole Station Traverse, 1962–63.

Robinson Heights 71°22'S, 166°40'E
The mainly ice-covered heights (2,170 m), elliptical in plan and 15
mi long, which rise S of Anare Pass and form the NW end of the
Admiralty Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S.
Robinison, USARP geophysicist at McMurdo Sound in 1960. He
participated in a number of geophysical traverses, including his
leadership of the South Pole Station Traverse, 1962–63.

Robinson Island: see Francis Island 67°37'S, 64°45'W

Robinson Peak 79°23'S, 83°58'W

Robinson Peak: see Robinison Peak 77°12'S, 160°15'E

Robinson Ridge 66°22'S, 110°36'E

Robison Glacier 86°29'S, 148°12'W
A broad tributary glacier flowing NW along the N side of La Gorce Mountains to enter Scott Glacier, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Discovered in December 1934 by the ByrdAE geologi­cal party under Quin Blackburn. Named by US-ACAN for Lt.

Robison Peak 77°12'S, 160°15'E

Robson Glacier 77°05'S, 162°11'E
Glacier about 3 mi long, which flows N from the Gonville and Caius Range along the E side of Red Ridge. It merges with the general flow of ice toward Granite Harbour southward of Redcliff Nunatak. Named by the Western Journey Party, led by Taylor, of the BrAE, 1910–13.

Roca, Cape 60°45'S, 44°49'W
Cape, 2 mi NW of Cape Davidson at the W end of Laurie Island, in the South Orkney Islands. Charted in 1903 by the ScotNAE under Bruce, who named it for Julio A. Roca, President of Argentina, 1880–86 and 1898–1904. Not: Cape Rock.

Roca, Islotes: see Anagram Islands 65°12'S, 64°20'W

Roca, Punta: see Hecua Point 58°26'S, 26°26'W

Roca Baja, Punta: see Low Rock Point 54°01'S, 37°50'W

Roca Islands 65°11'S, 64°27'W
Group of small islands between Cruls Islands and Anagram Islands on the S side of French Passage in the Wilhelm Archipelago. Discovered by the FrAE, 1903–05, and named by Charcot for Julio A. Roca, President of Argentina, 1880–86 and 1898–1904. The name was incorrectly applied to the Anagram Islands by the BGLE, 1934–37, but was reidentified with this group after further mapping by the British Naval Hydrographic Survey Unit in 1958. Not: Roca Islands.

Roca Roja, Morro: see Red Rock Ridge 68°18'S, 67°08'W

Roca Roja, Promontorio: see Red Rock Ridge 68°18'S, 67°08'W

Rocas, Punta de las: see Stone Point 63°24'S, 56°56'W

Rocasia, Punta: see Bell Point 62°07'S, 58°53'W

Rocca Islands 67°47'S, 68°46'W

Rocca Islands: see Roca Islands 65°11'S, 64°27'W
Roché Peak 54°00'S, 38°02'W
Conspicuous peak, 365 m, the highest feature on Bird Island, South Georgia, standing 1 mi W of the W tip of the island. The name La Roché Strait, for the nearby strait between Bird Island and South Georgia, was used for many years but has now been replaced in usage by Bird Sound. Roché Peak, given by the UK-APC in 1960, preserves this early name in the area. It appears likely that Antonio de la Roché, an English merchant, was the discoverer of South Georgia in 1675. Not: Bird Peak.

Rockay Glacier 72°11'S, 101°21'W
Glacier about 5 mi long, located just E of Hendeseris Knob on Thurston Island and flowing S to Abbot Ice Shelf in Peacock Sound. First delineated from air photos taken by USN OpHjp in December 1946. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. (j.g.) Samuel Rochray, USN, helicopter pilot on USS Glacier in February 1960, who made several flights in which new parts of Thurston Island were discovered.

Rock, Cape: see Roca, Cape 60°45'S, 44°49'W
Rock, Roca: see Rocca Islands 67°47'S, 68°46'W
Rocky: see Rocky Bay 54°29'S, 36°40'W
Rockefeller Mountains 78°00'S, 155°00'W
A group of low-lying, scattered granite peaks and ridges, almost entirely snow covered, standing 30 mi SSW of the Alexandra Mountains on Edward VII Peninsula. Discovered by the ByrdAE on Jan. 27, 1929, and named by Byrd for John D. Rockefeller, Jr., a patron of the expedition.

Rockefeller Plateau 80°00'S, 135°00'W
That portion of the interior ice plateau of Marie Byrd Land lying eastward of Shirase and Siple Coasts and southward of the Ford, Flood and Executive Committee Ranges, centering near the coordinates given above. Much of its extensive, ice-covered surface is from 1,000 to 1,500 m above sea level. Discovered by Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd, in 1934, and named for John D. Rockefeller, Jr., patron of the Byrd expeditions.

Rockfall Cliff 73°26'S, 93°34'W
A conspicuous rock cliff which marks the NW face of Mount Loweth, in the Jones Mountains. Mapped by the University of Minnesota-Jones Mountains Party, 1960-61, and so named by them because the continual falling of rocks made examination of the area hazardous.

Rock Haven 60°44'S, 45°35'W
A small cove on the east coast of Signy Island, between Pageant Point and Gourlay Point on Gourlay Peninsula. The cove provides a sheltered anchorage for small boats. Named by UK-APC after the prominent rock at the entrance.

Rockney Ridge 75°02'S, 133°45'W

Rockpepper Bay 63°08'S, 55°44'W
Bay 3.5 mi wide at its entrance, lying E of Boreal Point along the N coast of Joinville Island. Surveyed by the FIDS in 1953-54. So named by the UK-APC because of the very many small islands and rocks in the bay. Not: Ensenada Güéernes.

Rock Pile Peaks 68°25'S, 65°09'W
A cluster of peaks rising to 1,110 m between Wilson Pass and Rock Pile Point on Bermel Peninsula (q.v.), Bowman Coast, Graham Land. The peaks were photographed from the air by Sir Hubert Wilkins, 1928, and Lincoln Ellsworth, 1935, and were roughly mapped from the photographs by W.L.G. Joerg, 1937; further photographed from the air by USAS, 1940; surveyed by FIDS, 1947. The name Rock Pile Peaks was suggested by UK-APC in 1952. It derives from Rock Pile Point, a name applied descriptively to Bermel Peninsula by USAS, 1939-41, but subsequently reapplied by US-ACAN to the E point of the peninsula.

Rocky Bay 54°29'S, 36°40'W
Small bay, with numerous rocks lying in the bay and at its entrance, situated immediately N of Ducloz Head along the S coast of South Georgia. The presence of this bay seems to have been first noted in 1819 by Admiral Thaddeus Bellingshausen who roughly charted a small inlet in this approximate position. The name was in use prior to 1930 and was probably applied by sealers and whalers working in the area. Not: Bahia Rocosa, Rockby, Rock-Buch.

Rocky Beach: see Gilchrist Beach 53°02'S, 73°36'E

Rocky Cove 62°12'S, 58°56'W
A cove between Lapidary Point and Suffield Point, Maxwell Bay, King George Island. Following surveys by SovAE from 1968, the feature was called "Bukhta Kamenistaya" (rocky bay). The name has been approved in the translated form recommended by the UK-APC in 1978. Not: Bukhta Kamenistaya.

Rocky Point: see Kanin Point 54°11'S, 36°42'E

Rocky Point: see Hospital Point 62°32'S, 59°47'W

Rocky Point: see Carey Point 57°47'S, 26°32'W

Rocky Point: see Dunlop, Cape 77°14'S, 163°27'E

Rocky Point: see Bell Point 62°07'S, 58°53'W

Rocky Point: see Chinstrep Point 57°07'S, 26°46'W

Rocosa, Bahia: see Rocky Bay 54°29'S, 36°40'W

Rocosa, Punta: see Hospital Point 62°32'S, 59°47'W

Rocosa, Punta: see Carey Point 57°47'S, 26°32'W

Rocosa, Punta: see Canty Point 64°45'S, 63°32'W

Rodeada, Isla: see Beta Island 64°19'S, 63°00'W

Roderick Valley 83°30'S, 57°30'W
A large ice-filled valley trending in a north-south direction and separating Schmidt and Williams Hills from the main mass of Neptune Range, in the Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1956-66. Named by US-ACAN

**Rodger, Mount** 79°42′S, 83°34′W

**Rodgers Head:** see Rodgers Head 53°00′S, 73°24′E

**Rodman Cove** 61°07′S, 55°28′W
A cove S of Cape Lindsey on the W coast of Elephant Island, South Shetland Islands. Named for Benjamin Rodman of New Bedford, MA, owner of whaling ships operating from that port in the 1820’s and 1830’s. The name was suggested by American geographer Lawrence Martin and has appeared in descriptions and charts of Elephant Island since about 1943. Not: Emma Cove.

**Rodman Passage** 65°52′S, 66°00′W

**Rödön:** see Red Island 63°44′S, 57°52′W

**Rodríguez, Cabo:** see Chaucheprat Point 63°32′S, 56°42′W

**Rodríguez, Isla:** see Terminal Island 68°45′S, 70°35′W

**Rodríguez Argumedo, Cerro:** see Léal Bluff 63°53′S, 57°35′W

**Roe, Mount** 85°08′S, 169°36′W
A flattish, largely ice-covered mountain overlooking the W side of Liv Glacier. It stands 1 mi NE of Mount Wells at the SE end of Prince Olav Mountains. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Donald W. Roe, Jr., of US Navy Squadron VX-6, a member of the 1961 winter party at McMurdo Station and squadron safety officer in the 1962–63 season.

**Roe Glacier** 85°36′S, 151°26′W
A tributary glacier, 10 mi long, flowing NW through the Tapley Mountains to enter Scott Glacier just S of Mount Durham. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN for Derrell M. Roe, a member of summer parties at McMurdo Station in 1963–64 and 1964–65 and station engineer with the McMurdo winter party in 1966.

**Roe Island** 64°00′S, 60°50′W

**Roer, Mount** 72°18′S, 0°21′E
An isolated mountain, 2,085 m, standing 7 mi W of Fuglefjellet in the Sverdrup Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Photographed from the air by the GerAE (1938–39). Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and air photos by the Norwegian expedition (1958–59). Named for Nils Roer, surveyor with the NBSAE. Not: Roerkulten.

**Roerkulten:** see Roer, Mount 72°18′S, 0°21′E

**Rogers, Kap:** see Rogers Head 53°00′S, 73°24′E

**Rogers, Mount** 80°33′S, 29°26′W
Mountain, 995 m, on the E side of Blaiklock Glacier between Williams Ridge and Wedge Ridge in the W part of the Shackleton Range. First mapped in 1957 by the CTAE and named for Allan F. Rogers, medical officer and physiologist with the transpolar party of the CTAE in 1956–58.

**Rogers Glacier** 69°59′S, 73°04′E
A broad glacier entering the eastern side of Amery Ice Shelf close northward of McKaskle Hills. Delineated in 1952 by John H. Roscoe from air photos taken by USN Operation Highjump (1946–47), and named by him for Lt. Cdr. William J. Rogers, Jr., USN, plane commander of one of the three air crews during Operation Highjump which took air photos of the coastal areas between 14° and 164° East longitude.

**Rogers Head** 53°00′S, 73°24′E
A conspicuous headland marking the N extremity of the peninsula between Atlas Cove and Corinthian Bay on the N coast of Heard Island. Named for the Rogers family of New London, CT, including Capt. Erasmus Darwin Rogers, who in 1855 made the first landing on Heard Island in the ship *Corinthian*, Capt. James H. Rogers, master of the brig *Zoe*, and Henry Rogers, first mate of the *Zoe*, who in 1856 was leader of the first party to winter on the island. The name appears on an early manuscript map compiled by American sealers. Not: Kap Rogers, Rodgers Head.

**Rogers Peak** 79°21′S, 84°14′W
A peak, 1,520 m, standing at the E side of the terminus of Rennell Glacier, in the Heritage Range. Named by the University of Minnesota Geological Party to these mountains, 1963–64, for M. Alan Rogers, geologist to the Hart Hills and Whitmore Mountains areas, 1964–65.

**Rogers Peaks** 72°15′S, 24°31′E
Small group of peaks standing just SW of Dufek Mountain in the Sør Rondane Mountains. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers in 1957 from air photos taken by USN OpHjp, 1946–47, and named for Lt. Cdr. William J. Rogers, Jr., USN, plane commander of one of the three aerial crews of USN OpHjp which flew photographic flights in this and other coastal areas between 14° and 164° East longitude. Not: Rogerstoppane.

**Rogers Spur** 74°30′S, 111°24′W

**Rogerstoppane:** see Rogers Peaks 72°15′S, 24°31′E

**Roget, Cape** 71°59′S, 170°37′E
A steep rock cape at the S tip of Adare Peninsula, marking the N side of the entrance to Moubray Bay along the E coast of Victoria Land. Discovered by Capt. James Ross, 1841, who named it for Peter Mark Roget, noted English lexicographer who was Secretary
of the Royal Society. The cape is the site of an Emperor penguin rookery.

**Roget Rocks** 64°20'S, 61°10'W

A small group of rocks 4 mi SW of Spring Point in Hughes Bay, Graham Land. Surveyed by K.V. Blaiklock of FIDS from the *Norsel* in 1955. Named by UK-APC for Peter M. Roget, a member of the committee which planned the expedition of the *Chanticleer* (1828–31) and author in 1852 of *Thesaurus of English Words and Phrases Classified and Arranged so as to Facilitate the Expression of Ideas and Assist in Literary Composition.*

**Rogged Bay** 54°52'S, 36°07'W

Small bay lying immediately N of Cape Disappointment, the S tip of South Georgia. The name Rogged Bay, which was probably used by early sealers, was recorded by Arnaldo Faustini on a 1906 map and applied to a wider but less distinctive embayment in this vicinity. Following its survey in 1951–52, the SGS reported that the small bay immediately N of Cape Disappointment required a name. The existing name Rogged Bay was recommended, as limited to this small bay, by the UK-APC in 1954.

**Rogstadbreen:** see Rogstad Glacier 72°21'S, 1°19'E

**Rogstad Glacier** 72°21'S, 1°19'E

A glacier flowing NW along the N side of Isingen Mountain, in the Sverdrup Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Photographed from the air by the GerAE (1938–39). Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and air photos by the Norwegian expedition (1958–59). Named for Egil Rogstad, chief radio operator with the NBSAE. Not: Rogstabreen.

**Rohss Bay** 64°12'S, 58°16'W

Bay 11 mi wide, between Capes Broms and Obelisk on the SW side of James Ross Island. Discovered by the SwedAE, 1901–04, under Nordenskjöld, and named by him for August and Wilhelm Rohss, patrons of the expedition.

**Roi Georges, Ile du:** see King George Island 62°00'S, 58°15'W

**Roi Oscar, Terre du:** see Oscar II Coast 65°45'S, 62°30'W

**Roja, Bahia:** see Red Bay 68°18'S, 67°11'W

**Roja, Isla:** see Red Island 63°44'S, 57°52'W

**Rojas Parker, Isla:** see Vázquez Island 64°55'S, 63°25'W

**Rojas Peak** 64°49'S, 62°55'W

A peak rising to c. 675 m in the center of Lemaire Island, Danco Coast, Graham Land. Named "Cerro Rojas" by the Chilean Antarctic Expedition, 1950–51, after Sargento Angel Gustavo Rojas, who disappeared in a blizzard while returning from hydrographic work at Discovery Bay, Greenwich Island, Sept. 1, 1949.

**Rojizos, Picos:** see Russet Pikes 67°49'S, 67°08'W

**Rok-Bucht:** see Rocky Bay 54°29'S, 36°40'W

**Rokhliina, Skaly:** see Rokhlin Nunataks 72°12'S, 14°28'E

**Rokhlin Nunataks** 72°12'S, 14°28'E

Four nunataks standing 6 mi S of Linnormen Hills at the S extremity of the Payer Mountains, in Queen Maud Land. Discovered and first plotted from air photos by GerAE, 1938–39.
Romero Gonzalez who was a member of the expedition and did the astronomical work in the Antarctic. Around 1951 the name "Islote Astronomo Romero" began to be used to avoid the compound name. The present name, Romero Rock, has been in use since 1962. Not: Islote Astronomo Romero, Islote Romero.

Romero Rock 63°19'S, 57°57'W
A rock lying 0.1 mi W of Savaedra Rock in the Duroch Islands, Trinity Peninsula. The Chilean Antarctic Expedition of 1947-48, under the command of Navy Captain Ernesto Gonzalez Navarrete, made a survey of this area and gave the name "Islote Astronomo Romero" after Astronomer of the Chilean Army Guillermo Romero Gonzalez who was a member of the expedition and did astronomical work in the Antarctic. Around 1951 the name "Islote Romero" began to be used to avoid the compound name. The present name, Romero Rock, has been in use since 1962. Not: Islote Astronomo Romero, Islote Romero.

Rømlingane Peaks 72°11'S, 1°08'E
A chain of peaks extending from the W side of Vendeholten Mountain, in the Sverdru Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Photographed from the air by the GerAE (1938-39). Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949-52) and air photos by the Norwegian expedition (1958-59) and named Rømlingane (the fugitives).

Rømingsletta Flat 72°16'S, 1°07'E
An ice-covered, flattish area of about 40 square miles, lying northward of the foot of Isingen Mountain, in the Sverdru Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Photographed from the air by the GerAE (1938-39). Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949-52) and air photos by the Norwegian expedition (1958-59) and named Rømingsletta (the fugitive's plain).

Romnaes, Mount 71°31'S, 24°00'E
Prominent isolated mountain rising to 1,500 m, standing 22 mi NW of Brattinape Mountains and the main group of the Ser Rondane Mountains. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936-37, and named for Nils Romnaes, aerial photographer with this expedition. Not: Romnaesfjellet.

Romnaesfjellet: see Romnaes, Mount 71°31'S, 24°00'E

Rompiente, Monte: see Breaker, Mount 67°53'S, 67°16'W

Romulus Glacier 68°23'S, 66°55'W
Glacier, 7 mi long and 2 mi wide, which flows from the N slopes of Mount Lupa westward to Rymill Bay between the Blackwall Mountains and Black Thumb, on the W coast of Graham Land. First surveyed in 1936 by the BGLE under Rymill. Resurveyed in 1948-49 by the FIDS, who so named it for its association with Remus Glacier, whose head lies near the head of this glacier.

Ronald, Mount: see Ronald Hill 62°59'S, 60°35'W

Ronald Hill 62°59'S, 60°35'W
Rocky ice-free hill, 105 m, standing N of Kroner Lake in Deception Island, in the South Shetland Islands. Charted, photographed and named by Olaf Holtedahl of the Norwegian expedition 1927-28, after the floating factory S.S. Ronald, which belonged to the Hektor Whaling Co. and was anchored at Deception Island in 1911-12 and many later seasons. Not: Mount Ronald.

Ronald Ridge 79°37'S, 83°20'W

Ronald Rock 83°20'S, 49°25'W
A prominent rock, 1.145 m, along the cliff next N of Skidmore Cliff, located E of Saratoga Table in the Forrestal Range, Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1956-66. Named by US-ACAN for Ronald D. Brown, aviation structural mechanic at Ellsworth Station, winter 1957.

Ronca, Mount 82°38'S, 155°15'E

Ronde Island 66°47'S, 141°15'E
Small rocky island close to the NE side of Zelée Glacier Tongue, 2.6 mi WNW of Rescape Islands. Photographed from the air by USN OpHjp, 1946-47. Charted by the FrAE, 1949-51 and so named by them because of its round shape.

Rongé Island 64°43'S, 62°41'W
High, rugged island 5 mi long, the largest island of the group which forms the W side of Errera Channel, off the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered by the BelgAE, 1897-99, under Gerlache, who named it for Madame de Rongé, a contributor to the expedition. Not: Cuverville Island, De Rongé Island, Isla Curvile, Rouge Island.

Ronne, Mount 77°34'S, 146°10'W
A prominent, flattish mountain which projects from the middle of the E side of the Haines Mountains, in the Ford Ranges of Marie Byrd Land. The mountain was probably first observed on aerial flights by the ByrdAE (1928-30). Named by US-ACAN for Martin Ronne who was sailmaker, ski instructor, dog-driver and ice pilot with the ByrdAE (1928-30), and who had been a shipboard member of the Fram on Amundsen's expedition (1910-12).

Ronne Entrance 72°30'S, 74°00'W
Broad SW entrance of George VI Sound where it opens on Bellingshausen Sea at the SW side of Alexander Island. Discov-
Rookery Islands: see Haswell Islands  66°32'S, 93°00'E

Roon Point  54°15'S, 36°19'W
Point forming the E side of the entrance to Rookery Bay, on the N coast of South Georgia. The name appears to be first used on a 1930 British Admiralty chart.

Roosen, Chenal de: see Neumayer Channel  64°47'S, 63°30'W

Roosen Channel: see Neumayer Channel  64°47'S, 63°30'W

Roosevelt Ice Dome: see Roosevelt Island  79°25'S, 162°00'W

Roosevelt Island  79°25'S, 162°00'W
An ice-covered island, about 80 mi long in a NW-SE direction and 40 mi wide, lying in the E part of the Ross Ice Shelf. The N extremity of the island is 3 mi S of the Bay of Whales. Its main topographic expression is a central ridge about 550 m above sea level. Discovered by the ByrdAE in 1934, and named by R. Admiral Richard E. Byrd for Franklin D. Roosevelt, then President of the United States. Not: Roosevelt Ice Dome.

Roosevelt Sea: see Amundsen Sea  73°00'S, 112°00'W

Roos Glacier  75°17'S, 110°57'W

Rootes Point  60°41'S, 45°36'W
The N entrance point to Starfish Cove on the E side of Signy Island, South Orkney Islands. Named by UK-APC after S. Roots, BAS marine assistant at Signy Station, 1977–79; Base Commander, summers 1981–84.

Roots, Mount  54°28'S, 36°24'W
Mainly snow-covered mountain in the Allardyce Range, South Georgia, standing near the head of Nordenskjöld Glacier, 4.4 mi ESE of Mount Paget. Its western peak rises to 2,280 m; its eastern peak to 2,160 m. The mountain is a prominent feature and presumably was known to whalers and sealers in South Georgia at an early date. It was roughly surveyed in the period 1925–30 by DI personnel, and resurveyed by the SGS, 1951–52. Named by the UK-APC for James W. Roots, a member of the SGS, 1951–52.

Roots Heights  72°37'S, 0°27'W
Ice-free heights between Reece Valley and Skarsdalen Valley in the Sverdrup Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Photographed from the air by the GerAE (1934–39). Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and air photos by the Norwegian expedition (1958–59). Named for Ernst F. Roots, chief geologist with the NBSAE. Not: Rootshorga.

Rootshorga: see Roots Heights  72°37'S, 0°27'W

Ropar, Mount  83°58'S, 160°29'E

Ropebrake Pass  84°45'S, 173°25'W
A steep, narrow snow pass between the S end of Gabbro Hills and Mount Llano, permitting passage between the Barrett and Gough Glaciers. So named by the Southern Party of NZGSAE (1963–64) because of the large number of rope brakes used in its crossing.
Roper Point  76°19'S, 112°54'W

Roquedal, Punta: see Chinstrap Point  57°07'S, 26°46'W

Roquemaurel, Cape  63°33'S, 58°56'W
Prominent rocky headland at the E side of the entrance to Bone Bay, on the N side of Trinity Peninsula. Discovered by a French expedition, 1837-40, under Capt. Jules Dumont d'Urville, and named by him for V. Admiral Claude de Rosamel, by UK-APC that reflects a whaling theme, the Roquemoras being a species of baleen whales.

Rosa, Cape  54°11'S, 37°25'W
Cape marking the S side of the entrance to King Haakon Bay on the S coast of South Georgia. The name first appears about 1920 on charts of South Georgia and has since become established by usage.

Rosa, Isole: see Rosa Rock  63°18'S, 57°54'W
Rosa G. de Claro, Isole: see Rosa Rock  63°18'S, 57°54'W

Rosamel Island  63°34'S, 56°17'W
Circular island 1 mi in diameter with precipitous cliffs of volcanic rock rising to a snow-covered peak 435 m high, lying W of Cachalot Peak by a narrow ridge. The name is one of a group in the area applied by UK-APC that reflects a whaling theme, the Rorquals being a species of baleen whales.

Rosa Rock  63°18'S, 57°54'W
A small rock lying 0.1 mi W of Agurto Rock in the Duroch Islands, Trinity Peninsula. Named by the second Chilean Antarctic Expedition, 1948, for Rosa González de Claro, daughter of the President of Chile, Gabriel González Videla. Not: Isole Rosa, Isole G. de Claro.

Roscoc Glacier  66°30'S, 95°20'E
Channel glacier, 12 mi long and 3 to 5 mi wide, debouching from a small valley onto the W portion of Shackleton Ice Shelf, midway between Cape Moyes and Junction Corner. Charted as a valley depression during a southern reconnaissance in March 1912 by F. Wild and other members of the Western Base Party of the AAE under Mawson. Delineated from aerial photographs taken by USN OpHjp, 1946-47, and named by the US-ACAN for John H. Roscoe, geographer, author of Antarctic Bibliography (Washington, 1951), and scientific advisor to the director of United States Antarctic Programs. Roscoe served as photogrammetrist with the central task group of USN OpHjp, 1946-47, and with USN OpWml, 1947-48, and assisted the latter group in establishing astronomical control stations along Wilhelm II, Queen Mary, Knox and Budd Coasts.

Roscoe Promontory  66°52'S, 64°27'W
A massive ice-capped promontory between Aagaard Glacier and Mitterler Glacier on the N side of Mill Inlet, Foyn Coast, Graham Land. The feature was photographed by RARE and surveyed by FIDS in 1947. Named by US-ACAN in 1987 after John H. Roscoe, photogrammetrist on U.S. Navy Operation Highjump, 1946-47, and Operation Windmill, 1947-48; author of Antarctic Bibliography, U.S. Naval Photographic Interpretation Center, Department of the Navy, 1951, and Antarctica, Regional Photo Interpretation Series, Department of the Air Force, 1953. The promontory is in proximity to several features named after Antarctic bibliographers.

Roselyn Tor  76°42'S, 159°50'E
A high sandstone feature about 1 mi SW of Warren Peak in the Allan Hills of Victoria Land. Reconnoitered by the NZARP Allan Hills Expedition (1964) who gave the name after a similar feature in Anglesey, Wales.

Rose, Mount  66°40'S, 140°01'E
Rocky hill, 22 m, standing S of Mount Cervin on the E side of Petrel Island in the Géologie Archipelago. Charted in 1951 by the FrAE and named by them for a summit in the Alps between Italy and Switzerland.

Rose: see Rose Rock  71°17'S, 170°13'E

Rosenau Head  70°28'S, 162°46'E

Rosenberg Glacier  75°44'S, 132°33'W

Rosenthal, Mount  80°03'S, 83°15'W

Rosenthal Islands  64°36'S, 64°18'W
Group of islands fringing the W coast of Anvers Island, 6 mi N of Cape Monaco, in the Palmer Archipelago. Discovered by the German expedition 1873-74, under Dallmann, and named by him for Albert Rosenthal, Director of the Society for Polar Navigation, who, with the society, sponsored the expedition.

Rosenwald, Mount  85°04'S, 179°06'W
A spectacular mountain (3,450 m) which forms a distinctive landmark between the heads of Gallup and Baldwin Glaciers in the Queen Maud Mountains. The mountain is entirely snow covered on the SW side but has nearly vertical exposed-rock cliffs on the

**Ross Archipelago** 77°30'S, 167°00'E
A convenient name for that group of islands which, together with the ice shelf between them, forms the eastern and southern boundaries of McMurdo Sound. The most northerly is Beaufort Island, then comes Ross Island, the Dallbridge Islands, and Black and White Islands. Debenham’s classic report, *The Physiography of the Ross Archipelago*, 1923, described "Brown Island" (now Brown Peninsula) as a part of the group.

**Ross Barrier:** see Ross Ice Shelf 81°30'S, 175°00'E

**Ross Desert:** see McMurdo Dry Valleys 77°30'S, 162°00'E

**Ross Island**

**Ross Shelf Ice:**
A vast ice shelf, almost entirely afloat, occupying the entire southern part of the Ross Sea embayment and ending seaward in a cliffed ice front about 400 miles long and ranging from 15 to 50 meters high. Discovered on Jan. 28, 1841, by Capt. James Clark Ross, for whom it is named. Ross mapped the ice front eastward to 160°W. Not: Grosse Eisebene, Ross Barrier, Ross Ice Barrier, Ross Shelf Ice.

**Rossini Point** 72°28'S, 73°09'W

**Ross Island** 77°30'S, 168°00'E
An island lying on the E side of McMurdo Sound and extending 43 mi from Cape Bird on the N to Cape Armitage on the S, and a like distance from Cape Royals on the W to Cape Crozier on the east. This island is entirely volcanic, Mount Erebus, 3,795 m, near the center, being an active volcano; and Mount Terror, 3,230 m, about 20 mi eastward, being an extinct volcano. Mount Bird rises to 1,765 m just S of Cape Bird. This area was discovered by Sir James Clark Ross in 1841, but he thought it formed part of the mainland of Victoria Land. Determined to be an island and named by the BrNAE (1901–04) for Sir James Clark Ross.

**Ross Point 62°02'S, 58°12'W**
Peak, 655 m, lying nearly 2 mi SW of Rea Peak and 3 mi NE of Ternyck Needle in the central part of King George Island, in the South Shetland Islands. Named by the UK-APC in 1960 for the Enderby Brothers’ cutter *Rose*, tender to the schooner *Hopeful*, which sailed from London in 1833. In December 1833 or January 1834 the *Rose* was crushed in the pack ice in 60°17'S, 53°26'W; her crew was rescued by the *Hopeful*.

**Rose Point 74°45'S, 136°45'W**
A rocky point 1 mi E of Cape Burks on the coast of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–65. Named by US-ACAN for Stephen D. Rose, First Officer of the *Bear of Oakland* on the first voyage to Bay of Whales (1933); Master of the *Jacob Ruppert* on its second voyage to Bay of Whales (1935), during the ByrdAE, 1933–35.

**Rose Rock 71°17'W, 170°13'E**
The southern of two rocks called The Sisters, off the N extremity of Cape Adare. The Sisters were named by the BrAE, 1898–1900. Rose Rock was named by Campbell, leader of the Northern Party of the BrAE, 1910–13, at the suggestion of Levick, after a favorite comic song which concerned two sisters named Rose and Gertrude. Not: Rose.

**Rosita Bay:** see Rosita Harbor 54°01'S, 37°27'W

**Rosita Harbor** 54°01'S, 37°27'W
Small bay lying 1 mi N of Camp Bay in the W side of the Bay of Isles, South Georgia. The names Rosita Harbor and Allardyce Harbor were given for this bay in the period 1905–12, and both have since appeared on maps for this feature. Following a survey of South Georgia in 1951–52, the SGS reported that the feature is known locally as Rosita Harbor, and this name is approved on that basis. The name Allardyce is rejected as applied to this feature; the name *Allardyce* is retained for the bay in the period 1905–12, and both names applied to this feature. The southern part of the Ross Sea embayment and ending seaward in a cliffed ice front about 400 miles long and ranging from 15 to 50 meters high. Discovered on Jan. 28, 1841, by Capt. James Clark Ross, for whom it is named. Ross mapped the ice front eastward to 160°W. Not: Grosse Eisebene, Ross Barrier, Ross Ice Barrier, Ross Shelf Ice.

**Rosser, topographic engineer in the Pensacola Mountains, South Georgia. **

**Rosser Ridge** 72°36'S, 31°02'E
Mountain, 2,250 m, standing 3 mi SW of Mount Perov in the Belgica Mountains. Discovered by the BelgAE, 1957–58, under G. de Gerlache, who named it for Mlle. Marie-Thérèse Rosser, a patron of the expedition.

**Ross Glacier** 54°33'S, 36°06'W
Glacier 6 mi long, flowing E from the juncture of Allardyce and Salvesen Ranges to Little Moltke Harbor, Royal Bay, on the N coast of South Georgia. First mapped by the German group of the International Polar Year Investigations, 1882–83, and named for Sir James Clark Ross.

**Ross Ice Barrier:** see Ross Ice Shelf 81°30'S, 175°00'E

**Ross Ice Shelf** 81°30'S, 175°00'E
A vast ice shelf, almost entirely afloat, occupying the entire southern part of the Ross Sea embayment and ending seaward in a cliffed ice front about 400 miles long and ranging from 15 to 50 meters high. Discovered on Jan. 28, 1841, by Capt. James Clark Ross, for whom it is named. Ross mapped the ice front eastward to 160°W. Not: Grosse Eisebene, Ross Barrier, Ross Ice Barrier, Ross Shelf Ice.

**Rossini Point** 72°28'S, 73°09'W

**Ross Island** 77°30'S, 168°00'E
An island lying on the E side of McMurdo Sound and extending 43 mi from Cape Bird on the N to Cape Armitage on the S, and a like distance from Cape Royals on the W to Cape Crozier on the east. This island is entirely volcanic, Mount Erebus, 3,795 m, near the center, being an active volcano; and Mount Terror, 3,230 m, about 20 mi eastward, being an extinct volcano. Mount Bird rises to 1,765 m just S of Cape Bird. This area was discovered by Sir James Clark Ross in 1841, but he thought it formed part of the mainland of Victoria Land. Determined to be an island and named by the BrNAE (1901–04) for Sir James Clark Ross.
Rossman, Mount

Roth, Mount 84°35'S, 172°22'E

A rock peak (870 m) located 3 mi E of Mount Justman in the NE corner of Gabbro Hills, near the edge of the Ross Ice Shelf. Discovered and photographed by the ByrdAE (1928–30) and named for Benjamin Roth, mechanic and U.S. Army representative on that expedition.

Rothera Point 67°34'S, 68°08'W


Rothschild, Cape: see Rothschild Island 69°25'S, 72°30'W

Rothschild, Mount: see Rothschild Island 69°25'S, 72°30'W

Rothschild Island 69°36'S, 72°33'W

Island 24 mi long, mainly ice covered but surmounted by prominent peaks of Desko Mountains, 5 mi W of the N part of Alexander Island in the N entrance to Wilkins Sound. Sighted from a distance by the FrAE, 1908–10, and named by Charcot, after Edouard-Alphonse, Baron de Rothschild (1868–1949), head of the French branch of the Rothschild family and president of the Rothschild Brothers bank. In subsequent exploration by the BGLE, 1934–37, the feature was believed to be a mountain connected to Alexander Island, but its insularity was reaffirmed by the USAS, 1939–41, who photographed and roughly mapped the island from the air. Mapped in detail from air photos taken by the RARE, 1947–48, by Searle of the FIDS in 1960, and from U.S. satellite imagery taken in 1974. Not: Cape Rothschild, E. de Rothschild Island, Mount Rothschild.

Rotoiti, Mount 82°48'S, 162°14'E

A peak, 2,900 m, standing 1 mi NE of Mount Pukaki in the Frigate Range. Named by the northern party of the NZGSAE (1961–62) for the N.Z. frigate, Rotoiti.

Rotolante, Mount 83°36'S, 168°25'E

A mountain, 2,460 m, standing 6 mi NW of Mount Fox in Queen Alexandra Range. Named by US-ACAN for Ralph A. Rotolante, USARP meteorologist at McMurdo Station, 1962.

Rotschild, Ile de: see Splitwind Island 65°02'S, 63°56'W

Rotunda Glacier 78°00'S, 161°38'E

A tributary glacier flowing N between Ugolini Peak and La Count Mountain into upper Ferrar Glacier, Victoria Land. The name Rotunda Glacier was used for this feature in the report "Tephra in Glacier Ice" by J.R. Keys, P.W. Anderton, and P.R. Kyle following the 1973–74 and 1974–75 seasons. Named in association with the 2,410 m butte of the same name on the W side of the glacier.

Rott Glacier 69°17'S, 65°43'W

A tributary glacier 9 mi long and 2 mi wide. It flows W from Wakefield Highland, central Antarctic Peninsula, into Airy Glacier at a point due S of Mount Timothenes. Photographed by RARE on Nov. 27, 1947 (Trimetogen air photography). Surveyed by FIDS in Dec. 1958 and Nov. 1960. Named by UK-APC after Jean Rott, 16th century French chartmaker and writer on the principles of navigation, who designed an elaborate magnetic compass and became hydrographer to King Henry VIII in 1542.

Rouch Point 65°10'S, 64°11'W

Point forming the NW end of Petermann Island, in the Wilhelm Archipelago. Charted by the FrAE, 1908–10, and named by
Charcot for Jules Rouch, sub-lieutenant of the Pourquoi-Pas?, who was responsible for the study of meteorology, atmospheric electricity and oceanography on the expedition.

Rouen, Massif: see Rouen Mountains 69°13'S, 70°50'W

Rouen Mountains 69°10'S, 70°53'W
Prominent mountain range, c. 2,800 m, extending 35 mi NW-SE from Mount Bayonne to Care Heights and Mount Cupola, in N Alexander Island. First mapped by the FrAE, 1908-10, under J.B. Charcot and named by him after the French city of Rouen. Charcot indicated a break in these mountains S of Mount Paris, but air photos taken by the RARE, 1947-48, as interpreted by Searle of the FIDS indicate that the mountains are continuous SE to Mount Cupola; partly surveyed by FIDS in 1948; further delineated from U.S. satellite imagery of January 1974 and February 1975. Not: Massif Rouen.

Rouge, Massif: see Rouge, Mount 65°37'S, 63°42'W

Rouge, Mount 65°37'S, 63°42'W
A prominent mountain between Funk and Cadman Glaciers at the head of Beascochea Bay, on the W side of Graham Land. Discovered and named Massif Rouge (red mountain) by the FrAE, 1908-10, led by Charcot. Not: Massif Rouge, Mount Mellany.

Rouge Island: see Rongé Island 64°43'S, 62°41'W

Rougié Hill 85°10'S, 174°30'W
An ice-free hill just E of LaPrade Valley in the N part of the Cumulus Hills, overlooking the S side of McGregor Glacier. Named by the Texas Tech Shackleton Glacier Expedition (1964-65) for Michael Rougier, staff photographer with Life Magazine who was seriously injured while climbing this hill with the expedition.

Roulin Point 65°07'S, 64°01'W
Point marking the S tip of Booth Island, in the Wilhelm Archipelago. Probably first seen by the German expedition under Dallmann, 1873-74. Charted by the FrAE, 1903-05 under Charcot, and named by him for Captain Roulin, French Navy.

Round Bay: see Rund Bay 67°02'S, 57°15'W

Roundel Dome 65°38'W, 63°15'W
A mainly snow-covered dome, with a small circular rock exposure at the summit, rising to 1,770 m on the E side of Bruce Plateau, between the heads of Crane and Flask Glaciers. The feature is a useful landmark along a proven E-W route from Larsen Ice Shelf across Bruce Plateau, Graham Land. The name, applied by UK-APC, is descriptive of the circular area of dark colored rock surrounded by the smooth snow-covered lower slopes of the dome, resembling the type of aircraft marking known as a roundel.

Round Hill 53°04'S, 73°38'E
An ice-free, rounded hill (380 m) rising southward of Fairchild Beach and between Compton Glacier and Brown Glacier, on the NE side of Heard Island. The feature is roughly mapped on the 1874 chart by the Challenger expedition. It was surveyed and given this descriptive name by ANARE in 1948.

Round Island 65°54'S, 65°33'W
Island 0.5 mi long, lying 1 mi W of Hummock Island and 7 mi NW of Ferin Head, off the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered and named by the BGLE, 1934-37, under Rymill.
Rowley Peak

Cdr. Gary L. Rowe, USCG, Engineer Officer on USCGC Burton Island, USN Operation Deep Freeze, 1975.

Rowe Island: see Row Island 66°31'S, 162°38'E

Rowell Peak 71°33'S, 163°19'E
The highest peak (1,725 m) on Reilly Ridge in the Lanterman Range, Bowers Mountains (q.v.). Named by the NZ-APC in 1983 after A.J. Rowell, geologist, a member of R.A. Cooper's NZARP geological party to the area, 1981–82.

Rowe Point 62°35'S, 60°54'W
Point lying in Barclay Bay, 8 mi SSW of Cape Shirreff on the N coast of Livingston Island, in the South Shetland Islands. Named by the UK-APC in 1961 for Captain Rowe, Master of the British sealing vessel Grace from Plymouth, who visited the South Shetland Islands in 1821–22.

Rowett Island 61°17'S, 55°13'W
Rocky island 0.5 mi long, lying immediately off Cape Lookout, Elephant Island, in the South Shetland Islands. The island was known to both American and British sealers as early as 1822. It was named by members of a British expedition under Shackleton, 1921–22, for John Q. Rowett, chief patron of the expedition.

Row Island 66°31'S, 162°38'E
A small island, less than 1 mi in diameter, which lies just off the SE end of Young Island in the Balleny Islands. Named by the US-ACAN after geologist Peter D. Rowley of the USGS, a member of the USGS geologic and mapping party to the area, 1970–71, and leader of the USGS party to the area, 1972–73.

Roy, Mount 72°31'S, 166°15'E

Royal, Cape: see Harcourt, Cape 54°29'S, 35°58'W

Royal Bay 54°32'S, 36°00'W
Bay, 4 mi wide and indenting 5 mi, entered between Capes Charlotte and Harcourt along the N coast of South Georgia. Discovered and named by a British expedition under Cook in 1775. Surveyed by the German group of the International Polar Year Investigations under Schrader which was based on the N shore of the bay in 1882–83. Not: Bahia General Paz, Bahía Real.

Royalist, Mount 71°47'S, 168°30'E
A prominent mountain (3,640 m) standing 2 mi W of Mount Adam in the Admiralty Mountains, Victoria Land. Named by the NZGSAE, 1957–58, for its impressive appearance and also for the New Zealand cruiser HMNZS Royalist. Several adjacent peaks are named for New Zealand ships.

Royal Pass: see Ross Pass 54°32'S, 36°15'W

Royal Society Range 78°10'S, 162°40'E
A majestic range of mountains rising to 4,025 m along the W shore of McMurdo Sound between the Koettlitz, Skelton and Ferrar Glaciers. The range was probably first seen by Ross in 1841. It was explored by the BrNAE (1901–04) under Scott, who named the range after the Royal Society and applied names of its members to many of its peaks. The Royal Society provided financial support to BrNAE and its members had assisted on the committee which organized the expedition.

Royds, Cape 77°33'S, 166°09'E
Dark rock cape forming the W extremity of Ross Island, facing on McMurdo Sound. Discovered by the BrNAE (1901–04) and named for Lt. Charles W.R. Royds, RN, who acted as meteorologist for the expedition. Royds rose to become an Admiral and was later Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police, London. This cape was the site of the expedition camp of the BrAE, 1907–09.

Røysane Rocks 72°19'S, 23°17'E

Rozas, Isla: see Largo Island 63°18'S, 57°53'W

Rozier Glacier 64°45'S, 62°13'W
Glacier flowing into Wilhelmina Bay N of Sophie Cliff, on the W coast of Graham Land. Charted by the BelgAE under Gerlache, 1897–99. Named by the UK-APC in 1960 for Jean-François Pilâtre de Rozier (1756–85), French technician who made the first human balloon ascent and (with the Marquis d'Arlande) the first balloon voyage, in 1783.
Rozo Point 65°03'S, 64°03'W
Point marking the NW end of Cholet Island, which lies close N of the NW part of Booth Island in the Wilhelm Archipelago. Discovered by the FrAE, 1903-05, and named by Charcot for M. Rozo, the cook on the ship *Français*.

Rubeli Bluff 70°26'S, 72°27'E
A bluff on the N end of the Reinbolt Hills, at the E margin of Amery Ice Shelf. A survey station was established on the feature during the ANARE tellurometer traverse from Larsenmann Hills in 1968. Named by ANCA for M.N. Rubeli, surveyor at Mawson Station, who was in charge of the traverse.

Rubey Glacier 75°11'S, 137°07'W

Rubin, Mount 73°25'S, 65°40'E

Rubin de la Borbolla, Mount 75°02'S, 135°03'W

Rubner Peak 66°44'S, 65°51'W
The highest point on the sharp ridge separating McCance and Widdowson Glaciers, just S of Delbrück Bay on the W coast of Graham Land. Photographed by the FIDASE in 1956-57. Named by the UK-APC in 1960 for Max Rubner (1854-1932), German physiologist who made outstanding researches on human caloric requirements and the calorie value of foods.

Ruby Peak 54°12'S, 36°40'W
Peak rising on the E side of Olsen Valley to the SW of Jason Peak, South Georgia. The name appears to be first used on a 1930 British Admiralty chart.

Rücker, Mount 78°11'S, 162°32'E
Mountain, 3,815 m, immediately S of Johns Hopkins Ridge in the Royal Society Range of Victoria Land. Discovered by the BrNAC (1901-04) which named it for Sir Arthur Rücker, Honorary Secretary of the Royal Society.

Rücker Ridge 78°12'S, 162°50'E
A high spur descending E from pointed Mount Rücker in Royal Society Range and forming the divide between Radian and Walcott Glaciers. Named after Mount Rücker by the New Zealand VUWAE, 1960-61.

Rudolph Glacier 64°54'S, 62°26'W

Rudolph Glacier 72°32'S, 167°53'E

Rudolph Point 64°53'S, 63°07'W
The SW point of Byrd Island, Danco Coast, Graham Land. Named "Punta Rudolphy" by the Chilean Antarctic Expedition, 1950-51, after Capt. Raúl Rudolphy of the Chilean Navy, commander of the expedition transport ship *Angamos*.

Rue, Mount de la: see Aubert de la Rue, Mount 53°01'S, 73°22'E

Rudolphy Point 77°31'S, 146°30'W

Rudder Point 56°40'S, 28°08'W
The high, rocky SE point of Leskov Island, South Sandwich Islands. The name, applied by UK-APC in 1971, refers to the resemblance of the feature to a large ruder in contradistinction to Bowsprit Point at the other end of the island.

Rudmose Brown Peak 66°22'S, 51°04'E
Peak 7 mi S of the coast and 8 mi SW of Mount Hurley. Discovered in January 1930 by the BANZARE, 1929-31, under Mawson, who named this feature for Dr. R.N. Rudmose Brown, naturalist of the ScotNAE, 1902-04, member of the Scott Polar Research Committee, 1939-41, and author of numerous books and articles on Antarctica.

Rudmose Rocks 60°42'S, 44°35'W
Group of rocks 0.3 mi NNW of Cape Geddes, off the N coast of Laurie Island in the South Orkney Islands. Charted in 1903 by the ScotNAE under Bruce, who named them for R.N. Rudmose Brown, naturalist of the expedition.

Rudolph Glacier 64°54'S, 62°26'W

Rudolph Glacier 72°32'S, 167°53'E

Rudolph Point 64°53'S, 63°07'W
The SW point of Byrd Island, Danco Coast, Graham Land. Named "Punta Rudolph" by the Chilean Antarctic Expedition, 1950-51, after Capt. Raúl Rudolphy of the Chilean Navy, commander of the expedition transport ship *Angamos*.

Rue, Mount de la: see Aubert de la Rue, Mount 53°01'S, 73°22'E
Ruegg, Mount

Ruegg, Mount 71°51'S, 17°01'E
The culminating peak (1,870 m) on the divide between DeAngelo Glacier and Moubray Glacier in the Admiralty Mountains, Victoria Land. Named by the NZ-APC for Capt. H. Ruegg, naval advisor to the Marine Department of New Zealand, a visitor to the Ross Sea area in 1956.

Rugate Ridge 65°01'S, 61°56'W
A high, east-trending ridge between Green and Evans Glaciers on the E side of Graham Land. Surveyed by FIDS in 1935. So named by UK-APC because many small ridges and spurs make up the feature ("rugate" means "ridgy").

Rugged Harbor: see New Plymouth 62°37'S, 61°12'W

Rugged Island 62°38'S, 61°15'W
Island 3 mi long and 1 mi wide, lying W of Livingston Island, in the South Shetland Islands. This island was known to both American and British sealers as early as 1820, and the name has been well established in international usage for over 100 years. Not: Isla Rugosa, Lloyds Island, Ragged Island.

Rugged Peaks: see Ragged Peaks 66°59'S, 51°00'E

Rugged Rocks 62°37'S, 59°48'W
Small group of rocks at the W side of the S entrance to McFarlane Strait, lying just N of Renier Point, Livingston Island, in the South Shetland Islands. These rocks were known to early sealers in the area and appear on Powell's map of 1822. They were recharted in 1935 by DI personnel on the Discovery II and given this descriptive name. Not: Rocas Escarpadas, Rocas Rugosas.

Rugg Peak 66°19'S, 65°23'W
Peak at the E side of Widmark Ice Piedmont southward of Crookes Peak, on the W coast of Graham Land. Photographed by Hunting Aerosurveys Ltd. in 1956–57, and mapped from these photos by the FIDS. Named by the UK-APC in 1959 for Andrew Rugg-Gunn, English ophthalmic surgeon, who in 1934 brought together the relevant data on radiation and protective glasses to improve the design of snow goggles.

Rugosa, Isla: see Rugged Island 62°38'S, 61°15'W

Rugosas, Rocas: see Rugged Rocks 62°37'S, 59°48'W

Ruhnke, Mount 72°05'S, 3°38'E
A peak (2,535 m) in the NW part of Festninga Mountain in the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains of Queen Maud Land. The name "Ruhnke-Berg" was applied in the general area by the GerAE under Ritscher, 1938–39, for Herbert Ruhnke, radio operator on the flying boat Passat used by this expedition. The correlation of the name with this feature may be arbitrary but is recommended for the sake of international uniformity and historical continuity.

Rui, Isla: see Patella Island 63°08'S, 55°29'W

Ruker, Mount 73°40'S, 64°30'E

Rukhin, Mount 71°35'S, 15°07'E
A small mountain, 1,740 m, standing 9 mi SW of Ekho Mountain in the Lomonosov Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Mapped from air photos by NorAE, 1958–59; remapped by SovAE, 1960–61, and named after L.B. Rukhin, professor at Leningrad State University, who died in 1959. Not: Gora Rukhina.

Rukhina, Gora: see Rukhin, Mount 71°35'S, 15°07'E

Rullman Peak 79°13'S, 84°32'W

Rumbler Rock 64°47'S, 64°13'W
Rock lying 3.5 mi W of Bonaparte Point, off the SW coast of Anvers Island in the Palmer Archipelago. Surveyed by the British Naval Hydrographic Survey Unit in 1956–57. So named by the UK-APC because with the prevailing heavy SW swell, the noise of seas breaking over the rock may be heard well clear of the danger.

Rumbo, Punta: see Route Point 60°44'S, 44°49'W

Rumbolds Point 54°52'S, 36°00'W
Point which marks the E side of the entrance to Doubtful Bay at the SE end of South Georgia. The name appears on a chart based upon surveys of this area in 1930 by DI personnel, but may reflect an earlier naming.

Rum Cove 64°06'S, 58°25'W
A cove indenting the NW coast of James Ross Island between Tumbledown Cliffs and Cape Obelisk. Named in 1983 by the UK-APC in association with the names of other alcoholic spirits on this coast. Not: Bahia Obelisco, Caleta Martinez.

Rumdoodle Peak 67°46'S, 62°50'E
Prominent peak 1 mi SW of Painted Peak in the North Masson Range, Mac. Robertson Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37. The name is associated with "Rumdoodle Air Strip," which the peak overlooks. Rumdoodle was the name of a fictional mountain in a novel Ascent of Rumdoodle by W.E. Bowman, and since 1960 has been used locally by Mawson Station personnel for the air strip.

Rummage, Mount 80°29'S, 156°12'E
A conical, bare rock mountain, 1,510 m, at the W side of Rameiser Glacier. It is the westernmost mountain along the N wall of Byrd Glacier. Named by US-ACAN for Chief Laurence A. Rummage, QMCM, USN, who took part in Christchurch transport and schedule operations for USN OpDFrz, 1965.

Rumpa Island 69°08'S, 39°26'E
An island in the E part of Lützow-Holm Bay, 5 mi NW of Langhovde-kita Point. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and named Rumpa (the rump).

Rumpa Island 69°08'S, 39°26'E

Rum Pond 76°54'S, 161°07'E
The larger and eastern of two closely spaced frozen ponds in the floor of Alatna Valley, Convoy Range, in Victoria Land. The name is one of a group in Convoy Range reflecting a nautical theme. Named after this traditional naval beverage by a 1989–90 NZARP field party.
Runaway Hills  73°19'S, 163°33'E
A cluster of hills forming the NW extremity of Arrowhead Range in the Southern Cross Mountains, Victoria Land. So named by the southern party of NZGSAE, 1966-67, because both of their motor toboggans went out of control here, when going down hill.

Runaway Island  68°12'S, 67°07'W
Rocky island 0.7 mi W of the W tip of Neny Island and 0.2 mi NW of Surf Rock, lying in Marguerite Bay off the W coast of Graham Land. The island was roughly charted in 1936 by the BGLE, and was surveyed in 1947 by the FIDS. So named by FIDS because a runaway dog team left this island and returned to base. Not: Isla Escritor Orrego Vicuna, Islotes Fuga, Runaway Islands.

Runaway Islands: see Runaway Island  68°12'S, 67°07'W

Runciman Rock  65°15'S, 64°17'W
Rock marked by breakers, lying 0.1 mi E of Black Island at the SE approach to Black Island Channel in the Argentine Islands. Charted in 1935 by the BGLE under Rymill, who named it for Philip Runciman, Chairman of the Board of Directors of Whites Southampton Yachtbuilding and Engineering Company Limited, where the ship Penola was refitted before sailing south in 1934.

Runcorn Glacier  72°03'S, 62°42'W

Runcumilla, Isla: see Weertman Island  66°58'S, 67°44'W

Rund Bay  67°02'S, 57°15'E
Small bay indenting the S shore of Edward VIII Bay immediately E of Kvarnes Foreland. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from aerial photographs taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936-37, who named it Rundvikå (round bay). Not: Round Bay.

Rundle Peaks  80°44'S, 157°12'E

Runneset: see Green Point  67°19'S, 59°30'E

Rundöy: see Trevillian Island  67°38'S, 62°42'E

Rundvåg Bay  69°50'S, 39°04'E
A rounded embayment, the S part of which is occupied by a glacier tongue, indenting the SE shore of Lützow-Holm Bay just W of Rundvåg Hills. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936-37, and named Rundvåghetta (the round bay cap) for its proximity to Rundvåg Bay. Not: Rundvåghetta.

Rundvågs Head  69°53'S, 39°00'E
A rock headland rising to 160 m at the SW margin of Rundvåg Bay, on the SE coast of Lützow-Holm Bay. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and named Rundvågshetta (the round bay cap) for its proximity to Rundvåg Bay. Not: Rundvåghetta.

Rundvågs Hills  69°50'S, 39°09'E
Bare rock hills that rise just E of Rundvåg Bay on the SE shore of Lützow-Holm Bay. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and named Rundvågskollane (the round bay hills) for their proximity to Rundvåg Bay. Not: Rundvågskollane.

Rundvågskollane: see Rundvågs Hills  69°50'S, 39°09'E

Runnelstone Rock  65°47'S, 65°20'W
Rock lying at the SW end of Grandidiâ Channel, 3 mi NW of Larrouy Island and 16 mi WSW of Cape Garcia, Graham Land. Charted by the BGLE in 1935-36 and named after the Runnelstone off Land's End, Cornwall, England.

Runyon Rock  76°56'S, 116°33'W

Ruotolo Peak  86°04'S, 148°06'W

Ruppert Coast  75°45'S, 141°00'W
That portion of the coast of Marie Byrd Land between Brennan Point and Cape Burks. Named by R. Admiral Byrd for Col. Jacob Ruppert of New York, a supporter of the ByrdAE (1933-35) that made the first aerial reconnaissance flight along this coast. The USGS completely mapped the coast from ground surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959-65. Not: Jacob Ruppert Coast.

Rusanov, Mount  71°32'S, 19°38'E

Rusanova, Gora: see Rusanov, Mount  71°32'S, 19°38'E

Ruseski Buttress  85°29'S, 124°23'W
A projecting buttress rock or spur, forming the S portal to Perkins Canyon along the N side of the Wisconsin Range, Horlick Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1959-60. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Peter P. Ruseski (MC) USN, of the Byrd Station winter party, 1958.

Rush Glacier  64°23'S, 62°37'W
Glacier 4 mi long in southern Brabant Island, flowing W from the Solvay Mountains into Dallmann Bay between Fleming and Humann Points, in the Palmer Archipelago. Shown on an Argentine government chart in 1953, but not named. Photographed by Hunting Aerosurveys Ltd. in 1956-57, and mapped from these photos in 1959. Named by the UK-APC for Benjamin Rush.
Russell, Cape

(1745–1813), first great American physician and philanthropist, author of works on insanity and fevers, and one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

**Russell, Cape** 74°54'S, 163°54'E


**Russell, Mount** 86°17'S, 149°08'W


**Russell Bay** 73°27'S, 123°54'W


**Russell Bluff** 82°21'S, 161°06'E


**Russell East Glacier** 63°44'S, 58°20'W

Glacier, 6 mi long and 3 mi wide, which lies at the N end of Detroit Plateau and flows from Mount Canicula eastward into Prince Gustav Channel on the S side of Trinity Peninsula. This glacier together with Russell West Glacier, which flows westward into Bone Bay on the N side of Trinity Peninsula, form a through glacier across the N part of Antarctic Peninsula. It was first surveyed in 1946 by the FIDS. Named by the UK-APC for V.I. Russell, surveyor and leader of the FIDS base at Hope Bay in 1946. Not: East Russell Glacier.

**Russell Nunatak** 67°47'S, 63°19'E


**Russell Owen, Mount:** see Owen Peak 71°53'S, 63°08'W

**Russell Peak:** see Brown Peak 67°25'S, 164°35'E

**Russell West Glacier** 63°40'S, 58°50'W

Glacier, 11 mi long and 4 mi wide, which lies immediately N of Detroit Plateau and flows from Mount Canicula westward into Bone Bay on the N side of Trinity Peninsula. This glacier together with Russell East Glacier, which flows eastward into Prince Gustav Channel on the S side of Trinity Peninsula, form a through glacier across the N part of Antarctic Peninsula. It was first surveyed in 1946 by the FIDS. Named by the UK-APC for V.I. Russell, surveyor and leader of the FIDS base at Hope Bay in 1946. Not: Glaciark Arcondo, West Russell Glacier.

**Russet Hills** 72°27'S, 163°47'E

A line of hills trending E-W for 3.5 mi and forming the southern ridge of Gallipoli Heights in the Freyberg Mountains. Named by the NZ-APC on the proposal of P.J. Oliver, NZARP geologist who studied the hills, 1981–82. Named descriptively from the red-colored ignimbrite rock of this feature.

**Russet Pikes** 67°49'S, 67°08'W

Peaks just E of the mouth of Gaul Cove on Horseshoe Island. Surveyed by FIDS in 1955–57. The name is descriptive; reddish-brown color is visible on the feature most of the year, the slopes being too steep to retain snow cover for any length of time. Not: Picos Rojizos.

**Russian Gap** 69°11'S, 71°13'W

Gap extending in a N-S direction between the Havre Mountains and Rosen Mountains, in the N part of Alexander Island. The N coast of Alexander Island was first sketched from a great distance in 1821 by the Russian expedition under Bellingshausen and this gap apparently represented by one of two open spaces between three high features. The gap was mapped in detail from air photos taken by the RARE, 1947–48, by Searle of the FIDS in 1960. Named by the UK-APC for the Russian group which observed this area in 1821.

**Russkiye Mountains** 72°10'S, 18°00'E

A widely-scattered group of mountains and nunataks between the Hoel Mountains and Sør Rondane Mountains in Queen Maud Land. The group was mapped from air photos taken by NorAE Dec. 1958-Jan. 1959. The group was observed the same season by the SovAE, apparently after the landing at Lazarev Station in March 1959, and named Gory Russkiye (Russian Mountains).

**Russet Bay** 54°30'S, 37°05'W

Small bay indenting the SW side of Annenkov Island, off the S coast of South Georgia. Surveyed by the SGS in the period 1951–57, and named by the UK-APC for Ditlef Russet, biologist of the Norwegian expedition under Horntvedt, 1927–28, during which he visited and made collections on Annekov Island.

**Russet Glaciers**

A rounded, snow-topped elevation (365 m) which surmounts the S shore of Bouvetøya immediately E of Cato Point. First charted in 1898 by a German expedition under Karl Chun. The knoll was recharted in December 1927 by the Norvegia expedition under Capt. Harald Horntvedt. They named it for Ditlef Russet who was in charge of the biological research of the expedition. Not: Rustadkollen, Russet Hill.

**Russet Hills**

A line of hills trending E-W for 3.5 mi and forming the southern ridge of Gallipoli Heights in the Freyberg Mountains. Named by the NZ-APC on the proposal of P.J. Oliver, NZARP geologist who studied the hills, 1981–82. Named descriptively from the red-colored ignimbrite rock of this feature.

**Russet Pikes**

Peaks just E of the mouth of Gaul Cove on Horseshoe Island. Surveyed by FIDS in 1955–57. The name is descriptive; reddish-brown color is visible on the feature most of the year, the slopes being too steep to retain snow cover for any length of time. Not: Picos Rojizos.

**Russian Gap**

Gap extending in a N-S direction between the Havre Mountains and Rosen Mountains, in the N part of Alexander Island. The N coast of Alexander Island was first sketched from a great distance in 1821 by the Russian expedition under Bellingshausen and this gap apparently represented by one of two open spaces between three high features. The gap was mapped in detail from air photos taken by the RARE, 1947–48, by Searle of the FIDS in 1960. Named by the UK-APC for the Russian group which observed this area in 1821.

**Russkiye Mountains**

A widely-scattered group of mountains and nunataks between the Hoel Mountains and Sør Rondane Mountains in Queen Maud Land. The group was mapped from air photos taken by NorAE Dec. 1958-Jan. 1959. The group was observed the same season by the SovAE, apparently after the landing at Lazarev Station in March 1959, and named Gory Russkiye (Russian Mountains).

**Russet Bay**

Small bay indenting the SW side of Annenkov Island, off the S coast of South Georgia. Surveyed by the SGS in the period 1951–57, and named by the UK-APC for Ditlef Russet, biologist of the Norwegian expedition under Horntvedt, 1927–28, during which he visited and made collections on Annekov Island.

**Rustad Hill**

see: Rustad Knoll 54°28'S, 3°23'E

**Rustad Knoll**

54°28'S, 3°23'E

**Rustadkollen**

see: Rustad Knoll 54°28'S, 3°23'E

**Rust Bluff**

82°56'S, 157°42'E

A small bluff or promontory on the E side of Miller Range, overlooking Marsh Glacier 5 mi S of Corner Nunatak. Named by US-ACAN for Izak C. Rust, professor of geology, University of South Africa. Rust was international exchange scientist with the Ohio State University Geological Expedition, 1969–70, and with John Gunner collected geological samples at this bluff.
Rusty, Cape: see Howard, Cape 71°25'S, 61°08'W

Rusty Bluff 60°44'S, 45°37'W
Prominent cliffs rising to a rounded summit, 225 m, on the W side of Paal Harbor on Signy Island, in the South Orkney Islands. Surveyed in 1947 by the FIDS. The name, given by FIDS, was suggested by the color of the bluff and by a rusty iron post found on the summit.

Ruta, Bahía: see Trail Inlet 68°05'S, 65°20'W

Rutford Glacier: see Rutford Ice Stream 79°00'S, 81°00'W

Rutford Ice Stream 79°00'S, 81°00'W
A major ice stream, about 180 mi long and over 15 mi wide, which drains southeastward between the Ellsworth Mountains and Fletcher Ice Rise into the southwest part of Ronne Ice Shelf. Named by US-ACAN for geologist Robert H. Rutford, a member of several USARP expeditions to Antarctica; leader of the University of Minnesota Ellsworth Mountains Party, 1963-64. Rutford served as Director of the Division of Polar Programs, National Science Foundation, 1975-77. Not: Rutford Glacier.

Rutgers Glacier 78°14'S, 161°55'E
A steep glacier in the Royal Society Range, descending SW from Johns Hopkins Ridge and Mount Räcker to enter the Skelton Glacier. Mapped by the USGS from ground surveys and Navy air photos. Named by US-ACAN after Rutgers University, New Brunswick, New Jersey, which has sent researchers to Antarctica, and in association with Johns Hopkins Ridge and Carleton Glacier.

Ruth, Cape: see Ruth Ridge 64°39'S, 60°48'W

Ruth, Mount 86°18'S, 151°45'W
A ridge-shaped mountain, 2,170 m, standing 3 mi W of Mount Gardiner, at the SE side of the lower reaches of Bartlett Glacier, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Discovered in December 1934 by the ByrdAE geological party under Quin Blackburn, and named at that time by R. Admiral Byrd for Ruth Black, deceased wife of Richard B. Black, expedition member who assisted with seismic, survey, and radio operations in the vicinity of Little America II. Not: Mount Ruth Black.

Ruth Black, Mount: see Ruth, Mount 86°18'S, 151°45'W

Ruth Bugge Islands: see Bugge Islands 69°12'S, 68°25'W

Ruth Gade, Mount 85°37'S, 164°40'W
A pyramidial mountain, 3,515 m, standing 3 mi NE of Mount Wedel-Jarlsberg in the Quarles Range, Queen Maud Mountains. Discovered in November 1911 by Capt. Roald Amundsen, and named by him for one of the daughters of the Norwegian minister to Brazil, a strong supporter of Amundsen.

Ruth Ridge 64°39'S, 60°48'W
Black, rocky ridge 1.5 mi long in a N-S direction, terminating at its S end in a small peak. The ridge forms the S end of Detroit Plateau and marks a change in the direction of the plateau escarpment along the E coast of Graham Land where it turns W to form the N wall of Drygalski Glacier. Dr. Otto Nordenskjöld, leader of the SwedAE, 1901-04, gave the name Cape Ruth, in honor of his sister, to what appeared to be a cape at the N side of Drygalski Glacier. The feature was determined to be a ridge in 1947 by the FIDS. Not: Cape Ruth.

Ryan Glacier 54°03'S, 37°36'W
Glacier, 2 mi long, flowing W to the head of Ice Fjord, South Georgia. The GerAE (1911-12) named this glacier for Dr. Albrecht Penck, though an incorrect spelling “Penk” appeared on published maps. A number of significant Antarctic features, including a glacier, are named for Albrecht Penck. To avoid confusion of these names the UK-APC recommended in 1957 that this feature be renamed. Ryan Glacier is named for Alfredo R.L. Ryan, president since 1946 of the Compañía Argentina de Pesca, which operated the whaling station at Grytviken. Not: Penck-Gletscher, Penk Glacier.

Ryan Peak 67°52'S, 67°12'W
A peak 1 mi E of Penitent Peak on Horseshoe Island. Surveyed by FIDS in 1955-57. Named for Francis B. Ryan of FIDS, meteorologist at Horseshoe Island in 1956, who broke a leg in a climbing accident on this peak.

Ryan Reef 54°26'S, 36°07'W
Isolated reef lying off the N coast of South Georgia, 0.5 mi N of the E entrance point of Doris Bay. The reef appears on a chart based upon surveys by DI personnel in the period 1925-31, but it may have been charted earlier. It was named by the UK-APC, following a survey by the SGS, 1951-52, for Alfredo R.L. Ryan, president of the Compañía Argentina de Pesca, which operated the whaling station at Grytviken, South Georgia.

Rydelek Icefalls

Ruth Siple, Mount: see Siple, Mount 73°15'S, 126°06'W

Rutheven Bluff 82°34'S, 42°54'W

Rutkowski Glacier 85°11'S, 166°21'E

Ruvungane Peaks 72°54'S, 3°28'W
A group of small peaks just N of Rvyingen Peak in the S part of the Borg Massif in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949-52) and named Ruvungane.

Ryan, Isla: see Guido Island 64°55'S, 63°50'W

Rutses Glacier: see Rutses Glacier

Ryan, president since 1946 of the Compania Argentina de Pesca, which operated the whaling station at Grytviken.

Rutkowski Glacier 85°11'S, 166°21'E
A steep icefall between Smythe Shoulder and Coyer Point on the E side of Martin Peninsula, Walgreen Coast, in Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN aerial photo-

Rutleksel Eiwalls

Rutleksel Eiwalls

Rutleksel Eiwalls
Ryder, Mount
66°57'S, 52°15'E

Ryder Bay
67°34'S, 68°20'W
Bay 6 mi wide at its mouth and indenting 4 mi, lying 5 mi E of Mount Gaudry on the SE coast of Adelaide Island. The Léonie Islands lie across the mouth of this bay. Discovered and first surveyed in 1909 by the FrAE under Charcot. Resurveyed in 1936 by the BGLE under Rymill, and in 1948 by the FIDS. The bay is named for Lisle C.D. Ryder, second mate on the Penola during the BGLE, 1934–37.

Ryder Glacier
71°07'S, 67°20'W
Gently sloping glacier, 13 mi long and wide, flowing W from the Dyer Plateau of Palmer Land into George VI Sound to the S of Gurney Point. First surveyed in 1936 by the BGLE under Rymill. Named by the UK-APC in 1954 for Capt. Robert E.D. Ryder, RN, who as Lieutenant, was commander of the Penola during the BGLE, 1934–37.

Ryge Rocks
63°40'W, 60°00'W
Group of rocks lying E of Oluf Rocks, in the Palmer Archipelago. Photographed by the FIDASE in 1955–57 and mapped from these photos by the FIDS. Named by the UK-APC in 1960 for J.C. Ryge, Danish master of the freighter Oluf Sven, chartered by the FIDASE, 1955–57.

Rymill, Cape
69°30'S, 62°25'W
A steep, metamorphic rock cliff standing opposite the central part of Hearst Island and jutting out from the icecap along the E coast of Palmer Land. Named for John Rymill by members of the East Base of the USAS who charted this coast by land and from the air in 1940. Rymill was the leader of the BGLE, and in 1936 sledged eastward across Antarctic Peninsula to 69°45'S, 63°28'W. Not: Rymill's Col: see Safety Col 68°20'S, 66°57'W

Rymill Point
64°34'S, 62°50'W

Ryswyck Island
see Fournier Island
64°33'S, 62°49'W

Ryugu, Cape
67°58'S, 44°02'E
Rocky cape 7 mi NE of Rakuda Rock on the coast of Queen Maud Land. Mapped from surveys and air photos by JARE, 1957–62, and named Ryugu-misaki (cape of the dragon’s palace).

Ryvingen Peak
72°55'S, 3°29'W
A rock peak 3 mi WSW of Brøpiggene Peak, on the S side of Borg Massif in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and named Ryvingen.
Saavedra, Isloite: see Saavedra Rock  63°19'S, 57°56'W

Saavedra Rock  63°19'S, 57°56'W

Sabatier, Mount  54°49'S, 36°08'W
Mountain 1,145 m, standing close N of Mount Senderens and 1 mi NE of Paradise Beach in the S part of South Georgia. The feature appears on charts dating back to the 1930's. It was surveyed by the SGS in the period 1951-57, and named by the UK-APC for Prof. Paul Sabatier (1854-1941), French chemist, whose work with Jean-Baptiste Senderens led to the introduction in about 1907 of the hydrogenation process for hardening whale oil.

Sabine, Mount  71°55'S, 169°33'E
Prominent, relatively snow-free mountain rising to 3,720 m between the heads of Murray Glacier and Burnette Glacier in the Admiralty Mountains. Discovered by Jan. 15, 1841 by Capt. James Ross, RN, who named this feature for Lt. Col. Edward Sabine of the Royal Artillery, Foreign Secretary of the Royal Society, one of the most active supporters of the expedition.

Sabine Glacier  63°55'S, 59°47'W
A glacier terminating at the sea between Wernersgaard Point and Cape Kater on the northwest coast of Graham Land. Capt. Henry Foster gave the name “Cape Sabine” in 1829 to a feature lying southeast of Cape Kater but it has not been possible to identify that cape. This toponym preserves the early use of Sabine in this area. Sir Edward Sabine (1788-1883), English astronomer and geodesist, was a member of the committee which planned the 1829 voyage of Foster in the Chanticleer.

Sable Pinnacles: see Noire Rock  64°40'S, 62°35'W

Sabre Rock  54°19'S, 36°26'W
An offshore rock rising 7.5 m above sea level, located 0.5 mi ESE of Dartmouth Point in Cumberland East Bay, South Georgia. Surveyed in Jan. 1987 from HMS Herald and named descriptively.

Sabrina Coast  67°20'S, 119°00'E
That portion of the coast of Wilkes Land, Antarctica, lying between Cape Waldron, in 115°33'E, and Cape Southard, in 122°05'E. John Balleny has long been credited with having seen land in March 1839 in about 117°E. The USEE under Lt. Charles Wilkes approached this coast in February 1840 and indicated its general configuration as shown in part by “Totten High Land” on his 1840 chart. In 1931 the BANZARE under Douglas Mawson saw what appeared to be land in this longitude about one degree farther south than that reported by Balleny and Wilkes. In recognition of Balleny’s effort, Mawson retained the name of the cutter Sabrina, one of Balleny’s ships which was lost in a storm in 95°E in the latter part of March 1839.  Not: Sabrina Land, Totten High Land.

Sabrina Island  66°57'S, 163°17'E
The largest of three small islets lying 1 mi southward of Buckle Island in the Balleny Islands. Named after the cutter Sabrina, commanded by H. Freeman, which sailed with John Balleny’s schooner the Eliza Scott, in 1839, when the Balleny Islands were discovered.

Sabrina Land: see Sabrina Coast  67°20'S, 119°00'E

Sabrina Ridge  80°09'S, 156°20'E
A bare rock ridge between Sabrina Valley and Tamarus Valley, 5 mi S of Derrick Peak in Britannia Range. Named in association with Britannia by a University of Waikato (N.Z.) geological party, 1978-79, led by M.J. Selby. Sabrina is a historical name formerly used in Roman Britain for the River Severn.

Sabrina Valley  80°09'S, 156°22'E

Sachsebnene: see Sachse Rocks  54°24'S, 3°25'E

Sachse Rocks  54°24'S, 3°25'E
A group of submerged rocks which lie close to the northern coast of Bouvetøya and approximately 0.2 mi SE of Cape Valdivia. The rocks were charted and named by the Norwegian expedition, 1927-28, under Capt. Harald Horntvedt. Named for Walter Sachse, navigation officer on the German vessel, the Valdivia, which made a running survey of Bouvetøya in 1898 and accurately fixed the position of the island for the first time. Not: Sachseblene.

Sack Island  66°26'S, 110°25'E
A rocky island, 0.4 mi long, lying 0.2 mi E of the S end of Holl Island, in the Windmill Islands. First mapped from aerial photographs taken by USN OpHjp in February 1947. Named by the US-ACAN for Norman F. Sack who served as photographer’s mate with the central task force of USN OpHjp, 1946-47, and assisted USN OpWml parties in obtaining photographic coverage of this area in January 1948. Not: Back Rock, Sack Rock.

Sack Rock: see Sack Island  66°26'S, 110°25'E

Sacramento Bight  54°29'S, 36°01'W
An open bight, 2.5 mi wide, between Calf Head and Cape Harcourt on the N coast of South Georgia. The name “Penguin-Bay” was given by the German group of the International Polar Year Investigations, 1882-83, to a small bay within the bight now described. The SGS, 1951-52, reported that a name is not necessary for this bay, and that the bight, which is known to whalers and sealers as Sacramento Bay, does require a name. In order to indicate the correct nature of the feature, and at the same time to conform to local usage, the name Sacramento Bight is approved. Not: Pinguin-Bay, Sacramento Bay.

Saddleback Ridge  62°35'S, 59°56'E
A ridge rising to 125 m in the N part of Half Moon Island, Moon Bay, Livingston Island. A descriptive name applied following...
geological work by BAS, 1975–76. The “saddle” refers to a cover of permanent ice on the lower, central part of this 0.75 mile long ridge. Not: Cerro Paglietano.

**Saddle Bluff** 56°42'S, 27°09'W

Point 1.3 mi NW of Irving Point on the NE side of Visokoi Island in the South Sandwich Islands. Named by DI personnel on the Discovery II following their survey in 1930. Not: Acantilado Montura.

**Saddle Hill** 72°25'S, 163°45'E

A small saddle-shaped table rising from the east end of the northern ridge of Gallipoli Heights, Freyberg Mountains. The name is descriptive of the appearance of the hill when viewed from the north. Named by the NZ-APC on the proposal of P.J. Oliver, NZARP geologist who studied the hill, 1981–82.

**Saddle Island** 60°38'S, 44°50'W

Island nearly 2 mi long, consisting of two summit islands which are almost separated by a narrow channel strewn with boulders, lying 5.5 mi N of the W end of Laurie Island in the South Orkney Islands. Discovered in 1823 by British sealer James Weddell, and so named by him because of its peculiar shape. Not: Ile Montura, Isla Montura.

**Saddle Island:** see Brutus Island 54°04'S, 37°09'W

**Saddle Peak** 70°40'S, 164°40'E

Twin peaks (960 m) with a distinct saddle between them, located 3 mi NW of Mount Kostka in western Anare Mountains. Given this descriptive name by ANARE (Thala Dan), 1962, which explored this area.

**Saddle Point** 53°01'S, 73°29'E

A rock point separating Corinthian Bay and Mechanics Bay on the N coast of Heard Island. The name was applied by American sealers at Heard Island following their initiation of sealing there in 1855. Not: Sadles Point.

**Saddlestone, The** 63°26'S, 57°02'W

Small nunatak, 380 m, standing between Mount Carroll and The Pyramid, in the N part of Tabarin Peninsula. It rises 45 m above the ice sheet at the head of Kenney Glacier. Surveyed in 1955 by FIDS, who applied the descriptive name; saddlestone is an architectural term for the stone at the apex of a pediment or gable.

**Sadler Point** 64°42'S, 62°04'W


**Sadlers Point:** see Saddle Point 53°01'S, 73°29'E

**Saens Peña, Cape:** see Sæns, Cape 67°33'S, 67°39'W

**Saens Valiente, Mount:** see Valiente Peak 65°27'S, 63°43'W

**Saens Valiente, Sommet:** see Valiente Peak 65°27'S, 63°43'W

**Saens Valiente Peak:** see Valiente Peak 65°27'S, 63°43'W

**Saenz, Cape** 67°33'S, 67°39'W

Cape between Laubeuf and Bigourdan Fjords, forming the S extremity of Arrowsmith Peninsula on the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered by the FrAE under Charcot, 1908–10, and named by him for Dr. Roque Sænz Peña, President of the Argentine Republic, 1910–13. Not: Cape Saens Peña, Cape Sænz Peña.

**Saenz Peña, Cape:** see Sæns, Cape 67°33'S, 67°39'W

**Saenz Valiente Peak:** see Valiente Peak 65°27'S, 63°43'W

**Saetet Cirque** 72°01'S, 2°42'E

A large cirque in the N side of Jutulsessen Mountain, in the Gjelsvik Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Photographed from the air by the GerAE (1938–39). Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and air photos by the Norwegian expedition (1958–59) and named Saetet (the seat).

**Saether Crags** 71°52'S, 8°54'E

High rock crags just south of Steinskaret Gap in the Kurze Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Mapped from surveys and air photos by NorAE (1956–60) and named for Håkon Saether, medical officer with NorAE (1956–57). Not: Saetherindane.

**Saetherindane:** see Saether Crags 71°52'S, 8°54'E

**Safety Col** 68°20'S, 66°57'W

Snow-covered col, 185 m high, between Red Rock Ridge and the Blackwall Mountains, on the W coast of Graham Land. First surveyed in 1936 by the BGLE under Rymill. Resurveyed in 1948–49 by the FIDS, and so named by them because the col affords a safe sledgeing route between Neny Fjord and Rymill Bay when there is open water off the W end of Red Rock Ridge. Not: Bingham Col, Rymill’s Col.

**Safety Island** 67°31'S, 63°54'E

Small coastal island 3 mi E of Cape Daly. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from aerial photographs taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37. First visited in 1954 by an ANARE party led by R.G. Dovers, and so named because it was the nearest safe camp site to Scullin Monolith.

**Safety Spur** 85°19'S, 168°00'E

A small rock spur from the Dominion Range, extending SE from a broad isolated prominence between the mouth of Vandament Glacier and the W side of Mill Glacier. So named by the Southern Party of the NZGSAE (1961–62) because it was at this landfall that the party arrived after their first crossing of Mill Glacier in November 1961.

**Saffery Islands** 66°04'S, 65°49'W


**Sagbladet Ridge** 71°47'S, 5°51'E

A rock ridge at the E side of the mouth of Austreskorve Glacier, in the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Plotted from surveys and air photos by NorAE (1956–60) and named Sagbladet (the saw blade).

**Sagehen Nunataks** 86°30'S, 153°15'W

A roughly triangular group of hills rising to c. 150 m above base level on the E side of Holdsworth Glacier, 5 mi N of McNally
Peak, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN aerial photographs, 1960–64. Visited by a USARP-Arizona State University geological field party, 1978–79, and named after the Sagohen, mascot of Pomona College, Claremont, CA, the alma mater of Scott G. Borg, one of the field party members.

Sage Nunataks  84°33'S, 173°00'W
Two ice-free nunataks, 1 mi apart, located at the edge of the Ross Ice Shelf just N of Mount Justman and the Gabbro Hills. Named by US-ACAN for Richard H. Sage, builder, USN, a member of the winter party at Byrd Station in 1959 and the South Pole Station in 1964.

Sail Rock  52°54'S, 73°34'E
A rock lying 1 mi NW of Shag Island and 7 mi N of Heard Island. This rock, though positioned several miles too far westward, appears to have been first shown on an 1860 sketch map compiled by Capt. H.C. Chester, American sealer operating in the area during this period. It was more accurately charted and named on an 1874 chart by the Challenger expedition. Not: Segel-Fels.

Sail Rock  63°02'S, 60°57'W
Insular rock, 30 m high, lying 7 mi SW of Deception Island, in the South Shetland Islands. This name, which dates back at least 1822, was probably given by sealers. From a distance, the rock is reported to resemble a ship under sail, but at close range it is more like a house with a gable roof. Not: Roca Vela, Rocher Voile, Sail Rocks, Steeple Rock.

Sail Rocks: see Sail Rock  63°02'S, 60°57'W

Sails, Bay of  77°21'S, 163°34'E
A shallow indentation of the coast of Victoria Land between Spike Cape and Gneiss Point. The name was suggested by the Western Geological Party of the BrAE (1910–13), which while sledging across the ice at the mouth of the bay erected makeshift sails on their man-drawn sledge, thereby increasing the speed.

Saint Andrews Bay  54°26'S, 36°11'W
A bright 2 mi wide, indenting the N coast of South Georgia immediately S of Mount Stittle. Probably first sighted by the British expedition under Cook which explored the N coast of South Georgia in 1775. The name dates back to at least 1920 and is now well established. On charts where abbreviations are used, the name may be abbreviated to St. Andrews Bay. Not: Bahia San Andrés, Little Bucht, St. Andrew Bay.

Saint George Peak  69°06'S, 72°03'W
Peak in the W part of the Havre Mountains, 1,500 m, situated 3 mi NE of Cape Vostok on Alexander Island. In 1821 the Russian expedition under Bellinghausen sighted a very high mountain in this area to which they gave the name “Gora Svyatogo Georgiya Pobedonostsa” (Mountain of Saint George the Victor). Though the position reported by them for this mountain would place it in the sea, it has been assumed that the peak described here is the same feature. It was first mapped in detail from air photos taken by the RARE, 1947–48, by Searle of the FIDS in 1960. The translated form of the name suggested by the UK-APC has been approved. Not: Gora Svyatogo Georgiya Pobedonostsa.

Saint Johns Range  77°17'S, 162°00'E
Crescent-shaped mountain range about 20 mi long, in Victoria Land. It is bounded on the N by the Cotton, Miller and Debenham Glaciers, and on the S by Victoria Valley and the Victoria Upper and Victoria Lower Glaciers. Named by the N.Z. Northern Survey Party of the CTAE, 1956–58, which surveyed peaks in the range in 1957. Named for St. Johns College at Cambridge, England, with which several members of the BrAE (1910–13) were associated during the writing of their scientific reports, and in association with the adjacent Gonville and Caius Range.

Saint Lauxanne, Bahia: see Lauzanne Cove  65°05'S, 63°23'W
Saint Lauxanne, Baie: see Lauzanne Cove  65°05'S, 63°23'W

Saint Martha Cove  63°56'S, 57°50'W
A small, almost landlocked cove on the NW side of Croft Bay, close S of Andraussen Point, James Ross Island. Named on an Argentine map of 1959, presumably after Saint Martha, sister of Mary and Lazarus. Not: Caleta Santa Marta.

Saint Michael, Mount  67°10'S, 58°21'E
Prominent rocky point at the W side of the entrance to Bell Bay in Enderby Land. Discovered in February 1936 by DI personnel on the William Scoresby, and probably named by them for its resemblance to Le Mont-Saint-Michel on the French coast. Not: Skagen.

Saint Pauls Mountain  77°39'S, 161°13'E
A high, steeply-cliffed mountain 2 mi NE of Round Mountain on the N side of Taylor Glacier. It is joined to Round Mountain by a high ridge. Named by the BrNAE, 1901–04.

Saint Rita Point  64°15'S, 57°16'W
A point terminating in a steep rock outcrop immediately N of the mouth of Gourdon Glacier, on the E coast of James Ross Island. The name “Cabo Santa Rita” appears on a 1959 Argentine map. Saint Rita (1381–1457), an Italian, was canonized in 1900 and is well known throughout the Spanish-speaking world as the saint of desperate causes.

Sakazuki Rock  68°42'S, 40°31'E
A small and featureless rock which lies just east of the Tama Point rock outcrop on the coast of Queen Maud Land. Mapped from surveys and air photos by the JARE, 1957–62. The name “Sakazuki-iwa” (wine cup rock) was applied by JARE Headquarters on an Argentine map of 1959, presumably after Saint Martha, sister of Mary and Lazarus. Not: Caleta Santa Marta.

Sakellari Peninsula  67°10'S, 49°15'E
Large ice-covered peninsula immediately W of Amundsen Bay in Enderby Land. This region was photographed by ANARE in 1956–57 and by the Soviet expedition in the Lena in 1957. Named by the Soviet expedition for N.A. Sakellari, Soviet scientist and navigator.

Salamander Point  59°25'S, 27°05'W
The northern point of Bellinghausen Island, South Sandwich Islands. This feature was named North Point during the survey of the island from RRS Discovery II in 1930, but the name was changed by UK-APC in 1971 to avoid duplication. The new name is in association with nearby Basilisk Peak; Salamander is an animal mythically supposed to live in fire. Not: North Point, Punta Norte.

Salamander Range  72°06'S, 164°08'E
A distinctive linear range between the Canham and Black Glaciers, in the Freyberg Mountains. Named by the Northern Party of
NZGSAE, 1963-64, from the nickname given to Lord Freyberg by Sir Winston Churchill, for the lizard that is untouched by fire.

Salbreen: see Sal Glacier  72°03’S, 25°31’E

Salen Mountain  72°05’S, 25°27’E
Mountain, 2,950 m, between Komsa Mountain and Sal Glacier in the Sør Rondane Mountains. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers in 1957 from air photos taken by USN OpHjp, 1946-47, and named Salen (the saddle) because of its shape.

Sal Glacier  72°03’S, 25°31’E
Glacier, 7 mi long, flowing N between Salen Mountain and Mount Bergersen in the Sør Rondane Mountains. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers in 1957 from air photos taken by USN OpHjp, 1946-47, and named Salbreen (the saddle glacier), probably for its association with Salen Mountain (q.v.). Not: Salbreen.

Saliente, Roca: see Salient Rock  62°22’S, 59°20’W

Salient Glacier  78°06’S, 163°05’E

Salient Nunatak  84°42’S, 113°24’W
A prominent cusp-shaped nunatak which stands out from the N side of Ohio Range, Horlick Mountains, 3 mi NE of Mount Glossopteris. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN aerial photographs, 1958-59. Named by the NZ-APC following geological work in the area by a NZARP field party, 1983-84.

Salient Peak  78°09’S, 162°45’E
A buttressed peak of the Royal Society Range between Mounts Rücker and Hooker. A ridge descends eastward from it and forms the watershed between tributaries of the Blue Glacier on the north and Walcott Glacier on the south. So named by the N.Z. Blue Glacier Party of the CTAE (1956-58) because it forms a salient of the Royal Society Range, where the summit turns SW toward Mounts Rücker and Huggins.

Salient Ridge  78°08’S, 163°00’E
A prominent ridge, 6 mi long, extending ENE from Salient Peak along the S side of Salient Glacier in Royal Society Range, Victoria Land. Named in association with the peak and glacier at the suggestion of R.H. Findlay, leader of three NZARP geological parties to the area, 1977-81.

Salient Rock  62°22’S, 59°20’W
The outermost of numerous rocks fringing the NE end of Robert Island and extending into Nelson Strait, in the South Shetland Islands. The name “Roca Saliente” appears on a Chilean government chart of 1951 and is probably descriptive. Not: Roca Saliente.

Salisbury, Mount  85°38’S, 153°37’W
An ice-free mountain, 970 m, standing at the W side of the lower Scott Glacier at the S end of the Karo Hills. First seen and roughly mapped by the ByrdAE, 1928-30. Named by US-ACAN for James B. Salisbury who made cosmic radiation studies at McMurdo Station in 1965.

Salisbury Bluff  62°41’S, 60°27’W
Rock cliffs rising to 120 m, 2 mi SW of Johnsons Dock, Hurd Peninsula, on Livingston Island in the South Shetland Islands. Named by the UK-APC in 1991 after the sealing ship Salisbury (Capt. Thomas Hodges), from Liverpool, which visited the South Shetland Islands in 1820-21.

Salisbury Plain  54°03’S, 37°21’W
A small plain lying between the mouths of Grace and Lucas Glaciers on the N coast of South Georgia. The name appears to be first used on a 1931 British Admiralty chart. Not: Long Beach.

Salknappen Peak  72°19’S, 1°02’E
A subsidiary peak on the N side of Isingen Mountain, in the Sverdrup Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Photographed from the air by the GerAE (1938-39). Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949-52) and air photos by the Norwegian expedition (1958-59) and named Salknappen (the saddle button).

Sallee Snowfield  82°37’S, 50°20’W

Sally Cove  67°48’S, 67°17’W
Cove indenting the NW shore of Horseshoe Island, off Graham Land. So named by UK-APC because the cove was used by all sledding parties leaving the nearby FIDS station for the north.

Sally Rocks  62°42’S, 60°26’W
Group of rocks lying in South Bay just N of Miers Bluff, Livingston Island, in the South Shetland Islands. The name Sallys Cove was applied to a feature shown lying southward of Johnsons Dock by James Weddell in 1820-23. There is no true cove in this area, but these rocks may have formed one arm of what appeared to him to be a cove. The name Sally Rocks was given by the UK-APC in 1961 in order to preserve Weddell’s name in the vicinity.

Salmon Bay  77°56’S, 164°33’E
Bay just N of Cape Chocolate along the coast of Victoria Land. The bay was originally named Davis Bay in association with Davis Glacier (now Salmon Glacier) by the BrAE, 1910-13. The glacier was subsequently renamed Salmon Glacier by the N.Z. Northern Survey Party of the CTAE (1956-58) to avoid confusion with a second Davis Glacier in Victoria Land. In order to preserve the original association, the name of this bay was also changed. Not: Davis Bay.

Salmon Cliff  72°22’S, 170°06’E

Salmon Cove  67°06’S, 66°28’W

Geographic Names of the Antarctic
Salmon Glacier: see Salmon Stream 77°56'S, 164°30'E

Salmon Glacier 77°58'S, 164°05'E
Small glacier lying 5 mi WSW of Cape Chocolate and immediately S of Salmon Hill in Victoria Land. It appears on the charts of the BrAE (1910–13) as Davis Glacier, a name given to another feature in Victoria Land. To avoid the confusion of having identical names for nearby features, this glacier was renamed after nearby Salmon Hill by the N.Z. Northern Survey Party of the CTAE, 1956–58. Not: Davis Glacier.

Salmon Hill 77°57'S, 164°09'E
Hill between Salmon and Blackwelder Glaciers in Victoria Land. So named by F. Debenham of the BrAE (1910–13) because of its sandy pink color due to a pink limestone.

Salmon Island 66°01'S, 65°28'W
The westernmost of the Fish Islands, lying off the W coast of Graham Land. Charted by the BGLE under Rymill, 1934–37. So named by the UK-APC in 1959 because it is one of the Fish Islands.

Salmon Stream 77°56'S, 164°30'E
A small meltwater stream about 6 mi long, draining from the Salmon Glacier and flowing into Salmon Bay on the coast of Victoria Land. Originally named Davis Creek by the BrAE, 1910–13. Renamed for its association with Salmon Glacier by the NZ-APC in 1960. Not: Davis Creek, Salmon Creek.

Salomon Glacier 54°47'S, 35°54'W
Glacier flowing S into Hamilton Bay, at the E end of South Georgia. Named by the GerAE under Fliechner, 1911–12.

Salpêtrière Bay 65°04'S, 64°02'W
Bay 1 mi wide, between Hervé Point and Poste Point along the W side of Booth Island, in the Wilhelm Archipelago. First charted by the FrAE under Dr. Jean B. Charcot, 1903–05, and named by him after the Hôpital de la Salpêtrière, a Paris hospital where his father, Dr. Jean Martin Charcot, founded a clinic for the treatment of nervous diseases.

Saltonstall, Mount 86°53'S, 154°18'W
A tabular mountain, 2,975 m, standing 1 mi S of Mount Innes-Taylor at the S side of Poulter Glacier, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Discovered in December 1934 by the ByrdAE geological party under Quin Blackburn, and named by Byrd for John Saltonstall, contributor to the expedition.

Saluta Rocks 54°03'S, 37°57'W
Group of rocks 1 mi E of Laurie Point, lying off the S coast and near the W end of South Georgia. The name Mutt and Jeff was probably given by Lt. Cdr. J.M. Chaplin of the Discovery during his survey of the Undine Harbor area in 1926. The SGS, 1955–56, reported that the name is misleading; there are not two rocks as implied, but a group. The rocks were renamed by the UK-APC for the Saluta, a transport of the South Georgia Whaling Co. for many years. Not: Mutt and Jeff.

Salvador Nunatak 72°34'S, 163°20'E

Salvesen Bay: see Salvesen Cove 64°24'S, 61°20'W

Salvesen Cove 64°24'S, 61°20'W
Cove forming the S extremity of Hughes Bay, along the W coast of Graham Land. The cove was partially outlined on the charts of the BelgAE under Gerlache, 1897–99. Probably named by whalers operating in this vicinity after Salvesen and Company, whalers of Leith, Scotland. Not: Salvesen Bay, Salveson Cove.

Salvesen Range 54°40'S, 36°07'W
Rocky mountain range, 18 mi long and rising to 2,330 m, which extends from Ross Pass in a SE direction to the SE end of South Georgia. The range is roughly delineated on several early charts of South Georgia. It was surveyed by the SGS, 1951–52, and named for Sir Harold Salvesen, a director of Messrs. Chr. Salvesen and Co., Leith, who gave great assistance to the SGS, 1951–52 and 1953–54.

Salveson Cove: see Salvesen Cove 64°24'S, 61°20'W

Samoylovicha, Gora: see Samoylovich Nunatak 71°48'S, 4°55'E

Samoylovich Nunatak 71°48'S, 4°55'E

Sample Nunataks 70°53'S, 159°52'E

Samsel, Mount 70°24'S, 63°15'W

Samuel Islands 54°11'S, 37°37'W
Group of small islands and rocks lying close to the S coast of South Georgia. The range is roughly delineated on several early charts of Graham Land. It was surveyed by the SGS, in the period 1951–57. Named by the UK-APC after the catcher Don Samuel, built in 1925 and later owned by the Compañía Argentina de Pesca, Grytviken, which sank in the vicinity of these islands in 1951.

Samuel Nunataks 79°38'S, 82°30'W

Samuel Peak 62°33'S, 60°07'W
Peak rising westward of Edinburgh Hill in the NE part of Livingston Island, in the South Shetland Islands. Named by the UK-APC in 1958 after the American ship Samuel (Capt. Robert
Sanavirón Island

Inott) from Nantucket, which visited the South Shetland Islands in 1820–21.

San Andrés, Bahía: see Saint Andrews Bay 54°26'S, 36°11'W
San Augustín, Cerro: see Scre Peak 63°38'S, 57°27'W
Sanavirón, Peninsula: see Coughtrey Peninsula 64°54'S, 62°53'W

Sanavirón Island 68°09'S, 67°05'W
An island lying off Northeast Glacier, SE of Audrey Island, Debenham Islands, in Marguerite Bay, Fallières Coast. Charted by the Argentine Antarctic Expedition, 1950–51, as two small islands (probably because of overlying ice) and named “Islotes Sanavirón” after the Argentine ship Sanavirón, used for the hydrographic survey of the area. The feature has been determined to be a single island.

San Carlos Point 63°50'S, 58°02'W
The SW entrance point of Brandy Bay, James Ross Island. A refuge hut called “Refugio San Carlos” was established on this point by the Argentine Antarctic Expedition in 1959. Following geological work in the area by BAS, 1981–83, the point was called “Brandy Point” in association with the bay, but later named San Carlos Point.

Sanctuary Cliffs 64°27'S, 57°12'W
Rock cliffs at the N edge of the ice cap which covers the central part of Snow Hill Island, James Ross Island group. First seen and surveyed by the SwedAE, 1901–04, under Nordenskjöld. They gave the name “Mittelnunatak,” presumably because of their position near the middle of the north coast of the island. Following survey by FIDS in 1952, it was reported that the term “cliffs” is more suitable than “nunatak” for this feature. Since the word “Middle” has been accepted in several other Antarctic names, the UK-APC recommended an entirely new and more distinctive name be approved. Sanctuary Cliffs is descriptive of the aspect of these cliffs which face into the sun and provide shelter from the prevailing southwesterly winds.

Sanctuary Glacier 86°00'S, 150°25'W
A glacier almost completely encircled by the Gothic Mountains. It drains W between Outlook Peak and Organ Pipe Peaks into Scott Glacier. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN aerial photographs, 1960–64. The descriptive name was proposed by Edmund Stump, leader of a USARP-Arizona State University geological party which established a base camp on the glacier in January 1981.

Sanctuary Islands 65°37'S, 64°35'W
Group of small islands lying just off the W side of Chavez Island, 0.5 mi SW of Link Stack, off the W coast of Graham Land. Charted by the BGLE under Rymill, 1934–37. So named by the UK-APC in 1959 because these islands provided sheltered camping sites for FIDS sledging parties from the Prospect Point station in 1957, and there are several small boat anchorages which were used by the British Naval Hydrographic Survey Unit’s motor-launch in 1957–58.

Sanctuary Pinnacle: see Spire, The 68°18'S, 66°53'W
Sandau Nunatak 71°42'S, 67°12'W

Sandbakken Moraine 71°34'S, 12°08'E
An area of moraine located 2 mi NW of Grahorna Peaks, on the W side of Westliche Petermann Range, Wohlthat Mountains. First plotted from air photos by GerAE, 1938–39. Mapped from air photos and surveys by NorAE, 1956–60, and named Sandbakken (the sand slope).

Sand Bay: see Sandebugten 54°18'S, 36°22'W

Sandbotten Cirque 71°44'S, 12°01'E
A cirque or small valley, the floor of which is covered by moraine, indenting the W side of Zwiesel Mountain in the Pieck Range, Wohlthat Mountains. First plotted from air photos by GerAE, 1938–39. Replotted from air photos and surveys by NorAE, 1956–60, and named Sandbotten (the sand cirque).

Sandebugten 54°18'S, 36°22'W
Cove in Cumberland East Bay at the W end of Reindeer Valley, South Georgia. The name appears on a 1929 British Admiralty chart but probably was applied earlier by Norwegian whalers operating from South Georgia. Not: Sand Bay.

Sandefjord 54°21'S, 36°58'W
Cove close W of Newark Bay along the S coast of South Georgia. The name is well established in local use.

Sandefjord Cove 68°47'S, 90°42'W

Sandefjord Bay 60°37'S, 46°03'W
Sandefjord Cove 68°47'S, 90°42'W

Sandefjord: see Sandefjord Cove 68°47'S, 90°42'W

Sandefjord Bay 60°37'S, 46°03'W
Sandefjord Bay 60°37'S, 46°03'W
Sandefjord Cove: see Sandefjord Ice Bay 69°40'S, 74°25'E

Sanefjord: see Sandefjord Cove 68°47'S, 90°42'W
Sanefjord Bay: see Sandefjord Ice Bay 69°40'S, 74°25'E
Sanefjordbukta: see Sandefjord Ice Bay 69°40'S, 74°25'E

Sandefjord Ice Bay 69°40'S, 74°25'E
A bay about 25 mi wide which forms the head of Prydz Bay. The feature is bounded on the west by Amery Ice Shelf, on the east by Publications Ice Shelf, and on the south by the mainland. Discovered in February 1935 by Capt. Klaris Mikkelsen in the Norwegian whaling ship Thorshavn sent out by Lars Christensen.
They gave the name Sandefjordbukta after the town of Sandefjord, center of the Norwegian whaling industry. The term "ice bay" is applied to this feature because of its formation in ice, and to eliminate duplication of the name Sandefjord Bay. Not: Sandefjord Bay, Sandefjordbukta.

**Sandefjord Peak:** see Sandefjord Peaks 60°37'S, 45°59'W

**Sandefjord Peaks** 60°37'S, 45°59'W

Three conical peaks, the highest 635 m, marking the SW end of Pomona Plateau at the W end of Coronation Island, in the South Orkney Islands. The southernmost of these peaks was named Sandefjord Peak after nearby Sandefjord Bay by DI personnel in 1933. The collective name, Sandefjord Peaks, was recommended by the UK-APC following a survey of the peaks by the FIDS in 1950. Not: Sandefjord Peak.

**Sandegga Ridge** 71°54'S, 9°43'E

Ridge extending S for 5 mi from Sandhø Heights in the Conrad Mountains of the Orvin Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Discovered and photographed by the GerAE, 1938–39. Mapped by Norway from air photos and surveys by NorAE, 1956–60, and named Sandegga (the sand ridge).

**Sandeggtind Peak** 71°52'S, 9°45'E

Peak, 3,055 m, standing 1 mi S of Sandhø Heights on Sandegga Ridge in the Conrad Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Discovered and photographed by the GerAE, 1938–39. Mapped by Norway from air photos and surveys by NorAE, 1956–60, and named Sandeggtind (sand ridge peak).

**Sandeidet Moraine** 71°39'S, 12°15'E

A moraine covering the surface between Gråkammen Ridge and a small rock spur just NW, in Westliche Petermann Range, Wohlthat Mountains. First plotted from air photos by GerAE, 1938–39. Replotted from air photos and surveys by NorAE, 1956–60, and named Sandeidet (the sand isthmus).

**Sandell, Mount:** see Wood, Mount 74°51'S, 64°07'W

**Sandercok Nunataks** 68°32'S, 52°04'E


**Sanders Mount:** see Saunders, Mount 85°21'S, 165°26'E

**Sandford Cliffs** 83°54'S, 159°17'E

Distinctive, mainly ice-free cliffs constituting the western limits of Peletier Plateau in Queen Elizabeth Range. Named by the N.Z. Southern Party of the CTAE (1956–58) for N. Sandford, IGY scientist at Scott Base in 1957.

**Sandford Glacier** 66°40'S, 129°50'E


**Sandhøshallet Glacier** 71°52'S, 9°50'E

Small glacier flowing SE from the S slopes of Sandhø Heights in the Conrad Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norway from air photos and surveys by NorAE, 1956–60, and named Sandhøshallet (the sand heights slope).

**Sandhø Heights** 71°50'S, 9°47'E

Bare rock heights forming the summit area in the central Conrad Mountains, in Queen Maud Land. Discovered and photographed by the GerAE, 1938–39. Mapped by Norway from air photos and surveys by NorAE, 1956–60, and named Sandhø (sand heights).

**Sandhøkalvane Nunataks** 71°46'S, 9°55'E

A group of nunataks located 4 mi NE of Sandhø Heights, lying between Conrad Mountains and Mount Dallmann in Queen Maud Land. Discovered and photographed by the GerAE, 1938–39. Mapped by Norway from air photos and surveys by the NorAE, 1956–60, and named Sandhøkalvane (the sand heights calves).

**Sandilands Nunatak** 70°32'S, 67°27'E


**Sandneset Point** 71°39'S, 9°33'E

The northern point of Furdesanden Moraine in the Conrad Mountains of the Orvin Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Discovered and photographed by the GerAE, 1938–39. Mapped by Norway from surveys and air photos by NorAE, 1956–60, and named Sandneset (the sand point).

**Sandneskalven Nunatak** 71°40'S, 9°53'E

An isolated nunatak located 6 mi E of Sandneset Point in the Conrad Mountains in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norway from air photos and surveys by NorAE, 1956–60, and named Sandneskalven (the sand point calf).

**Sandnesstaven Peak** 71°41'S, 9°39'E

A peak, 2,030 m, at the N end of the Conrad Mountains in the Orvin Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norway from air photos and surveys by NorAE, 1956–60, and named Sandnestaven (the sand point staff).

**Sandow, Mount** 67°22'S, 100°24'E


**Sandseten Mountain** 71°33'S, 12°09'E

A flattish mountain 1 mi S of Krakken Mountain and just SW of Gneysovaya Peak in Westliche Petermann Range, Wohlthat Mountains. Discovered and plotted from air photos by GerAE, 1938–39. Replotted from air photos and surveys by NorAE, 1956–60, and named Sandseten (the sand seat).

**Sandved, Mount** 82°41'S, 161°06'E


**Sandwicb Bay:** see Gold Harbor 54°37'S, 35°56'W

**Sandwich Bay:** see Iris Bay 54°42'S, 35°56'W
The glacier was studied and named by Wakefield Dort, USARP east of Mount Orestes in the Olympus Range of Victoria Land.

San Luis, Monte: 

San Lesmes, Estrecho: 

of the name has been approved. Not: Cerro San Fernando.

A hill rising to c. 650 m northeast of Matkah Point on James Ross Island. Named “Cerro San Fernando” in 1979 following work in the area by the Argentine Antarctic Expedition. An English form of the name has been approved. Not: Cabo San Eladio, Punta Unwin.

San Eladio, Cabo: see San Eladio Point 64°50’S, 63°07’W

San Eladio Point 64°50’S, 63°07’W

The NW point of Bryde Island (q.v.), Danco Coast, Graham Land. Charted by the Argentine Antarctic Expedition, 1949–50, and named “Punta San Eladio” or “Cabo San Eladio” after a staff officer on the expedition ship Chiriguano. An English form of the name has been approved. Not: Cabo San Eladio, Punta Unwin.

San Fernando, Cerro: see San Fernando Hill 63°57’S, 58°17’W

San Fernando Hill 63°57’S, 58°17’W

A hill rising to c. 650 m northeast of Matkah Point on James Ross Island. Named “Cerro San Fernando” in 1979 following work in the area by the Argentine Antarctic Expedition. An English form of the name has been approved. Not: Cerro San Fernando.

San José, Paso: see San José Pass 63°55’S, 57°54’W

San José Pass 63°55’S, 57°54’W

Pass trending NW–SE and rising to c. 200 m between Lachman Crags and Stickle Ridge on James Ross Island. On either side of this pass there are exposures of fossiliferous Cretaceous rocks. Following work in the area, named “Paso San José” after Saint Joseph by an Argentine Antarctic Expedition (announced 1979 by Argentina Ministerio de Defensa). Not: Paso San José.

San Lesmes, Estrecho: see Douglas Strait 59°27’S, 27°14’W

San Luis, Monte: see St. Louis, Mount 67°09’S, 67°30’W

San Martín, Tierra de: see Antarctic Peninsula 69°30’S, 65°00’W

San Martín Glacier 82°24’S, 42°14’W

A broad glacier flowing westward and bisecting the Argentina Range, in the Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1956–67. Named by US-ACAN for the Argentine icebreaker General San Martín, which brought the first party to General Belgrano Station on the Filchner Ice Shelf in 1954–55 and made numerous relief and resupply voyages to the area.

San Pedro, Isla: see South Georgia 54°15’S, 36°45’W

San Rafael Nunatak: see Ferrara, Mount 82°15’S, 41°25’W

San Servando, Caleta: see Holluschickie Bay 63°59’S, 58°16’W

Santa Cruz Point 62°31’S, 59°33’W

Bluff forming the E end of Greenwich Island, in the South Shetland Islands. The name appears on an Argentine government chart of 1949 and is probably for the Santa Cruz, an Argentine vessel that visited the South Shetland Islands in 1948. Not: Spencer Bluff.

Santa Edavígis, Bahía: see Whisky Bay 63°53’S, 58°09’W

Santa Edavígis, Caleta: see Whisky Bay 63°53’S, 58°09’W

Santa Fe Hill: see Spann, Mount 82°03’S, 41°21’W

Santa Marta, Bahía: see Duperré Bay 64°27’S, 62°41’W

Santa Marta, Caleta: see Saint Martha Cove 63°56’S, 57°50’W

Santa Micaela, Cerro: see Marin Bluff 69°25’S, 68°36’W

Santa Rock 57°02’S, 26°48’W

Rock, 35 m high, lying 1.5 mi NW of Vindication Island in the South Sandwich Islands. Charted and named in 1930 by DI personnel on the Discovery II.

Santa Teresita, Macizo: see Dufek Massif 82°36’S, 52°30’W

Santa Teresita Range: see Dufek Massif 82°36’S, 52°30’W

San Telmo, Cadena: see Allardyce Range 54°25’S, 36°33’W

San Telmo Island 62°28’S, 60°49’W

Island forming the W side of Shirreff Cove on the N coast of Livingston Island, in the South Shetland Islands. Named by the UK-APC in 1958 after the Spanish vessel San Telmo, which left Cadiz with the Alejandro, Prueba and Primero-Mariana on a voyage to Lima, Peru, in May 1819. Very severe weather was encountered in Drake Passage and the San Telmo, dismanted and rudderless, was taken in tow by the Primero-Mariana in about 61°S, 60°W, but hawser after hawser parted and she was ultimately left to her fate in about 62°S. Some of her spars and her anchor-stock were found by sealers on nearby Half Moon Beach in about 1821. Not: Telmo Island.

Santos Peak 64°25’S, 61°32’W

Peak lying S of Murray Island, on the W coast of Graham Land. Charted by the BelgAE under Gerlache, 1897–99. Named by the UK-APC in 1960 for Alberto Santos-Dumont (1873–1932), Brazilian inventor resident in France, who designed and flew 14 small airships and accomplished the first official powered flight in Europe in 1906.

Sapper Hill 81°24’S, 160°38’E

An ice-covered hill 2 mi NE of Hermitage Peak, in the northern part of Surveyors Range. Named by the NZGSAE (1960–61), in association with nearby Mount Ubique, for the Royal Engineers.
Sappho Huk: see Sappho Point  54°14'S, 36°28'W

Sappho Point  54°14'S, 36°28'W
Point which marks the W side of the entrance to Cumberland East Bay, on the N coast of South Georgia. Probably first sighted by the British expedition under Cook which explored the N coast of South Georgia in 1775. Named for HMS Sappho, British ship used in charting portions of Cumberland Bay in 1906. Not: Pont Brau, Sappho Huk.

Sapp Rocks  82°30'S, 51°48'W

Sarandi, Islote: see Beagle Island  63°25'S, 54°40'W

Saragota Table  83°20'S, 50°30'W
A high, flat, snow-covered plateau, 8 mi long and 6 mi wide, standing just S of Kent Gap and Lexington Table in southern Forrestal Range, Pensacola Mountains. Discovered and photographed on Jan. 13, 1956 on a transcontinental nonstop flight by personnel of U.S. Navy Operation Deep Freeze I from McMurdo Sound to the vicinity of Weddell Sea and return. Named by the US-ACAN for the USS Saragota of 1926, one of the first large aircraft carriers of the U.S. Navy.

Saravia, Cerro: see Passes Peak  63°27'S, 57°03'W

Sarcophagus Point  57°04'S, 26°43'W
A point at the SE side of Sea Serpent Cove on the W coast of Candlemas Island, South Sandwich Islands. The point, with a spine of lava cliffs, almost cuts off Medusa Pool from the sea. It was referred to as "The Sarcophagus" on a sketch-survey of Sea Serpent Cove made by a boat party from RRS Discovery II in 1930.

Sarg-Berg: see Coffin Top  54°30'S, 36°06'W

Sargent Glacier  85°23'S, 163°50'W
A steep-walled tributary glacier, flowing SE from the Herbert Range to enter Axel Heiberg Glacier just SE of Bell Peak. Probably first seen by Roald Amundsen's polar party in 1911, the glacier was mapped by the ByrdAE, 1928-30. Named by US-ACAN for Howard H. Sargent III who made iconographic studies at the South Pole Station in 1964.

Sargento Aldea, Isla: see Aldea Island  69°13'S, 68°30'W

Sarkofagen Mountain  72°10'S, 16°45'E
A somewhat isolated mountain about 11 mi S of Mount Yakovlev in the Russkiye Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norsk Polarinstittutt from air photos taken by NorAE, 1958-59, and named Sarkofagen (the sarcophagus).

Sarnoff Mountains  77°10'S, 145°00'W
A range of mountains, 25 mi long and 4 to 8 mi wide separating the west-flowing Boyd and Arthur Glaciers in the Ford Ranges of Marie Byrd Land. The west end of the range was discovered and roughly plotted from photos taken by ByrdAE (1928-30) on the flight of Dec. 5, 1929. The range was mapped in greater detail by the ByrdAE (1933-35) and USAS (1939-41), all expeditions led by R. Admiral R.E. Byrd. Named for David Sarnoff, president of RCA (Radio Corporation of America), who provided radio equipment for receiving and transmitting that was used in the field and at Little America by the ByrdAE (1933-35).

Sarratea, Cabo: see Exotic Point  62°13'S, 59°02'W

Sartorius Island: see Greenwich Island  62°31'S, 59°47'W

Sartorius Point  62°34'S, 59°39'W
Point lying nearly 2 mi E of Ephraim Bluff on the S coast of Greenwich Island, in the South Shetland Islands. The name Point Hardy was used for this feature by sealers in the area as early as 1820. This name, however, was later incorrectly applied to Fort Point lying to the east. In order to avoid further confusion and also duplication with Hardy Point in the South Sandwich Islands, the name was rejected by the UK-APC in 1961 and a new name substituted. Sartorius Point derives from Sartorius Island, the name used for Greenwich Island by James Weddell in 1820-23. Weddell served under Admiral Sir George R. Sartorius (1790-1885) on HMS Avon in 1813-14. Not: Point Hardy.

Sastrapi, Cape  74°37'S, 163°41'E
A sharply projecting point on the W side of Deep Freeze Range, standing 1.5 mi NW of Snowy Point and overlooking the N portion of Nansen Ice Sheet, in Victoria Land. First explored by the Northern Party of the BrAE, 1910-13, and so named by them because of large and extensive sastrugi that impeded the travel of this party in approaching the point.

Sáta Nunatak  69°46'S, 37°17'E
A nunatak 0.5 mi N of Kista Nunatak, standing at the E side of Fletta Bay along the SW shore of Lützow-Holm Bay. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936-37, and named Sáta (the haystack).

Satellite, The  67°51'S, 61°07'E
Small rock peak rising to 1,100 m, protruding slightly above the ice sheet 3 mi SW of Pearce Peak and 8 mi E of Baillieu Peak. Discovered and named in February 1931 by the BANZARE under Mawson. The approximate position of this peak was verified in aerial photographs taken by the USN OpHjp on Feb. 26, 1947.

Satellite Snowfield  71°28'S, 69°45'W
A snowfield at the SE side of the Walton Mountains in south-central Alexander Island. Mapped by Directorate of Overseas Surveys from satellite imagery supplied by U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration in cooperation with U.S. Geological Survey. The name applied by UK-APC is for the satellites of the planets, a theme used in naming several features in this area.

Saturn Glacier  72°00'S, 68°35'W
Glacier in SE Alexander Island, 15 mi long and 6 mi wide, flowing SE into the ice shelf of George VI Sound N of Corner Cliffs. The coast in this vicinity was first seen from the air by Lincoln Ellsworth on Nov. 23, 1935, and roughly mapped from photos obtained on that flight by W.L.G. Joerg. The glacier was surveyed in 1949 by the FIDS and named by the UK-APC for the planet Saturn.

Saunders, Cape  54°07'S, 36°38'W
Cape forming the W side of the entrance to Stromness Bay on the N coast of South Georgia. Discovered in 1775 by a British expedition under Cook and named for his close friend Sir Charles Saunders, First Lord of the Admiralty.
Saunders, Mount

85°21'S, 165°26'E

A mountain, 2,895 m, forming a part of the W escarpment of the Dominion Range. 4.5 mi NNW of Mount Nimrod. Discovered by the BrAE (1907-09) and named for Edward Saunders, secretary to Shackleton, who assisted in preparing the narrative of the expedition. Not: Sanders Mount.

Saunders, Mount: see Saunders Mountain 76°53'S, 145°42'W

Saunders Bluff 72°45'S, 160°44'E


Saunders Coast 77°45'S, 150°00'W

That portion of the coast of Marie Byrd Land between Cape Colbeck and Brennan Point. This coast was explored from the air on Dec. 5, 1929, by the ByrdAE (1928-30) and was first mapped from aerial photographs obtained on that flight by Capt. Harold E. Saunders, USN (Saunders Mountain, q.v.), for whom the coast is named. The USGS completely mapped the coast from ground surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959-65.

Saunders Hill 66°19'S, 110°32'E


Saunders Island 57°47'S, 26°27'W

An arc-shaped island 5.5 mi long, lying between Candlemas Islands and Montagu Island in the South Sandwich Islands. Discovered in 1775 by Captain James Cook, RN, who named it for Sir Charles Saunders, First Lord of the Admiralty. Charted in greater detail by Bellingshausen in 1819 and in 1930 by DI personnel on the Discovery II.

Saunders Mountain 76°53'S, 145°42'W


Saunders Point 60°42'W, 45°19'W

The southern extremity of the small island lying between Amphibolite Point and Tophet Bastion, off the S coast of Coronation Island in the South Orkney Islands. Charted by DI personnel from the Discovery II in 1933. Named for A. Saunders who was aboard Discovery II and photographed the South Orkney Islands.

Saunders Rock 85°25'S, 127°02'W


Saunders Valley 62°13'S, 58°58'W

Valley 0.9 mi in length and varying width, trending WNW-ENE in S Fildes Peninsula, King George Island. The valley mouth opens to Hydrographers Cove. Named by the UK-APC in 1977 for Andrew D. Saunders, British geologist, University of Birmingham, working with the BAS party in this area, 1975.

Sauria Buttress 80°32'W, 20°24'E

A rock buttress rising to c. 1,300 m to the SE of Lundström Knoll in Pioneers Escarpment, Shackleton Range. Photographed from the air by the U.S. Navy, 1967. Surveyed by BAS, 1968-71. In association with the names of pioneers of polar life and travel grouped in this area, named by UK-APC in 1971 after Charles-Marc Sauria (b. 1812), French inventor of the first practical friction match in 1831.

Saussure Glacier 67°11'S, 67°00'W

Glacier flowing NE from Tyndall Mountains, Arrowsmith Peninsula, into Lallemand Fjord, Loubet Coast. Photographed from the air by FIDASE in 1957. Named by the UK-APC in association with the names of glaciologists grouped in the area after Horace Bénédict de Saussure (1740-99), Swiss naturalist and physicist, who in 1787 was the first to recognize that erratic boulders had been moved great distances by ice.

Savage Glacier 72°25'S, 96°05'W

Glacier at the E end of Thurston Island, lying S of Tierney Peninsula and flowing E to Seraph Bay. Discovered on helicopter flights from the USS Glacier and Burton Island by personnel of the USN Bellingshausen Sea Expedition in February 1960. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. John Savage, USN, Dental Officer aboard the Glacier who assisted in establishing geodetic control points in the area. Not: Savage Inlet.

Savage Inlet: see Savage Glacier 72°25'S, 96°05'W

Savage Nunatak 86°27'S, 124°58'W


Savin Nunatak 73°52'S, 68°02'W


Savoia Peak 64°51'S, 63°26'W

Peak, 1,415 m, at the NE end of Sierra DuFief, a mountain range in the SW part of Wiencke Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Discovered by the BelgAE under Gerlache, in 1898, and scaled by members of the FrAE under Charcot, 1903-05. Named by Charcot for Luigi di Savoia, Duke of the Abruzzi. Not: Luigi di Savoia Peak, Luigi Peak, Pic Luigi de Savoie, Pico Luis de Saboya.

Saw, Mount 68°11'S, 56°44'E

An isolated mountain about 17 mi SSE of Mount Cook of the Leckie Range. Plotted from ANARE air photos. Named by ANCA for B. Saw, helicopter pilot with the 1965 ANARE (Nella Dan), led by Phillip Law.
Sawert Rocks  67°31’S, 62°50’E
Group of rocks 2.5 mi ENE of Azimuth Island in the NE part of Holme Bay, Mac. Robertson Land. Plotted from photos taken from ANARE aircraft in 1958. Named by ANCA for A. Sawert, radio officer at Mawson Station in 1959.

Saw Rock  57°03’S, 26°47’W
Rock, 25 m high, lying 0.4 mi N of Crosscut Point, the N extremity of Vindication Island, in the South Sandwich Islands. Charted in 1930 by DI personnel on the Discovery II and named by them, probably for association with Crosscut Point. Not: Roca Sierra.

Sawtowth: see Armadillo Hill  68°07’S, 66°22’W

Sawyer Island  65°26’S, 65°32’W

Sawyer Nunatak  75°44’S, 161°50’E

Saxby Mountains  72°04’S, 167°08’E

Saxby Pass  71°36’S, 167°45’E
A snow-covered pass through Lyttelton Range, Admiralty Mountains, S of Lange Peak. The pass was used by a NZARP field party led by R.H. Findlay, 1981–82, in travel between Atkinson Glacier and Dennistoun Glacier. Named by NZ-APC after Eric Saxby.

Saxton Ridge  70°37’S, 66°52’E

Saxum Nunatak  63°10’S, 56°02’W
Isolated nunatak, 430 m, standing 6 mi N of Mount Tholus on the N side of Joinville Island. It is dome-shaped when seen from the south, but has a conspicuous rock wall on its northern side. Surveyed by the FIDS in 1954. The name is descriptive of the feature as seen from the north, “saxum” being Latin for wall.

Sayce Glacier  65°05’S, 62°59’W

Sayen Rocks  73°40’S, 94°37’W

Sayer Nunatak  62°28’S, 60°08’W
Nunatak rising to 210 m S of Williams Point, NE Livingston Island, South Shetland Islands. Photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956–57; later visited during BAS geological studies, 1975–76. Named by UK-APC after Capt. Sayer, Master of the brig General Scott, from Sag Harbor, New York, who carried out sealing operations in this area, 1821–22.

Sbrosyovoy Lake  70°45’S, 11°35’E
A small lake 1 mi SW of Tyuleniy Point in the Schirmacher Hills, Queen Maud Land. Mapped by the SovAE in 1961 and named Ozero Sbrosyovoye (fault lake).

Scallop Ridge  85°26’S, 139°00’W
An undulating ridge, 3 mi long, forming the SW portion of the Berry Peaks. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys and USN air photos 1960–63. Named by US-ACAN. The name is descriptive of the curving outline of the ridge.

Scallop Hill  85°12’S, 166°44’E
A volcanic dome rising to 225 m directly behind Cape Spirit on Black Island, in the Ross Archipelago. Named by the NZGSAE (1958–59) after a fossiliferous conglomerate on top of the hill which contains a Chlamid lamellibranch commonly called scallops.

Scallop Ridge  85°26’S, 139°00’W
An undulating ridge, 3 mi long, forming the SW portion of the Berry Peaks. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys and USN air photos 1960–63. Named by US-ACAN. The name is descriptive of the curving outline of the ridge.

Scanlan Peak  71°05’S, 65°23’E

Scaife Mountains  75°06’S, 65°08’W
A group of mountains rising W of Prehn Peninsula and between the Ketchum and Ueda Glaciers, at the base of Antarctic Peninsula. Discovered by the RARE under Ronne, 1947–48, who named these mountains for Alan M. Scaife of Pittsburgh, a contributor to the expedition.

Scarab Bluff  71°20’S, 68°16’W
A bluff N of Giza Peak overlooking Fossil Bluff hut on Alexander Island. A small plateau above the bluff contains a permanent melt pool which is a designated biological research site. Named by UK-APC in 1993 in keeping with other names in the vicinity after the sacred Scarab Beetle of the Egyptians.

Scarab Peak  73°21’S, 163°01’E
A prominent peak, 3,160 m, located 2 mi NE of Mount Frustum in the SE end of Tobin Mesa, the Mesa Range, Victoria Land. Named by the northern party of the NZGSAE, 1962–63, for its resemblance to a scarab beetle.

Scar Bluffs  68°48’S, 153°32’E
Three black, rectangular, steep-sided rock outcrops 27 mi S of Cape Hudson, Mawson Peninsula. Photographed by USN Opera-
Scarlatti Peak 71°16'S, 70°26'W
Conspicuous pyramidal peak, 750 m, 8 mi NW of Holst Peak and 12 mi E of Walton Mountains in the central part of Alexander Island. First mapped from air photos obtained by the RARE, 1947-48, by Searle of the FIDS in 1960. Named by the UK-APC for Alessandro Scarlatti (1660-1725), Italian composer.

Scharn, U.S. Exchange Scientist (geophysics) at Molodezhnaya Station, winter 1968.

Schaufner, Chief of the Air Staff in Australia, 1957-61.

Scheuren Stream 77°24' S, 163°39'E
A meltwater stream 1 mi west of Gneiss Point on the coast of Victoria Land. It issues from the front of Wilson Piedmont Glacier and drains northward to the Bay of Sails. The stream was studied by Robert L. Nichols, geologist for Metcalf and Eddy, Engineers, Boston, MA, which made engineering studies here under contract to the U.S. Navy in 1957-58 season. Named by Nichols for John J. Scheuren, Jr., chief of Metcalf and Eddy’s field party.

Scheum, Mount 85°07'S, 167°12'W
A conspicuous mountain, 1,995 m, overlooking the head of Schumacher Glacier, about 5 mi SE of Mount Johnstone, in the Queen

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Schicht, Mountain 71°26'S, 13°08'E
A prominent mountain with several summits, rising 4 mi WSW of Ritscher Peak in the Gruber Mountains of Queen Maud Land. The feature was discovered by the GerAE under Ritscher, 1938–39, and named Schicht-Berge (stratum mountains) because of its appearance. Not: Sjktberga.

Schimansky, Mount 70°50'S, 63°49'W

Schimper Glacier 80°18'S, 25°05'W
A glacier in the E part of Herbert Mountains, Shackleton Range, flowing NNE into Slessor Glacier. Photographed from the air by the U.S. Navy, 1967, and surveyed by BAS, 1968–71. In association with the names of glacial geologists grouped in the area, named by the UK-APC after Karl Friedrich Schimper (1803–67), German botanist who in 1835 originated the theory of the Ice Age in Europe to account for the distribution of erratic boulders.

Schirmacher Hills 70°45'S, 11°40'E
A line of low coastal hills, 11 mi long, with numerous meltwater ponds, standing 40 mi N of the Humboldt Mountains along the coast of Queen Maud Land. Discovered by GerAE under Ritscher, 1938–39, and named for Richardheinrich Schirmacher, pilot of the Boreas, one of the expedition seaplanes. Not: Schirmacheroasen, Schirmacher-Seeplatte, Vassfjellet.

Schirmacher Massif 71°37'S, 62°20'W

Schirmacheroasen: see Schirmacher Hills 70°45'S, 11°40'E

Schirmacher Ponds 70°45'S, 11°40'E
A group of meltwater ponds scattered among the Schirmacher Hills, lying 40 mi N of the Humboldt Mountains, along the coast of Queen Maud Land. Discovered by the GerAE under Ritscher, 1938–39, and named for Richardheinrich Schirmacher, pilot of the Boreas, one of the expedition seaplanes. Not: Schirmacheroasen.

Schirmacher-Seeengruppe: see Schirmacher Ponds 70°45'S, 11°40'E

Schirmacher-Seeplatte: see Schirmacher Hills 70°45'S, 11°40'E

Schist Peak 77°19'S, 162°00'E
Peak, 1,650 m, surmounting the divide between the Willis and Packard Glaciers in the Saint Johns Range of Victoria Land. Named by the VUWAE (1959–60) for the rock type of which it is composed.

Schist Point 60°43'S, 45°14'W
Conspicuous point at the W side of Divide Peaks on the S coast of Coronation Island, in the South Orkney Islands. First surveyed by DI personnel in 1933. The name, applied by the FIDS following their survey of 1948–49, marks the eastern limit at sea level of the metamorphic rocks in this part of Coronation Island.

Schletter Glacier 77°41'S, 161°27'E

Schleiper Bay: see Schleiper Bay 54°02'S, 37°50'W

Schleiper Bay 54°02'S, 37°50'W
Bay 1 mi wide, entered between Romerof Head and Weddell Point along the S coast of South Georgia. Schleiper Bay was named between 1905–12 after the director of the Compañía Argentina de Pesca. Not: Schleiper Bay.

Schloredt Nunatak 75°03'S, 134°15'W

Schlossbach, Cape 75°08'S, 63°06'W

Schlossbach, Mount 78°03'S, 154°48'W
A peak just SE of Mount Nilsen in the S group of the Rockefeller Mountains on Edward VII Peninsula. Discovered by the ByrdAE on a flight of Jan. 27, 1929, and named for Cdr. Isaac Schlossbach, USN, a member of the ByrdAE (1933–35) and member of the USAS party which occupied the Rockefeller Mountains seismic station during November–December 1940.

Schmehl Peak 69°34'S, 158°45'E

Schmid, Mount 77°58'S, 85°40'W
Schmidt Glacier

53°03'S, 73°24'E

A glacier, 0.7 mi long, flowing W from Baudissin Glacier between Mount Drygalski and North West Cornice, on the W side of Heard Island. The feature was roughly charted in 1902 by the GerAE under Drygalski. He named it for Dr. J. Schmidt of the Royal Prussian Ministry, who assisted in obtaining government support for the expedition.

Schmidt Glacier

79°15'S, 83°42'W

A glacier, 20 mi long, in the Pioneer Heights of the Heritage Range, Ellsworth Mountains. The glacier originates near Hall Peak and drains N along the W side of Thompson Escarpment and Gross Hills to coalesce with the lower part of Splettstoesser Glacier, N of Mount Virginia. Named by the University of Minnesota Ellsworth Mountains Party, 1961-62, for Paul G. Schmidt, geologist with the party.

Schmidt Hills

83°14'S, 57°48'W


Schmidt Nunataks

69°53'S, 158°56'E


Schmidt Peak

86°15'S, 144°50'W


Schmidt Peninsula

63°19'S, 57°54'W

A small peninsula connected by a low isthmus to Cape Legoupi, Trinity Peninsula. Named by the Chilean Antarctic Expedition of 1947-48 for Capt. Hugo Schmidt Prado, Chilean Army, the first commander of Base Bernardo O'Higgins established in 1948 on this peninsula.

Schmitter Peak

71°16'S, 66°21'W


Schmitt Mesa

74°56'S, 64°05'W

A prominent, mainly ice-covered mesa, 15 mi long and 5 mi wide, forming the southern rampart of Latady Mountains at the base of Antarctic Peninsula. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1961-67. Named by US-ACAN for Waldo L. Schmitt, marine biologist, Honorary Research Associate of the Smithsonian Institution. Schmitt was aboard Fleurus at Deception Island in 1927. He participated in the "Staten Island" cruise to Marguerite Bay and Weddell Sea in the 1962-63 season.

Schmutzler Nunatak

74°57'S, 72°10'W

A nunatak rising to c. 1,500 m, located 1 mi NW of Neff Nunatak and 1.5 mi SSW of Gaylord Nunatak in the Grossman Nunataks (q.v.), Ellsworth Land. Mapped by USGS from USN aerial photographs taken 1965-68. Named in 1987 by US-ACAN after Robin A. Schmutzler, USGS cartographer, a member of the joint USGS-BAS geological party to Orville Coast, 1977-78.

Schneider Glacier

79°29'S, 84°17'W


Schneider Hills

82°36'S, 42°54'W


Schneider Peak

71°37'S, 62°41'W

A peak rising to c. 1,300 m near the head of Rankin Glacier, 6 mi WSW of Mount Geier, Schirmacher Massif, on the Black Coast of Palmer Land. The peak was mapped by USGS from USN aerial photographs, 1966-69, and was visited by a joint USGS-BAS geological party, 1986-87. Named by US-ACAN in 1988 after David L. Schneider, cartographer, USGS, a member of the USGS satellite surveying team at Australia's Casey Station, winter party 1974. While assigned to the Law Dome ice-drilling team during March 1974, Schneider assisted in the rescue of three Australian co-workers whose Nodwell snow traverse vehicle had fallen into a deep crevasse.

Schneider Rock

74°08'S, 115°05'W


Schobert Nunatak

85°31'S, 162°14'W


Shoebek Peak

79°53'S, 82°51'W

A peak, 1,810 m, standing directly at the head of Henderson Glacier in the Enterprise Hills, Heritage Range. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1961-66. Named by US-ACAN for Peter A. Schoeck, auroral scientist at Little America V Station in 1957.

Shoefield Peak

72°36'S, 166°18'E

A peak 1 mi SE of Mount McCarthy, in the Barker Range, Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air

Schokalsky, Detroit: see Schokalsky Bay 69°15'S, 69°55'W

Schokalsky Bay 69°15'S, 69°55'W
Bay. 9 mi wide at its entrance and indenting 6 mi between Mount Calais and Cape Brown along the E coast of Alexander Island. Hampton Glacier discharges tremendous amounts of ice into the head of Schokalsky Bay at a steep gradient causing the ice there to be extremely broken and irregular, and discourages use of this bay and glacier as an inland slogging route onto NE Alexander Island. First sighted from a distance in 1909 and roughly charted by the FrAE under Charcot who, thinking it to be a strait, gave the name “Détroit Schokalsky” after Yuliy M. Shokal’sky, Russian geographer, meteorologist and oceanographer. Charcot followed the spelling Schokalsky used by the man himself when writing in Roman script. The coast in this vicinity was photographed from the air and this bay roughly charted in 1937 by the BGLE, but Charcot’s “Détroit Schokalsky” was not identified. Surveys by FIDS in 1948 identified this bay as the feature originally named by Charcot. Not: Détroit Schokalsky, Détroit Shokalski.

Scholander Island 66°22'S, 66°58'W
An island 1.5 mi E of Watkins Island, Biscoe Islands. Mapped from air photos taken by FIDASE (1956–57). Named by UK-APC for Per F. Scholander, American physiologist who has investigated many aspects of polar physiology.

Schollaert Channel 64°30'S, 62°50'W
Channel between Anvers Island on the SW and Brabant Island on the NE, connecting Dallmann Bay and Gerlache Strait, in the Palmer Archipelago. Discovered in 1898 by the BelgAE under Gerlache, who named it for François Schollaert (1851–1917), Belgian statesman.

Schroeder Spur 71°38'S, 160°30'E

Schubert Inlet 70°52'S, 70°55'W

Schule Island 65°46'S, 65°33'W

Schulte Hills 73°35'S, 163°50'E
A small group of low hills lying 5 mi SSW of Stewart Heights in the Southern Cross Mountains, Victoria Land. Named by the southern party of NZGSAE, 1966–67, for Frank Schulte, geologist with this party.

Schultess Buttress 84°47'S, 115°00'W
A broad ice-capped bluff between Ricker and Higgins Canyons on the N side of Buckeye Table, Ohio Range. The feature has steep ice and rock cliffs and is prominent when viewed from northward. Surveyed in Dec. 1958 by the USARP Horlick Mountains Traverse party. Named by US-ACAN for Emil Schultess, Swiss photographer who accompanied the party during part of the traverse. He subsequently published an excellent photographic portrait of the continent in his book Antarctica, 1960.

Schrader Glacier 54°07'S, 37°39'W
Small glacier which flows to the head of Wilson Harbor on the S coast of South Georgia. Charted by the GerAE under Filchner, 1911–12, and named for Dr. K. Schrader, leader of the German group of the International Polar Year Investigations based at Royal Bay in 1882–83. Not: Glaciar Shrader.

Schrammenhügel: see Scar Hills 63°25'S, 57°01'W

Schroeder Hill 85°23'S, 175°12'W
A rock prominence, 2,680 m, standing 3.5 mi SE of Ellis Bluff in the Cumulus Hills. Named by US-ACAN for Henry B. Schroeder, USARP meteorologist at South Pole Station, winter 1964, who was field assistant at Byrd Station, 1964–65.

Schroeder Peak 82°15'S, 158°37'E

Schultz Glacier 69°15'S, 69°55'W
Small glacier which flows to the head of Wilson Harbor on the S coast of South Georgia. Charted by the GerAE under Filchner, 1911–12, and named for Dr. K. Schrader, leader of the German group of the International Polar Year Investigations based at Royal Bay in 1882–83. Not: Glaciar Shrader.

Schultz Glacier
Schulz Point

Schulze Cove: see Bolsón Cove  65°09'S, 63°05'W

Schulz Point  66°17'S, 110°29'E

Schumacher, Mount  71°55'S, 2°58'W
Mountain, 1,230 m, standing 6 mi SW of Nils Jørgen Peaks on the W side of Ahlmann Ridge in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and air photos by the Norwegian expedition (1958–59). Named for Nils Jørgen Schumacher, senior meteorologist with the NBSAE.

Schumann, Mount  71°38'S, 73°42'W
Mountain rising to c. 600 m SW of the head of Brahms Inlet on Beethoven Peninsula in the SW part of Alexander Island. First mapped from air photos taken by the RARE, 1947–48, by Searle of the FIDS in 1960. Named by the UK-APC after Robert Schumann (1810–56), German composer.

Schumann Nunatak  72°35'S, 163°18'E

Schüssel Cirque  71°34'S, 11°33'E
A large west-facing cirque containing Schüssel Moraine, in the north-central part of the Humboldt Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Discovered by the GerAE under Ritscher, 1938–39, who referred to it as “In der Schüssel” (in the bowl) and “Grosse Brei-Schüssel” (great mash bowl). The US-ACAN has recommended a shorter form of the original names and has added the appropriate generic term. Not: Grautfatet, Grosse Brei-Schüssel, In der Schüssel.

Schüssel Moraine  71°34'S, 11°32'E
A large morainal deposit occupying Schüssel Cirque in the north-central Humboldt Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Discovered and first plotted by the GerAE, 1938–39, who named the cirque. The moraine was named in association with Schüssel Cirque by the Soviet expedition which obtained air photos of the feature in 1961. Not: Morena Shuussel'.

Schutz, Mount  69°46'S, 159°16'E

Schwartz Peak  74°10'S, 76°15'W
A rock peak 15 mi ESE of FitzGerald Bluffs in Ellsworth Land. The peak is one in a chain of small summits lying southeastward of the bluffs and is the dominant feature near the center of the group. It was discovered and photographed on Nov. 23, 1935 by Lincoln Ellsworth. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1961–66. Named by US-ACAN for Bruce L. Schwartz, USGS Topographic Engineer in Antarctica, 1967–68.

Schwartz Range  67°08'E, 55°38'E
Range of mountains trending in a NE-SW direction, standing 17 mi SW of Edward VIII Bay. Discovered in November 1954 by R. Dovers and Georges Schwartz during an ANARE sledging journey to Edward VIII Bay. Named by ANCA for Schwartz, who was French Observer with ANARE at Mawson Station in 1954.

Schwarze Hörner: see Svarthorna Peaks  71°35'S, 12°37'E

Schwarze Insel: see Black Island  78°12'S, 166°25'E

Schweitzer Glacier  77°50'S, 34°40'W
A glacier which drains west along the north side of Littlewood Nunataks into Vahsel Bay. The Lerenfeld Glacier, trending west-northwestward, coalesces with the lower portion of this glacier. Discovered by the German Antarctic Expedition, 1911–12, under Wilhelm Filchner. He named it for Major Schweitzer, first president of the German Antarctic Expedition Society.

Schwob Peak  75°53'S, 128°39'E
A peak (2,715 m) 1.5 mi S of Mount Petras in the McCuddin Mountains, Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and named for Stig V. Schytt, second in command and glaciologist of NBSAE.

Schytt Glacier  71°35'S, 3°40'W
A broad glacier about 60 mi long, flowing northward between Giaever and Ahlmann Ridges in Queen Maud Land to the Jelbart Ice Shelf. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and named for Edward A. Schumann, cosmic ray researcher at McMurdo Station in 1967.

Scoble Glacier  67°23'S, 60°27'E

Scoresby, Cape  66°34'S, 162°45'E
A high bluff marking the N end of Borradale Island in the Balleny Islands. Charted by personnel on the RRS Discovery II who made running surveys of the northern portion of the Balleny Islands, 1936–38. Named after the William Scoresby, a companion research ship of Discovery II in carrying out oceanographic work in Antarctic waters at that time.

Scoresby Bay: see William Scoresby Bay  67°24'S, 59°34'E

Scoresby Point  54°50'S, 36°00'W
Point forming the S side of the entrance to Williams Cove, Larsen Harbor, at the SE end of South Georgia. The name appears to be first used on a 1929 British Admiralty chart.

Scorpio Peaks  70°31'S, 67°26'W
A conspicuous massif with two high conical peaks dominating its western end and with a ridge of lower peaks extending eastward. The feature separates Meiklejohn Glacier and Millett Glacier on the west edge of Palmer Land. Named by UK-APC after the constellation of Scorpio.

Geographic Names of the Antarctic

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Scoresby Bay: see William Scoresby Bay  67°24'S, 59°34'E

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Point forming the S side of the entrance to Williams Cove, Larsen Harbor, at the SE end of South Georgia. The name appears to be first used on a 1929 British Admiralty chart.

Scorpio Peaks  70°31'S, 67°26'W
A conspicuous massif with two high conical peaks dominating its western end and with a ridge of lower peaks extending eastward. The feature separates Meiklejohn Glacier and Millett Glacier on the west edge of Palmer Land. Named by UK-APC after the constellation of Scorpio.
Scotia Bay 60°46'S, 44°40'W
Bay 2.5 mi wide, lying immediately E of Mossman Peninsula on the S side of Laurie Island, in the South Orkney Islands. Discovered and roughly charted in the course of the joint cruise by Capt. George Powell and Capt. Nathaniel Palmer in 1821. Surveyed in 1903 by the ScotNAE under Bruce. He named it for the expedition ship Scotia.

Scotia Sea 57°30'S, 40°00'W
A sea bounded by Shag Rocks, South Georgia, South Sandwich Islands, South Orkney Islands and the South Shetland Islands; it merges at about 55°W with Drake Passage. Named in about 1932 after the Scotia, the expedition ship used in these waters by the ScotNAE (1902-04) under William S. Bruce. Not: Sündtitten See.

Scott, Cape 71°07'S, 168°05'E
A cape at the W side of the terminus of Kennettou Glacier on the N coast of Victoria Land. Discovered by Capt. James Ross, 1841, who named it for Peter A. Scott, Mate on the Terror.

Scott, Ensenada: see Barber Cove 54°00'S, 37°39'W
Scott, Massif: see Scott, Mount 65°09'S, 64°03'W

Scott, Mount 65°09'S, 64°03'W
Horseshoe-shaped massif, 880 m, open to the SW with its convex side fronting on Girard Bay and its NW side on Lemaire Channel, on the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered by the BelgAE, 1897-99. Mapped by Dr. Jean B. Charcot, leader of the FrAE, 1908-10, and named for Capt. Robert F. Scott, leader of the BrNAE, 1901-04. Not: Massif Scott.

Scott Bay: see Scar Inlet 65°56'S, 61°52'W

Scott Coast 76°30'S, 162°30'E
That portion of the coast of Victoria Land between Cape Washington and Minna Bluff. Named by NZ-APC in 1961 after Capt. Robert Falcon Scott, RN, leader of the BrNAE (1901-04) and the BrAE (1910-13), who lost his life on the return journey from the South Pole. Much of the early exploration of this coastline was accomplished by Scott and his colleagues, and many of the names in the region were bestowed by him.

Scott Cone 66°55'S, 163°15'E
A conical hill about 2 mi NNE of Cape McNab on the S end of Buckle Island, in the Balleny Islands. Located adjacent to Eliza Cone, the two features appear to have been named after John Balleny's schooner, the Eliza Scott, in which he discovered the Balleny Islands in Feb. 1839.

Scott Glacier 66°30'S, 100°20'E
Glacier, 7 mi wide and over 20 mi long, flowing NNW to the coast between Cape Hoadley and Grace Rocks. Discovered by the Western Base Party of the AAE (1911-14) under Mawson and named for Capt. Robert F. Scott, RN.

Scott Glacier 85°45'S, 153°00'W

Scott Icetfalls 85°32'S, 170°15'E

Scott Island 67°24'S, 179°55'W
An island, 0.25 mi long and half as wide, lying 315 mi northeastward of Cape Adare, the northeastern extremity of Victoria Land. Discovered in December 1902 by Lt. William Colbeck, RNR, commander of the Morning, relief ship for Capt. Robert F. Scott's expedition. Named by Colbeck for Captain Scott.

Scott Keltie, Cape: see Keltie Head 63°47'S, 57°41'W

Scott Keltie Glacier 71°32'S, 169°49'E
A very small glacier discharging into Robertson Bay between Penelope Point and Egeberg Glacier, on the N coast of Victoria Land. First charted by the BrAE, 1898-1900, under C.E. Borchgrevink. He named it for Sir John Scott Keltie, Secretary of the Royal Geographical Society.

Scott Mount: see Robert Scott, Mount 83°49'E, 172°48'W

Scott Mountains 67°30'S, 50°30'E
A large number of isolated peaks lying S of Amundsen Bay in Enderby Land. Discovered on Jan. 13, 1930 by BANZARE under Sir Douglas Mawson. He named the feature Scott Range after Capt. Robert F. Scott, RN. The term mountains is considered more appropriate because of the isolation of its individual features. Not: Scott Range.

Scott Nunataks 77°14'S, 154°12'W

Scott Peninsula 74°22'S, 117°58'W
An ice-covered peninsula, 17 mi long, extending from the coast of Marie Byrd Land into the Getz Ice Shelf toward the W end of Wright Island. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959-66. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Col. Thomas Scott, USA, who assisted with the early establishment of USN OpDfrz finances and liaison during the IGY.

Scott Range: see Scott Mountains 67°30'S, 50°30'E

Scott Uplands 72°42'S, 66°05'W
A group of rounded hills rising to c. 1,500 m S of Seward Mountains in SW Palmer Land. Named by USGS from aerial photographs taken by the U.S. Navy, 1966-69. Surveyed by BAS, 1974-75. Named by the UK-APC in 1977 after Roger J. Scott, BAS surveyor, Stonington Island, 1973-75, who was in charge of the survey party in this area.
Scree Cove 67°34'S, 67°08'W
A cove on the SW side of Blaiklock Island in Graham Land. Mapped by FIDS from surveys and air photos, 1948–59, and named for the very prominent scree or talus slopes along the southern shore of the cove. Not: Caleta Guijarro.

Scree Gap 54°01'S, 37°48'W
Gap between Schlieper Bay and Church Bay, near the W end of South Georgia. The name is descriptive and was given by the UK-APC following surveys by the SGS in the period 1951–57.

Screen Islands 65°01'S, 63°42'W
Group of islands extending NW from Aguda Point for 1.5 mi across the entrance to Hidden Bay, off the W coast of Graham Land. First charted by the BelgAE under Gerlache, 1897–99. So named by the UK-APC in 1958 because they form a screen across the entrance to Hidden Bay. Not: Islotes Menier.

Scripps Heights 69°08'8'S, 63°40'W
Rugged heights which are largely ice covered, surmounting the peninsula between Casey and Lurabee Glaciers on the E coast of Palmer Land. Deeply scarred by glaciers, the heights terminate on the E in Cape Walcott. Discovered by Sir Hubert Wilkins in his pioneer flight on Dec. 20, 1928. Thinking the feature to be a large island lying between two great transverse channels which completely severed Antarctic Peninsula, he named it Scripps Island for William Scripps of Detroit, MI. Correlation of aerial photographs taken by Lincoln Ellsworth in 1935 and preliminary reports of the findings of the BGLE under Rymill, 1934–37, led W.L.G. Joerg to interpret this to be a peninsula. In published reports, members of the BGLE have concurred in this interpretation which was also borne out by the results of subsequent flights and a sledge trip from East Base by members of the USAS in 1940. Not: Cerro San Augustín.

Scripps Island: see Scripps Heights 69°08'8'S, 63°40'W
Scripps Peninsula: see Scripps Heights 69°08'8'S, 63°40'W
Scripps Ridge: see Scripps Heights 69°08'8'S, 63°40'W

Scrivener Glacier 76°57'S, 161°37'E

Scurymgeour, Cape 63°35'S, 56°26'W
High, conspicuous cliffs of red-colored volcanic rock, forming the E end of Andersson Island in Antarctic Sound, off the NE tip of Antarctic Peninsula. The cape was named by Thomas Robertson, captain of the Active of Dundee, Scotland, in 1893. It was re-identified and charted by the FIDS in 1947.

Scudder Mountain 86°07'S, 149°36'W
Mountain, 2,280 m, between Organ Pipe Peaks and Mount McKercher on the E side of Scott Glacier in the Queen Maud Mountains. The name appears in Paul Siple’s 1938 botany report on the ByrdAE, 1933–35, based on exploration of this vicinity by the expedition’s geological party led by Quin Blackburn.

Scudder Peak 75°53'S, 115°12'W

Scudding Glacier 76°54'S, 160°45'E
An abrupt glacier, 3 mi long, descending into the end of Alatna Valley from the S side of Mount Gunn in the Convoy Range, Victoria Land. This high elevation glacier is adjacent to the névé of Cambridge Glacier and snow laden katabatic winds make their first descent into Alatna Valley over the glacier. Even on days of relatively light winds, snow clouds derived from the high névé may be seen swirling and scudding down this glacier. So named by the 1989–90 NZARP field party to the area.

Scud Rock 63°23'S, 55°01'W
Isolated rock lying 4 mi S of Moody Point, the E extremity of Joinville Island. Roughly surveyed by the FIDS in 1953. So named by the UK-APC because scud (low, fast moving cloud) is characteristic of this area.

Scullin Monolith 67°47'S, 66°42'W
Crescent-shaped rock fronting the sea 4 mi W of Torlyn Mountain in Mac. Robertson Land. Early in January 1930 the BANZARE under Mawson made an aerial flight from the ship Discovery and reported a mountainous shoreline in this area. Mawson landed on the rock on Feb. 13, 1931 and named it for James Henry Scullin, Prime Minister of Australia, 1929–31. The rock was charted in January–February 1931 from Norwegian whale catchers exploring along this coast, and named "Mount Klarius Mikkelsen" for Capt. Klarius Mikkelsen, master of the whale catcher Torlyn. Mikkelsen Peak is hereby retained as the name of the highest peak of this feature.

Scully Terrace 84°53'S, 169°06'E
A bold, flat-topped terrace which is triangular in plan and borders the NW part of Supporters Range between Ranfurly Point and Mount Kinsey, on the E side of upper Beardmore Glacier. Named in 1986 by US-ACAN after R. Tucker Scully, Director, Office of Oceans and Polar Affairs, U.S. Department of State, with responsibility for policy and negotiations relative to Antarctic resources, conservation, and the inspection of foreign stations under the Antarctic Treaty.

Sculpture Mountain 72°51'S, 162°05'E
A large dissected mountain between the Monument Nunataks and Sheehan Mesa. Named by the Northern Party of NZGSAE, 1962–63, due to the cuspatate embayment which has been sculptured into the feature. Not: Sculpture Tableland.

Sculpture Tableland: see Sculpture Mountain 72°51'S, 162°05'E

Scuppers Icefalls 76°48'S, 161°36'E
A prominent line of icefalls, 5 mi long and nearly 400 m high, between Mount Razorback and Mount Nespelen in Convoy Range, Victoria Land. The icefalls are the main outflow draining from Flight Deck Névé into Benson Glacier. One of a group of nautical names in Convoy Range, this descriptive name is derived...
from the drainage of the feature, suggestive of stormwater on a ship’s deck draining through scuppers along the rail. Named by a NZARP field party, 1989–90.

Scylla Glacier 70°20'S, 67°00'E
A large glacier draining eastward between the Athos and Porthos Ranges of the Prince Charles Mountains. Discovered in December 1956 by ANARE southern party led by W.G. Bewsher. It was named after Homer’s Scylla because of the difficulty in traversing the region due to the glacier.

Scythian Nunatak 76°44'S, 159°47'E
An isolated ridge about 1 mi SE of Trudge Valley in the Allan Hills, Victoria Land. Reconnoitered by the NZARP Allan Hills Expedition (1964). They found the feature to be continually shrouded in drifting snow and named it after the land of the scythians which, according to the Romans, had this peculiarity in common.

Seabee Heights 85°13'S, 171°15'W
Rugged snow-covered heights rising to 3,400 m in the Queen Maud Mountains. The heights are about 15 mi long and 5 mi wide and are bounded by the flow of the DeGanahl, LaVergne and Liv Glaciers. Named by US-ACAN for the USN Construction Battalions (Seabees) which have played a significant role in the building of U.S. Antarctic stations.

Seabee Hook 72°19'9", 170°13'3"E
Low, recurved spit composed of coarse volcanic ash which projects about 0.5 mi W from the high rocky ridge forming Cape Hallett, along the coast of Victoria Land. Surveyed in January 1956 by members of USN OpDFrz I aboard the icebreaker USS Edisto. Named by the US-ACAN for the Seabee unit aboard the Edisto which investigated and surveyed this area for possible use as a base site for International Geophysical Year operations. Seabee is a phonetic spelling for “construction battalion” and now refers to individual or collective members of naval construction engineer units.

Seacatch Nunataks 63°58'S, 58°04'W
A group of nunataks rising to c. 500 m between Carro Pass and Massey Heights in James Ross Island. Named by the UK-APC following BAS geological work here, 1981–83. Named after Seacatch, the father seal in Kipling’s The White Seal, in association with similar names in this area.

Seafarer Glacier 72°54'S, 166°23'4"E
A tributary glacier draining southward from Webb Névé, between the Lawrence Peaks and Malta Plateau, to enter Mariner Glacier, in Victoria Land. So named by the Mariner Glacier party of NZGSAE, 1966–67, in association with the name Mariner.

Seagull Rock 54°11'S, 36°42'W
Rock awash, lying W of Kanin Point in Husvik Harbor, South Georgia. The name appears to be first used on a 1930 British Admiralty chart.

Seal Bay 71°45'S, 12°45'W
A bay which indents the northeastern end of Riiser-Larsen Ice Shelf just southward of Cape Norvegia, on the coast of Queen Maud Land. Discovered in 1930 by Capt. Hjalmar Riiser-Larsen and so named by him because of the abundance of seals in the bay. Not: Selbukta.

Seal Cove 54°03'S, 36°08'W

Sea Leopard Fjord 54°04'S, 37°15'W
Bay 1 mi wide between Bellinghausen and Luck Points in the SE part of the Bay of Isles, South Georgia. Charted in 1912–13 by Robert Cushman Murphy, American naturalist aboard the brig Daisy, who gave this name because he observed sea leopards there. Not: Bay of Bull, Fiordo Leopardo Marino, Seeleoparden Fjord.

Sea Leopard Patch 62°05'S, 58°24'W
A shoal with a least depth of 18 m, located near the center of Visca Anchorage, Admiralty Bay, in the South Shetland Islands. Charted in 1927 by DI personnel on the Discovery and named after the leopard seal Hydrurga leptonyx. Not: Bajofondo Leopardo, Bajo Leopardo, Manchón Leopardo Marino.

Sealer Cove: see Diaz Cove 54°45'S, 36°18'W

Sealer Hill 62°40'0", 61°06'W
Hill rising to 70 m near the W end of South Beaches, Byers Peninsula, Livingston Island. So named following geological work by BAS, 1975–76, from the presence of at least three crude stone huts, presumably built by sealers, below the hill.

Sealers Passage 61°02'S, 55°23'W
A marine channel between Elephant Island and Seal Islands, South Shetland Islands. Named by UK-APC in 1971, the passage is a short cut around the N coast of Elephant Island used by sealers in the 1820’s. Not: Pasaje Foqueros.

Seal Glacier 79°53'S, 81°50'W

Seal Islands 60°58'S, 55°24'W
Group of small islands and rocks lying from 3 to 6 mi NW of Elephant Island in the South Shetland Islands. The group takes its name from the largest island, which Capt. William Smith named Seal Island in 1820 because of the number of seals caught there. Not: Farallones Focas, Islas Phoques, Islas Foca, Islotes Foca, Seal Rocks.

Seal Islands: see Seal Nunatak 65°03'S, 60°18'W

Seal Nunatak 65°03'S, 60°18'W
Chain of nunataks trending WNW from Robertson Island and protruding above Larsen Ice Shelf, off the E coast of Antarctic Peninsula. Discovered and named Seal Islands in December 1893 by a Norwegian whaling expedition under C.A. Larsen, who also named several individual features in the group. They were surveyed in 1902 by the SwedAE under Nordenskjold, who determined them to be nunataks, and by the FIDS in 1947. Not: Nunatak Foca, Robben Nunataks, Seal Islands, Sel Oene.

Seal Point 63°24'4", 56°59'W
Point which extends N from the SE shore of Hope Bay between Eagle Cove and Hut Cove, at the NE end of Antarctic Peninsula. Discovered by a party under J. Gonnar Andersson of the SwedAE,
1901–04, and so named because the party relieved their shortage of food and fuel by killing a seal on this point. Not: Punta Foca, Robbenspitze.

**Seal Point** 71°22'S, 170°14'E
A steep rock point 3.5 mi S of Ridley Beach on the W side of Adare Peninsula, northern Victoria Land. Charted and named in 1911 by the Northern Party, led by Campbell, of the BrAE, 1910–13.

**Seal Rocks** 66°15'S, 162°16'E
Rocks (15 m high) on which the sea breaks, extending 3 mi NW of Cape Ellsworth, the N extremity of Young Island, in the Balleny Islands.

**Seal Rocks:** see Seal Islands 60°58'S, 55°24'W

**Seaplane Point** 64°03'S, 60°46'W
A point at the S side of Curtiss Bay on the W coast of Graham Land. Mapped from aerial photos taken by Hunting Aerosurveys (1955–57). Named by UK-APC in association with Curtiss Bay; Glenn Curtiss, after whom the bay is named, pioneered seaplanes from 1911 onward.

**Sequist Peak** 79°45'S, 81°20'W

**Searle, Mount** 67°49'S, 67°15'W
Peak between Sally and Gaul Coves on Horseshoe Island. Named for Derek J.H. Searle of FIDS, surveyor at Horseshoe Island in 1955 and 1956, who surveyed this feature.

**Sea Serpent Cove** 57°02'S, 26°42'W

**Seaton, Mount** 70°36'S, 67°27'E
A prominent domed peak, one of the Amery Peaks, situated about 3 mi S of Sandilands Nunatak in the Prince Charles Mountains. Plotted by ANARE southern party led by W.G. Bewsher in January 1957, and named for Pilot Officer John Seaton, RAAF pilot with the Antarctic Flight at Mawson Station in 1956.

**Seaton Glacier** 66°43'S, 56°26'E

**Seaver, Canal:** see George VI Sound 71°00'S, 68°00'W

**Seavers Nunataks** 73°10'S, 61°58'E
Two nunataks 16 mi W of Mount Scherger, near the head of Fisher Glacier in the Prince Charles Mountains, Mac. Robertson Land. Mapped from ANARE aerial photos and surveys, 1958 and 1960–61. Named by ANCA for J.A. Seavers, assistant cook at Mawson Station, a member of the ANARE field party in this area in 1961.
by Directorate of Overseas Surveys from satellite imagery supplied by U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration in cooperation with U.S. Geological Survey. The name by UK-APC refers to the secluded location of the lake.

Section Peak  73°14'S, 161°55'E
A small, but prominent sandstone knob at the N end of the Lichen Hills, Victoria Land. It provided for the geologist one of the few sections seen in sedimentary beds. Mapped and named by the northern party of NZGSAE, 1962-63.

Security Bay  64°51'S, 63°37'W
Bay lying between Homeward and Gauthier Points on the N side of Doumer Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. First charted by the FrAE under Charcot, 1903-05. So named by the UK-APC in 1958 because the bay gives adequate shelter to small craft against both the SW gales which create a heavy sea in the southern entrance to Neumayer Channel and the strong northeasterly winds which funnel down the channel; it was used for this purpose several times by the British Naval Hydrographic Survey Unit in 1956-57. Not: Bahía Sin Nombre.

Seddon, Mount  73°06'S, 65°00'E
A mountain with two peaks separated by an ice-filled saddle, standing 20 mi W of Mount Stinear on the N side of Fisher Glacier, in the Prince Charles Mountains. Discovered from ANARE aircraft in 1957. Named by ANCA for Norman R. Seddon, Managing Director of B.P. Australia Ltd. since 1957, in recognition of the assistance given to ANARE by the company.

Segwick Glacier  69°51'S, 69°22'W
Glacier on the E coast of Alexander Island, 7 mi long and 2 mi wide, which flows E from the foot of Mount Stephenson into George VI Sound immediately N of Mount King. First roughly surveyed in 1936 by the BGLE under Rymill. Resurveyed in 1948 by the FIDS and named by them for Adam Segwick, English geologist and professor of geology at Cambridge University, 1818-73.

Sedov, Cape  69°22'S, 14°05'E
The ice cape which forms the NW extremity of Lazarve Ice Shelf along the coast of Queen Maud Land. First photographed from the air and mapped by the GerAE, 1938-39. Remapped by the SovAE in 1959 and named for Russian polar explorer G.Ya. Sedov. Not: Mys Sedova.

Sedova, Mys: see Sedov, Cape  69°22'S, 14°05'E

Scebeck, Mount  85°44'S, 150°46'W
A mountain standing directly at the head of Roe Glacier in the Tapley Mountains, Queen Maud Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1960-64. Named by US-ACAN for Richard L. Seebeck, station engineer at McMurdo Station, winter party, 1962.

Seedsman, Mount  70°09'S, 65°26'E

Seekopf, Mount  71°17'S, 13°42'E
A peak (1,300 m) surmounting the E side of Lake Ober-See in the Gruber Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Discovered and given the descriptive name Seekopf (lake peak) by the GerAE, 1938-39, under Ritscher. Not: Sjöhaugen.

Seeleoparden Fjord: see Sea Leopard Fjord  54°04'S, 37°15'W

Seelig, Mount  82°28'S, 103°54'W

See Nunatak  68°19'S, 59°09'E
The northernmost of the group of peaks forming the eastern part of the Hansen Mountains. Plotted from ANARE air photos. Named by ANCA for R. See, chief helicopter mechanic with the 1965 ANARE (Nella Dan), led by Phillip Law.

Sefton Glacier  80°45'S, 156°52'E
Glacier about 10 mi long, flowing into the S side of Byrd Glacier just W of Rundle Peaks. Named by the US-ACAN for Ronald Sefton, ionospheric physicist, a member of the Byrd Station winter parties of 1962 and 1964.

Segel-Fels: see Sail Rock  52°54'S, 73°34'E

Segers, Mount  78°25'S, 85°21'W
A peak (2,460 m) on the ridge at the E side of the head of Crosswell Glacier, 7 mi E of Mount Tyree, in the central part of the Sentinel Range, Ellsworth Mountains. Discovered by USN Squadron VX-6 on photographic flights of Dec. 14-15, 1959, and mapped by USGS from these photos. Named by US-ACAN for Chester W. Segers, a Navy cook and a member of the first wintering party at the South Pole Station during the IGY in 1957.

Segman, Isla: see Seymour Island  64°17'S, 56°45'W

Segunda, Punta: see Inott Point  62°31'S, 60°00'W

Segundo Mojón, Rompiente: see Second Milestone  54°06'S, 36°44'W

Segundo Mojón: see Second Milestone  54°06'S, 36°44'W

Seilkopffjella: see Seilkopf Peaks  72°41'S, 4°00'W

Seilkopf Peaks  72°41'S, 4°00'W
A group of mainly ice-free peaks and ridges between Portalen Pass and Nālegga Ridge in the Borg Massif, Queen Maud Land. The feature was photographed by the GerAE (1938-39) and named for Heinrich Seilkopf, head of the marine aerology section of the Deutsche Seewarte (German Hydrographic Office) in Hamburg. Although rudely mapped by GerAE, the Seilkopf Peaks are clearly shown and identified in air photos published by the expedition. The peaks were mapped in detail by the NBSAE (1949-52). Not: Seilkopffjella.

Seitz, Mount  71°43'S, 166°05'E
One in the series of peaks (2,130 m) that rise between Mirabito Range and Homerun Range in northern Victoria Land. This peak
Selborne, Cape


Selborne, Cape 80°23′S, 160°45′E

A high snow-covered cape at the S side of Barne Inlet, the terminus of Byrd Glacier at the W side of the Ross Ice Shelf. Discovered by the BrNAE (1901–04) and named for William Waldegrave Palmer Selborne, Second Earl of Selborne, who entered the Cabinet as First Lord of the Admiralty in 1900. Not: Cape Selborne, Cape Selhorn.

Selbstuka: see Seal Bay 71°45′S, 12°45′W

Selby, Mount 80°12′S, 156°23′E

A mountain rising over 2,200 m between Mount Henderson and Mount Olympus in Britannia Range. Named by the NZ-APC for M. J. Selby, Professor of Earth Sciences, University of Waikato, Hamilton, New Zealand. Selby was a member of field parties in Antarctica, 1969–70, 1971–72, and 1978–79, the last doing geological work in Britannia Range.

Selenium Nunatak 71°08′S, 68°48′W

A nunatak rising to c. 1,200 m west of Lunar Crag, Planet Heights, in eastern Alexander Island. Named in association with Lunar Crag by the UK-APC in 1988 after Selene, the Greek goddess of the Moon.

Selhorn, Cape: see Selborne, Cape 80°23′S, 160°45′E

Seligman Inlet 67°50′S, 65°30′W

Broad inlet which recedes inland for 6 mi between Choyce Point and Cape Freeman on the E coast of Graham Land. The inlet was photographed from the air by the USAS in 1940. It was charted by the FIDS in 1947 and named for Gerald Seligman, founder and president of the British Glaciological Society.

Seller Glacier 69°19′S, 66°24′W


_Sellar Glacier_ (1672) gave the first description of the variation of the compass, with rules for its determination.

Sellery, Mount 84°58′S, 172°45′W

A prominent peak (3,895 m) between Mounts Oliver and Smithson in the Prince Olav Mountains. Discovered and photographed by R. Admiral Byrd on the Baselaying Flight of Nov. 18, 1929, and surveyed by A.P. Crary in 1957–58. Named by Crary for Harry Sellery of the U.S. National Bureau of Standards, who was Antarctic Project Leader for ionosphere studies, 1957–60.

Sel Øene: see Seal Nunataks 65°03′S, 60°18′W

Selvick Cove: see Lagarrigue Cove 64°39′S, 62°34′W

Selwood, Mount 66°54′S, 51°30′E


Semerka, Bukhta: see Adams Fjord 66°50′S, 50°30′E

Semla Reef 54°15′S, 37°25′W

Reef, 1 mi long, at the S side of the entrance to Queen Maud Bay on the S side of South Georgia. Surveyed by the SGS in the period 1951–57, and named by the UK-APC for the ex-catcher _Semla_ which has been used for many years by the South Georgia Whaling Co., Leith Harbor, as a service boat.

Semper Shaftus: see Pagano Nunatak 83°41′S, 87°40′W

Semprebon, Mount 82°04′S, 88°01′W

A prominent, partly snow-free peak rising 1 mi NE of Mount Barsoum in Martin Hills. The peak was positioned by the US Ellsworth-Byrd Traverse Party on Dec. 10, 1958, and named for Louis C. Semprebon, ionospheric physicist and assistant scientific leader at Ellsworth Station in 1958.

Semyorka, Bukhta: see Adams Fjord 66°50′S, 50°30′E

Send, Mount 70°02′S, 159°49′E


Senderens, Mount 54°50′S, 36°07′W

Mountain, 1,315 m, standing close S of Mount Sabatier and 1 mi N of Rogged Bay at the S end of South Georgia. The feature appears on charts dating back to the 1930’s. It was surveyed by the SGS in the period 1951–57, and named by the UK-APC for Jean-Baptiste Senderens (1856–1937), French chemist, whose work with Paul Sabatier led to the introduction in about 1907 of the hydrogenation process for hardening whale oil.

Sengkoven Cirque 71°53′S, 5°26′E

A cirque indenting the N side of Breplogen Mountain immediately E of Hagsenga Crags, in the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Plotted from surveys and air photos by the NorAE (1956–60) and named Sengkoven (the bed closet).

Sendia Point 80°31′S, 160°58′E


Sennet Glacier 80°12′S, 158°42′E


Sentinal, The: see Sentinel, The 52°59′S, 73°19′E

Sentinel, The 52°59′S, 73°19′E

A rocky hill (420 m) standing 0.8 mi NE of Anzac Peak on Laurens Peninsula, Heard Island. Surveyed in 1948 by ANARE.
and so named by them because this isolated hill lies in front (north) of the main backbone of Laurenses Peninsula and commands the approach to Atlas Cove. Not: The Sentinel.

**Sentinel:** see Sutton Crag 54°23'S, 36°29'W

**Sentinel Buttress** 64°04'S, 58°08'W
A prominent crag containing a volcanic breccia sequence, rising to 535 m E of Palisade Nunatak at the head of Röhrs Bay, James Ross Island. So named by the UK-APC in 1987 from its commanding position in the area.

**Sentinel Islands** 66°47'S, 141°42'E
Small group of rocky islands lying immediately off the coastal ice cliffs 2 mi E of the Curzon Islands. Photographed from the air by USN OpHjp, 1946-47. Charted and named by the FrAE under Liotard, 1949-51. So named because these islands mark the easternmost rock outcrops, as yet known, along Adélie Coast. Not: Iles Sentinelles.

**Sentinelle, Iles:** see Sentinel Islands 66°47'S, 141°42'E

**Sentinel Mountains:** see Sentinel Range 78°10'5, 85°30'W

**Sentinel Nunatak** 64°46'S, 60°44'W
High, black, pyramid-shaped nunatak at the mouth of Drygalski Glacier, on the E coast of Graham Land. Charted by the FIDS in 1947 and so named because of its commanding position at the mouth of Drygalski Glacier.

**Sentinel Peak** 77°47'S, 162°23'E
A conspicuous, pointed peak over 2,000 m, standing at the N side of Ferrar Glacier and forming the highest point in the south-central part of the Kukri Hills, in Victoria Land. Discovered and named by the BrNAE 1901-04 under Scott.

**Sentinel Peak:** see Sutton Crag 54°23'S, 36°29'W

**Sentinel Range** 78°10'5, 85°30'W
A major mountain range situated northward of Minnesota Glacier and forming the northern half of the Ellsworth Mountains. The range trends NNW-SSE for about 115 mi and is 15 to 30 mi wide. Many peaks rise over 4,000 m and Vinson Massif (5,140 m) in the southern part of the range is the highest elevation on the continent. The range was first sighted and photographed from the air on Nov. 23, 1935, by Lincoln Ellsworth who in naming it recognised its prominent position as a landmark on an otherwise featureless ice surface. The range was first visited and partially surveyed in January 1958 by the Marie Byrd Land Traverse party, led by Charles R. Bentley. The entire range was mapped by USGS from aerial photography taken by U.S. Navy, 1958-61. Not: Cadena Centinela, Sentinel Mountains.

**Sentinels, The** 54°16'5, 36°16'W
Small group of rocks lying in the entrance to Godthul, a bay along the N coast of South Georgia. Rocks in this approximate position have been indicated on charts since about 1912, but they were first accurately charted by personnel on the *Norvegia*, 1927-28. The name appears to have been applied by DI personnel who recharted this area in 1929. Not: Rocos Los Centinelas.

**Sentry Cove** 62°13'S, 58°26'W
Cove on the SW side of Demay Point, Admiralty Bay, King George Island. So named following geological work by BAS, 1975-76. The name derives from the serried row of upended whale skulls along the beach at the head of the cove. After 1979, a Polish Antarctic Expedition referred to this feature as "Rajska Zatoka" (paradise cove). Not: Paradise Cove, Rajska Zatoka.

**Sentry Rocks** 70°45'S, 167°24'E
Two high, rugged rocks lying just off Cape Dayman along the N coast of Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960-63. The US-ACAN applied this descriptive name which is suggestive of the position and appearance of the feature.

**Separation, Mount** 53°05'S, 73°33'E
Rocky peak, 1,480 m, standing 1 mi NE of Campbell Peak on the NE flank of Big Ben, the dominating mountain on Heard Island. Surveyed in 1948 by the ANARE and probably so named by them because this feature lies somewhat apart from the main cluster of peaks near the summit of Big Ben.

**Separation Range** 84°05'S, 174°00'E
The Commonwealth Range branches at about 84°20'S and forms two chains of mountains separated by Hood Glacier. The Separation Range, about 30 mi long, is the eastern branch and terminates to the north at Ross Ice Shelf. Named by the N.Z. Alpine Club Antarctic Expedition, 1959-60. Not: East Commonwealth Range.

**Sepúlveda, Punta:** see Sepúlveda Point 64°31'S, 61°35'W

**Sepúlveda Point** 64°31'S, 61°35'W
The S entrance point of Recess Cove, Charlotte Bay, Danco Coast. The feature was named "Punta Sepúlveda" by the Chilean Antarctic Expedition, 1952, after Teniente (Lt.) Hernán Sepúlveda Gore, of the patrol ship *Lientur* which worked in the area. Not: Punta Sepúlveda.

**Sequence Hills** 73°03'S, 161°15'E
Escarpment-like hills on the W margin of the upper Rennick Glacier, about 7 mi NW of Caudal Hills, Victoria Land. They provided the only good geological sequence in the area. Mapped and named by the northern party of NZGSAE, 1962-63.

**Seraph Bay** 72°28'S, 95°12'W
An open bay about 15 mi wide, formed at the SE end of Thurston Island. It is bounded by Cape Annawan on the NW, Abbot Ice Shelf on the SW and Dustin Island on the SE discovered by members of the USAS in flights from the ship *Bear* in February 1940. The bay was more accurately delineated by the USN Bellingshausen Sea Expedition in February 1960. Named by US-SCAN for the brig *Seraph* of Stonington, CT, which in 1830, under Capt. Benjamin Pendleton, sailed westward from the South Shetland Islands, reaching as far as 101°W, south of 60°S.

**Serba Peak** 69°37'S, 159°03'E

**Sergeya Kameneva, Zaliv:** see Kamenev Bight 69°55'S, 9°30'E

**Serkammen, Gora:** see South Masson Range 67°53'S, 62°47'E
Serlin Spur 75°04'S, 134°42'W

Serpan Peak 83°34'S, 54°50'W

Serpent Nunatak 69°28'S, 70°55'W
A nunatak which is reverse S-shaped, rising to c. 750 m just W of Tufts Pass in Nichols Snowfield, Alexander Island. Descriptively named by UK-APC in 1977.

Serpiente, Ensenada de la: see Sea Serpent Cove 57°02'S, 26°42'W

Serrano, Cerro: see Nemesis, Mount 68°12'S, 66°54'W

Serrano, Isla: see Lavoisier Island 66°12'S, 66°44'W

Serrated Island: see Sierra Island 62°24'S, 59°48'W

Serrat Glacier 70°24'W, 161°04'E
A glacier, 10 mi long, flowing N through the middle of Kavray-skiti Hills into the W side of Rennick Glacier. Mapped by USAC for Javier Serrat of the University of Chile, who worked (electrical engineering) at the USARP McMurdo Station, 1967–68.

Sértinnane, Gory: see Sértindane Peaks 68°08'S, 62°24'E

Services Glacier: see Sultan Glacier 61°08'S, 55°21'W

Sessrumnir Valley 77°37'S, 160°52'E
A high, mainly ice-free valley lying E of Mount Freya in the Asgard Range, Victoria Land. The NZ-APC approved the name in 1967 from a proposal by G.G.C. Claridge, Soil Bureau, DSIR, New Zealand. One of several names from Norse mythology in Asgard Range; Sessruminir being the palace of the goddess Freya.

Setenuten Peak 72°03'S, 4°45'E
A rock peak, 2,745 m, standing 1 mi S of Petrellfjellet in the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by the NorAE (1956–60) and named Setenuten (the seat peak) because of its shape.

Seuss Peaks 67°19'S, 66°55'W

Seven, Peak 69°41'S, 64°42'E
A peak 5 mi WNW of Summers Peak in the Stinear Nunataks in Mac. Robertson Land. Discovered by an ANARE southern party (1954) led by R.G. Dovers. It was the farthest south reached by them. The name was given as a code name in the field and has since been used by later parties. Not: West Nunatak.

Seven Bay: see Adams Fjord 66°50'S, 50°30'E

Seven Buttresses 63°36'S, 57°10'W
Series of seven rock buttresses, 150 m high, which are separated by narrow icefalls and extend for 4 mi along the W side of Tabarin Peninsula, the E extremity of Trinity Peninsula. Probably first sighted by a party under J. Gunnar Andersson of the SwedAE, 1901–04. The Seven Buttresses were surveyed and named by the FIDS, 1946.

Severnaya, Mys: see North, Cape 53°58'S, 37°44'W

Severnaya, Ostrov: see Foster Island 66°04'S, 100°16'E

Severtsev, Mount 71°43'S, 12°37'E

Severtseva, Gora: see Severtsev, Mount 71°43'S, 12°37'E

Sevier Nunatak 71°22'S, 70°15'W

Seward Mountains 72°26'S, 66°15'W
Isolated mountains, 1,525 m, standing 10 mi ESE of Buttress Nunataks and a like distance E of George VI Sound on the W coast of Palmer Land. Discovered in 1936 by the BGLE under Rymill. Named by Rymill for Sir Albert Charles Seward, professor of botany at Cambridge, 1906–36.

Sewing-Machine Needles 62°58'S, 60°30'E
Three prominent rock needles, the highest 45 m, lying close SE of Petrellfjellet in the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Named by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by the NorAE (1956–60) and named Setenuten (the seat peak) because of its shape.

Seymour, Cape: see Seymour Island 64°17'S, 56°45'W

Seymour Island 64°17'S, 56°45'W
Island 10 mi long and 5 mi wide at its greatest breadth, lying 1 mi NE of Snow Hill Island at the S margin of Erebus and Terror Gulf. The NE end of this feature was sighted by a British expedition under Ross, Jan. 6, 1843, and named Cape Seymour after R. Admiral George Francis Seymour. Its insular nature was determined by Capt. C.A. Larsen in 1892–93 and the name Seymour has since been extended to the entire island. Not: Cape Seymour, Isla Marambio, Isla Segman, Isla Vicecomodoro Marambio.

Sfinksen: see Sphinx Mountain 71°27'S, 11°58'E
Shackleton, Mount 65°13'S, 63°56'W

Shackleton Barrieren: see Shackleton Ice Shelf 66°00'S, 100°00'E

Shackleton Coast 82°00'S, 162°00'E
That portion of the coast along the W side of the Ross Ice Shelf between Cape Selborne and Airdrop Peak at the E side of Beardmore Glacier. Named by NZ-APC in 1961 after Sir Ernest Shackleton. He accompanied Scott on the southern journey during the BrNae (1901–04) and subsequently led three Antarctic expeditions. On the BrAE (1907–09), Shackleton discovered the area beyond Shackleton Inlet to the Beardmore Glacier, and was the first to find a practicable route to the South Pole. Lack of food stopped him 97 miles from his goal.

Shackleton Gap 54°08'S, 37°12'W
An ice-covered pass rising to c. 300 m between King Haakon Bay and Possession Bay, South Georgia. The name Shackletons Pass, after Sir Ernest Shackleton, was used on a map in his book South, published in 1920. The feature marks a portion of the route across South Georgia used by the Shackleton party in 1916, following his attempted trip to the South Pole. He was accompanied on this trip by Dr. Edward A. Wilson and Lt. (later Sir) Ernest H. Shackleton, RNR, for whom this inlet was named.

Shackleton Mountains: see Shackleton Range 80°30'S, 25°00'W

Shackleton Range 80°30'S, 25°00'W
Range of mountains rising to 1,875 m, extending in an E-W direction for c. 100 mi between Slessor and Recovery Glaciers. Seen from the air by the CTAE, 1956, which surveyed the W part of the range from the ground in 1957. The range was photographed from the air by the U.S. Navy in 1967 and further surveyed from the ground by BAS from Halley station, with support from USN C-130 Hercules aircraft, 1968–69 and 1969–70. Named after Sir Ernest Shackleton (1874–1922), leader of a British expedition 1914–16, the unsuccessful forerunner of the CTAE. Not: Cordillera Los Menucos, Cordón Los Menucos, Shackletonkjeda, Shackleton Mountains.

Shackleton Shelf: see Shackleton Ice Shelf 66°00'S, 100°00'E

Shackleton Shelf Ice: see Shackleton Ice Shelf 66°00'S, 100°00'E

Shackletons Pass: see Shackleton Gap 54°08'S, 37°12'W

Shackleton Valley 54°09'S, 36°43'W
A broad valley running WNW from Stromness Harbor, Stromness Bay, in South Georgia. Named by the UK-APC after Sir Ernest Henry Shackleton, British Antarctic explorer, whose epic traverse of South Georgia with two of his men, in May 1916, following their boat journey from Elephant Island, ended in this valley. They made contact with Mr. Sørle, the manager at Stromness whaling station, and then set about organizing the rescue of three of their party from King Haakon Bay, South Georgia, and a further group of men marooned on Elephant Island.

Shadbolt, Mount 76°41'S, 160°28'E
The highest summit (2,270 m) in the N part of Convoy Range, Victoria Land, standing at the N side of the head of Towle Valley.
Shadow, Mount

Named by the 1976–77 VUWAE, led by Christopher J. Burgess, after New Zealand author Maurice Shadbolt.

Shadrock 53°33'S, 42°02'W

A small peak in the Admiralty Mountains that rises above and close W of Shadow Bluff at the junction of the Tucker and Leander Glaciers. Climbed by the geological team of the NZGSAE, 1957–58, in January 1958, and named from association with Shadow Bluff and nearby Mount Midnight.

Shadow Bluff 57°57'S, 167°38'W

A rock bluff just W of McGregor Range, at the junction of the Tucker and Leander Glaciers. It is a landmark when sledding on the Tucker Glacier, and is nearly always in shadow, hence the name. Named by the NZGSAE, 1957–58.

Shafer Peak 74°01'S, 162°36'E


Shag Felsen: see Shag Rocks 53°33'S, 42°02'W

Shag Island 52°55'S, 73°35'E

An island 0.5 mi long, the central and largest of a group of three islands and rocks that lie 6 mi N of Heard Island. This feature appears to have been known to American sealers as Shag Rock, as shown by Capt. H.C. Chester's 1860 sketch map of the Heard Island area. The name Shag Island as applied on an 1874 chart by the Challenger expedition has become established in international usage. Not: Shag Rock.

Shagnasty Island 60°44'S, 45°38'W

Small, rocky ice-free island lying 0.3 mi W of Lenton Point in the N part of Clowes Bay, close off the S coast of Signy Island in the South Orkney Islands. Roughly charted in 1933 by DI personnel, and surveyed in 1947 by the FIDS. The name, applied by FIDS, arose from the unpleasant state of the island due to its occupation by a large colony of blue-eyed shags (Phalacrocorax atriceps).

Shag Point 54°02'S, 37°27'W

Point between Camp Bay and Sunset Fjord in the Bay of Isles, on the N coast of South Georgia. The name appears to be first used on the British Admiralty chart.

Shag Rock 66°00'S, 65°38'W

Rock 0.1 mi E of Cliff Island and 8 mi W of Prospect Point, off the W coast of Graham Land. Charted and named by the BGLE, 1934–37, under Rymill.

Shag Rock: see Shag Island 52°55'S, 73°35'E

Shag Rocks 53°33'S, 42°02'W

Group of four insular rocks, 75 m high, lying some 115 mi WNW of South Georgia. Shag Rocks, probably so named because shags and other sea birds frequent them, were known to sealers prior to 1823 and are now considered to be identical with the “Aurora Islands” reported in this vicinity by the ship Aurora in 1762. They were charted by DI personnel on the William Scoresby in 1927. Not: Aurora Islands, Rocos Cormorán, Shag Felsen, Shag Skjoerne.

Shag Skjoerne: see Shag Rocks 53°33'S, 42°02'W

Shaler Cliffs 80°17'S, 25°29'W

Rock cliffs 2 mi ESE of Charpentier Pyramid, rising to 1,000 m in the N part of Herbert Mountains, Shackleton Range. Photographed from the air by the U.S. Navy, 1967, and surveyed by BAS, 1968–71. In association with the names of glacial geologists grouped in this area, named by the UK-APC after Nathaniel S. Shaler (1841–1906), American geologist, joint author with geographer William Morris Davis of Glaciers (Boston, 1881) and of papers on glacial geology, 1884–92.

Shallop Cove 54°14'S, 37°20'W

Cove forming the head of Queen Maud Bay on the S side of South Georgia. Surveyed by the SGS in the period 1951–57, and so named because the remains of a shallop were found here by the SGS in 1956.

Shallow Bay 67°48'S, 67°28'E

Bay 5 mi wide, formed by a recession of limited extent in the ice cliffs just W of Point Williams, on the coast of Mac. Robertson Land. Discovered on Feb. 12, 1931, by the BANZARE under Mawson, who so named it because it formed only a shallow indentation in the coast line.

Shambles Glacier 67°20'S, 68°13'W

Steep glacier 4 mi long and 6 mi wide, with very prominent hummocks and crevasses, flowing E between Mount Bouvier and Mount Mangin into Stonehouse Bay on the E side of Adelaide Island. The lower reaches of the glacier were first sighted and surveyed in 1909 by the FrAE under Charcot, and resurveyed in 1948 by the FIDS. The upper reaches were mapped from air photos taken by the RARE, 1947–48, and by the FIDASE, 1956–57. So named by the FIDS because of the very broken nature of the glacier's surface.

Shamrock Hill 56°42'S, 27°05'W

A prominent volcanic cone located NW of Joyce Glacier and Pëvê Peak. The valley reminded personnel of the VUWAE (1960–61), who applied the name, of James Hilton's Shangri-la in Lost Horizon.

Shanklin Glacier 84°37'S, 176°40'E


Shannon Point 54°52'S, 35°58'W

Point marking the SW side of the entrance to Esbensen Bay at the SE end of South Georgia. Charted in 1930 by DI personnel on the William Scoresby and named for Lt. Cdr. R.L.V. Shannon, RN, captain of the ship at the time of the survey.

Shantry Point 66°25'S, 65°38'W

Small point within Darbel Bay, lying close W of the mouth of Cardell Glacier on the W coast of Graham Land. Photographed by Hunting Aerosurveys Ltd. in 1955–57, and mapped from these photos by the FIDS. So named by the UK-APC because, when
seen from a distance, a large rectangular boulder on the point has the appearance of a small hut with a crooked chimney.

**Shapeless Mountain** 77°26'S, 160°24'E
Massive mountain, 2,740 m, standing W of the head of Balham Valley in Victoria Land. Named in 1957 by the N.Z. Northern Survey Party of the CTAE (1956–58) as being descriptive of its appearance from almost every direction.

**Shapley Ridge** 86°18'S, 129°10'W
A prominent ridge overlooking Reedy Glacier; it extends E from Cleveland Mesa and marks the E extremity of the Watson Escarpment. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN for Alan H. Shapley, Vice-Chairman of the U.S. National Committee for the IGY.

**Sharbonneau, Cape** 70°50'S, 61°27'W
Rounded, snow-covered headland forming the S side of the entrance to Lehke Inlet, on the E coast of Palmer Land. Members of the East Base of the USAE explored this coast in 1940. They charted this feature as an island which they named for Charles W. Sharbonneau, carpenter at East Base. It was determined to be a cape of Palmer Land in 1947 by a joint sledge party consisting of members of the RARE and the FIDS. Not: Sharbonneau Island.

**Sharbonneau Island**: see Sharbonneau, Cape 70°50'S, 61°27'W

**Shark Island**: see Hakollen Island 67°00'S, 57°15'E

**Shark Peak** 68°03'S, 62°41'E
An isolated nunatak 3.5 mi SSW of Van Hulsen Nunatak in the Frammnes Mountains of Mac. Robertson Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and named Hanuten (the shark peak). The translated form of the name recommended by ANCA has been adopted. Not: Hanuten.

**Sharks Tooth** 76°02'S, 159°38'E

**Sharp, Mount** 77°53'S, 86°10'W
Mountain over 3,000 m, standing 2 mi SE of Mount Barden in the N part of the Sentinel Range. Mapped by the Marie Byrd Land Traverse party, 1957–58, who named the mountain for Prof. Robert P. Sharp, member of the Technical Panel on Glaciology, U.S. National Committee for the IGY.

**Sharpend Glacier** 76°52'S, 160°56'E
An alpine glacier, 1.5 mi long, which flows into Alatna Valley from the S end of Staten Island Heights, in the Convoy Range, Victoria Land. Descriptively named from the pointed terminus of this glacier by a NZARP field party to the area, 1989–90.

**Sharp Glacier** 67°20'S, 66°27'W

**Sharp Peak** 62°32'S, 60°04'W
Sharp peak, c. 500 m, situated in the NE part of Livingston Island, 2 mi NW of Edinburgh Hill, in the South Shetland Islands. The descriptive name was applied by DI personnel on the Discovery II who charted the peak in 1935. Not: Pico Agudo, Pico Puntagudo.

**Sharp Peak** 66°02'S, 65°18'W
Peak, 475 m, standing 2 mi SE of Prospect Point, on the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered and named by the BGLE, 1934–37, under Rymill. The name is descriptive. Not: Pico Agudo.

**Sharp Peak**: see Chaplin Head 54°03'S, 37°54'W

**Sharp Valley** 63°52'S, 58°04'W
A small valley trending NE-SW, located 1 mi ESE of Stonely Point on James Ross Island. Named in 1983 by the UK-APC after Michael C. Sharp, BAS field assistant in the area, 1981–82.

**Shatisky Hill** 72°02'S, 13°21'E

**Shatskogo, Gora**: see Shatskiy Hill 72°02'S, 13°21'E

**Shattuck, Mount** 80°26'S, 81°28'W

**Shaula Island** 66°58'S, 57°21'E
Island 3 mi long and rising to 150 m, lying 1 mi E of Achernar Island in the Øygarden Group. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from aerial photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and called Sörøya (the south island). The group was first visited by an ANARE party in 1954; the island was renamed by ANARE after the star Shaula which was used for an astrofix in the vicinity. Not: Sörøya.

**Shaw, Mount** 69°57'S, 64°33'E

**Shaw Glacier**: see Kichenside Glacier 67°46'S, 47°36'E

**Shaw Islands** 67°33'S, 47°44'E
A group of four islands lying 2 mi N of the central part of McKinnon Island, off the coast of Enderby Land. Plotted from ANARE air photos taken in 1956. Named by ANCA for John E. Shaw, physicist at Mawson Station in 1955.

**Shaw Massif** 72°01'S, 66°51'E
A fairly flat-topped rock massif (1,355 m) on the W margin of Lambert Glacier. It stands 12 mi S of Mount Willing in the Prince Charles Mountains. Sighted in November 1956 from an ANARE aircraft. Named by ANCA for Bernard Shaw, radio supervisor at Mawson Station in 1957.
Shaw Nunatak 69°33'S, 71°12'W  

Shcherbakova, Khrebet: see Shcherbakov Range 71°51'S, 10°32'E

Shcherbakov Range 71°51'S, 10°32'E  

Shear, Mount 78°20'W, 86°08'E  
A mountain over 4,000 m, standing 4 mi NW of Mount Tyree in the Sentinel Range, Ellsworth Mountains. Discovered by the Marie Byrd Land Traverse Party (1957-58) led by C.R. Bentley, and named for James A. Shear, scientific leader at Halley Station during the IGY in 1957.

Shearer, Mount 71°19'S, 163°00'E  
A peak rising to 2,100 m, 2 mi NW of Mount Jamroga in the central portion of the Bowers Mountains (q.v.). Named by the NZ-APC in 1983 after Ian J. Shearer, elected to the New Zealand Parliament, 1975; Minister of Science and Technology, 1980-83.

Shearer Stack 61°55'S, 58°05'W  
Rock stack lying 1.5 mi SW of False Round Point, off the N coast of King George Island in the South Shetland Islands. Named by the UK-APC in 1960 for the American sealing vessel Charles Shearer from Nantucket, which visited the South Shetland Islands in 1874-75. In 1877 the ship again sailed for the islands and disappeared without a trace.

Sheathill Bay 53°59'S, 37°26'W  
A small bay just N of Rosita Harbor (the features being separated by a small peninsula) along the N coast of South Georgia. So named by UK-APC because the bay is frequented by sheathbills (Chionis alba).

Sheehan Glacier 70°56'S, 162°24'E  
A steep and extremely broken glacier draining from the vicinity of Miller Peak in the Explorers Range, Bowers Mountains, and entering the Rennick Glacier just S of Alvarez Glacier. Named by the northern party of NZGSAE, 1963-64, for Maurice Sheehan, mountaineer who wintered at Scott Base, 1963, and was a field party assistant with the expedition.

Sheehan Islands 67°22'S, 59°46'E  
Group of small islands lying at the SE side of Islay in the William Scoresby Archipelago. Discovered on Feb. 18, 1931, by the BANZARE under Mawson. He named one of the group Sheehan Nunatak after H.H. Sheehan, Asst. Secretary to the Treasury, who was Secretary of the Australian Antarctic Committee of BANZARE. BANZARE erroneously charted Sheehan Nunatak as lying behind the coastline. The insularity of the group was determined by DI personnel on the William Scoresby on Feb. 27, 1936. The islands were more fully mapped by Norwegian cartographers from aerial photographs taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition in January and February 1937. Not: Hamarøygalten, Sheehan Nunatak.

Sheehan Mesa 73°01'S, 162°18'E  
A prominent mesa standing 10 mi WNW of Pain Mesa in the NW part of Mesa Range, Victoria Land. Named by the northern party of NZGSAE, 1962-63, for Maurice Sheehan, field assistant with this party. Not: Sheehan Tableland.

Sheehan Nunatak: see Sheehan Islands 67°22'S, 59°46'E

Sheehan Tableland: see Sheehan Mesa 73°01'S, 162°18'E

Sheelagh Islands 66°32'S, 50°12'E  
Group of small islands lying 3 mi S of Cape Kolosov, near the mouth of Amundsen Bay in Enderby Land. They were possibly the site of the landing from an aircraft by Riiser-Larsen on Dec. 22, 1929. An ANARE party landed on them on Feb. 14, 1958. Named by ANCA for the wife of R.H.J. Thompson, Administrative Officer of the Antarctic Division and second-in-command of the expedition.

Sheep Point 54°04'S, 37°08'W  
Point along the S side of Cook Bay, marking the S side of the entrance to Prince Olav Harbor, on the N coast of South Georgia. The name appears on a chart based upon a 1929 survey of Prince Olav Harbor by DI personnel, but may reflect an earlier naming.

Sheer Point 54°03'S, 37°08'W  
A point E of Fine Point on the N side of Prince Olav Harbor, Cook Bay, South Georgia. Charted and descriptively named “Sheep Point” by DI in 1929, but that form duplicated a name at adjacent Possession Bay. To avoid possible confusion, the UK-APC recommended Sheer Point for the feature described here.

Sheets Peak 85°28'S, 125°52'W  

Sheffield, Mount 80°10'E, 25°42'W  
Rocky mountain, 915 m, at the junction of Gordon and Slessor Glaciers on the N side of the Shackleton Range. First mapped in 1957 by the CTAE and named for Alfred H. Sheffield, Chairman of the radio communications working group for the IGY, who was of great assistance in this field to the CTAE, 1955-58.

Sheila Cove 60°45'S, 44°46'W  
Cove in the SW part of Jessie Bay on the N coast of Laurie Island, in the South Orkney Islands. Surveyed and named by the Scot-NAE, 1902-04, for Sheila Bruce, daughter of William S. Bruce, leader of the expedition.
Shelby, Mount 68°09'S, 65°50'W
Mountain, 1,520 m, standing between Daspit Glacier and Bills Gulch at the head of Trail Inlet, on the E coast of Graham Land. Discovered by members of East Base of the USAS, 1939–41. It was photographed from the air in 1947 by the RARE under Ronne, and charted in 1948 by the FIDS. Named by Ronne for Marjorie Shelby, who contributed her services as typist and editor in drafting the RARE prospectus and assisted in general expedition work prior to departure. Not: Cerro Aeronáutica Argentina.

Shelby Glacier: see Gould Glacier 66°47'S, 64°39'W

Sheldon Glacier 67°30'S, 68°23'W

Shell Glacier 77°16'S, 166°25'E
A western lobe of the Mount Bird icecap. It descends steeply in the valley N of Trachyte Hill and Harrison Bluff in the center of the ice-free area on the lower western slopes of Mount Bird, Ross Island. Mapped and named by the NZGSAE, 1958–59, because of the marine shell content of the moraines.

Shelter Cove 63°41'S, 57°57'W
A small coastal indentation on the N shore of Prince Gustav Channel, between Chapel Hill and Church Point, Trinity Peninsula. The name, given by UK-APC, is descriptive of the only part of this coast which is sufficiently sheltered from the prevailing SW winds to afford a reliable camp site.

Shelter Islands 65°15'S, 64°17'W
Group of small islands lying 0.3 mi W of Winter Island in the Argentine Islands, Wilhelm Archipelago. Charted and named by the BGLE, 1934–37, under Rymill. Not: Islas Abrigo.

Shelter Point 54°04'S, 37°01'W
A point on the W side of Blue Whale Harbor on the N coast of South Georgia. The feature was charted and named descriptively by DI, 1929–30. Not: Punta Abrigo.

Shelton, Mount 71°41'S, 166°48'E

Shelton Head 72°28'S, 97°25'W

Shelton Nunataks 75°43'S, 70°35'W

Shenk Peak 85°11'S, 174°45'W
A sharp peak 2,540 m, standing just SE of Mount Kenyon, between Gillespie Glacier and LaPrade Valley in the Cumulus Hills. Named by the Texas Tech Shackleton Glacier Expedition (1964–65) for John C. Shenk, graduate student at Texas Technological College and a member of the expedition.

Shennan, Mount 70°14'S, 65°33'E

Shepard Cliff 74°08'S, 161°09'E

Shepard Island 74°25'S, 132°30'W
An island about 11 mi long, lying 6 mi W of Grant Island off the coast of Marie Byrd Land. The island is ice capped except at its northern, seaward side, and is almost wholly embedded in the Getz Ice Shelf Discovered by the USAS (1939–41) and named for John Shepard, Jr., a contributor to the expedition. Not: John Shepard Island.

Shepherd Dome 74°52'S, 99°33'W

Sheppard Cliff 74°22'S, 56°59'W
Conical nunatak 60 m high which stands close N of Sheppard Point, the N side of the entrance to Hope Bay, at the NE end of Antarctic Peninsula. This area was first explored by a party of the SwedAE 1901–04. The nunatak was charted in 1945 by the FIDS, and named by them for its association with Sheppard Point.

Sheppard Island 75°37'S, 158°38'E
Point marking the N side of the entrance to Hope Bay, at the NE end of Antarctic Peninsula. Discovered by a party under J. Gunnar Andersson of the SwedAE, 1901–04, who wintered at Hope Bay in 1903. Named by the FIDS for R. Sheppard, Master of the Eagle who, in February 1945, landed the party which established a FIDS scientific station at Hope Bay.

Sheppard Rocks 75°37'S, 158°38'E

Sheridan Bluff 86°53'S, 153°30'W
A bluff at the S side of the junction of Poulter Glacier and Scott Glacier, 2 mi ESE of Mount Saltonstall, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN aerial photographs, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN after Michael F. Sheridan, Professor of Geology, Arizona State University, a member of a USARP field party in this area during the 1978–79 season.
Sheridan Peak  \(54^\circ26'\text{S}, 36^\circ21'\text{W}\)
A peak rising to 955 m near the head of Nordenskjöld Glacier, South Georgia. During the British South Georgia Expedition, 1954–55, the feature was called "Thin Ridge." It was named by the UK-APC in 1988 after Maj. James G. Sheridan, Royal Marines, who accepted the surrender of the Argentine garrison at King Edward Point, Apr. 25, 1982. Not: Thin Ridge.

Sheriff Cliffs  \(83^\circ24'\text{S}, 50^\circ37'\text{W}\)
Cliffs rising to c. 1,750 m to the W of Gabbro Crest, Saratoga Table, in the Forrestal Range, Pensacola Mountains (q.v.). Named by US-ACAN in 1979 after Steven D. Sheriff, geologist, Western Washington State University, Bellingham, WA, who worked in this area, 1978–79.

Sherlac Point  \(64^\circ44'\text{S}, 62^\circ40'\text{W}\)
Point at the SE end of Ronçé Island, off the W coast of Graham Land. First charted and named "Cap Charles" by the BelgAE under Gerlache, 1897–99. To avoid confusion with Charles Point in Hughes Bay, an anagram of the name was adopted by the UK-APC in 1960. Not: Cap Charles.

Sherman Island  \(72^\circ38'\text{S}, 100^\circ00'\text{W}\)
An ice-covered island about 32 mi long and 10 mi wide, lying S of Thurston Island in the middle of Peacock Sound. The feature rises above Abbot Ice Shelf which occupies the sound. Delineated from aerial photographs taken by USN OpHjp in December 1946. Named by US-ACAN for Admiral Forrest Sherman, USN, Chief of Naval Operations, 1949–51, when preparations were being made for U.S. Naval support during the forthcoming IGY operations.

Sherratt Bay  \(62^\circ02'\text{S}, 57^\circ50'\text{W}\)
Bay between Cape Melville and Penguin Island on the S side of King George Island, in the South Shetland Islands. The existence of the bay was known and roughly charted by sealers working in the area in the early 1820's. It was named by the UK-APC in 1960 for Richard Sherratt, Master of the Lady Trowbridge, an anagram of the name was adopted by the NZGSAE, 1965–66, because it looks like an old Viking shield. Not: Shield Island.

Sherrell Point  \(63^\circ18'\text{S}, 58^\circ41'\text{W}\)
A point at the S end of Astrolabe Island, off Trinity Peninsula. Named for Frederick W. Sherrell, surveyor and geologist in this area with the FIDASE, 1955–56.

Sherwin Peak  \(82^\circ37'\text{S}, 161^\circ48'\text{E}\)

Shetland del Sur, Islas: see South Shetland Islands  \(62^\circ00'\text{S}, 58^\circ00'\text{W}\)

Shetland du Sud, Iles: see South Shetland Islands  \(62^\circ00'\text{S}, 58^\circ00'\text{W}\)
following their survey of 1948-49, arose from the fine shingle on the landing beach on the S shore of the cove.

**Shinn, Mount 78°27'S, 85°46'W**

A mountain over 4,800 m, standing 4 mi SE of Mount Tyree in the Sentinel Range, Ellsworth Mountains. Discovered on IGY reconnaissance flights in January 1958, and named by US-ACAN for Lt. Cdr. Conrad S. (Gus) Shinn, USN, pilot on some of these flights. Shinn was pilot of the Navy R4D aircraft carrying Admiral Dufek which, on Oct. 31, 1956, made the first plane landing at the geographic South Pole.

**Shinnan Glacier 67°55'S, 44°38' E**

A glacier which flows NW to the coast just E of Shinnan Rocks and marks the division between Queen Maud Land and Enderby Land. Mapped from surveys and air photos by JARE, 1957–62, and named Shinnan-hyöga (new south glacier). Not: Carnebreen, Sannan Glacier.

**Shinnan Rocks 67°57'S, 44°33' E**


**Shinobi Rock 68°03' S, 43°44' E**


**Ship Cone 76°40' S, 159°35' E**

A conical peak 1 mi south of Towanrow Peak on the Tilman Ridge in Allan Hills, Victoria Land. Reconnoitered by the NZARP Allan Hills Expedition, 1964, who gave the name after a similarly shaped peak in the Hokonui Hills, New Zealand.

**Shipley Glacier 71°26' S, 169°12' E**

A glacier, 25 mi long, in the north-central Admiralty Mountains. The glacier drains the northern slopes of Mount Adam and flows along the E wall of DuBridge Range to Pressure Bay on the N coast of Victoria Land. Some of the glacier bypasses Pressure Bay and reaches the sea W of Flat Island. The seaward end of the glacier was first mapped by the Northern Party, led by Victor Campbell, of the BrAE, 1910–13. Named by Campbell for Sir Arthur Shipley, master of Christ’s College, Cambridge, England, at the suggestion of Priestley. The entire glacier was mapped by USGS, 1960–63.

**Ship Nunatak 71°04' S, 159°50' E**

A very striking nunatak which rises above the ice near the center of the upper portion of Harlin Glacier, in the Usarp Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–63. A descriptive name applied by US-ACAN because of the appearance of the feature, resembling that of a ship at sea.

**Shipton Ridge 76°40' S, 159°51' E**

The main ridge forming the northeastern arm of the Allan Hills in Victoria Land. Reconnoitered by the NZARP Allan Hills Expedition, 1964. They named it after Eric Shipton, Himalayan mountaineer, because of his association with Prof. N.E. Odell, for whom the adjacent Odell Glacier is named.

**Shipwreck Moraine 76°51'S, 161°47'E**

An extensive moraine in a valley beside the Benson Glacier, between Black Pudding Peak and Mount Brugger, in Prince Albert Mountains, Victoria Land. Named by a 1989–90 NZARP field party (Trevor Chinn) to commemorate an incident at the site. On a descent to the moraine, the motor toboggan and a sledge ran onto blue ice thinly disguised by snow and careened out of control down the slope, tossing gear and personnel overboard as the sledge overturned.

**Shirreff Cove 78°30' S, 156°00' W**

The N segment of the relatively ill-defined coast along the E side of Ross Ice Shelf and Ross Sea, lying between the N end of Siple Coast (about 83°30' S, 155°00' W) and Cape Colbeck. Named by NZ-APC in 1961 after Lieutenant Nobu Shirase (1861–1946), leader of the Japanese expedition, whose ship Kainan Maru sailed near this coast in Jan. 1912. Landings were made at Kainan Bay and at the Bay of Whales, the origin of a 160-mile journey SE on Ross Ice Shelf. From 76°56' S, 155°55' W (off Edward VII Peninsula), another party landed for a sledge trip to the edge of the Alexandra Mountains. Not: Prestrud Coast.

**Shirase Glacier 70°05' S, 38°45' E**

A large glacier entering Havsbotn, the bay that forms the head of Lützow-Holm Bay. The area occupied by this feature was first mapped as a bay and named Instefjorden (the innermost fjord) by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37. Surveys by JARE, 1957–62, revealed the large glacier in this position which they named after Lt. Nobu Shirase, leader of the Japanese Antarctic Expedition of 1911–12. Not: Instefjorden.

**Shirreff, Cape**

Cape: see Shirreff, Cape 62°27' S, 60°47' W

**Shirley, Mount 75°39' S, 142°03' W**

An ice-covered mountain whose E face is marked by a prominent cirque, surmounting the W side of the mouth of Land Glacier in Marie Byrd Land. Discovered by the USAS (1939–41) and named for Charles C. Shirley, chief photographer at the USAS West Base. Not: Mount Ann Shirley.

**Shirley Island 66°17' S, 110°30' E**

Rocky island 1 mi long, lying 0.1 mi NW of the W end of Bailey Peninsula, in the Windmill Islands. First mapped from aerial photographs taken by USN OpHp in February 1947. Named by the US-ACAN for Q. Shirley, chief photographer’s mate on USN OpHp photographic flights in this area and other coastal areas between 14° and 164° East longitude.

**Shirreff, Cape 62°27' S, 60°47' W**

Prominent cape at the N end of the rocky peninsula which separates Hero and Barclay Bays on the N coast of Livingston Island, in the South Shetland Islands. Named by Edward Bransfield, master, RN, named a cape in this vicinity for Capt. William H. Shirreff, at that time the British commanding officer in the Pacific. Not: Cabo Alvarado, Cabo General Alvarado, Cabo Giralt, Cape Sheriff, Cab Shirreff.

**Shirreff Cove 62°28' S, 60°48' W**

Small cove or anchorage, situated immediately SW of Cape Shirreff along the N side of Livingston Island, in the South Shetland Islands. Edward Bransfield, master, RN, named a cove in this vicinity for Capt. William H. Shirreff British commanding officer in the Pacific in 1820. Present application of the name is based upon the location shown on Capt. George Powell’s map,
Shirshov, Mount

published by Laurie in 1822. Not: Caleta Garibaldi, Caleta Noto, Shirreff’s Cove.

Shirreff's Cove: see Shirreff Cove 62°28’S, 60°48’W

Shirshov, Mount 66°51’S, 51°37’E

A small mountain lying 3 mi NE of Mount Selwood in the Tula Mountains, Enderby Land. The mountain was visited by geologists of the SovAE, 1961–62, which named it for P.P. Shirshov, Soviet polar explorer.

Shishkoffs Island: see Clarence Island 61°12’S, 54°05’W

Shiver Point 65°03’S, 61°22’W

Point, surmounted by a peak 670 m high, 8 mi W of Cape Fairweather on the E coast of Graham Land. Charted during 1947 by the FIDS and named by the UK-APC in 1950. The name is suggestive of the cold.

Shmidt, Cape: see Shmidt Point 66°55’S, 67°02’W

Shmidt Point 66°55’S, 67°02’W

Point marking the N extremity of Arrowsmith Peninsula, which separates Hanusse Bay and Lallemand Fjord on the W coast of Graham Land. First seen and roughly surveyed in 1909 by the FrAE under Charcot. It was sketched from the air in 1937 by the BGLE under Rymill. Named in 1954 by the UK-APC for Prof. Otto Yu. Shmidt, Director of the Arctic Institute at Leningrad, 1930–32, Head of the Chief Administration of the Northern Sea Route, 1932–39, and leader of many Arctic expeditions. Not: Cape Shmidt, Punta Allipen.

Shmidt Subglacial Basin 72°00’S, 106°00’E


Shneyder, Gory: see Heksegryta Peaks 73°31’S, 3°48’W

Shockey Peak 77°36’S, 86°47’W

Peak, 2,010 m, rising 2 mi SE of Allen Peak near the N extremity of the main ridge of the Sentinel Range. Discovered by Lincoln Ellsworth on his trans-Antarctic flight of Nov. 23, 1935. Named by the US-ACAN for Charles C. Shockey of the Branch of Special Maps, U.S. Geological Survey, which prepared the 1962 map of this range.

Shockey Bluff 73°22’S, 164°56’E


Shoemaker Nunatak 75°33’S, 140°05’W

A nunatak immediately west of Billey Bluff at the southwest end of the Ickes Mountains, coastal Marie Byrd Land. The nunatak was photographed from aircraft of the USAS, 1939–41, and was mapped by the USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy aerial photography, 1959–65. Named by US-ACAN for John L. Shoemaker, aerographer, USN, weather observer at Brocket Station on the Ross Ice Shelf during two summer seasons, 1968–69 and 1969–70.

Shoemaker Glacier 73°47’S, 164°45’E


Shoemaker Peak 79°51’S, 82°19’W


Shoemaker Point 54°01’S, 38°02’W

Point 0.5 mi E of Jordan Cove on the S side of Bird Island, South Georgia. Surveyed by the SGS in the period 1951–57 and named by the UK-APC in 1963. “Shoemaker” is an old sailors’ name for the Cape hen (Procellaria aequinoctialis), a bird which breeds on Bird Island.

Shoesmith Glacier 67°51’S, 67°12’W


Shokalski, Détroit: see Schokalsky Bay 69°15’S, 69°55’W

Shomo Rock 75°35’S, 159°09’E


Short, Mount 72°50’S, 162°13’E


Shortcut Col 64°16’S, 59°13’W

A wide col rising to over 460 m immediately S of Mount Hornsby, Trinity Peninsula. Mapped from surveys by FIDS (1960–61). So named by UK-APC because this col provides a useful shortcut, avoiding the long detour through Longing Gap.

Shortcut Island 64°47’S, 64°07’W

Crescent-shaped island 0.4 mi long, with three prominent indentations of the N shore, lying 0.7 mi SSE of Gamage Point and Palmer Station along the SW coast of Anvers Island. The suggestive name was given by Palmer Station personnel. The narrow, deep channel separating this island from Anvers Island is a shortcut from the station to the Biscoe Bay area by water.

Short Island 63°57’S, 60°24’W

Island lying 2.5 mi SW of Cape Page, close off the W coast of Graham Land. Shown on an Argentine government chart of 1952. Named by the UK-APC in 1960 for Short Brothers, the British firm started by Eustace and Horace Short, who in 1909 received an order from the Wright brothers to build six aircraft, and thus earned the title of “the first manufacturers of aircraft in the world.”
Shostakovitch Peninsula  72°11'S, 71°20'W

Shotton Snowfield  80°35'S, 23°15'W
A large snowfield between Herbert Mountains and Pioneers Escarpment on the N and Read Mountains on the S, in the Shackleton Range. The U.S. Navy obtained aerial photographs of the feature in 1967 and it was surveyed by BAS, 1968–71. Named by the UK-APC, 1971, in association with the names of glacial geologists grouped in this area, after Frederick W. Shotton (1906–90), British Quaternary geologist and Professor of Geology, University of Birmingham, 1949–74. Not: Shottonfonna.

Shrove Point  57°04'S, 26°39'W

Shroud, Morena: see Snøskalkhausen Morena  71°34'S, 11°32'E

Shroud, Mys: see Shrove Point  57°04'S, 26°39'W

Shuberta, Gory: see Huldreslottet Mountain  72°58'S, 3°48'W

Shults Peak  76°10'S, 160°51'E

Shumskiy Cove  67°04'S, 67°21'W
A cove in southern Hanuse Bay indenting the NW side of Arrowski Peninsula in Graham Land. Mapped by FIDS from surveys and air photos, 1956–59. Named by UK-APC for Petr A. Shumskiy, Russian glaciologist, author in 1955 of an important publication on the petrology of ice.

Shoulder Mountain  76°37'S, 162°08'E
A prominent, triangular rock buttress over 1,000 m, on the N side of the lower Fry Glacier and close S of Mount Creak in Victoria Land. Named and given this descriptive name by the 1957 N.Z. Northern Survey Party of the CTAE, 1956–58.

Shōwa Flat  69°01'S, 39°34'E
A small flatish area along the NW shore of Lake Ō-ike in the E p.r.t of Ongul Island. Mapped from surveys and air photos by JARE, 1957–62, and named Shōwa-taira (Emperor Hirohito’s era flat), presumably in association with Shōwa Station, the scientific station established by JARE on nearby East Ongul Island. Not: Syowa Flat.

Shrader, Glaciar: see Schrader Glacier  54°07'S, 37°39'W

Shrader, Glaciar: see Schrader Glacier  54°07'S, 37°39'W

Shrader Glacier  54°07'S, 37°39'W

Shupe Peak  78°10'S, 161°55'E

Shute, Mount  71°50'S, 165°47'E

Shute, Mount  71°50'S, 165°47'E

Shute, Mount  71°50'S, 165°47'E

Shute, Mount  71°50'S, 165°47'E

ShyusseV, Morena: see Schussel Moraine  71°34'S, 11°32'E

ShyusseV, Morena: see Schussel Moraine  71°34'S, 11°32'E

Shyussel', Morena: see Schüssel Moraine  71°34'S, 11°32'E

Sibbald, Cape  73°54'S, 165°23'E
A cliffed cape at the SW margin of Lady Newnes Bay on the coast of Victoria Land. It marks the SW extremity of the Mountaineer Range at the terminus of Aviator Glacier. Sighted in February 1841 by Sir James Clark Ross and named by him for Lt. (later Cdr.) John Sibbald of the Erebus.

Sibbald, Cape  73°54'S, 165°23'E

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Sibbald, Cape  73°54'S, 165°23'E

Sibbald, Cape  73°54'S, 165°23'E

Sibbald, Cape  73°54'S, 165°23'E

Sibiblife Glacier  69°55'S, 70°05'W

Sibiryakov, Mount  67°56'S, 49°35'E
An isolated mountain about 16 mi S of Mount Humble of the Raggatt Mountains, in Enderby Land. Rock outcrops here were
investigated by the SovAE, 1961–62, who named the feature for the Soviet icebreaker Sibiryakov.

**Sickle Mountain** 68°53'S, 66°47'W

Mountain, 1,250 m, standing on the S side of Clarke Glacier and 14 mi E of Cape Bertaux, on the W coast of Graham Land. So named by Finn Ronne of the East Base of the USAS, 1939–41, because its peculiar shape was suggestive of that of a sickle.

**Sickle Nunatak** 71°32'S, 161°57'E

A nunatak at the N side of the entrance to Jupiter Valley, on the E side of the Morozumi Range. So named by members of the NZGSAE, 1967–68, because of its shape.

**Siddons, Isolotes:** see Pi Islands 64°20'S, 62°53'W

**Siddons Point** 62°33'S, 60°26'W

Point projecting into the middle of the head of Hero Bay on the N coast of Livingston Island, in the South Shetland Islands. Named by the UK-APC in 1958 for Capt. Richard Siddons, Master of the Australian sealer Lynx of Sydney, who visited the South Shetland Islands in 1820–21 and 1821–22.

**Siders Bluff** 73°13'S, 162°40'E

A bold rock bluff that forms the NW end of Tobin Mesa in the Mesa Range, Victoria Land. The bluff exposes an easily accessible section of Jurassic basalt. The feature was studied by Ohio State University geological parties in 1981–82 and 1982–83. Named by US-ACAN after Mary A. Siders, geologist in those field parties.

**Sidley, Mount** 77°02'S, 126°06'W

A massive, mainly snow-covered mountain (4,285 m) which is the highest and most imposing of the five extinct volcanic mountains that comprise the Executive Committee Range of Marie Byrd Land. The feature is marked by a spectacular caldera on the southern side and stands NE of Mount Waesche in the southern part of the range. Discovered by R. Admiral Richard E. Byrd on an airplane flight, Nov. 18, 1934, and named by him for Mabelle E. Sidley, the daughter of William Horlick, manufacturer, who was a contributor to the Byrd Antarctic Expedition, 1933–35. Not: Mount Mabelle Sidley, Mount Maybelle Horlick Sibley, Mount Maybelle Horlick Sibley, Mount Maybelle Sidney. **Sidney Herbert Sound:** see Herbert Sound 63°55'S, 57°40'W

**Siebert Rock** 64°49'S, 63°02'W


**Siefer Ridge** 79°09'S, 85°19'W

A rugged ridge 6 mi long, extending NW from the W part of Anderson Massif in the Heritage Range. Named by the University of Minnesota Geological Party to these mountains, 1963–64, for electronics technician Dennis R. Siefker, USN, who was in charge of the automatic weather station at the party's camp at Camp Hills.

**Siege Dome** 84°16'S, 172°22'E

A small, ice-covered prominence standing to the S of the head of Hood Glacier, close SE of Mount Patrick in the Commonwealth Range. Named by the N.Z. Alpine Club Antarctic Expedition (1959–60) because while attempting to establish a survey station here, they met with an eight day snow storm.

**Siegfried Peak** 77°34'S, 161°46'E

Peak that forms a saddle with Siegmund Peak immediately southward, standing at the east side of the entrance to Odin Valley in the Asgard Range. The peak is one in a group of features in the area named mainly from Norse mythology by NZ-APC. Siegfried was the hero of various German legends, particularly of the Nibelungenlied.

**Siegmund Peak** 77°35'S, 161°46'E

The peak forms a saddle with Siegfried Peak just northward, located at the east side of the entrance to Odin Valley in Asgard Range, Victoria Land. The name was applied by NZ-APC after Siegmund, the father of the German legend hero Siegfried in Der Ring des Nibelungen.

**Siemiatkowski Glacier** 75°54'S, 144°12'W


**Sierra, Punta:** see Dartmouth Point 54°18'S, 36°27'W

**Sierra, Roca:** see Saw Rock 57°03'S, 26°47'W

**Sierra Island** 62°24'S, 59°48'W

A narrow island which is marked by a series of small elevations throughout its length, lying 0.5 mi NW of Dee Island in the South Shetland Islands. Named by the fifth Chilean Antarctic Expedition, 1950–51, after Sgt. Victor Sierra, sick-bay attendant of the patrol ship Lientur on the expedition. Not: Serrated Island.

**Siffrey, Cape:** see Prime Head 63°13'S, 57°17'W

**Siffrey Point** 63°13'S, 57°13'W

A low rocky point projecting from the N coast of Trinity Peninsula, 6 mi WNW of Cape Dubouzet. The feature is a reidentification of "Cap Siffrey," named by Capt. Jules Dumont d'Urville in 1838. Not: Cabo Negro, Punta Negra.

**Sigaren Islands** 69°10'S, 39°28'E

Two islands lying in the E part of Lützow-Holm Bay, 3.5 mi W of Langhovde-kita Point. The islands were mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and named Sigaren (the cigar) because of their shape.

**Sighting Peak** 67°24'S, 67°59'W

Prominent, isolated, rocky peak, 640 m, at the S side of the entrance to Stonehouse Bay on the E side of Adelaide Island. First sighted and surveyed in 1909 by the FrAE under Charcot. Resurveyed in 1948 by the FIDS and so named by them because of the persistent sighting of wind from the summit of this peak, even when apparently calm at sea level. Not: Monte Susurro.

**Siglin Rocks** 74°11'S, 115°06'W

A cluster of rock outcrops midway between Schneider Rock and Binder Rocks on the W side of Martin Peninsula, Bakutis Coast, Marie Byrd Land. First photographed from the air by USN OpHjp in January 1947. Named by US-ACAN after Chief Warrant Officer D.F. Siglin, USN, maintenance coordinator at the
Williams Field air strip, McMurdo Sound, during Deep Freeze 1967.

**Sigma Islands 64°16'S, 62°55'W**

Group of small islands and rocks which lie 3 mi N of Eta Island and mark the N limit of the Melchior Islands, in the Palmer Archipelago. The name, derived from the 18th letter of the Greek alphabet, appears to have been first used on a 1946 Argentine government chart following surveys of these islands by Argentine expeditions in 1942 and 1943. Not: Islotes Avión.

**Sigurd Knolls 71°21'S, 7°38'E**

Isolated rock knolls at the N end of Otter Plain, about 20 mi NW of Drygalski Mountains in Queen Maud Land. Plotted from surveys and air photos by the NorAE (1956-60) and named for Sigurd Helle, geodesist and leader of NorAE (1956-60). Not: Nunatak Mramornyje, Sigurdsvdovene.

**Silbido, Bahia:** see Whistling Bay 67°30'S, 67°37'W

**Silk Glacier 81°09'S, 158°55'E**

Simmons, Mount 80°22'S, 81°45'W

Simmons Basin 77°46'S, 161°18'E
An ice-free basin, or valley, trending SE between Solitary Rocks and Friis Hills, marginal to the N side of the bend of Taylor Glacier in Victoria Land. The lower E end of the valley is occupied by Simmons Lake and a lobe of ice from Taylor Glacier. Named by US-ACAN in 1992 after George M. Simmons, Jr., biologist, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, who in the decade following 1977, led several USARP teams in the study of Lakes Bonney, Fryxell, Hoare, Vanda, and other lakes of the McMurdo Dry Valleys.

Simmons Glacier 75°00'S, 113°36'W

Simmons Lake 77°46'S, 161°20'E

Simon Ridge 71°03'3, 65°30'E

Simoom Hill 69°28'S, 67°56'W
One of the Relay Hills (q.v.), rising to 640 m, 3 mi E of Mount Edgell in western Antarctic Peninsula. Named in 1977 by the UK-APC in association with other wind names in the area. Simoom is the warm south wind that blows off the Arabian Desert.

Simplicity Hill 85°06'S, 174°38'W
A small ice-free hill rising 1 mi W of Crilly Hill, at the N side of McGregor Glacier, in the Queen Maud Mountains. So named by the Texas Tech Shackleton Glacier Expedition (1964–65) because of the ease with which they were able to approach the feature, and because of the relative simplicity of its geologic nature.

Simpson, Cape 67°28'S, 61°08'E
A high rocky bluff at the N end of Ufs Island, forming the E side of the entrance to Howard Bay. Discovered in February 1931 by the BANZARE under Mawson. He named it for F. Simpson of Adelaide, a patron of the expedition.

Simpson, Ile: see Simpson Rocks 61°58'S, 57°23'W

Simpson, Mount 72°06'S, 100°45'W
A peak of the Walker Mountains, rising just W of the head of Hale Glacier on Thurston Island. First mapped from air photos taken by USN OpHjp in December 1946. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. B.L. Simpson, Jr., of USN Squadron VX-6, pilot of the P2V Neptune airplane which took additional air photos of the area in January 1960.

Simpson, Mount: see Simpson Peak 67°43'S, 50°07'E

Simpson Craggs 74°24'S, 162°45'E

Simpson Glacier 71°17'S, 168°38'E
A glacier, 6 mi long, in the Admiralty Mountains. It flows northward to the coast between Nelson Cliff and Mount Cherry-Garrard where it forms the Simpson Glacier Tongue. The latter feature was named by the BrAE, 1910–13, after Sir George Simpson, meteorologist of the expedition. The glacier described was mapped by USGS, 1960–63, and was so named by US-ACAN because (with Fendley Glacier to the east) it nourishes the Simpson Glacier Tongue.

Simpson Glacier Tongue 71°15'S, 168°45'E
A small floating glacier tongue nourished by Simpson Glacier and Fendley Glacier as it extends into the sea between Nelson Cliff and Atkinson Cliffs, along the N coast of Victoria Land. Charted by the Northern Party, led by Campbell, of the BrAE, 1910–13. Named for Dr. (later Sir) George C. Simpson, meteorologist of the expedition.

Simpson Head 73°21'S, 60°59'W
Conspicuous promontory rising to 1,065 meters. It projects S into the sea between Nelson Cliff and Atkinson Cliffs, along the N coast of Palmer Land. Discovered and photographed from the air in December 1940 by members of the USAS. During 1947 it was photographed from the air by members of the RARE, who in conjunction with the FIDS charted it from the ground. Named by the FIDS for Sir George C. Simpson.

Simpson Hills 71°47'S, 63°24'W
Conspicuous promontory rising to 1,065 meters. It projects S into the sea between Nelson Cliff and Atkinson Cliffs, along the N coast of Palmer Land. Discovered and photographed from the air in December 1940 by members of the USAS. During 1947 it was photographed from the air by members of the RARE, who in conjunction with the FIDS charted it from the ground. Named by the FIDS for Sir George C. Simpson.

Simpson Rocks 61°58'S, 57°23'W
A nunatak, 1,165 m, rising 2.5 mi NW of Mount Roberts, on the E coast of Palmer Land. Discovered and photographed from the air in December 1940 by members of the USAS. During 1947 it was photographed from the air by members of the RARE, who in conjunction with the FIDS charted it from the ground. Named by the FIDS for Sir George C. Simpson.

Simpson Nunatak 63°58'S, 58°54'W
A nunatak, 1,165 m, rising 2.5 mi NW of Mount Roberts, on the S margin of Attenhead Glacier, Trinity Peninsula. Named by the UK-APC for Hugh W. Simpson of FIDS, a member of the Detroit Plateau reconnaissance party from Hope Bay in 1957.

Simpson Peak 67°43'S, 50°07'E
Peak, 1,720 m, just E of Mount George in the SW end of the Scott Mountains. Discovered in January 1930 by the BANZARE under D. Mawson. He named it for F. Simpson of Adelaide, a patron of the expedition.
of the feature was fixed by J.C. Armstrong of ANARE in 1959. Not: Mount Simpson.

**Simpson Ridge** 68°06'S, 62°23'E


**Simpson Rocks** 61°58'S, 57°23'W

A group consisting of a rock, 10 m high, surrounded by sunken rocks, lying 5 mi NE of Cape Melville, King George Island, in the South Shetland Islands. The name “Simpsons” appears on a chart of 1825 by British sealer James Weddell, but the term rocks is considered more descriptive than islands. Not: Ile Simpson, Simpsons Islands.

**Simpsons Islands:** see Simpson Rocks 61°58'S, 57°23'W

**Simsarian, Mount** 86°06'S, 132°50'W


**Sims Island** 73°21'S, 78°19'W

A small but conspicuous island between Rydberg Peninsula and Case Island in the southern part of Carroll Inlet, off the coast of Ellsworth Land. Discovered by pilot Ashley Snow of USAS Discovery II on a flight, Dec. 22, 1940. Named for Lt. (j.g.) L.S. Sims, USMC, surgeon on the expedition.

**Sinbad Rock** 62°10'S, 59°02'W

Low rock lying 1.25 mi NW of Square End Island, off the W end of King George Island, in the South Shetland Islands. The rock was charted in 1935 by DI personnel on the Discovery II but the name appears to be first used on a 1948 Admiralty chart based upon this survey. Not: Roca Sinbad.

**Sinclair Island** 64°55'S, 63°53'W

Island over 1 mi long, lying 1.5 mi NE of Reeves Island in the Wauwarmans Islands, in the Wilhelm Archipelago. First mapped by the Argentines in 1950. The toponym replaces the provisional name “Alberto” and was approved by the Geographic Coordinating Committee (Argentina) in 1956. It memorializes Argentine naval hero Captain Enrique Sinclair (1805–1904). Born in New York, U.S.A., he emigrated while very young to the Rio de la Plata, joined the Argentine navy and fought at the battle of Admiral Brown in the war with Brazil. Not: Chaucer Island, Isla Alberto.

**Singer Glacier** 74°16'S, 113°57'W

A glacier flowing ENE from Martin Peninsula between Slichter Foreland and Smythe Shoulder into Dotson Ice Shelf, on Walgreen Coast, Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN aerial photographs, 1959–67, and Landsat imagery, 1972–73. Named in 1977 by US-ACAN after Howard Singer, geophysicist, University of California, Los Angeles, a member of the USARP winter party at South Pole Station, 1973.

**Single Island** 69°48'S, 68°36'E

A high ice-covered island on the W side of the Amery Ice Shelf about 14 mi S of Landon Promontory. First plotted by ANARE from air photos taken in 1956, but incorrectly shown as a promontory. Later mapped by ANARE as an island. Named by ANCA for M. Single, senior diesel mechanic at Mawson Station in 1962, a member of the ANARE field party which visited the area in December 1962. Not: Single Promontory.

**Single Promontory:** see Single Island 69°48'S, 68°36'E

**Singleton Nunatak** 71°15'S, 61°36'W

A nunatak located directly W of the head of Kauffman Glacier on the E side of Palmer Land. Named by UK-APC after David G. Singleton, BAS geologist who worked in the general vicinity of this feature.

**Sinha, Mount** 75°04'S, 136°09'W

A mountain (990 m) at the SE extremity of Erickson Bluffs in the S part of McDonald Heights. It overlooks lower Kirkpatrick Glacier from the north in Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by US-ACAN for A.A. Sinha, member of the biological party that made population studies of seals, whales and birds in the pack ice of the Bellingshausen and Amundsen Seas using USCGC Southwind and its two helicopters, 1971–72.

**Siniff Bay** 74°40'S, 135°50'W

A bay 13 mi wide between Verleger Point and Melville Point, along the coast of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–65. Named by US-ACAN for Donald B. Siniff, leader of a USARP party that studied population dynamics and behavior of Weddell seals in the McMurdo Sound area, 1971–72. He also worked in the McMurdo Station area the three preceding austral summers and participated in the International Weddell Sea Oceanographic Expedition, 1967–68.

**Sink Rock** 64°49'S, 63°30'W

Rock off the N tip of Goudier Island, near the center of the harbor of Port Lockroy, in the Palmer Archipelago. Rocks were charted in this position by the FrAE, 1903–05, under Charcot. So named by the FIDS in 1944 because a sinker was laid near this rock for a boat mooring.

**Sinnan Glacier:** see Shinnan Glacier 67°55'S, 44°38'E

**Sinnan Rocks:** see Shinnan Rocks 67°57'S, 44°33'E

**Sin Nombre, Bahia:** see Security Bay 64°51'S, 63°37'W

**Sin Nombre, Bahía:** see Patagonia Bay 64°27'S, 63°12'W

**Sin Nombre, Punta:** see Nameless Point 53°59'S, 37°41'W

**Sinobi Rock:** see Shinoi Rock 68°03'S, 43°44'E

**Siple, Mount** 73°15'S, 126°06'W

A massive, conical, snow-covered mountain, rising to 3,110 m and dominating the NW part of Siple Island (q.v.), which is separated from Bakutis Coast, Marie Byrd Land, by the Getz Ice Shelf. Named after Paul A. Siple (1908–68), American Antarctic explorer and geographer who took part in six Antarctic expeditions, including the two Byrd expeditions of 1928–30 and 1933–35 (Siple Coast, Siple Island, q.v.). He was in command of the West Base (Little America) of the USAS, 1939–41, and was navigator on all major exploratory flights from the base, including the flight on which Mount Siple was discovered. He served as U.S. Army Senior Representative on U.S. Navy OpHjp, 1946–47; as Director...
of Scientific Projects in the planning stages for the US-IGY; and as
the inaugural scientific leader at the US. Amundsen-Scott South

**Siple Coast** 82°00′S, 155°00′W
The middle portion of the relatively ill-defined coast along the E
side of the Ross Ice Shelf, between the N end of Gould Coast
(83°30′S, 153°00′W) and the S end of Shirase Coast (80°10′S,
151°00′W). Named by NZ-APC in 1961 after Paul A. Siple
(Mount Siple, q.v.), noted American scientist-explorer who
accompanied R. Admiral Richard E. Byrd on all his Antarctic
expeditions.

**Siple Island** 73°39′S, 125°00′W
A massive, snow-covered island, 70 mi long, lying E of Wrigley
Gulf along Getz Ice Shelf, Bakutis Coast, Marie Byrd Land.
Named by US-ACAN in 1967 in association with Mount Siple
(q.v.), which dominates the NW part of the island. Though
observed by earlier U.S. expeditions, the feature was first indi­
cated as an island on USGS maps compiled from ground surveys

**Siple Ridge** 77°56′S, 160°08′E
A high (2,570 m) ridge, 3 mi long and 0.5 mi wide, being the
more northern of two ridges that extend W from the Mount Feather
block, in the Quarterman Mountains, Victoria Land. The narrow
upper surface is capped by ice but rock is exposed at many points
Siple, widow of renowned Antarctician Paul A. Siple (Mount
Siple, q.v.); Honorary President and active supporter of The
Antarctican Society; Honored Guest at the dedication of the new
U.S. Amundsen-Scott South Pole Station at the site on January 9,
1975.

**Siren Bay** 71°22′S, 169°15′E
A small bay formed by the configuration of the ice at the terminus
of Shipley Glacier and the NW side of Flat Island along the N
coast of Victoria Land. Charted by the Northern Party, led by
Campbell, of the BrAE, 1910–13, and so named by them because
they heard a noise like a ship’s siren while mapping this area.
Not: Syren Bay.

**Siren Rock** 74°33′S, 98°24′W
A fairly isolated rock lying 12 mi E of Mount Moses, in the E part
of the Hudson Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and
radio scientist at Byrd Station, 1967.

**Sir George Newnes Glacier:** see Newnes Glacier 71°41′S,
170°14′E

**Sirius, Mount** 84°08′S, 163°15′E
A peak, 2,300 m, surmounting a prominent, wedge-shaped,
icе-free spur between Walcott Névé and Bowden Névé, 3.5 mi N
of Bauhs Nunatak. Named by the NZGSAE (1961–62) for the star
Sirius which was used in fixing the baseline in the area.

**Sirius Cliffs** 70°33′S, 66°53′W
A conspicuous isolated nunatak with steep rock cliffs all along its
N face, located between Mount Lepus and Procyon Peaks on the
S side of Millett Glacier, in Palmer Land. Named by UK-APC
after the star Sirius in the constellation of Canis Major.

**Sirius Islands** 66°57′S, 57°27′E
A chain of islands in the N part of the Øygarden Group. Mapped
by Norwegian cartographers from aerial photos taken by the Lars
Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and called Nordøyane (the
north islands). The group was first visited by an ANARE party in
1954; this chain was renamed by ANCA after the star Sirius which
was used for an astrofix in the vicinity. Not: Nordøyane.

**Sirius Knoll** 63°43′S, 58°36′W
Conspicuous ice-covered knoll, 1,010 m, marking the NE end of
Detroit Plateau in the central part of Trinity Peninsula. Charted
in 1946 by the FIDS and named after Sirius, the dog star.

**Sir John Murray Glacier:** see Murray Glacier 71°39′S,
170°00′E

**Sirocco Glacier** 69°25′S, 68°31′W
A glacier c. 3 mi long flowing NNE into West Bay, Fallières
Coast, between Brindle Cliffs and Mount Edgell. Named by the
UK-APC in 1977 after the sirocco, the Italian name for the wind
that blows from the Sahara. One of several features in the area
named after winds.

**Sirohi Point** 83°57′S, 170°06′E
A rock point at the N side of the terminus of Alice Glacier, where
the latter enters Beardmore Glacier. Named by US-ACAN for

**Sisco Mesa** 85°50′S, 127°48′W
An ice-capped mesa with steep rock walls whose summit area is 2
mi long and wide and rises to 3,350 m. It stands just N of Haworth
Mesa between the heads of Norfolk and Olentangy Glaciers in the
Wisconsin Range. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air
Secretary of State for International Organization Affairs, Chair­
man of the Antarctic Policy Group in 1966.

**Sistefjell Mountain** 73°23′S, 0°44′W
A bluff-like mountain situated 10 mi SE of Neumayer Cliffs, at the
NE end of the Kirwan Escarpment in Queen Maud Land. Mapped
by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by
NBSAE (1949–52) and air photos by the Norwegian expedition
(1958–59) and named Sistefjell (the last mountain).

**Sistenup Peak** 73°17′S, 0°44′W
A low peak at the NE end of the Kirwan Escarpment, about 5 mi
N of Sistefjell Mountain, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by
Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by
NBSAE (1949–52) and air photos by the Norwegian expedition
(1958–59) and named Sistenup (last peak).

**Sisterabben Hill** 73°21′S, 0°44′W
A hill about 2 mi N of Sistefjell Mountain, at the NE end of the
Kirwan Escarpment in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian
cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52)
and air photos by the Norwegian expedition (1958–59) and named
Sisterabben (the last hill).

**Sisters, The** 71°17′S, 170°13′E
Two stacks or pillar-like rocks standing together just N of Cape
Adare at the NE extremity of Victoria Land. First charted and
named The Sisters by the BrAE, 1898–1900, under C.E. Borch­
grevink. The northern pillar was later named Gertrude Rock, and

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**Geographic Names of the Antarctic**

*Sisters, The:* see Søstrene Islands  69°33’S, 75°30’E
*Sisters’ Rocks:* see Sisters, The  71°17’S, 170°13’E

**Sitka Bay**  53°59’S, 37°24’W
Small bay 1 mi W of Cape Buller, along the N coast of South Georgia. The names Sitka Bay and Buller Bay have both appeared for this feature on maps for many years. Following a survey of South Georgia in 1951–52, the SGS reported that this feature is known locally as Sitka Bay, and the name is approved on that basis. Not: Buller Bay, Caleta Buller, French Harbor.

*Sjøkberga:* see Schicht, Mount  71°26’S, 13°08’E

**Sjøbotnen Cirque**  71°22’S, 13°25’E
The prominent cirque in the N face of the main massif of the Gruber Mountains, situated immediately E of Mount Zimmermann, in the Wohlthat Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Discovered and plotted from air photos by GerAE, 1938–39. Replotted from air photos and surveys by NorAE, 1956–60, and named Sjøbotnen (the lake cirque) because the inner part of the feature is occupied by a sizable lake.

*Sjøgren Fjord:* see Sjøgren Glacier  64°14’S, 59°00’W

**Sjøgren Glacier**  64°14’S, 59°00’W
Glacier 15 mi long in the S part of Trinity Peninsula, flowing SE from Detroit Plateau to the S side of Mount Wild where it enters Prince Gustav Channel. Discovered in 1903 by the SwedAE under Nordenskjöld. He named it Hj. Sjøgren Fjord after a patron of the expedition. The true nature of the feature was determined by the FIDS in 1945. Not: Hj. Sjøgren Fjord, H. J. Sjøgren Fjord, Sjøgren Fjord.

**Sjøgren Glacier Tongue**  64°14’S, 58°38’W
A tongue of ice between 5 and 7 miles wide, extending 15 miles from Sjøgren Glacier across Prince Gustav Channel toward Persson Island. Mapped from surveys by FIDS (1960–61). The glacier tongue is an extension of the flow of Sjøgren Glacier from which it takes its name.

*Sjøthansen:* see Seekopf, Mount  71°17’S, 13°42’E

**Sjøneset Spur**  71°17’S, 13°35’E
A prominent rock spur from the Gruber Mountains, extending N along the E side of Anuchin Glacier to Lake Ober-See, in the Wohlthat Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Discovered and plotted from air photos by GerAE, 1938–39. Replotted from air photos and surveys by NorAE, 1956–60, and named Sjøneset (the lake ness).

**Skaar Ridge**  84°49’S, 163°15’E
A ridge on the SE side of Mount Augusta in Queen Alexandra Range. It trends SE for 2 mi to Beardoar Glacier. This area was first sighted by Shackleton’s Southern Journey Party in 1908. The ridge is the site of the only known (1971) Permian peat deposit of Gondwanaland, discovered here by James M. Schopf of the Ohio State University Geological Expedition, 1969–70. Named for Lt. Gerhard E. Skaar, USN, who piloted the helicopter that took Schopf to the locality and subsequent discovery.

*Skagen:* see Saint Michael, Mount  67°10’S, 58°21’E

**Skålebreen**  72°06’S, 3°52’E
A glacier flowing N between Festninga Mountain and Mount Hochlin in the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by the NorAE (1956–60) and named Skålebreen.

**Skålebrelhalsen Terrace**  72°16’S, 4°10’E
A high ice-covered terrace at the S side of Skålebreen, in the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by the NorAE (1956–60) and named Skålebrelhalsen.

*Skalyst, Poluoastrov:* see Countess Peninsula  66°09’S, 101°14’E

**Skallen Glacier**  69°40’S, 39°23’E

**Skallen Hills**  69°39’S, 39°25’E
An area of bare rock coastal hills which project into eastern Lützow-Holm Bay between Skallekiva and Skallen Glacier. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and named Skallen (the skull), a name presumably suggested by the outline of the feature on the Norwegian map.

**Skallekiva**  69°41’S, 39°23’E
A small bay just W of Skallen Hills along the SE shore of Lützow-Holm Bay. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and named Skallekiva (the skull bay) in association with nearby Skallen Hills.

**Skallevikhalsen Hills**  69°41’S, 39°18’E
A line of bare rock hills that fringe the SE shore of Lützow-Holm Bay for 4 mi just W of Skallekiva. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and named Skallevikhalsen (the skull bay neck) in association with nearby Skallekiva.

**Skalleviksodden** see Skallevik Point  69°41’S, 39°15’E

**Skappelnabben Spur**  73°43’S, 4°33’W
A spur at the E side of Urjefjeldkoka Valley, in the SW part of the Kirwan Escarpment in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and additional air photos (1958–59), and named Skappelnabben.

**Skaret Pass**  72°32’S, 0°23’E
Mountain pass at the E side of Skarsnuten Peak in the Roots Heights, Sverdrup Mountains, in Queen Maud Land. Photographed from the air by the GerAE (1938–39). Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and air photos by the Norwegian expedition (1958–59) and named Skaret (the gap).
Skarsbrotet Glacier 71°50'S, 11°45'E
A cirque-type glacier draining the E slopes of Skarshaugane Peaks, in the Humboldt Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Discovered and photographed by the GerAE, 1938–39. Mapped by Norway from air photos and surveys by the NorAE, 1956–60, and named Skarsbrotet.

Skarsdalen Valley 72°33'S, 0°30'E
An ice-filled valley between Roots Heights and Hamrane Heights in the Sverdrup Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Photographed from the air by the GerAE (1938–39). Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and air photos by the Norwegian expedition (1958–59) and named Skarsdalen (the gap valley).

Skarshaugane Peaks 71°49'S, 11°37'E
A group of peaks including Mount Skarshovden that extend S for 3 mi from Hovdeskar Gap, in the Humboldt Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Discovered and photographed by the GerAE, 1938–39. Mapped by Norway from air photos and surveys by NorAE, 1956–60, and named Skarshaugane (the gap peaks).

Skarschovden, Mount 71°47'S, 11°38'E
A rounded mountain, 2,830 m, surmounting the W side of Hovdeskar Gap in the Humboldt Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Discovered and photographed by the GerAE, 1938–39. Mapped by Norway from air photos and surveys by NorAE, 1956–60, and named Skarschovden (the gap mountain).

Skarskvervet Glacier 71°45'S, 11°30'E
Small cirque-type glacier at the E side of Botnjesfjellet Mountain in the Humboldt Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Discovered and photographed by the GerAE, 1938–39. Mapped by Norway from air photos and surveys by NorAE, 1956–60, and named Skarskvervet.

Skarsnutane Peak 72°32'S, 0°22'E
Peak in the N part of Roots Heights, Sverdrup Mountains, in Queen Maud Land. Photographed from the air by the GerAE (1938–39). Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and air photos by the Norwegian expedition (1958–59) and named Skarsnutane (the gap peak).

Skarvhalsen Saddle 73°20'S, 1°39'W
An ice saddle just S of Neumayer Cliffs, between Peter Glacier and Swithinbank Slope, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by the Norwegian expedition (1958–59) and named Skarvhalsen (the barren mountain neck).

Skarvet Saddle 69°28'S, 39°39'E
An extensive foreland surmounted by bare rock peaks and indented by several coves, protruding into the E part of Lützow-Holm Bay. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and named Skarvesnes (the barren mountain headland).

Skavlrimen Ridge 71°58'S, 13°32'E
A largely snow-covered ridge, about 3 mi long and surmounted in the N part by Vyatskaya Peak, located 1.5 mi E of Dekefjellet Mountain in the Weyprecht Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Discovered and plotted from air photos by GerAE, 1938–39. Replotted from air photos and surveys by NorAE, 1956–60, and named Skavlrimen.

Skavlsletta Flat 73°26'S, 3°42'W
A small ice-covered area lying between Svarbandufsa Bluff and Tverregga Spur in the Kirwan Escarpment of Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and named Skavlsletta (the snowdrift plain). Not: Skavlsletta Flat.

Skavlsletta Flat: see Skavlsletta Flat 73°26'S, 3°42'W
Skeen Rocks 67°47'S, 68°54'W
Two rocks lying S of Avian Island, off the S end of Adelaide Island. Named by the UK-APC for Lt. Michael G.C. Skeen, RN, officer in charge of the helicopter flight, HMS Protector, used by the RN Hydrographic Survey Unit in charting this area in 1961–63.

Skeidsberget Hill 72°06'S, 11°25'E
A hill about 2 mi NW of the summit of Skeidshovden Mountain in the Wohlihat Mountains of Queen Maud Land. First photographed from the air by the GerAE (1938–39). Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NorAE (1956–60) and named Skeidsberget. Not: Gora Levanevskogo.

Skeidskornet Peak 71°50'S, 12°01'E
Peak, 2,725 m, standing 5 mi WSW of Mount Valikhanov in the Pieck Range of the Petermann Ranges, in Queen Maud Land. Discovered and plotted from air photos by GerAE, 1938–39. Replotted from air photos and surveys by NorAE, 1956–60, and named Skeidskornet.

Skeidshovden Mountain 72°08'S, 11°31'E
A mountain rising to 2,730 m at the SW end of the Wohlihat Mountains in Queen Maud Land. First photographed from the air by the GerAE (1938–39). Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NorAE (1956–60) and named Skeidshovden. Not: Gory Mikheyeva.

Skeidskar Gap 71°46'S, 11°33'E

Skeidskornet, Mount 71°53'S, 11°57'E
Mountain, 2,600 m, surmounting the E side of the head of Humboldt Graben at the SW extremity of the Petermann Ranges, Wohlihat Mountains, in Queen Maud Land. Discovered and photographed by the GerAE, 1938–39. Mapped by Norway from air photos and surveys by NorAE, 1956–60, and named Skeidskornet.

Skeidsnutane Peaks 71°53'S, 11°35'E
A group of peaks that extend S for about 6 mi from Skarshaugane Peaks, in the Humboldt Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Discovered and photographed by the GerAE, 1938–39. Mapped by
Skidmore, Texas.

Norway from air photos and surveys by NorAE, 1956–60, and named Skeidsnutane.

Skelly Peak 79°23'S, 85°19'W

Skelton Glacier 78°35'S, 161°30'E
Large glacier flowing from the polar plateau into Ross Ice Shelf at Skelton Inlet. Named after Skelton Inlet by the N.Z. party of the CTAE, 1956–58. The glacier was chosen in 1957 as the N.Z. party’s route from the Ross Ice Shelf to the polar plateau.

Skigarden Hill 72°13'S, 160°00'E

Skillet Col 86°11'S, 148°36'W
A col in the mountain wall between the Griffith and Howe Glaciers, on the W side of Watson Escarpment. The col is 2 mi NE of Mount Gytryr in the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Mapped from surveys and air photos by the NorAE (1956–60) and named Skigarden (the rail fence).

Ski-Hi Nunataks: see Sky-Hi Nunataks 74°52'S, 71°30'W

Skinner Glacier

Skinner Glacier 64°23'S, 59°45'W
A nunatak rising to 935 m, 1.3 mi SSE of Nodwell Peaks on Nordenskjöld Coast, Graham Land. Named by UK-APC following geological work by BAS, 1978–79, and in association with the names of pioneers of overland mechanical transport grouped in this area. Named after the Bombardier Ski-doo snowmobile used extensively by BAS since 1976.

Skimming Island 60°47'S, 45°09'W
Small island immediately N of Atriceps Island in the Robertson Islands group of the South Orkney Islands. Although roughly charted at a much earlier date, the island was first surveyed in 1933 by DI personnel. Named by the UK-APC for Charles J. Skilling (1931–52) of the FIDS, general assistant at Signy Island, 1949, and member of the sledge party which visited the Robertson Islands in 1949. Skilling died aboard the John Biscoe on April 17, 1952.

Skilly Peak 64°59'S, 61°16'W
A conspicuous rock peak 4 mi NE of Shiver Point on the E coast of Graham Land. Surveyed by FIDS in 1947 and 1955. “Skilly” means a thin soup; the name arose because the 1955 FIDS party was short of rations, and pemmican and porridge were very thin.

Skimten Hill 72°13'S, 0°17'E
Small rock hill 5 mi N of Mount Roer in the Sverdrup Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Photographed from the air by the GerAE (1938–39). Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and named Skimten (the glimpse), presumably because only a small portion of the hill can be seen protruding through the ice sheet.

Skinner, Mount 84°46'S, 171°10'W
A flattish, mainly ice-free mesa, 3 mi long and 2 mi wide. It rises to 1,060 m immediately S of Bravo Hills, between Gough and Le Couteur Glaciers, near the edge of the Ross Ice Shelf. Surveyed by the U.S. Ross Ice Shelf Traverse Party (1957–58) under A.P. Couteur and named for Bernard W. Skinner, aviation and tractor mechanic with the ByrdAE (1933–35).

Skinner Glacier 70°14'S, 68°00'W
Skinner Peak  84°46'S, 112°53'W

Skinner Ridge  74°24'S, 161°45'E
A ridge, 12 mi long, that descends southwestward from the western side of Eisenhower Range in Victoria Land. Mounts Fenton and Mackintosh are astride the northern part of this ridge. The feature was visited by the Southern Party of the NZGSAE (1962–63), who named it for D.N.B. Skinner, geologist with the expedition.

Skinner Saddle  80°58'S, 159°25'E
A high, broad, snow-covered saddle between the northern part of Darley Hills and that portion of Churchill Mountains eastward of Mount Durnford. Mapped by the Northern Party of NZGSAE (1960–61) and named for D.N. Skinner, geologist with the party.

Skittle, Mount  54°24'S, 36°11'W
Prominent rocky mountain, 480 m, forming the N limit of Saint Andrews Bay on the N coast of South Georgia. The name "Kegel-Berg" (Skittle Mountain) was given for this feature by the German group of the International Polar Year Investigations, 1882–83. During the SGS, 1951–52, the mountain was identified and located. An English form of the name, Mount Skittle, was recommended by the UK-APC in 1954. Not: Kegel-Berg.

Skjegget Peak  69°26'S, 39°37'E
A peak, 360 m, which surmounts the NW extremity of Skarvnes Foreland on the E side of Lützow-Holm Bay. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and named Skjegget (the barb).

Sknapskjar Rocks: see Skrap Skerries  54°15'S, 36°19'W

Skoddedemet Peak  72°50'S, 3°51'W
A rock peak about 5 mi SW of Hagfonna Mountain, in the Borg Massif of Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by the SGS (1949–52) and named Skoddedemet (the fog landmark).

Skottsberg, Cap: see Skottsberg Point  63°55'S, 60°49'W

Skottsberg, Mount: see Hodges, Mount  54°16'S, 36°32'W

Skottsberg Point  63°55'S, 60°49'W
Point forming the S end of Trinity Island, in the palmer Archipelago. First charted by the SwedAE, 1901–04, and named by Nordenskjöld for Carl Skottsberg, botanist of the expedition. Not: Cape Skottsberg, Cap Skollberg, Punta Farias.

Skotvika: see Stack Bay  67°03'S, 58°04'E

Skrabskjaer Rocks: see Skrap Skerries  54°15'S, 36°19'W

Skrap Skerries  54°15'S, 36°19'W
Two small groups of islands and rocks lying midway between Cape George and Barff Point, close off the N coast of South Georgia. The present name, which dates back to about 1930, derives from the Norwegian term "skrapskjær" or "skrapskjar" formerly used for these islands. Not: Sknapsskjar Rocks, Skrabskjær Rocks, Skrapskjær.

Skrebotnen Cirque  71°59'S, 4°27'E
A cirque indenting the W side of Mount Grytop in the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and named Skorefjell.

Skorefjell  66°27'S, 53°57'E
Mountain, 1,520 m, standing 9 mi NE of Stor Hånakken Mountain in the Napier Mountains in Enderby Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and named Skorefjell.

Skorvebradden  72°07'S, 5°33'E
A heavily crevassed ice slope extending about 13 miles ESE from Hamarskorvene Bluff, in the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by the NorAE (1956–60) and named Skorvebradden.

Skorvehallet Slope  71°59'S, 9°12'E
A snow-covered slope with numerous rock outcrops, lying just W of the Gagarin Mountains in the Orvin Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos and surveys by NorAE, 1956–60, and named Skorvehallet.

Skorvehalsen Saddle  72°04'S, 6°11'E
An ice saddle immediately S of Huldeskorvene Peaks in the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by the NorAE (1956–60) and named Skorvehalsen.

Skorvetangen Spur  72°03'S, 5°20'E
A rock spur 2 mi SE of Hamarskorvene Bluff in the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by the NorAE (1956–60) and named Skorvetangen.

Skottsberg, Cape: see Skottsberg Point  63°55'S, 60°49'W

Skottsberg, Mount: see Hodges, Mount  54°16'S, 36°32'W

Skottsberg Point  63°55'S, 60°49'W
Point forming the S end of Trinity Island, in the palmer Archipelago. First charted by the SwedAE, 1901–04, and named by Nordenskjöld for Carl Skottsberg, botanist of the expedition. Not: Cape Skottsberg, Cap Skollberg, Punta Farias.

Skotvika: see Stack Bay  67°03'S, 58°04'E

Skrabskjaer Rocks: see Skrap Skerries  54°15'S, 36°19'W

Skrap Skerries  54°15'S, 36°19'W
Two small groups of islands and rocks lying midway between Cape George and Barff Point, close off the N coast of South Georgia. The present name, which dates back to about 1930, derives from the Norwegian term "skrapskjær" or "skrapskjar" formerly used for these islands. Not: Sknapsskjar Rocks, Skrabskjær Rocks, Skrapskjær.

Skrap Skerries: see Skrap Skerries  54°15'S, 36°19'W

Skrebotnen Cirque  71°59'S, 4°27'E
A cirque indenting the W side of Mount Grytop in the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Mapped from surveys and air photos by the NorAE (1956–60) and named Skrebotnen (the avalanche cirque).

Skuvestikka Nunatak  72°11'S, 14°27'E
A nunatak just eastward of Filspenen Nunatak at the south end of the Fayer Mountains, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the NorAE (1956–60) and named Skruvestikka (the screwdriver).
Skua Beach 53°05'S, 73°41'E
Sandy beach lying at the base of Scarlet Hill on the E side of Heard Island. The name "Launches Beach" appears to have had some usage by American sealers as shown by an unpublished sealer's map of "Hurds Island" of the 1860-70 period. The name Skua Beach was given by ANARE during its 1948 survey of the island and is now established in usage. Not: Launches Beach.

Skua Creek 65°15'S, 64°16'W
Narrow channel between Skua Island and Winter Island in the Argentine Islands, Wilhelm Archipelago. Charted and named Skua Inlet in 1935 by the BGLE under Rymill, but in recent years the name Skua Creek has overtaken the earlier name in usage. Not: Skua Inlet.

Skua Glacier 82°55'S, 157°40'E
A small southern tributary of Astro Glacier in the Miller Range. Mapped by the northern party of the NZGS in 1916-62 and so named because of the skua seen at its lower part in December 1961.

Skua Gull Peak 76°51'S, 145°25'W
Peak with a small lake enclosed near the summit, standing 2 mi NE of Saunders Mountain and 0.5 mi S of Mount Stancill in the Ford Ranges, Marie Byrd Land. Discovered in November 1934 by a sledging party of the Byrd expedition (1933-35) and so named because of the skua gull rookery found there.

Skua Inlet: see Skua Creek 65°15'S, 64°16'W

Skua Island 54°01'S, 37°15'W
Island immediately NE of Prion Island in the entrance to the Bay of Isles, South Georgia. Charted in 1912-13 by Robert Cushman Murphy, American naturalist aboard the brig Daisy. Surveyed in 1929-30 by DI personnel and named in association with Albatross Island, Prion Island and other natural history names given in the Bay of Isles by Murphy in 1912-13.

Skua Island 65°15'S, 64°16'W
Roughly triangular island 0.7 mi long, lying between Black Island to the SW and Winter Island and Galindez Island to the N and NE, in the Argentine Islands, Wilhelm Archipelago. Charted and named in 1935 by the BGLE under Rymill.

Skua Lake 77°38'S, 166°25'E
A small lake close NW of Island Lake at Cape Evans, Ross Island. Named by the BrAE (1910-13) because of the nearby Skua rookery.

Skua Point 54°15'S, 36°18'W
Point lying between Rookery Point and Long Point on the E side of Barff Peninsula, South Georgia. The name appears to be first used on a 1930 British Admiralty chart.

Skua Terrace: see Evans, Cape 77°38'S, 166°24'E

Skua Terrace 60°41'S, 45°38'W
A terrace in the NW part of Signy Island, South Orkney Islands, extending N-S from the vicinity of Spindrift Rocks to the vicinity of Express Cove. Named in 1980 by the UK-APC from the numerous pairs of brown skuas nesting in the area.

Skuggakammen Ridge 71°23'S, 13°40'W
A jagged rock ridge extending southeastward from Mount Mentzel, in the Gruber Mountains of the Wohlat Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Discovered and plotted from air photos by GerAE, 1938-39. Replotted from air photos and surveys by NorAE, 1956-60, and named Skuggakammen (the shade ridge).

Sky-Hi Nunataks 74°52'S, 71°30'W
A nunatak group 8 mi long, located 11 mi E of Grossman Nunataks and NE of Merrick Mountains in Ellsworth Land, extending from Doppler Nunatak in the W to Arnoldy Nunatak in the E and including Mount Mende, Mount Lanzerotti, Mount Carrara, and Mount Cahill. The nunataks were first seen and photographed from the air by RARE, 1947-48. The name derives from the USARP project Sky-Hi, in which Camp Sky-Hi (later designated Eights Station) was set up in Ellsworth Land in November 1961 as a conjugate point station to carry on simultaneous measurements of the earth’s magnetic field and of the ionosphere. Sky-Hi's conjugate point in the Northern Hemisphere is located in the Parc National des Laurentides, in Canada. The nunataks were mapped in detail by USGS from ground surveys and U.S. Navy aerial photographs taken 1965-67 and U.S. Landsat imagery taken 1973-74. Not: Sky-Hi Nunataks.

Sky Rock 53°59'S, 37°30'W
Small rock, 3 m high, marking the southern extent of the Welcome Islands off the N coast of South Georgia. Charted and named by DI personnel in 1930. Not: Roca Cielo.

Skyline Ice Rise 79°40'S, 78°30'W
A large, flattish, peninsula-like ice rise of about 50 mi extent, extending from the vicinity of Meyer Hills in the Heritage Range eastward into the Ronne Ice Shelf. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1961-66. Named by US-ACAN after the LC-47 Douglas Skytrain airplane (also called R4D and Dakota), used extensively in the supply and placement of U.S. field personnel in Antarctica beginning with USN OpHip, 1946-47, and continuing into the late 1960's.

Slabotnen Cirque 71°46'S, 10°27'E
A cirque formed between the E slopes of Mount Dallmann and the Scherbakov Range, in the Orvin Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Discovered and photographed by the GerAE, 1938-39. Mapped by Norway from air photos and surveys by NorAE, 1956-60, and named Slabotnen (the sloping cirque).

Slackwater Cirque 76°38'S, 160°45'E
The westernmost cirque on Eastwind Ridge which is connected to the "dead" western terminus of Towle Glacier, in the Convoy Range, Victoria Land. So little ice from Eastwind Ridge enters the cirque that it barely makes any contribution to the west end of the Towle Glacier and arcuate supraglacial moraines remain drifting within the cirque. So named by a 1989-90 NZARP field party to describe the sluggish ice flow of this cirque.

Sladen, Mount 60°41'S, 45°17'W
Conspicuous pyramid-shaped mountain, 890 m, standing 1.5 mi NE of Saunders Point in eastern Coronation Island, in the South Orkney Islands. Surveyed by the FIDS in 1948-49. Named by the UK-APC for Dr. William J.L. Sladen of the FIDS, medical officer and biologist at Hope Bay in 1948, and at Signy Island in 1950. During the 1960's and 1970's, Dr. Sladen was chief USARP investigator concerned with studies of penguins at Cape Crozier, Ross Island.
Sladen Summit 78°07'S, 162°23'E


Slagle Ridge 71°55'S, 169°50'E


Slaláma Slope 72°31'S, 3°25'W

A steep ice slope on the NE side of Borg Mountain, in the Borg Massif of Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and named Slaláma (the slalom).

Slalom Lake 62°12'S, 58°57'W

A small lake 0.25 mi N of Ardley Cove, Fildes Peninsula, King George Island. Located near the SovAE Bellinghausen Station, erected 1968, the lake was named “Ozero Slalomnoye” (slalom lake). The translated form has been approved. Not: Ozero Slalomnoye.

Slalomnoye, Ozero: see Slalom Lake 62°12'S, 58°57'W

Slater Rocks 75°05'S, 113°53'W


Slaughter, Mount 78°37'S, 85°38'W


Slava Bay: see Slava Ice Shelf 68°49'S, 154°44'E

Slava Ice Shelf 68°49'S, 154°44'E

An ice shelf along the coast of Antarctica between Mawson Peninsula and Cape Andrevey. The feature was photographed from the air by USN OpHp in 1947. The area was photographed in 1958 by the SovAE which applied the name “Zaliv Slava” to the wide open bay that fronts this ice shelf. This name decision is in accord with the recommendation by ANCA that the name would be appropriately applied to the ice shelf. Named after the Soviet whaling flotilla Slava. Not: Slava Bay.

Sledgers Glacier 71°28'S, 163°12'E

A heavily crevassed icefall midway up the Sledgers Glacier in the Bowers Mountains; its location is just N of the tip of Reilly Ridge. Named by the NZGSAE, 1967–68, in conjunction with Sledgers Glacier and as a locality worth distinguishing in connection with the use of sledges.

Sledging Col 85°51'S, 154°48'W

A col between Mount Griffith and a very low peak on its NE side, in the Hays Mountains. The col provides a sledging route from Scott Glacier to the head of Koerwitz Glacier and thence northward. So named by members of NZGSAE who used this route in 1969–70 when the W side of the lower reaches of Scott Glacier were found to be impassable.

 Sleipnir Glacier 66°29'S, 63°59'W
Glacier 10 mi long, flowing into the W side of Cabinet Inlet between Balder and Spur Points, on the E coast of Graham Land. Charted in 1947 by the FIDS, who named it after the horse of the mythological Norse god Odin. It was photographed from the air during 1947 by the RARE under Ronne.

Slessor Glacier 79°50'S, 28°30'W
Glacier at least 75 mi long and 50 mi wide, flowing W into the Filchner Ice Shelf to the N of the Shackleton Range. First seen from the air and mapped by the CTAE in 1956. Named by the CTAE for Marshal of the RAF Sir John Slessor, chairman of the expedition committee.

Slessor Peak 66°31'S, 64°58'W
A mainly ice-covered peak, 2,370 m, standing at the SW end of Bruce Plateau in Graham Land, close NW of Gould Glacier. It rises about 300 m above the general level of the plateau ice sheet and has a steep rock face on its N side. First surveyed in 1946–47 by a FIDS sledging party led by Robert S. Slessor, FIDS medical officer at Stonington Island, for whom the peak is named.

Slettfjell 71°45'S, 6°55'E
A peak 1 mi N of Gessner Peak at the NE end of the Mühlhofmann Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Plotted from surveys and air photos by the NorAE (1956–60) and named Slettfjell (the smooth peak).

Sletten, Mount 85°47'S, 153°30'W

Slettjell 72°08'S, 3°19'W
A low, flattish mountain about 1 mi W of Aurho Peak, on the Ahlmann Ridge of Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and named Slettjell (level mountain).

Slettjellklumpen Spur 72°08'S, 3°18'W
A rock spur forming the N end of Slettjell, on the Ahlmann Ridge in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52), and named Slettjellklumpen (the level mountain lump) in association with Slettjell.
Slettjellnutane Peaks 72°05'S, 3°18'W
Two small rock peaks about 2 mi N of Slettjell on the Ahlmann Ridge in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52), and named Slettjellnutane (the level mountain peaks) because of their proximity to Slettjell.

Sletten, Mount: see Sletten, Mount 85°47'S, 153°30'W

Slichter Foreland 74°07'S, 113°55'W
A high ice-covered peninsula, 15 mi long and 10 mi wide, forming the NE arm of Martin Peninsula on the coast of Marie Byrd Land. First mapped from aerial photographs taken by USN Operation Highjump in January 1947. Named by US-ACAN after Louis B. Slichter, Professor Emeritus of Physics, University of California, Los Angeles, who has been involved with planning scientific programs for the South Pole Station, and who has trained a number of geophysicists who have gone to Antarctica to implement those programs.

Silthallet Slope 72°03'S, 2°57'E
An ice slope between Jutulsessen Mountain and Risemedet Mountain in the Gjelsvik Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Photographed from the air by the GerAE (1938–39). Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and named Silthallet (the drudgery slope).

Sloket Glacier 71°59'S, 4°54'E
A glacier flowing N between Slokstallen Mountain and Petrellefjellet in the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by the NorAE (1956–60) and named Sloket (the millrace).

Sloknuten Peak 72°02'S, 4°52'E
A peak, 2,765 m, rising just SW of Slokstallen Mountain in the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by the NorAE (1956–60) and named Sloknuten (the millrace peak).

Slokstallen Mountain 72°00'S, 4°55'E
A mountain 1 mi E of Petrellefjellet in the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by the NorAE (1956–60) and named Slokstallen (the millrace barn).

Sloman Glacier 67°41'S, 68°33'W
Glacier flowing between Mount Liardt and Mount Ditte to the SE coast of Adelaide Island. Named by the UK-APC in 1963 for William O. Sloman, British Antarctic Survey Personnel Officer for a number of years beginning in 1956.

Slone Glacier 71°56'S, 170°03'E

Sløret Rocks 73°43'S, 4°17'W
A small group of rocks high along the ice slope of Kirwan Escarpment, about 5 mi S of Enden Point, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and named Sløret (the veil).

Sloat, The 82°40'S, 155°05'E
Small swift glacier descending from the polar plateau between Mount Ronca and Mount Summerson in the Geologists Range. See by the northern party of the NZGSAE (1961–62) and so named because of its narrowness and crevassed nature.

Sloznaya, Gora: see Klevekampen Mountain 71°58'S, 7°41'E

Slumkey Island 65°30'S, 6°28'W
Largest island of the group lying E of Tupman Island, Pitt Islands, in the Biscoe Islands. First accurately shown on an Argentine government chart of 1957. Named by the UK-APC in 1959 after the Honorable Samuel Slumkey, a character in Charles Dickens' Pickwick Papers.

Slump Mountain 77°52'S, 160°43'E
A peak 0.7 mi SW of University Peak, rising to 2,195 m between the heads of University Valley and Farnell Valley in the Quartermain Mountains, Victoria Land. So named by NZ-APC following geological work carried out by C.T. McElroy, G. Rose, and K.J. Whithy in the 1980–81 season. The face of the peak exhibits large-scale slump structures in the Metschel Tillite zone.

Slusher Nunatak 74°27'S, 99°06'W

Smaaland Cove: see Smaaland Cove 54°52'S, 36°03'W

Smaaland Cove 54°52'S, 36°03'W
Cove lying 1 mi W of Doubtful Bay along the SE coast of South Georgia. The name Doubtful Bay was given to this feature during the survey by DI personnel in 1927, with the name Smaaland Cove appearing on their chart for a bay 1 mi to the east. The SGS, 1951–52, reported that both names are well established locally, but that they are always used in the reverse positions shown on the DI chart. In order to conform to local usage and provide the most suitable descriptive term, the name Smaaland Cove is approved for the feature now described. The name Doubtful Bay (q.v.) has been approved for the bay to the east. Not: Doubtful Bay, Smaaland Cove.

Småhausane Nunataks 71°33'S, 25°18'E
Small nunataks, 1,180 m, standing between Mount Fidjeland and Nordtoppen Nunatak on the N side of the Sør Rondane Mountains.
Småknoltane Peaks

Mapped by Norwegian cartographers in 1946 from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and in 1957 from air photos taken by USN OpHjp, 1946–47. Named Småhau­sane (the small crags) by the Norwegians.

Småknoltane Peaks 72°07'S, 8°03'E

A chain of peaks 4 mi long, rising on the E side of the mouth of Snuggerud Glacier in the Filchner Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Photographed from the air by the GerAE (1938–39). Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by the NorAE (1956–60) and named Småknoltane (the small knolls).

Småkovane Cirques 71°54'S, 5°32'E

Two cirques, separated by a narrow ridge, indenting the NE side of Breplogen Mountain in the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Plotted from surveys and air photos by the NorAE (1956–60) and named Småkovane (the small closets).

Smålegga Ridge 72°01'S, 24°00'E


Smålegga Spur 71°55'S, 10°37'E

A small rock spur 3 mi SSE of Mørkenatten Peak, Sørberghavet Range, in the Orvin Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norway from air photos and surveys by NorAE, 1956–60, and named Smålegga (the narrow ridge).

Small, Mount 70°30'S, 64°42'E

A partly snow-covered peak standing 2 mi SW of Crohn Massif in the Porthos Range, Prince Charles Mountains. Mapped from surveys and air photos by the GerAE (1938–39) and named Smålegga (the narrow ridge).

Small Bay 54°07'S, 36°47'W

Small bay at the E side of Fortuna Bay, on the N coast of South Georgia. The name appears to be first used on a 1931 British Admiralty chart.

Small Island 64°00'S, 61°27'W

Island 1 mi long, lying 3 mi S of Intercurrence Island in the Christiania Islands, in the NE part of the Palmer Archipelago. Though the origin of this name is unknown, it has appeared on maps for over 100 years and its usage has been established internationally. Not: Išla Pequeña.

Small Razorback Island: see Little Razorback Island 77°40'S, 166°31'E

Small Rock 60°43'S, 45°36'W

Small rock 0.2 mi N of Berntsen Point, lying in the entrance to Borge Bay on the E side of Signy Island, in the South Orkney Islands. The name appears on a chart by DJ personnel on the Discovery II which charted Borge Bay in 1933.

Smart, Mount 75°16'S, 70°14'W


Geographic Names of the Antarctic

Småsponen Nunatak 72°00'S, 3°55'E

A nunatak just NW of Storsponen Nunatak, at the N side of Mount Hochlin in the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Mapped from surveys and air photos by the NorAE (1956–60) and named Småsponen (the little chip). Not: Gora Parus.

Småtind Peak 72°33'S, 2°57'W

A small peak close SE of Fassettfjellet, near the E end of Borg Massif in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and air photos by the Norwegian expedition (1958–59) and named Småtind (small peak).

Smedland Bay: see Doubtful Bay 54°52'S, 36°01'W

Smellie, Point 62°39'S, 61°09'W

A small steep-sided headland extending out from President Beaches, Byers Peninsula, Livingston Island. The feature was named by UK-APC after John L. Smellie, BAS geologist from 1974, who took part in field investigation of this area, 1975–76.

Smethurst, Mount 66°50'S, 52°36'E


Smiggers Island 65°27'S, 65°21'W

Island lying 1 mi SE of Weller Island, Pitt Islands, in the Biscoe Islands. Photographed by Hunting Aerosurveys Ltd. in 1956, and mapped from these photos by the FIDS. Named by the UK-APC in 1959 after Joseph Smiggers, Esquire, Perpetual Vice President of the Pickwick Club in Charles Dickens' Pickwick Papers.

Smillie Peak 54°17'S, 36°57'W

Rock peak, 1,765 m, standing 1 mi E of Mount Corneliusen in the W extremity of the Allardyce Range of South Georgia. Surveyed by the SGS, 1951–52, and named by the UK-APC for Gordon Smillie, SGS surveyor.

Smirnov Peak 71°43'S, 10°38'E

A sharp peak, 2,105 m, standing 2.5 mi S of Ristkalvane Nunataks in Sør Rondane Mountains. Mapped by the Soviet Union in 1959 after Aleksandr A. Smirnov, a member of the expedition. Not: Pik Aleksandra Smirnova.

Smith, Cape 62°52'S, 62°19'W

Cape forming the N end of Smith Island, in the South Shetland Islands. The discovery of the South Shetland Islands was first reported in 1819 by Capt. William Smith, for whom the cape is named. Not: Cabo Granville, Smiths Cape.

Smith, Cape: see Irwyn, Cape 84°41'S, 170°05'W

Smith, Mount 76°03'S, 161°42'E

Peak over 1,400 m, standing 9 mi SW of Mount Murray in Victoria Land. Discovered by the BrNAE (1901–04) which probably named this peak for W.E. Smith, Chief Naval Constructor, who prepared the plans and supervised construction of the expedition ship Discovery. Not: Smith Mountains.

Smith Bay: see Smith Inlet 70°25'S, 62°00'W
Smith Bluff 82°05'S, 162°20'W

Smith Bluffs 72°32'S, 94°56'W
A line of ice-covered bluffs with many rock exposures, marking the N side of Dustin Island and the S limit of Seraph Bay. Discovered in helicopter flights from the USS Burton Island and Glacier of the USN Bellingshausen Sea Expedition, February 1960, and named for Philip M. Smith of the National Science Foundation, USARP Representative on this expedition.

Smith Glacier 75°05'S, 112°00'W
A low-gradient glacier, over 100 mi long, draining from Toney Mountain in an ENE direction to Amundsen Sea. A northern distributary, Kohler Glacier, drains to Dotson Ice Shelf but the main flow passes to the sea between Bear Peninsula and Mount Murphy, terminating at Crosson Ice Shelf. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys and USN air photos, 1959–65. Named by US-ACAN after Philip M. Smith (Smith Bluffs, q.v.), Deputy Director, Office of Polar Programs, National Science Foundation, who in the period 1956–71 participated in a large number of expeditions to Antarctica in field and supervisory capacities.

Smith Heights 79°52'S, 157°07'E
The highest part of the jumble of peaks between Kennett Ridge and Junction Spur in the eastern part of the Darwin Mountains. Mapped by the VUWAE, 1962–63, and named for G.J. Smith, a member of the expedition.

Smith Inlet 70°59'S, 167°52'E

Smith Inlet 70°25'S, 62°00'W
Ice-filled inlet receding 15 mi in a westerly direction between Cape Boggs and Cape Collier, along the E coast of Palmer Land. The inlet was discovered and charted in 1940 by the USAS, but it was later erroneously shown on charts as “Stefansson Inlet.” During 1947 the inlet was photographed from the air by the RARE under Ronne, who in conjunction with the FIDS charted it from the ground. Named by Ronne for R. Admiral Edward H. Smith, USCG, noted Arctic oceanographer and explorer, leader of the Marion expedition to Labrador Sea and Baflin Bay in 1928, and later Director of the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institute. Not: Smith Bay, Stefansson Inlet.

Smith Island 63°00'S, 62°30'W
Island 18 mi long and 5 mi wide, lying 45 mi W of Deception Island in the South Shetland Islands. The discovery of the South Shetland Islands was first reported in 1819 by Capt. William Smith, for whom the island is named. This island was known to both American and British sealers as early as 1820, and the name Smith has been well established in international usage for over 100 years. Not: Borodino Island, Ile Smyth, James Island, Mount Pisgah Island, Smith’s Island, Smith’s Isle.

Smith Islands 66°18'S, 110°27'E
Two islands lying close to Tracy Point, the W extremity of Beall Island, in the Windmill Islands. First mapped from air photos taken by USN OpHjp and OpWml in 1947 and 1948. Named by the US-ACAN for Aerographer’s Mate Roger E. Smith, USN, a member of the Wilkes Station party of 1958.

Smith Knob 85°25'S, 87°15'W
A partly snow-covered rock peak, or knob, standing 1 mi SSE of Mendenhall Peak in the E part of the Thiel Mountains. The name was proposed by Peter Bermel and Arthur Ford, co-leaders of the USGS Thiel Mountains party which surveyed these mountains, 1960–61. Named for George Otis Smith, fourth director of the U.S. Geological Survey, 1907–30.

Smith Lake 66°07'S, 101°17'E
Lake, 1 mi long, in the Bunger Hills, occupying the E half of the peninsula between Booth and Countess Peninsulas. First mapped from air photos taken by USN OpHjp, 1946–47. The name “Smith Ridge” was given to the peninsula in 1956 by US-ACAN but was later dropped. The lake has instead been named for Kenneth R. Smith, air crewman on the USN OpHjp seaplane commanded by D.E. Bouger which landed in the area and obtained air and ground photos in February 1947.

Smith Mountains: see Smith, Mount 76°03'S, 161°42'E

Smith Nunatak 70°13'S, 64°35'E
A nunatak just SE of Mount Starlight in the Athos Range, Prince Charles Mountains. The nunatak is marked by a moraine which extends 2 mi N from it. Plotted from ANARE air photos of 1965. Named for George Otis Smith, fourth director of the USARP Station in 1960.

Smith Nunataks 74°48'S, 73°06'W

Smith Peak 72°05'S, 99°28'W

Smith Peaks 67°57'S, 62°29'W

Smith Peninsula 74°25'S, 61°15'W
Ice-covered, “dog-legged” peninsula 25 mi long and 10 mi wide, extending in an easterly direction between Keller and Nantucket Inlets on the E coast of Palmer Land. The peninsula was photographed from the air in December 1940 by members of the USAS, and in 1947 by members of the RARE under Ronne, who in conjunction with the FIDS charted it from the ground. Named
by Ronne for Walter Smith, ship's mate, navigator, and trail man with Ronne's expedition.

**Smith Point** 64°49'S, 63°29'W
Small point NE of Besnard Point on the SE side of the harbor of Port Lockroy, Wiencke Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Discovered by the FrAE, 1903-05, under Charcot. The name appears on a chart based upon a 1927 survey by DI personnel on the *Discovery*, but may reflect an earlier naming.

**Smith Ridge** 70°02'S, 72°50'E
A prominent ridge in the Mistichelli Hills, at the E margin of the Amery Ice Shelf. The ridge was occupied as a survey station by ANARE in 1968. Named by ANCA for R.S. Smith, geophysicist at Mawson Station in 1968, who assisted in the survey.

**Smith Ridge** 79°07'S, 86°32'W
A ridge 4 mi long, lying 1 mi W of Frazier Ridge in the Founders Peaks, Heritage Range. Named by the University of Minnesota Geological Party to these mountains, 1963–64, for Carl W. Smith who served that season as helicopter engine technical representative with the 62nd Transportation Detachment.

**Smith Rocks** 67°31'S, 63°01'E

**Smiths Bench** 72°10'S, 163°08'E
A distinctive bench-like elevation 5 mi NW of Mount Baldwin, in the Freyberg Mountains. Named by US-ACAN for William M. Smith, psychologist, a member of the USARP Victoria Land Traverse Party which surveyed this area in 1959–60.

**Smiths Cape**: see Smith, Cape 62°52'S, 62°19'W  
**Smith Shoal**: see Cairns Shoal 54°00'S, 37°40'W  
**Smiths Island**: see Livingston Island 62°36'S, 60°30'W  
**Smith's Island**: see Smith Island 63°00'S, 62°30'W  
**Smith's Isle**: see Smith Island 63°00'S, 62°30'W

**Smithson, Mount** 84°59'S, 172°10'W
A mountain over 3,000 m along the NE escarpment of the Prince Olav Mountains, standing 3 mi E of Mount Sellery between the heads of Krout and Harwell Glaciers. Named by US-ACAN for James Smithson, English philanthropist. In 1835, his property came into the possession of the United States Government, having been bequeathed by him for the purpose of founding an institution at Washington, DC, to be called the Smithsonian Institution for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men.

**Smithson Glacier** 71°15'S, 163°52'E

**Smoky Wall** 54°35'S, 36°11'W
Prominent mountain block, 1,840 m, in the NW part of the Salvesen Range of South Georgia. The name "Wetterwand" (weather wall) was given to this mountain by the German group of the International Polar Year Investigations, 1882–83, but the name did not become established. The feature was surveyed by the SGS, 1951–52, who reported that when viewed from the NE, its summit is level and regular and has the appearance of a wall. The descriptive name Smoky Wall was recommended by the UK-APC in 1954. Not: Wetterwand.

**Smolenkaya Mountain** 71°52'S, 12°21'E

**Smolensk Island**: see Livingston Island 62°36'S, 60°30'W

**Smoo Rock** 65°13'S, 64°16'W
The northeasternmost of the Forge Islands, Argentine Islands, in the Wilhelm Archipelago. The name, given by the UK-APC in 1961, is descriptive of the smooth, ice-free surface of this island, which is a useful navigational mark for vessels approaching Bloor Passage from the north.

**Smoott Nunatak** 75°15'S, 135°24'E

**Smørstabben Nunatak** 71°30'S, 10°52'E

**Smyley, Cape**: see Smley Island 72°55'S, 78°00'E  
**Smley Island** 72°55'S, 78°00'W
An ice-covered island, 38 mi long and from 8 to 21 mi wide, lying at the S side of Ronne Entrance and just NE of Rydberg Peninsula, Ellsworth Land. The feature is almost wholly surrounded by an ice shelf, which gives an erroneous impression that the island is joined to Ellsworth Land. This larger composite feature was observed from aircraft by members of the USAS, 1939–41, who gave the name "Cape Smyley" to the projecting ice shelf at the NW extremity. The US-ACAN has withdrawn that name on the basis of the 1968 USGS map of the area and has approved the name Smyley Island for the island described. Named after Capt. William H. Smyley, American master of the sealing vessel *Ohio* during 1841–42. Capt. Smyley, in Feb. 1842, recovered the self-recording thermometer left at Pendulum Cove, Deception Island, by Capt. Henry Foster of the *Chanticleer*, in 1829. The minimum reading was reported to be 0.5°F. Not: Cape Smyley.

**Smyth, Cape** 67°37'S, 164°40'E
The southern extremity of Sturge Island in the Balleny Islands. In 1841, Capt. James C. Ross, viewing Sturge Island from a
considerable distance, thought it a group of three islands. He named the southernmost "Smyth Island" for his friend Capt. William Henry Smyth, RN, President of the Royal Astronomical Society. Ross' error was discovered in 1904 by Capt. Robert F. Scott, who applied the name to the southernmost point on Sturge Island.

**Smyth Inlet**: see Smith Inlet 63°00'S, 62°30'W

**Smythe Shoulder 74°18'S, 113°53'W**

An ice-covered promontory rising to c. 450 m between Singer Glacier and Rydelek Icefalls, Martin Peninsula, on the Walgreen Coast, Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN aerial photographs, 1959-67, and U.S. Landsat imagery, 1972-73. Named by US-ACAN in 1977 after William Smythe, geophysicist, University of California, Los Angeles, a member of the USARP winter party at South Pole Station, 1975.

**Smyth Inlet**: see Smith Inlet 70°59'S, 167°52'E

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**Snag Rocks 65°08'S, 64°27'W**

A cluster of rocks lying mid-channel in French Passage between Roca Islands and Myrdid Islands, in Wilhelm Archipelago. Photographed from the helicopter of HMS Protector in March 1958. So named by UK-APC because the feature presents a hazard or obstacle to navigation. Not: Racas Bravo.

**Snake Ridge 84°49'S, 66°30'W**

A serpentine ridge, 2 mi long, adjoining the NW extremity of Mackin Table in the Patuxent Range, Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1956-66. The descriptive name was proposed by Dwight L. Schmidt, USGS geologist to these mountains, 1962-66.

**Snakeskin Glacier 84°57'S, 170°40'E**

A tributary glacier, 15 mi long, flowing NW to enter Keltie Glacier at the E side of Supporters Range. Named by NZGSAE (1961-62) as being descriptive of the ice and snow patterns observed on the glacier's surface.

**Snarbynuten**: see Snarby Peak 72°02'S, 1°37'E

**Snarby Peak 72°02'S, 1°37'E**

An isolated peak 6 mi NE of Brattskarvet Mountain, at the NE end of the Sverdrup Mountains, in Queen Maud Land. Photographed from the air by the GerAE (1938-39). Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949-52) and air photos by the Norwegian expedition (1958-59). Named for John Snarby, cook with the NBSAE. Not: Snarbynuten.

**Sneddon Nunataks 77°17'S, 153°46'W**


**Snedeker Glacier 66°28'S, 106°48'E**


**Snell, Mount 70°20'W, 71°33'E**


**Snick Pass 70°41'S, 69°25'W**

Narrow pass between the Douglas and LeMay Ranges, leading from Grotto Glacier to Burrell Snowfield in central Alexander Island. First mapped from air photos obtained by the RARE, 1947-48, by Searle of the FIDS in 1960. The name given by the UK-APC is descriptive, a snick being a small cut or incision.

**Snipe Peak 60°45'S, 45°41'W**

Peak, 225 m, which is the main peak on Moe Island, situated close SW of Signy Island in the South Orkney Islands. Surveyed in 1933 by DI personnel. The name, proposed by G. Robin of FIDS following his survey in 1947, commemorates the first visit to Signy Island, in February 1948, of HMS Snipe (Commander J.G. Forbes, RN).

**Snøbjørn Bluff 72°05'S, 4°39'E**

A rock and ice bluff at the E side of the head of Stuttflog Glacier, in the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by the NorAE (1956-60) and named Snøbjørn (the snow mountain).

**Snødrøgra Island 65°26'S, 65°29'W**

Island 2.5 mi long lying NE of Pickwick Island, Pitt Islands, in the Biscoe Islands. Shown on an Argentine government chart of 1957. Named by the UK-APC in 1959 after Augustus Snodgrass, a member of the Pickwick Club in Charles Dickens' Pickwick Papers. Not: Isla Ingeniero Pereira.

**Snøhetta Dome 72°11'S, 2°48'W**

A dome-shaped elevation which is snow covered except for a few rock exposures, situated 3 mi E of Hornet Peak in the Ahlmann Ridge of Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949-52) and air photos by the Norwegian expedition (1958-59) and named Snøhetta (the snow cap).

**Snøkallen Hill 71°42'S, 1°32'W**

A hill 3 mi SSE of Snøkjeiringa Hill, on the E side of Ahlmann Ridge in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949-52) and named Snøkallen (the snow man).

**Snøkjeiringa Hill 71°39'S, 1°35'W**

A hill 3 mi NW of Snøkallen Hill, on the E side of Ahlmann Ridge in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949-52) and named Snøkjeiringa (the snow woman).

**Snønutane Peaks 72°05'S, 4°48'E**

A group of rock peaks rising above the elevated snow surface just E of Snøbjørn Bluff, in the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys...
and air photos by the NorAE (1956–60) and named Snønutane (the snow peaks).

Snønutryggen 72°14′S, 5°20′E
A broad, ice-covered ridge rising SE of Snønutane Peaks in the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by the NorAE (1956–60) and named Snønutryggen (the snow peak ridge).

Snøskalkegga Ridge 71°59′S, 13°13′E
A largely snow-covered ridge, about 3 mi long and surmounted at the N end by Kazanskaya Mountain, located 2 mi W of Dekefjellet Mountain in the Weyprecht Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Discovered and plotted from air photos by GerAE, 1938–39. Replotted from air photos and surveys by NorAE, 1956–60, and named Snøskalkegga.

Snøskalkhausen Peak 72°02′S, 13°12′E
Peak 2,650 m, marking the SW end of the Weyprecht Mountains in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by the NorAE (1956–60) and named Snøskalkhausen. Not: Gora Shvede.

Snøtoa Terrace 71°57′S, 4°35′E
A flattish, ice-covered terrace on the NE side of Mount Grytøy in the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Mapped from surveys and air photos by the NorAE (1956–60) and named Snøtoa (the snow patch).

Snow Hill: see Snow Hills 60°42′S, 45°38′W

Snow Hill Island 64°28′S, 57°12′W
An almost completely snowcapped island, 20 mi long and 6 mi wide, lying SE of James Ross Island, from which it is separated by Admiration Sound. It was discovered on Jan. 6, 1843 by a British expedition under Ross who, uncertain of its connection with the mainland, named it Snow Hill because its snow cover stood out in contrast to the bare ground of nearby Seymour Island. Its insular character was determined in 1902 by the SwedAE under Norden-skjold. Not: Isla Cerro Nevado.

Snow Hills 60°42′S, 45°38′W
Two snow-covered hills, one 240 m, the other 265 m and 0.25 mi to the west. Located 0.2 mi west of Cemetery Bay in the east-central part of Signy Island. The lower, eastern hill was charted and named "Snow Hill" by DI personnel on the Discovery II in 1933. In local usage the name Snow Hills has become established for both hills. Not: Snow Hill.

Snow Island 62°47′S, 61°23′W
A completely ice-covered island, 10 mi long and 5 mi wide, lying 4 mi SW of Livingston Island in the South Shetland Islands. This island was known to both American and British sealers as early as 1820, and the name has been well established in international usage for over 100 years. Not: Basil Halls Island, Isla Nevada, Monroe Island.

Snow Nunataks 73°35′S, 77°15′W
A line of four widely separated nunataks on the coast of Ellsworth Land. The peaks lie southward of Case Island and trend east-west for 20 miles. The nunataks were discovered by the USAS (1939–41) and named for Ashley C. Snow, aviation pilot on the expedition. Not: Ashley Snow Nunataks.

Snow Pap, The: see Hay Peak 54°04′S, 37°10′W

Snow Peak 54°00′S, 37°55′W
Conspicuous snow-covered peak, 860 m, standing 2 mi E of Cape Pride on the N coast of South Georgia. Charted and named by DI personnel in the period 1926–27. Not: Pico Nevada.

Snowplume Peak 73°32′S, 94°27′W
A small pyramidal peak along the N front of the Jones Mountains, located 0.75 mi WSW of Rightangle Peak and 2 mi WSW of Pillsbury Tower. Mapped by the University of Minnesota-Jones Mountains Party, 1960–61. So named by the party because a continual plume of wind-blown snow trails off the peak whenever the wind blows.

Snowshoe Glacier 68°19′S, 66°35′W
A glacier 8 mi long flowing W from a col in the SW flank of Neny Glacier into Neny Fjord, western Graham Land. Roughly surveyed from the ground (1936) and photographed from the air (1937) by BGLE. Surveyed by FIDS in 1949. The name was suggested by K.S.P. Butler of the FIDS in 1948 because the shape of the glacier with its narrow head and wide mouth resembles a snowshoe.

Snowshoe Pass 83°03′S, 157°36′E
A snow saddle 4 mi NE of Aurora Heights, between Argoys and Skua Glaciers in the Miller Range. Discovered and named by the northern party of NZGSAE (1961–62), who found the deep soft snow here made snowshoeing the best method of travel.

Snowy Point 74°37′S, 163°45′E
A gently sloping point marking the north side of the western portal of Browning Pass in Deep Freeze Range, Victoria Land. First explored and given this descriptive name by the Northern Party of the BrAE, 1910–13.

Snubbins Island 65°29′S, 65°50′W
Island lying 2 mi W of Pickwick Island at the western end of the Pitt Islands, in the Biscoe Islands. Shown on an Argentine government chart of 1937. Named by the UK-APC in 1959 after Mr. Sergeant Snubbins, a barrister in Charles Dickens' Pickwick Papers.

Snug Cove 65°30′S, 64°26′W
Small cove along the E side of the second largest island in the Lippmann Islands, off the W coast of Graham Land. So named by the UK-APC in 1959 because the cove is a good enclosed anchorage for small boats. It was first used by the British Naval Hydrographic Survey Unit's motor-launch in 1957–58.

Snuggerudbreen: see Snuggerud Glacier 72°07′S, 75°2′E

Snuggerud Glacier 72°07′S, 75°2′E
Glacier flowing NNE between Klevekapa Mountain and Småknot tane Peaks in the Filchner Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by the NorAE (1956–60) and named for J. Snuggerud, radio mechanic with NorAE (1956–58). Not: Snuggerudbreen.

Snyder Peak 73°31′S, 93°56′W
A low ice-covered peak lying 1 mi SW of Anderson Dome in the Jones Mountains. Mapped by the University of Minnesota-Jones Mountains Party, 1960–61. Named by US-ACAN for David...
Snyder, aviation electronics technician with USN Squadron VX-6, crew member on pioneer flights of LC-47 Dakota aircraft from Byrd Station to the Eights Coast area in November 1961.

**Snyder Peninsula 71°25'S, 61°26'W**

**Snyder Rocks 66°34'S, 107°46'E**

**Sobral, Cape 64°33'S, 59°34'W**
High, mainly snow-covered elevation which surmounts the S end of Sobral Peninsula, on the E coast of Graham Land. Discovered by the SwedAE, 1901-04, under Nordenskjöld, who named it for Lt. José M. Sobral of the Argentine Navy, asst. physicist and meteorologist with the expedition.

**Sobral, Isla:** see Omega Island 64°20'S, 62°56'W

**Sobral Peninsula 64°30'S, 59°40'W**
A high and mainly ice-covered peninsula in northern Graham Land. The feature is 11 mi long and 5 mi wide and projects southward into the northern part of Larsen Ice Shelf west of Larsen Inlet. The name was applied by UK-APC (1963) and derives from Cape Sobral at the south end of this peninsula.

**Socks Glacier 83°42'S, 170°05'E**
A small glacier descending the E slopes of Queen Alexandra Range just N of Owen Hills to enter the W side of Beardmore Glacier. Discovered by the BrAE (1907-09) and named for one of the ponies taken with the South Pole Party. Socks, the last pony to survive the journey, fell into a crevasse on Dec. 7, 1908, on Beardmore Glacier near Socks Coast.

**Sofia Mountains 69°28'S, 71°30'W**
A small cluster of mountains rising to c. 1,500 m in N Alexander Island, bounded by the N by Palestrina Glacier, to the E by Landers Peaks, to the S by Nichols Snowfield and to the W by the N part of Lassus Mountains. The name derives from a Feb. 1988 visit by a field geology party comprised of members of BAS and the first Bulgarian Antarctic Expedition. It commemorates the centennial of the founding of the University of Sofia.

**Softbed Nunataks:** see Softbed Ridges 83°03'S, 163°45'E

**Softbed Ridges 83°03'S, 163°45'E**
A series of parallel rock ridges interspaced by small snow-covered valleys, the whole trending N-S for about 15 mi and forming a portion of the divide between Lowery and Robb Glaciers. The name was applied in about 1960 by New Zealand parties working in the area. Not: Softbed Nunataks.

**Solem Ridge 71°12'S, 63°15'W**

**Soler, Islotes:** see Rho Islands 64°17'S, 63°00'W

**Solem Ridge**

A snow pass at c. 2,000 m at the head of Osuga Glacier, a tributary of Trafalgar Glacier in the Victory Mountains, Victoria Land. So named by the NZARP geological party led by M.G. Laird, 1981-82, from the unusually soft snow encountered in the pass.

**Søgen Island 65°04'S, 64°02'W**
Island forming the E side of François Cove, lying in the SW extremity of Port Charcot, which indents the N part of Booth Island, in the Wilhelm Archipelago. Discovered by the FrAE, 1903-05, under Charcot, and named for one of the dogs which died and was buried here. The name has been approved because of its long use.

**Sohm Glacier 66°07'S, 64°49'W**

**Soholt Peaks 79°43'S, 84°12'W**
A group of rugged, ice-free peaks rising between Gifford Peaks and Drake Icefall in the Heritage Range, Ellsworth Mountains. Named by the University of Minnesota Ellsworth Mountains Party, 1962-63, for Donald E. Soholt, geologist with that party.

**Sókhhornet:** see Graben Horn 71°48'S, 12°02'E

**Solana, Glacier:** see Sunshine Glacier 60°38'S, 45°30'W

**Solberg Inlet 68°19'S, 65°15'W**
Ice-filled inlet 5 to 10 mi wide, which recedes W 14 mi between Rock Pile Peaks and Joerg Peninsula, on the E coast of Graham Land. Discovered by members of the USAS in 1940. It was resighted in 1947 by the RARE under Ronne, who named it for R. Admiral Thorvald A. Solberg, USN, Chief of Naval Research, who was of assistance to the expedition.

**Sölch Glacier 67°04'S, 66°23'W**

**Soldat Island 68°31'S, 78°11'W**
An elongated rocky island, 2.5 mi long, lying S of Partizan Island in the S part of the entrance to Langnes Fjord, Vestfold Hills. This feature was photographed by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936-37), but was plotted on the subsequent maps as a peninsula. It was first shown to be an island by John Roscoe's 1952 study of aerial photographs of the area taken by USN Operation Highjump (1946-47). The area was photographed by ANARE (1954-58) and the SovAE (1956), the latter applying the name Ostrov Soldat (soldier island).

**Sonninen, Glacier:** see Sunshine Glacier 60°38'S, 45°30'W

**Sonne Peak:** see Petroloz Peak 70°34'S, 165°47'E
Solhøgdene Heights  71°22'S, 13°42'E
The heights 1 mi E of Mount Mentzel, overlooking the N side of Asimutbreen Glacier in the eastern Gruber Mountains of the Wohltath Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Discovered and plotted from air photos by GerAE, 1938–39. Replotted from air photos and surveys by NorAE, 1956–60, and named Solhøgdene (the sun heights).

Solitaria, Isla: see Lonely Island  54°03'S, 37°59'W
Solitaria, Roca: see Lone Rock  62°21'S, 58°30'W
Solitario, Islote: see Ponton Island  65°06'S, 63°05'W
Solitario Island  67°52'S, 68°26'W
A small island lying 3 mi S of the Guébriant Islands, off the S end of Adelaide Island. The name appears on an Argentine government chart of 1957 and is descriptive of the island’s position; solitario is a Spanish word meaning solitary. Not: Solus Island.

Solitary Island: see Uksen Island  67°21'S, 60°09'E
Solitary Nunatak  67°28'S, 58°46'E
A small isolated nunatak 14 mi SE of Svart Peak in Enderby Land. Mapped from ANARE surveys and air photos, 1954–66, and so named because of its isolated position.

Solitary Peak  83°14'E, 161°40'E
A peak (2,810 m) located 5 mi E of Mount Rabot in Queen Elizabeth Range. An important geologic section was measured on the feature by the Ohio State University Geologic Party, 1910–13, for William J. Sollas, professor of geology at Oxford.

Solitary Rocks  77°47'S, 161°12'E
Mass of rocks immediately NW of Cavendish Icefalls on the N side of the major bend in Taylor Glacier in Victoria Land. The descriptive name was given by the BrNAE, 1901–04.

Sollas Glacier  77°43'S, 162°36'E
Glacier between Marr and Hughes Glaciers, flowing from the Kukri Hills toward the E end of Lake Bonney in Taylor Valley, Victoria Land. Charted and named by the BrAE under Scott, 1910–13, for William J. Sollas, professor of geology at Oxford.

Solomon Glacier  78°23'S, 162°30'E
A glacier on the S side of Fisher Bastion which flows W from Solomon Saddle to enter Potter Glacier in the Royal Society Range, Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1994 after Susan Solomon, NOAA, atmospheric chemist who has been a leader in the study of upper atmospheric physics in Antarctica. At the time of naming, Chairman of the Office of Polar Programs Advisory Committee, NSF.

Solomon Saddle  78°23'S, 162°39'E
A snow saddle (c. 1,850 m) located between the heads of Solomon Glacier and Foster Glacier, to the S of Fisher Bastion in Royal Society Range, Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1994 in association with Solomon Glacier (q.v.).

Solo Nunatak  72°50'S, 163°35'E
An isolated nunatak lying 6 mi NW of Intention Nunataks, at the SW side of Evans Névé. The name alludes to the isolation of the feature and was given by the Northern Party of NZGS, 1962–63.
by the UK-APC in 1959 for Henri Somers, chief engineer of the BelgAE's ship Belgica, which explored in the area in 1897–99.

**Somers Nunatak 67°28'S, 67°16'W**

Nunatak rising to c. 600 m on the W edge of Reid Glacier, Arrowsmith Peninsula, Loubet Coast. The feature provides a useful vantage point near several geological localities. Following geological work in the area by BAS, 1980–81, named by UK-APC after Geoffrey Usher Somers, BAS general assistant at Rothera Station, 1978–81, who assisted in the work.

**Somerville Island 65°22'S, 64°19'W**

Small island 4 mi SW of Berthelot Islands and 2.5 mi NW of Darbox Island, in the Wilhelm Archipelago. Discovered by the FrAE, 1908–10, under Charcot, and named by him for Crichton Somerville, a resident of Kristiania (Oslo), Norway, who selected and supervised the making of much of the polar clothing and equipment used by the expedition.

**Somigliana Glacier 67°00'S, 67°09'W**


**Sones, Mount 67°02'S, 51°30'E**


**Sonia Point 65°04'S, 63°29'W**

Point lying 6 miles W of Rahir Point on the S side of Flandres Bay, on the W coast of Graham Land. First charted by the FrAE under Charcot, 1903–05, and named for Madame Sonia Bunau-Varilla.

**Sonntag Nunatak 84°53'S, 86°42'W**

A solitary nunatak located 20 mi ENE of Hamilton Cliff, Ford Massif, of the Thiel Mountains. The nunatak was observed on Dec. 13, 1959 by Edward Thiel and Campbell Craddock in the course of a USARP airlifted geophysical traverse along the 88th meridian West. The name was proposed by Thiel and Craddock for Wayne Sonntag, Operations Director at the Geophysical Institute, University of Wisconsin, 1959–61, logistics officer for the airlifted traverse.

**Sood, Mount 75°00'S, 134°13'W**


**Sooty Cove 54°01'S, 38°02'W**

A small cove just N of Shoemaker Point along the S side of Bird Island, South Georgia. The name, applied by UK-APC, derives from the Light-mantled Sooty Albatross (Phoebetria palpebrata) which breeds on the island.

**Sooty Rock 65°14'S, 65°09'W**

A rock midway between Lumus Rock and Betheder Islands in Wilhelm Archipelago. Discovered and named "Black Reef" by the BGLE, 1934–37. Resighted from HMS Endurance in February 1969 and described as a rock about 20 m high. The synonym Sooty was recommended by UK-APC to avoid duplication of the name Black Rock. Not: Arrecife Black, Arrecife Negro, Black Reef, Isla Tucapel, Sooty Rocks.

**Sooty Rocks:** see Sooty Rock 65°14'S, 65°09'W

**Sophie Cliff 64°44'S, 62°15'W**

Conspicuous granite cliff at the E side of the entrance to Piccard Cove, Wilhelmina Bay, on the W coast of Graham Land. First charted and named by the BelgAE under Gerlache in 1898. Not: Sophie Rocks.

**Sophie Rocks:** see Sophie Cliff 64°44'S, 62°15'W

**Søråsen Ridge 71°25'S, 10°00'W**

A broad snow covered ridge that separates the Quar and Ekström Ice Shelves, on the coast of Queen Maud Land. The feature was first mapped and named Søråsen (the south ridge) by the NBSAE, 1949–52.

**Sørensen Nunataks 71°41'S, 7°57'E**

A group of about 15 nunataks extending c. 6 mi, forming the NW part of the Drygalski Mountains in Queen Maud Land. First plotted from air photos by the GerAE (1938–39). Mapped from surveys and air photos by NorAE (1956–60) and named after Stein Sørensen, a radio operator with NorAE (1956–58). Not: Sørensen'skJiera.

**Sørensen Peak 71°43'S, 167°48'E**


**Sørensen'skJiera:** see Sørensen Nunataks 71°41'S, 7°57'E

**Sørenson Glacier 74°28'S, 111°22'W**

A glacier between Moore Dome and Rogers Spur on Bear Peninsula, flowing W into Dotson Ice Shelf on Walgreen Coast, Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN aerial photographs, 1959–67. Named in 1977 by US-ACAN after Jon E. Sørenson, civil engineer, USGS, a member of the satellite surveying team at South Pole Station, winter party 1975.

**Søre Petermannskjøda:** see Súdliiche Petermann Range 71°46'S, 12°20'E

**Søre Thumb 76°40'S, 161°06'E**

A notable rock spire (c. 1,400 m) which rises 50 m above a crest of Elkhorn Ridge, to the E of Topside Glacier, in Convoy Range, Victoria Land. Though not the highest point on the ridge, the spire stands out “like a sore thumb” and is an excellent reference point. The approved name is a shortened form of “Søre Thumb Stack,” which had been suggested by New Zealand geologist Christopher J. Burgess during a visit to the area in the 1976–77 season.

**Sørga Island 67°11'S, 67°43'W**

ice sheet, 1929–31, and developed a theory of the densification of

**Sørhaugen Hill** 71°48'S, 25°37'E

The southernmost hill in the group at the E side of Kemp Glacier in the Sør Rondane Mountains. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers in 1946 from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and in 1957 from air photos taken by USN OpHjp, 1946–47. Named Sørhaugen (the south hill) by the Norwegians.

**Sørhausane Peaks** 72°47'E, 0°15'E

A small cluster of peaks 2 mi S of Nupskåpa Peak, at the S end of the Sverdrup Mountains in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and air photos by the Norwegian expedition (1958–59) and named Sørhausane (the south peaks).

**Sørhjelmen Peak** 71°48'S, 26°28'E

Peak, 2,030 m, standing at the head of Hette Glacier, at the S end of the group of peaks just E of the mouth of Byrdbreen in the Sør Rondane Mountains. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers in 1946 from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and in 1957 from air photos taken by USN OpHjp, 1946–47. Named Sørhjelmen (the south helmet) by the Norwegians because of its position in the group.

**Sørhortane** 72°02'S, 12°35'E

A group of rock crags along the NE edge of Horteriset Dome, southward of Petermann Ranges in Queen Maud Land. Photographed from the air by the GerAE (1938–39). Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NorAE (1956–60) and named Sørhortane. Not: Gory Voyeykova.

**Sørkammen**

Sørkammen: see South Masson Range 67°53'S, 62°47'E

Sørkollen: see Onley Hill 67°43'S, 63°02'E

**Sør Rondane Mountains** 72°00'0'S, 25°00'E

Group of mountains about 100 mi long with main peaks rising to 3,400 m, between the Queen Fabiola Mountains and Wohltat Mountains in Queen Maud Land. Discovered and photographed from the air by members of the Lars Christensen Expedition on Feb. 6, 1937, and named after Rondane, a mountain massif in southern Norway. The mountains were mapped in greater detail in 1957 by Norwegian cartographers working with air photos taken by USN OpHjp, 1946–47. Not: Southern Escarpments.

**Sørness Bay**

Sørness Bay: see Stromness Bay 54°09'S, 36°38'W

**Sør Letter** 60°46'S, 44°59'W


**Sørle Buttress** 54°17'S, 36°50'W

Mountain rising above 1,370 m, between Mount Spaaman and Three Brothers in the Allardyce Range of South Georgia. Surveyed by the SGS in the period 1951–57. Named by the UK-APC for Petter Sørle (1884–1922), Norwegian whaling captain and inventor who, in 1922, took out a patent for his whale slipway. Sørle was the first manager of the United Whalers station at Stromness.

**Sørle Rocks** 60°37'S, 46°15'W

Group of rocks, the highest 20 m high, lying 7 mi W of Moreton Point, the W extremity of Coronation Island in the South Orkney Islands. Named Tre Sten (three stones) on Capt. Petter Sørle’s chart resulting from his 1912–13 survey. Renamed for Sørle by DI personnel on the Discovery II following their survey in 1933. Not: Tre Sten.

**Sorna Bluff** 83°18'S, 50°40'W


**Sørnuten**

Sørnuten: see Fischer Nunatak 67°44'4'S, 63°03'E

**Söröya**

Söröya: see Shaula Island 66°58'S, 57°21'E

**Sørpresa, Grupo**

Sørpresa, Grupo: see Sorpresa Rock 67°51'S, 69°34'W

Sørpresa, Islet: see Brewster Island 64°43'S, 62°34'W

**Sørpresa, Roca**

Sørpresa, Roca: see Sorpresa Rock 67°51'S, 69°34'W

**Sørpresa Rock** 67°51'S, 69°34'W

An exposed rock lying SW of Cavalier Rock, off the S end of Adelaide Island. The name appears on a chart based upon surveys by DI personnel in the period 1926–30. Named for Sørpresa, Roca, pilot on photographic flights in the Pensacola Mountains.

**Sør Rondane Mountains** 72°00'S, 25°00'E

Group of mountains about 100 mi long with main peaks rising to 3,400 m, between the Queen Fabiola Mountains and Wohltat Mountains in Queen Maud Land. Discovered and photographed from the air by members of the Lars Christensen Expedition on Feb. 6, 1937, and named after Rondane, a mountain massif in southern Norway. The mountains were mapped in greater detail in 1957 by Norwegian cartographers working with air photos taken by USN OpHjp, 1946–47. Not: Southern Escarpments.

**Sørness Bay**

Sørness Bay: see Stromness Bay 54°09'S, 36°38'W

**Sørsdal Glacier** 68°41'S, 78°15'E

A heavily crevassed glacier, 15 mi long, flowing westward along the south side of Krok Fjord and the Vestfjord Hills and terminating in a prominent glacier tongue at Prydz Bay. Discovered in Feb. 1935 by a Norwegian expedition in the Thrashawn under Capt. Klarius Mikkelsen, and named by him for Lief Sørsdal, a Norwegian dentist and a member of the party from Thorshavn that landed at the northern end of the Vestfold Hills.

**Sørsdal Glacier Tongue** 68°42'S, 78°00'E

Serskeidet Valley 72°03'S, 11°30'E
An ice-filled valley lying N of Skeidshovden Mountain near the SW end of the WohltHat Mountains in Queen Maud Land. First photographed from the air by the GerAE (1938–39). Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by the NorAE (1956–60) and named Serskeidet.

Sertindane Peaks 68°08'S, 62°24'E
A group of peaks just S of Mount Twintop at the S end of the David Range, Framnes Mountains. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936–37) and named Sörtindane (the southern peaks). Not: Brown Range, Gory Sertinnane.

Sosa Bluff 82°32'S, 42°53'W

Söstrene Islands 69°33'S, 75°30'E
A group of small islands and rocks that rise above the northern part of Publications Ice Shelf at the head of Prydz Bay. Discovered and charted in February 1935 by Capt. Klarius Mikkelsen in the Norwegian whaling ship Thorshavn sent out by Lars Christensen. They gave the name Søtstrene after the islands by that name lying in the entrance to Oslofjorden, Norway. Not: Sòstene Islands, The Sisters.

Søstvene Islands: see Sestrene Islands 69°33'S, 75°30'E
Soto, Punta: see Toe, The 62°20'S, 59°11'W

Soto Glacier 71°31'S, 61°46'W

Sotomayor, Islet: see Sotomayor Island 63°20'S, 57°55'W

Sotomayor Island 63°20'S, 57°55'W

Soucek, Mount 66°49'S, 50°58'E
Mountain standing between Mount Hardy and Peacock Ridge in the NW part of the Tula Mountains, in Enderby Land. Plotted from air photos taken from ANARE aircraft in 1956. Named by ANCA for Dr. Z. Soucek, medical officer at Wilkes Station in 1960.

Soucek Ravine 66°23'S, 110°27'E
A small ravine to the W of Penney Ravine, Ardery Island, in the Windmill Islands. Discovered in 1960 by a biological field party from Wilkes Station. Named by ANCA after Dr. Zdenek Soucek, medical officer at Wilkes in 1960 and 1962.

Souchez Glacier 86°17'S, 154°00'W
A tributary glacier about 17 mi long, flowing from Mount Crockett S along the E side of Faulkner Escarpment and then turning SE to parallel the SW side of Hays Mountains. It joins Bartlett Glacier just S of Mount Dietz, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Named by US-ACAN for Roland A. Souchez, involved in geological studies at McMurdo Station during the season of 1965–66.

South, The 64°19'S, 62°58'W
A passage, 3 mi long and 0.5 mi wide, which extends in a N-S direction, separating the Melchior Islands into West Melchior Islands and East Melchior Islands, in the Palmer Archipelago. First roughly charted by the FrAE under Charcot, 1903–05. Probably named by DI personnel who roughly surveyed the feature in 1927. Resurveyed by Argentine expeditions in 1942, 1943 and 1948. Not: Canal Principal, El Seno, Paso Sur.

Sourabaya, Mount 59°03'S, 26°36'W
A mountain (915 m) 1 mi NW of Mount Darnley, Bristol Island, in the South Sandwich Islands. Named by UK-APC in 1971. The name refers to the whaling factory ship Sourabaya, from which an eruption of the island was witnessed in 1935.

Sourrieu, Ile: see Lambda Island 64°18'S, 63°00'W

South America Glacier 77°49'S, 161°47'E
Small glacier near the SW corner of the Kukri Hills in Victoria Land. The ice hangs down a cliff 2,000 m high, and takes a form similar to the continent for which it is named. Named by the Western Journey Party, led by Taylor, of the BrAE, 1910–13.

Southard, Cape 66°32'S, 122°05'E
An ice-covered cape separating the Banzare and Sabrina Coasts of Wilkes Land. Delinated from air photos taken by USN Operation Highjump, 1946–47, and named by the US-ACAN for Samuel Lewis Southard, Secretary of the Navy under President John Quincy Adams. While serving as Senator from New Jersey, Southard was instrumental in initiating interest in a government scientific expedition and gaining congressional authorization of the U.S. Exploring Expedition, 1838–42, under Charles Wilkes.

Southard, Mount 72°11'S, 159°56'E
A lone mountain (2,400 m) standing 5 mi NW of Welcome Mountain in the NW extremity of the Outback Nunataks. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–64. Named by US-ACAN for Rupert B. Southard, Chief, Office of International Activities, USGS, with responsibility for USGS field parties working in Antarctica; later Chief of the Topographic Division of USGS.

Southard Promontory 66°56'S, 64°50'W
A notable promontory, 6 mi long and 2 mi wide, which juts into NW Mill Inlet between Breithuss Glacier and Alberts Glacier, on the Foyin Coast, Graham Land. The promontory is bordered by steep rock cliffs which rise 1,500 m to a relatively flat and snow covered upper surface. It was photographed from the air by RARE and surveyed from the ground by FIDS in 1947. In association with the names of Antarctic cartographers grouped in this area, named by the UK-APC after Rupert B. Southard, Jr., Chief, National Mapping Division, USGS, 1979–86; Chief, Office of International Activities (with responsibility for USGS field parties working in Antarctica), 1961–64; U.S. Representative to the SCAR Working Group on Geodesy and Cartography, 1964–79; Chairman, Domestic Names Committee of the USBGN, 1983–87 (Chairman, USBGN, 1988–90).

South Arm: see Ferrar Glacier 77°46'S, 163°00'E
South Barrier 53°09'S, 73°35'E
A rocky ridge descending southward from Budd Peak along the east margin of Fijfanye Glacier and terminating at Lambeth Bluff in southern Heard Island. The descriptive name was applied by ANARE in 1948.

South Bay 54°04'S, 37°09'W

South Bay 62°40'S, 60°28'W
Bay 6 mi long, lying NW of False Bay on the S side of Livingston Island, in the South Shetland Islands. This bay was known to both American and British sealers as early as 1820, and the name has been well established in international usage for over 100 years. Not: Erebus Bay.

South Bay 77°38'S, 166°25'E
A small bay on the south side of Cape Evans, Ross Island. Named by members of the BrAE, 1910-13. South Bay: see Cumberland East Bay 54°17'S, 36°26'W

South Beaches 62°40'S, 61°04'W
The beaches along the S side of Byers Peninsula, Livingston Island, in the South Shetland Islands. The descriptive name was used by Capt. George Powell on his chart of 1822.

South Beacon 77°51'S, 160°47'E
The summit of a bold, flat-topped ridge rising to 2,210 m in the south part of Beacon Heights, in the Quatermain Mountains, Victoria Land. A ridge system connects South Beacon with West Beacon, 1.5 mi north, and East Beacon, 1.5 mi northeast. So named by the NZ-APC following geological work here by C.T. McElroy, G. Rose, and K.J. Whitby in 1980-81.

South Cape 60°48'S, 45°09'W
Cape marking the S extremity of the Robertson Islands, lying S of the E end of Coronation Island in the South Orkney Islands. Named by Capt. George Powell and Capt. Nathaniel Palmer, who discovered the South Orkney Islands while on a joint cruise in December 1821. Not: South Point.

South Crest: see South Masson Range 67°53'S, 62°47'E

South Eastern Mountains: see Grove Mountains 72°45'S, 75°00'E

South East Point 62°59'S, 60°31'W
Point 1 mi ENE of Fildes Point, marking the southeastern point of Deception Island, in the South Shetland Islands. The point was charted by a British expedition 1828-31, under Foster. The name was proposed in 1949 by the Hydrographic Dept., Admiralty, following a survey of the island by Lt. Cdr. D.N. Penfold, RN, in 1948-49. Not: Punta Sudeste, Punta Sur Este.

Southern, Mount 74°12'S, 76°28'W

Southern Cross Mountains 73°40'S, 164°00'E
The name applied to the group of ranges lying between the Mariner and Priestley Glaciers in Victoria Land. Seaward parts of this area were first viewed by Ross in 1841 and subsequently by expeditions led by Borchgrevink, Scott, Shackleton and Byrd. The precise mapping of its overall features was accomplished from U.S. Navy air photographs and surveys by New Zealand and American parties in the 1950's and 1960's. Named by the northern party of NZGSAE, 1965-66.

Southern Cross Subglacial Highlands 71°00'S, 147°00'E
A group of subglacial highlands located E of Webb Subglacial Trench in the N end of Wilkes Subglacial Basin. The feature was delineated by the SPRI-NSF-TUD airborne radio echo sounding program, 1967-79, and was named after the Southern Cross, the expedition ship of BrAE, 1898-1900, led by Carsten E. Borchgrevink.

Southern Escarpments: see Sør Rondane Mountains 72°00'S, 25°00'E

Southern Foothills: see Inexpressible Island 74°54'S, 163°39'E

Southern Maids, The: see Theta Islands 64°19'S, 63°01'W

Southern Nunataks: see Stinear Nunataks 69°42'S, 64°40'E

Southern Thule 59°26'S, 27°12'W
Group of islands consisting of Thule, Cook, and Bellingshausen Islands, at the S end of the South Sandwich Islands. Southern Thule was named by Capt. James Cook who discovered and roughly outlined its northern portions in 1775. Admiral Thaddeus Bellingshausen's report, published about 1831, stating that Southern Thule consists of one high rock and three small islands was confirmed in a survey by DI personnel on the Discovery II in 1930. Not: Grupo Tule del Sur, Southern Thule Group.

Southern Thule Group: see Southern Thule 59°26'S, 27°12'W

Southern Thule Island: see Thule Island 59°27'S, 27°19'W

South Foreland: see Melville, Cape 62°02'S, 57°37'E

South Fork 77°34'S, 161°15'E
The southern arm of Wright Valley in Victoria Land. The feature is separated from the North Fork by the Dais. Named by the VUWAE, 1958-59.

South Georgia 54°15'S, 36°45'W
An island about 105 mi long and 20 mi wide, with steep glaciated mountains and deeply indented coasts. It is generally accepted that South Georgia may have been sighted by Antonio de la Roche sailing an English merchant vessel in 1675, and from the Spanish ship Leon in 1756. The island was explored and roughly charted in January 1775 by Capt. James Cook in the Resolution and named after King George III of Great Britain. The S coast was first explored and charted by Capt. Thaddeus Bellingshausen in 1819. Substantial additional mapping was accomplished by sealers, whalers and private expeditions. The coastal areas were roughly surveyed by DI personnel in the period 1926-30. The SGS continued the surveys, including inland areas, 1951-57. Not: Isla San Pedro, Isle of Georgia, South Georgia Island, Süd-Georgien.
South Georgia Island: see South Georgia 54°15'S, 36°45'W

South Island 53°03'S, 72°36'E
A rock lying 0.1 mi SE of McDonald Island, marking the southernmost feature in the McDonald Islands. Surveyed and given this descriptive name by the ANARE in 1948.

South Island: see Wyat Island 67°20'S, 67°40'W

South Masson Range 67°53'S, 62°47'E
The Masson Range is divided into three parts of which this segment is the southern, rising to 1,070 m and extending 2 mi in a NE-SW arc. The Masson Range was discovered and named by BANZARE, 1929–31, under Mawson. This southern range was mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and named Sørkammen (the south comb or crest). The approved name, suggested by ANCA in 1960, more clearly identifies the feature as a part of Masson Range. Not: Gora Serkammen, Sørkammen, Serkammen Crest, South Crest.

South Orkney Islands 60°35'S, 45°30'W
A group of two larger and several smaller mountainous, barren islands covered with ice and snow and surrounded by many rocks, lying NE of the Antarctic Peninsula between 60°20'S and 60°50'S, and 44°20'W and 46°45'W. Discovered on the occasion of the joint cruise by Capt. George Powell, a British sealer in the sloop *Dove*, and Capt. Nathaniel Palmer, an American sealer in the sloop *James Monroe*, in December 1821. The islands were named Powell's Group on Powell's chart, published in England, Nov. 1, 1822. They were explored and roughly recharted by Capt. James Weddell, British sealer, in 1823. Weddell's chart carried the name South Orkney Islands, which became accepted internationally. Subsequent charts of the group were published by the French expedition under Capt. Jules Dumont d'Urville, 1837–40, and by the Norwegian whaling captain Petter Sørlle, 1912–13. A running survey of the islands was completed in 1933 by DI personnel on the *Discovery II*. Further surveys were made by the FIDS in the period 1947–50. Not: Islas Orcadas del Sur, Powell Group, Powell Islands, South Orkneys, Süd-Orkney Inseln.

South Orkneys: see South Orkney Islands 60°35'S, 45°30'W

South Point 60°45'S, 45°42'W
Point marking the southern end of Moe Island in the South Orkney Islands. Named by DI personnel on the *Discovery II* who charted the South Orkney Islands in 1933.

South Point 63°01'S, 60°37'W
Point 1.75 mi SW of Entrance Point, marking the southernmost point of Deception Island, in the South Shetland Islands. The point was charted by a British expedition 1828–31, under Foster. The name was proposed in 1949 by the Hydrographic Dept., Admiralty, following a survey of the island by Lt. Cdr. D.N. Penfold, RN, in 1948–49. Not: Punta Sur.

South Point: see South Cape 60°48'S, 45°09'W

South Sandwich Group: see South Sandwich Islands 57°45'S, 26°30'W

South Sandwich Islands 57°45'S, 26°30'W
A chain of N-S trending volcanic islands lying northward of Weddell Sea and extending 190 mi from Zavodovski Island on the N to Southern Thule on the south. Discovered and roughly charted in 1775 by Capt. James Cook who gave the name "Sandwich Land" for the fourth Earl of Sandwich, then First Lord of the Admiralty. Cook concluded he had charted a group of islands or a point of a continent. The islands were more accurately charted by Admiral Thaddeus Bellingshausen in 1819. The Traversay Islands, three islands forming the N end of the chain, were not seen by Cook but were discovered and first mapped by Bellingshausen. The South Sandwich Islands were surveyed by DI personnel on the *Discovery II* in 1930. Not: Sandwich Group, Sandwich Islands, Sandwich Land, South Sandwich Group, Süd-Sandwich Inseln.

South Shetland Islands 62°00'S, 58°00'W
A group of more than twenty islands and islets lying northward of Antarctic Peninsula and extending about 280 mi from Smith Island and Snow Island in the WSW to Elephant Island and Clarence Island in the ENE. The islands were sighted by Capt. William Smith of the brig *Williams* in February 1819 while cruising close to the northern edge of the islands. The name "New South Britain" was used briefly, but was soon changed to South Shetland Islands. The name is now established international usage. Not: Islas Shetland del Sur, New South Britain, New South Shetland, Shetland Islands, South Shetlands, Süd-Shetland Inseln, Sydshetland.

South Shetlands: see South Shetland Islands 62°00'S, 58°00'W

South Spit 62°14'S, 58°48'W
Rocky spit forming the S side of the entrance to Marian Cove, King George Island, in the South Shetland Islands. The descriptive name appears on a British Admiralty chart showing the results of a survey by DI personnel on the *Discovery II* in 1935. Not: Punta Lengua Sur.

South Stream 77°27'S, 163°44'E
A meltwater stream 2 mi southwest of Marble Point on the coast of Victoria Land. It issues from the front of Wilson Piedmont Glacier and flows southeastward to Bernacchi Bay. The stream was studied by Robert L. Nichols, geologist for Metcalf and Eddy, Engineers, Boston, MA, which made engineering studies here under contract to the U.S. Navy in the 1957–58 season. So named by Nichols because the stream was located south of the U.S. Navy installations in the Marble Point area.

South Thor Island: see Thor Island 64°33'S, 62°00'W

Southtrap Rock 62°59'S, 56°38'W
An isolated rock lying W of Cape Juncal, D’Urville Island, in the Joinville Island group. In association with Northern Rocks (q.v.), so named by the UK-APC in 1963 because the rock is the southernmost of two groups of features which should be avoided by vessels entering Antarctic Sound from the north. Not: Rocos Trampa Sur.

South Victoria Land: see Victoria Land 74°15'S, 163°00'E

South West Bay 53°03'S, 73°22'E
An open bay indenting the W side of Heard Island immediately N of Cape Gazett. The bay was roughly charted on an 1860 sketch map compiled by Capt. H.C. Chester, an American sealer. The name "S.W. Bay" appears on an 1882 chart compiled by Ens. Washington I. Chambers aboard the USS *Marion* at Heard Island in January 1882. The bay name appears to have developed from an
South West Point

American sealer name, "Southwest Beach," in use about 1860 for the pebble beach at the N end of this bay.

Southwest Point: see Spit Point 53°07'S, 73°51'E

South West Point 54°30'S, 37°06'W

The SW point of Annenkov Island, off the south-central coast of South Georgia. Annenkov Island was discovered by Capt. James Cook in 1775, and resighted by Admiral Thaddeus Bellinghausen in 1819. The point appears to be first named on a chart based upon DI surveys undertaken in the period 1926–30. Not: S.W. Point.

Southwick, Mount 78°46'S, 84°55'W


Southwind Passage 65°18'S, 65°20'W

A navigable passage between Betheder Islands and Dickens Rocks, located at the north extremity of the Biscoe Islands. Named by Capt. S.R. Dolber, USCG, commander of the USCGC Southwind in her navigation through this passage in the 1967–68 season. Not: Buchanan Channel.

Sowle Nunatak 83°03'S, 66°05'W


Soyat, Mount 85°52'S, 130°46'W

A prominent mountain, 2,150 m, in western Wisconsin Range, rising on the E side of Reedy Glacier just N of the junction of Norfolk Glacier. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN for Cdr. David Soyat, USN, air operations officer with Squadron VX-6 at McMurdo Station, winter 1962.

Sayla Peak 72°42'S, 3°51'W

Small peak just N of Domen Butte in the Borge Massif of Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and named Sayla (the pillar).

Soza, Mount 71°10'S, 162°34'E

A massive mountain (2,190 m) in the Bowers Mountains that comprises the E wall of the Rennick Glacier between the entry points of the tributary Alt and Carryer Glaciers. Named by US-ACAN after Ezekiel R. Soza, USGS topographic engineer, a member of USGS Topo North and South, 1961–62, and Topo East and West, 1962–63. Using Army turbine helicopters for rapid movement, these survey parties established geodetic control in the Transantarctic Mountains between the Cape Hallett area and Beardmore Glacier during the first season (Topo North and South); during the second season geodetic control was extended from Cape Hallett to Wilson Hills (Topo West), and from the foot of Beardmore Glacier through the Horlick Mountains (Topo East). Soza was leader of the USGS mapping party in the Pensacola Mountains, 1965–66 season.

Spaanman, Mount 54°16'S, 36°52'W

Mountain, 1,940 m, standing 1 mi W of S0rlle Buttress in the W part of the Allardyce Range of South Georgia. The name "Spaanman" is well established in local use. No precise translation is possible; it means roughly a weather prophet or a fortuneteller. The name arose because the emergence of this mountain from its usual heavy cloud cover is said locally to be a sign of good weather. Not: Spaaman.

Spaanman: see Spaanman, Mount 54°16'S, 36°52'W

Spazt Island 73°12'S, 75°00'W

A high ice-covered island, 50 mi long and 25 mi wide, lying close to the coast of Ellsworth Land, 30 mi E of Smyley Island. The N side of the island forms a portion of the S margin of Ronne Entrance; the remainder of the island is surrounded by the ice shelves of Stange Sound and George VI Sound. Finn Ronne and Carl Ekland of the USAS (1939–41) slided along the N side of this feature in Dec. 1940. It was photographed from the air and first mapped as an island by the RARE (1947–48) under Finn Ronne. Named by Ronne for Gen. Carl Spatz, Chief of Staff, USAAF, who gave assistance in providing an airplane for use of RARE.

Spallanzani Point 64°08'S, 61°59'W


Spanley Rocks 82°58'S, 54°40'W


Spann, Mount 82°03'S, 41°21'W

A mountain, 925 m, marking the N extremity of the Panzarini Hills and the Argentina Range, at the NE end of the Pensacola Mountains. Discovered and photographed on Jan. 13, 1956 in the course of a USN transcontinental nonstop plan flight from McMurdo Sound to Weddell Sea and return. Named by US-ACAN for Staff Sgt. Robert C. Spann, USMC, navigator of the P2V-2N Neptune aircraft during this flight. Not: Santa Fe Hill.

Spano Island 66°24'S, 110°36'E


Sparkes Bay 66°22'S, 110°32'E

Bay, 1 mi wide and indenting 2.5 mi between Mitchell Peninsula on the N and Robinson Ridge and Odbert Island on the S, in the Windmill Islands. First mapped from air photos taken by USN OpHjp and OpWml in 1947 and 1948. Named by the US-ACAN

**Spark Point** see Canto Point 62°27'S, 59°44'W

**Spartan Glacier** 71°03'S, 68°20'W  

**Spath Crest** 80°39'W, 26°12'W  
Summit rocks rising to c. 1,450 m and marking the NW end of Du Toit Nunataks, Read Mountains, in the Shackleton Range. Photographed from the air by the U.S. Navy, 1967; and surveyed by BAS, 1968–71. In association with the names of geologists grouped in the area, named by the UK-APC after Leonard F. Spath (1882–1957), British paleontologist and stratigrapher whose study of ammonites made possible the correlation of Mesozoic rocks; paleontologist, British Museum (Natural History), 1912–57.

**Spatulate Ridge** 73°28'S, 167°13'E  
An ice-covered ridge in the Mountaineer Range which extends SE between Suter Glacier and Ridgeway Glacier to the coast of Victoria Land. The name is descriptive of the shape and was applied in 1966 by the NZ-APC.

**Spatz, Mount** 72°41'S, 160°33'E  

**Spaulding Peninsula** 74°26'S, 116°00'W  
A low ice-covered peninsula W of Martin Peninsula, extending 7 mi into Gietz Ice Shelf between Brennan Inlet and Sweeney Inlet on the Bakutis Coast, Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN aerial photographs, 1959–67. Named by US-ACAN in 1977 after PRC Richard L. Spaulding, USN, parachute-rescue team leader, Operation Deep Freeze 1977, during which, over South Pole Station, he made his 1,000th career jump. He made over 110 Antarctic jumps in his nine Deep Freeze seasonal deployments through 1977.

**Spaulding Pond** 77°39'S, 163°07'E  
A pond 0.3 mi NE of the terminal ice cliff of Howard Glacier in Taylor Valley, Victoria Land. The name was suggested by Diane McKnight, leader of USGS field teams which studied the hydrology and geochemistry of streams and ponds in the Lake Fryxell basin, Taylor Valley, 1987–94. Named after USGS hydrologist Sarah Ann Spaulding, a member of the team during two seasons, 1988–89 and 1991–92, who studied the pond.

**Spaulding Rocks** 77°00'S, 143°16'W  

**Spaull Point** 60°44'S, 45°41'W  

**Spayd Island** 70°33'S, 72°07'E  
An ice-covered island with prominent rock exposures 2 mi long, lying at the SE side of Gillock Island on the E margin of Amery Ice Shelf Delineated in 1952 by John H. Roscoe from aerial photographs taken by USN Operation Highjump, 1946–47, and named by him for A.W. Spayd, air crewman on Operation Highjump photographic flights in this and other coastal areas between 14° and 164° East longitude. Not: Spayd Outlier.

**Spayd Outlier** see Spayd Island 70°33'S, 72°07'E

**Spear Glacier** 75°55'S, 68°15'W  

**Spear Nunatak** 86°32'S, 124°06'W  
A nunatak lying 3 mi S of Strickland Nunatak; apparently being the farthest S outcrop along the E side of the head of Reedy Glacier. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN for Milton B. Spear, construction electrician, a member of the wintering party at Byrd Station in 1962.

**Spear Spur** 82°38'S, 52°22'W  

**Specimen Nunatak** 67°59'S, 66°46'W  
A small but distinctive rock pinnacle that rises above the ice of Swithinbank Glacier about 4 mi S of the glacier terminus, in Graham Land. The feature was visited on Feb. 9, 1941 by Herbert G. Dorsey and Joseph D. Healy of the USAS, 1939–41, who gave the name because the pinnacle was a good example of a nunatak projecting above a broad ice field.

**Spectator Nunatak** 70°37'S, 159°29'E  
An isolated, mainly ice-covered nunatak consisting of hornblende, standing 4 mi W of the Pomerantz Tableland, Usarp Mountains. The feature was used as a survey station by the NZGSAE (1963–64), who gave the name because of its aspect.

**Spectre, The** 86°03'S, 150°10'W  
A prominent rock spire (2,020 m) near the center of Organ Pipe Peaks, Gothic Mountains, in Queen Maud Mountains. Discovered in December 1934 by the ByrdAE geological party under Quin Blackburn. The allusive name was suggested by Edmund Stump, leader of the USARP-Arizona State University geological party in the Gothic Mountains, 1980–81.

**Speed, Mount** 84°30'S, 176°50'W  
A roughly circular, mound-shaped mountain with several low summits at the edge of Ross Ice Shelf, standing at the W side of the mouth of Shackleton Glacier. Discovered by the USAS (1939–41), and surveyed by A.P. Crary, leader of the U.S. Ross Ice Shelf Traverse (1957–58). Named by Crary for Lt. Harvey G.
Speerschneider Point

Speerschneider Point 65°45'S, 66°10'W
Point forming the W side of the entrance to Malmgren Bay on the W side of Renaud Island, in the Biscoe Islands. First accurately shown on an Argentine government chart of 1957. Named by the UK-APC in 1959 for C.I.H. Speerschneider, Danish meteorologist, who was editor of the annual reports on the state of the sea ice in the Arctic issued by Dansk Meteorologisk Institut, 1910–34.

Speller, Caleta: see Spiller Cove 62°30'S, 60°43'W
Spellers Cove: see Spiller Cove 62°30'S, 60°43'W

Spence Harbor 60°41'S, 45°09'W

Spenceley Glacier 54°35'S, 36°19'W
Glacier 6 mi long, flowing NW along the SW flank of Salvesen Range to Brügger Glacier, in the S part of South Georgia. Surveyed by the SGS in the period 1951–57, and named for George Spenceley, photographer and mountaineer on the SGS, 1955–56.

Spencer, Cape 68°24'S, 147°29'E
An ice-enclosed point marking on the east the seaward end of the depression occupied by the Ninnis Glacier. Discovered by the AAE (1911–14) under Douglas Mawson, who named it for Sir Baldwin Spencer, Director of the National Museum, Melbourne, in 1911.

Spencer, Mount 77°17'S, 143°20'W
Peak 1 mi S of Mount Darling in the Allegheny Mountains of the Ford Ranges, Marie Byrd Land. Discovered on aerial flights from West Base of the USAS (1939–41) and named for Herbert R. Spencer of Erie, PA, the Sea Scout commander of Paul Siple, leader of the West Base party of that expedition.

Spencer Bluff: see Santa Cruz Point 62°31'S, 59°33'W

Spencer Island 77°09'S, 148°04'W

Spencer Nunatak 85°21'S, 122°11'W

Spencer Peak 54°15'S, 36°29'W
Peak, 440 m, rising SW of Sappho Point, Cumberland Bay, on the N coast of South Georgia. The name appears to be first used on a 1906 British Admiralty chart and is probably for Lt. P. Spencer, who surveyed in Cumberland Bay from HMS Sappho in 1906.

Spencer-Smith, Cape 78°00'S, 167°27'E
The northernmost cape of White Island, in the Ross Archipelago. Named by the NZGSAE (1958–59) for the Rev. Arnold P. Spencer-Smith, chaplain with the Ross Sea Party of the Imperial Trans-Antarctic Expedition (1914–17), who died on March 9, 1916, on the return journey after laying the depot to Mount Hope for Shackleton’s party. He had suffered from scurvy and had been carried for 40 days on a sledge by his companions prior to his death.

Spencers Straits: see English Strait 62°27'S, 59°38'W

Spencers Harbour: see Lewthwaita Strait 60°42'S, 45°07'W

Sperm Bluff 77°05'S, 161°36'E
A prominent dark bluff, 3 mi long and over 1,000 m high, forming the NE extremity of Clare Range, in Victoria Land. Charted and named by the BrAE, 1910–13. When viewed from the E, the N face of the bluff suggests the blunt head of a sperm whale.

Spermaceti Ridge 65°47'S, 62°48'W
A sharp-crested ridge rising to c. 800 m and flanking the S side of Flask Glacier W of Bulkington Pass, on Oscar II Coast, Graham Land. Named by the UK-APC in 1987. One of several names in this area from Melville’s Moby Dick, reflecting a whaling theme.

Sperring Point 67°24'S, 59°31'E
Rocky point about midway along the W side of William Scoresby Bay. Discovered and named by DI personnel on the William Scoresby in February 1936.

Spert Island 63°51'S, 60°57'W
Island lying off the W extremity of Trinity Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Charted by the SwedAE under Nordenskjöld, 1901–04. Named by the UK-APC in 1960 for Sir Thomas Spert, Controller of the King’s Ships in the time of Henry VIII, founder and first Master of the Mariners of England, which later became the Corporation of Trinity House.

Speyer, Mount 78°52'S, 160°42'E
A mountain, 2,430 m, standing directly at the head of Kehle Glacier in the Worcester Range. Discovered by the BrNAE (1901–04) and named for Sir Edgar Speyer, a contributor to the expedition.

Sphagnum Valley 54°16'S, 36°35'W
Valley sloping NW from Echo Pass to Cumberland West Bay, South Georgia. First charted by the SwedAE under Nordenskjöld, 1901–04. Surveyed by the SGS in the period 1951–57 and named by the UK-APC after Sphagnum, the bog moss which occurs in this valley.

Spheroid Hill 77°47'S, 163°56'E
A mostly ice-free summit (1,230 m) 1 mi E of Ellipsoid Hill, on the N side of Blue Glacier in Victoria Land. The name is one of a group in the area associated with surveying applied in 1993 by NZGB. Named from spheroid (sometimes referred to as an ellipsoid), a mathematical figure formed by revolving an ellipse about its minor axis.
Sphinx, Mount  72°21'S, 31°15'E
Mountain rising to 2,200 m, the culminating peak of the Prince de Ligne Mountains, standing 9 mi N of the Belgica Mountains. Discovered by BelgAE, 1957–58, under G. de Gerlache, who named it for its characteristic form resembling a sphinx.

Sphinx: see Beehive Hill  68°16'S, 66°10'W

Sphinx Hill  62°11'S, 58°27'W
Conspicuous, isolated black hill, 145 m, standing 1.5 mi NNW of Dernay Point on King George Island, South Shetland Islands. First charted by the FrAE under Charcot, 1908–10. The descriptive name was given by the UK-APC following a survey by Lt. Cdr. F.W. Hunt, RN, in 1951–52.

Sphinx Island  65°54'S, 64°53'W
Island 2 mi long and 1 mi wide, having a bare rocky summit with vertical faces on all four sides, lying in the entrance to Barilari Bay along the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered and named by the BGLE, 1934–37, under Rymill. Not: Isla Esfinge.

Sphinxkopf Peak  71°25'S, 11°57'E
The peak (1,630 m) at the northern end of Sphinx Mountain, in the northern Wohlthat Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Discovered by the GerAE under Ritscher, 1938–39, who named it Sphinxkopf (sphinx head) because of its appearance. Not: Sfinxskolten.

Sphinx Mountain  71°27'S, 11°58'E
A linear mountain, 1,850 m, trending in a N-S direction for 6 mi, standing 5 mi E of Nordwestliche Insel Mountains in the Wohlthat Mountains of Queen Maud Land. This mountain was discovered by the GerAE, 1938–39, who gave the name Sphinx to its northern peak. The name was extended to this mountain by NorAE, 1956–60, and the Soviet Antarctic Expedition, 1960–61, who referred to it as Sfinksen (the sphinx) and Gora Sfinx (sphinx mountain), respectively. The recommended spelling has been chosen to agree with the original German form. Not: Sfinksen.

Sphinx Peak  72°17'E, 165°35'E

Sphinx Rock  60°37', 46°05'W
Rock which lies immediately off the SW end of Monroe Island in the South Orkney Islands. Charted and named by DI personnel on the Discovery II in 1933. Not: Roca Esfinge.

Sphinx Rock  71°27'S, 169°30'E
A high rock (or island) lying in front of Islands Point in the W part of Robertson Bay, in Victoria Land. Charted by the Northern Party, led by Campbell, of BrAE, 1910–13, who named it for its shape.

Sphinx Valley  77°59'S, 162°01'E
A shallow hanging valley, 1 mi long, running NW parallel to Columnar Valley and terminating just W of the summit of Table Mountain, at the NW side of Royal Society Range, Victoria Land. Named from the distinctive rock formations along its NW wall, one of which is a particularly good likeness of the Egyptian Sphinx. Named by Alan Sherwood, NZGS party leader in the area, 1987–88.

Spieden, Cape  66°25'S, 126°44'E
A cape along the western shore of Porpoise Bay, about 17 mi SE of Cape Goodenough. Delineated from aerial photographs taken by USN Operation Highjump (1946–47), and named by US-ACAN after William Spieden, Purser on the sloop Peacock during the USEE (1838–42) under Lt. Charles Wilkes.

Spies Nunatak  85°20'S, 125°36'W

Spiessdene: see Spiess Rocks  54°25'S, 3°29'E

Spiess Glacier  72°12'S, 61°18'W
A glacier c. 8 mi long on Merz Peninsula (q.v.), flowing N into a small bay E of Hjort Massif on the S side of Hilton Inlet, Black Coast. Mapped by the USGS from aerial photographs taken by the U.S. Navy, 1966–69. Surveyed by BAS, 1974–75. In association with the names of Antarctic oceanographers grouped in this area, named by the UK-APC in 1977 after Capt. (later V. Adm.) Fritz A. Spiess (1881–1959), of the German Navy, Commander and Scientific Chief of the German Atlantic Expedition in Meteor, 1925–27, after the death of Professor Alfred Merz.

Spiess Reef: see Spiess Rocks  54°25'S, 3°29'E

Spiess Rocks  54°25'S, 3°29'E
A group of submerged rocks which extend up to 0.4 mi NE of Cape Lollo, Bouvetøya. First charted in December 1927 by a Norwegian expedition under Capt. Harald Hornvedt. Named by the Norwegians for Capt. Fritz A. Spiess, leader of the German expedition which visited Bouvetøya in the Meteor in 1926. Not: Spiessdene, Spiess Reef.

Spigot Peak  64°38'E, 62°34'W
Conspicuous black peak 285 m, marking the S side of the entrance to Orne Harbor on the W coast of Graham Land. Shown on an Argentine government chart of 1950. The name, given by the UK-APC in 1956, is descriptive of the appearance of the feature; a spigot is a wooden peg. Not: Nunatak Negro.

Spike, The  54°01'S, 37°19'W
Rock lying between Mollyhawk and Crescent Islands in the Bay of Isles, South Georgia. The name appears to be first used on a 1931 British Admiralty chart.

Spike Cape  77°18'E, 163°34'E
A bare rocky point from which the Wilson Piedmont Glacier has receded, lying 4 mi S of Dunlop Island on the coast of Victoria Land. First mapped by the BrAE, 1910–13. The name was suggested by Seaman Forde, and adopted by Taylor, for its likeness to Spike Island at Plymouth, England.

Spilhaus Inlet  80°05'S, 43°45'W
An ice-filled inlet which is the southernmost of the three inlets indenting the E side of Berkner Island, Filchner Ice Shelf. Discovered by U.S. ground and aviation personnel from Ellsworth Station (1957–58) under Capt. Finn Ronne, USNR. Named by US-ACAN in 1988 after Athelstan Spilhaus (b. 1911), meteorologist and oceanographer; member of the U.S. National Committee

**Spilite Arch**

54°30’S, 37°02’W

A sea-worn arch formed by a pillar of rock 30 m high joined to the coastal cliffs by a spilite sill. The arch is located on the N side of the E tip of Annenkov Island, South Georgia. Named by the UK-APC.

**Spiller Cove** 62°30’S, 60°43’W

Small cove lying immediately W of Black Point along the N coast of Livingston Island, in the South Shetland Islands. The name Spiller Cove was mentioned by Robert Fildes in 1821. It is probably for Captain Spiller of the Indian of Liverpool, who visited the South Shetland Islands in 1820–21 and brought back some of the crew of the wrecked Cora (Captain Fildes) from Desolation Island. Not: Caleta Garibaldi, Caleta Speller, Spellers Cove, Spillers Cove.

**Spillers Cove:** see Spiller Cove 62°30’S, 60°43’W

**Spillway Icefall** 85°01’S, 166°22’W

A spectacular icefall descending northward through central Duncan Mountains to Amundsen Coast. The icefall cascades through the mountains giving the appearance of a turbulent spillway on a dam. The descriptive name was approved by US-ACAN from a proposal by Edmund Stump, geologist, Arizona State University, who worked in this area, 1974–75.

**Spincloud Heights** 67°50’S, 67°09’W

Heights bordering the N side of Shoeshmith Glacier on Horseshoe Island. Surveyed by FIDS in 1955–57, and so named because clouds of spindrift blowing off the heights give warning of approaching storms.

**Spindrift Bluff** 69°35’S, 68°02’W

An E-W trending bluff (c. 700 m) located close S of Mistral Ridge in NW Palmer Land. Surveyed by BAS, 1971–72, and so named by UK-APC, 1977. A local wind blows in this area and spindrift sweeps from the bluff, when it is calm elsewhere.

**Spindrift Col** 60°41’S, 45°37’W

A col between hills in north-central Signy Island, 0.5 mi SE of Spindrift Rocks. Named by UK-APC in association with Spindrift Rocks.

**Spindrift Rocks** 60°42’S, 45°40’W

Group of ice-free rocks, 15 m high, lying 0.75 mi SW of North Point and close to the W coast of Signy Island, in the South Orkney Islands. Surveyed and named in 1947 by the FIDS. The name is descriptive of the spindrift, or sea spray, which forms over these rocks during westerly gales.

**Spine Island** 60°36’S, 46°02’W

Narrow island composed of several aligned rock segments, lying between the W end of Coronation Island and Monroe Island in the South Orkney Islands. Discovered by Capt. George Powell and Capt. Nathaniel Palmer on the occasion of their joint cruise in 1821. So named because of its appearance by DI personnel on the Discovery II who surveyed the island in 1933. Not: Islote Espina.

**Spire, The** 68°18’S, 66°53’W

Isolated rock pinnacle at the NW end of the Blackwall Mountains on the S side of Neny Fjord, Graham Land. Probably first seen by BGLE sledging parties in 1936–37, though not specifically mapped. First climbed on Jan. 17, 1948 by members of FIDS and RARE. The name was first used in 1949 by William Latady, aerial photographer with RARE. Not: Pinnacle, Sanctuary Pinnacle, The Needle.

**Spire, The** 78°09’S, 161°37’E

A prominent rock spire, over 2,600 m, surmounting the W extremity of Rampart Ridge, in Victoria Land. Surveyed and descriptively named in 1957 by the N.Z. party of the CTAE, 1956–58.

**Spiret Peak** 72°31’S, 3°38’W

A rock peak in the NW part of Borg Mountain, in the Borg Massif of Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and named Spiret (the spire).

**Spirit, Cape** 78°12’S, 166°45’E

The easternmost point of Black Island, in the Ross Archipelago. Visited by the NZGSAE (1958–59) and so named by them because of the almost constant and spirited winds blowing through the strait between Black and White Islands.

**Spirogyra Lake** 60°42’S, 45°39’W

Small lake 0.25 mi SE of Thulla Point in the W part of Signy Island, South Orkney Islands. Named by the UK-APC, 1981, after the algal genus Spirogyra, a species of which grows abundantly in this shallow lake in summer.

**Spiro Hill** 62°16’S, 59°00’W

Hill, 120 m, lying at the head of Edgell Bay, Nelson Island, in the South Shetland Islands. The present toponym replaces the provisional “Sudeste” and was approved by the Geographic Coordinating Committee of Argentina in 1956. It memorializes the mariner of Greek origin, Spiro, who was in the squadron of Admiral Brown and died valiantly by exploding the ship’s magazine before its surrender to the enemy. Not: Morro SW, Strachan Hill.

**Spirtle Rock** 65°13’S, 64°20’W

A rock awash in the navigable passage between The Barchans and Anagram Islands, in the Argentine Islands. The descriptive name was recommended by UK-APC in 1971. “Spirtle” means to cause to splash.

**Spit, The** 61°29’S, 55°30’W

A shingle and boulder isthmus or spit, some 50 to 80 m long and 1 m above the level of high tide, connecting Furse Peninsula (q.v.) to the main part of Gibbs Island, South Shetland Islands. Charted by DI in January 1937 and named descriptively.

**Spit Bay** 53°06’S, 73°45’E

An open night formed by the NE coastline of Heard Island and Spit Point, the E extremity of the island. The name derives from the conspicuous spit which forms the S and E shore of the bight, and may have been given by American sealers at Heard Island in the period following their initiation of sealing there in 1855. The name appears on a chart by the British Challenger expedition which visited the island in 1874 and utilized many names then in use by the sealers.

**Spit Point** 53°07’S, 73°51’E

The E tip of a conspicuous spit about 5 mi long, marking the E extremity of Heard Island. The feature was charted by early
American sealers at Heard Island in the years following initiation of sealing operations there in 1855. The descriptive name was apparently given some years later and is now established in usage. Not: Southwest Beach Point.

**Split Point 62°32'S, 59°48'W**
Narrow gravel spit forming the S side of the entrance to Yankee Harbor, Greenwich Island, in the South Shetland Islands. The point was known to early sealers in the area and roughly charted on Powell's map of 1822. It was recharted by DI personnel on the *Discovery II* in 1935 and given this descriptive name. Not: Punta Lenga.

**Spit Point: see Demon Point 57°03'S, 26°40'W**

**Spitz Ridge 75°49'S, 114°52'W**

**Spivey, Mount 69°31'S, 69°50'W**
Flat-topped, mainly ice-covered mountain, 2,135 m, standing on the W side of Toynbee Glacier and 9 mi S of Mount Nicholas, in the N part of the Douglas Range of Alexander Island. First photographed from the air in 1937 by the BGLE under Rymill. Surveyed from the ground in 1948 by the FIDS and named for Robert E. Spivey, general assistant at Stonington Island, who took part in the FIDS sledge journey to George VI Sound in 1949.

**Spjotøy: see Canopus Island 67°32'S, 62°59'E**

**Spjotøyholmane: see Smith Rocks 67°31'S, 63°01'E**

**Spjotøyskjera: see Wiltshire Rocks 67°30'S, 63°07'E**

**Spletstosse Glacier 79°12'S, 84°09'W**
A glacier, 35 mi long, draining from the plateau just S of Founders Escarpment and flowing ENE through the Heritage Range to the S of Founders Peaks and Anderson Massif to enter the Minnesota Glacier. Named by the University of Minnesota Ellsworth Mountains Party which explored the area in 1961–62 for John F. Spletstosse, geologist with that party.

**Spletstosse Pass 71°38'S, 167°15'E**
A snow-covered pass at c. 2,200 m, running E-W through Findlay Range to the NW of Gadsden Peaks, in the Admiralty Mountains, Victoria Land. The name was proposed by R.H. Findlay, leader of a NZARP geological party. 1981–82, which used this pass in travel between Field Névé and Atkinson Glacier, a tributary to Dennistoun Glacier. Named after John F. Spletstosse, geologist, Minnesota Geological Survey, who was field coordinator for USARP projects during the International Northern Victoria Land Project, 1981–82.

**Splinter Peak 72°41'S, 3°59'W**
One of the Seilkopf Peaks, standing just N of Pilarryggen in the Borg Massif of Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and named Splinten (the splinter).

**Splinter Crag 57°05'S, 26°48'W**
A wedge-shaped mass of rock, truncated by sheer cliffs on the N and W and falling more gradually to the S, forming the N peak of Vindication Island, South Sandwich Islands. The name applied by UK-APC in 1971 derives from the pinnacled topography of the vicinity.

**Split Pin, The 54°11'S, 36°35'W**
Twin pinnacles, 12 m high, on the shore N of Lagoona Point in Jason Harbor, Cumberland West Bay, South Georgia. Charted by DI in 1929 and named descriptively.

**Split Rock 64°47'E, 64°03'W**
A distinctive oval-shaped rock, cleanly split in a north-south direction to the water line, lying 0.1 mi NW of Janus Island, off the SW coast of Anvers Island. The descriptive name was given by Palmer Station personnel in 1972.

**Splitwind Island 65°02'S, 63°56'W**
Island 0.25 mi long, lying off the N end of Booth Island, in the Wilhelm Archipelago. Charted by the FrAE, 1903–05, and named by Charcot for Alphonse de Rothschild. To avoid confusion with Rothschild Island near Alexander Island, the UK-APC in 1959 recommended that the name be changed to Splitwind Island. Owing to some physical peculiarity, the wind south of this island is often very different from that north of it. Not: De Rothschild Islets, Ile de Rothschild.

**Spohn, Mount 85°28'S, 171°59'E**
A prominent peak rising from Otway Massif, being the highest summit (3,240 m) on the ridge bordering the W side of Burgess Glacier. Named by US-ACAN for Harry R. Spohn, USARP meteorologist at South Pole Station, 1963.

**Sponholz Peak 80°08'S, 83°00'W**
A sharp peak, 1,730 m, standing 2.5 mi S of Moulder Peak in Liberty Hills, Heritage Range. Named by US-ACAN for Martin P. Sponholz, USARP meteorologist, member of the winter party at Plateau Station in 1966.

**Sponskaft Spur 71°39'S, 11°12'E**
A spur extending W from The Altar, in the Humboldt Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Discovered and mapped from air photos by the GeRAE, 1938–39. Remapped by Norway from air photos and surveys by NorAE, 1956–60, and named Sponskaftet (the wooden spoon handle).

**Sponsors Peak 77°18'S, 161°24'E**
Mountain, over 1,600 m, at the W side of the mouth of Victoria Upper Glacier, in Victoria Land. Named by the VUWAE (1958–59) after sponsors who materially assisted the expedition.

**Spooner Bay 67°36'S, 46°15'E**

**Sporli, Mount 79°33'S, 83°36'W**
A prominent mountain, 2,255 m, standing at the E side of the head of Driscoll Glacier in the Pioneer Heights, Heritage Range. Named by the University of Minnesota Geological Party to these...
mountains, 1963–64, for Bernhard N. Sporli, geologist with the party.

**Spota Spur** 72°03’S, 4°03’E
A spur extending from the north-central part of Mount Hochlin, in the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by the NorAE (1956–60) and named Spota (the knitting needle).

**Sputnik Islands** 70°22’S, 163°22’E
Two ice-covered islands, one much larger than the other, located between Capes Cheetham and Sielpnir Glacier to the W side of Cabinet Inlet, on the E coast of Graham Land. This descriptive name was given by the FIDS following their survey in 1947. The feature was photographed from the air during 1947 by the RARE over Ronne.

**Spoutperl** 65°49’S, 62°23’W
Conspicuous rock peak, 615 m, standing 4.5 mi SSW of Daggoo Peak at the S side of the mouth of Flask Glacier, on the E coast of Graham Land. Surveyed and partially photographed by the FIDS in 1947. Named by the UK-APC in 1956 after the Spoutperl Inn, New Bedford, where Herman Melville’s story *Moby-Dick* opens.

**Spring Glacier** 77°55’S, 163°06’E

**Spring Point** 64°18’S, 61°03’W
Point forming the S side of the entrance to Brialmont Cove, on the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered in 1898 by the BelgAE under Gerlache. He named it for Prof. W. Spring of the University of Liège, a member of the Belgica Commission. Not: Cape Spring, Cape W. Spring.

**Springtail Bluff** 71°02’S, 165°12’E
The steep, south-facing bluff that borders the eastern half of Mount Hemphill, in the Anare Mountains. So named by the northern party of NZGSAE, 1963–64, for the find of small insects (*Collembola*) in this location.

**Springtail Point** 77°10’S, 160°42’E
A rock point 3 mi N of Skew Peak in the Clare Range, Victoria Land. So named by Heinz Janetschek, biologist at McMurdo Station (1961–62), because of a find of springtail insects at this location.

**Springtail Spur** 60°41’S, 45°37’W
A spur rising to 170 m at the SW end of Andreaea Plateau, on Signy Island in the South Orkney Islands. Named by UK-APC following BAS ecological work from the springtail insects (especially, *Cryptopygus antarcticus*) that are abundant beneath stones and in the sparse vegetation of the spur.

**Square Bay** 67°51’S, 67°00’W
Bay, roughly square in outline and 10 mi wide, indenting the W coast of Graham Land between Nicholl Head and Camp Point. Most of the entrance to the bay is occupied by Horseshoe Island, which limits access to a narrow southern strait opening onto Marguerite Bay and a narrower northwestern strait opening onto the mouth of Bourgeois Fjord. Mapped and named by the BGLE, 1946–47. Surveyed by the SovAE, 1958, and named after the first Soviet artificial earth satellite.

**Square Rock** 54°00’S, 38°01’W
Rock lying 0.3 mi W of Cape Alexandra, at the W end of South Georgia. The name appears to be first used on a 1938 British Admiralty chart.
Squire Island 64°55'S, 63°54'W
Small island lying immediately NE of Friar Island in the Wauwersmans Islands, in the Wilhelm Archipelago. Shown on an Argentine government chart of 1950. Named by the UK-APC in 1958 after one of the characters in Chaucer’s Canterbury Tales.

Squire Point 54°04'S, 37°08'W
Point lying at the N side of the entrance to East Bay, in Prince Olav Harbor, South Georgia. The name appears on a 1938 British Admiralty chart.

Squires Glacier 73°58'S, 62°35'W

Squires Peak 73°56'S, 62°39'W

Srite Glacier 76°00'S, 69°00'W
A glacier over 20 mi long, flowing E and SE from Janke Nunatak, Hauberg Mountains, to Orville Coast, Ellsworth Land, W of Spear Glacier. The feature was mapped by USGS from surveys and USN aerial photographs, 1961–67, and was visited by a USGS geological party, 1977–78, led by Peter D. Rowley. Named by US-ACAN after Cdr. (later Captain) David A. Srite, USN, chief navigator of an LC-130 aircraft in support of the geological party in this area, 1977–78; Commanding Officer, Antarctic Development Squadron Six, 1979 to 1980; Commanding Officer, Naval Support Force, Antarctica, 1985 to 1987.

Staack Nunatak 74°16'S, 72°49'W

Stabben: see Stump Mountain 67°29'S, 60°56'E

Stabben Mountain 71°57'S, 2°52'E
A prominent mountain immediately N of Mayr Ridge in the N part of the Gjelsvik Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Photographed from the air by the GerAE (1938–39). Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and air photos by the Norwegian expedition (1958–59) and named Stabben (the stump).

Staccato Peaks 71°47'S, 70°39'W
Series of rock peaks extending 11 mi in a N-S direction, rising from the snowfields 20 mi S of the Walton Mountains in the S part of Alexander Island. First seen from the air by Lincoln Ellsworth on Nov. 23, 1935, and mapped from photos taken on that flight by W.L.G. Joerg. Remapped from air photos taken by the RARE, 1947–48, by Searle of the FIDS in 1960. The name, given by the UK-APC, refers to the precipitous and abrupt way in which the peaks rise from the surrounding snowfields and is associated with other musical names in the vicinity.

Stack Bay 67°03'S, 58°04'E
A small bay between West Stack and the mouth of Hoseason Glacier in Enderby Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936–37) and called “Skotvika” because of the proximity to West Stack, named by personnel of RRS William Scoresby in 1936. The name for the bay has been approved in a translated form to agree with West Stack. Not: Skotvika.

Stackpole Rocks 62°41'S, 60°58'W
Group of rocks lying off the SE part of Byers Peninsula, Livingston Island, in the South Shetland Islands. Named by the UK-APC in 1958 for Edouard A. Stackpole, Curator of the Marine Historical Association, Mystic, CT, historian of early American whaling and sealing in the South Shetland Islands.

Stacy, Banco: see Stanley Patch 62°59'S, 60°38'W

Stadium, The 61°07'S, 54°42'W
A cirque with mountains on three sides but open on the E, located 1 mi N of Walker Point, Elephant Island, South Shetland Islands. The floor of this feature is occupied by a glacier. Mapped by the U.K. Joint Services Expedition, 1970–71. UK-APC applied the descriptive name for this bowl-shaped feature. Not: Glaciar Estadio.

Stadler, Mount 66°55'S, 53°14'E
Mountain 2.5 mi SE of Mount Cordwell and 23 mi SSW of Stor Hånakken Mountain in Enderby Land. Mapped from air photos taken from ANARE aircraft in 1957. Named by ANCA for S. Stadler, weather observer at Wilkes Station in 1961.

Staefl!er Ridge 77°20'S, 162°48'E

Stafford Glacier 72°30'S, 168°15'E

Stagnaro, Mount 77°10'S, 144°20'W
A mountain (1,130 m) located 3 mi ENE of Mount González, Sarnoff Mountains, in the Ford Ranges, Marie Byrd Land. The mountain was surveyed and mapped by the USAS, 1939–41. Named by US-ACAN in 1980 after John Stagnaro of La Crescenta, CA, who during the 1970’s carried out nightly Ham radio schedules with the South Pole, McMurdo, Palmer and Siple Stations, connecting personnel at isolated research stations with family and friends in the United States. The ham radio patches provided by “Big John” over many years were a significant factor in maintaining high morale at these stations.
Stahlman, Mount

Stahlman, Mount 85°41'S, 151°36'W
A mountain over 1,000 m, rising at the E flank of Scott Glacier between Mount Wallace and Mount Hamilton, at the W end of the Tapley Mountains in the Queen Maud Mountains. First observed in December 1929 by the ByrdAE geological party under Laurence Gould. Visited in December 1934 by the ByrdAE geological party under Quin Blackburn, and named by Byrd for James G. Stahlman, newspaper publisher of Nashville, TN, a supporter of the expedition.

Staircase Glacier 72°16'S, 168°43'E
A glacier about 8 mi long, descending SW between Mount Francis and Mount Titus into Tucker Glacier, in the Admiralty Mountains. So named by the NZGSAE, 1957–58, for its proximity to the “Staircase” survey station, the latter so designated because a long line of steps were cut in the ice in climbing to it.

Stair Hill 66°10'S, 65°14'W
Hill at the S side of the head of Holtedahl Bay, on the W coast of Graham Land. Photographed by Hunting Aerosurveys Ltd. in 1956–57, and mapped from these photos by the FIDS. Named by the UK-APC in 1959 for Ralph Stair of the U.S. National Bureau of Standards, whose work on the transmissive properties of tinted glass has contributed to the design of satisfactory snow goggles.

Staley, Mount 72°20'W, 164°41'E

Stalker, Mount 70°09'S, 65°37'E
A mountain in the northern part of the Athos Range, Prince Charles Mountains, about 5 mi NW of Farley Massif. Plotted from ANARE air photos. Named for J.F. Stalker, weather observer at Mawson Station in 1964.

Stälsstuten Ridge 72°04'S, 4°10'E
A high ridge extending from the NE side of Mount Hochlin, in the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by the NorAE (1956–60) and named Stälsstuten (the bulldozer).

Stamina Glacier: see Highton Glacier 61°14'S, 54°03'W

Stammen Peak 72°16'S, 3°26'W
A peak 1 mi N of Babordsranten Ridge, near the SW end of Ahlmann Ridge in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and named Stammen (the prow). Not: Stäven.

Stamper Peak 71°41'S, 169°19'E

Stanciliff, Mount 76°50'S, 145°24'W

Stancilffe, Mount: see Stancliff, Mount 76°50'S, 145°24'W

Stancomb Cove 62°56'S, 60°41'W
A cove NE of Laguna Hill in the NW part of Port Foster, Deception Island, in the South Shetland Islands. The feature was formed as the result of volcanic eruptions on the island between December 1967 and August 1970. Surveyed from HMS Endurance in January 1988 and named after the survey boat Stancomb-Wills used in the survey.

Stancomb-Wills Glacier 75°18'S, 19°00'W
A large glacier that debouches into eastern Weddell Sea southward of Lyddan Island where it forms the extensive Stancomb-Wills Glacier Tongue. The glacier was discovered in the course of the U.S. Navy LC-130 plane flight over the coast, Nov. 5, 1967, and was plotted by USGS from photographs obtained at that time. The name was applied by US-ACAN in 1969, in association with the “Stancomb-Wills Promontory” (now Stancomb-Wills Glacier Tongue), the seaward edge of which was discovered and named by Shackleton in January 1915.

Stancomb-Wills Glacier Tongue 75°00'S, 22°00'W
A very extensive glacier tongue, the seaward projection of the Stancomb-Wills Glacier into eastern Weddell Sea. The cliffed front of this feature was discovered in January 1915 by a British expedition led by Shackleton. He named it “Stancomb-Wills Promontory,” after Dame Janet Stancomb-Wills, one of the principal donors of the expedition. In 1969, US-ACAN amended the name to Stancomb-Wills Glacier Tongue. This followed the U.S. Navy LC-130 aircraft flight over the area, Nov. 5, 1967, on which the glacier was discovered and the relationship with the glacier tongue was first observed. Not: Stancomb-Wills Ice Tongue, Stancomb-Wills Promontory.

Stancomb-Wills Ice Tongue: see Stancomb-Wills Glacier Tongue 75°00'S, 22°00'W

Stancomb-Wills Promontory: see Stancomb-Wills Glacier Tongue 75°00'S, 22°00'W

Standifer Bluff 72°32'S, 95°00'W
Conspicuous rock bluff, a component of the Smith Bluffs which form the NW coast of Dustin Island, standing 10 mi WSW of the N tip of the island. The bluff was photographed from helicopters of the USS Burton Island and Glacier in the USN Bellingshausen Sea Expedition, February 1960. Named by US-ACAN for J.N. Standifer, USGS photographic specialist in Antarctica in the 1967–68 season.

St. Andrew Bay: see Saint Andrews Bay 54°26'S, 36°11'W

Standing Inlet 66°00'S, 61°03'W
The easternmost of three inlets on the N coast of Jason Peninsula, Graham Land. It is 9 mi long and is filled with ice shelf. Surveyed by the FIDS in 1953. Named in 1956 by the FIDS for Anthony J. Standring, geologist at Hope Bay in 1953 and 1954, who visited Jason Peninsula with the survey party.

Stanford Nunatak 76°51'S, 143°18'W
A small, somewhat isolated nunatak located 3.5 mi NE of Mount Morgan in the eastern part of the Gutenko Nunataks, Marie Byrd...

**Stanford Plateau** 85°57'S, 140°00'W

An ice-capped plateau, over 3,000 m high and 15 mi wide, between the heads of Leverett and Kansas Glaciers. The plateau unites with the interior ice sheet to the S, but terminates to the N in the Watson Escarpment. Mapped by USGS from ground surveys and USN air photos, 1960–63. Named by US-ACAN for Stanford University which has sent a number of researchers to study Antarctica.

**Stange Ice Shelf** 73°15'S, 76°30'W

The ice shelf in Stange Sound, English Coast, bounded to the E by Spazta Island, to the NW by Smyley Island, and to the W by fast ice in Carroll Inlet. Named in association with Stange Sound.

**Stange Sound** 73°10'S, 76°40'W

A sound about 60 mi long and 25 mi wide along the coast of Ellsworth Land. An ice shelf occupies the sound, which is bounded on the west by Smyley and Case Islands, on the south by the mainland, on the east by Spazta Island and on the north by open water in Ronne Entrance. Photographed from the air and roughly plotted by the RARE (1947–48) under Finn Ronne. Named for Henry Stange of New York, a contributor to RARE who gave much time to assisting in preparations for the expedition.

**Stanley, Mount** 84°09'0, 165°29'E

A peak, 3,220 m, standing NE of the head of Wyckoff Glacier near the western limits of Grindle Plateau, Queen Alexandra Range. Named by the BrAE (1907–09) for the eldest brother of Dr. E.S. Marshall, a member of the expedition. This identification is the NZGSAE (1961–62) interpretation of the original positioning by the BrAE (1907–09).

**Stanley Island** 66°32'S, 63°40'W

Island 2 mi long and 520 m high, lying 4 mi NE of Spur Point in the W part of Cabinet Inlet, off the E coast of Graham Land. Charted by the FIDS in 1947 and named for Rt. Hon. Oliver F.G. Stanley, M.P., Secretary of State for the British Colonies, who played an important part in establishing the survey. This island was photographed from the air during 1947 by the RARE under Ronne. Named for Henry Stange of New York, a contributor to RARE who gave much time to assisting in preparations for the expedition.

**Stanley Kemp Peak:** see Kemp Peak 67°26'S, 59°24'E

**Stanley Patch** 62°59'S, 60°38'W


**Stanley Peak** 54°11'S, 36°55'W

A central summit in the Wilckens Peaks, rising to 1,265 m at the head of Fortuna Glacier, South Georgia. Named by the UK-APC after Lt. Cdr. (later Cdr.) Ian Stanley, RN, helicopter pilot from HMS Antrim, who carried out a rescue operation in bad weather after two helicopters had crashed on Fortuna Glacier, April 21, 1982.

**Stansbury Peninsula** 62°14'S, 59°00'W


**Stansfield, Mount** 66°41'S, 52°51'E

Mountain 2.5 mi SE of Mount Berrigan and 20 mi WSW of Stor Hånåkken Mountain in Enderby Land. Plotted from air photos taken from ANARE aircraft in 1957. Named by ANCA for P.B. Stansfield, supervising radio technician at Wilkes Station in 1961.

**Stanton Group** 67°32'S, 61°38'E

Group of small rocky islands close to the coast at the E side of Ustikkar Bay, 4 mi NE of Falla Bluff Discovered in February 1931 by the BANZARE under Mawson. He named it for A.M. Stanton, first officer of the Discovery, 1930–31. Not: Hovdeøyane.

**Stanton Hills** 75°17'S, 73°12'W

A group of loosely clustered nunataks which extend over 12 mi and rise to c. 1,300 m, centered 8 mi W of Mount Neuner, Behrendt Mountains, in eastern Ellsworth Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN aerial photographs, 1961–67. Named by US-ACAN following a visit to the area by a USGS geological party, 1977–78, after Lt. Cdr. Ronald A. Stanton, USN, command pilot of an LC-130 Hercules aircraft in support of the party.

**Stanwix Peak** 70°43'S, 162°39'E

A distinctive peak (2,240 m) which surmounts the S side of the head of Astapenko Glacier in the Bowers Mountains. The peak was used as a reference object by surveyor S. Kirkby, with the ANARE (Thala Dan), 1962. Named by ANARE for Capt. John Stanwix, helicopter pilot with the expedition.

**Stanwix Ridge** 69°20'S, 158°20'E

A broad, partly ice-covered coastal ridge or promontory in the Wilson Hills. It extends to the SW part of Davies Bay immediately W of McLeod Glacier. Photographed from aircraft of USN Operation Highjump, 1946–47. First visited in March 1961 by an airborne field party from ANARE (Magga Dan, 1961) led by Phillip Law. Named for Capt. John Stanwix, helicopter pilot with the expedition.

**Starbuck Crater** 76°01'S, 133°11'W


**Starbuck Glacier** 65°38'S, 62°09'W

Glacier 15 mi long, flowing E and entering Scar Inlet immediately N of Mount Queequq, on the E coast of Graham Land. Surveyed and partially photographed by the FIDS in 1947. The entire glacier was photographed by the FIDASE in 1955–56, and mapped from these photos by the FIDS in 1957. Named by the UK-APC after the first mate on the Pequod in Herman Melville’s Moby-Dick.

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**Starbuck Peak** 54°44'S, 36°12'W

Peak, 1,435 m, standing between the heads of Risting Glacier and Harmer Glacier in the S part of South Georgia. Surveyed by the SGS in the period 1951–57, and named by the UK-APC for Alexander Starbuck, American whaling historian; author of *History of the American Whaling Fishery From Its Earliest Inception to the Year 1876.*

Starcliffe, Mount: see Stancliffe, Mount 76°50'S, 145°24'W

**Starfish Cove** 60°42'S, 45°37'W

Small cove close N of Balin Point on the E side of Signy Island in the South Orkney Islands. Roughly surveyed in 1933 by DI personnel. So named by the FIDS, following their survey of 1947, because of the large number of starfish in the bottom fauna.

**Stark Point** 64°02'S, 57°44'W

A rocky point on the E side of Croft Bay, northern James Ross Island. It is formed by almost vertical cliffs which rise from the sea to 285 meters. Surveyed by FIDS in Aug. 1953. The descriptive name was applied by UK-APC.

**Stark Rock** 65°15'S, 64°33'W

Conspicuous rock lying 2 mi south of Crulls Islands, in the Wilhelm Archipelago. Mapped by the FIDS from photos taken by Hunting Aerosurveys Ltd. in 1956–57. The name, given by the UK-APC in 1959, is descriptive. Not: Isolote Negro.

**Starlight, Mount** 70°12'S, 64°30'E

An extensive ridge of exposed brown rock with steep sides but no sharp peaks, standing at the W end of the Athos Range in the Prince Charles Mountains. Sighted in November 1955 by an ANARE party led by J.M. Béchervaise. Named to commemorate the so-called Operation Starlight during which depots were laid for further work and mapping and geological investigations accomplished.

**Starr Lake** 77°50'S, 166°40'E

A small meltwater lake which is a source of water for McMurdo Station on Ross Island. The lake is situated in the area of constant snow cover on Hut Point Peninsula, approximately 0.5 mi N of the station and midway between First Crater and Crater Hill. The name Starr Lake came into general use at McMurdo Station for this feature in the early 1970's. It is named after James W. Starr, steelworker, USN, who was closely associated with the development of the lake as a source of station water.

**Starr Nunatak** 75°54'S, 162°35'E


**Starr Peninsula** 71°56'S, 99°46'W

An ice-covered peninsula about 10 mi long, between Wagoner and Potaka Inlets on the N side of Thurston Island. Delineated from aerial photographs taken by USN OpHp in December 1946. Named by US-ACAN for Robert B. Starr, oceanographer aboard the USS Glacier in this area during the USN Bellingshausen Sea Expedition in February 1960.

**Starbuck Peak** 54°44'S, 36°12'W

A glacier 50 mi long, flowing from the polar plateau eastward through the Churchill Mountains, then N along the W side of Surveyors Range, entering the Ross Ice Shelf S of Cape Parr. So named by the NZGSAE (1960–61) because the area was surveyed with the use of star observations.

Start, Cerro: see Start Hill 62°36'S, 61°11'W

Start, Punta: see Essex Point 62°35'S, 61°12'W

Start, The: see Start Point 62°35'S, 61°13'W

**Start Hill** 62°36'S, 61°11'W

The highest point (270 m) on the ridge running ESE from Start Point, Ray Promontory, Livingston Island. The hill was named “Cerro Start” by Chilean researchers in 1971 because of its nearness to Start Point. An English form of the name has been approved. Not: Cerro Start.

**Start Point** 54°03'S, 37°21'W


**Staten Island Heights** 76°49'S, 160°57'E


**Statham Peak** 67°41'S, 67°47'

Prominent pointed peak rising to 1,170 m at the SW end of Perplex Ridge, Pourquoi Pas Island, in NE Marguerite Bay. Named by UK-APC in 1979 after David Statham (1938–58), FIDS meteorological assistant, Signy Island, 1957–58, and Horseshoe Island, 1958, who was lost with G.A. Stride and S.E. Black when the sea ice between Horseshoe Island and Dion Islands broke up during a sledge journey, May 1958.

**Static Nunatak** 77°55'S, 160°50'E

A nunatak 2 mi SSW of Altar Mountain, Quartermain Mountains, in Victoria Land. The name is one of a group in the area associated with surveying applied in 1993 by NZGB. Static is a modern survey technique involving stationary observations of survey stations with particular relevance to Global Positioning System (GPS) surveys.

**Station Creek** 62°12'S, 58°58'W

A creek that flows SE from Lake Kitezh into Ardley Cove, Fildes Peninsula, King George Island. The name derives from the proximity of the SovAE Bellingshausen Station, erected 1968, which is located just E of the creek. The approved name, Station...
Creek, is a translation of the Russian “Ruch'ye Statitionnyy.” Not: Ruch’ye Stationnyy.

**Station Nunatak** 64°23'S, 57°03'W
Isolated ice-free nunatak near the N coast of Snow Hill Island in the James Ross Island group. It rises to 150 m and stands 4.5 mi SW of the E end of the island. First surveyed in 1902 by the SwedAE under Nordenskjöld, who so named it because of its proximity to the expedition’s winter station. Not: Stations Nunatak.

**Stations Nunatak:** see Station Nunatak 64°23'S, 57°03'W

**Station Tarn** 68°35'S, 77°58'E
A small fresh-water pond near the W end of Breidnes Peninsula, Vestfold Hills, immediately N of Heidemann Bay. So named by the first ANARE party at Davis Station because of its proximity.

**Statler Hills** 69°55'S, 73°11'E
A group of low rocky hills just N of Rogers Glacier on the E margin of Amery Ice Shelf Delineated in 1952 by John H. Roscoe from air photos taken by USN Operation Highjump (1946-47), and named by him for L.R. Statler, air crewman on Operation Highjump photographic flights over this and other coastal areas between 14° and 164° East longitude.

**Stauffer Bluff** 76°10'S, 111°46'W

**Stauren Peak** 71°51'S, 6°36'E
A peak on Staumeset Spur, in the Miihlig-Hofmann Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Plotted from surveys and air photos by the NorAE (1956-60) and named Stauren (the pole).

**Staumeset Spur** 71°50'S, 6°33'E
A rock spur extending NW from Jökulkyrkja Mountain in the Miihlig-Hofmann Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Plotted from surveys and air photos by the NorAE (1956-60) and named Staumeset (the pole point).

**Staven:** see Stamnen Peak 72°16'S, 3°26'W

**Stayaway Skerries** 64°45'S, 64°18'W
Group of rocks and low-lying reefs awash, lying 1.5 mi S of Cape Monaco, off the SW coast of Anvers Island in the Palmer Archipelago. Surveyed by the British Naval Hydrographic Survey Unit in 1956-57. So named by the UK-APC as a caution to mariners; the group has patches of shoal water extending for some distance from it and should be given a wide berth.

**Steagall Glacier** 85°38'E, 161°54'W

**Stedet Island** 67°33'S, 61°27'E
A small island lying at the head of Ustikkar Bay, just N of Falla Bluff, Mac. Robertson Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936-37, and named Stedet (the place). Not: Nora Island.

**Steele, Mount** 69°50'S, 159°40'E

**Steele Island** 71°00'S, 60°40'W
A snow-covered island, 12 mi long from east to west and 10 mi wide, rising above the Larsen Ice Shelf off the E coast of Palmer Land, 12 mi SE of Cape Sharbonneau. The steeply-sloping sides of the island are crevassed, but no rock is exposed. Discovered by members of East Base of the USAS in 1940. Named for Clarence E. Steele, tractor driver for the East Base.

**Steel Peak** 70°54'S, 63°27'W

**Steepholm** 60°47'S, 45°09'W
The southernmost island in the northern group of the Robertson Islands in the South Orkney Islands. It lies close N of Skilling Island and forms the N side of the navigable channel through the Robertson Islands. The Robertson Islands were discovered by Capt. George Powell and Capt. Nathaniel Palmer in December 1821. The northern group, except Matthews Island which was thought to be part of Coronation Island, was named "Bratholm" by Petter Sörli in 1912-13. The name was later corrected to the plural form, "Bratholmene" (steep islands), by Sørle. Subsequently "Bratholm" was restricted by others to the one island described. The name Steepholm, derived from the forms used by Sørli but restricted to the one island, was recommended by the UK-APC following surveys by the FIDS in 1948-49. Not: Bratholm, Bratholmene.

**Steeple, The** 63°26'S, 57°03'W
Rocky ridge, c. 500 m, forming the NW arm of horseshoe-shaped Mount Carroll. It rises on the E side of Depot Glacier, 1.5 mi S of the head of Hope Bay, at the NE end of Antarctic Peninsula. Discovered by the SwedAE, 1901-04, under Nordenskjöld. The descriptive name was applied by the FIDS, 1945.

**Steeple Peaks** 71°38'S, 67°03'W
A line of five distinct peaks, the northeasternmost being Mount Ward, located on the western edge of Palmer Land, south of Conchie Glacier. So named by UK-APC because of a number of steeple-like features visible among the peaks.

**Steeple Point** 71°43'S, 67°19'W
A low ice-covered point on the W coast of Palmer Land, approximately 2 mi W of Sandau Nunatak of the Steeple Peaks. The point was named by UK-APC in association with the Steeple Peaks.

**Steeple Rock:** see Sail Rock 63°02'S, 60°57'W
Stefansson Sound: Vilhjalmur Stefansson, Arctic explorer, defined this section of the coast more accurately. Named for Scoresby, Steinane:

- Stefansson Strait 69°26'S, 62°25'W
- Stefansson Inlet: 71°18'S, 13°21'E

Not: Boggs Strait, Stefansson Sound. US AS who charted this coast by land and from the air in 1940. Antarctic Peninsula from the main land mass of Antarctica. The believed it to be a strait cutting off what is now known to be coastal Palmer Land and Hearst Island. This strait was first sighted by Sir Hubert Wilkins at the S end of his flight of Dec. 20, 1928, and was named by him for Vilhjalmur Stefansson. He believed it to be a strait cutting off what is now known to be Antarctic Peninsula from the main land mass of Antarctica. The true orientation of the strait was determined by members of the USAS who charted this coast by land and from the air in 1940. Not: Boggs Strait, Stefansson Sound.

Steinfila Nunatak 72°12'S, 14°23'E

The westernmost of a small group of nunataks which mark the SW extremity of the Payer Mountains in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by the NorAE (1956-60) and named Steinfila (the stone file).

Stein Island 69°39'S, 75°47'E

Two rock islands in the E part of Publications Ice Shelf, about 8 mi SE of the Sostrene Islands. Mapped from air photos by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936) and named Steinane (the stones). Not: Steinane.

Steinkumpen: see Stein Nunataks 71°36'S, 1°15'W

Steinmolen Shoulder 71°18'S, 13°25'E

A rock shoulder extending N from Mount Zimmermann in the Gruber Mountains of the Wohlthat Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Discovered and plotted from air photos by GerAE, 1938-39. Replotted from air photos and surveys by NorAE, 1956-60, and named Steinmolen (the stone snout).

Steinnes 69°22'S, 76°34'E

A rock point on the SE shore of Prydz Bay, about 4 mi ENE of Larsemann Hills. First mapped from air photographs by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936) and named Steinnes (stone point). Not: Steinstein.

Stein Nunatak 71°42'S, 7°58'E

The largest of the Sørensen Nunataks, in the Drygalski Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Discovered from surveys and air photos by the NorAE (1956-60) and named for Stein Sørensen, radio operator with NorAE (1956-58). Not: Steinstein.

Stein Nunataks 71°36'S, 1°15'W

Steinskaregga Ridge  71°49'S, 8°54'E
A bare rock ridge just N of Steinskaret Gap in the Kurze Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Mapped from surveys and air photos by NorAE (1956–60) and named Steinskaregga (the stone gap ridge).

Steinskaret Gap  71°51'S, 8°57'E
An ice-filled gap in the central Kurze Mountains, just S of Steinskaregga Ridge. Mapped from surveys and air photos by NorAE (1956–60) and named Steinskaret (the stone gap).

Steineinen: see Stein Nunatak  71°42'S, 7°58'E

Stejneger Peak  54°00'S, 38°04'W

Stella, Canal: see Stella Creek  65°15'S, 64°16'W
Stella, Estero: see Stella Creek  65°15'S, 64°16'W

Stella Creek  65°15'S, 64°16'W
Narrow winding passage extending from Thumb Rock to the SE end of Winter Island and lying between Winter Island and Galindez Island in the Argentine Islands, Wilhelm Archipelago. Charted in 1935 by the BGLE and named after the expedition motor boat Stella Polaris. Not: Canal Stella, Estero Stella, Stella Inlet.

Stella Inlet: see Stella Creek  65°15'S, 64°16'W

Stellar Crests  71°05'S, 69°15'W
Four prominent snow-covered peaks, 2,000 m, surmounting LeMay Range W of the N part of Planet Heights in central Alexander Island. First mapped from air photos taken by the RARE, 1947–48, by Searle of the FIDS in 1960. Named by the UK-APC for their proximity to features named for planets and their satellites.

Stench Point  56°18'S, 27°36'W
Conspicuous point forming the W extremity of Zavodovski Island, South Sandwich Islands. The feature was named West Bluff in 1930 by DI personnel on the Discovery II, but the name has been changed to avoid duplication. The new name applied by UK-APC in 1971 refers to the evil-smelling volcanic fumes emitted in this vicinity. Not: Acantilado Oeste, West Bluff.

Stene Point  60°39'S, 45°42'W
Point lying 1.5 mi of Cape Vik on the S coast of Coronation Island, in the South Orkney islands. Surveyed by DI personnel in 1933, and resurveyed by the FIDS in 1948–49. Named by the UK-APC for K.O. Stene, captain of the floating factory Normana which operated in the South Orkney Islands in 1912–13.

Stenhouse Bluff  62°04'S, 58°24'W
Southern face of a rocky knoll at the head of Visca Anchorage, Admiralty Bay, on King George Island in the South Shetland Islands. First charted by the FrAE, 1908–10, under Charcot. Named for Cdr. J.R. Stenhouse, RNR, captain of the Discovery in these waters in 1927.

Stenhouse Glacier  62°04'S, 58°25'W
Small glacier flowing into the head of Visca Anchorage immediately W of Stenhouse Bluff, on King George Island in the South Shetland Islands. Charted but not named by the FrAE, 1908–10, under Charcot. The name West Stenhouse Glacier arose locally for this feature in 1958 from association with Stenhouse Bluff, but the shortened form recommended by UK-APC in 1960 has been adopted. Not: West Stenhouse Glacier.

Stenhouse Nunatak: see Pratt, Mount  85°24'S, 176°41'E

Stenhouse Peak  54°15'S, 36°33'W
Peak, 525 m, standing 1 mi W of Maiviken, Cumberland Bay, on the N coast of South Georgia. The name appears to be first used on a 1929 British Admiralty chart.

Stenka Mountain  71°55'S, 14°46'E
Mountain, 2,350 m, forming the central part of Spraglegga Ridge in the Payer Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Discovered and plotted from air photos by the GerAE, 1938–39. Mapped from air photos and surveys by NorAE, 1956–60; remapped by SovAE, 1960–61, and named Gora Stenka (little wall mountain).

Stepside Spur  78°18'S, 161°25'E
Prominent spur, 1,750 m high, at the E side of Upper Staircase and the Skelton Glacier, in Victoria Land. Surveyed and named in 1957 by the N.Z. party of the CTAE, 1956–58.

Stephen, Mount  75°42'S, 161°43'E

Stephen Austin, Mount: see Austin, Mount  74°53'S, 63°10'W

Stephen Island  75°50'S, 146°54'W
An ice-covered island about 4 mi long lying at the W side of Nickerson Ice Shelf, off the coast of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped from surveys by the USGS and U.S. Navy air photos (1959–65). Named by US-ACAN for Alexander Stephen (1795–1875), Scottish shipbuilder of Alexander Stephen and Sons, whose firm built the Terra Nova (1884), the Nimrod (1866) and the Bear (1874), used respectively by Captain Robert Scott, Sir Ernest Shackleton and Admiral Richard Byrd in their expeditions to the Antarctic.

Stephens, Mount  83°23'S, 51°27'W

Stephenson, Mount  69°49'S, 69°43'W
Highest mountain in the Douglas Range, 2,985 m, standing at the heads of Toynbee and Sedgwick Glaciers 8 mi W of George VI Sound, on the E side of Alexander Island. Probably first seen in 1909 by the FrAE under Charcot, but not recognized as part of the Douglas Range. First surveyed in 1936 by Stephenson, Fleming.
and Bertram of the BGLE under Rymill. The E side of the mountain was resurveyed in 1948 by the FIDS who named the feature for Alfred Stephenson, surveyor and leader of the BGLE party to George VI Sound in 1936.

**Stephenson Bastion** 80°46'S, 27°12'W
A mountain massif with steep rock cliffs on its S side, rising to 1,850 m in the south-central part of Shackleton Range. First mapped in 1957 by the CTAE; photographed by U.S. Navy aircraft in 1967. Named by UK-APC for Philip J. Stephenson, Australian geologist with the transpolar party of the CTAE in 1956–58.

**Stephenson Glacier** 53°06'S, 73°42'E

**Stephenson Nunatak** 72°11'S, 69°05'W
Prominent, pyramid-shaped rock nunatak, 640 m, which rises 300 m above the surrounding ice at the NW side of Kirwan Inlet in the SE part of Alexander Island. Discovered and roughly surveyed in 1940–41 by Ronne and Eklund of the USAS. Resurveyed in 1949 by the FIDS and named by the UK-APC for Alfred Stephenson, surveyor with the BGLE, who led a sledge party S into George VI Sound to about 72°S in 1936.

**Stephenson Island:** see Steventon Island 77°15'S, 148°15'W

**Stepping Stones 64°47'S, 64°00'W**
Three prominent rocks lying 0.5 mi N of Limitrophe Island, off the SW coast of Anvers Island. The rocks form one of a series of small boat refuges for parties working between nearby Palmer Station and Biscoe Bay, and therefore form "stepping stones" for coastal trips. Named by Palmer Station personnel in 1972.

**Stepup Col 63°34'S, 57°51'W**
A snow-covered N-S running col linking Broad Valley and Cugnot Ice Piedmont, at the E end of Louis Philippe Plateau, Trinity Peninsula. The name given by UK-APC is descriptive, as 100 ft in height is gained when the col is traversed in a northerly direction.

**Sterna Island 65°23'S, 64°14'W**
Small island lying 0.7 mi N of Darboux Island, off the W coast of Graham Land. First charted by the BGLE under Rymill, 1934–37. So named by the UK-APC in 1959 because a large number of terns (Sterna vittata) breed here.

**Sterneck, Cape 64°04'S, 61°02'W**
A bold, black cliff on a projecting point of land forming the N side of the entrance to Hughes Bay, on the W coast of Antarctic Peninsula. In 1898, the BelgAE under Lt. Adrien de Gerlache explored this area and named this cape for the German geophysicist whose apparatus was used on the expedition. Not: Cabo Teniente Vivot, Cape Herschel, Cape von Sterneck.

**Sterneck Island:** see Apéndice Island 64°11'S, 61°02'W

**Sterrett Islands 73°48'W, 103°23'W**

**Steuart Glacier 76°23'S, 112°24'W**

**Stevenson Bluff 69°51'S, 159°28'W**

**Stevenson Cove 66°15'S, 110°37'W**
A cove on the NE side of Clark Peninsula, about 2 mi ENE of Wilkes Station. This region was photographed from the air by USN Op'Hip (1946–47), ANARE (1956) and the Soviet expedition (1956). The cove was included in a 1957 ground survey by C.R. Eklund. He named it for Andrew Stevenson, economic advisor to the U.S. House of Representatives Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, author of a report for the Committee on the IGY in the Arctic and Antarctic.

**Stevenson Glacier 70°06'S, 72°48'W**
A glacier flowing NW into the eastern side of the Amery Ice Shelf, just north of Branstetter Rocks. Delineated in 1952 by John H. Roscoe from air photos taken by USN Operation Highjump (1946–47), and named by him for Lt. James C. Stevenson, co-pilot on Operation Highjump photographic flights in the area.

**Stevenson Island 67°26'S, 61°11'W**
Small island 120 m high, lying at the E side of Colbeck Archipelago, 2 mi NE of Cape Simpson. Discovered in February 1931 by the BANZARE under Mawson. He named it for Capt. J.B. Stevenson, RN, a member of the Australian Aurora Committee, 1916–17.

**Stevenson Peak 72°25'S, 168°17'E**

**Stevens Rock 67°37'S, 64°42'E**
A small, lone bare rock 1.5 mi E of Strahan Glacier and 1 mi off the coast. Discovered in February 1931 by the BANZARE under Mawson, who named it for Cdr. C.W. Stevens, Hydrographic Dept., Royal Australian Navy. Not: Stevenson's Rock.

**Stevensončjeret:** see Stevens Rock 67°37'S, 64°42'E

**Steventon Island 77°15'S, 148°15'W**
St. George Bay: see Hound Bay 54°00'S, 38°06'W

St. George's Bay: see King George Bay 62°06'S, 58°05'W

Stibbs Bay: see Utstikkar Bay 67°33'S, 61°28'E

Stich Peak 85°57'S, 132°01'W

Stickle Ridge 63°56'S, 57°55'W
A ridge rising to c. 720 m, W of Saint Martha Cove on James Ross Island. The weathered red lavas of the ridge were examined by BAS geologists during the 1985–86 season. Named descriptively by the UK-APC after the spiny nature of the ridge.

Stierer, Mount 75°06'S, 162°09'E
A mountain (1,080 m) rising 1.5 m NE of Mount Bellinghausen in the Prince Albert Mountains, Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1957–62. Named by US-ACAN after Byron A. Stierer, Airman First Class, USAF, a member of the McMurdo Station wintering party, 1962.

Stigant Point 62°02'S, 58°45'W
Conspicuous point, 65 m high, lying 6 m SW of Davey Point on the N coast of King George Island, in the South Shetland Islands. Charted and named in 1935 by DI personnel on the Discovery II, probably for G.B. Stigant, long-time member of the Hydrographic Department of the Admiralty.

Stignabben: see Stig Nunatak 73°20'S, 3°14'W

Stig Nunatak 73°20'S, 3°14'W
A nunatak about 3 m NE of Mount Hallgren in the Kirwan Escarpment, Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and additional air photos (1958–59). Named for Stig E. Hallgren, photographer with NBSAE. Not: Stignabben.

Stillwell Hills 67°26'S, 59°28'E
A group of rocky hills composed of banded gneisses and including Kemp Peak and Lealand Bluff, extending along the SW side of William Scoresby Bay. This area was explored by DI personnel on the William Scoresby in Feb. 1936, and by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, the latter group taking air photos used to map these hills for the first time. Geologic investigation of the area was made by ANARE in 1961. Named by ANCA for Dr. F.L. Stillwell, geologist with AAE, 1911–14, who derived a theory of metamorphic differentiation from banded gneisses of the same type on George V Coast.

Stillwell Island 66°55'S, 143°48'E
A small, steep rocky island, 0.25 m in diameter, which is the largest member of the Way Archipelago. It lies at the W side of the entrance to Watt Bay, 1.5 m NE of Garnet Point. Discovered by the AAE (1911–14) under Douglas Mawson. He named it for Frank L. Stillwell, geologist with the expedition whose detailed investigation of these hills for the first time. Geologic investigation of the area was made by ANARE in 1961. Named by ANCA for Dr. F.L. Stillwell, geologist with AAE, 1911–14, who derived a theory of metamorphic differentiation from banded gneisses of the same type on George V Coast.

Stina Rock 54°00'S, 37°58'W
Conical rock, 35 m high, lying off Cape Pride in the E side of the entrance to Elsehul, off the N coast of South Georgia. The name
Stinear, Mount

Pillar Rock was probably given by Lt. Cdr. J.M. Chaplin, RN, during his survey of Elsehul in 1930, but this same name is more frequently used for a feature 1.5 mi away in Bird Sound than it is for this rock. Pillar Rock has therefore been rejected for the feature now described and a new name substituted; Stina Rock, proposed by the UK-APC in 1957, is for the buoy-boat (ex-catcher) Stina, owned by the South Georgia Whaling Co., Leith Harbor. Not: Pillar Rock.

Stinear, Mount 73°04'S, 66°24'E
A prominent rock peak on a large massif rising to 1,950 m, standing just E of Mount Rymill at the junction of Fisher and Lambert Glaciers in the Prince Charles Mountains. Mapped from air photos taken by the RAAF Antarctic Expedition in 1956. First visited in October 1957 by an ANARE party led by Bruce H. Stinear, geologist at Mawson Station, for whom it is named.

Stinear Island 67°35'S, 62°50'E
One of the Flat Islands, lying 0.2 mi N of Béchervaise Island in Holme Bay, Mac. Robertson Land. It is one of several islands plotted as a part of "Flatøy" (flat island) by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37. Found to be a separate island by ANARE in 1954 and named for B.H. Stinear, geologist at Davis and Mawson Stations for several seasons in the period 1954–59.

Stinear Lake 68°34'S, 78°08'E
A salt-water lake, 1.5 mi long and 0.25 mi wide, lying immediately E of Lake Dingle on Breidnes Peninsula, Vestfold Hills. Mapped from air photos taken by USN OpHjp, 1946–47. First visited by an ANARE in 1955. Named by ANCA for Bruce H. Stinear, geologist at Davis and Mawson Stations for several seasons in the period 1954–59.

Stinear Nunataks 69°42'S, 64°40'E

Stinker Point 61°13'S, 55°23'W
Point 4 mi S of Table Bay on the W coast of Elephant Island, South Shetland Islands. Mapped by the U.K. Joint Services Expedition to Elephant Island, 1970–71, and named after the Giant Petrel (Macronectes giganteus) which breeds there; "Stinker" being a sailors' name for that bird. Not: Punta Hedionda.

Stipple Rocks 68°06'6, 67°22'W
Compact group of more than twenty rocks, lying 3 mi NW of Millerand Island in Marguerite Bay, off the W coast of Graham Land. First surveyed in 1936 by the BGLE under Rymill, and resurveyed in 1949 by the FIDS. The name, applied by FIDS, is descriptive of the representation on a map of the numerous rocks in this group. Not: Rocas Punteadas.

Stirling, Mount 71°33'S, 164°07'E
A mountain (2,260 m) in the Bowers Mountains, located 5 mi SW of Mount Freed where it forms part of the E wall of Leap Year Glacier. Named by the NZGSAE, 1967–68, after I. Stirling, Canterbury University, zoologist at Scott Base in that season.

St. Louis, Mount 67°09'S, 67°30'W
A mountain (1,280 m) which is mainly ice covered and forms a prominent landmark immediately E of The Gullet, on the W coast of Graham Land. First sighted and roughly charted in 1909 by the FrAE under J.B. Charcot. Surveyed in 1948 by the FIDS who named it for Canadian pilot Peter B. St. Louis. He flew from the Argentine Islands to Stonington Island in January and February 1950 to relieve the FIDS base. Not: Monte San Luis.

St. Marie Peak 71°56'S, 171°05'E
A small peak (100 m) at the N end of Foyin Island, in the Possession Islands. Mapped from USGS surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1958–63. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Cdr. John W. St. Marie, USN, co-pilot on the Squadron VX-6 flight of Jan. 18, 1958, at which time the Possession Islands and this feature were photographed.

Stocking Glacier 77°42'S, 161°50'E
Steep alpine glacier just E of Catspaw Glacier, flowing S toward Taylor Glacier in Victoria Land. So named by Taylor of the BrAE (1910–13) for its appearance as seen from above.

Stockton Peak 71°08'S, 62°10'W

Stoker Island 62°24'S, 59°51'W
Island located 1.3 mi WSW of Emeline Island, South Shetland Islands. This island is occupied by a Chinstrap Penguin rookery. The name applied by UK-APC acknowledges the work of Donald N. Tait, stoker of the survey motor boat Nimrod, of the RN Hydrographic Survey Unit in these islands, 1967.

Stokes Hill 64°52'S, 63°32'W
Small but prominent rocky peak, 270 m, lying 1 mi SE of Doumer Hill on Doumer Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. First charted by the FrAE under Charcot, 1903–05. Surveyed by the British Naval Hydrographic Survey Unit in 1956–57. So named by the UK-APC because the hill was first climbed by the engineer of the Unit's motor-launch; stokes is naval slang for a seaman who works in the engine room. Not: Monte Teniente.

Stokes Peaks 67°24'S, 68°09'W

Stoltz Island 69°15'S, 72°09'W

Stolze Peak 66°43'S, 62°26'W
Peak on Arctowski Peninsula near the head of Beaupré Cove, on the W coast of Graham Land. Named by the FIDS from photos taken by Hunting Aeroursveys Ltd. in 1956–57. Named by the
UK-APC in 1960 for Franz Stolze, German scientist who in 1881 suggested improvements in methods of air photography and, in 1892, first established the principle of the “floating mark” used in stereophotogrammetry, later developed by Pulfrich.

**Stonehocker Point 66°15'S, 110°31'E**
Rocky point on which Wilkes Station is built, forming the W extremity of Clark Peninsula. First mapped from air photos taken by USN OpHjp, 1946–47. Wilkes Station was established in 1937 and occupied by a U.S. party under C.R. Eklund. Named by Eklund for Garth H. Stonehocker, ionospheric scientist with the US-IGY wintering party of 1957 at Wilkes Station.

**Stonehouse, Mount 84°24'S, 164°24'E**
A peak, 2,900 m, standing 3.5 mi SW of Mount Falla in Queen Alexandra Range. Named by the NZGSAE (1961–62) for Bernard Stonehouse who has made studies of Antarctic penguins and seals.

**Stonehouse Bay 67°21'S, 68°05'W**
Bay 5 mi wide, indented the E coast of Adelaide Island between Hunt Peak and Sighting Peak. First sighted and surveyed in 1909 by the FrAE under Charcot. Named for Bernard Stonehouse of FIDS, meteorologist in 1947 and 1948 and biologist in 1949 at Stonington Island; leader of the FIDS sledge party which surveyed the bay in 1948.

**Stoneley Point 63°52'S, 58°07'W**
A rocky point on the NW coast of James Ross Island, 4 mi W of Brandy Bay. Named by UK-APC for Robert Stoneley, FIDS geologist at Hope Bay in 1952.

**Stone Point 63°24'S, 56°56'W**

**Stoner Peak 77°54'S, 163°06'E**
A distinctive peak, 1,300 m, surmounting the E extremity of the ridge between Covert Glacier and Spring Glacier and forming its highest point, in NE Royal Society Range, Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN after James E. Stoner, cartographer, USGS; active in geodetic control planning and data reduction in USGS from 1981; member of USGS geodetic control teams in McMurdo Dry Valleys during the 1986–87 and 1989–90 field seasons; team leader, 1989–90, with additional control work in remote sites working for U.S. icebreakers.

**Stonethrow Ridge 62°58'S, 60°44'W**
Snow-covered ridge rising W of Primero de Mayo Bay, Deception Island, in the South Shetland Islands. The name arose following survey by the FIDS in January 1954 because of the large number of rocks and stones at the base of the steep E face which have been thrown off the ridge.

**Stoney Beach:** see Gilchrist Beach 53°02'S, 73°36'E

**Stonington Island 68°11'S, 67°00'W**
Rocky island lying 1 mi NE of Neny Island in the E part of Marguerite Bay, off the W coast of Graham Land. This island, 0.4 mi long from NW to SE and 0.2 mi wide, is connected by a drifted snow slope to Northeast Glacier on the mainland. It was chosen as the site for the East Base of the USAS, 1939–41, and named after Stonington, CT, home port of the sloop Hero in which Capt. Nathaniel B. Palmer sighted the Antarctic continent in 1820.

**Stony Point:** see Lapidary Point 62°12'S, 58°56'W

**Stopes Point 76°36'S, 159°35'E**
The northernmost point on Tilman Ridge, the northwestern arm of the Allan Hills, in Victoria Land. Reconnoitered by the NZARP Allan Hills Expedition, 1964, and named after Marie Stopes, authority on Carboniferous palaeobotany, and hence associated with the geology of the area.

**Stopford, Cape:** see Stopford Peak 63°46'S, 61°38'W

**Stopford Peak 63°46'S, 61°38'W**
Peak, 495 m, on the E side of Hoseason Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. First roughly charted and named “Cape Stopford” by Henry Foster in 1829 for Admiral Sir Robert Stopford (1768–1847), Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth, 1827–30, where Foster’s ship, the Chanticleer, fitted out for the voyage. The most prominent feature on the E side of Hoseason Island is this peak which rises steeply from a straight piece of coast. Not: Cape Stopford, Monte Sud, Monte Sur.

**Storegutt, Mount 66°53'S, 55°27'E**
Mountain, 1,465 m, standing 28 mi W of Edward VIII Bay and 10 mi S of Jennings Bluff. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from aerial photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and named Storegutt (big boy).

**Storeidet Col 71°41'S, 11°31'E**
A prominent col situated 3.5 mi W of Eidsdahugane Peaks in the central Humboldt Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Discovered and photographed by the GerAE, 1938–39. Mapped by Norway from air photos and surveys by NorAE, 1956–60, and named Storeidet (the great isthmus).

**Store Kari Rock 54°24'S, 3°26'E**
An insular rock 3 m high off the northern side of Bouvetoya. It lies 0.8 mi east of Cape Valdivia. Charted from the ship Norvegia in December 1927 by a Norwegian expedition under Capt. Harald Hornsveld. Named by Hornsveld in association with Lille Kari Rock which lies 1 mi eastward. Not: Gross Kari.

**Store Point 68°12'S, 67°02'W**
Northernmost point of Neny Island, lying in Marguerite Bay off the W coast of Graham Land. Surveyed in 1947 by the FIDS, who so named it because FIDS maintained an emergency food store on this point. Not: Punta Depósito.

**Storer, Mount 66°53'S, 51°00'E**

**Storer Reef 54°22'S, 37°04'W**
An isolated reef lying 3 mi SE of Aspasia Point and 1.5 mi off the S coast of South Georgia. Named by the UK-APC following mapping by the SGS, 1951–52, for Capt. Nathaniel Storer of New Haven, CT, who in 1801 built a schooner on the coast of Patagonia, sailed her to South Georgia, and spent two seasons taking 45,000 fur seal skins.
Store Svarthorn Peak  71°35'S, 12°33'E
A very prominent black peak (2,490 m) rising abruptly at the SW extremity of Mittlere Petermann Range, in the Wohltat Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Discovered and given the descriptive name "Grosses Schwarz-Horn" (great black peak) by the GerAE under Ritscher, 1938–39. The peak was remapped by the Norwegian Antarctic Expedition, 1956–60, who used the form Store Svarthorn. The Norwegian spelling has been recommended by US-ACAN to agree with associated features in the area having this name. Not: Grosses Schwarz-Horn.

Storey Glacier  54°47'S, 36°01'W

Stor Hånakken Mountain  66°32'S, 53°38'E
Prominent mountain, 1,970 m, standing in the central part of the Napier Mountains in Enderby Land. The mountain was mapped by Norwegian cartographers from aerial photographs taken in January–February 1937 by the Lars Christansen expedition and named by them Stor Hånakken (the great shark’s neck, or nape). It was visited in 1960 by an ANARE party led by S.L. Kirby. Not: Gora Sture-Konakken, Great Hånakken, Mount Bennett.

Storjøen Peak  72°07'S, 0°12'W
A peak 4 mi NW of Tvora in the Sverdrup Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Plotted from air photos by the GerAE (1938–39). Remapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and air photos by the Norwegian expedition (1958–59) and named Storjøen (the skua).

Storkletten Peak  72°03'S, 3°25'W
An ice-free mountain 1 mi S of Flårjuven Bluff, on the Ahlmann Ridge in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and named Storkletten (the big, steep mountain).

Storknolten Peak  72°11'S, 8°03'E
A peak about 1 mi W of Müller Crest at the S end of the Filchner Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Photographed from the air by the GerAE (1938–39). Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by the NorAE (1956–60) and named Storknolten (the big knoll).

Stork Ridge  67°31'S, 68°12'W
An ENE-WSW ridge, 1 mi long and rising to c. 420 m, located 3.5 mi NW of Rothera Point, SE Adelaide Island. The naming of the ridge follows a hydrographic survey conducted from HMS Endurance, 1976, when the highest point at the E end was marked with a staff and flag, giving the appearance of a stork on the ridge.

Storkveaven Cirque  72°42'S, 0°09'E
A cirque on the NW side of Nupsklåpa Peak, near the S end of the Sverdrup Mountains in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and air photos by the Norwegian expedition (1958–59) and named Storkveaven.

Storkvammen Cirque  71°44'S, 11°44'E

Storkvarvet Mountain  71°45'S, 6°54'E
A mountain that is round in plan and has several radial spurs, standing N of Habermehl Peak at the NE end of the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Photographed from the air by the GerAE (1938–39). Plotted from surveys and air photos by the NorAE (1956–60) and named Storkvarvet (the big round of logs).

Storkvarvsteinen Peak  71°36'S, 7°04'E
An isolated rock peak 8 mi NE of Storkvarvet Mountain and the main group of the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains. Plotted from surveys and air photos by the NorAE (1956–60) and named Storkvarvsteinen (the big round of logs rock).

Storm Peak  84°35'S, 164°00'E
A flat-topped peak, 3,280 m, standing 3.5 mi N of Blizzark Peak in the Marshall Mountains, Queen Alexandra Range. So named by the NZGSAE (1961–62) because of the stormy conditions experienced in the area. Not: Storm Peaks.

Storm Peaks: see Storm Peak  84°35'S, 164°00'E

Stornes Peninsula  69°26'S, 76°05'E
A rocky, jagged peninsula about 3 mi long, projecting into Prydz Bay just W of Larsemann Hills. First mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and named Stornes (big promontory, or ness).

Stornupen Peak  72°10'S, 2°22'E
Peak, 2,275 m, in the S part of Nupskammen Ridge, in the Gjelsvik Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Photographed from the air by the GerAE (1938–39). Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and air photos by the Norwegian expedition (1958–59) and named Stornupen (the big mountain peak).

Stormen: see Maines, Mount  66°39'S, 53°54'E

Storsåklubben Ridge  71°25'S, 12°25'E
A ridge 3 mi long, located 5 mi NE of Mount Hansen in the Mittlere Petermann Range, Wohltat Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Discovered and plotted from air photos by GerAE, 1938–39. Replotted from air photos and surveys by NorAE, 1956–60, and named Storsåklubben (the large haystack mallet).

Stormsponen Nunatak  72°00'S, 3°56'E
A nunatak on the W side of Høggestabben Butte, in the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by the NorAE (1956–60) and named Stormsponen (the big chip).

Stout Spur  84°52'S, 63°43'W

Strachan Hill: see Spiro Hill  62°16'S, 59°00'W

Strachans Island: see Nelson Island  62°18'S, 59°03'W
Strachey Stump 80°41'S, 23°10'W
A flat-topped mountain rising to 1,630 m, 5 mi NE of Mount Wegener in Read Mountains, Shackleton Range. Photographed from the air by the U.S. Navy, 1967. Surveyed by BAS, 1968–71. In association with names of geologists grouped in this area, named by the UK-APC in 1971 after John Strachey (1671–1742), English geologist who made one of the first attempts to construct a geological cross-section.

Straggle Islands: see Llanquihue Islands 65°53'S, 65°06'W

Strahan Glacier 67°38'S, 64°37'E
Glacier flowing N into the sea 1.5 mi W of Stevens Rock, midway between Cape Daly and Cape Fletcher. Discovered in February 1931 by the BANZARE under Mawson. He named it for F. Strahan, Assistant Secretary, Prime Minister’s Department (Australia), 1921–35.

Stranded Moraines: see Strand Moraines, The 77°45'S, 164°31'E

Strand Moraines, The 77°45'S, 164°31'E
An ancient lateral moraine of the Koettlitz Glacier, deposited at the outer edge of Bowers Piedmont Glacier on the W shore of McMurdo Sound, in Victoria Land. Discovered by the BrNAE (1901–04) and first called “The Eskers.” The feature was renamed by Scott in keeping with its true nature. Not: Eskers, Stranded Moraines.

Strandebsa 69°57'S, 38°49'E
Low, bare rock hills that lie 1 mi SW of Vesleknauen Rock and extend along the S shore of Lützow-Holm Bay for 1.5 miles. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and named Strandebsa (the shore beak).

Strandrud Mountain 71°52'S, 25°36'E
Mountain, 2,070 m, rising above the glacial ice at the SE side of Austkampane Hills in the Sør Rondane Mountains. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers in 1957 from air photos taken by USN OpHjp, 1946–47, and named for one of the mechanics on the Lars Christensen Expedition to this area, 1936–37.

Strandtmann, Mount 72°07'S, 163°05'E

Strange, Mount 74°58'S, 113°30'W

Strange Glacier 74°50'S, 63°40'W

Stranger Point 62°16'S, 58°37'W
Point forming the southermost tip of King George Island in the South Shetland Islands. Named by the UK-APC in 1960 for the sealer Stranger (Capt. Joseph Adams) from Boston, MA, which visited the South Shetland Islands in 1820–21 in company with the O’Cain, operating from nearby Potter Cove. Not: Cabo Funes, Punta Extraño, Punta Pinguineria.

Strathcona, Mount 67°22'S, 99°11'E
Mountain, 1,380 m, rising above the continental ice on the W side of Denman Glacier, 11 mi S of Mount Barr Smith. Discovered by the AAЕ under Mawson, 1911–14, and named by him for Lord Strathcona, High Commissioner for Canada in 1911, a patron of the expedition.

Strath Point 64°32'S, 62°36'W
Low ice-covered point forming the S end of Brabant Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Roughly charted by the BelgAE under Gerlache, 1897–99. Photographed by Hunting Aerosurveys Ltd. in 1956–57, and mapped from these photos in 1959. The name is descriptive; “strath” means a stretch of flat land by the sea or a broad river valley. Not: Cabo Lagrange.

Stratton Glacier 80°22'S, 29°00'W
A glacier 20 mi long, flowing N from Pointer Nunatak and then NW to the N of Mount Weston, in the Shackleton Range. First mapped in 1957 by the CTAE and named for David G. Stratton, surveyor and deputy leader of the transpolar party of the CTAE in 1956–58.

Stratton Hills 77°47'S, 163°18'E
Rounded mountains, c. 3 mi long and rising to 850 m, forming the S wall of Ferrar Glacier between Overflow Glacier and the vicinity of Bettle Peak, in Victoria Land. Named by the NZ-APC at the suggestion of R.H. Findlay, NZARP geologist in the area between 1977–81, after Winthrop Scott Stratton, a New Zealand carpenter who achieved a fortune and devoted most of it to philanthropic causes.

Stratton Inlet 66°18'S, 61°25'W

Straumsida Bluff 71°44'S, 1°15'W
An ice-covered bluff about 25 mi long, rising as part of the E slope of Ahlmann Ridge and overlooking the terminus of Jutulstraumen Glacier, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and air photos by the Norwegian expedition (1958–59) and named Straumsida (the stream side).

Straumsida Bluff 71°44'S, 1°15'W
An ice-covered bluff about 25 mi long, rising as part of the E slope of Ahlmann Ridge and overlooking the terminus of Jutulstraumen Glacier, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and air photos by the Norwegian expedition (1958–59) and named Straumsida (the stream side).

Straumsida Bluff 71°44'S, 1°15'W
An ice-covered bluff about 25 mi long, rising as part of the E slope of Ahlmann Ridge and overlooking the terminus of Jutulstraumen Glacier, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and air photos by the Norwegian expedition (1958–59) and named Straumsida (the stream side).

Straumsida Bluff 71°44'S, 1°15'W
An ice-covered bluff about 25 mi long, rising as part of the E slope of Ahlmann Ridge and overlooking the terminus of Jutulstraumen Glacier, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and air photos by the Norwegian expedition (1958–59) and named Straumsida (the stream side).

Straumsvoala Mountain 72°07'S, 0°20'W
A prominent mountain 6 mi N of Jutulstraumen Mountain in the NW part of the Sverdrup Mountains, overlooking the E side of Jutulstraumen Glacier in Queen Maud Land. Plotted from air photos by the GerAE (1938–39). Remapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and air photos by the Norwegian expedition (1958–59) and named Straumsvoala (the stream mountain).
**Geographic Names of the Antarctic**

**Strauss, Mount**

71°39'S, 73°12'W

Snow-covered mountain, 815 m, with a steep scarp on the S side, 6 mi ESE of the head of Brahms Inlet in the SW part of Alexander Island. A number of mountains in this general vicinity appear on the maps of the RARE, 1947-48. This mountain, apparently one of these, was mapped from RARE air photos by Searle of the FIDS in 1960. Named by UK-APC after Johann Strauss (1804-49) and Richard Strauss (1864-1949), German composers.

**Strauss Glacier**

77°20'S, 139°40'W

A glacier, 40 mi long, flowing between the Ickes Mountains and Coulter Heights to enter the sea at the E side of Land Bay, Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959-65. The naming was proposed to US-ACAN by Admiral Richard E. Byrd. Named for Lewis Strauss, Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, 1953-58, longtime friend and advisor to Admiral Byrd who recommended that the Antarctic be used to demonstrate peaceful employment of atomic energy.

**Stravinsky Inlet**

72°20'S, 71°30'W


**Strawberry Cirque**

83°20'S, 157°36'E

A semi-circular glacial cirque, 1 mi wide, at the S end of Macdonald Bluffs in Miller Range. It indents the cliff, at the N side of the terminus of Argo Glacier where the latter enters Marsh Glacier. So named by the Ohio State University Geological Party, 1967-68, because the granite cliffs of the cirque have a bright pink to red color in certain lighting.

**Strawn Pass**

75°06'S, 135°16'W


**Stray Islands**

65°10'S, 64°14'W

Scattered but distinct group of islands lying 2 mi W of Petermann Island, in the Wilhelm Archipelago. Mapped by the FIDS from photos taken by Hunting Aerosurveys Ltd. in 1956-57 and from the helicopter of HMS Protector in March 1958. So named by the UK-APC because the group is scattered. Not: Islotes Labbè.

**Streitenberger Cliff**

85°03'S, 92°07'W

An abrupt rock and ice cliff 1.3 mi W of Reed Ridge, along the NW margin of the Ford Massif in the Thiel Mountains. The name was proposed by Peter Bernerl and Arthur Ford, co-leaders of the Thiel Mountains party which surveyed the area in 1960-61. Named for Staff Sgt. Fred W. Streitenberger, USMC, navigator of the Squadron VX-6 plane crew that flew the USGS party into the Thiel Mountains, and also to several other mountain ranges during the summer of 1960-61.

**Strengen Valley**

72°00'S, 3°28'W

An ice-filled valley, about 4 mi long, between Flārjuvnutane Peaks and Flārjuven Bluff on the W side of Ahlmann Ridge in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949-52) and named Strengen (the string).

**Streten, Cape**

66°49'S, 49°15'E


**Striated Nunatak**

67°21'S, 56°13'E

A low, rounded nunatak of banded gneiss 6 mi ENE of Rayner Peak, on the E side of Robert Glacier, Enderby Land. Mapped from ANARE surveys and air photos, 1934-66, and so named because the surface of the nunatak displays a remarkable development of striations, grooves, and polishing caused by ice movement across its surface.

**Striation Valley**

70°53'S, 68°23'W

A valley trending SE to George VI Sound, N of Jupiter Glacier, Alexander Island. Surveyed by a field party from the Department of Geography, University of Aberdeen, Scotland, with BAS support, 1978-79. The name derives from glacial striations found on rocks in the valley.

**Stribbs Bay**

see Utstikkar Bay 67°33'S, 61°28'E

**Strickland Nunatak**

86°29'S, 124°12'W

A large nunatak between Savage Nunatak and Spear Nunatak at the head of Reedy Glacier. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1960-64. Named by US-ACAN for Ernest E. Strickland, utilitstesman at Byrd Station in 1962.

**Stridbukken Mountain**

72°48'S, 3°13'W

A blufflike mountain about 1 mi SW of Møteplassen Peak, in the Borg Massif of Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949-52) and named Stridbukken (the hardhead).

**Stride Peak**

67°41'S, 67°38'W

A peak rising to 675 m at the head of Dalgliesh Bay, Porquoi Pas Island, in Marguerite Bay. Named by UK-APC in 1979 after Geoffrey A. Stride (1927-58), FIDS diesel mechanic, Horseshoe Island, in 1958, who, with S.E. Black and D. Statham, was lost between Dion Islands and Horseshoe Island in May 1958, in a break up of the sea ice.

**Strider Rock**

78°02'S, 155°26'W

A rock 1 mi NW of Mount Nilsen in the Rockefeller Mountains of Edward VII Peninsula. Discovered by the ByrdAE in 1929. Named by US-ACAN for John P. Strider, Aviation Machinist's Mate, USN, plane captain on the ski-equipped R4D carrying R. Admiral George Dufek that was the first aircraft to land at the geographic South Pole, on Oct. 31, 1956.

**Stringfellow Glacier**

64°10'S, 60°18'W

Striped Hill 63°40'S, 57°53'W
Small ice-free hill, 90 m, standing near the S shore of Trinity Peninsula, 1 mi ENE of Church Point. Charted and named by the FIDS, 1946. The descriptive name is derived from the stratifications on a small cliff on the seaward side of the hill.

Stroiteley Islands 66°33'S, 92°58'E
A chain of about four small islands in the southern part of the Haswell Islands. They are aligned north-south and lie close to the mainland, 1 mi W of Mabus Point. Plotted by G.D. Blodgett (1955) from aerial photos taken by USN Operation Highjump (1946-47). Photographed by the Soviet Antarctic Expedition (1956) and shown on their chart as Ostrova Stroiteley (builders' islands).

Strombus Ridge 60°42'S, 45°39'W
A ridge curving eastward from Thulla Point toward Jane Col on Signy Island, South Orkney Islands. The feature is 0.3 mi south of Jensen Ridge. Named by the UK-APC after the whaling ship Strombus (Capt. Gulilik Jensen), from Tønsberg, Norway, used on the last whaling expedition to Signy Island, 1935-36.

Strom Glacier 85°10'S, 164°30'W
A steep valley glacier flowing NE from the N side of Mount Fridtjof Nansen to the head of the Ross Ice Shelf, flanked on the NW by the Duncan Mountains and on the SE by the Herbert Range. The glacier derives its name from "Strom Camp" near its foot, occupied during December 1929 by the ByrdAE geological party under Gould. Strom Camp was named by that party for Sverre Strom, first mate of the ship City of New York, who remained ashore as a member of the winter party and headed the snowmobile party which hauled supplies in support of the two field parties.

Stromme Ridge 71°27'S, 61°42'W

Stromness Bay: see Stromness Bay 54°09'S, 36°38'W
Stromness Bucht: see Stromness Bay 54°09'S, 36°38'W
Stromness Bay 54°09'S, 36°38'W
Bay 3 mi wide, entered between Cape Saunders and Busen Point on the N coast of South Georgia. Probably first seen in 1775 by Capt. James Cook. Named in about 1912, presumably by Norwegian whalers who frequented its harbors. Not: Sorrowness Bay, Stromness Bay, Ströms Bucht.

Stromness Harbor 54°09'S, 36°41'W
The central of three harbors in the W side of Stromness Bay, South Georgia. The name Fridtjof Nansen or Nansen appeared for this harbor on some early charts, but since about 1920 the name Stromness has been consistently used. Not: Fridtjof Nansen Hafen, Nansen Harbour.

Strong, Mount 70°35'S, 62°45'W

Strong Peak 79°56'S, 82°18'W

Stroschein, Mount 84°25'S, 63°35'W

Strover Peak 69°43'S, 74°07'E
A low rock peak along the coast of Antarctica, standing 6 mi WNW of Mount Caroline Mikkelsen. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936-37, and named "Svartmulen" (the black snout). Renamed by ANCA for W.G.H. Strover, radio supervisor at Davis Station in 1963 and a member of the ANARE party that surveyed this feature. Acceptance of Strover Peak curtails the repetitive use of "Svart" (black) in Antarctic names. Not: Svartmulen.

Strzeve, Gora: see Gårkneet Ridge 72°04'S, 14°48'E

Strybing, Mount 78°41'S, 85°04'W

Stuart, Mount 72°33'S, 162°15'E
A mountain, 1,995 m, standing 5 mi N of Mount VX-6, in the Monument Nunataks. Named by US-ACAN for A.W. Stuart, glaciologist and member of the USARP Victoria Land Traverse Party which surveyed this area in 1959-60.

Stuart Doyle Point: see Doyle Point 65°53'S, 54°52'E

Stuart Point 66°28'S, 125°10'E
An ice-covered point at the east side of the entrance to Maury Bay. Delineated from aerial photographs taken by USN Operation Highjump (1946-47), and named by the US-ACAN after Frederick D. Stuart, captain's clerk on the sloop Peacock of the USEE under Wilkes (1838-42), who assisted Wilkes with correction of the survey data obtained by the expedition.

Stubberud, Mount 86°07'S, 158°45'W
A mountain, 2,970 m, standing 2 mi SE of Beck Peak on a ridge from the N side of Nilsen Plateau, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1960-64. Named by US-ACAN for Jorgen Stubberud, carpenter on the ship Fram and member of the land party at Framheim on Amundsen's expedition of 1910-12. This naming preserves the spirit of Amundsen's 1911 commemoration of "Mount J. Stubberud," a name applied for an unidentified mountain in the general area. Not: Mount Jorgen Stubberud, Mount J. Stubberud.
Stubb Glacier 65°41'S, 62°10'W
Glacier 11 mi long, flowing E into Scar Inlet between Mount Queequ and Tashtego Point, on the E coast of Graham Land. The lower reaches of this glacier were surveyed and photographed by the FIDS in 1947, and the upper reaches were surveyed in 1955. Named by the UK-APC in 1956 after the second mate on the Pequod in Herman Melville’s Moby Dick.

Stubb's Pass 68°11'S, 65°12'W

Stuhlinger Ice Piedmont 70°22'S, 162°30'E
A coastal ice piedmont, about 10 mi long and wide, located immediately N of Bowers Mountains and between the lower ends of Gannutz and Barber Glaciers. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960-62. Named by US-ACAN in 1968 for Ernst Stuhlinger, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, a member of the U.S. National Science Foundation’s Advisory Panel for Antarctic Programs.

Stump, Mount 86°11'S, 153°10'W
A mostly ice-free mountain rising to 2,490 m, located 1 mi NNE of Mount Colbert and 2 mi NE of Mount Boroik in the SE part of Hays Mountains, Queen Maud Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN aerial photographs, 1960-64. Named by US-ACAN in association with Mount Colbert (q.v.) after Edmund Stump, geologist, Arizona State University; USARP geological investigator at lower Shackleton Glacier (1970-71), Duncan Mountains (1974-75), Leverett Glacier (1977-78), Scott Glacier and Byrd Glacier (1978-79), and La Gorce Mountains (1980-81); Chief Scientist, International Northern Victoria Land Project (1981-82); additional investigations, McMurdo Dry Valleys, January 1983; Nimrod Glacier area, 1985-86.

Stump Mountain 67°29'S, 60°56'E
Rock peak over 310 m high, about 2 mi SW of Byrd Head, Mac. Robertson Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936-37, and named Stabben (the stump). The translated form of the name recommended by ANCA has been approved. Not: Stabben.

Stump Rock 62°05'S, 58°08'W
Rock lying close offshore in the W portion of King George Bay, 0.5 mi NW of Martello Tower, in the south Shetland Islands. Charted and named during 1937 by DI personnel on the Discovery II.

Sture-Khonakken, Gora: see Stor Hänakken Mountain 66°32'S, 53°38'E

Sturge Island 67°28'S, 164°38'E
An island about 20 mi long and 4 mi wide which is the largest and southernmost of the Balleny Islands. Discovered in Feb. 1839 by John Balleny, captain of the schooner Eliza Scott, who named it for T. Sturge, one of the merchants who united with Charles Enderby in sending out the expedition.

Sturm, Mount 71°03'S, 162°58'E
A peak, 2,320 m, standing directly at the head of Rastorguev Glacier in the Explorers Range, Bowers Mountains. Named by the northern party of the NZGSAE, 1963-64; for Arnold Sturm, senior geologist with the expedition.

Sturm Cove: see Mascias Cove 64°54'S, 63°01'W

Stuttflog Glacier 71°56'S, 4°45'E

Stuttfloget Cliff 72°03'S, 4°30'E
A steep rock cliff forming the SW end of Mount Grytøyr in the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Located by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by the NorAE (1956-60) and named Stuttfloget (the short rock wall).

Stuttflog Glacier 71°56'S, 4°45'E
A glacier flowing N between Mount Grytøyr and Pertrellyfjellet in the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Named by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by the NorAE (1956-60) and named Stuttflogbreen (short rock wall glacier). Not: Stuttflogbreen.

Stygebrekka Crevasses 71°58'S, 5°44'E
A crevasse field near the center of Austreskorve Glacier, in the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Plotted from surveys and air photos by NorAE (1956-60) and named Styggebrekka (the dangerous slope).

Stygebrekkufsa Bluff 71°55'S, 5°53'E
A bluff overlooking the cast-central part of Austreskorve Glacier in the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Plotted from surveys and air photos by NorAE (1956-60) and named Styggebrekkufsa (the dangerous-slope bluff).

Stygian Cove 60°42'S, 45°37'W
Cove lying immediately W of Berry Head in the N part of Signy Island, in the South Orkney Islands. On its W side steep rock cliffs rise to Robin Peak. Roughly surveyed in 1912-13 by Petter Sørlie, Norwegian whaling captain, and again in 1933 by DI personnel. Resurveyed and named in 1947 by the FIDS. The name arose from the fact that this cove is so overshadowed by the cliffs of Robin Peak that a sense of stygian gloom is felt.

Styles Bluff 66°41'W, 57°18'E
Light-colored rock bluff at the SE side of Edward VIII Plateau, rising out of the sea 1 mi N of Cape Gotley. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from aerial photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936-37. First visited in February 1960 by an ANARE party led by D.F. Styles, Asst. Director, Antarctic Division, Melbourne, for whom this feature was named.

Styles Strait 66°51'S, 48°35'E
Strait, 15 mi long and 6 to 9 mi wide, separating White Island from Sakellari Peninsula. Plotted from air photos taken by ANARE in November 1956. Visited in February 1960 and February 1961 by the ANARE (Thala Dan) led by D.F. Styles, Asst. Director, Antarctic Division, Melbourne, for whom it was named.

Styrbordsknattane Peaks 72°13'S, 3°26'W
A cluster of small peaks just N of Kjalrabanne Hills, near the SW end of Ahlmann Ridge in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949-52) and named Styrbordsknattane (the starboard peaks).
**Styx Glacier** 74°02'S, 163°51'E
A tributary glacier in the Southern Cross Mountains, flowing SE to enter Campbell Glacier between Wood Ridge and Pinkard Table, in Victoria Land. Observed by the Northern Party of the NZG-SAE, 1965-66, which named it after the mythical river Styx.

**Suárez, Mount** 86°27'S, 145°42'W
A mountain, 2,360 m, standing just E of Mount Noville on the divide between Van Reeth and Robison Glaciers, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1960-64. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. (j.g.) Ralph Suárez, aircraft navigator of USN Squadron VX-6 on Operation Deep Freeze 1965, 1966 and 1967.

**Suárez Glacier** 64°56'S, 62°56'W

**Suárez Nunatak** 82°12'W, 41°47'W

**Suboficial Ribes, Punta:** see Hannah Point 62°39'S, 60°37'W
**Suboficial Rubianes, Islotes:** see Pi Islands 64°20'S, 62°53'W
**Sub-Teniente Ross, Islote:** see Link Island 63°16'S, 57°56'W
**Sub-Teniente Rozas, Isla:** see Largo Island 63°18'S, 57°53'W
**Sub-Teniente Swett, Isla:** see Largo Island 63°18'S, 57°53'W

**Suditense Valley** 77°50'S, 160°06'E
A mostly ice-free valley, 1.5 mi long, located 2 mi NW of Tabular Mountain in the W extremity of Quatermain Mountains, Victoria Land. The name is one of a group in the area associated with surveying applied in 1993 by NZGB. A subtense bar is a fixed base (usually 2 meters long) used in conjunction with a theodolite in the calculation of horizontal distance.

**Succession Cliffs** 71°11'W, 68°16'W
A line of steep cliffs 1.5 mi long on the E coast of Alexander Island, facing E onto George VI Sound immediately S of the mouth of Pluto Glacier. Probably first seen by Lincoln Ellsworth who photographed segments of the coast in this vicinity on Nov. 23, 1935. First roughly surveyed from the ground in 1936 by the BGLE and resurveyed in 1948 by the FIDS. So named by FIDS because a geologic succession, or depositional sequence, is revealed by the accessible rock exposures of the cliffs.

**Suchland Islands** 74°06'S, 102°32'W

**Sucia Island** 64°58'S, 63°36'W
Small, almost entirely snow-covered island in Flandres Bay, lying immediately N of Ménier Island off the W coast of Graham Land. The name Sucia (foul) appears on an Argentine government chart of 1952. The toponym reflects the characteristics of the waters surrounding the island with many low-lying dangers to navigation. Not: Littlespace Island.

**Sud, Monte:** see Stopford Peak 63°46'S, 61°38'W
**Sudan Beach** 54°19'S, 36°27'W
Small shingle beach 0.3 mi S of Dartmouth Point, on the E side of Maud Glacier, South Georgia. This area was roughly surveyed by the SwedAE, 1901-04, under Nordenskjöld. The beach was sketched and named by the FIDS in 1951. The feature is one of a group in the vicinity named after the chemical stain used in the preparation of histological specimens collected by FIDS.

**Südantillen See:** see Scotia Sea 57°30'S, 40°00'W
**Sudare Rock** 69°42'S, 39°12'W

**Sudeste, Punta:** see South East Point 62°59'S, 60°31'W
**Süd-Georgien:** see South Georgia 54°15'S, 36°45'W
**Südliche Petermann Range** 71°46'S, 12°20'E
One of the Petermann Ranges, trending NE-SW for 22 mi from Svarthausane Crags to Oneiskopf Peak, in the Wohlhut Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Discovered and plotted from air photos by GerAE, 1938-39, which gave directional names to the eastern, middle and western units of the Petermann Ranges. This range was named Søre Petermannkjeda by NorAE, 1956-60, because of its southern position in association with other units in the Petermann Ranges. A German form of this name has been recommended by US-ACAN to agree with spellings adopted for the aforementioned ranges. Not: Gory Otto Grotevolya, Søre Petermannkjeda.

**Sudosteste Beacon, Islote:** see Klo Rock 63°55'S, 60°46'W
**Süd-Orkney Inseln:** see South Orkney Islands 60°35'S, 45°30'W
**Süd-Sandwich Inseln:** see South Sandwich Islands 57°45'S, 26°30'W
**Süd-Georgien:** see South Georgia 54°15'S, 36°45'W

**Südliche Petermann Range** 71°46'S, 12°20'E
One of the Petermann Ranges, trending NE-SW for 22 mi from Svarthausane Crags to Oneiskopf Peak, in the Wohlhut Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Discovered and plotted from air photos by GerAE, 1938-39, which gave directional names to the eastern, middle and western units of the Petermann Ranges. This range was named Søre Petermannkjeda by NorAE, 1956-60, because of its southern position in association with other units in the Petermann Ranges. A German form of this name has been recommended by US-ACAN to agree with spellings adopted for the aforementioned ranges. Not: Gory Otto Grotevolya, Søre Petermannkjeda.

**Suedoeste Beacon, Islote:** see Klo Rock 63°55'S, 60°46'W
**Süd-Orkney Inseln:** see South Orkney Islands 60°35'S, 45°30'W
**Süd-Sandwich Inseln:** see South Sandwich Islands 57°45'S, 26°30'W
**Süd-Südwestliche Petermann Inseln:** see South West Petermann Islands 62°00'S, 58°00'W
**Süd-Vorland:** see Melville, Cape 62°02'S, 57°37'W
**Suecia, Peninsula:** see Churchill Peninsula 66°30'S, 62°45'W
**Suess, Mount** 77°02'S, 161°42'E
A conspicuous mountain (1,190 m) surmounting the S part of Gondola Ridge, near the S side of Mackay Glacier in Victoria Land. Discovered by the BrAE (1907-09) and named for Eduard Suess, Austrian geologist and paleontologist.

**Suess Glacier** 77°38'S, 162°40'E
Glacier between Canada and Lacroix Glaciers, flowing S into Taylor Valley in Victoria Land. Charted and named by the BrAE
under Scott, 1910–13, for Prof. Eduard Suess, noted Austrian geologist and paleontologist.

**Suffield Point** 62°12'S, 58°55'W

**Sugarloaf Island** 61°11'S, 54°00'W
Small island which lies close to the E side of Clarence Island, midway between Cape Lloyd and Cape Bowles, in the South Shetland Islands. The name was in use by American and British sealers as early as 1822 and is now well established. Not: Islote Pan de Azucar, Zuckerhut Insel.

**Sugarloaf Island**: see Vaughan Island 54°00'S, 38°11'W
**Sugarloaf Peak**: see Sugartop, Mount 54°22'S, 36°38'W

**Sugartop, Mount** 54°22'S, 36°38'W
Prominent, partly snow-covered mountain, 2,325 m, standing 5 mi NW of Mount Paget in the Allardyce Range of South Georgia. The name Sugarloaf Peak has appeared on maps for this feature for many years, but the SGS, following a survey of South Georgia in 1951–52, reported that the name Mount Sugartop is well established locally for this mountain. This latter name is approved on the basis of local usage. Not: Pico Pan de Azucar, Sugarloaf Peak, Sukkertoppen.

**Suggs, Mount** 75°16'S, 72°13'W

**Suggs Peak** 75°05'S, 113°06'W

**Sukkertopp Bay**: see Jacobsen Bight 54°25'S, 36°50'W
**Sukkertoppen**: see Zuckerhut, Mount 71°25'S, 13°27'E
**Sukkertoppen**: see Istind Peak 72°06'S, 2°23'W
**Sukkertoppen**: see Sugartop, Mount 54°22'S, 36°38'W

**Sullivan, Mount** 69°39'S, 63°49'W
Mountain, 2,070 m, standing 12 mi E of the N part of the Eternity Range, in Palmer Land. This feature lies in the area explored from the air by Sir Hubert Wilkins in 1928 and Lincoln Ellsworth in 1935, but it was first charted by the BGLE in 1936–37. It was photographed from the air in 1940 by the USAS and in 1947 by the RARE under Ronne. Named by Ronne for Col. H.R. Sullivan of the Office of Research and Development of the then USAAF, which furnished equipment for the expedition.

**Sullivan Glacier** 51°42'S, 70°54'W

**Sullivan Inlet**: see Mill Inlet 67°00'S, 64°20'W

**Sullivan Nunatak** 82°31'S, 156°35'E

**Sullivan Nunataks** 70°52'S, 65°33'E

**Sullivan Peaks** 84°50'S, 63°05'W
Two sharp peaks, over 1,400 m, on a spur descending from Pierce Peak on the N side of Mackin Table, in the Patuxent Range, Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1956–66. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Ronald C. Sullivan, (MC) USN, officer in charge of South Pole Station, winter 1967.

**Sullivan Ridge** 84°47'S, 177°05'E
A massive ridge, 15 mi long, displaying a steep, irregular E slope overlooking Ramsey Glacier and a low gradient, ice-covered W slope overlooking Muck Glacier. The ridge extends generally N from Husky Heights and terminates at the confluence of Muck and Ramsey Glaciers. Discovered and photographed by USN OpHip (1946–47) and named by US-ACAN for Walter A. Sullivan of the *New York Times* staff, who has written extensively on Antarctic research and exploration.

**Sulphur Point** 56°42'S, 27°16'W
Prominent bluff 1.5 mi N of Wordie Point on the W side of Visokoi Island in the South Sandwich Islands. It was named West Bluff because of its position by DI personnel following their survey in 1930, but the name has been changed to avoid duplication with West Bluff on nearby Zavodovski Island. Sulphur Point was recommended in 1953 by the UK-APC. The ground here is reddish in color with patches and streaks of sulphur, and strong sulphurous fumes have been noted by all visitors to this island. Not: West Bluff.

**Sultan Glacier** 61°08'S, 55°21'W
Glacier flowing SW into Table Bay, Elephant Island, South Shetland Islands. Named by UK-APC after HMS *Sultan*, a shore-based RN Engineering school which provided the refuge hut for the U.K. Joint Services Expedition to Elephant Island, 1970–71. Not: Services Glacier.

**Sultan’s Head**: see Sultans Head Rock 77°43'S, 167°12'E
**Sultan’s Head Cliffs**: see Sultans Head Rock 77°43'S, 167°12'E
Sultans Head Rock  77°43'S, 167°12'E
A rock spur along the E flank of Hut Point Peninsula, 7.5 mi SW of the Vee Cliffs, on the S side of Ross Island. The name was first used by the BrNAE under Scott, 1901-04, in describing rocks collected there by Thomas V. Hodgson of the expedition. Not: Sultan’s Head, Sultan’s Head Cliffs.

Sulzberger Bay  77°00'S, 152°00'W

Sulzberger Embayment: see Sulzberger Bay  77°00'S, 152°00'W

Sulzberger Ice Shelf  77°00'S, 148°00'W
An ice shelf about 85 mi long and 50 mi wide bordering the coast of Marie Byrd Land between Edward VII Peninsula and Guest Peninsula. The ice shelf was observed and roughly mapped by the ByrdAE (1928–30), which applied the name Sulzberger Bay to the open water indenting this feature. The US-ACAN extended the name Sulzberger to the adjacent ice shelf.

Sumgin Buttress  80°18'S, 25°44'W
A prominent elevated rock mass 2.5 mi SW of Charpentier Pyramid, rising to c. 1,100 m on the W side of Herbert Mountains, Shackleton Range. It was roughly surveyed by the CTAE, 1957, photographed from the air by the U.S. Navy, 1967, and surveyed by BAS, 1968–71. In association with the names of glacial geologists grouped in this area, named by the UK-APC in 1971 after Mikhail I. Sumgin (1873–1942), Russian pioneer in permafrost research.

Summers Glacier  72°13'S, 167°28'E

Summerson, Mount  82°43'S, 155°05'E

Summers Peak  69°42'S, 64°53'E
The highest peak (2,225 m) of the Stinear Nunataks in Mac. Robertson Land. Discovered by an ANARE southern party (1954) led by R.G. Dovers, who named it for Dr. R.O. Summers, medical officer at Mawson Station in 1954. Not: Bruce’s Peak.

Summit Pass  63°27'S, 57°02'W
A col 345 m high between Passes Peak and Summit Ridge, situated 2.5 mi S of the head of Hope Bay and 3.5 mi NE of Duse Bay, at the NE end of Antarctic Peninsula. This area was first explored by the SwedAE, 1901–04. Summit Pass was first charted and named by the FIDS, 1945. It is the highest point on the sledge route between Hope Bay and Duse Bay. Not: Paso del Medio.

Summit Ridge  63°27'S, 57°02'W
Ridge, 380 m, with a steep ice slope on the N side and a rock cliff on the S side. It extends eastward from Passes Peak for 0.5 mi and is located 2 mi S of the head of Hope Bay at the NE end of Antarctic Peninsula. This area was first explored by the SwedAE, 1901-04. Summit Ridge was first charted and named by the FIDS, 1945. The feature takes its name from nearby Summit Pass.

Sumner, Mount  74°30'S, 63°45'W

Sumner Glacier  68°53'S, 65°40'W
A short, broad tributary glacier that flows NE into the lower reaches of Weyerhaeuser Glacier, close W of Mount Solus, in southern Graham Land. Sketched from the air by D.P. Mason of FIDS in Aug. 1947. The lower reaches only were surveyed from the ground by FIDS in Dec. 1958. Named by UK-APC after Thomas H. Sumner (1807–76), American sailor who, in 1837, introduced the position line method of navigation, since developed into standard practice at sea and in the air.

Sumrall Peak  82°48'S, 53°33'W

Sunday Island  66°28'S, 66°27'W

Sundbeck, Mount  86°10'S, 158°28'W
A peak, 3,030 m, standing 4 mi SE of Mount Stubbendor on a ridge from the N side of Nilsen Plateau, in Queen Maud Mountains. Mapped by USGS from the surveys and USN air photos, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN for Knut Sundbeck, engineer of the ship Fram on Amundsen’s Norwegian expedition of 1910–12. This naming preserves the spirit of Amundsen’s 1911 commemoration of “Mount K. Sundbeck,” a name applied for an unidentified mountain in the general area. Not: Mount Knut Sundbeck, Mount K. Sundbeck.

Sundberg, Mount  70°34'S, 66°48'E

Sundholmen: see Hum Island  67°21'S, 59°38'E

Sunfix Glacier  69°16'S, 64°30'W
A tributary glacier, 15 mi long and 2 mi wide, draining ENE between Grimley and Lurabee Glaciers into Casey Glacier, in northern Palmer Land. Photographed from the air by RARE on Dec. 22, 1947. Surveyed by FIDS in Nov. 1960. The name derives from the important sun fix for latitude which was observed by FIDS at the head of this glacier, an area where cloud seldom allows such observation.
Sunset Peak 64°23'S, 57°52'W
A prominent round hill (860 m) with distinctive convex slopes, 2 mi inland between Cape Foster and Jefford Point on the S coast of James Ross Island. Named by UK-APC following FIDS surveys, 1958–61. The name records the characteristic color of the exposed rock cliffs.

Sunken Rock 53°01'S, 73°34'E
A sunken rock lying 0.2 mi NNE of Morgan Island, close off the N side of Heard Island. Surveyed and named by the ANARE in 1948.

Sunker Nunataks 76°40'S, 161°25'E
A group of small, rounded nunataks rising through the ice on the E side of Northwind Glacier, similar in appearance to a reef at sea, in the Convoy Range, Victoria Land. So named by a 1989–90 NZARP field party. In Newfoundland fisherman’s parlance, a sunker is a rocky reef.

Sunk Lake 77°34'S, 166°13'E
A small lake lying between Deep Lake and the coast at Cape Roys, Ross Island. The descriptive name appears on the maps by the BrAE (1910–13), but it may have been given earlier by the BrAE (1907–09). The surface of the ice comprising the lake is 18 ft below sea level.

Sunny Ridge 87°00'S, 154°26'W
A partly snow-free ridge that trends southward for 1 mi from the western extremity of Mount Weaver. It stands at the W side of and near the head of Scott Glacier. The ridge was scaled by the Ohio State University geological party in November 1962. So named by party leader George Doumani because of very sunny conditions during the climb.

Sunset Fjord 54°03'S, 37°27'W
Bay 1 mi wide in the SW corner of the Bay of Isles, South Georgia. Charted in 1912–13 by Robert Cushman Murphy, American naturalist aboard the brig Daisy, and so named by him because from his anchorage in the Bay of Isles the sun appeared to set directly behind this feature. Not: Fiord Ocaso.

Sunset Peak: see Brooker, Mount 54°30'S, 36°14'W

Sunshine Glacier 60°38'S, 45°30'W
Glacier, 3 mi long and 2 mi wide, flowing S into Iceberg Bay on the S coast of Coronation Island, in the South Orkney Islands. It is the largest glacier on the S side of Coronation Island and terminates in ice cliffs up to 60 m high. Surveyed in 1948–49 by the FIDS and so named by them because, when all else was in shadow, small gaps in the clouds above frequently allowed patches of sunshine to appear on the surface of this glacier. Not: Glacier Solana.

Supernal, Mount 73°04'S, 165°42'E
A large double summit mountain (3,655 m) surmounting the SE corner of Hercules Névé and the heads of the Gair and Meander Glaciers, in Victoria Land. The feature has at times been mistaken for Mount Murchison. Named by the northern party of NZGSAE, 1962–63, because of its prominent and lofty appearance.

Supporters Range 85°04'S, 169°30'E
A rugged range of mountains, 25 mi long, bordering the E side of Mill Glacier, from Keltie Glacier in the north to Mill Stream Glacier in the south. So named by the NZGSAE (1961–62) because several peaks of the range are named after supporters of Shackleton’s expedition, the BrAE (1907–09).

Support Force Glacier 82°45'S, 46°30'W
A major glacier in the Pensacola Mountains, draining northward between the Forrestal Range and Argentina Range to Ronne Ice Shelf. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1956–66. Named by US-ACAN for the U.S. Naval Support Force, Antarctica, which provided logistical support for the U.S. Antarctic Research Program during this period.

Supporting Party Mountain 85°27'S, 147°33'W
A mountain, 560 m, standing 3 mi E of Mount Fridovich in the Harold Byrd Mountains. Discovered in December 1929 by members of the ByrdAE Geological Sledging Party under Laurence Gould. Named by them in appreciation of the splendid cooperative work of their Supporting Party. The mountain was climbed by members of Gould’s party who took panoramic photographs from the summit.

Sur, Bahia: see Miles Bay 54°04'S, 37°39'W
Sur, Brazo: see Argentinio Channel 64°54'S, 63°01'W
Sur, Isote: see Mite Skerry 67°52'S, 67°19'W
Sur, Monte: see Stopford Peak 63°46'S, 61°38'W
Sur, Monte: see Vesalius, Mount 64°04'S, 61°59'W
Sur, Paso: see Sound, The 64°19'S, 62°58'W
Sur, Punta: see South Point 63°01'S, 60°37'W
Sur, Saco: see South Bay 54°04'S, 37°09'W
Sur Este, Punta: see South East Point 62°59'S, 60°31'W
Surf Rock 68°12'S, 67°06'W
Low rock 0.5 mi W of the W tip of Neny Island and 0.2 mi SE of Runaway Island, lying in Marguerite Bay off the W coast of Graham Land. First roughly charted in 1936 by the BGLE under Rymill. It was surveyed in 1947 by the FIDS who so named it because of the noise of the surf breaking.

Surgeon Island 70°40'S, 166°59'E
The largest of the Lyall Islands, lying 4 mi ESE of Cape Hooker off the N coast of Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–63. The toponym conforms to other names in the island group which, along with Cape Hooker, have been named after surgeons who have worked in Antarctica. Named by the US-ACAN.

Surge Rocks 64°47'S, 64°04'W
A group of five rocks, two always exposed, lying 0.1 mi SW of Eichorst Island and 0.6 mi SSE of Bonaparte Point, Anvers Island. The name was suggested by Palmer Station personnel in 1972. Ocean swells working on the shoal surrounding these rocks, cause breaking and a “surge” of the water level in any weather condition.

Suribachi, Mount 69°29'S, 39°38'E
A conical hill in the south-central portion of Skarvsnes Foreland on the coast of Queen Maud Land. Mapped from surveys and air photos by the JARE, 1957–62. The name Suribachi-yama (Suribati Yama), meaning “conical mountain,” was given by JARE Headquarters in 1973. Not: Mount Suribati.
Suribati, Mount: see Suribachi, Mount  69°29’S, 39°38’E

Suslova, Ledolom: see Hovdebrekka Slope  72°03’S, 11°48’E

Surko Stream  77°25’S, 163°44’E
A meltwater stream 1 mi south of Gneiss Point on the coast of Victoria Land. It issues from the front of Wilson Piedmont Glacier and flows eastward to Arnold Cove. The stream was studied by Robert L. Nichols, geologist for Metcalf and Eddy, Engineers, Boston, MA, which made engineering studies here under contract to the U.S. Navy in the 1957–58 season. Named by Nichols for Lt. Alexander Susko, USN, second-in-command of the Navy party that worked on the aircraft landing strip close north of this stream.

Surprise, Cape  84°31’S, 174°25’W
A cape marking the northern end of Longhorn Spurs, between Massam and Barrett Glaciers, at the edge of the Ross Ice Shelf. It is composed of rocks of the Beacon and Ferrar groups. So named by the Southern Party of NZGSAE (1963–64) because this is the first place where rocks of these groups have been found on the coast, surprising the geologists.

Surprise Island: see Sorpresia Rock  67°51’S, 69°34’W

Surprise Spur  86°34’S, 147°50’W
A prominent spur, the northernmost of three spurs on the SW side of Ackerman Ridge in the La Gorce Mountains. First mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–64. So named by NZGSAE (1969–70) because, in the middle of an extensive region of purely basement rocks, slightly altered sedimentary rocks which seem to belong to the much younger Beacon series appear on this spur.

Survey Isthmus  54°02’S, 37°58’W
A narrow isthmus about 39 m high separating Elsheul and Undine Harbor near the W end of South Georgia. The name appears to first be used on a 1931 British Admiralty chart.

Surveyors Range  81°37’S, 160°15’E
A mountain range 30 mi long, extending N along the E side of Starshot Glacier from the Thompson Mountain area to the glaciers terminus at the Ross Ice Shelf. Named by the NZGSAE (1960–61) for the early pioneering surveyors of New Zealand and present day equivalents in Great Britain who contributed to work carried out in this area by Capt. P.J. Hunt, Royal Engineers.

Susa Point  54°17’S, 36°30’W
Low rocky point marking the seaward end of a small E-W ridge separating two tussock-covered flats, lying 0.25 mi S of the entrance to King Edward Cove in Cumberland East Bay, South Georgia. Roughly surveyed by the SwedAE, 1901–04, under Nordenskjöld. Named by the FIDS following their sketch survey in 1951. The name is one of a group in the vicinity of Discovery Point derived from the chemical fixatives used there in biological work by the FIDS.

Susini, Monte: see Susini, Mount  60°43’S, 44°48’W

Susini, Mount  60°43’S, 44°48’W
A mountain rising to 370 m at the NW end of Mackenzie Peninsula (q.v.), Laurie Island, in the South Orkney Islands. Named "Monte Susini" by an Argentine Antarctic Expedition, 1957. An English form of the name has been approved. Not: Monte Susini, Mount Omond.

Sutley Peak  73°39’S, 94°32’W

Sutherland Peak  77°38’S, 161°03’E
One of the peaks of the Inland Forts, standing 2 mi NNW of Round Mountain in the Asgard Range of Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN for Cdr. William P. Sutherland, USN, Officer-in-Charge of the Naval Support Force winter-over detachment at McMurdo Station in 1974.

Sutton Crag  54°23’S, 36°29’W
Crag, 1,490 m, standing N of and connected by a long ridge to the W peak of Mount Paget in the Allardyce Range of South Georgia. Charted and unofficially named Sentinel or Sentinel Peak by the British South Georgia Expedition, 1954–55. To avoid duplication with other "sentinel" names, the UK-APC in 1957 named this feature for George A. Sutton, leader of the expedition, who reached the summit in 1954. Not: Sentinel, Sentinel Peak.

Sutton Peak  79°49’S, 82°34’W

Suture Bench  73°31’S, 162°57’E
A bench-like elevation at the SE end of Gair Mesa that overlooks the head of Campbell Glacier, in Victoria Land. Named by the northern party of NZGSAE, 1962–63, because of a dog fight here in which one dog was so badly torn that its wounds required sutures.
Suverbakke Bluff
A bluff at the SW side of Tverregg Glacier in the Kirwan Escarpment, Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949-52) and additional air photos (1958-59), and named Svarbandufsa (the black band bluff).

Svarthamaren Mountain
A prominent ice-free mountain at the E side of the mouth of Vestreskorve Glacier in the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Mapped from surveys and air photos by the NorAE (1956-60) and named Svarthamaren (the black hammer).

Svarthausane Crags
A group of crags surmounted by Zhil'naya Mountain, forming the NE end of Südliche Petermann Range in the Wohltath Mountains. Discovered and plotted from air photos by GerAE, 1938-39. Replotted from air photos and surveys by the NorAE, 1956-60, and named Svarthausane (the black crags).

Svarthausen Nunatak
A jagged, dark rock nunatak with a small outlier to the SW, lying on the W side of Polar Times Glacier, about 4 mi SSE of Mount Caroline Mikkelsetn. Mapped from air photographs by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936-37, and named Svarthausen (the black crags).

Svarthorn Peak
A series of five or more peaks on the curving ridge that forms the S end of Mittlere Petermann Range, in the Wohltath Mountains. Discovered by the GerAE under Ritscher, 1938-39, who gave the descriptive name "Schwarze Hörner" (black peaks). The peaks were remapped by the Norwegian Antarctic Expedition, 1956-60, who used the spelling Svarthorn. The Norwegian spelling has been recommended by US-ACAN to agree with associated features in the area having this name. Not: Schwarze Hörner.

Svarthornbotnen Cirque
A large cirque just NE of Store Svarthorn Peak in the Mittlere Petermann Range, Wohltath Mountains. Discovered and plotted from air photos by GerAE, 1938-39. Replotted from air photos and surveys by the NorAE, 1956-60, and named Svarthornbotnen (the black peak cirque).

Svarthornkammen Ridge
A high rock ridge extending N for 5 mi from Svarthorn Peak in the Mittlere Petermann Range, Wohltath Mountains. Discovered and plotted from air photos by GerAE, 1938-39. Replotted from air photos and surveys by the NorAE, 1956-60, and named Svarthornkammen (the black peak ridge).
Svensen Glacier 70°21'S, 160°00'E

Svenner Islands 69°02'S, 76°50'E
A small group of islands and rocks lying 14 mi SW of Rauer Islands in the SE part of Prydz Bay. Discovered in February 1935 by a Norwegian expedition led by Capt. Klarius Mikkelsen. He charted the two main islands in the group and applied the name Svenner after the islands of that name near Sandefjord, Norway. The group was plotted in greater detail from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37.

Sven Rock 63°44'S, 60°11'W
Rock lying S of Oluf Rocks in Gilbert Strait, in the Palmer Archipelago. Photographed by the FIDASE in 1955–57 and mapped from these photos by the FIDS. Named by the UK-APC in 1960 after the Danish freighter Oluf Sven (Capt. J.C. Ryge) which transported the FIDASE to Deception Island in 1955 and 1956, and was used during the two summers as a mobile base for operations by ground survey parties.

Svensson Ridge 70°11'S, 64°29'E

Sverdrup Mountains 72°20'0, 1°00'E
A group of mountains about 50 mi long, standing just W of the Gjelsvik Mountains in Queen Maud Land. The mountains were first photographed from the air and roughly plotted by the GerAE (1938–39). They were mapped in detail by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and air photos by the Norwegian expedition (1958–59). Named for H.U. Sverdrup, Chairman of the Norwegian Committee for the NBSAE. Not: H. U. Sverdrupjella.

Sverdrup Nunataks 72°45'S, 63°15'W
A line of peaks trending WNW-ESE and rising to 1,800 m in the NW part of Carey Range, near the edge of the interior plateau in SE Palmer Land. Mapped by USGS from aerial photographs taken by the U.S. Navy, 1966–69. In association with the names of Antarctic oceanographers grouped in this area, named by the UK-APC in 1977 after Harald U. Sverdrup (1888–1957), Norwegian oceanographer and meteorologist; Director, Scripps Institution of Oceanography, 1936–48; Director, Norsk Polarinstitutt, 1948–57, and Chairman of the International Committee for the Norwegian-British-Swedish Antarctic Expedition, 1949–52. 

Sverre Borga: see Sverre Peak 71°43'S, 9°39'E
Sverre Hassel, Mount: see Hassel, Mount 86°28'S, 164°28'W
Sverre Peak 71°43'S, 9°39'E
A small peak 0.5 mi off the N end of Pettersen Ridge in the Conrad Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Discovered and photographed by the GerAE, 1938–39. Mapped by Norway from air photos and surveys by the NorAE, 1956–60, and named for Sverre Pettersen, steward with NorAE, 1957–58. Not: Sverreborga.

Svip Rock: see Svip Rocks 62°35'S, 61°38'W
Svip Rocks 62°35'S, 61°38'W
Group of submerged rocks reported to lie 9 mi WNW of Rugged Island, in the South Shetland Islands. The name seems first to appear on the charts of the FrAE, 1908–10, under Charcot. It probably derives from the Svip, a whale catcher operating in the area at that time. Not: Svip Rock.
Svyatogo Georgiya Pobedonostsa, Gora: see Saint George Peak 69°06'S, 72°03'W
SW, Morro: see Spiro Hill 62°16'S, 59°00'W

Swadener, Mount 77°16'S, 153°45'W

Swain Group: see Swain Islands 66°13'S, 110°37'E
Swain Islands 66°13'S, 110°37'E
A group of small islands and rocks about 2 mi in extent, lying 0.5 mi N of Clark Peninsula at the NE end of the Windmill Islands. Delinedated from aerial photographs taken by USN OpHjp in February 1947. Named by the US-ACAN for K.C. Swain who served as air crewman with the central task group of USN OpHjp, 1946–47, and also with USN. OpWml which obtained aerial and ground photographic coverage of the Windmill Islands in January 1948. Not: Swain Group.

Swan, Mount 76°58'S, 143°45'W
A mountain 4 mi S of Gutenko Nunataks in the Ford Ranges, Marie Byrd Land. Discovered and mapped by the USAS (1939–41).

Swan Glacier: see Swann Glacier 73°53'S, 61°48'W
Swann Glacier 73°53'S, 61°48'W
Broad glacier of undetermined length flowing E into Wright Inlet to the N of Mount Tricorn, on the E coast of Palmer Land. The glacier was discovered and photographed from the air in December 1940 by members of East Base of the USAS. During 1947 it was photographed from the air by members of the RARE, under Ronne, who in conjunction with the FIDS charted it from the ground. Named by Ronne for W.F.G. Swann, Director of the Barthol Research Foundation of Franklin Inst. at Swarthmore, PA, a contributor to the expedition. Not: Swan Glacier.

Swan Point 66°22'S, 110°30'E
Swan Rock 64°58'S, 63°18'W

Swanson Glacier 71°30'S, 160°24'E

Swanson Mountains 77°00'S, 145°00'W

Swarm Peak 76°29'S, 146°20'W
A rock peak (610 m) which is the easternmost of the Birchall Peaks, in the Ford Ranges, Marie Byrd Land. Photographed from the air and roughly plotted by the ByrdAE, 1928–30, but mapped definitively by the USAS, 1939–41. Named by US-ACAN for H. Myron Swarm, USARP ionospheric physicist at Byrd Station in the 1966–67 season.

Swarsen Nunatak 71°25'S, 63°29'W

Swartley, Mount 77°15'S, 143°12'W
Peak 1 mi E of Mount Darling in the Allegheny Mountains of the Ford Ranges, Marie Byrd Land. Discovered on aerial flights from West Base of the USAS (1939–41) and named for Prof. Stanley Swartley of Allegheny College, Pennsylvania.

Swartz Nunataks 78°39'S, 160°00'W
Two prominent nunataks, 1,565 m, protruding through the ice midway between the N part of Worcester Range and Tate Peak. Named by US-ACAN in 1964 for Lt. Philip K. Swartz, Jr., MC, USN, officer in charge of the South Pole Station in 1961.

Swash Reef 67°34'S, 67°33'W
A reef in the entrance of Bigourdan Fjord, close N of Pourquoi Pas Island, in Graham Land. Mapped by FIDS from surveys and air photos, 1956–59, and so named because most of the reef is awash.

Sweatt, Mount 85°47’S, 129°39’W
A mountain, 2,540 m, standing 6.5 mi NE of Mount Soyat on the ridge between Hueneme and Norfolk Glaciers, in the Wisconsin Range. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN for Earl E. Sweatt, construction electrician, Byrd Station winter party, 1961.

Sweeney Mountains 75°06'S, 69°15'W

Sweeney Inlet 74°27'S, 115°20'W

Swell Point 59°27'S, 27°06'W
Small, narrow point 1.2 mi S of Resolution Point, on the E side and near the SE extremity of Cook Island in the South Sandwich Islands. Charted and named by DI personnel on the Discovery II in 1930. Not: Punta Mar Tendida.

Swett, Isla: see Largo Island 63°18'S, 57°53'W

Swift Balch, Mount: see Balch, Mount 65°16'S, 63°59'W

Swift Balch, Sommet: see Balch, Mount 65°16'S, 63°59'W

Swift Glacier 64°22'S, 57°46'W
A steep glacier about 2 mi long, close W of Jefford Point, James Ross Island. Named by UK-APC following FIDS surveys, 1958–61. The name is descriptive, this being one of the most active glaciers on the island.

Swift Peak 66°19'S, 63°08'W
A peak that is the highest point of an undulating, mainly snow-covered range of hills rising to about 1,000 m. Located at the N end of Churchill Peninsula on the E coast of Graham Land. Charted by the FIDS and photographed from the air by the RARE in 1947. Named by UK-APC after Jonathan Swift (1667–1745), English author of Gulliver's Travels, a novel from which several nearby features are named.

Swinburne Ice Shelf 77°10'S, 153°55'W

Swine Hill 71°24'S, 67°33'W
The southernmost of two rugged, rocky knolls, 550 mi, standing 10 mi WNW of the summit of Mount Bagshawe on the W coast of Palmer Land and overlooking Gadarene Lake and George VI Sound. The feature was first seen and photographed from the air on Nov. 23, 1935 by Lincoln Ellsworth, and was mapped from these photographs by W.L. G. Joerg. It was roughly surveyed in 1936 by the BGLE under Rymill, and resurveyed in 1948 by the FIDS who erected a cairn on the summit. Named by FIDS for its association with Gadarene Lake (q.v.) and the incident of the Gadarene swine.
Swinford, Mount  77°16'S, 161°54'E

Swinford Glacier  84°45'S, 164°10'E
A tributary glacier, 6 mi long, flowing SE between Mount Holloway and Marshall Mountains to enter Beardmore Glacier. Discovered by the BrAE (1907-09) and named by Shackleton for his eldest son, Raymond Swinford. The map of the BrAE (1910-13) and some subsequent maps transpose the positions of Swinford Glacier and Berwick Glacier. The latter lies 12 mi northeastward. The original application (BrAE, 1907-09) of Berwick Glacier is the one recommended. Not: Berwick Glacier.

Swinford Glacier: see Berwick Glacier  84°36'S, 165°45'E

Swinhoe Peak  54°20'S, 36°32'W
Peak, 845 m, standing between Hamberg Glacier and Hestesletten on the N side of South Georgia. The peak was mapped by the SwedAE, 1901-04, under Nordenskjöld. It was surveyed by the SGS in the period 1951-57. Named by the UK-APC for Ernest Swinhoe, Manager of the South Georgia Exploration Co., who visited South Georgia in 1905 to prospect for minerals and to consider the establishment of an experimental sheep ranch.

Swinnerton Ledge  80°43'S, 22°28'W
A flat-topped ridge rising to c. 1,500 m and marking the E end of the Read Mountains, Shackleton Range. Photographed from the air by the U.S. Navy, 1967. Surveyed by the BAS, 1968-71. In association with the names of geologists grouped in this area, named by the UK-APC after Henry H. Swinnerton (1876-1966), British zoologist and paleontologist, Professor of Geology, University College of Nottingham (later Nottingham University), 1912-46; President, Geological Society, 1938-40.

Swithinbank Glacier  67°56'S, 66°46'W
A glacier flowing N to the SE corner of Square Bay, in Graham Land. Mapped by FIDS from surveys and air photos, 1946-59. Named by UK-APC for Charles W. Swithinbank, British glaciologist, a participant in several British, New Zealand and American expeditions to Antarctica, 1951-57. Named by the British Antarctic Survey (BAS) for R. Admiral J.G. Swithinbank, who contributed to the establishment of an experimental sheep ranch.

Swithinbank Ledge: see Swithinbank Slope  73°28'S, 2°12'W

Swithinbank Glacier  72°30'30"S, 164°50'40"W

Swithinbankhallet: see Swithinbank Slope  73°28'S, 2°12'W

Swithinbank Glacier  67°56'S, 66°46'W
A glacier flowing N to the SE corner of Square Bay, in Graham Land. Mapped by FIDS from surveys and air photos, 1946-59. Named by UK-APC for Charles W. Swithinbank, British glaciologist, a participant in several British, New Zealand and American expeditions to Antarctica, 1951-57. Named by the British Antarctic Survey (BAS) for R. Admiral J.G. Swithinbank, who contributed to the establishment of an experimental sheep ranch.

Swithinbank Ledge: see Swithinbank Slope  73°28'S, 2°12'W

Swithinbank Slope  73°28'S, 2°12'W
A semi-circular ice slope, about 25 mi long, between Mount Hallgren and Newmayer Cliffs in the Kirwan Escarpment of Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949-52) and air photos by the Norwegian expedition (1958-59). Named for Charles W. Swithinbank, glaciologist with the NZGSAE. Not: Swithinbankhallet.

Swithinbankhallet: see Swithinbank Slope  73°28'S, 2°12'W

Sydney Cove  52°58'S, 73°18'E
An open cove indenting the N side of Laurens Peninsula, Heard Island, immediately SE of Red Island. The cove was frequented by early sealers, as shown by the name "Shanghai Beach" along the W side of the cove appearing on an 1860 sketch map compiled by Capt. H.C. Chester, American sealers operating in the area during this period. Surveyed in 1948 by the ANARE and named by them after the city of Sydney, Australia.

Sydney Herbert Sound: see Herbert Sound  63°55'S, 57°40'W

Sydsheiland: see South Shetland Islands  62°00'0'S, 58°00'W

Sykes Glacier  77°35'S, 161°32'E

Symington Islands  65°27'S, 64°58'W

Symes Nunatak  72°30'30"S, 164°55'5"E

Symes Ridge: see Symes Nunatak  72°30'30"S, 164°55'5"E

Syvna Flat: see Shōwa Flat  69°01'S, 39°34'W
Syrezol Rocks

Syren Bay: see Siren Bay 71°22'S, 169°15'E

Syrezol Rocks 62°11'S, 58°17'W
Small group of rocks lying 1 mi W of Martins Head at the E side of the entrance to Admiralty Bay, King George Island, in the South Shetland Islands. In 1908–10, the FrAE under Charcot assigned the name "Cap Syrezol" to a feature between what is now Martins Head and Chabrier Rock. Since there is no distinctive point or cape in this position, the name has been applied to these rocks in order to preserve Charcot's naming in the area in which it was originally given.

Syrezol Rock 75°58'S, 133°02'W

Syrtis Hill 71°50'S, 68°20'W
A prominent snow-free conical terraced hill, rising to c. 500 m, on the NW corner of the Two Step Cliffs massif overlooking Viking Valley, Alexander Island. The hill is an important snow-free landmark and the site of biological and geological research. Named by UK-APC in 1993 after Syrtis Major, the prominent dark feature on Mars, first described by the Dutch astronomer Huygens in 1659.

Systerflesene Islands 69°17'S, 39°25'E
Three small islands in a group lying 5 mi W of Hammenabben Head in the E part of Lützow-Holm Bay. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and named Systerflesene (the sister islets).

Szabo Bluff 86°29'S, 144°48'W

Szanto Spur 73°43'S, 161°18'W

Szielasko Ice Cap 54°19'S, 36°18'W
Ice cap 2 mi long, occupying the highland close S of Godthul on the N side of South Georgia. Surveyed by the SGS in the period 1951–57. Named by the UK-APC for August E.A. Szielasko, medical officer on the Fridtjof Nansen which was wrecked off South Georgia in 1906. He published geographical and ornithological notes about the island.
Tabarin Peninsula 63°32’S, 57°00’W
Peninsula 15 mi long and 5 to 12 mi wide, lying S of the trough between Hope Bay and Duse Bay and forming the E extremity of Trinity Peninsula. Discovered and charted by the SwedAE, 1901–04, under Nordenskjöld. It was mapped in 1946 by the FIDS and named after Operation Tabarin, the naval code name for the FIDS from 1943 to 1945.

Table Bay 61°09’S, 55°24’W
The largest bay on the W coast of Elephant Island, South Shetland Islands. The name was applied by early sealers and dates back to at least 1822. Not: Bahía Mesa, Defence Bay, Mensa Bay.

Table Bay 84°47’S, 163°30’E
A small glacier between Mount Augusta and Mount Holloway in the S part of Queen Alexandra Range draining eastward into Beardmore Glacier at Lizard Point. Evidently named by the Southern Polar Party of the BrAE (1910–13) because of its appearance. The term "Bay" is obviously a misnomer, but it has been retained because of uniform usage for over fifty years.

Table Island 62°21’S, 59°49’W
Conspicuous flat-topped island 2.5 mi NW of the tip of Robert Island, in the South Shetland Islands. The name, which is descriptive, dates back to at least 1822 and is now established in international usage. Not: Isla Mesa.

Table Mountain 77°57’S, 162°00’E
A large flat mountain rising to over 2,000 m immediately S of the junction of the Emmanuel and Ferrar Glaciers in Victoria Land. Discovered and given this descriptive name by the BrNAE (1901–04) under Scott.

Table Mountain: see Tabular Mountain 77°52’S, 160°14’E

Table Nunatak 68°30’S, 62°57’W
Flat-topped, rectangular nunatak lying 0.5 mi E of Cape Agassiz on the E coast of Palmer Land. This is probably the feature first seen in 1940 by members of the USAS and described as a snow-covered island close E of Cape Agassiz. The nunatak was again sighted by Lt. Charles J. Adams, of the then USAAF, pilot with the RARE on a flight in September 1947. The name is descriptive.

Taborovskiy Peak 71°48’S, 11°35’E

Taborovskogo, Gora: see Taborovskiy Peak 71°48’S, 11°35’E

Tabor Spur 85°15’S, 90°14’W
A narrow, jagged spur jutting out from the front of the Bermel Escarpment between Taylor Outlier and Elliott Nunatak, in the Thiel Mountains. The name was proposed by Peter Bermel and Arthur Ford, co-leaders of the USGS Thiel Mountains party which surveyed these mountains in 1960–61. Named for Rowland Tabor, USGS geologist with the 1961–62 Thiel Mountains party.

Tabular Mountain 77°52’S, 160°14’E
Broad, flat-topped mountain, 2,740 m, about 6 mi NNW of Mount Feather, in the Quaternary Mountains, Victoria Land. Descriptively named by the BrNAE, 1901–04. Not: Table Mountain.

Tachimachi Point 69°00’S, 39°37’E
A low, snow-covered point which marks the NE extremity of East Ongul Island in northeastern Lützow-Holm Bay. Mapped from surveys and air photos by JARE, 1957–62. The name Tachimachi-misaki (Tatimati Point), meaning "stand and wait point," was given by JARE Headquarters in 1972. Not: Tatimati Point.

Tadpole Island 65°56’S, 65°19’W
Island just N of Ferin Head, off the W coast of Graham Land. Charted by the BGLE under Rymill, 1934–37. The name, given by the UK-APC in 1959, is descriptive of the island's shape when seen from the air.

Taff y Bryn 76°43’S, 161°25’E
A ridgeline summit capped by dolerite (c. 1,600 m), situated 1 mi W of Flagship Mountain from which it is separated by a snow col, in Convoy Range, Victoria Land. Named after the River Taff in Wales, the toponym in Welsh literally means "Hill of the Taff." Named by the 1976–77 VUWAE led by Christopher J. Burgess.

Taggen Nunatak 72°10’S, 21°48’E
Nunatak between Borghergviniksen and Kreitzerisen in the western part of the Sør Rondane Mountains. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers in 1957 from air photos taken by USN OpHjp, 1946–47, and named Taggen (the prong).

Tailend Nunatak 78°49’S, 27°25’W
Nunatak, 535 m, at the N end of the Theron Mountains. First mapped in 1956–57 by the CTAE and so named because it was the last rock feature at the NE end of the Theron Mountains seen either from the ground or from the air by members of the CTAE during their survey in 1956–57.

Tail Island 63°40’S, 57°37’W
Circular island 1.25 mi in diameter and 130 m high, lying midway between Egg Island and Eagle Island in the NE part of Prince Gustav Channel. Islands in this area were first seen by a party under J. Gunnar Andersson of the SwedAE, 1901–04. Tail Island was charted by the FIDS in 1945, and so named by them because of its relative position to Eagle and Beak Islands. Not: Isla Cola.

Tait Glacier 64°22’S, 58°02’W

Takahe, Mount 76°17’S, 112°05’W
A large, isolated snow-covered mountain (an extinct volcano) standing 40 mi SE of Toney Mountain in Marie Byrd Land. It is roughly circular, 18 mi across, and rises to 3,400 meters. This mountain was probably among those viewed from a distance by
Admiral Byrd and other members of the USAS in plane flights from the ship Bear on Feb. 24 and 25, 1940. It was visited in December 1957 by members of the Marie Byrd Land Traverse Party, 1957–58, who applied the name. “Takahe,” the Maori name for a flightless, almost extinct New Zealand bird, is the nickname of the U.S. Navy LC-47 aircraft whose crew resupplied the traverse party near this mountain and assisted by providing aerial reconnaissance to locate passable routes.

### Takaki Promontory

**Location:** 65°33'S, 64°14'W

Promontory at the NE side of Leroux Bay, on the W coast of Graham Land. First seen and roughly charted by the FrAE, 1903–05, under Charcot. Named by the UK-APC in 1959 after Baron Kanehiro Takaki (1849-1920), Director-General of the Medical Department of the Imperial Japanese Navy, the first man to prevent beriberi empirically by dietary additions, in 1882.

### Tama Glacier

**Location:** 68°47'S, 40°22'W

A glacier flowing to the sea between Tensoku Rock and Manjū Rock on the coast of Queen Maud Land. Mapped from surveys and air photos by JARE, 1957–62, and named Tama-hyōga (ball glacier).

### Tama Point

**Location:** 68°43'S, 40°26'E

A point 3 mi NE of Tama Glacier on the coast of Queen Maud Land. Mapped from surveys and air photos by JARE, 1957–62, and named Tama-misaki (ball point). Not: Cape Tama.

### Tamarus Valley

**Location:** 80°10'S, 156°20'E

Ice-free valley lying S of Sabrina Ridge and 2.5 mi NE of Mount Henderson in the Britannia Range. Named in association with Britannia by a University of Waikato (N.Z.) geological party, 1978–79, led by M.J. Selby. Tamarus is the historical name used in Roman Britain for the River Tamar.

### Tambovskaya Peak

**Location:** 71°41'S, 12°20'E


### Tammann Peaks

**Location:** 66°57'S, 66°21'W


### Tangekilen Bay

**Location:** 69°58'S, 26°20'E

An indentation of the ice shelf northward of the Sør Rondane Mountains and 42 mi ENE of Breid Bay, along the coast of Queen Maud Land. First mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and named Tangekilen (the tongue bay) after the large ice tongue just eastward.

### Tanger Island

**Location:** 64°53'S, 63°58'W

### Tangle Promontory

**Location:** 67°27'S, 46°45'E


### Tanglefoot Peak

**Location:** 67°21'S, 67°33'W

Prominent rocky peak, 650 m, at the end of Haslam Heights, Arrowsmith Peninsula, on the W coast of Graham Land. Probably first sighted by members of the FrAE under Charcot who roughly charted this area in 1909. Surveyed in 1948 by the FIDS and so named from the broken ridge extending S and SE from the peak.

### Tannskjera

**Location:** 67°33'S, 62°00'E

A bare rock peak, 155 m, marking the N end of the Byvågåsane Peaks on the E shore of Lützow-Holm Bay. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Station, 1972.

**Tanna Peak 72°20'S, 1°20'E**

A peak at the E side of the mouth of Rogstad Glacier in the Sverdrup Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Photographed from the air by the GerAE (1938–39). Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NSBAE (1949–52) and air photos by the Norwegian expedition (1958–59) and named Tanna (the tooth).

**Tannaron, Cap:** see Thanaron Point 63°30'S, 58°40'W

**Tanner Island 54°38'S, 36°46'W**

The westernmost and largest of the Pickersgill Islands (q.v.), rising to 145 m off the S coast of South Georgia. Named by UK-APC for William G. Tanner, BAS geologist, who worked on the island during the 1975–76 field season.

**Tanngarden Peaks 72°02'S, 23°17'E**

Row of peaks, 2,350 m, just N of Viking Heights and Mount Widerøe in the Sør Rondane Mountains. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers in 1957 from air photos taken by USN OpHjp, 1946–47, and named Tanngarden (the row of teeth).

**Tantalus Bluffs 84°55'S, 168°25'W**

High rock bluffs forming the NE shoulder of Mount Ferguson, overlooking the W side of the terminus of Liv Glacier near its entry into Ross Ice Shelf. So named by the Southern Party of NZGSAE (1963–64) because the bluffs appeared to be of geologic interest, but could not be reached. In attempting to penetrate the crevasse field NE of the bluffs one of the geologists was injured in a crevasse accident.

**Tantalus Peak 73°53'S, 161°21'E**

The highest peak (2,220 m) along the S wall at the head of Priestley Glacier, Victoria Land. So named by the southern party of NZGSASE, 1962–63, because an attempt to establish a station there proved abortive due to steep ice. (Tantalus, son of Zeus, was punished for transgressions by “standing in water that ebbed when he would drink.”)

**Tapley Mountains 85°45'S, 149°00'W**


**Tapsell Foreland 70°52'S, 167°20'E**

A broad, mostly snow-covered foreland jutting into the sea between Yule Bay and Smith Inlet, northern Victoria Land. Much of the central portion of this feature rises above 800 m The name Tapsell, applied by NZ-APC in 1969, is the surname of the Master of the barque Brisk, one of the whaling vessels based on Enderby Settlement at Port Ross, Auckland Islands, 1849–52. In an exploratory voyage in Feb. 1830, Tapsell sailed S to the Belleny Islands and then W along the parallel of 67°S as far as 143°E. Despite the high latitude, no land was sighted.

**Tarachine, Lake 69°01'S, 39°35'E**


**Taratine, Lake:** see Tarachine, Lake 69°01'S, 39°35'E

**Tarakanov Ridge 82°19'S, 159°24'E**


**Tararua, Mount 72°08'S, 166°14'E**

A prominent peak, 2,550 m, surmounting the SW part of Mont-eath Hills in the Victory Mountains, Victoria Land. Climbed on Jan. 3, 1963 by the Southern Party of NZFMCAE, 1962–63, who named it after their parent mountain club, the Tararua Tramping Club, Wellington, New Zealand.

**Taratine, Lake:** see Tarachine, Lake 69°01'S, 39°35'E

**Tarbuck Crag 68°35'S, 78°12'E**

One of a group of three high points about 0.75 mi SW of Club Lake in the Vestfold Hills. The feature is 140 m high and has steep sides to the south and east. The feature was the terminal tellurometer station of the 1969 ANARE Prince Charles Mountains survey. Named by ANCA for J. Tarbuck, cook at Wilkes Station in 1965, cook at Davis Station in 1969, and expedition assistant with ANARE at Wilkes in 1967.

**Target Hill 66°00'S, 62°57'W**

A prominent hill which rises 1,010 m above the level of Larsen Ice Shelf. It stands 6 mi W of Mount Fritsche on the S flank of Leppard Glacier in eastern Graham Land. The hill was the most westerly point reached by the FIDS survey party in 1955; it was visible to the party as a target upon which to steer from the summit of Richtiolien Pass.

**Tånet Pinnacle 72°01'S, 25°34'E**


**Tarr, Mount 70°25'S, 65°46'E**


**Tarragona, Caleta:** see Visca Anchorage 62°05'S, 58°24'W

**Tartar Island 61°56'S, 58°29'W**

Island 0.3 mi long lying 0.5 mi NW of Round Point, off the N coast of King George Island in the South Shetland Islands. Named by the UK-APC in 1960 for the sealing vessel Tartar (Capt. Pottinger) from London, which visited the South Shetland Islands in 1821–22. Not: Isla Owen.

**Tasch Peak 76°40'S, 118°03'W**

Tashtego Point 65°44'S, 62°09'W
Rocky point marking the E end of the ridge at the S side of Stubb Glacier, on the E coast of Graham Land. Surveyed and photographed by the FIDS in 1947. Named by the UK-APC after Stubb's harpooner on the Pequod in Herman Melville's Moby Dick.

Tasman Rip 61°30'S, 55°56'W
A marine channel in the South Shetland Islands, running E-W between O'Brien Island and Eadie Island and characterized by strong tidal rips and whirlpools. The channel was crossed by a party of the U.K. Joint Services Expedition to Elephant Island in January 1977, and so named after the Tasman canoes used in the crossing.

Tate Glacier 85°54'S, 160°50'W
A tributary glacier on the S side of Thomas Spur, flowing E and merging with Moffett Glacier just E of the spur where the two glaciers enter the larger Amundsen Glacier, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN for Robert Tate, geomagnetist–seismologist with the South Pole Station party, 1964.

Tate Peak 78°38'S, 159°31'E
Sharp peak, 1,885 m, standing 2 mi E of Escalade Peak at the S side of Skelton Névé. Named by US-ACAN in 1964 for Lt. T.N. Tate, USN, public works officer at McMurdo Station, 1963.

Tate Rocks 72°40'S, 74°33'E
Three small nunataks lying 7 mi NNW of Mason Peaks in the Grove Mountains. Mapped from air photos, 1956–60, by ANARE. Named by ANCA for K.A. Tate, radio officer at Mawson Station, 1962.

Tatimati Point: see Tachimachi Point 69°00'S, 39°37'E

Tau Islands 64°18'S, 62°55'W
Small group of islands and rocks which lie immediately off the NE extremity of Eta Island in the Melchior Islands, Palmer Archipelago. The name, derived from the 19th letter of the Greek alphabet, appears to have been first used on a 1946 Argentine government chart following surveys of the islands by Argentine expeditions in 1942 and 1943. Not: Isolotes Trío.

Taurus Nunataks 70°52'S, 66°23'W
A line of three nunataks running E-W, with only the outer two of any prominence, located 23 mi ENE of Gurney Point in Palmer Land. Named by UK-APC after the constellation of Taurus.

Tawny Gap 54°01'S, 37°36'W
Low pass extending across South Georgia from the head of Ice Fjord to a cove just S of Wales Head. The name was given by the UK-APC following survey by the SGS in the period 1951–57 and is descriptive of the colorful vegetation in this small gap.

Tay, Firth of 63°22'S, 55°45'W
Sound, 12 mi long and 6 mi wide, extending in a NW-SE direction between the NE side of Dundee Island and the E portion of Joinville Island. It merges to the NW with Active Sound with which it completes the separation of Dundee and Joinville Islands. Discovered in 1892–93 by Capt. Thomas Robertson of the Dundee whaling expedition and named by him after the Firth of Tay of Scotland.
by US-ACAN for Lawrence D. Taylor, USARP glaciologist at South Pole Station, 1963-64.

Taylor Ice-Dome: see Taylor Dome 77°40'S, 157°40'E

Taylor Islands 66°10'S, 100°17'E
Group of rocky islands and rocks lying at the W side of Edisto Ice Tongue and marking the W end of the Highjump Archipelago. Delineated from aerial photographs taken by USN OpHjp, 1946-47, and named for Richard Spence Taylor, who served as surveyor with the USN OpWml parties which established astronomical control stations from Wilhelm II Coast to Budd Coast in January-February 1948.

Taylor Nunatak 84°54'S, 176°00'W

Taylor Nunataks 63°15'S, 55°33'W
Two isolated nunataks, 650 m and 660 m, joined by a narrow ridge, lying SE of Mount Quilmes in the eastern half of Joinville Island. Surveyed by the FIDS in 1953. Named by the UK-APC for Robert J.F. Taylor of FIDS, dog-physiologist at Hope Bay in 1954 and 1955, who accompanied the FIDS survey party to Joinville Island in 1953-54.

Taylor Outlier 85°13'S, 90°19'W

Taylor Peak 72°12'S, 168°39'E

Taylor Platform 71°01'S, 67°09'E

Taylor Point 61°56'S, 57°40'W
Point forming the N limit of Destruction Bay, on the E coast of King George Island in the South Shetland Islands. Named by the UK-APC in 1960 for D. Taylor, Master of the Hobart sealing vessel Caroline, which visited the South Shetland Islands in 1821-22.

Taylor Ridge 85°48'S, 153°21'W
A rock ridge, 10 mi long, forming a precipitous wall along the W side of Scott Glacier between the mouths of Koerwitz and Vaughan Glaciers, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Discovered by the ByrdAE geological party under Quin Blackburn in 1934.


Taylor Spur 78°31'S, 84°09'W

Taylor Valley 77°37'S, 163°00'E
An ice-free valley about 18 mi long, once occupied by the receding Taylor Glacier, lying N of the Kukri Hills between the Taylor Glacier and New Harbor in Victoria Land. Discovered by the BrNAE (1901-04), it was more fully explored by the BrAE (1907-09) and the BrAE (1910-13). Named after the Taylor Glacier. Not: Dry Valley, New Harbour Dry Valley, Taylor Glacier Dry Valley.

Taynaya Bay 68°27'S, 78°16'E
A bay which is completely enclosed except for a very narrow entrance on the north side, lying within the northern part of Langnes Peninsula, Vestfold Hills. The feature was photographed by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936-37), but was plotted on the subsequent maps as a lake. John Roscoe's 1952 study of air photographs taken by Operation Highjump (1946-47) showed that the bay is connected at the north to the sea. It was photographed by ANARE (1954-58) and the Soviet Antarctic Expedition (1956), the latter applying the name Bukhta Taynaya (secret bay).

Tchaikovsky, Mount 71°23'S, 73°15'W
Snow-covered mountain, c. 600 m, with scarps on the S and E sides, located in the N part of Derocher Peninsula, Alexander Island. A number of mountains in this vicinity first appear on maps by the RARE, 1947-48. This mountain, apparently one of these, was mapped from RARE air photos by Searle of the FIDS in 1960. Named by UK-APC after Peter Ilyitch Tchaikovsky (1840-93), Russian composer.

Teale, Cape: see Teall, Cape 79°03'S, 161°04'E
Teale Island: see Teall Island 79°03'S, 161°54'E

Teall, Cape 79°03'S, 161°04'E

Teall Island 79°03'S, 161°54'E
A high ridgelike island which rises above the Ross Ice Shelf at the W side of the mouth of Skelton Inlet. This may be the feature actually sighted and named Cape Teall by the BrNAE (1901-04). It was first mapped as an island by the N.Z. party of the CTAE (1956-58) and named in association with nearby Cape Teall. Not: Teal Island.

Teall Nunatak 74°50'S, 162°33'E
A large nunatak at the mouth of Reeves Glacier, standing 3 mi SE of Hansen Nunatak in Victoria Land. Discovered by the BrNAE, 1901-04, the area was more fully explored by the BrAE, 1907-09, which named this feature for Sir Jethro Justinian Harris Teall,
Teal Ponds

A series of ponds in a tussock-covered valley 0.3 mi S of Dartmouth Point, on the E side of Moraine Fjord, South Georgia. Roughly surveyed by FIDS in 1951 and named after the South Georgia tele, flocks of which frequent the ponds.

Teardrop Pond 76°54'S, 145°18'W

A meltwater pond 1 mi SW of Greegor Peak in the Densfeld Mountains of the Ford Ranges in Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959-65. The descriptive name, applied by US-ACAN, is suggestive of the shape of the feature in plan view.

Tedrow, Mount 82°53'S, 163°00'E


Tedrow Glacier 77°58'S, 161°50'E

Tributary Glacier which flows N into Ferrar Glacier along the W side of Table Mountain, in Victoria Land. Named by the US-ACAN for John C.F. Tedrow, USARP project leader for soil studies, who worked at McMurdo Station, 1961-62.

Teeny Rock 83°38'S, 59°10'W

A small rock at the NW end of Williams Hills in the Neptune Range, Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1956-66. The name by US-ACAN alludes to the small size of the feature.

Teeters Nunatak 74°12'S, 100°01'W


Tegge, Mount 77°57'S, 85°15'W


Tegualda, Isla: see Hansen Island 67°06'S, 67°37'W

Tele Point 54°16'S, 36°38'W

Point separating Mercer and Harpon Bays at the head of Cumberland West Bay, South Georgia. First mapped by the SwedAE, 1901-04, under Nordenskjöld. Surveyed by the SGS in the period 1951-57, and named by the UK-APC for the sailing vessel Teie, owned by Tønsberg Hvalfangeri, Husvik Harbor.

Teigan Island 66°27'S, 110°36'E

Rocky island, 0.2 mi long, lying 0.1 mi NE of Bosner Island, near the S end of the Windmill Islands. First mapped from aerial photographs taken by USN OpHjp in February 1947. Named by the US-ACAN for B. Teigan, who served as air crewman with the central task group of USN OpHjp, 1946-47, and also with USN OpWml which obtained aerial and ground photographic coverage of the Windmill Islands in January 1948. Not: Teigan Rock.

Teigan Rocks: see Teigan Island 66°27'S, 110°36'E

Teil Island: see Deception Island 62°57'S, 60°38'W

Te Islands 69°03'S, 39°34'E

Three small islands and several rocks lying close together just S of Ongul Island in the Flatvaer Islands. The three main islands were mapped as one by Norwegian cartographers, working from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition of 1936-37, and named Teøya (the tea island). The JARE, 1957-62, determined the feature to be a cluster of islands but the name has been retained for the group. Not: Teöya.

Teltas Glacier: see Beaumont Glacier 72°02'S, 62°00'W

Teksla Island 67°27'S, 60°56'E

Largest island in the Colbeck Archipelago near the coast of Mac. Robertson Land, 1 mi N of Chapman Ridge. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936-37, and named Teksla (the cooper's axe). Not: Norris Island.

Telefon Bay 62°56'S, 60°40'W

Small bay in the NW side of Port Foster, Deception Island, in the South Shetland Islands. The name appears on the chart of the FRAE under Charcot, 1908-10, and derives from the Telefon, a salvaged vessel moored in the bay in 1909 awaiting repairs.

Telefon Point 62°14'S, 58°28'W

A point W of the entrance to Admiralty Bay, 2 mi SW of Demay Point, King George Island. Named in 1977 by UK-APC in association with Telefon Rocks (q.v.), which lie offshore E of this point. Not: Patelnia.

Telefon Ridge 62°56'S, 60°43'W

Ridge rising W of Telefon Bay on Deception Island, in the South Shetland Islands. Named from association with Telefon Bay by the UK-APC in 1959.

Telefon Rocks 62°15'S, 58°27'W

Group of rocks 1.5 mi SSW of Demay Point, at the W side of the entrance to Admiralty Bay, King George Island. Named after the Telefon, a vessel which went aground and was abandoned there in 1908.

Telegrafista Arriagada, Isla: see Alcock Island 64°14'S, 61°08'W

Telegrafista Rivera, Isla: see Apédice Island 64°11'S, 61°02'W

Telemeter Glacier 77°48'S, 160°12'E

A small glacier 1 mi SW of Fireman Glacier in the W part of Quartermain Mountains, Victoria Land. The name is one of a group in the area associated with surveying applied in 1993 by NZGB; telemeter being an instrument used to ascertain ranges and distances.

Telen Glacier 69°38'S, 39°42'E

A glacier flowing to the E side of Lützow-Holm Bay between Telen Hill and Kjuka Headland. Mapped from air photos and surveys by JARE, 1957-62, and named after nearby Telen Hill.
**Telen Hill 69°38'S, 39°42'E**
A bare rock hill along the coast between Skallen Glacier and Teen Glacier, on the E side of Lützow-Holm Bay. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and named Telen (the frozen crust).

**Telescope Peak 77°56'S, 163°07'E**
The summit peak (1,270 m) of the E portion of Transit Ridge on the E side of Royal Society Range, in Victoria Land. The name is one of a group in the area associated with surveying applied in 1993 by NZGB. Named from the refracting telescope as used in surveying; most commonly used as theodolites.

**Teller Peak 85°57'S, 135°28'W**

**Tel'mana, Gory:** see Thalimann Mountains 72°00'S, 4°45'E

**Telmo Island:** see San Telmo Island 62°28'S, 60°49'W

**Teltet Nunatak 71°59'S, 23°43'E**

**Temmondai Rock 68°25'S, 41°41'E**

**Temnikow Nunataks 70°37'S, 64°10'W**

**Tempano, Bahía:** see Iceberg Bay 60°39'S, 45°32'W

**Tempano, Punta:** see Iceberg Point 64°38'S, 63°06'W

**Tempest Peak 84°31'S, 164°11'E**
A sharp ice-covered peak (3,410 m) with a subordinate summit (3,345 in.) just southward, standing 3 mi NNE of Storm Peak in the Marshall Mountains, Queen Alexandra Range. So named by the NZGS/ACE (1961–62) because of the stormy conditions experienced in the area. Not: Tempest Peaks.

**Tempest Peaks:** see Tempest Peak 84°31'S, 164°11'E

**Temple Glacier 64°00’S, 60°01’W**
Glacier flowing into the S side of Lanchester Bay on the W coast of Graham Land. Photographed by Hunting Aerosurveys Ltd. in 1955–57 and mapped from these photos by the FIDS. Named by the UK-APC in 1960 for Félix Du Temple (1823–90), French naval officer who in 1857 designed the first powered model airplane to rise unaided, fly freely and land safely.

**Tempyó, Mount 69°31'S, 39°43'E**
A rocky hill (260 m) that rises from the southern extremity of Skarvnes Foreland on the coast of Queen Maud Land. Mapped from surveys and air photos by JARE, 1957–62. The name “Tempyó-zan” (Tenpyó Zan), apparently descriptive of the feature, was given by JARE Headquarters in 1973. Not: Mount Tenpyó.

**Tenaza Peak 71°05'S, 167°24'E**

**Tenadero Gonzalez:** see González Anchorage 63°19'S, 57°56'W

**Teniente, Monte:** see Stokes Hill 64°52'S, 63°32'W

**Teniente Ferrer, Punta:** see Ferrer Point 62°30'S, 59°42'W

**Teniente González, Isla:** see Bear Island 68°11'S, 67°04'W

**Teniente Horn, Isla:** see Largo Island 63°18'S, 57°53'W

**Teniente Ibáñez, Monte:** see François, Mount 64°38'S, 63°27'W

**Teniente Ibar, Islet:** see Ibar Rocks 62°27'S, 59°43'W

**Teniente Kopaitec, Isla:** see Kopaitec Island 63°19'S, 57°55'W

**Teniente Kopaitec, Islet:** see Murray Island 64°22'S, 61°34'W

**Teniente López, Picachos:** see López Nunatak 62°29'S, 59°39'W

**Teniente Modolo, Cabo:** see Alexandra, Cape 67°45'S, 68°36'W

**Teniente Paredes, Islet:** see Montravel Rock 63°09'S, 58°02'W

**Teniente Patrignani, Isletes:** see Flyspot Rocks 68°35'S, 68°19'W

**Teniente Rodríguez, Isla:** see Terminal Island 68°45'S, 70°35'W

**Teniente Saborido, Caleta:** see Eagle Cove 63°24'S, 57°00'W

**Teniente Santi, Punta:** see Flyspot Rocks 58°59'S, 26°30'W

**Teniente Somozas, Banco:** see Barlas Bank 54°00'S, 37°20'W

**Teniente Vivor, Cabo:** see Sterneck, Cape 64°04'S, 61°02'W

**Tenmondai Rock:** see Temmondai Rock 68°25'S, 41°41'E

**Tennant, Mount 64°41’S, 62°41’W**
Conspicuous peak, 690 m, situated at the N end of Rongé Island, off the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered by the BelgAE under Gerlache, who charted Rongé Island in 1898. Named by members of HMS *Snipe*, following an Antarctic cruise in January 1948, for V. Admiral Sir William Tennant, then Commander-in-Chief of the America and West Indies Station.

**Tennant, Mount:** see Tennant Peak 78°09'S, 155°18'W
**Geographic Names of the Antarctic**

**Tenorio, Islote:** see Tenorio Rock  62°28’S, 59°44’W

**Tenorio Rock  62°28’S, 59°44’W**
A rock 0.4 mi offshore in western Discovery Bay, Greenwich Island, South Shetland Islands. The name derives from the forms A rock 0.4 mi offshore in western Discovery Bay, Greenwich Island, South Shetland Islands. The name derives from the forms "Islote Tenorio" and "Islote Avidor Tenorio" used on Chilean Island, South Shetland Islands. The name derives from the forms A rock 0.4 mi offshore in western Discovery Bay, Greenwich Island, South Shetland Islands. The name derives from the forms "Islote Tenorio" and "Islote Avidor Tenorio" used on Chilean Island, South Shetland Islands. The name derives from the forms A rock 0.4 mi offshore in western Discovery Bay, Greenwich Island, South Shetland Islands. The name derives from the forms "Islote Tenorio" and "Islote Avidor Tenorio" used on Chilean Island, South Shetland Islands. The name derives from the forms A rock 0.4 mi offshore in western Discovery Bay, Greenwich Island, South Shetland Islands. 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The name derives from the forms "I
of the BrAE, 1910–13. So named by Taylor because it was the furthest point they ascended in this area.

**Terminus Nunatak** 69°52'S, 68°20'W

Conspicuous nunatak, 670 m, standing between Frieke and Riley Glaciers and 0.5 mi inland from George VI Sound, on the W coast of Palmer Land. This nunatak was first photographed from the air on Nov. 23, 1935 by Lincoln Ellsworth, and was mapped from these photographs by W.L.G. Joerg. First surveyed in 1936 by the BGLE under Rymill. Resurveyed in 1948 by the FIDS, and so named by them because the nunatak marks the end of the sledge route from the Wordie Ice Shelf, down Eureka Glacier, to George VI Sound.

**Tern Cove** 60°42'S, 45°37'W

Small cove, the entrance to which is blocked by submerged rocks, lying immediately SE of Berry Head in the N part of Signy Island, in the South Orkney Islands. The cove contains three small islands, and an area near the head dries at low water. Roughly charted in 1933 by DI personnel. Named by the FIDS, following their survey of 1947, for the colony of terns (Sterna vitata) on the southernmost island in the cove.

**Terningen Peak** 72°11'S, 2°45'E

A small rock peak, 2,680 m, marking the summit of Terning-skarvet Mountain in the Gjelsvik Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Photographed from the air by the GerAE (1938–39). Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and air photos by the Norwegian expedition (1958–59) and named Terningen (the die). [72°11'S, 2°46'E]

**Terning-skarvet Mountain** 72°11'S, 2°46'E

Large complex mountain just E of Mayr Ridge, forming the SE portion of the Gjelsvik Mountains in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and by NorAE (1958–59) and named Terning-skarvet (the die mountain).

**Tern Island** 54°03'S, 37°20'W

Small, tussock-covered island lying 1 mi S of Albatross Island and 0.6 mi E of Dot Island in the S part of the Bay of Isles, South Georgia. First charted in 1912–13 by Robert Cushman Murphy, American naturalist aboard the brig Daisy. Surveyed in 1929–30 by DI personnel, who named it in association with Albatross Island, Prion Island and other natural history names given in the Bay of Isles by Murphy in 1912–13.

**Tern Nunatak** 62°06'S, 58°20'W

Nunatak lying just E of Lussich Cove, Admiralty Bay, on King George Island in the South Shetland Islands. Charted but not named by the FrAE, 1908–10, under Charcot. The name Tern Nunatak became established in local use at the FIDS Admiralty Bay station in about 1949.

**Tern Valley:** see Italia Valley 62°10'S, 58°31'W

**Ternyck, Colina:** see Ternyck Needle 62°05'S, 58°16'W

**Ternyck Needle** 62°05'S, 58°16'W

Conspicuous nunatak, 365 m, standing 1.5 mi E of the head of Martel Inlet at the base of the small peninsula separating Admi- ralty and King George Bays, on King George Island in the South Shetland Islands. Charted in December 1909 by the FrAE under Charcot, who presumably applied the name. Not: Colina Ternyck, Monte Aguja Ternyck.

**Terra Nova Bay**

See Dunlop Island 77°14'S, 163°30'E

**Terra Lake** 77°34'S, 166°13'E

A descriptive name for a small, elongate lake which lies in a valley with moraine from the Barne Glacier, about 0.5 mi E of Cape Barne on Ross Island. The name appears on the maps of the BrAE (1910–13), but may have been applied earlier by the BrAE (1907–09).

**Terra Ridge** 84°49'S, 113°45'W

A mostly ice-free ridge, or spur, descending NW from the summit area at the S end of Mount Schopf in the Ohio Range, Horlick Mountains. Resistant sandstone strata predominate in the lower half of the slope of the ridge, forming a series of partly ice-covered terraces separated by scarp. The descriptive name was suggested by geologists of the Ohio State University expedition who worked in these mountains in the 1960–61 and 1961–62 seasons.

**Terra Cotta Mountain** 77°54'S, 161°15'E

Mountain between Windy Gully and Knobhead, on the S side of Taylor Glacier in Victoria Land. The descriptive name was applied by the BrNAE, 1901–04. Not: Terra Cotta Mountains.

**Terra Cotta Mountains:** see Terra Cotta Mountain 77°54'S, 161°15'E

**Terrada, Cabo:** see Terrada Point 64°23'S, 62°14'W

**Terra Point** 64°23'S, 62°14'W

The NE entrance point to Buls Bay, Brabant Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. The point was roughly mapped by the BelgAE, 1897–99. It was mapped in detail in 1954 by an Argentine Antarctic Expedition and, in 1978, named "Cabo Terrada" after an Argentine patriot. The term point is appropriate and replaces "cabo" (cape) in the approved name. Not: Cabo Terrada.

**Terra Firma II Island:** see Twig Rock 68°42'S, 67°32'W

**Terra Firma Island:** see Alamode Island 68°43'S, 67°32'W

**Terra Firma Islands** 68°42'S, 67°32'W

Small group of islands lying 8 mi N of Cape Berteaux, off the W coast of Graham Land. Roughly surveyed by the BGLE in 1936. The name "Terra Firma Island" was applied to the largest island (Alamode Island, q.v.), because a BGLE depot-laying party camped there following the break-up of sea ice, but the name Terra Firma Islands was later applied to the whole group. Not: Islas Terra Firme. [77°31'S, 167°57'E]

**Terra Nova, Glacier:** see Astrolabe Glacier 66°45'S, 139°55'E

**Terra Nova, Mount** 77°31'S, 167°57'E

Snow-covered mountain, 2,130 m, between Mount Erebus and Mount Terror on Ross Island. First mapped by the BrNAE 1901–04, and named for the *Terra Nova*, relief ship for this expedition and the BrAE, 1910–13.

**Terra Nova Bay** 74°50'S, 164°30'E

A bay, often ice free, about 40 mi long, lying between Cape Washington and Drygalski Ice Tongue along the coast of Victoria Land. Discovered by the BrNAE under Scott, 1901–04, and named by him after the *Terra Nova*, one of the relief ships for the expedition.
Terra Nova Islands 66°53'S, 157°57'E
Two small islands lying off the Antarctic coast about 14 mi N of Williamson Head. Sighted from the Magga dan, Mar. 8, 1961, by ANARE under Phillip Law. Named by ANCA after the expedition ship of the BrNAE, 1901–13, the Terra Nova, from which Lt. H.L.L. Pennell, RN, discovered and charted coastal points in the vicinity.

Terrapin Hill 63°58'S, 57°32'W
Rounded, reddish-colored hill, 545 m high, standing at the S end of The Naze, a peninsula of northern James Ross Island, close S of Trinity Peninsula. This area was first explored by the SwedAE, 1901–04, under Nordenskjöld. Terrapin Hill was first charted by the FIDS, 1945, who in 1948 applied this name which is descriptive of its shape.

Terrazas, Mount 74°52'S, 63°51'W

Terror, Mount 77°31'S, 168°32'E
An extinct volcano about 3,230 m high on Ross Island, about 20 miles eastward of Mount Erebus. Named in 1841 by Sir James Clark Ross for his second ship, the Terror.

Terror Glacier 77°37'S, 168°03'E
Large glacier between Mount Terra Nova and Mount Terror on Ross Island, flowing S into Windless Bight. So named by A.J. Heine of the NZGSAE, 1962–63, because of its association with Mount Terror.

Terror Point 77°41'S, 168°13'E
A point below Mount Terror. It marks the E limit of Fog Bay, 4 mi WNW of Cape MacKay, Ross Island. The name was first used by members of the BrNAE, 1901–04, and was apparently applied in association with Mount Terror which overlooks this point from northeastward.

Tertene Nunataks 72°16'S, 21°57'E
Several small nunataks on the W side of Kreitzerisen, near the W end of the Sør Rondane Mountains. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers in 1957 from air photos taken by USN OpHjp, 1946–47, and named Tertene (the tarts).

Terwileger, Mount 75°13'S, 64°44'W

Tester Nunatak 70°58'S, 71°29'E
The southernmost of a group of three nunataks in the northern part of the Manning Nunataks, in the east part of Amery Ice Shelf. The nunataks were photographed by USN OpHjp (1946–47) and ANARE (1957). They were visited by the SovAE in 1965 and by ANARE in 1969. Named by ANCA for J. Tester, aircraft engineer with the ANARE Prince Charles Mountains survey party in 1969.

Tethys Nunataks 72°10'S, 68°59'W
Group of about five rock nunataks, 2 mi NE of Stephenson Nunatak in the SE corner of Alexander Island. Presumably first seen by Ronne and Eklund of the USAS who sledged through George VI Sound in 1940–41. Surveyed in 1949 by the FIDS and named by the UK-APC for association with nearby Saturn Glacier, Tethys being one of the satellites of Saturn.

Tetrad Islands 63°55'S, 60°44'W
Group of small islands lying SE of Borge Point, Trinity Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Shown on an Argentine government chart of 1952. The name given by the UK-APC in 1960 is descriptive; there are four islands in the group. Not: Islotes Tetraedro, Tetrad Rocks.

Tetrad Rocks: see Tetrad Islands 63°55'S, 60°44'W
Tetradro, Islotes: see Tetrad Islands 63°55'S, 60°44'W
Teufelsinsel: see Devil Island 63°48'S, 57°17'W

Teyssier Island 67°36'S, 62°54'E

Thala Hills 67°39'S, 45°58'E
Low, rounded coastal hills between Freeth and Spooner Bays in Enderby Land. The hills were plotted from air photos taken by ANCA in 1956. Named by ANCA for the ship Thala Dan in which ANARE visited the hills in February 1961.

Thala Island 70°37'S, 166°05'E
The southern of two small, rocky islands lying just off the NW edge of Davis Ice Piedmont, along the N coast of Victoria Land. Named by ANARE after M.V. Thala Dan, one of two expedition ships used by ANARE in 1962 to explore this area.

Thala Rock 68°33'S, 77°52'E
An isolated, submerged rock lying off the Vestfold Hills, about 0.3 mi from the western point of Turner Island, bearing 250°. The depth of water over the rock probably does not exceed 1 fathom. The rock was struck by the Thala Dan on Jan. 16, 1959, when approaching Davis Anchorage with the ANARE relief expedition. Named after the Thala Dan.

Thälmann Mountains 72°00'S, 4°45'E

Thanaron Hill: see Hanson Hill 63°35'S, 58°49'W

Thanaron Point 63°30'S, 58°40'W

Thanksgiving Point 84°56'S, 177°00'W
A conspicuous rock nunatak at the W side of Shackleton Glacier, just N of the mouth of Mincey Glacier, in the Queen Maud Mountains. So named by the Texas Tech Shackleton Glacier Party
Tharp Ice Rise 72°25'S, 59°54'W
An ice rise, c. 1.3 mi long, located at the ice front (1966) of Larsen Ice Shelf, 15 mi E of Cape Fanning, Merz Peninsula, Black Coast. The ice rise was mapped by USGS from U.S. Navy aerial photographs taken 1966–69. In association with the names of Antarctic oceanographers grouped in this area, named by the UK-APC in 1977 after Marie Tharp, American marine geologist and oceanographer of Lamont-Doherty Geological Observatory, Columbia University, New York.

Thatcher Peninsula 54°17'S, 36°32'W
A mountainous peninsula in north-central South Georgia terminating to the north in Mai Point, rising between Cumberland West Bay to the west, and Cumberland East Bay and Moraine Fjord to the east; bounded to the southwest and south by Lyell Glacier and Hamberg Glacier. King Edward Cove on the east side of the peninsula is the site of the BAS Grytviken station and the disused whaling station of the same name. Named by the UK-APC in 1991, at the suggestion of members of the Royal Geographical Society, after the Rt. Honorable Margaret H. Thatcher, British Prime Minister, 1979–90.

Theaker, Mount 70°18'S, 159°38'E

Themis Nunatak 71°37'S, 69°06'W
A very large, flat-topped nunatak lying 6 mi WSW of Mount Umbral in southern Alexander Island. Mapped from trimetrogon air photography taken by RARE, 1947–48, and from survey by FIDS, 1948–50. Named by UK-APC in association with nearby Saturn Glacier, Themis being one of the satellites of Saturn.

Theodolite Hill 63°29'S, 57°35'W
Hill, 680 m, with a small rock outcrop at its summit, standing at the SE corner of a plateau-type mountain 5 mi W of the NW end of Duse Bay, in the NE part of Trinity Peninsula. Discovered by the FIDS, 1946, and so named during their survey of the area because it served as an important theodolite station.

Theodore, Mount 64°58'S, 62°36'W
A mountain 4 mi SE of Mount Inverleith on the S side of Bagshaw Glacier, near the W coast of Graham Land. Named by Scottish geologist David Ferguson who made a geological reconnaissance in this vicinity from the whale catcher Hanka in 1913.

Theodor Rock 54°36'S, 37°01'W
Rock approximately midway between Annenkov Island and Pkersgill Islands, off the S coast of South Georgia. Charted by DI personnel in 1930 and named for Theodor Hansen, gunner on the Southern Pride, Norwegian whale catcher used in the survey. Not: Roca Teodoro.

Thern Promontory 74°33'S, 162°06'E
A high, ice-covered promontory, 2,220 m, forming a westward projection at the S end of Eisenhower Range, about 7 mi W of Mount Nansen, in Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN for Michael G. Thern, station engineer at McMurdo Station with the 1965–66 summer party and the 1967 winter party.

Theron Mountains 79°05'S, 28°15'W
Mountains, extending in a NE-SW direction for 28 mi and rising to c. 1,175 m, on the E side of the Filchner Ice Shelf. First seen from the air in 1956 by the CTAE and named for the Theron, the ship of the CTAE in 1955–56.

Theseus, Mount 77°27'S, 162°16'E
Prominent peak, 1,830 m, just S of Clark Glacier in the Olympus Range of Victoria Land. Named by the VUWAE (1958–59) after a figure of Greek mythology.

Theta Islands 64°19'S, 63°01'W
Several small islands and rocks which lie close W of Kappa Island at the W extremity of the Melchior Islands, Palmer Archipelago. The islands were roughly charted by DI personnel in 1927. The name, derived from the eighth letter of the Greek alphabet, appears to have been first used on a 1946 Argentine government chart following surveys of the Melchior Islands by Argentine expeditions in 1942 and 1943. Not: Islas Alzogaray, The Southern Maids.

Thiébault Island 65°11'S, 64°11'W
Small island which lies next W of Charlat Island in the small group off the S end of Petermann Island, in the Wilhelm Archipelago. Discovered by the FrAE, 1908–10, and named by Charcot for Monsieur Théibault, then French Minister to Argentina.

Thiel Mountains 85°15'S, 91°00'W
Isolated, mainly snow-capped mountains, 45 mi long, located roughly between the Horlick Mountains and the Pensacola Mountains and extending from Moulton Escarpment on the west to Nolan Pillar on the east. Major components include Ford Massif (2,810 m), Bernal Escarpment and a group of eastern peaks near Nolan Pillar. Observed and first positioned by the USARP Horlick Mountains Traverse Party, 1958–59. Surveyed by the USGS Thiel Mountains parties of 1960–61 and 1961–62. Named by US-ACAN after Edward C. Thiel, traverse seismologist at Ellsworth Station and the Pensacola Mountains in 1957. In December 1959, he made airlifted geophysical observations along the 88th meridian West, including work near these mountains. Thiel perished with four others in the crash of a P2V Neptune aircraft soon after take-off from Wilkes Station, Nov. 9, 1961.

Thiel Trough 81°30'S, 57°00'W
A submarine trough trending NE-SW with depths reaching to 1,500 m below sea level. The trough extends SW from c. 76°30'S, 35°00'W, in the Weddell Sea; underlies Filchner Ice Shelf and the S part of Ronne Ice Shelf, S of Henry Ice Rise; and continues W to c. 83°00'S, 85°00'W, near Martin Hills. The portion NE of Henry Ice Rise was discovered in 1957–58 by a U.S. traverse party from Ellsworth Station and named "Crary Trough" after Albert P. Crary, Chief Scientist, USARP. The SW portion was traced by U.S. seismic traverse parties, 1958–64, and the whole delineated in greater detail by the SPR-NSF-TUD airborne radio echo sounding program, 1967–79. The name "Crary Trough" was set aside by US-ACAN at the instance of Dr. Crary, who recommended that the entire trough be named after Edward C. Thiel (1928–61), chief seismologist at Ellsworth Station, 1956–58, and leader of the traverse party that discovered this feature. Not: Crary Trough.
Thiel Island  70°08'S, 72°39'E
A small rocky island lying 1 mi NE of Jennings Promontory in the eastern part of the Amery Ice Shelf. Delineated in 1952 by John H. Roscoe from air photos taken by USN Operation Highjump, 1946–47. Named by Roscoe for R.B. Thiel, air crewman on Operation Highjump photographic flights over this area.

Thimble Peak  63°27'S, 57°06'W
Truncated cone, 485 m, consisting of rock and ice, standing at the E side of Mondor Glacier and 2 mi NE of Duse Bay at the NE end of Antarctic Peninsula. First charted by the FIDS, 1946. The descriptive name was given by the UK-APC in 1948. Not: Cerro Piramide.

Thin Ridge: see Sheridan Peak  54°26'S, 36°21'W

Thode Island  77°02'S, 148°03'W

Tholus, Mount  63°16'S, 56°04'W
The highest mountain, 825 m, in the ridge extending SW from Postern Gap in the central part of Joinville Island. Surveyed by the FIDS in 1953–54 and named by the UK-APC in 1956. The name is descriptive, “tholus” being a circular, domed structure.

Thomas, Lake  77°24'S, 162°15'E

Thomas, Mount  71°01'S, 64°36'E
A mainly snow-covered mountain about 7 mi N of Mount Hicks in the Prince Charles Mountains. It has a domed appearance, with a ridge easterly to a small peak. Plotted from ANARE air photos taken in 1960. Named for I.N. Thomas, radio officer at Wilkes Station in 1963.

Thomas, Point  62°10'S, 58°30'W
Point marking the S side of the entrance to Ezcurra Inlet in Admiralty Bay, on King George Island in the South Shetland Islands. Charted by the FrAE, 1908–10, under Charcot, and named by him for a member of the expedition.

Thomas Cove  64°56'S, 63°06'W
The cove S of Haigh Point, Danco Coast. Surveyed by FIDS, 1956–57. The cove is descriptive, “tholus” being a circular, domed structure.

Thomas Glacier  78°40'S, 84°00'W

Thomas Heights  77°47'S, 163°52'E
A line of summit ridges that extend from Bettle Peak eastward to the Scott Coast, Victoria Land. The feature forms a portion of the divide between the lower ends of Ferrar Glacier and Blue Glacier. Named by the NZ-APC in 1983 after Arthur A. Thomas of New Zealand at the suggestion of R.H. Findlay, NZARP geologist to the area, 1977–81.

Thomas Hills  84°21'S, 65°12'W
A linear group of hills, 17 mi long, between Foundation Ice Stream and MacNamera Glacier at the N end of Patuxent Range, Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1956–66. Named by US-ACAN at the suggestion of Capt. Finn Ronne, USNR, leader at Ellsworth Station, 1957. Charles S. Thomas was Secretary of the Navy, 1954–57, during the first few years of USN Deep Freeze operations.

Thomas Island  66°07'S, 100°57'E
Large island in Highjump Archipelago, 6 mi long and from 1 to 3 mi wide, lying near the center of the main cluster of islands off the N flank of the Buenger Hills. Mapped from air photos taken by USN OpHjp, 1946–47, and named by the US-ACAN for Lt. (j.g.) Randolph G. Thomas, USN, hydrographic officer with USN OpWml, 1947–48, who served as surveyor with the astronomical control parties.

Thomas Mountains  75°33'S, 70°57'W
A separate cluster of rocky mountains, about 5 mi long, standing 15 mi NE of Mount Horne in eastern Ellsworth Land. Discovered by the RARE, 1947–48, under Ronne, who named these mountains for noted author and radio commentator Lowell Thomas, a supporter of the expedition. Not: Lowell Thomas Mountains, Mount Lowell Thomas.

Thomas Nunataks  78°58'S, 87°28'W
The northern of two nunataks which stand close together about 17 mi W of the Camp Hills, in the Ellsworth Mountains. Named by the University of Minnesota Geological Party to these mountains, 1963–64, for Hollie Thomas, helicopter crew chief with the 62nd Transportation Corps Detachment, who assisted the party.

Thomas Nunatak  70°32'S, 65°11'E

Thomas Peak  72°46'S, 166°43'E

Thomas Rock  75°42'S, 158°36'E

Thomas Spur  85°53'S, 161°40'W
A prominent spur extending eastward from Rawson Plateau between Moffett and Tate Glaciers, in the Queen Maud Moun-
Thompson, Mount 70°40'S, 62°21'W

Mountain, 1,690 m, standing NW of Lehke Inlet and surmounting the central part of the base of Eielson Peninsula, on the E coast of Palmer Land. Discovered by the RARE, 1947–48, under Ronne, who named this feature for Andrew A. Thompson, geophysicist with the expedition.

Thompson, Mount: see Thompson Mountain 81°50'S, 159°48'E

Thompson Escarpment 79°27'S, 83°30'W


Thompson Glacier 66°45'S, 123°39'E


Thompson Island 66°00'S, 110°07'E

The largest and northeasternmost of the Balaena Islands, situated about 0.5 mi from the coast of Antarctica and 15 mi NE of the Windmill Islands. The island consists of two rocky knolls separated by a low saddle of snow (it may actually be two islands connected by ice). This feature was first photographed from aircraft of USN Operation Highjump in February 1947, and was mapped from that photography by Gardner Blodgett in 1955. It was visited by a party of the ANARE on Jan. 19, 1956, and named for Richard Thompson, Administrative Officer, Antarctic Division, Melbourne, who was second-in-command for several years of ANARE relief expeditions to Heard Island, Macquarie Island and Mawson Station.

Thompson Mountain 81°50'S, 159°48'E

A mountain, 2,350 m, standing 5 mi S of Mount McKerrow in the SW part of Surveyors Range. Named by the NZGSAE (1960–61) for Edgar H. Thompson, Professor of Surveying and Photogrammetry at the University College of London, England. Not: Mount Thompson.

Thompson Nunataks 79°27'S, 85°49'W


Thompson Peak 69°25'S, 157°40'E

A peak (980 m) 5 mi S of Ringgold Knoll in the NW end of Wilson Hills. Plotted by ANARE from aerial photographs taken by USN Operation Highjump (1946–47) and ANARE (1959). Named by ANCA for R.H.J. Thompson, Administrative Officer of the Antarctic Division, Melbourne, second-in-command of several ANARE expeditions to the Antarctic.

Thompson Peaks 84°26'S, 166°30'E

Two peaks on the divide between upper Moody Glacier and Bingley Glacier in the Queen Alexandra Range. Named by US-ACAN for Douglas C. Thompson, USARP cosmic rays scientist at McMurdo Station, 1963; South Pole Station, 1965.

Thompson Peninsula 64°28'S, 63°08'W

Peninsula 3 mi long forming the N side of the entrance to Fournier Bay, on Anvers Island in the Palmer Archipelago. Surveyed by the FIDS in 1955–57, and named by the UK-APC for John W. Thompson of FIDS, general assistant and mountaineer at Arthur Harbor in 1956 and leader at that station in 1957.

Thompson Point 70°18'S, 161°04'E


Thompson Point: see Thomson Point 60°43'S, 44°38'W

Thompson Ridge 76°27'S, 146°05'W

A rock ridge, 2 mi long and trending N-S on the S shore of Block Bay, 3.5 mi NW of Mount Iphigene, in Marie Byrd Land. The feature was photographed and mapped by the USAS, 1939–41, led by Byrd. The naming was proposed by Admiral Byrd for Gershom J. Thompson, eminent doctor and professor at the Mayo Clinic, who advised on medical questions relating to the Byrd Antarctic Expeditions, 1928–30 and 1933–35, and made financial contributions to them.

Thompson Spur 71°33'S, 160°23'E


Thomsen Islands 65°47'S, 66°16'W

Group of small islands lying 2 mi SW of Speerschneider Point, off the W side of Renaud Island in the Biscoe Islands. First accurately shown on an Argentine government chart of 1957. Named by the UK-APC in 1959 for Helge Thomsen, Danish meteorologist, who, for a number of years beginning in 1946, was responsible for editing Dansk Meteorologisk Institut's annual reports on the state of the sea ice in the Arctic.
Thomson Cove

**Thomson, Baie:** see Thomson Cove 65°06'S, 63°14'W

**Thomson, Punta:** see Rahir Point 65°04'S, 63°14'W

**Thomson Cove** 65°06'S, 63°14'W

Cove 1 mi wide, lying just N of Etienne Fjord in Flandres Bay, along the W coast of Graham Land. First charted and named “Baie Thomson” by the FrAE under Charcot, 1903-05, for Gaston-Arnold-Marie Thomson (1848-1932), French politician who was Minister of the Navy in 1905. Not: Baie Thomson.

**Thomson Head** 67°35'S, 66°46'W

Steep, rocky headland rising to 915 m at the E side of Bourgeois Fjord, between Perutz and Bader Glaciers on the W coast of Graham Land. First surveyed in 1936 by the BGLE under Rymill. Resurveyed in 1948-49 by the FIDS and named for William H. Thomson, FIDS air pilot at Stonington Island in 1947.

**Thomson Massif** 70°35'S, 66°48'E


**Thomson Peak** 71°59'S, 166°07'E

A peak (2,350 m) situated 11 mi SE of Mount Shute at the extreme S limit of Mirabito Range. Named by the northern party of NZGS, 1963-64, for Robert B. Thomson of New Zealand, scientific leader at Hallett Station, 1960; officer-in-charge at Wilkes Station, 1962; deputy leader at Scott base, 1963-64.

**Thomson Point** 60°43'S, 44°38'W

Point on the E side of Pirie Peninsula, 1.7 mi SE of Cape Mabel, on the N coast of Laurie Island in the South Orkney Islands. Charted in 1903 by the ScotNAE under Bruce, who named it for J.A. (later Sir Arthur) Thomson, regius professor of natural history, University of Aberdeen, Scotland. Not: Thomson Point.

**Thomson Rock** 71°27'S, 66°56'W


**Thomson Summit** 75°16'S, 72°26'W

A mostly snow-covered mountain rising to 1,515 m between Mount Goodman and Mount Chandler in the Behrendt Mountains (q.v.), Ellsworth Land. These mountains were visited during the 1984-85 season by a USARP geological party led by Peter D. Rowley of the U.S. Geological Survey. Upon his suggestion, named by US-ACAN, 1986, after Janet Wendy Thomson, BAS geologist; British Exchange Scientist with the Rowley party who climbed to the summit of this mountain; from 1992, Head, Mapping and Geographic Information Centre, BAS.

**Thor, Mount** 77°35'S, 160°41'E

Prominent peak, about 2,000 m, standing S of the Labyrinth in the Asgard Range of Victoria Land. Named by the VUWAE (1958-59) for one of the Norse gods.

**Thorarinsson, Mount** 67°15'S, 64°59'W

A peak at the S side of the terminus of Hess Glacier on the E coast of Graham Land. The feature forms a point on the rocky spur that descends from the plateau, and is one of the most distinctive features along the coast as viewed from the Larsen Ice Shelf. This coastal area was photographed by several American expeditions: USAS, 1939-41; RARE, 1947-48; U.S. Navy photos, 1968. Mapped by FIDS, 1947-48. Named by UK-APC for Sigurdur Thorarinsson, Icelandic glaciologist.

**Thorfinn Islands** 67°21'S, 60°54'E

Group of small islands lying about 5 mi off the coast of Mac. Robertson Land between Campbell Head and Cape Simpson. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936-37, and named by them, apparently after the Norwegian whale catcher Thorfinn.

**Thorgaut Island** 67°27'S, 63°33'E

The largest island in the NE part of the Robinson Group, lying 7 mi NW of Cape Daly. This island and those near it were sighted in 1931 by the crew of the Norwegian whale catcher Thorgaut and the BANZARE under Mawson, who applied the names Thorgaut and Robinson, respectively, for the group. Having approved Robinson as the group name, Thorgaut Island has been approved for the most conspicuous of its features.

**Thorgaut Islands:** see Robinson Group 67°27'S, 63°27'E

**Thor Island** 64°33'S, 62°00'W

The largest of a group of small islands lying at the E side of Foyn Harbor in Wilhelmina Bay, off the W coast of Graham Land. The island was named South Thor Island by whalers in 1921-22 because the whaling factory Thor I was moored to it during that season (the island to the NE was called North Thor Island). In 1960 the UK-APC limited the name Thor to the island actually used by the ship; the other island was left unnamed. Not: South Thor Island.

**Thorne, Mount** 85°41'S, 158°40'W

A prominent peak, 1,465 m, rising on the E flank of Amundsen Glacier, 6 mi NW of Mount Goodale, in the Hays Mountains of the Queen Maud Mountains. Discovered in December 1929 by the ByrdAE geological party under Laurence Gould, and named for George A. Thorne, topographer and dog driver with that party.

**Thorne Glacier:** see Scott Glacier 85°45'S, 153°00'W

**Thorne Point** 66°57'S, 67°12'W


**Thornton, Mount** 73°34'S, 77°07'W


**Thorold Nielsen, Mount:** see Nilsen Plateau 86°20'S, 158°00'W

**Thorold Nilsen, Mount:** see Nilsen Plateau 86°20'S, 158°00'W
Three small isolated nunataks in a row, located 6 mi E of Redpath
Mountains. The descriptive name was applied by the University of
Peaks at the S extremity of the Heritage Range, Ellsworth
Three Sails 80°27'S, 80°42'W

Three mountain peaks aligned in a N-S direction, situated 4 mi W
of the head of Cumberland West Bay in the central part of South
Georgia. The origin of the name which dates back to the 1930’s is
not certain. Not: Drei Brüder, Montes Tres Hermanos, Picos Los
Tres Hermanos.

Three Brothers 54°16'S, 36°48'W
Three mountain peaks aligned in a N-S direction, situated 4 mi W
of the head of Cumberland West Bay in the central part of South
Georgia. The origin of the name which dates back to the 1930’s is
not certain. Not: Drei Brüder, Montes Tres Hermanos, Picos Los
Tres Hermanos.

Three Lakes Valley 60°42'S, 45°37'W
Low valley containing three freshwater lakes, extending from the
vicinity of Elephant Flats northward to Stygian Cove on Signy
Island, in the South Orkney Islands. Surveyed and given this
descriptive name by the FIDS in 1947.

Three Lakes Valley: see Martin Valley 54°17'S, 36°21'W

Three Little Pigs 65°14'S, 64°17'W
Three small islands 0.3 mi NW of Winter Island in the Argentine
Islands, Wilhelm Archipelago. Charted and named in 1935 by the

Three Nunataks 80°04'S, 154°50'E
Three nunataks, largely ice covered, lying 2 mi SW of Haven
Mountain at the NW edge of the Britannia Range. Named by the

Three Pup Island: see Pup Rock 68°22'S, 67°03'W

Three Sails 80°27'S, 80°42'W
Three small isolated nunataks in a row, located 6 mi E of Redpath
Peaks at the S extremity of the Heritage Range, Ellsworth
Mountains. The descriptive name was applied by the University of
Minnesota Geological Party to the area, 1963–64.

Three Sisters Cones: see Three Sisters Cones 77°34'S, 166°58'E

Thule Rock: see Thule Islands 60°42'S, 45°37'W

Three Sisters Point 62°15'S, 58°41'W
Conspicuous hill, 210 m, which is the remnant neck of an extinct
volcano situated at the E side of Potter Cove, King George Island,
in the South Shetland Islands. The name was used by Scottish
geologist David Ferguson in a 1921 report based upon his
investigations of King George Island in 1913–14, but may reflect
an earlier naming by whalers. The name may be suggestive of the
appearance of the feature which consists of two higher summits
and one which is lower. Not: Brothers Hill, Colina Tres Hermanos.

Three Slices Nunatak: see Three Slices Nunatak 68°02'S, 64°57'W

Three Slice Nunatak 68°02'S, 64°57'W
Conspicuous nunatak rising to 500 m, surmounting the low,
Ice-covered NE extremity of Joerg Peninsula on the E coast of
Graham Land. This distinctive landmark, in the form of a serrated
ridge 1.5 mi long, is snow covered, except for the three almost
vertical rock faces which suggest its name. Discovered and named
by members of East Base of the USAS who surveyed this area on
land and from the air in 1940. Not: Isla Williams Rebollo,
Nunatak Tres Tajadas, Three Slice Island.

Three Slice Point: see Three Slice Nunatak 68°02'S, 64°57'W

Three Slice Valley: see Three Slice Nunatak 68°02'S, 64°57'W

Thorvald Nansen Mountains: see Nansen Plateau 86°20'S, 158°00'E

Thorvald Nansen, Mount: see Nansen Plateau 86°20'S, 158°00'E

Thousand Icebergs, Bay of: see Duse Bay 63°32'S, 57°15'W

Three Nunataks: see Three Nunataks 80°04'S, 154°50'E

Three Nunataks, largely ice covered, lying 2 mi SW of Haven
Mountain at the NW edge of the Britannia Range. Named by the

Three Point Island: see Jomfrune 54°04'S, 38°03'W

Three Pup Island: see Pup Rock 68°22'S, 67°03'W

Three Sisters Cones 77°34'S, 166°58'E
Three aligned cones at an elevation of about 1,800 m on the SW
slopes of Mount Erebus on Ross Island. Named by members of the

Three Sisters Point 62°15'S, 58°41'W
Conspicuous hill, 210 m, which is the remnant neck of an extinct
volcano situated at the E side of Potter Cove, King George Island,
in the South Shetland Islands. The name was used by Scottish
geologist David Ferguson in a 1921 report based upon his
investigations of King George Island in 1913–14, but may reflect
an earlier naming by whalers. The name may be suggestive of the
appearance of the feature which consists of two higher summits
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investigations of King George Island in 1913–14, but may reflect
an earlier naming by whalers. The name may be suggestive of the
appearance of the feature which consists of two higher summits
and one which is lower. Not: Brothers Hill, Colina Tres Hermanos.

Threshold Nunatak 83°46'S, 166°06'E
An isolated nunatak located at the mouth of Tillite Glacier, 5 mi
NE of Portal Rock, in Queen Alexandra Range. The name was
suggested by John Gunner of the Ohio State University Geological
Expedition, 1969–70, who was landed by helicopter to collect a
rock sample here. The name is in association with Portal Rock and
also reflects the location at the mouth of Tillite Glacier.

Thrinaxodon Col 85°12'S, 174°19'W
A rock col 2 mi SE of Rouger Hill. The col is along the ridge that
trends southward from Rouger Hill in the Cumulus Hills, Queen
Maud Mountains. The name was proposed to US-ACAN in 1971 by
geologist David H. Elliot of the Ohio State University Institute
of Polar Studies. The col is a very important fossil (vertebrate)
locality at which several specimens of the mammal-like reptile
Thrinaxodon were found.

Thule Island 59°27'S, 27°19'W
Westernmost island of Southern Thule, a group of three small
islands at the S end of the South Sandwich Islands. Southern Thule
was discovered and named by Capt. James Cook in 1775. Thule
Island was named by Admiral Thaddeus Bellingshausen who made
an accurate sketch of these islands in 1820. Not: Morrel Island,
Morrell Island, Southern Thule Island.

Thule Islands 60°42'S, 45°37'W
Group of small islands and rocks lying 0.25 mi SW of Balin Point
in the NW part of Borge Bay, Signy Island, in the South Orkney
Islands. The name Thule Rocks was used as early as 1916, and
appears to refer at least in part to this group. The Thule, one of the
first floating factories to flense whales at sea, belonged to the
Thule Whaling Co. of Oslo. It operated in the South Orkney
Islands at the S end of the South Sandwich Islands. Southern Thule
was discovered and named by Capt. James Cook in 1775. Thule
Island was named by Admiral Thaddeus Bellingshausen who made
an accurate sketch of these islands in 1820. Not: Morrel Island,
Morrell Island, Southern Thule Island.
Thumb Rock 65°15'S, 64°16'W
A rock lying S of Thumb Point on the W side of Signy Island in the South Orkney Islands. Named in 1990 by the UK-APC in association with the point.

Thumb Point 60°43'S, 45°40'W
Ice-free point lying 1 mi NE of Jebsen Point on the W coast of Signy Island, in the South Orkney Islands. Roughly surveyed in 1933 by DI personnel, and surveyed in 1947 by the FIDS. Named by the UK-APC in 1954 for the Norwegian steamship Thulla, which searched for suitable anchorage for whale factory ships in the South Orkney Islands in 1911–12.

Thuma Peak 69°40'S, 72°03'W

Thumb, The: see Little Thumb 68°19'S, 66°53'W
Thumb: see Little Thumb 68°19'S, 66°53'W
Thumb Islet: see Thumb Rock 65°15'S, 64°16'W

Thumb Point 75°58'S, 160°28'E
A rock spur extending from the NW side of The Mitten, a butte in the Prince Albert Mountains, Victoria Land. Named by the Southern Party of NZGSAE, 1962–63, because the feature resembles the thumb on a mitten.

Thumb Promontory 84°48'S, 116°18'W
A prominent rock spur on the N side of Lackey Ridge, Ohio Range. Thumb Promontory was unofficially named by a NZARP field party to the Ohio Range, 1979–80. The name was formally proposed by geologist Margaret Bradshaw, member of a second NZARP field party, 1983–84. So named because of the similarity of the upper part of this feature to an upturned thumb from certain angles.

Thumb Rock 65°15'S, 64°16'W

Thunder Glacier 64°50'S, 63°24'W
A through glacier, 4 mi long, which extends in an E-W direction across Wiencke Island between Sierra DuFief and the Wall Range, in the Palmer Archipelago. Probably known since the discovery of Wiencke Island by the BelgAE in 1898. Charted in 1944 by the FIDS, and so named by them because a survey party was nearly overwhelmed there by an avalanche.

Thundergut, Mount 77°39'S, 161°24'E
A rock peak 3 mi NE of St. Pauls Mountain in the Agard Range, Victoria Land. The descriptive name was given by NZ-APC; when viewed from the east, the peak presents a very steep domed face with a vertical gut subject to rockfall.

Thurman, Mount 84°42'S, 170°51'W

Thuronyi Bluff 66°48'S, 64°45'W

Thurston, Mount: see Johansen Peak 86°43'S, 148°11'W

Thurston Glacier 73°18'S, 125°18'W

Thurston Island 72°06'S, 99°00'W
A largely ice-covered, glacially dissected island, 135 mi long and 55 mi wide, lying between Amundsen and Bellingshausen Seas off the NW end of Ellsworth Land. The island is separated from the mainland by peacock Sound, which is occupied by the W portion of Abbot Ice Shelf. Discovered by R. Admiral Byrd and members of the USAS in a flight from the Bear, Feb. 27, 1940. Named by Byrd for W. Harris Thurston, New York textile manufacturer, designer of the windproof "Byrd Cloth" and contributor to the expedition. Originally charted as a peninsula, the feature was found to be an island by the USN Bellingshausen Sea Expedition in February 1960. Not: Eights Peninsula, Thurston Peninsula.

Thurston Peninsula: see Thurston Island 72°06'S, 99°00'W

Thwaites Glacier 75°30'S, 106°45'W
A broad glacier flowing into Amundsen Sea about 30 mi E of Mount Murphy, Marie Byrd Land. Though imperfectly delineated, the glacier has tremendous flow and in January 1966 had formed a large floating glacier tongue (40 mi long) and an extensive grounded iceberg tongue (70 mi long). Together, these features extend into Amundsen Sea more than 100 mi and inhibit E-W navigation by ships. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–66. Named by US-ACAN in association with Thwaites Glacier Tongue.

Thwaites Glacier Tongue 75°00'S, 106°50'W
A glacier tongue, about 20 mi wide and 40 mi long, which is the seaward extension of Thwaites Glacier into the Amundsen Sea. It enters the sea about 30 mi E of Mount Murphy in Marie Byrd Land. Delineated from aerial photographs taken by USN OpHjp in January 1947. Named by US-ACAN for Fredrik T. Thwaites, glacial geologist, geomorphologist and professor emeritus at the University of Wisconsin.
Thwaites Iceberg Tongue 74°00'S, 108°30'W
A very large and rather compact iceberg tongue which is aground and lies in the Amundsen Sea, about 20 mi NE of Bear Peninsula, Marie Byrd Land. The feature is about 70 mi long and 20 mi wide, and in January 1966 its S end was only 3 mi N of Thwaites Glacier Tongue, from whence it had broken off. Delineated from USGS aerial photographs taken by USN OpJhp, 1946–47, and USN OpDfFrz., 1959–66. Named by US-ACAN in association with Thwaites Glacier and Thwaites Glacier Tongue.

Thyer Glacier 67°43'S, 48°45'E

Tiber Rocks 68°23'S, 67°00'W
Group of rocks lying near the head of Rymill Bay, close W of the mouth of Romulus Glacier and 3 mi NW of the highest summit of Black Thumb, off the W coast of Graham Land. First seen and roughly surveyed in 1936 by the BGLE under Rymill. Resurveyed in 1948–49 by the FIDS, and so named by them because of the association of these rocks with nearby Romulus and Remus Glaciers.

Tickell Head 60°32'S, 45°48'W

Tickle Channel 67°06'S, 67°43'W
Narrow channel in the S part of Hanusse Bay, from 1 to 3 mi wide and 5 mi long, extending northward from The Gullet and separating Hansen Island from the E extremity of Adelaide Island. First seen from the air by the BGLE on a flight in February 1936. Surveyed from the ground in 1948 by the FIDS, who applied this descriptive name. In Newfoundland and Labrador a tickle is a narrow water passage as between two islands.

Tidd, Mount 81°17'S, 85°13'W

Tierney Peninsula 72°20'S, 95°45'W
An ice-covered peninsula about 14 mi long, between Savage Glacier and Morgan Inlet in the E end of Thurston Island. Discovered on helicopter flights from the USS Burton Island and Glacier of the USN Bellingshausen Sea Expedition in February 1960. Named by US-ACAN for J.Q. Tierney, oceanographer aboard the Burton Island on this expedition.

Tierra Firme, Islas: see Terra Firma Islands 68°42'S, 67°32'W
Tiger Island 76°47'S, 162°28'E
An island 4 mi N of Lion Island on the N side of Granite Harbor, Victoria Land. The N.Z. Northern Survey Party of the CTAE (1956–58) established a survey station on its highest point in October 1957. They named it in analogy with nearby Lion Island.

Tiger Peak 70°52'S, 165°58'E
Peak, 1,490 m, standing above the cirque wall near the head of Ludvig Glacier in the central Anare Mountains. The feature is distinguished by stripes of different colored rock; hence the name, applied by the ANARE (Thala Dan), 1962, which explored this area.

Tiger Rocks 53°59'S, 38°16'W
Two rocks, the higher of which rises 23 m above sea level, located 1.5 mi W of Main Island in the Willis Islands, South Georgia. The descriptive name was applied during the surveys from HMS Owen in 1960–61.

Tigerstripe Ridge 76°42'S, 161°30'E
The north ridge of Flagship Mountain, notable for the alternating stripes of rock and snow which extend over much of its length, in the Convoy Range, Victoria Land. Descriptively named from the tigerlike stripes by a 1989–90 NZARP field party.

Tighe Rock 74°26'S, 100°04'W

Tijuca Point 54°20'S, 36°13'W
Prominent rock point forming the NW side of the entrance to Hound Bay on the N coast of South Georgia. The name Penguin Point was probably applied to this feature by DI personnel who made a running survey of this coast in 1930. Following the SGS, 1951–52, it was recommended that this name be altered to avoid confusion with the many other “Penguin” names. The name Tijuca Point was given by the UK-APC for the Tijuca, a three-masted barque built at Nantes in 1866. From 1908 onwards, she was used as a transport vessel by the Compañía Argentina de Pesca, lying between Buenos Aires and the whaling station at Grytviken. She foundered in 1946. Not: Penguin Point, Punta Pinguino.

Tillberg Islands: see Tillberg Peak 64°46'S, 60°54'W
Tilbrook Hill 60°44'S, 45°36'W
A hill rising to 70 m between Hillier Moss and Caloplaca Cove in SE Signy Island, South Orkney Islands. Named by the UK-APC in 1990 after Peter J. Tilbrook, BAS terrestrial biologist, 1961–75 (latterly Head, Terrestrial Biology Section), who initiated two long-term research sites close to this feature.

Tilbrook Point 59°26'S, 27°15'W
Conspicuous cliffs forming the NW point of Cook Island, South Sandwich Islands. Named by UK-APC for Peter J. Tilbrook, zoologist of the survey of the South Sandwich Islands from HMS Protector in 1964.

Tillberg Islands: see Tillberg Peak 64°46'S, 60°54'W
Tillberg Nunataks: see Tillberg Peak 64°46'S, 60°54'W
Tillberg Peak 64°46'S, 60°54'W
A largely ice-free peak, 610 m, on the ridge running E from Foster Plateau toward Sentinel Nunatak, on the E coast of Graham Land. The name Tillberg was given to a group of four rocky outcrops in
Tillergone Slope

this area but, since they are not conspicuous topographically, the UK-APC in 1963 recommended that the name be transferred to this more useful landmark. Named by Dr. Otto Nordenskjöld after Judge Knut Tillberg, contributor to the SwedAE, 1901-04. Not: Tilberg Islands, Tillberg Islands, Tillberg Nunataks.

Tillergone Slope 76°44'S, 161°24'E

A glacial slope, 1.2 mi wide, which is a distributary of Flight Deck Névé between Dotson Ridge and Flagship Mountain, in Convoy Range, Victoria Land. The name was applied by a NZARP field party to commemorate an incident when the steering gear of a motor toboggan broke during the 1989-90 season. At the time, this glacier was being used as access to a camp at Flagship Mountain, and the slope had to be negotiated twice without steerage.

Tillet Islands: see Tillett Islands 67°11'S, 59°27'E
Tillet Isles: see Tillett Islands 67°11'S, 59°27'E
Tilletöyane: see Tillett Islands 67°11'S, 59°27'E

Tillet Islands 67°11'S, 59°27'E

Group of small, somewhat dispersed islands, the largest rising 70 m above the sea, lying 5 mi NE of Cape Wilkins. Discovered and named in February 1936 by DI personnel on the William Scoresby. Not: Tillet Islands, Tillet Isles, Tillettöyane.

Tilley, Mount 69°45'S, 69°29'W

Flat-topped, ice-capped mountain, 1,900 m, 7 mi S of Mount Tyrrell and 3 mi inland from George VI Sound in the E part of Alexander Island. Despite its height, it is best described as a foothill of the Douglas Range, from which it is separated by Toybne Glacier. First photographed from the air in 1936 by the BGLE. Surveyed in 1948 by the FIDS and named by them for Cecil E. Tilley, professor of mineralogy and petrology at Cambridge University.

Tilley Bay 67°24'S, 60°04'E

Bay just E of Tilley Nunatak on the coast of Mac. Robertson Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936-37, and named Nabivika (peg bay). Renamed by ANCA because of its proximity to Tilley Nunatak. Not: Nabivika.

Tilley Nunatak 67°24'S, 60°03'E

Bold, rocky outcrop 5 mi S of Hobbs Island, projecting from the coastal ice cliffs eastward of William Scoresby Bay. Discovered in February 1936 by DI personnel on the William Scoresby and named by them for Prof. C.E. Tilley, who studied the rock specimens brought back by the expedition. Not: Nabbedden.

Tillite Glacier 83°51'S, 166°00'E

A tributary glacier flowing NW from Pagoda Peak in Queen Alexandra Range to join Lennox-King Glacier N of Fairchild Peak. So named by NZGSAE (1961-62) because it contains outcrops of ancient moraine (tillite), indicative of glacial action in remote Paleozoic times.

Tillite Spur 85°59'S, 126°36'W

A narrow, steep-cliffed rock spur, 3 mi long, descending from southern Wisconsin Plateau between Red Spur and Polygon Spur and terminating at the E side of Olentangy Glacier. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1960-64. The name was proposed by John H. Mercer, USARP geologist to this area in 1964-65, because tillite extends the length of the spur above its granitic cliffs.

Tilman Ridge 76°40'S, 159°35'E

A ridge forming the northwestern arm of the Allan Hills, in Victoria Land. Reconnoitered by the NZARP Allan Hills Expedition (1964) who gave the name after W.H. Tilman, a mountain-eeing associate of Shipton and Odell, after whom the nearby Shipton Ridge and Odell Glacier are named.

Tilt Rock 70°27'S, 68°44'W

Isolated rock peak, 670 m, situated 2 mi inland from the ice shelf of George VI Sound and 2 mi NE of Block Mountain in eastern Alexander Island. First photographed from the air on Nov. 23, 1935, by Lincoln Ellsworth and later mapped from these photos by W.L.G. Joerg. Roughly surveyed from the ground in 1936 by the BGLE and resurveyed in 1948-49 by the FIDS. So named by FIDS because of its tilted appearance. Not: Pyramid Point.

Timberlake, Cape 78°58'S, 161°37'E


Timber Peak 74°10'S, 162°23'E

The high peak (3,070 m) above Priestley Glacier, on the south side. The peak is 2 mi WNW of the summit of Mount New Zealand in the Eisenhower Range, Victoria Land. The Southern Party of the NZGSAE (1962-63) gave this name because petrified sections of tree branches were found in sandstone deposits at this point.

Timblón, Cape 62°42'S, 61°19'W

Conspicuous rocky cape forming the N extremity of Snow Island in the South Shetland Islands. The cape is probably named for Carlos Timblón, Master of the Argentine sealer San Juan Nepomuceno which was the first vessel known to have taken fur seals in the South Shetland Islands, in 1819-20.

Timothenes, Mount 69°08'S, 65°57'W

A prominent peak between the head of Hariot Glacier and the N side of Airy Glacier, 3 mi NW of Peregrinus Peak, in central Antarctic Peninsula. Photographed from the air by USAS, Sept. 28, 1940, and by RARE, Nov. 27, 1947. Surveyed by FIDS in Dec. 1958. Named by UK-APC after Aristotle Timothenes of Rhodes, chief pilot of King Ptolemy II (285-246 B.C.), who wrote sailing directions and devised the windrose of 8 or 12 winds, later developed into the points of the compass.

Tindal Bluff 67°04'S, 64°52'W

A rocky headland rising to 800 m between the terminus of Fricker Glacier and Monnier Point on the E coast of Graham Land. This coastal area was photographed by several American expeditions: USAS, 1939-41; RARE, 1947-48; U.S. Navy photos, 1968. Mapped by FIDS, 1947-48. Named by UK-APC for Ronald Tindal, General Assistant with the BAS Larsen Ice Shelf party in 1963-64. Not: Cabo Froilán González.

Tindeggia Ridge 72°31'S, 25°4'E

A rock ridge immediately SW of Ystenut Peak, at the NE end of the Borg Massif in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949-52)
and air photos by the Norwegian expedition (1958–59) and named Tindegga (the summit ridge).

**Tindeklypa** 72°05'S, 2°22'W
A double summit separated by a deep ravine. The feature is located 1 mi N of Istind Peak, on the E side of Ahlmann Ridge in Queen Maud Land. Photographed from the air by the GerAE (1938–39).Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and air photos by the Norwegian expedition (1958–59) and named Tindeklypa (the summit ravine).

**Tindley Peaks** 71°18'S, 67°26'W
A group of peaks rising to c. 760 m between Christie Peaks and McArthur Glacier in the Batteree Mountains (q.v.), on the Rymill Coast, Palmer Land. Named in 1977 by the UK-APC for Roger C. Tindley, BAS general assistant and mechanical at Meckin Bluff, 1973–75.

**Tingeys Rocks** 69°57'S, 67°52'E
Two small rock features located SW of Single Island on the W edge of the Amery Ice Shelf. Discovered by the ANARE Prince Charles Mountains survey party in 1971. Named by ANCA for R.J. Tingeys, geologist with the party.

**Tinglof Peninsula** 71°59'S, 100°24'W

**Tinguiririca, Isla:** see Day Island 67°15'S, 67°42'W

**Tinker Glacier** 74°00'S, 164°50'E
A glacier. 25 mi long, draining the central part of the Southern Cross Mountains and flowing SE into Wood Bay, on the coast of Victoria Land. Named by the Northern Party of the NZGSAE, 1962–63, for Lt. Col. Ron Tinker, leader at Scott Base during that season.

**Tinker Glacier Tongue** 74°06'S, 165°02'E
The seaward extension of the Tinker Glacier, projecting into the NW corner of Wood Bay on the coast of Victoria Land. The name was suggested by US-ACAN in association with Tinker Glacier.

**Tinsel Dome** 63°44'S, 58°55'W
Small ice-covered hill, 700 m, standing between Aureole Hills and Bone Bay on Trinity Peninsula. Charted in 1948 by the FIDS who gave this descriptive name.

**Tioga Hill** 60°44'S, 45°39'W
Rounded summit, 290 m, standing at the W side the head of McLeod Glacier on Signy Island, in the South Orkney Islands. The hill is the highest point on the island. Surveyed in 1947 by the FIDS. Named by the UK-APC in 1954 for the Tioga, owned by Messrs. Christensen and Co. (Corral, Chile), which was one of the first floating factories to flense whales at sea. It was wrecked at nearby Port Jebsen during a gale on Feb. 4, 1913.

**Tioga Lake** 60°42'S, 45°39'W
A small lake NNE of Port Jebsen and NW of Tioga Hill, from which it takes its name, on Signy Island, South Orkney Islands. Named by the UK-APC in 1981.

**Tisobis Valley** 80°11'S, 156°20'E
An ice-free valley just NE of Mount Henderson in Britannia Range. Named in association with Britannia by a University of Waikato (N.Z.) geological party, 1978–79, led by M.J. Selby. Tisobis is a historical name used in Roman Britain for the Dwyrdd River.

**Titan Dome** 88°30'S, 165°00'E
A large ice dome on the polar plateau, trending E–W and rising to 3,100 m between Queen Maud Mountains and the South Pole. The dome was first crossed by the sledge parties of Shackleton, Amundsen, and Scott on their journeys toward the South Pole, and was described as a major snow ridge. It was delineated by the SPRI-NFS-TUD airborne radio echo sounding program, 1967–79, and named after the Cambridge University (U.K.) Titan computer, which was used to process all the early radio echo sounding data for this part of Antarctica.

**Titania Peak** 71°32'S, 69°25'W
Rock peak, 1,250 m, near the head of Uranus Glacier, 11 mi WNW of Mount Umbriel in central Alexander Island. First mapped from air photos taken by the RARE, 1947–48, by Searle of the FIDS in 1960. Named by the UK-APC from association with Uranus Glacier, Titania being one of the satellites of Uranus.

**Titan Nunatak** 72°09'S, 68°43'W
Broad, rather flat-topped nunatak, 460 m, standing between Coal Nunatak and Tethys Nunataks in the SE corner of Alexander Island. First seen and photographed from the air by Lincoln Ellsworth on Nov. 23, 1935, and mapped from photos obtained on that flight by W.L.G. Joerg. Observed from the NW (the direction from which Ellsworth photographed this nunatak), only the summit protrudes above the coastal ice, and it was uncertain whether this was a Peak on Alexander Island or an island in George VI Sound. Its true nature was determined by the FIDS who surveyed this nunatak in 1949. Named by the UK-APC for its association with nearby Saturn Glacier, Titan being one of the satellites of Saturn.

**Titus, Mount** 72°16'S, 169°02'E

**Tiw Valley** 77°36'S, 161°47'E
A valley lying next eastward of Odin Valley in the Asgard Range, Victoria Land. The feature is one in a group in this range named from Norse mythology, Tiw being the god of rules and regulations in war and peace. The name was suggested by US-ACAN in consultation with the NZ-APC.

**Tizire Glacier:** see Chijire Glacier 68°03'S, 43°23'E

**Tizire Rocks:** see Chijire Rocks 68°02'S, 43°18'E

**Tjuvholene Crags** 71°57'S, 4°28'E
High rock crags, 2,495 m, which form the N end of Mount Grytøy in the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Mapped from surveys and air photos by the NorAE (1956–60) and named Tjuvholene (the thief's lair).
Toadstool Rocks

68°50'S, 69°25'W

Insular rocks, ice-covered and rising to 2.5 m above sea level in the SW part of Marguerite Bay, ESE of Terminal Island, Alexander Land. The rocks were roughly charted from RRS Bransfield in Feb. 1977 and named descriptively in association with Mushroom Island and Puffball Islands.

Toba, Punta de: see Innot Point

62°31'S, 60°00'W

Tobin Mesa

73°17'S, 162°52'E

A large mesa in the Mesa Range, between Pain Mesa on the north and Gair Mesa on the south. Named by the Northern Party of NZGSAE, 1962-63, for James Tobin, surveyor with this party. Not: Tobin Tableland.

Tobin Tableland: see Tobin Mesa

73°17'S, 162°52'E

Tobogganers Icefall

71°31'S, 163°30'E

A prominent icefall in the west-flowing tributary to Sledgers Glacier, located at the N side of Molar Massif in the Bowers Mountains (q.v.). Named by the NZ-APC in 1983 in association with nearby Sledgers Icefall from a proposal by geologist M.G. Laird.

Toboggan Gap

72°16'S, 166°03'E

A pass through the Millen Range just N of Turret Peak, offering good sledding from the polar plateau to the Pearl Harbor Glacier névé. Named by the Southern Party of NZFMCAE, 1962-63.

Tocci Glacier

72°10'S, 168°18'E


Todd, Mount

67°13'S, 50°39'E


Toddl Ridge

71°22'S, 13°57'E


Todt-Riegel: see Todt Ridge

71°22'S, 13°57'E

Todtskota: see Todt Ridge

71°22'S, 13°57'E

Toe, The

62°20'S, 59°11'W

Point marking the S side of the entrance to Harmony Cove on the W side of Nelson Island, in the South Shetland Islands. This descriptive name seems first to appear on a chart based upon a 1935 survey by DI personnel on the Discovery II. Not: Punta Dedo, Punta Soto.

Tofani Glacier

68°21'S, 65°35'W

A glacier flowing NE into the head of Solberg Inlet, Bowman Coast, to the N of Houser Peak. The feature was photographed from the air by USAS, 1940, U.S. Navy, 1966, and was surveyed by FIDS, 1946-48. Named by US-ACAN in 1977 after Dr. Walter Tofani, M.D., station physician at Palmer Station, 1975.

Tofte Glacier

68°48'S, 90°42'W

A glacier immediately south of Sandefjord Cove on the west side of Peter I Island. Discovered in 1927 by a Norwegian expedition in the Odd I and named for Eyvind Tofte, leader of the expedition.

Toillers Mountain

71°44'S, 164°52'E

A massive peak (1,955 m) standing 4 mi NE of Halverson Peak in the NW end of the King Range, Concord Mountains. The peak was used as a gravity station by the northern party of NZGSAE, 1963-64. So named by them because of the long climb and unpleasant conditions encountered in occupying the summit.

Tokarev Island

66°32'S, 92°59'E

One of the small islands in the Haswell Islands, lying 0.1 mi W of Gorev Island. Discovered and first mapped by the AAE (1911-14) under Douglas Mawson. Photographed by the Soviet Antarctic
Tomblin Rock 57°04'S, 26°39'W
Isolated rock 0.7 mi ESE of Demon Point, Candlemas Island, in the South Sandwich Islands. It was charted and named Black Rock by personnel on RRS Discovery II in 1930, but that name was changed to avoid duplication. Renamed by UK-APC in 1971 for John F. Tomblin, BAS geologist who made a detailed study of rocks at Candlemas Island in 1964. Not: Black Rock, Roca Nega.

Tombstone Hill 64°49'S, 63°31'W
Hill which rises to 50 m close ENE of Damoy Point, Wiencke Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Discovered and first mapped by the FrAE, 1903-05, under Charcot. The name given by the FIDS in 1944 is descriptive of some rocks on the top of the hill.

Tombstone Hill 72°27'S, 169°42'E
A prominent hill (1,050 m) on the N side of Edisto Glacier in the Admiralty Mountains, Victoria Land. Its summit is littered with slabs of hard sedimentary rock, many of which are steeply tilted on end to give the appearance of a field of tombstones. Named by NZGSAE, 1957-58.

Tomlin Glacier 69°30'S, 159°00'E
A glacier over 15 mi long, draining N from Pope Mountain in central Wilson Hills. It enters the sea E of Goodman Hills and Cape Kinsey, forming a substantial glacier tongue. The glacier was photographed from aircraft of USN OpHiP in 1947, and by the SovAE in 1958. Named by the latter for Soviet polar aviator Mikhail N. Tomlin (1908-52), who perished in the Arctic.

Tomlinson, Mount 67°15'S, 51°11'E
Mountain 2 mi S of Mount Marsland in the NE part of the Scott Mountains, Enderby Land. Plotted from air photos taken from ANARE aircraft in 1956. Named by ANCA for R.C. Tomlinson, a member of the crew of the Discovery during the BANZARE, 1929-31.

Tommeliten Rock 71°47'S, 2°29'W
A small isolated rock 6 mi E of Lorentzen Peak on the Ahlmann Ridge in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949-52) and air photos by the Norwegian expedition (1958-59) and named Tommeliten (Tom Thumb).

Tomovick Nunatak 74°59'S, 161°51'E

Tonagh Island 67°06'S, 50°18'E
Steep-sided, flat-topped island, 4 mi long and 2 mi wide, lying SW of the mouth of Beaver Glacier in the S part of Amundsen Bay. Sighted in October 1956 by an ANARE party led by P.W. Crohn and named for Lt. Leslie Tonagh, DUKW driver with the ANARE, 1956.

Toneles, Isla: see Pythia Island 64°32'S, 61°59'W

Toney Mountain 75°48'S, 115°48'W
An elongated snow-covered mountain, 38 mi long and rising to 3,595 m in Richmond Peak, located 35 mi SW of Kohler Range in Marie Byrd Land. The mountain was probably among those viewed from a distance by Admiral Byrd and others of the USAS in plane flights from the ship Bear in February 1940. It was mapped in December 1957 by the oversnow traverse party from
Tongue Peak

**See Tongusen Glacier 72°04'S, 3°28'E**

**Tønsberg Glacier 72°04'S, 3°28'E**

A broad glacier flowing N between Risømedet Mountain and Festninga Mountain, separating the Gjelsvik Mountains and the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by the NorAE (1956-60) and named for S. A. Tønsberg, of Tønsberg, Norway, a company which operated a permanent whaling base in the South Orkney Islands in the period 1920-30. Not: Tønsberg Fjord, Tønsberg Fjord.

**Tønsberg Fjord**: see Tønsberg Cove 60°32'S, 45°55'W

**Tønsberg Point**: 54°10'S, 36°39'W

The E extremity of a low rocky peninsula which projects into Stromness Bay, South Georgia, separating Stromness Harbor on the N from Husvik Harbor on the south. The name was in use as early as 1912 and derives from the Tønsberg Hvalfangeri, Norwegian whaling company with works at Husvik Harbor.

**Toogood, Mount**: 71°37'S, 160°14'E


**Tooth, The**: 77°31'S, 168°59'E

A distinctive rock outcrop on the eastern slopes of Mount Terror, Ross Island, at an elevation of c. 1,400 meters. The feature lies 1 mi SSE of Tent Peak and is reported to resemble a fossilized shark's tooth. Descriptively named by a party of the NZGS, 1958-59, working in eastern Ross Island.

**Tooth Hill**: see Tooth Peak 72°47'S, 162°03'E

**Tooth Peak**: 72°47'S, 162°03'E


**Tooth Rock**: 62°52'S, 61°24'W

A rock rising 85 m above sea level, the largest of a group of rocks S of Cape Conway, Snow Island, in the South Shetland Islands. Descriptively named following survey by a RN Hydrographic Survey Unit form John Biscoe in 1951-52. Not: Roca Cuis.

**Tophet Bastion**: 60°42'S, 45°17'W

Conspicuous ice-capped rock wall, 1 mi long, with an apron of talus. It stands 1 mi E of Saunders Point on the S coast of Coronation Island in the South Orkney Islands. Roughly surveyed in 1933 by DI personnel. The name, which is biblical, was applied by the FIDS following their survey of 1948-49.

**Topograf Islands 68°30'S, 78°11'E**


**Topping Cone**: 77°29'S, 169°16'E

An exposed volcanic cone near Cape Crozier, located 1.75 mi NW of the summit of The Knoll in eastern Ross Island. Named by NZ-APC for W.W. Topping, geologist with VUWAE which examined the cone in the 1969-70 season.

**Topside Glacier**: 76°42'S, 160°57'E

A cirque glacier, 0.5 mi long, descending the S wall of Elkhorn Ridge in Greenville Valley, Convoy Range, Victoria Land. The name is a nautical approximation of the situation of the glacier. Named by a 1989-90 NZARP field party to the area.
Torbert, Mount  83°30'S, 54°25'W

Torbert Escarpment  83°29'S, 54°08'W
An escarpment, 15 mi long, marking the W margin of Median Snowfield in the Neptune Range, Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1956–66. Named by US-ACAN after Mount Torbert, the salient feature along its edge.

Torbjorn Rocks  71°53'S, 6°21'E
A group of rocks lying in the mouth of Lunde Glacier in the Muhlig-Hofmann Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Plotted from surveys and air photos by the NorAE (1956–60) and named for Torbjorn Lunde, glaciologist with NorAE (1956–58). Not: Torbjornskjer.

Torbjornskjer: see Torbjorn Rocks  71°53'S, 6°21'E

Torckler, Mount  66°52'S, 52°44'E

Torckler Island: see Ranvik Island  68°54'S, 77°50'E

Torckler Rocks  68°35'S, 77°56'E
Three small islands lying at the N side of the entrance to Heidemann Bay, Vestfold Hills. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37. Remapped from ANARE air photos and named for R.M. Torckler, radio officer at Davis Station in 1959.

Torgersen Island  64°46'S, 64°05'W
Small rocky island lying just E of Litchfield Island in the entrance to Arthur Harbor, off the SW coast of Anvers Island in the Palmer Archipelago. Surveyed by the FIDS in 1955. Named by the UK-APC for Torstein Torgersen, first mate of the Norsel in 1954–55. Torgersen was the first to enter Arthur Harbor in late February 1955, preceding the Norsel in one of the ship’s boats and making soundings.

Torgny Peak  71°51'S, 8°06'E
A bare rock peak 2 mi W of Frenskjeften Mountain in the Drygalski Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Photographed from the air by the GerAE (1938–39). Mapped from surveys and air photos by NorAE (1956–60) and named for Torgny Vinje, meteorologist with NorAE (1956–60). Not: Torgnyyskjeret.

Torgnyyskjeret: see Torgny Peak  71°51'S, 8°06'E

Torii Glacier  71°19'S, 35°38'E
A glacier flowing NW between Mount Goossens and Mount Fukushima in the Queen Fabiola Mountains. Discovered on Oct. 7, 1960 by the BelgAE, under Guido Derom, who named it after Tetsuya Torii, geochemist; leader of the Japanese party that visited this area in November 1960.

Torinosu Cove  69°29'S, 39°34'E
A narrow cove in the eastern part of Lützow-Holm Bay. It indents the W side of Skarvnes Foreland 1.5 mi W of Mount Suribachi, on the coast of Queen Maud Land. Mapped from surveys and air photos by JARE, 1957–62. The name “Torinosu-wan” (bird’s nest cove) was given by JARE Headquarters in 1973.

Torllyn Mountain  67°47'S, 66°55'E
An elongated mountain, of which Murray Monolith is the detached front, standing 4 mi E of Scullin Monolith on the coast of Mac. Robertson Land. In January and February 1931 several Norwegian whale catchers explored along this coast, making sketches of the land from their vessels. They named the mountain for their whale catcher, the Torlyn, from whose deck it was seen in February, although the coast was sketched as early as January 19 from the Bouvet II, another Norwegian whaler. The BANZARE under Mawson made an airplane flight over this area in January 1930, returning for further exploration in February 1931. They named the mountain Murray Monolith, which name is hereby retained only for the detached front.

Tornquist Bay  54°04'S, 36°59'W
Small bay between Cape Constance and Antarctic Point along the N coast of South Georgia. Charted in 1929–30 by Di personnel, who called it Windy Cove, because of strong gusts of wind experienced there, but the name Windy Hole was subsequently used on charts for the bay. Following a survey of South Georgia in 1951–52, the SGS reported that this feature is known to the whalers and sealers as Tornquist Bay, because the wreck of the Ernesto Tornquist, transport vessel which ran aground on Cape Constance on Oct. 16, 1950, lies near its W shore. This latter name is approved on the basis of local usage; the name Windy Hole is never used locally. The name Windy Cove, originally applied to this bay, has been transferred in local usage to the bay immediately SE of Antarctic Point and it has since become established there. Not: Caleta Ventosa, Windy Hole.

Toro Bajo: see Reyes Spit  62°29'S, 59°41'W

Toro, Punta: see Toro Point  63°19'S, 57°54'W

Toro Point  63°19'S, 57°54'W
A point which forms the S extremity of Schmidt Peninsula and the N side of the entrance to Unwin Cove, Trinity Peninsula. Named by the fifth Chilean Antarctic Expedition (1950–51) after Carlos Toro Mazote G. who, as an aviation lieutenant in 1947, was one of the men chosen to occupy the General Bernardo O’Higgins station nearby. He was also a member of the fifth Chilean expedition aboard the ship Lintur. Not: Punta Toro.

Toro Point  54°12'S, 36°34'W
Point forming the E side of the entrance to Jason Harbor in Cumberland West Bay, South Georgia. The name appears to be first used on a 1930 British Admiralty chart.

Torre, Isla: see Tower Island  63°33'S, 59°51'W

Torre, Isla: see Cecilia Island  62°25'S, 59°43'W

Torre, Monte: see Tower Hill  63°42'S, 60°45'W

Torre Martello, Roca: see Martello Tower  62°06'S, 58°08'W
Torson, Cape

Torson, Cape 66°40'S, 90°36'E

Torsona, Mys: see Torson, Cape 66°40'S, 90°36'E

Torta, Isla: see Diomedea Island 62°12'S, 58°57'W

Tortoise Hill 64°22'S, 57°30'W
A hill more than 500 m high, 3 mi W of The Watchtower at the SE corner of James Ross Island. Named by UK-APC following FIDS surveys, 1958-61. The feature is similar geologically and in appearance to Terrapin Hill in the NE portion of the island; hence the application of a related name.

Tortuga, Islotes: see Saffery Islands 66°04'S, 65°49'W

Tortuga, Punta: see President Head 62°44'S, 61°12'W

Tortula Cove 54°14'S, 36°30'W
Cove close S of Mai Point, on the E side of Maiviken in Cumberland Bay, South Georgia. Roughly surveyed by the SwedAE, 1901-04, under Nordenskjöld. Resurveyed in 1929 by DI personnel, and in 1951 by the FIDS. Named by the UK-APC after the moss (genus Tortula) which grows in this vicinity.

Toth, Mount 86°22'S, 155°15'W
The easternmost peak, 2,410 m, on the small ice-covered ridge 5 mi E of Mount Kendrick, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1960-64. Named by US-ACAN for Cdr. Arpad J. Toth, USNR, operations officer in charge of Williams Field, McMurdo Sound, 1962-64.

Toth Nunataks 73°33'S, 64°45'W

Tot Island 65°31'S, 64°20'W
Small island lying just N of the NE end of Lahille Island, off the W coast of Graham Land. First charted by the BGLE under Rymill, 1934-37. So named by the UK-APC in 1959 because the island is very small.

Tot Pond 76°54'S, 161°07'E
The smaller and western of two closely spaced frozen ponds in the floor of Atalna Valley, filled by overflow from the larger adjacent Rum Pond, in the Convoy Range, Victoria Land. Named by a 1989-90 NZARP field party (Trevor Chinn) in association with Rum Pond; in nautical circles a tot is a traditional small issue of rum.

Tottan Hills 75°02'S, 12°25'W
A group of rocky hills 20 mi in extent, forming the southwestern portion of Heimefront Range in Queen Maud Land. The hills were observed and photographed by the Norwegian-British-Swedish Antarctic Expedition in the course of air reconnaissance from Maudheim in January 1952. Named after the supply ship Tottan, used to establish and resupply the British Royal Society IGY station on the Brunt Ice Shelf, 1955-58. During the 1957-58 season, Tottan also unloaded supplies at Norway station on Princess Martha Coast.

Totten Glacier 67°00'S, 116°20'E
A massive glacier about 40 mi long and 20 mi wide. It drains northeastward from the continental ice but turns northwestward at the coast where it terminates in a prominent tongue close east of Cape Waldron. Delineated from aerial photographs taken by USN Operation Highjump (1946-47). Named by US-ACAN for George M. Totten, Passed Midshipman on the Vincennes of the USEE (1838-42), who assisted Lt. Charles Wilkes with correction of the survey data obtained by the expedition.

Totten Glacier Tongue 66°35'S, 116°05'E
A prominent glacier tongue extending seaward from Totten Glacier. Delineated from air photos taken by USN Operation Highjump (1946-47) and named by US-ACAN in association with Totten Glacier.

Totten High Land: see Sabrina Coast 67°20'S, 119°00'E

Tottaki Point 68°55'S, 39°50'E

Tottuki Point: see Tottaki Point 68°55'S, 39°50'E

Touchdown Glacier 79°48'S, 158°10'E
A tributary of Darwin Glacier, flowing S between Roadend Nunatak and the Brown Hills. Mapped by the VUWAE (1962-63) and so named because the glacier was used as a landing site for aircraft supporting the expedition.

Touchdown Hills 78°07'S, 35°00'W
Group of snow-covered hills extending S from Vahsel Bay on the E side of the Filchner Ice Shelf. So named by the CTAE in 1957 because one of the expedition members, while piloting a plane fitted with skis, mistook these hills for clouds and hit them, bounding upwards undamaged.

Tour de Pise 66°40'S, 140°01'E
Isolated rock dome, 27 m, which protrudes through the ice in NW Rostand Island in the Géologie Archipelago. Charted in 1951 by the FrAE and named by them for the famous Tower of Pisa.

Touring Club, Mount 65°17'S, 63°56'W
A small snow-capped peak near the extremity of a spur that descends southwestward from Mount Peary, on the west side of Graham Land. Discovered and named "Sommet du Touring Club" by the French Antarctic Expedition (1908-10) under Dr. Jean B. Charcot. A party from the expedition hiked along the southern side of this feature in the course of charting the area.

Tourmaline Plateau 74°10'S, 163°27'E
An ice-covered plateau in the central part of the Deep Freeze Range, bounded by the Howard Peaks and the peaks and ridges which trend N-S from Mount Levick, in Victoria Land. So named by the Northern Party of NZGSAE, 1965-66, because of the quantities of tourmaline-granite found there.
Tournachon Peak  64°19'S, 61°05'W
Peak, 860 m, rising S of Spring Point on the W coast of Graham Land. Photographed by the FIDASE in 1956–57, and mapped from these photos by the FIDS. Named by the UK-APC in 1960 for Gaspard F. Tournachon (1820–1910), known professionally as Nadar, French portrait photographer and aeronaut who took the first air photos from a captive balloon in 1858 and suggested their use for mapmaking.

Towled Peak  73°11'S, 169°01'E
Small ice-covered peak, 1,220 m, situated 3.5 mi NW of the summit of Mount Lubbock in the S end of Daniell Peninsula, Victoria Land. The name given by NZ-APC in 1966 is descriptive of the exceptionally broken ice summit.

Tow Bay  57°02'S, 26°42'W
Small bay 0.2 mi S of Vulcan Point on the W side of Candlemas Island, in the South Sandwich Islands. Charted and named in 1930 by DI personnel on the Discovery II. Not: Bahia Remolque.

Tower, The  62°13'S, 58°30'W
Mountain, 345 m, which is snow covered except at the summit, standing close W of Demay Point at the W side of the entrance to Admiralty Bay, King George Island, in the South Shetland Islands. Charted and named "La Tour" (The Tower) by the FrAE, 1908–10, under Charcot. Not: La Tour, Pico La Torre.

Tower Hill  63°42'S, 60°45'W
Sharp conical summit, 1,125 m, surmounting the NW part of Trinity Island in the Palmer Archipelago. The origin of the name is not known, but it may be associated with the voyage in 1824–25 of the British sealer Sprightly under Capt. Edward Hughes. Not: Monte Torre, Mont Tower.

Tower Island  63°33'S, 59°51'W
Island 5 mi long and 305 high, lying 20 mi NE of Trinity Island and marking the NE extent of Palmer Archipelago. Named on Jan. 30, 1820, by Edward Bransfield, Master, RN, who described it as a round island. Not: Isla Torre, Pendleton Island.

Tower Peak  64°23'S, 59°09'E
Peak, 855 m, whose rock exposure stands out clearly from an evenly contoured icefield 5 mi NW of Longing Gap, in northern Graham Land. First charted and given this descriptive name by the FIDS, 1945.

Towle Valley  76°41'S, 160°45'E
The deep valley formerly occupied by the head of Towle Glacier, lying immediately W of Towle Glacier in the Convoy Range of Victoria Land. Mapped in 1957 by the N.Z. Northern Survey Party of the CTAE (1956–58) and named by them for the USNS Private John R. Towle, an American freighter which carried a large part of the New Zealand stores south in December 1956.

Townrow Peak  76°38'S, 159°35'E
A prominent outlier of the Tilman Ridge in the Allan Hills, Victoria Land. Reconnoitered by the NZARP Allan Hills Expedition (1964) and named after J.A. Townrow of the University of Tasmania, palaeobotanist with the expedition.

Toynbee Glacier  69°35'S, 69°35'W
Glacier in NE Alexander Island, 17 mi long and 5 mi wide, between the mountains of the Douglas Range on the W and Mount Tyrrell and Mount Tilley on the east. It flows N from Mount Stephenson to George VI Sound. First photographed from the air in 1937 by the BGLE under Rymill. Surveyed in 1948 by the FIDS and named for Patrick A. Toynbee, FIDS air pilot at Stonington Island in 1948 and 1949.

Trabucco Cliff  76°37'S, 118°01'W

Trachyte Hill  77°17'S, 166°25'E
Prominent hill, 470 m, just S of Shell Glacier in the center of the ice-free area on the lower W slopes of Mount Bird on Ross Island. Mapped and so named by the NZGSAE, 1958–59, because of the rock type composing the hill.

Tracy Glacier  65°57'S, 102°20'E
A channel glacier flowing to the Shackleton Ice Shelf 4 mi SW of Cape Elliott. Delineated from aerial photographs taken by USN Operation Highjump, 1946–47. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Lloyd W. Tracy, USN, pilot with USN Operation Windmill, 1947–48, who assisted in operations which resulted in the establishment of astronomical control stations from Wilhelm II Coast to Budd Coast.

Tracy Point  66°18'S, 110°27'E

Trafalgar Glacier  72°28'S, 168°25'E
A tributary glacier about 30 mi long, flowing E in the Victory Mountains to join Tucker Glacier below Bypass Hill, in Victoria Land. Named by NZGSAE, 1957–58, in association with the Victory Mountains and after the famous British naval victory of 1805.

Traffic Circle  68°37'S, 66°00'W
A glacier-filled expanse 500 m high, situated south of Mount Pionale and medially on Antarctic Peninsula between Margaretie Bay and Mabille Inlet. Hub Nunatak rises from the center of the Traffic Circle. From this position, five glacial troughs radiate like
the spokes of a wheel. One connects on the north with Gibbs
Glacier and Neny Glacier, leading to Neny Fjord. Another
connects on the west with Lammers Glacier and Windy Valley,
leading to Mikkelsen Bay. A third, Cole Glacier, trends southwest
along Godfrey Upland toward the Wordie Ice Shelf area. The
fourth, Weyerhaeuser Glacier, trends southward toward Wakefield
Highland and connects with glaciers leading westward to Wordie
Ice Shelf. The fifth, Mercator Ice Piedmont, is nourished by the
outflow from Weyerhaeuser, Cole and Gibbs Glaciers; it broadens
as it descends eastward to the head of Mobjoili Inlet. Discovered
in 1940 by members of the East Base party of the USAS, 1939–41,
who used this system of troughs in traveling across the upland,

**Tragic Corner**

68°00'S, 66°48'W

A bluff rising to c. 750 m and marking the NE end of Boulding
Ridge, located between Todd Glacier and McClary Glacier on
Fallières Coast. So named by UK-APC because T.J. Allan and
J.F. Noel died in the vicinity as a result of an accident on a sledge
journey from Stonington Island in May 1966.

**Trail Inlet**

68°05'S, 65°20'W

Ice-filled inlet which recedes SW 15 mi between Three Slice
Nunatak and Cape Freeman, on the E coast of Graham Land. The
inlet was sighted by Sir Hubert Wilkins on his flight of Dec. 20,
1928. The width of Graham Land is reduced to 20 mi between the
heads of Trail Inlet and Neny Fjord. So named by the US-SCAN
because it was a natural route of travel for flights and sledge trips
from the East Base of the USAS, 1939–41, to the E coast of

**Tranquil Lake**

60°42'S, 45°39'W

A cirque lake fed by meltwater from the local ice cover, lying
between Amos Lake and Snow Hills on Signy Island, South
Orkney Islands. The lake was so named by UK-APC, 1981, in
reference to its sheltered position.

**Transantarctic Mountains**

85°00'S, 175°00'W

The mountains and ranges which extend with some interruptions
between Cape Adare and Coats Land, these mountains serving as
the division between East Antarctica and West Antarctica.
Included are the continuous but separately named mountain groups
along the west side of Ross Sea and the western and southern sides
of Ross Ice Shelf; also the Horlick Mountains, the Thiel Moun-
tains, Pensacola Mountains, Shackleton Range and Theron Moun-
tains. This purely descriptive name was recommended by the
US-ACAN in 1962 and has since gained international acceptance.

**Transition Ridge**

77°56'S, 163°55'E

A ridge, 4 mi long, extending E from Royal Society Range
between Spring Glacier and Mitchell Glacier, in Victoria Land.
The name is one of a group in the area associated with surveying
applied in 1993 by NZGB. Named from transit theodolite, a
telescope that can be rotated through the vertical position.

**Transverse Island**

67°20'S, 59°19'E

Island between Fold Island and Keel Island on the E side of
Stefansson Bay, off the coast of Enderby Land. Mapped by
Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars
Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and named Tverrholmen (the
transverse islet). Seen by an ANARE party in 1956. The translated
form of the name recommended by ANCA has been approved. Not: Tverrholmen.

Tranter Glacier  82°32'S, 161°45'E

Traversay Islands  56°36'S, 27°43'W
Group of three islands, consisting of Zavodovski, Leskov, and Visokoi Islands, at the N end of the South Sandwich Islands. The group was discovered in 1819 by a Russian expedition under Bellingshausen, who named them for Jean-Baptiste Prevost de Sansac, Marquis de Traversay (1754–1831), French naval officer who was sent by King Louis XVI, at the request of Empress Catherine II, to join the Russian navy in 1791. He was Minister of Naval Affairs at St. Petersburg, 1811–31, and chief promoter of Bellingshausen's Antarctic voyage. The name was previously transliterated as Traverse because it was incorrectly thought that the man commemorated was a Russian. Not: Marquis de Traversay Group, Traverse Islands.

Traverse Islands: see Traversay Islands  56°36'S, 27°43'W

Traverse Mountains  69°57'S, 67°54'W
Group of almost ice-free mountains, rising to c. 1,550 m, and including McHugo Peak, Mount Noel, Mount Allan and Mount Eissinger, between Eureka Glacier and Riley Glacier, E of Warren Ice Piedmont, in western Palmer Land. These mountains were first photographed from the air on Nov. 23, 1935, by Lincoln Ellsworth and were mapped from these photographs by W.L.G. Joerg. First surveyed in 1936 by the BGLE under Rymill and resurveyed in 1948 by the FIDS. The name was first used by BGLE sledding parties because the mountains are an important landmark in the overland traverse from the Wordie Ice Shelf, down Eureka Glacier, to George VI Sound.

Treadwell, Mount  77°01'S, 144°51'W

Treatt, Mount  68°00'S, 56°48'E
The easternmost of three peaks rising sharply from the ice plateau about 9 mi SE of Mount Cook of the Leckie Range. Plotted from ANARE air photos. Named for G. Treatt, helicopter pilot with the 1965 ANARE (Nella Dan), led by Phillip Law.

Trebble Peak  54°07'S, 36°45'W
A peak with three summits rising to c. 610 m, situated E of Fortuna Bay and 0.5 mi S of Mount Harper on the N coast of South Georgia. Charted and named descriptively by DI personnel in 1929.

Tremolite Ridge: see Cryptogam Ridge  60°43'S, 45°40'W

Trench Glacier  70°12'S, 69°11'W
Deeply entrenched glacier on the E coast of Alexander Island, 6 mi long and 2 mi wide, which flows E into George VI Sound immediately S of Mount Athelstan. The mouth of this glacier was first photographed from the air on Nov. 23, 1935, by Lincoln Ellsworth, and it was mapped from these photos by W.L.G. Joerg. Trench Glacier was surveyed in 1948 and 1949 by the FIDS, who applied this descriptive name.

Trendall Crag  54°48'S, 35°59'W
Mountain crag, 1,005 m, overlooking the N side of Drygalski Fjord at the SE end of South Georgia. Surveyed by the SGS in the period 1951–57, and named for Alec F. Trendall, geologist of the SGS, 1951–52 and 1953–54.

Trenholm Point  75°26'S, 142°23'W

Trenque Lauquen, Cordón: see Hutton Mountains  74°12'S, 62°20'W

Trent Glacier: see Kjerulf Glacier  54°21'S, 36°51'W

Trepassey Bay  63°28'S, 56°58'W
Bay 0.8 mi wide, lying on the E side of Tabarin Peninsula 3.5 mi SE of Hope Bay. First surveyed by the FIDS and by E. Burden, Master of the Trepassey, from that vessel in 1947. Resurveyed in 1955 by the FIDS. Named by the UK-APC for the Trepassey, which was chartered by the FIDS in 1945–46 and 1946–47. The vessel was used for the relief of the station at Hope Bay in both seasons and for a survey of Antarctic Sound during the second one. Not: Bahia Corrientes.

Trepassey Island  68°12'S, 66°59'W
Small rocky island 0.6 mi SE of Stonington Island in Neny Bay, off the W coast of Graham Land. Several islands were roughly charted in the area by the BGLE, 1934–37, and by the USAS, 1939–41. They were surveyed in 1947 by the FIDS and named for the M.V. Trepassey, ship used by the FIDS in establishing a base on Stonington Island in 1946.

Trepidation Glacier  78°46'S, 162°21'E
Small glacier entering the E side of Skelton Glacier between Moraine Bluff and Red Dike Bluff. The name was applied by the N.Z. party of the CTAE (1956–58) and refers to a 1957 attempt by an aircraft to land on the exceedingly broken ice at the foot of the glacier.

Tres Chanchitos, Islas: see Three Little Pigs  65°14'S, 64°17'W

Tres Hermanos, Colina: see Three Brothers Hill  62°15'S, 58°41'W

Tres Hermanos, Montes: see Three Brothers  54°16'S, 36°48'W

Tres Mellizos, Punta: see Triplets, The  62°24'S, 59°41'W

Tres Pérez, Cabo: see Pérez, Cape  65°24'S, 64°06'W

Tres Puntas, Isla: see Jomfruene  54°04'S, 38°03'W

Trepidation Glacier
Tressler Bank 65°00'S, 95°00'E
Submarine bank with a least depth of 56 fathoms, extending from about 94° to 96°E in the eastern part of the Davis Sea. The bank was sounded by the USS Burton Island and USS Edisto of USN OpWml, 1947–48. Named by the US-ACAN for Willis L. Tressler of the U.S. Navy Hydrographic Office who carried on oceanographic studies in the Antarctic aboard the USS Atka, 1954–55 and during USN OpDFrz I and II, 1955–57. Tressler was scientific leader at Wilkes Station in 1958.

Tres Tajadas, Nunatak: see Three Slice Nunatak 68°02'S, 64°57'W

Tre Sten: see Sørlle Rocks 60°37'S, 46°15'W

Tretewry Point 67°23'S, 59°47'E

Treves Butte 84°43'N, 114°20'W

Trevillian Island 67°38'S, 62°42'E
Small, oval, humped island 1 mi S of Nost Island in Holme Bay, Mac. Robertson Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and named Rundoy (round island). Renamed by ANCA for T. Trevillian, draftsman with the Division of National Mapping, Dept. of National Development, Canberra, who for a number of years was responsible for the compilation of maps for ANARE. Not: Rundoy.

Treyl, Bukhta: see Trail Inlet 68°05'S, 65°20'W

Trey peaks 80°36'S, 28°52'W
Three conspicuous rock peaks, the highest, 1,180 meters. They stand W of Blaiklock Glacier and 2 mi N of Mount Homard in the W part of Shackleton Range. First mapped in 1957 by the CTAE and given this descriptive name, trey being a term for three used in dice or cards.

Triad Islands 65°36'S, 64°28'W
Group of three small islands lying 1.5 mi E of Chavez Island, off the W coast of Graham Land. First charted by the BGLE under Rymill, 1934–37. The name given by the UK-APC in 1959 is descriptive.

Triangle Point 62°32'S, 59°51'W
Triangular headland lying 1.5 mi NW of Spit Point on the SW side of Greenwich Island, in the South Shetland Islands. Charted by DI personnel on the Discovery II in 1935 and given this descriptive name.

Triassic Nunatak 74°21'S, 73°07'W
A small nunatak 1.5 mi SW of Jurassic Nunatak in the W extremity of Yee Nunataks, Ellsworth Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1987 after the Triassic Period in geological time and in association with Jurassic Nunatak. The name does not imply the age of the rock constituting this feature.

Tricorn, Mount 73°58'S, 61°45'W
A distinctive massif whose vertical rock faces rise to 1,120 m and surround a snow-covered interior which is lower except for a 1,610 m peak in the NW portion, standing at the head of Wright Inlet on the E coast of Palmer Land. Discovered by members of the USAS in a flight from East Base on Dec. 30, 1940, and named because it resembles a tricouni, a saw-toothed nail used on soles of alpine boots.

Tricorn, Monte: see Tricorn Mountain 85°03'S, 173°27'E

Tricorn Bluff: see Trigon Bluff 72°29'S, 169°09'E

Tricornio, Monte: see Tricorn, Mount 73°58'S, 61°45'W

Tricorn Mountain 85°03'S, 173°27'E
A mountain, 3,475 m, standing 4 mi E of Graphite Peak, about midway between the heads of Falkenhof and Leigh Hunt Glaciers. Named by the NZGSAE (1961–62) because of its resemblance to an admiral's tricorn hat. Not: Monte Tricorno, Monte Tricorino.

Tricorn, Monte: see Tricorn, Mount 73°58'S, 61°45'W

Tricorn Peak 82°59'S, 156°48'E
Snow-covered peak, 2,320 m, on the ridge between Astro Glacier and Skua Glacier in the N part of the Miller Range. Seen by the northern party of the NZGSAE (1961–62) and so named because of its resemblance to a three-cornered hat. Not: Mount Tricorn.

Tricouni, Mount 78°30'S, 161°57'E
Prominent peak, 1,630 m, rising steeply 2 mi N of Hobnail Peak on the E side of Skelton Glacier, in Victoria Land. Surveyed and named in 1957 by the N.Z. party of the CTAE, 1956–58. So named because it resembles a tricouni, a saw-toothed nail used on soles of alpine boots.

Trident, Mount 72°26'S, 169°14'E
A prominent peak (2,480 m) with three closely-spaced summits, rising above Trigon Bluff on the N side of Tucker Glacier in Victoria Land. So named by NZGSAE, 1957–58, because of the three summits.

Trident, The 54°10'S, 37°05'W
Ridge surrounded by three peaks, the highest 1,335 m, standing at the E side of Briggs Glacier in South Georgia. The name is
Trips, The

 Trinidad, Isla: see Trinity Island 54°00′S, 38°10′W
 Trinidad, Isla: see Trinity Island 63°45′S, 60°44′W
 Trinidad, Península: see Trinity Peninsula 63°37′S, 58°20′W
 Trinité, Ile de la: see Trinity Island 63°45′S, 60°44′W

Trinity Island 54°00′S, 38°10′W
Island having three peaks, lying 0.7 mi NE of Main Island in the Willis Islands at South Georgia. Charted and so named for its three peaks by DI personnel in the period 1926–30. Not: Isla Trinidad.

Trinity Island 63°45′S, 60°44′W

Trinity Nunatak 76°26′S, 160°38′E
A large nunatak in the stream of the Mawson Glacier, about 5 mi N of the Convoy Range in Victoria Land. Mapped in 1957 by the N.Z. Northern Survey party of the CTAE (1956–58), which applied the name because of its three summits.

Trinity Peninsula 63°37′S, 58°20′W
The extreme northeast portion of the Antarctic Peninsula, extending northeastward for about 80 mi from a line connecting Cape Kater and Cape Longing. Dating back more than a century, chartmakers used various names (Trinity, Palmer, Louis Philippe) for this portion of the Antarctic peninsula, each name having some historical merit. The recommended name derives from "Trinity Land" given by Edward Bransfield in January 1820, although the precise application by him has not been identified with certainty and is a matter of different interpretation by Antarctic historians. Named after the Trinity Board. Not: Louis Philippe Peninsula, Louis Philippe Land, Peninsula Trinidad.

Trio, Islotes: see Tau Islands 64°18′S, 62°55′W

Trioen Nunataks 72°25′S, 3°59′W
An isolated group of three nunatarks about 8 mi NW of Borg Mountain in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and named Trioen (the trio).

Trio Nunatarks 75°30′S, 159°42′E

Triple Islands 66°46′S, 141°12′E
Three small rocky islands in a closely-spaced chain, lying close E of the tip of Zélie Glacier Tongue, 0.4 mi SSE of Double Island. Photographed from the air by USN OpHjp, 1949–51. Charted and named by the FrAE under Liotard, 1949–51.

Triplets, The 62°24′S, 59°41′W
A three-pointed peak at the SE side of Coppermine Cove, near the W end of Robert Island in the South Shetland Islands. The name appears to have been applied by DI personnel on the Discovery II, who charted the peak in 1935. Not: Punta Tres Mellizos.

Tripode, Islote: see Tripod Island 64°19′S, 62°57′W

Trimpi, Mount 75°21′S, 72°48′W

Trigonia Island 66°01′S, 65°41′W
Small island immediately off the S tip of Beer Island, lying 8 mi W of Prospect Point, off the W coast of Graham Land. Charted and named by the BGLE, 1934–37, under Rymill.

Trigwell Island 68°33′S, 77°57′E
An island in Prydz Bay, lying immediately W of Flutter Island and 1 mi W of Breidnes Peninsula, Vestfold Hills. First mapped from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37. Remapped by ANARE (1957–58) and named for E.A. Trigwell, radio supervisor at Davis Station in 1958.

Trillings, The

descriptive of the three peaks and was given by the UK-APC following survey by the SGS in the period 1951–57.

Trifido, Pico: see Trifid Peak 67°51′S, 67°09′W

Trifid Peak 67°51′S, 67°09′W
Peak at the head of Shoesmith Glacier in western Horseshoe Island. Named by UK-APC in 1958. The name is descriptive of this three-sided matterhorn-type peak. Not: Pico Trifido.

Trigon Bluff 72°29′S, 169°09′E
Steep, triangular bluff 10 mi W of Football Mountain, rising to 1,245 m on the N side of Tucker Glacier. Named by the NZGSAE, 1957–58, which placed a triangulation station on its summit. The name is descriptive. Not: Tricorn Bluff.

Trigonía Islands 66°01′S, 65°41′W
Trillingbukta: see Trilling Bay 69°31′S, 39°41′E

Three nunatarks standing 6 mi NE of Balchen Mountain at the E end of the Sør Rondane Mountains. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers in 1957 from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37. Remapped by ANARE (1957–58) and named for E.A. Trigwell, radio supervisor at Davis Station in 1958.

Trillinganutane: see Trilling Peaks 67°58′S, 62°45′E

Three nunatarks standing 6 mi NE of Balchen Mountain at the E end of the Sør Rondane Mountains. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers in 1957 from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and named Trillingbukta (the triplet bay) in association with nearby Trilling Islands. Not: Trillingbukta.

Trillinganutane: see Trilling Peaks 67°58′S, 62°45′E

Three islands at the S side of Skarvnes Foreland, lying in Trilling Bay in the E part of Lützow-Holm Bay. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and named Trillingøyane (the triplet islands). Not: Trillingøyane.

Trillinganutane: see Trilling Peaks 67°58′S, 62°45′E


Tripod Island 64°19′S, 62°57′W

Trioen Nunatarks 72°25′S, 3°59′W
An isolated group of three nunatarks about 8 mi NW of Borg Mountain in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and named Trioen (the trio).

Trio Nunatarks 75°30′S, 159°42′E

Tripode, Islote: see Tripod Island 64°19′S, 62°57′W

Triple Islands 66°46′S, 141°12′E
Three small rocky islands in a closely-spaced chain, lying close E of the tip of Zélie Glacier Tongue, 0.4 mi SSE of Double Island. Photographed from the air by USN OpHjp, 1946–47. Charted and named by the FrAE under Liotard, 1949–51.

Triplet Islands, The 62°24′S, 59°41′W
A three-pointed peak at the SE side of Coppermine Cove, near the W end of Robert Island in the South Shetland Islands. The name appears to have been applied by DI personnel on the Discovery II, who charted the peak in 1935. Not: Punta Tres Mellizos.
Tripod Island  64°19'S, 62°57'W
Small island which lies close S of the W extremity of Eta Island and marks the N side of the western entrance to Andersen Harbor in the Melchior Islands, Palmer Archipelago. The name was probably given by DI personnel who roughly surveyed the island in 1927. The island was resurveyed by Argentine expeditions in 1942, 1943 and 1948. Not: Isote Tripode.

Tripp, Mount  83°17'E, 166°53'E
A massive, cone-shaped, ice-covered mountain, 2,980 m, standing between Hoffman and Hewitt Glaciers, 7 mi WNW of Rhodes Peak in the Holland Range. Discovered by the BrAE (1907-09) and named for Leonard O.H. Tripp, of New Zealand, who gave assistance to this expedition and also to Shackleton’s expedition of 1914-17.

Tripp Bay  76°37'S, 162°44'E
A bay along the coast of Victoria Land formed by a recession in the ice between the Oates Piedmont Glacier and Evans Piedmont Glacier. The bay was first charted by the BrAE, 1907-09. The name appears to have been first used by the BrAE (1910-13) and derives from Tripp Island which lies within the bay.

Tripp Island  76°38'S, 162°42'E
An island in the S part of Tripp Bay along the coast of Victoria Land. Discovered by the BrAE (1907-09) which named this feature for Leonard O.H. Tripp of Wellington, N.Z., a friend and supporter of Shackleton.

Tristan Island  66°44'S, 140°54'E
Small rocky island 0.7 mi W of Yseult Island and 0.2 mi N of the W point on Cape Jules. Photographed from the air by USN OpHjp, 1946-47. Charted by the FrAE under Barre, 1951-52, and so named because of its twin relationship with Yseult Island. Tristan is the popular spelling of Tristram, legendary hero incorporated into Arthurian legend and later popularized by Wagner’s opera Tristan und Isolde. Not: Rocher Noir.

Triton Point  71°42'S, 68°12'W
Rocky point forming the E end of the high ridge separating Venus and Neptune Glaciers on the E coast of Alexander Island. The coast in this vicinity was first seen from the air by Lincoln Ellsworth on Nov. 23, 1935, and roughly mapped from photos obtained on that flight by W.L.G. Joerg. The point was roughly surveyed in 1936 by the BGLE and more accurately defined in 1949 by the FIDS. Named by the UK-APC for its association with Neptune Glacier, Triton being a satellite of Neptune.

Tritoppen, Mount  67°59'S, 62°29'E
A triple-peaked mountain, 1,350 m, standing 3 mi S of Mount Hordern in the David Range of the Framnes Mountains. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by the NBSAE (1949-52) and air photos by the Norwegian expedition (1958-59) and named Trollkjelen (the troll’s cauldron).

Tritoppen Peak: see Tritoppen, Mount  67°59'S, 62°29'E
Tritoppen Peak: see Tritoppen, Mount  67°59'S, 62°29'E

Triune Peaks  69°08'S, 66°52'W
Three prominent, sharply-pointed rock peaks, rising 12 mi NE of Mount Balfour and overlooking Wordie Ice Shelf on the W coast of Antarctic Peninsula. First roughly surveyed from the ground by BGLE, 1936-37. Photographed from the air by RARE, Dec. 1947. Resurveyed from the ground by FIDS, Nov. 1958. The UK-APC name derives from the number of peaks in the group.

Triunfo, Islas: see Trump Islands  66°02'S, 65°56'W

Trivial Islands  65°31'S, 65°13'W
Group of small islands lying 1.5 mi E of Lacuna Island and 7 mi N of Viegué Island, in the Bisoe Islands. Mapped by the FIDS from photos taken by Hunting Aerosurveys Ltd. in 1956-57. So named by the UK-APC because these islands are small, dull and uninteresting.

Trois Pérez, Cape: see Pérez, Cape  65°24'S, 64°06'W

Trojan Range  64°32'S, 63°23'W
A mountain range rising to 2,135 m, extending northward from Mount Français along the E side of Iliad Glacier, Anvers Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Surveyed by the FIDS in 1955 and named by the UK-APC for the Trojans, one of the opposing sides in the Trojan War in Homer’s Iliad.

Trollhul  54°49'S, 36°12'W
Small cove 4 mi NW of Cape Disappointment at the mouth of Graae Glacier, along the S coast of South Georgia. Surveyed by the SGS in the period 1951-57. The name is well established in local use.

Trollkjelen Crevasse Field  71°17'S, 0°50'W
A crevasse field about 12 mi long in the Fimbul Ice Shelf, lying immediately off the NE side of Trollkjelneset Headland in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949-52) and air photos by the Norwegian expedition (1958-59) and named Trollkjelen (the troll’s cauldron).

Trollkjelneset Headland  71°25'S, 1°00'W
A snow-domed headland rising between Krylvika Bight and the mouth of Graae Glacier, along the S coast of South Georgia. Surveyed by the FIDS in 1955 and named Trollkjelneset (cape of the troll’s cauldron).

Trollkjelpiggen Peak  71°35'S, 1°09'W
A peak 5 mi SW of Utikkiken Hill, on the E side of Ahlmann Ridge in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949-52) and air photos by the Norwegian expedition (1958-59) and named Trollkjelpiggen (peak of the troll’s cauldron).

Trollslottet Mountain  71°56'S, 7°14'E
A high ridgelike mountain with several prominent peaks, forming the NW limit of the Filchner Mountains in Queen Maud Land. Plotted from surveys and air photos by NorAE (1956-60) and named Trollslottet (the troll castle). Not: Gora Zabor.

Trovo, Cap de: see Pérez, Cape  65°24'S, 64°06'W

Trooz Glacier  65°20'S, 63°58'W
Glacier 1.5 mi wide at its mouth and some 15 mi long, flowing W into the N part of Collins Bay on the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered by the FrAE, 1908-10. Named for J. de Trooz, Belgian Minister of the Interior and Public Instruction, who was instrumental in procuring funds for the publication of the scientific results of the BelgAE, 1897-99. This application was suggested in 1902 by Belgian Minister of the Interior and Public Instruction, who was instrumental in procuring funds for the publication of the scientific results of the BelgAE, 1897-99. This application was suggested
by the US-ACAN because of duplication of the name Trooz for what is now known as Cape Pérez (q.v.).

Trost Peak 67°52'S, 62°48'E
Peak, 980 m, standing 1.5 mi NE of Mount Burnett in the Masson Range of the Framnes Mountains. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from aerial photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37. Remapped by ANARE, 1957–60, and named for P.A. Trost, physicist at Mawson Station, 1958.

Trost Rocks 69°45'S, 68°58'E
Two rock outcrops at the NE end of Single Island on the W side of the Amery Ice Shelf. The rocks were photographed from ANARE aircraft in 1956 and their position fixed by a field party in December 1962. Named by ANCA for P.A. Trost, electronics engineer at Mawson Station in 1962, a member of the field party which visited the rocks.

Trott, Mount 70°42'S, 66°23'E
A ridgelike mountain with a jagged, saw-tooth appearance, about 1 mi N of Mount Bunt in the Prince Charles Mountains. Plotted from ANARE air photos taken in 1956 and 1960. Named by ANCA for N.E. Trott, weather observer at Wilkes Station in 1962, and officer in charge at Davis Station in 1964.

Troubridge, Mount 71°08'S, 167°44'E
Mountain over 1,000 m, surmounting the E end of Heddghett Heights in the Anare Mountains. Discovered and rudely charted in Jan. 1841 by Capt. James Ross, RN, who named it for R. Admiral Sir Edward Thomas Troubridge, one of the junior lords of the Admiralty at that time. Not: Mount Trowbridge.

Trousers Rock 57°04'S, 26°45'W
Rock with a prominent wave-cut arch, lying immediately W of Cook Rock and 0.3 mi NE of Vindication Island in the South Sandwich Islands. Charted in 1930 and given this descriptive name by DI personnel on the Discovery II. Not: Roca Pantanal.

Trout Island 66°01'S, 65°27'W
Island just E of Salmon Island in the Fish Islands, off the W coast of Graham Land. Charted by the BGLE under Rymill, 1934–37. So named by the UK-APC in 1959 because it is one of the Fish Islands.

Trowbridge, Mount: see Troubridge, Mount 71°08'S, 167°44'E

Trowbridge Island 62°00'S, 57°39'W
Island lying 2 mi NW of Cape Melville in Destruction Bay, off the E coast of King George Island in the South Shetland Islands. Named by the UK-APC in 1960 for the sealer Lady Trowbridge (Capt. Richard Sherratt) from Liverpool, which was wrecked off Cape Melville on December 25, 1820.

Truant Island: see Vázquez Island 64°55'S, 63°25'W

Trubynatchinski Nunatak 68°20'S, 49°38'E

Trudge Valley 76°43'S, 159°45'E
A valley on the southern side of Windwhistle Peak in the Allan Hills, Victoria Land. Reconnoitered by the NZARP Allan Hills Expedition (1964) who named it after the many journeys along its length.

True Glacier 74°38'S, 111°45'W

True Hills 80°12'S, 26°51'W
Rock hills 1 mi SE of Wiggans Hills, rising to 850 m and marking the NE end of La Grange Nunataks, Shackleton Range. Photographed from the air by the U.S. Navy, 1967, and surveyed by BAS, 1968–71. Named by the UK-APC after Anthony True, BAS surveyor, Halley Station, 1968–70, who worked in Shackleton Range.

Trueman Terraces 80°43'S, 22°41'W
Ice-free terraces rising to 1,520 m on the E side of Goldschmidt Cirque, near the E end of Read Mountains, Shackleton Range. Photographed from the air by the U.S. Navy, 1967, and surveyed by BAS, 1968–71. In association with the names of geologists grouped in this area, named by the UK-APC after Sir Arthur E. Trueman (1895–1956), British geologist, who worked on the coal measures and their correlation by marine bands, and on the introduction of statistical methods into paleontology; Professor of Geology, Glasgow University, 1937–46; President, Geological Society of London, 1945–47.

Truilla Bluff 59°02'S, 26°31'W
A high, ice-covered bluff forming the eastern extremity of Bristol Island, South Sandwich Islands. This feature was named “Glacier Bluff” during the survey of the island from RRS Discovery II in 1930. It was renamed by UK-APC in 1971 to avoid duplication. The new name refers to the Norwegian whaling vessel Trulla which visited the islands in 1911. Not: Glacier Bluff, Punta Peñón.

Truman Nunatak 72°44'S, 75°01'E

Trumao, Islote: see McConnel Islands 66°29'S, 65°51'W

Trump Islands 66°02'S, 65°56'W

Trundle Island 65°23'S, 65°18'W
Island lying 1 mi NE of Jingle Island, Pitt Islands, in the Biscoe Islands. Photographed by Hunting Aerosurveys Ltd. in 1956 and mapped from these photos by the FIDS. Named by the UK-APC in 1959 after Mr Trundle, a character in Charles Dickens’ Pickwick Papers.

Trundy Island 64°47'S, 64°28'W
Island 0.4 mi WNW of Robbins Island in the W part of Joubin Islands. Named by US-ACAN for George B. Trundy, Able
Tryggve Point

Seaman in the R.V. Hero in her first voyage to Antarctica and nearby Palmer Station in 1968.

Tryggve Gran, Mount: see Gran, Mount 76°59'S, 160°58'E

Tryggve Point 77°39'S, 166°42'E
Point 1 mi NW of Turks Head on the W side of Ross Island. First charted by the BrAE, 1910-13, under Scott, who named it for Tryggve Gran, Norwegian ski expert with the expedition.

Tryne Bay 68°24'S, 78°28'E
A bay about 3 mi wide at the NE end of the Vestfold Hills, lying between the Tryne Islands and the coast. Charted by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936-37), and named “Trynevika” (the snout bay). Not: Trynevika.

Tryne Crossing 68°30'S, 78°18'E
A low but rough pass across Langnes Peninsula, Vestfold Hills, leading from the southwest arm of Tryne Fjord to Langnes Fjord. Used for portage and sledges and probably suitable for tracked vehicles. The area was mapped from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936-37), and was photographed by USN Operation Highjump (1946-47). First traversed by an ANARE party led by B.H. Stinear, May 13, 1957, and named for its association with Tryne Fjord.

Tryne Fjord 68°28'S, 78°22'E
An irregular-shaped fjord that ids the northern side of Langnes Peninsula in the Vestfold Hills. Mapped and named Tryne Fjord (snout fjord) by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936-37. Not: Tryne Inlet.

Tryne Inlet: see Tryne Fjord 68°28'S, 78°22'E

Tryne Islands 68°24'S, 78°23'E
A group of numerous small islands and rocks, about 4 mi in extent, forming the western limit of Tryne Bay and Tryne Sound at the northeast end of the Vestfold Hills. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936-37) and named Trynøyane (the snout islands). Not: Trynøyane.

Tryne Point 67°18'S, 59°03'E
Rocky point at the E extremity of Law Promontory, forming the W side of the entrance of Stefansson Bay. Charted by Norwegian cartographers from aerial photographs taken by the Norwegian expedition under Christiansen in January-February 1937, and named Trynet, a Norwegian word meaning “the snout.” The form Tryne, dropping the definite article, is approved with the added generic term point. Not: Trynet, Trynet Point.

Tryne Sound 68°25'S, 78°25'E
A short, narrow passage on the N side of Langnes Peninsula, Vestfold Hills, connecting Tryne Bay and Tryne Fjord. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936-37) and named Tryne Sund (snout sound). Not: Tryne Strait.

Tryne Strait: see Tryne Sound 68°25'S, 78°25'E

Trynet: see Tryne Point 67°18'S, 59°03'E

Trynet Point: see Tryne Point 67°18'S, 59°03'E

Trynevika: see Tryne Bay 68°24'S, 78°28'E

Trenøyane: see Tryne Islands 68°24'S, 78°23'E

Tschuffert Peak 67°28'S, 60°54'E

Tsentral'naya Hill 70°45'S, 11°40'E
A bare rock hill (205 m) in the central part of the Schirmacher Hills, Queen Maud Land. The feature was mapped by the SovAE in 1961 and named Gora Tsentral'naya (central hill). Not: Kupol Tsolokovskogo.

Tsolkovskiy Island 70°30'S, 3°00'E
An ice-covered island in the Fimbul Ice Shelf, Queen Maud Land. The summit of the island rises about 200 m above the general level of the ice shelf. Kroshka Island lies close SW and is similar but smaller. First mapped by the SovAE in 1961 and named for K.E. Tsolkovskiy (1857-1935), Russian scientist and inventor. Not: Kupol Tsolokovsky.

Tsolkovskogo, Kupol: see Tsolkovskiy Island 70°30'S, 3°00'E

Tua Hill 72°05'S, 1°12'E
An isolated rock hill 3 mi W of Brattskarvet Mountain in the Sverdrup Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Photographed from the air by the GerAE (1938-39). Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949-52) and air photos by the Norwegian expedition (1958-59) and named Tua (the knoll).

Tuatara, Mount 80°34'S, 158°20'E
A mountain, 1,640 m, standing on the S side of Byrd Glacier, 7 mi N of Mount Hamilton. Mapped by the NZGSAE (1960-61) who so named it because the long spiny summit ridge resembles a lizard.

Tuati Peak 77°57'S, 162°49'E
A peak, 2,595 m, which rises above the N wall of Mitchell Glacier at the glacier head, in Royal Society Range, Victoria Land. Named in 1993 by NZGB after Tuati, the Maori name of a sailor known as John Stewart, the first New Zealander to view the icy coast of Antarctica. He sailed on the ship Vincennes, the flagship of the U.S. Exploring Expedition, 1838-42, led by Lt. Charles Wilkes, USN.

Tucapel, Isla: see Sooty Rock 65°14'S, 65°09'W

Tuck, Mount 78°29'S, 84°50'W

Tucker, Mount 64°20'S, 59°16'W
Tucker Glacier 72°32'S, 169°15'E
A major valley glacier of Victoria Land, about 90 mi long, flowing southeast between Admiralty Mountains and Victory Mountains to the Ross Sea. There is a snow saddle at the glacier's head, just west of Homerun Range, from which Ebbe Glacier flows northward. Explored by NZGS, 1957–58, and named by them after Tucker Inlet, the ice-filled coastal indentation at the mouth of this glacier named by Ross in 1841.

Tucker Inlet 72°37'S, 169°45'E
An ice-filled inlet indenting the coast of Victoria Land between Capes Wheatstone and Daniell. Discovered in February 1841 by Sir James Clark Ross who named this feature for Charles T Tucker, master of the Erebus.

Tucker Point 73°57'S, 114°49'W

Tuff Bluff 78°04'S, 165°27'E
A small though prominent light-colored bluff on the northern slopes of Brown Peninsula, Victoria Land. The bluff is significant geologically as a locality for trachytic tuff, from which the feature derives its name. Name applied by the NZ-APC following investigations by the N.Z. Geological Survey and Victoria University Expedition in the area, 1964–65.

Tufft Nunatak 63°55'S, 58°42'W
A small nunatak 3 mi SW of Mount Bradley, Trinity Peninsula. Named by UK-APC for Ronald W. Tuftt of FIDS, a member of the reconnaissance party for the Detroit Plateau journey in February 1957.

Tufts College Valley: see Tufts Pass 69°25'S, 70°35'W

Tufts Pass 69°25'S, 70°35'W
Pass extending in an E-W direction between Rouen Mountains and Elgar Uplands in the N part of Alexander Island. First seen from the air and roughly mapped by the BGLE in 1937. Remapped from air photos taken by the RARE, 1947–48, by Searle of the FIDS in 1960. Named by the RARE for Tufts University, Medford, MA, where Dr. Robert Nicholas was head of the geology department before joining the RARE. Not: Tufts College Valley, Tufts Valley.

Tufts Valley: see Tufts Pass 69°25'S, 70°35'W

Tukey Island 64°46'S, 64°26'W
Island near the center of the Joubin Islands. Named by US-ACAN for Claude C. Tukey, Messman in R.V. Hero on her first voyage to Antarctica and nearby Palmer Station in 1968.

Tukotok, Mount 72°17'E, 164°43'E
A red granite peak, 2,540 m, standing 5 mi ESE of Mount Apolotok in Salamander Range, Freyberg Mountains. Named by the Northern Party of NZGS, 1963–64; the name is of Eskimo origin and means "the little red one."

Tula, Cape: see Tula Point 65°31'S, 65°39'W

Tula Mountains 66°54'S, 51°06'E
Group of extensive mountains lying immediately eastward of Amundsen Bay in Enderby Land. Discovered on Jan. 14, 1930 by the BANZARE under Mawson and named Tula Range by him after John Biscoe's brig, the Tula, from which Biscoe discovered Enderby Land in 1831. The term "mountains" was recommended for the group following an ANARE sledge survey in 1958 by G.A. Knuckey. Not: Tula Range.

Tula Point 65°31'S, 65°39'W
Point forming the NE extremity of Renaud Island in the Biscoe Islands. The Biscoe Islands were discovered in 1832 by a British expedition under John Biscoe and were first roughly surveyed by the FrAE, 1903–05 and 1908–10. Renaud Island was again roughly surveyed in 1935–36 by the BGLE. The point was named in 1954 by the UK-APC for the Tula, one of the two vessels of Biscoe's 1830–32 expedition. Not: Cape Tula.

Tula Range: see Tula Mountains 66°54'S, 51°06'E

Tule del Sur, Grupo: see Southern Thule 59°26'S, 27°12'W

Tunet Valley
A semi-circular ice-filled valley on the N side of Mount Hochlin, in the Miihlig-Hofmann Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBE (1956–60) and named Tunet (the courtyard).

Tuorda Peak 65°59'S, 65°10'W
Peak, 870 m, rising eastward of Ferin Head on the W coast of Graham Land. Photographed by Hunting Aerosurveys Ltd. in 1956–57, and mapped from these photos by the FIDS. Named by
Tupinier Islands

the UK-APC in 1959 for Pava L. Tuorda, a Jokkmokk Lapp who, with Anders Rossa, accompanied A.E. Nordenskjöld to Greenland in 1883 and first demonstrated the possibilities of skis for polar travel.

**Tupinier Islands** 63°22'S, 58°16'W

Group of pyramid-shaped islands lying off the N coast of Trinity Peninsula, about 3 mi W of Cape Ducorps. Discovered by the French expedition under Capt. Jules Dumont d'Urville, 1837-40, and named after the Baron Tupinier (1779-1850), an official of the French Navy Dept. who was instrumental in obtaining government support for the expedition. The islands were recharted by the FIDS, 1946.

**Turkman Island** 65°29'S, 65°32'W

Island 2 mi long lying E of Pickwick Island, Pitt Islands, in the Biscoe Islands. Shown on an Argentine government chart of 1957. Named by the UK-APC in 1959 after Tracy Tupman, a member of the Pickwick Club in Charles Dickens' *Pickwick Papers*.

**Turbidite Hill** 82°01'S, 157°45'E

Hill 4 mi E of Laird Plateau on the N side of Elizabeth Névé. Mapped by the Holyoake, Cobham and Queen Elizabeth Ranges party of the NZGSAE (1964-65) and named after curious sedimentary features in the Beacon Sandstone making up a portion of the hill.

**Turbulence Bluffs** 67°09'S, 56°29'E

Three high bluffs with vertical faces on the NW but merging with the ice sheet on the SE, standing along the E side of Robert Glacier 16 mi NE of Rayner Peak in Enderby Land. Mapped from ANARE surveys and air photos, 1954-66. So named by ANARE because of severe turbulence encountered while attempting a helicopter landing in 1965.

**Turcotte, Mount** 81°15'S, 85°24'W

A rock peak 2.5 mi NW of Mount Tidd in the Pirrit Hills. The peak was positioned by the U.S. Ellsworth-Byrd Traverse Party on Dec. 7, 1958, and named for F. Thomas Turcotte, seismologist with the party.

**Turk Peak** 81°02'S, 158°23'E

A large hump-shaped peak, 2,000 m, being the central of three peaks on a ridge 6 mi N of Mount Zinkovich, in the Churchill Mountains. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Col. Wilbert Turk, commander of the 61st Troop Carrier Squadron which initiated the flying operations from C-130 Hercules aircraft in Antarctica in January 1960.

**Turks Head** 77°40'S, 166°46'E

A precipitous black headland over 200 m high, 5 mi ESE of Cape Evans on the W side of Ross Island. Discovered by the BrNAE (1901-04) and so named because of its resemblance to a head swathed in a turban.

**Turks Head Bay** 77°40'S, 166°44'E

A small bay between Trygge Point and Turks Head on the W side of Ross Island. The bay name appears to be first used on a map of the BrAE (1910-13) and is in association with Turks Head.

**Turks Head Ridge** 77°38'S, 166°49'E

A mostly ice-covered ridge in the SW part of Ross Island, extending from Turks Head for a few miles up the slopes of Mount Erebus. Mapped by the BrAE (1910-13) under Scott and so named because of its association with Turks Head.

**Turmoil Point** 59°02'S, 26°40'W

The western point of Bristol Island, South Sandwich Islands. This imposing point, rising to 400 m and culminating in a snow-covered summit, is a distinctive landmark when viewed from the west. Named by UK-APC. The name refers to the violent air streams commonly encountered during flying operations from HMS Protector in this area in March 1964, and to the confused seas typical of the locality.

**Turnabout Island** 66°06'S, 65°45'W

Snow-capped island in the Saffery Islands, lying 2 mi SW of Black Head, off the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered and named by the BGLE, 1934-37, under Rymill. So named because it represents the turning point on a BGLE sledge journey in August 1935, when open water was encountered SW of this island. Not: Isla Cumulo, Isla Regreso.

**Turnabout Ridge** 83°18'S, 162°35'E

A high, rugged ridge, 10 mi long, lying between Linehan and Lowery Glaciers in the Queen Elizabeth Range. So named by the Ohio State University party to the Queen Alexandra Range (1966-67) because the ridge was the farthest point from Base Camp reached by the party.

**Turnabout Valley** 77°46'S, 160°32'E


**Turnbull, Mount** 70°21'S, 64°02'E

A partly snow-covered mountain, 1,980 m, standing 12 mi SW of Mount Starlight in the NW portion of the Prince Charles Mountains, Mac. Robertson Land. Mapped from ANARE surveys and air photos, 1955-65. Named by ANCA for W.L. Turnbull, radio supervisor at Mawson Station, 1965.

**Turnbull Point** 63°02'S, 56°36'W


**Turner Glacier** 67°37'S, 68°29'W

A glacier on the E side of Mount Liotard flowing NE into Ryder Bay, Adelaide Island. The glacier was surveyed by FIDS, 1948, and photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956-57. Named by the UK-APC in 1977 after Andrew John Turner, BAS builder, Halley Station, 1973-74; Signy Island, 1974-75; Rothera Station, 1976-77, 1978-80; and Faraday Station, 1982-83.

**Turner Hills** 82°58'S, 156°18'E

A group of hills between Astro Glacier and Nimrod Glacier in the NW part of the Miller Range. Mapped by the USGS from
tellurometer surveys and Navy air photos, 1960–62. Named by US-ACAN for Dr. Mort D. Turner of the National Science Foundation who has been Program Manager for Polar Earth Sciences, Division of Polar Programs, since 1959. Turner studied the geology of the dry valley areas near McMurdo Sound, 1959–60, and in several subsequent seasons served as USARP Representative in Antarctica.

**Turner Island** 68°33'S, 77°53'E

An island lying 0.5 mi NW of Bluff Island and 2.5 mi W of Breidnes Peninsula, Vestfold Hills, in Prydz Bay. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936-37. Remapped by ANARE (1957–58) and named for P.B. Turner, radio officer at Davis Station in 1958.

**Turnie Kiekowskiego**: see Kiekowski Crag  62°08'S, 58°30'W

**Turnpike Bluff**  80°44'S, 30°04'W

Conspicuous rock bluff at the SW extremity of the Shackleton Range, 5 mi SW of Mount Homard. First mapped in 1957 by the CTAE and so named because it marks the beginning of a badly crevassed area of Recovery Glacier through which the vehicles of the CTAE had difficulty in passing on their journey from Shackleton Base to the South Pole in 1957.

**Turnstile Ridge**  79°50'S, 154°36'E

A ridge about 9 mi long, lying 3 mi N of Westhaven Nunatak at the NW extremity of Britannia Range. So named by the Darwin Glacier Party (1957) of the CTAE because snow passages resembling turnstiles occur throughout its length.

**Tu Rocks**  62°14'S, 58°53'W

Two low rocks lying in Maxwell Bay 2 mi E of the SW end of King George Island, in the South Shetland Islands. The name appears to have been given by DI personnel on the Discovery II who charted the rocks in 1935. Tu is apparently phonetic for two.

**Tur Peak**  73°06'S, 167°58'E

A distinctive peak (1,470 m) at the SE periphery of Malta Plateau, entrance to Gibbon Bay on the E coast of Coronation Island, in the South Orkney Islands. Probably first sighted by Capt. George Powell and Capt. Nathaniel Palmer who discovered these islands in December 1821. Charted and given this descriptive name by DI personnel on the Discovery II in 1933. Not: Promontorio Almena.

**Turret Island**  71°22'S, 169°13'E

A small island, ice covered except for the N face. It lies partly within the seaward terminus of Shipleys Glacier, 1 mi W of Flat Island, along the N coast of Victoria Land. The rocky N end projecting from the glacier is suggestive of a turret. Charted and named by the Northern Party, led by Campbell, of the BrAE, 1910–13.

**Turret Nunatak**  82°25'S, 158°00'E

Elongated nunatak, 1,960 m, standing W of Cobham Range in the lower portion of Lucy Glacier. Mapped by the northern party of the NZGSAE (1961–62) and so named because of the turreted cliffs on its southern side.

**Turret Peak**  72°16'S, 166°06'E

A prominent rock peak, 2,790 m, standing 7 mi NW of Crosscut Peak in Millen Range. The peak is topped with a 10 m vertical spine, or tower, which is an excellent landmark. Named for its distinctive appearance by the Southern party of NZFMCAE, 1962–63.

**Turret Point**  62°05'S, 57°55'W

Point marked by conspicuous high rock stacks, forming the E limit of King George Bay on the S coast of King George Island, in the South Shetland Islands. The point was charted in 1937 by DI personnel on the Discovery II who gave the name Turret Rocks, but this has led to confusion with a group of rocks lying close offshore. The UK-APC recommended in 1960 that since the feature originally named is a land feature, the term point to be used to avoid confusion and ambiguity. Not: Turret Rocks.

**Turret Ridge**  72°14'S, 166°13'E

A ridge c. 5 mi long extending NE from Turret Peak, Millen Range, in Victoria Land. Visited by a NZARP geological party led by R.H. Findlay, 1981–82, and named in association with Turret Peak.

**Turret Rocks**: see Turret Point  62°05'S, 57°55'W

**Turtle Back Island**: see Turtle Rock  77°44'S, 166°46'E

**Turtle Island**  66°04'S, 65°51'W

Small island which is the northwesternmost of the Saffery Islands, lying 6 mi W of Black Head, off the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered and named by the BGLE, 1934–37, under Rymill.

**Turtle Peak**  75°22'S, 111°18'W

Conspicuous, nearly bare rock summit rising to 600 mi S of Hedin Nunatak. The peak is joined at its S side to an ice-covered spur which descends SW from Mount Murphy, on Walgreen Coast, Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–66. Named by US-ACAN after John P. Turtle, aurora researcher at Byrd Station in 1962.

**Turtle Rock**  77°44'S, 166°46'E

Small island lying in Erebus Bay close W of Hut Point Peninsula, Ross Island. Discovered by the BrNAE, 1901–04, under Scott, and so named because of its low rounded appearance. Not: Turtle Back Island.
Tussock Island 54°29'S, 37°07'W
An island 0.2 mi long, lying off the W side of Annenkov Island, South Georgia. Following geological work by BAS, 1972–73, it was named after the thick mantle of tussock grass (Poa flabellata) that grows on the island.

Tustane Peaks 72°08'S, 25°17'E
Group of peaks at the head of Koms Glacier in the Sør Rondane Mountains. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers in 1957 from air photos taken by USN OpHjp, 1946–47, and named Tuske (the clumps).

Tutton Point 66°53'S, 67°36'W
The southwestern point of Liard Island in Hanusse Bay, Graham Land. This point is a landing place, the start of a route into the interior of the island. Mapped from surveys and air photos by USN OpHjp, 1946–47, and named Tustane (the double stall).

Tuxen, Cape 65°16'S, 64°08'W
Rocky cape forming the S side of the entrance to Waddington Bay on the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered and named by the BelgAE, 1897–99, under Gerlache.

Tverrebekka Pass 72°14'S, 1°19'E
An E-W pass through the Sverdrup Mountains between Vetheholmen Mountain and Tverrvøggen Ridge, in Queen Maud Land. Photographed from the air by the GerAE (1938–39). Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and air photos by the Norwegian expedition (1958–59) and named Tverrebekka (the transverse slope).

Tverregga Spur 73°36'S, 3°36'W
A spur 3 mi W of Mount Hallgren, in the Kirwan Escarpment of Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and additional air photos (1958–59), and named Tverregga (the transverse ridge). Not: Tverregg.

Tverregg Glacier 73°27'S, 3°36'W
A glacier between Heksegryta Peaks and Tverregga Spur in the Kirwan Escarpment, Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and additional air photos (1958–59), and named Tverregg (the transverse ridge glacier). Not: Tverregg.

Tverreggtelen Hill 73°24'S, 3°33'W
A hill immediately SE of Tverregga Spur in the Kirwan Escarpment, Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and additional air photos (1958–59), and named Tverreggtelen (the transverse peak).

Tverregga Spur 73°36'S, 3°36'W
A spur 3 mi W of Mount Hallgren, in the Kirwan Escarpment of Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and additional air photos (1958–59), and named Tverregg (the transverse ridge). Not: Tverregg.

Tverregg Glacier 73°27'S, 3°36'W
A glacier between Heksegryta Peaks and Tverregga Spur in the Kirwan Escarpment, Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and additional air photos (1958–59), and named Tverregg (the transverse ridge glacier). Not: Tverregg.
Tvireita Moraine 71°55'S, 14°37'E
A moraine, about 5 mi long, comprising two somewhat parallel segments that appear to unite as they trend NE, located in the E part of Mendeleev Glacier in the Payer Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Plotted from air photos and surveys by NorAE, 1956–60, and named Tvireita (two flares).

Tvistern: see Tvistein Pillars 68°42'S, 90°40'W
Tvistein (two stones) was applied by a Norwegian expedition under Nils Larsen which charted the island from the Norvegia in 1929. Not: Tvistern.

Tvistein Pillars 68°42'S, 90°40'W
Two flat-topped pillar rocks standing 1 mi SW of Cape Eva, the N extremity of Peter I Island. The rocks were sighted from the Odd I by a Norwegian expedition under Eyvind Tofte in 1927. The name Tvistein (two stones) was applied by a Norwegian expedition under Nils Larsen which charted the island from the Norvegia in 1929. Not: Tvistern.

Twin Peaks: see Gemel Peaks 62°12'S, 58°59'W
A small re-entrant of the ice shelf into the plateau on the W side of the entrance to King George Bay in the South Shetland Islands. Named by the FIDS following their survey of the Discovery II. Not: Pinzculos Mellizos.

Twins, The 60°37'S, 46°04'W
Two rocks lying together 0.5 mi S of the S end of Monroe Island in the South Orkney Islands. Charted and named in 1933 by DI personnel on the Discovery II. Not: Islotes Los Mellizos.

Twintop, Mount 68°05'S, 62°22'E
A twin-peaked mountain about 6 mi SSW of Mount Tritoppen in the S part of the David Range, Frannes Mountains. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936–37) and named Twintop (the twin peak). The translated form of the name recommended by ANCA has been adopted. Not: Twintop Peak.

Twiss, Mount 79°23'S, 85°36'W

Twisted Lake 60°43'S, 45°40'W
A lake 0.1 mi northeast of Cummings Cove in western Signy Island. So named by UK-APC because of the very irregular shoreline of the lake.

Twixe Glacier 54°43'S, 35°56'W
Glacier, 4 mi long, which flows E from the Salvesen Range to the E coast of South Georgia, immediately S of Herz Glacier and Iris Bay. The glacier was surveyed in 1951–52 by the SGS. Named by the UK-APC for John Montagu, fourth Earl of Sandwich, First Lord of the Admiralty, 1771–82, who was popularly known as "Jemmy Twitcher."

Twitcher Rock 59°28'S, 27°14'W
Rock in Douglas Strait, 55 m high, lying 0.7 mi E of the SE point of Thule Island in the South Sandwich Islands. Discovered by a Russian expedition under Bellingshausen in 1820. Charted in 1930 by DI personnel on the Discovery II. They named it for John Montagu, fourth Earl of Sandwich, who was popularly known by the nickname "Jemmy Twitcher."

Tweeny Point 54°14'S, 36°37'W
Point lying 1 mi SW of Doubtful Point in Cumberland West Bay, South Georgia. The name appears to be first used on a 1929 British Admiralty chart.

Twitcher Rock
Two Hummock Island  64°08'S, 61°42'W
Ice-covered island, 5 mi long in a N-S direction, conspicuous for its two rocky summits 670 m high, lying 5 mi SE of Liège Island in the Palmer Archipelago. This name has appeared on maps for over 100 years and its usage has become established internationally. Not: Ilé des Deux Hummocks, Isla Dos Colinas, Isla Dos Mogotes.

Two Hummock Island: see Two Summit Island  62°15'S, 58°57'W

Twombly Glacier  80°35'S, 157°45'E

Twomey, Mount  71°30'S, 161°41'E

Two Step Cliffs  71°54'S, 68°13'W
The eastern face of a flat-topped sedimentary mountain, 680 m, immediately E of Mars Glacier on the E coast of Alexander Island. First seen from the air by Lincoln Ellsworth on Nov. 23, 1935, and mapped from photos obtained on that flight by W.L.G. Joerg. Roughly surveyed from the ground in 1936 by the BGLE and in 1940–41 by the USAS, who used the names “Two Step Mountains” and “Table Mountain” for this feature. The name Two Step Cliffs derives from the name used by USAS, and was suggested by FIDS following surveys in 1949 as being particularly descriptive of this feature. Not: Table Mountain, Two Step Mountains.

Two Step Moraine  71°53'S, 68°20'W
A small area of homogeneous fine morainic debris, in the south-facing moraines at the foot of Two Step Cliffs, Alexander Island. Containing moist soil and two ponds, the feature is remarkable for its abundance of mosses, algae, and cyanobacteria in such a southerly location. Named by UK-APC in 1993 in association with Two Step Cliffs.

Two Step Mountains: see Two Step Cliffs  71°54'S, 68°13'W

Two Summit Island  62°15'S, 58°57'W
Small island marked by two prominent summits, lying at the E entrance to Fildes Strait in the South Shetland Islands. It was named Two Hummock Island by DI personnel following their survey in 1935, but this name has been rejected because of probable confusion with Two Hummock Island in the N entrance to Gerlache Strait. Two Summit Island, equally descriptive of the feature, was recommended by the UK-APC in 1954. Not: Isla Dos Morros, Two Hummock Island.

Tyler Glacier  72°15'S, 168°35'E

Tyndall Mountains  67°15'S, 67°10'W

Tyoto, Mount: see Chōtō, Mount  69°12'S, 39°40'E

Tyree, Mount  78°24'S, 85°55'W
A very high and prominent bare-rock mountain (4,965 m) standing 8 mi NW of Vinson Massif in the main ridge of the Sentinel Range, Ellsworth Mountains. It was discovered by USN Squadron VX-6 during IGY reconnaissance flights of January 1958, and was mapped the same month by the Marie Byrd Land Traverse Party, 1957–58, under C.R. Bentley. Named by US-ACAN for Rear Admiral David M. Tyree, USN, Commander, U.S. Naval Support Force, Antarctica, from Apr. 14, 1959 to Nov. 26, 1962.

Tyrol Valley  77°35'S, 160°38'E
A high ice-free valley lying E of Mount Baldr in the Asgard Range, Victoria Land. The valley was named by Austrian biologist Heinz Janetschek, a participant in the USARP program in this area in 1961–62, after his native Tirol (Tyrol).

Tyrell, Mount  69°38'S, 69°31'W
Mountain with two summits, the highest 1,310 m, standing 3 mi inland from the E coast of Alexander Island on the E side and near the mouth of Toynbee Glacier. First photographed from the air in 1937 by the BGLE under Rymill. Surveyed in 1948 by the FIDS and named by them for George W. Tyrell, British geologist at Glasgow University.

Tyrell Glacier  54°22'S, 36°31'W
A glacier flowing N into the head of Moraine Fjord where it joins Harker Glacier, on the N coast of South Georgia. Named by the UK-APC, 1982, in association with Harker Glacier (q.v.), after George W. Tyrell (1883–1961), Senior Lecturer in geology, Glasgow University, 1919–48, author of several early papers on the petrology of South Georgia, the South Shetland Islands, and the Palmer Archipelago area.

Tyseppasent: see Tysk Pass  72°43'S, 3°47'W

Tysk Pass  72°43'S, 3°47'W
A mountain pass between Høgskavlen Mountain and Domen Butte in the Borg Massif, Queen Maud Land. The feature was first photographed from the air by the GerÆ (1938–39). It was mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and named Tyseppasent (the German pass), presumably because it was seen earlier by the German expedition. Not: Tyseppassent.

Tyulen'i Islands  66°53'S, 92°57'E
A group of about three very small islands in the S part of the Haswell Islands, located 1 mi off the mainland and 1.2 mi W of Mabus Point. The islands are aligned east-west and lie just west of Stroiteley Islands. Plotted by G.D. Blodgett (1955) from aerial photographs taken by USN Operation Highjump (1946–47). Photographed by the Soviet Antarctic Expedition (1956) and named Ostrova Tyulen'i (seal islands).

Tyuleniy Point  70°44'S, 11°36'E
A rock point 0.5 mi W of Ozhidaniya Cove on the N side of the Schirmacher Hills, Queen Maud Land. First photographed from the air by the GerÆ, 1938–39. Mapped by the SovAE in 1961 and named Mys Tyuleniy (seal point).
Ubique, Mount 81°30'S, 160°32'E
A peak, 935 m, standing 4 mi S of Hermitage Peak in the Surveyors Range. Named by the NZGSAE (1960–61) for the Royal Engineer's motto, meaning "everywhere."

Ueda Glacier 75°15'S, 64°35'W
A large glacier flowing eastward along the S side of the Scala Mountains to enter Hansen Inlet near the base of Antarctic Peninsula. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1961–67. Named by US-ACAN for Herbert T. Ueda, who, with B. Lyle Hansen, was in charge of the deep core drilling program at Byrd Station, summers 1966–67 and 1967–68.

Ufsebotn Cirque 71°24'S, 13°09'E
A cirque 1 mi N of the summit of Mount Schicht in the Gruber Mountains of the Wohlthat Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Discovered and plotted from air photos by GerAE, 1938–39. Replotted from air photos and surveys by NorAE, 1956–60, and named Ufsebotn (the bluff cirque).

Ufsebrotet Bluff 71°23', 13°17'E
A steep bluff located 2 mi S of Mount Zimmermann in the central Gruber Mountains of the Wohlthat Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Discovered and plotted from air photos by GerAE, 1938–39. Replotted from air photos and surveys by NorAE, 1956–60, and named Ufsebrotet.

Ufsekammen Ridge 71°24'S, 13°14'E
An arc-shaped rock ridge, 3 mi long, between Mount Schicht and Ufsebrotet Bluff in the Gruber Mountains of the Wohlthat Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Discovered and plotted from air photos by GerAE, 1938–39. Replotted from air photos and surveys by NorAE, 1956–60, and named Ufsekammen (the bluff ridge).

Ufs Island 67°28', 61°08'E
A rocky island 2 mi wide, lying in the E part of Howard Bay. Cape Simpson, the N end of this island, was discovered by the BANZARE under Mawson in February 1931, but the feature's insularity was first recognized by Norwegian cartographers working from aerial photographs taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37. They named it Ufsöy (bluff island).

Ulgolini Peak 78°01'E, 161°31'E

Uksen Island 67°21', 60°09'E
Steep-sided, isolated island lying 4 mi NE of Tilley Nunatak, off the coast of Mac. Robertson Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and named Uksen (the ox). Not: Solitary Island.

Ulf Point 64°05'S, 57°09'W

Ulendet Crevasses 72°51'S, 0°59'W
A crevasse field about 7 mi long in the Jutulstraumen Glacier, about 15 mi NE of Neumayer Cliffs in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and air photos by the Norwegian expedition (1958–59) and named Ulendet (the rough ground).

Ulla, Mount 77°32'S, 162°24'E
A sharp peak between Meserve and Hart Glaciers in the Asgard Range, Victoria Land. The summit is a knife-edge ridge which drops away on both sides. Named by the VUWAE, 1958–59, after one of the Norse gods. Not: Claymore Peak.

Ullmann, Massif: see Ullmann Spur 62°04'S, 58°22'W

Ullmann Point 62°05'S, 58°23'W
Point marking the SW end of Ullmann Spur in Martel Inlet, Admiralty Bay, on King George Island in the South Shetland Islands. The point was charted by the FrAE, 1908–10, under Charcot. It was named in association with Ullmann Spur some 20 years later. Not: Ullman Point.

Ullmann Range: see Ullmann Spur 62°04'S, 58°22'W

Ullmann Spur 62°04'S, 58°22'W
Mountainous ridge, 275 m, situated centrally at the head of Martel Inlet, Admiralty Bay, on King George Island in the South Shetland Islands. Charted and named by the FrAE, 1908–10, under Charcot. Not: Massif Ullmann, Ullmann Range, Ullman Range.

Ullmann Point: see Ullmann Point 62°05'S, 58°23'W

Ullmann Range: see Ullmann Spur 62°04'S, 58°22'W

Ulmer, Mount 77°35'S, 86°09'W
A prominent peak (2,775 m) situated 2 mi N of Mount Washburn in the northern part of the Sentinel Range, Ellsworth Mountains. Discovered in his trans-Antarctic flight, Nov. 23, 1935, by Lincoln Ellsworth who called it Mount Mary Louise Ulmer, after his wife. The peak has been reidentified by comparison of Ellsworth's photograph with those taken in 1959 by the U.S. Navy. Not: Mount Mary Louise Ulmer, Mount Mary Ulmer.

Ulju Peninsula 63°56'S, 58°05'W
That portion of James Ross Island northwest of the narrow neck of land between Röss Bay and Croft Bay, extending from Cape Obelisk to Cape Lachman. Named descriptively by the UK-APC in 1987. In plan view the peninsula is shaped like an ulu, a type of knife traditionally used by Eskimo women.

Ulvetanna Peak 71°51'S, 8°20'E
A sharp peak, 2,930 m, about 2 mi N of Kinntanna Peak in the E part of Fenriskjeften Mountain in Queen Maud Land. Mapped from surveys and air photos by NorAE (1956–60) and named Ulvetanna (the wolf tooth).
Umber Island 69°13'S, 72°00'W
Rocky island, 1.5 mi long, lying 6 mi NW of Dint Island in Lazarev Bay, off the W side of Alexander Island. Mapped from air photos taken by the RARE, 1947–48, by Searle of the FIDS in 1960. So named by the UK-APC because on the RARE photos the island appears in deep shadow cast by the Havre Mountains to the north.

Umbriel, Mount 71°36'S, 68°53'W
Peak, 1,500 m, overlooking the head of Venus Glacier in the E part of Alexander Island. First mapped from air photos taken by the RARE 1947–48 by Searle of the FIDS in 1960. Named by the UK-APC from association with nearby Uranus Glacier, Umbriel being one of the satellites of Uranus.

Umeboshi Rock 68°03'S, 43°07'E

Umeboshi Rock: see Umeboshi Rock 68°03'S, 43°07'E

Underwood, Mount 68°08'S, 49°21'E

Underwood Glacier 66°35'S, 108°00'E

Undine Harbor 54°02'S, 37°58'W
A small bay at the head of the embayment between Cape Paryadin and Cape Chaplin on the S coast of South Georgia. This feature (with Johan Harbor, Coal Harbor, and Frida Hole, q.v.) may form, part of the feature called "Advent Bay" by James Weddell, 1823, and "Discovery Bay" by DI, 1929. The recommended name Undine Harbor, after the sealing ship Undine of the Compañía Argentina de Pesca, has been consistently used for this bay since about 1912. Not: Adventure Bay, Adventure Harbour, Bahía Descubrimiento, Discovery Bay, North Undine Harbour, Puerto Ondina.

Undine South Harbor 54°31'S, 36°33'W
Bay, 6 mi wide and indenting 2 mi between Ducloz Head and Leon Head along the S coast of South Georgia. The name appears to have been given by the GerAE under Filchner, 1911–12. The Undine, a sealing ship of the Compañía Argentina de Pesca, was at South Georgia in the 1911–12 season and was made available for use by the Filchner expedition. Not: Puerto Ondina Sur.

Ungane Islands 69°16'S, 39°29'E
Three small islands lying 4 mi WNW of Hammenahbben Head in the E part of Lützow-Holm Bay. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and named Ungane (the young ones).
Unter-See, Lake 71°20'S, 13°27'E
A meltwater lake 3 mi SW of Lake Ober-See. It occupies the S part of the large cirque indenting the N slopes of the Gruber Mountains in central Queen Maud Land. Discovered by the GerAE under Ritscher, 1938–39, who named it Unter-See (lower lake). Not: Nedresjøen.

Unwin, Ensenada: see Unwin Cove 63°19’S, 57°54’W
Unwin, Punta: see San Eladio Point 64°50’S, 63°07’W

Unwin Cove 63°19’S, 57°54’W
A cove immediately SE of Toro Point, Trinity Peninsula. The cove was charted by the Chilean Antarctic Expedition, 1947–48, which named it for First Lt. Tomás Unwin Lambie, a naval officer of this expedition and the commander of the ship Lientur in these waters during the Chilean expeditions of 1949–50 and 1950–51. Not: Ensenada Unwin.

Upper Ferrar Glacier: see Taylor Glacier 77°44’S, 162°10’E
Upper Island 66°00’S, 65°39’W
Narrow island at the N side of Mutton Cove, lying between Cliff and Harp Islands and 8 mi W of Prospect Point, off the W coast of Graham Land. Charted and named by the BGLE, 1934–37, under Rymill.

Upper Staircase 78°15’S, 161°00’E
The upper eastern portion of Skelton Glacier, just N of The Landing, which merges into the Skelton Névé in Victoria Land. Surveyed in 1957 by the N.Z. party of the CTAE (1956–58) and so named because of its staircase effect in being the key for the approach to the polar plateau.

Upper Victoria Glacier: see Victoria Upper Glacier 77°16’S, 161°25’E
Upper Victoria Lake: see Victoria Upper Lake 77°19’S, 161°35’E
Upper Wright Glacier: see Wright Upper Glacier 77°32’S, 160°35’E

Upton Rock 62°12’S, 59°08’W
Rock lying 3 mi NW of Flat Top Peninsula, King George Island, in the South Shetland Islands. Named by the UK-APC in 1961 for Benjamin Upton, Master of the American sealing vessel Nancy from Salem, MA, who visited the South Shetland Islands in 1821–22.

Uragannya Point 69°57’S, 12°50’E
An ice point along the W edge of Lazarev Ice Shelf about 3 mi N of Leningradskiy Island, Queen Maud Land. Mapped by the SovAE in 1959. They named it Mys Uragannya (hurricane point) because a strong hurricane occurred during the stay of the ship Ob’ near this point.

Uranus Glacier 71°24’S, 68°20’W
Glacier on the E coast of Alexander Island, 20 mi long and 6 mi wide at its mouth, flowing E into George VI Sound immediately S of Fossil Bluff. Probably first seen by Lincoln Ellsworth who flew directly over it and photographed segments of this coast on Nov. 23, 1935. The portion near the mouth of the glacier was first roughly surveyed in 1936 by the BGLE. Named by the UK-APC for the planet Uranus following resurvey of its lower portions by the FIDS in 1948 and 1949. The entire glacier was mapped from air photos taken by the RARE, 1947–48, by Searle of the FIDS in 1960.

Urban Peak 84°38’S, 111°55’W

Urban Point 79°48’S, 82°00’W

Urchin Rock 65°19’S, 64°16’W
Rock, over which the sea breaks, lying 2.3 mi W of the largest of the Berthelot Islands, off the W coast of Graham Land. First shown on an Argentine government chart of 1957. So named by the UK-APC in 1959 because the rock is a hazard on the edge of Grandier Channel; an urchin is a roguish or mischievous boy. Not: Roca Erizo.

Urfjell Cliffs 73°53’S, 5°17’W
A line of rock cliff and spurs trending SW for 10 mi from Urfjelldokka Valley, forming a part of the Kirwan Escarpment in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and additional air photos (1958–59). They gave the Urfjell (mountain with rock-strewn slopes).

Urfjelldokka Valley 73°50’S, 4°45’W
A broad ice-filled valley between Urfjell Cliffs and Skappelnabben Spur along the Kirwan Escarpment in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and additional air photos (1958–59). Named in association with Urfjell Cliffs.

Uribe, Islas: see Karelin Islands 65°35’S, 65°35’W
Uritorco, Mount 62°56’S, 60°43’W
Mountain surmounting the southern part of Telefon Ridge on Deception Island, it, the South Shetland Islands. The name appears on an Argentine chart of 1956.

Urnosa Spur 73°47’S, 5°02’W
A spur at the W side of Urfjelldokka Valley, in the SW part of the Kirwan Escarpment in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and additional air photos (1958–59). They gave the name Urnosa (the rock-strewn nose).

Uruguay, Bahia: see Jessie Bay 60°44’S, 44°44’W
Uruguay Cove 60°45’S, 44°43’W
Cove in the W part of Jessie Bay on the N coast of Laurie Island, in the South Orkney Islands. Charted in 1903 by the ScotNAE under W.S. Bruce. He named the cove after the Argentine corvette Uruguay which for many years after 1904 carried relief parties to the Argentine meteorological station near the cove.
Uruvantea, Skaly: see Urvantsev Rocks 72°06′S, 5°37′E

Urvantsev Rocks 72°06′S, 5°37′E

Usarp Mountains 71°10′S, 160°00′E
A major Antarctic mountain chain, lying westward of the Remnick Glacier and trending N-S for about 120 miles. The feature is bounded to the north by Pryor Glacier and the Wilson Hills. Its important constituent parts include Pomerantz Tableland, Daniels Range, Emlen Peaks, Helliwell Hills and Morozumi Range. Parts of these mountains were discovered and first photographed from aircraft of the U.S. Navy Operation Highjump, 1946–47. They were completely mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–63. The name is an acronym of the United States Antarctic Research Program, and was applied by US-ACAN in recognition of the accomplishments of that program in Antarctica.

Usas Escarpment 76°00′S, 130°00′W
An expansive but discontinuous north-facing escarpment in Marie Byrd Land. It is about 200 mi long, extending roughly west to east along the parallel of 76°S from where the elevation of the snow surface descends toward the Ruppert Coast and Hobbs Coast. The position of the escarpment coincides with the north slopes of the Flood Range, Ames Range, McCudden Mountains, and the eastern peaks of Mount Gall, Mount Aldaz and Benes Peak. The escarpment was observed by members of the United States Antarctic Service, 1939–41, and in ensuing scientific reports was referred to as “76th Parallel Escarpment.” The approved name is an acronym for the discovery expedition. Not: 76th Parallel Escarpment.

Useful Island 64°43′S, 62°52′W
Island 2 mi W of Rongé Island, with a string of rocks between, lying in Gerlache Strait off the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered by the BelgAE, 1897–99, under Gerlache. The name appears on a chart based upon a 1927 survey by DI personnel on the Discovery. Not: Isla Util.

Usher, Mount 84°57′S, 172°04′E
A distinctive mountain overlooking the S side of Keltie Glacier about 4 mi SW of the mouth of Brandau Glacier. Discovered and named by the BrAE (1907–09). Identification of this feature varied on subsequent maps. The present description follows the H.E. Saunders map of 1961 which has now been generally accepted.

Usher Glacier 62°02′S, 58°37′W
Glacier nearly 4 mi long, flowing NW into the sea between Stigant and Davey Points on the N coast of King George Island, in the South Shetland Islands. Named by the UK-APC in 1960 for J. Usher, Master of the Caraquet from Liverpool, who visited the South Shetland Islands in 1821–22.

Usnea Plug 62°38′S, 61°05′W
A volcanic plug, 30 m from base to summit, standing less than 0.5 mi SW of Chester Cone in Byers Peninsula on the W end of Livingston Island, South Shetland Islands. Named by K.R. Everett, Institute of Polar Studies, Ohio State University, who visited the area in Feb. 1969. The name derives from the genus of lichen, Usnea, prevalent on the plug and in this vicinity.

Usnea Ridge 60°42′S, 45°38′W
A ridge at an elevation of 100–160 m, extending NNW from Jane Peak to Spindrift Col in central Signy Island, South Orkney Islands. This ridge was an ecological study site for BAS biologists. Named by the UK-APC in 1991 after lichens of the genus Usnea, which form a main element of the plant life on the ridge. Not: Jane Ridge.

Utgard Peak 77°38′S, 161°09′E
A prominent peak, 2,050 m, located 0.8 mi NNE of Wolak Peak in the Asgard Range, Victoria Land. Named by the NZ-APC in 1982 from a proposal by G.G.C. Claridge, soil scientist with the DSIR, New Zealand. One of a group of names from Norse mythology in Asgard Range and Jotunheim Valley. Named after Utgard, a fortress in Jotunheim, home of the giants.

Utholmen Island 68°56′S, 39°31′E
The northwesternmost island in the Flatvaer Islands, lying in Lützow-Holm Bay. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and named Utholmen (the outer is land).

Util, Isla: see Useful Island 64°43′S, 62°52′W

Utkikken Hill 71°32′S, 1°01′W
The northeasternmost rock summit on the Ahlmann Ridge, standing 4 mi NE of Trollkjelpiggen Peak where it overlooks the mouth of Jutulstraumen Glacier and the coastal ice shelf, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and air photos by the Norwegian expedition (1958–59) and named Utkikken (the look out).

Utoyl: see Achnar Island 66°58′S, 5°12′E

Utrakket Valley 73°40′S, 4°25′W
An ice-filled valley between Skappelnabben Spur and Enden Point in the Kirwan Escarpment, Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and additional air photos (1958–59), and named Utrakket.

Utrinden Point 73°50′S, 5°18′W
A rock point at the NW side of Kuvnen Hill, near the SW end of the Kirwan Escarpment in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NGSAE (1949–52) and additional air photos (1958–59), and named Utrinden (the outer ridge).

Utrista (the outer ridge).
Utstikkar Glacier Tongue 67°30'S, 61°22'E
A glacier tongue forming the seaward extension of Utstikkar Glacier, just W of Utstikkar Bay. The glacier tongue was mapped and named by Norwegian cartographers from aerial photographs taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition in January-February 1937. The word Utstikkar refers to something jutting out and is descriptive of the conspicuous projection of the glacier tongue.

Utvikgalten: see Martin Island 66°44'S, 57°00'E

Uven Spur 73°56'S, 5°20'W
A small rock spur just SW of Tunga Spur, extending from the Kirwan Escarpment in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and additional air photos (1958–59), and named Uven.

Uversnatten Rock 72°58'S, 3°54'W
A small rock eminence 1 mi W of Huldreslottet Mountain, at the S end of Borg Massif in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and named Uversnatten.
Vaca Nunatak 82°17'S, 41°42'W

Vagrant Island 66°28'S, 66°28'W
The northern of two islands just W of Rambler Island in the Bragg Islands, lying in Crystal Sound about 7.5 mi N of Cape Rey, Graham Land. Mapped from surveys by FIDS (1958-59). The name derives from association with Rambler Island.

Vahsel, Cape 54°45'S, 35°48'W
Cape forming the E tip of South Georgia. Roughly charted by Capt. James Cook in 1775. Remapped by the GerAE under Filchner, 1911-12, and named for Capt. Richard Vahsel, master of the expedition ship Deutschland.

Vahsel Bay 77°49'S, 35°07'W
A bay about 7 mi wide in the western part of Luitpold Coast. This bay receives the flow of the Schweitzer Glacier and Lerchenfeld Glacier. Discovered by the GerAE, 1911-12, under Wilhelm Filchner. Upon discovery Filchner named the bay for Capt. Richard Vahsel of the expedition ship Deutschland. He renamed it "Herzog Ernst Bucht" after large portions of the surrounding ice broke away forming a much larger bay. However, later explorers have retained the name Vahsel Bay. Not: Duke Ernst Bay, Hertug Ernst Bay, Herzog Ernst Bucht.

Vahsel Glacier 53°04'S, 73°23'E
A glacier draining W into South West Bay on the W side of Heard Island. The feature was charted in 1902 by the GerAE under Drygalski. He named it for Richard Vahsel, an officer on the Gauss and a member of the party that made geological investigations near Atlas Cove.

Vakop, Cape 54°22'W, 36°10'W
Cape between Hound Bay and Luisa Bay on the N coast of South Georgia. Charted by the GerAE, 1911-12, under Filchner. The name appears on a chart based upon surveys of South Georgia in 1926-30 by DI personnel, but may represent an earlier naming.

Valavieille, Cape 60°41'S, 44°32'W

Valdivia, Cape 54°24'S, 3°24'E
A prominent cape which projects from the central part of the north coast of Bouvetoya and forms the northernmost part of the island. Charted and named by a German expedition under Karl Chun which visited the island in 1898. Named for their expedition ship, the Valdivia.

Valdivia Point 64°21'S, 61°22'W
Point forming the NW side of the entrance to Salvesen Cove on the W coast of Graham Land. Charted and named "Valdivia Insel," after the German ship Valdivia, by the SwedAE under Nordenstam, 1901-04. Air photos taken by the FIDASE in 1956-57 show the feature to be joined to the mainland.

Valentine, Cape 61°06'S, 54°39'W
Cape forming the NE extremity of Elephant Island in the South Shetland Islands. The name was in use by American and British sealers as early as 1822 and is now well established. Not: Cabo Valentino.

Valentino, Cabo: see Valentine, Cape 61°06'S, 54°39'W

Valette Island 60°46'S, 44°36'W
Island, 0.2 mi long, lying in the W side of the entrance to Mill Cove on the S side of Laurie Island, in the South Orkney Islands. Charted by the ScotNAE, 1902-04, under Bruce, who named it for L.H. Valette, Argentine meteorologist at the Laurie Island station during 1904.

Valhalla, Mount 77°35'S, 161°56'E
A peak in the Asgard Range, Victoria Land, standing at the W flank of Valhalla Glacier from where it overlooks the S side of Wright Valley. The name is one in a group in the range derived from Norse mythology, Valhalla being the great hall where Odin receives and feasts the souls of heroes who have fallen bravely in battle. The name was suggested by US-ACAN in consultation with NZ-APC.

Valhalla Glacier 77°34'S, 161°58'E
A small glacier in the Asgard Range located between Mount Valhalla and Conrow Glacier. It flows part way down the N wall of the range toward Wright Valley. Named by US-ACAN and NZ-APC in consultation.

Valiente Peak 65°27'S, 63°43'W
Peak, 2,165 m, standing close N of the mouth of Lever Glacier where the latter enters Beascochea Bay, on the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered by the FrAE, 1908-10, under Charcot and named by him "Sommet Saens Valiente," probably for Capt. J.P. Saenz Valiente of Argentina. Remapped by the BGLE under Rymill during surveys in Beascochea Bay in August 1935 and a journey to Trooz Glacier in January 1936. Name shortened by the UK-APC in 1959. Not: Mount Saens Valiente, Saens Valiente Peak, Saenz Valiente Peak, Sommet Saens Valiente.

Valikhanov, Mount 71°49'S, 12°15'E

Valikhanova, Gora: see Valikhanov, Mount 71°49'S, 12°15'E

Valinski, Mount 84°32'S, 177°30'E
A rock peak, 1,640 m, standing just S of Millington Glacier and 4 mi W of Ramsey Glacier in the Queen Maud Mountains. Named by US-ACAN for J.E. Valinski, USN, radio operator on USN OpHjp (1946-47) Flight 8, Feb. 16, 1947, when this feature was photographed from the air.
Valken Hill  71°29'S, 1°59'W
A hill 6 mi SW of Marsteinen Nunatak in the N part of Ahlmann Ridge in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and air photos by the Norwegian expedition (1958–59) and named Valken (the roll).

Valkyrie, Mount  77°33'S, 162°19'E
A dolerite capped peak on the S wall of Wright Valley, separating Bartley and Meserve Glaciers in the Asgard Range of Victoria Land. Named by the VUWAE, 1958–59, after the Valkyries of Norse mythology.

Valkyrie Dome  77°30'S, 37°30'E
An ice dome rising to c. 3,700 m in eastern Queen Maud Land. In 1963–64, a SovAE oversnow traverse crossed the N part of the dome at an elevation over 3,600 meters. The feature was delineated by the SPRU-SFUPB airborne radio echo sounding program, 1967–79, and named from Norse mythology after the Valkyrie, who carried aloft those that had fallen in battle. Not: Valkyrijedomen.

Vallot Glacier  67°18'S, 67°30'W

Valter Butte  71°54'S, 3°14'W
An ice-free butte on the E side of Schytt Glacier, about 5 mi WNW of Mount Schumacher in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and named for Stig Valter Schytt, second in command and glaciologist with the expedition. Not: Valterkulten.

Van Beneden, Cape: see Beneden Head  64°46'S, 62°42'W

Van Buren, Mount  71°18'S, 63°30'W
The prominent mountain 11 mi NW of Mount Jackson, at the E side of the Dyer Plateau, Palmer Land. Mapped by USGS in 1974. The name was applied by US-ACAN in association with Mount Jackson. Martin Van Buren (1782–1862) was the eighth President of the United States, 1837–41. He was Vice President, 1833–37, during the second term of President Andrew Jackson.

Vance, Mount  75°28'S, 139°34'W

Vance Bluff  81°49'S, 156°55'E
A small ice-covered eminence near the polar plateau, 10 mi N of Laird Plateau. Its flat summit merges with the ice sheet to the north and west, but there is a steep cliff along the south side. Named by US-ACAN for the USS Vance, ocean station ship in support of aircraft flights between New Zealand and McMurdo Sound during USN OpDPFrz 1962.

Vanda, Lake  77°32'S, 161°33'E
Lake, 3 mi long, just E of the Dais in Wright Valley, Victoria Land. Named by the VUWAE (1958–59) after a dog used by C. Bull, leader of this party, in the British North Greenland Expedition.

Vandament Glacier  85°19'S, 167°10'E

van der Essen, Mont: see Van der Essen, Mount  72°35'S, 31°23'E

Van der Essen, Mount  72°35'S, 31°23'E
Mountain, 2,525 m, just S of Mount Gillet in the Belgica Mountains. Discovered by the BelgAE, 1957–58, under G. de Gerlache, who named it for Alfred Van der Essen, director at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and a patron of the expedition. Not: Mont van der Essen.

Vanderford Glacier  66°35'S, 110°26'E
A glacier about 5 mi wide flowing NW into the SE side of Vincennes Bay, close S of the Windmill Islands. Mapped from aerial photographs taken by USN OpHjp, 1946–47, and named by the US-ACAN for Benjamin Vanderford, pilot of the sloop of war Vincennes of the USEE under Wilkes, 1838–42.

Vanderheyden, Mount  72°30'S, 31°20'E
Mountain, 2,120 m, standing 1.5 mi NE of Mount Bastin on the N side of the Belgica Mountains. Discovered by the BelgAE, 1957–58, under G. de Gerlache. He named it for Henri Vanderheyden, aircraft mechanic with the expedition.

Van der Hoeven, Mount  71°54'S, 161°25'E
A mountain (1,940 m) at the N side of the head of Bogs Valley, near the center of Helliwell Hills. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–63. Named by US-ACAN for Frans G. Van der Hoeven, seismologist and leader of the USARP-sponsored Victoria Land Traverse, 1959–60. The 1,530 mile seismic and topographic traverse in Tucker Sno-Cat vehicles took a roughly triangular course, beginning at Hut Point Peninsula, Ross Island, and ascending to the plateau of Victoria Land via Skelton Glacier. From there a NW course was followed on interior plateau to 71°09'S, 139°12'E. The party returned eastward, keeping S of the 72°S parallel to 72°37'S, 161°32'E (E side of Outback Nunataks), from where the party was evacuated by aircraft of U.S. Navy Squadron VX-6.

Van der Veer, Mountain  76°41'S, 145°54'W
Vane Glacier 75°15'S, 110°19'W

Van Hulssen Islands 67°33'S, 62°43'E
A small island lying 3 mi NW of Flat Islands in Holme Bay. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and perhaps included in the scattered islands which they called Ytterskjera. Van Hulssen Island was included in a triangulation carried out by ANARE in 1954–62, and named after the largest island in the group.

Van Reeth Glacier 86°25'S, 148°00'W

Van Rocks 63°06'S, 62°50'W
Very conspicuous pinnacle rocks lying close W of Cape James, Smith Island, in the South Shetland Islands. Roughly shown as a small island on a chart resulting from a British expedition under Foster, 1828–31. More accurately delineated by the FIDS in 1959 from air photos taken by the FIDASE, 1955–57. So named by the
UK-APC because they mark the first or westernmost of the South Shetland Islands.

Van Ryswycke Point: see Ryswyck Point 64°34'S, 62°50'W

Van Ryswyck Point: see Ryswyck Point 64°34'S, 62°50'W

Vanssay, Point de: see Vanssay Point 65°04'S, 64°01'W

Vanssay Point 65°04'S, 64°01'W

The extremity of a small peninsula which extends N into the W portion of Port Charcot, Booth Island, in the western part of Britannia Range. Discovered by the FrAE, 1903–05, under Charcot, and named by him for Monsieur De Vanssay de Blavous. Not: Point de Vanssay.

Vantage Hill 80°16'S, 155°22'E

A flat-topped hill, over 2,000 m above sea level and 300 m above the surrounding plateau, standing 10 mi SW of Mount Henderson in the western portion of Britannia Range. This is the most southerly point reached by the Darwin Glacier Party of the CTAE (1957–58), who gave it this name because of the splendid view it afforded.

Vantage Hills 73°33'S, 162°27'E

Small, escarpment-like hills located 5 mi W of the S end of Gair Mesa. The hills overlook the saddle of the Campbell Glacier with Rennick Glacier from the south, in Victoria Land. So named by the northern party of NZGSAE, 1962–63, for their position of "vantage."

Van Valkenburg, Mount 77°19'S, 142°06'W

Mountain, 1,165 m, standing 1 mi S of Mount Burnham in the Clark Mountains of the Ford Ranges, Marie Byrd Land. Discovered on aerial flights from West Base of the USAS (1939–41) and named for Prof. Samuel Van Valkenburg, Director of the School of Geography at Clark University.

Van Veen, Mount 71°35'S, 161°54'E

A precipitous, mainly ice-free mountain rising to 1,510 m at the S side of Jupiter Amphitheatre in the Morozumi Range. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN for Richard C. Van Veen, USARP geologist at McMurdo Station.

Van Wyck, Isla: see Wyck Island 64°39'S, 62°05'W

Van Wyck Island: see Wyck Island 64°39'S, 62°05'W

Vapour Col 62°59'S, 60°44'W

Col lying S of Stonethrow Ridge on the W side of Deception Island in the South Shetland Islands. The name given by the UK-APC in 1959 originates from the fumaroles in the col. This is the only locality on Deception Island where there is a complete cross section through the volcanic succession.

Varela, Morro: see Crimson Hill 62°57'S, 60°36'W

Varney Nunatak 75°56'S, 162°31'E


Vardal, Mount 66°51'S, 64°23'W

Snow-capped peak, 1,505 m, surmounting and forming part of the plateau escarpment along the E coast of Graham Land. It is situated 4 mi NE of Karpf Point on the N side of Mill Inlet. Charted by the FIDS in 1947 and named for Hroar Vardal, Norwegian polar bibliographer. This feature was photographed from the air during 1947 by the RARE under Ronne.

Vashka, Lake 77°21'S, 161°11'E


Vaskjelet: see Schirmacher Hills 70°45'S, 11°40'E

Vaughan, Mount 85°57'S, 155°50'W

A prominent peak, 3,140 m, standing 4 mi SSW of Mount Griffith on the ridge at the head of Vaughan Glacier, in the Hays Mountains of the Queen Maud Mountains. Named for Norman D. Vaughan, dog driver with the ByrdAE geological party under Laurence Gould which explored the mountains in this vicinity in December 1929. The map resulting from the ByrdAE, 1928–30, applied the name Mount Vaughan to the southern portion of Mount Goodale (q.v.), but the US-ACAN has modified the original naming to apply to this larger peak which lies 15 mi southeastward. Not: Mount Vaughan.

Vaughan Glacier 85°55'S, 153°12'W

A tributary glacier, 10 mi long, draining eastward from Mount Vaughan to enter Scott Glacier just south of Taylor Ridge, in the Hays Mountains of the Queen Maud Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN in association with Mount Vaughan.

Vaughan Island 54°00'W, 38°11'E


Vaughan Promontory 83°08'S, 167°35'E


Vaughn, Mount: see Vaughan, Mount 85°57'S, 155°50'W

Vauréal, Cap: see Vauréal Peak 62°11'S, 58°18'W

Vauréal Peak 62°11'S, 58°18'W

Rocky peak at the E side of the entrance to Admiralty Bay, King George Island, in the South Shetland Islands. The name "Cap Vauréal" was assigned in this location by the FrAE under Charcot in 1908–10. Air photos now show that the most prominent feature in the vicinity is this peak. Not: Cap Vauréal.
Vavilov Hill

**Vavilov Hill** 72°02'S, 13°11'E


Vázquez Island 64°55'S, 63°25'W

Island lying between Fridtjof and Bob Islands, off the SE side of Wiencke Island in the Palmer Archipelago. First charted by the FrAE under Charcot, 1903-05. The name appears on an Argentine government chart of 1950. Not: Isla Rojas Parker, Truant Island.

**V Cliffs:** see Vee Cliffs 77°38'S, 167°45'E

V. Drygalski Bay: see Drygalski Glacier 64°43'S, 60°44'W

**Veddels:** see Weddell Islands 60°39'S, 44°51'W

Vedel Islands 65°07'S, 64°15'W

Group of small islands lying 2 mi W of Hovgaard Island in the Wilhelm Archipelago. The largest island of this group was discovered in 1898 and given the name Vedel by the BelgAE under Gerlache. The FrAE under Charcot charted the remaining islands in 1904, and again in 1909, when the name was extended to include the entire group. Not: Ile Vedel, Wedel Islands.

**Vedkosten Peak** 72°01'S, 3°58'E

A bare peak, 2,285 m, standing 1 mi SE of Hoggestabben Butte in the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by the NorAE (1956-60) and named Vedkosten (the wooden broom).

**Vedskålen Ridge** 72°03'S, 3°56'E

A prominent rock and ice ridge on the NW side of Mount Hochlin, in the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by the NorAE (1956-60) and named Vedskålen (the wooden shed).

**Vee Cliffs** 77°38'S, 167°45'E

Steep, mainly ice-covered cliffs, 4 mi long, between Aurora and Terror Glaciers on the S shore of Ross Island. The name is suggested by two prominent V-shape wedges which protrude from the cliff wall. The name was first used by Dr. Edward A. Wilson who, with Thomas V. Hodgson of BrNAE, 1901-04, visited the cliffs in November 1903. Not: V Cliffs.

**Vega, Bahía:** see Pastorizo Bay 63°54'S, 57°17'W

**Vega Island** 63°50'S, 57°25'W

Island, 17 mi long and 6 mi wide, which is the northernmost of the James Ross Island group and lies in the W part of Erebos and Terror Gulf. It is separated from James Ross Island by Herbert Sound and from Trinity Peninsula by Prince Gustav Channel. The island was named by Dr. Otto Nordenskjöld, leader of the SwedAE, 1901-04, apparently for the ship Vega used by his uncle, Baron A.E. Nordenskjöld, in making the first voyage through the Northeast Passage, 1878-79.

**Vegetation Island** 74°47'S, 163°37'E

A narrow island lying 2 mi N of Inexpressible Island and just W of the Northern Foothills, along the coast of Victoria Land. Discovered by the Northern Party of the BrAE, 1910-13, who named it because the rocks were densely covered with lichens. Not: Lichen Island.

**Veier Head** 66°29'S, 61°42'W

A high, snow-covered headland which marks the southernmost point of Jason Peninsula on the east coast of Graham Land. Norwegian explorer Captain C.A. Larsen discovered what he charted as an island in this vicinity on Dec. 9, 1893. The feature was first seen by Søren Andersen First Mate of the Jason, and was named "Veierøen" after his home, Veierland or Veieren, in Norway. It is possible that Larsen mistook this high southern part of Jason Peninsula (which agrees well with his position and is conspicuous from seaward) for a separate island. In order to preserve Larsen's original name in the area, the name Veier Head has been approved for the headland described. Not: Veier Island, Veier Øen, Weather Island, Wetter Island.

**Veier Island:** see Veier Head 66°29'S, 61°42'W

**Veier Øen:** see Veier Head 66°29'S, 61°42'W

**Veinticinco de Mayo, Isla:** see King George Island 62°00'S, 58°15'W

**Veitch Point** 60°36'S, 46°03'W

Point situated centrally along the NE end of Monroe Island in the South Orkney Islands. Charted in 1933 by Di personnel on the Discovery II and named for R.S. Veitch, sounding machine technician of the ship.

**Vela, Roca:** see Sail Rock 63°02'S, 60°57'W

**Vela Bluff** 71°10'S, 66°56'W

A large isolated nunatak which signposts the only known route across the lower part of Ryder Glacier. It is located 5 mi W of Canopus Craggs and 11 mi from the W coast Palmer Land. Named by UK-APC after the constellation of Vela.

**Véla, Roca:** see Sail Rock 66°42'S, 67°44'W

**Vélain, Mount** 66°42'W, 76°44'W

Mountain, 750 m, with an isolated, black triangular summit showing through its snow mantle, standing in the NE part of Adelaide Island. First charted by the FrAE 1903-05, under Charcot, and named by him for Charles Vélain, French geologist and geographer, and professor of physical geography at the Sorbonne. Not: Sommet Vélain, Vélain Peak.

**Vélain, Sommet:** see Vélain, Mount 66°42'S, 76°44'W

**Vélain Peak:** see Vélain, Mount 66°42'S, 76°44'W

**Velez Sdrsfeld, Isla:** see Jagged Island 65°58'S, 65°41'W

**Velez Nuntata** 74°23'S, 99°10'W


**Veli Peak** 77°39'S, 161°28'W

A peak just E of Idun Peak and 1 mi S of Brunhilde Peak in the Asgard Range of Victoria Land. The precise origin of "Veli," applied by NZ-APC, is not known.
Veneto, Soil: see Ormsporden Hill 72°05'S, 14°19'E

Veneto Peak 80°23'S, 25°30'W
A peak rising to c. 1,500 m and surmounting the SE rim of Bonney Bowl in the Herbert Mountains, Shackleton Range. Photographed from the air by the U.S. Navy, 1967, and surveyed by BAS, 1968–71. In association with the names of glacial geologists grouped in this area, named by the UK-APC in 1971 after Ignaz Venetz-Sitten (known as Venetz, 1788–1859), Swiss engineer and glacial geologist who, in 1821, first expressed in detail the idea that Alpine glaciers were formerly much more extensive.

Vengen Spur 72°04'S, 23°40'E
Rocky spur projecting N from the E part of Mount Widerøe in the Sør Rondane Mountains. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers in 1957 from air photos taken by USN OpHjp, 1946–47, and named Vengen (the wing).

Vennum, Mount 71°33'S, 61°53'W

Ventana, Roca del la: see Hole Rock 61°53'S, 57°44'W

Venta Plateau 80°03'S, 155°40'E
A small plateau rising to 1,800–2,000 m between the heads of Isca Valley and Lemanis Valley, located 4 mi E of Haven Mountain in the Britannia Range. Named in association with Britannia by a University of Waikato (N.Z.) geological party, 1978–79, led by M.J. Selby. Venta is a historical name used in Roman Britain for present-day Winchester.

Ventifact Knobs 77°42'S, 162°35'E
Minor knobs, 3 to 6 m high, composed of lake clay covered by glacial drift. The glacial drift has cobbles that are well polished by the wind and cut into ventifacts. The knobs are covered by ventifacts, suggesting the name, and are located just E of Lake Bonney in Taylor Valley, Victoria Land. Named by U.S. geologist Troy L. Péwé who was first to study and describe the knobs in Dec. 1957.

Ventisquero, Bahía: see Whale Bay 60°44'S, 45°11'W
Ventisquero, Fondevade: see Orwell Bight 60°43'S, 45°23'W
Ventosa, Caleta: see Tornquist Bay 54°04'S, 36°59'W
Ventosa, Valle: see Windy Valley 68°37'S, 66°50'W

Venture Dome 68°36'S, 62°13'E
A large, heavily crevassed ice dome about 30 mi S of Mount Twintop in Mac. Robertson Land. The feature had been seen by several parties traveling S from Mawson Station since 1957, but it had been avoided. In 1967, ANARE surveyor J. Manning selected a route through the crevasses and established a beaconed tellurometer station on it. So named by ANARE to indicate the risk taken in crossing the dome.

Venus Bay 61°55'S, 57°54'W
Bay 6 mi wide, lying between False Round Point and Brimstone Peak along the N side of King George Island, in the South Shetland Islands. The name Esther Bay was used for this feature by Scottish geologist David Ferguson in 1913–14. Since the ship *Esther* is already commemorated on two neighboring features, the UK-APC recommended a new name in 1960; Venus Bay is named for the schooner *Venus* from New York, which visited the South Shetland Islands in 1820–21, and was wrecked on a reef in the entrance to nearby Esther Harbor on Mar. 7, 1821. Her crew was rescued a few days later by the *Esther* and *Emerald*. Not: Esther Bay.

Venus Glacier 71°38'S, 68°15'W
Glacier on the E coast of Alexander Island, 10 mi long and 6 mi wide at its mouth flowing E into George VI Sound between Keystone Cliffs and Triton Point. The coast in this vicinity was first seen from the air by Lincoln Ellsworth on Nov. 23, 1935 and roughly mapped from photos obtained on that flight by W.L.G. Joerg. The glacier was first surveyed in 1949 by the FIDS and named by the UK-APC for the planet Venus.

Venzke Glacier 75°00'S, 134°24'W
A broad glacier flowing northward between Bowyer Butte and Perry Range into Getz Ice Shelf on the coast of Marie Byrd Land. The glacier was discovered and photographed from aircraft of the U.S. Antarctic Service in December 1940. It was mapped in detail by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy photographs, 1959–66. Named by US-ACAN for Capt. Norman C. Venzke, USCG, Commanding Officer of USCGC *Northwind* in Antarctica, 1972 and 1973, and a participant in several other Deep Freeze operations as ship's company officer aboard icebreakers.

Verbyld Island 70°00'S, 15°55'E
An ice-covered island whose summit rises 200 m above the surrounding ice shelf, situated at the E margin of Lazarev Ice Shelf along the coast of Queen Maud Land. First mapped by the SovAE in 1961 and named Kupol Verbyld (camel dome).

Verdant Island: see Verdant Islands 54°00'S, 38°09'W

Verdant Islands 54°00'S, 38°09'W
Two small tussuck-covered islands between Trinity Island and Hall Island in the Willis Islands at South Georgia. The descriptive name "Verdant Island" was given following the DI survey in 1930.
Verdi Inlet 71°36'S, 74°30'W

Vere Ice Rise 70°27'S, 72°44'W
A small ice rise in Wilkins Ice Shelf, off W Alexander Island. It was roughly mapped from the air by BAS on a radio echo sounding flight, Feb. 1, 1967, and later accurately positioned from U.S. Landsat imagery of Feb. 1979. Named by UK-APC in 1980 after Flight Lt. Robert P. Vere, RAF, the second pilot of the Twin Otter aircraft used on the BAS flight.

Vereteno, Lake 68°31'S, 78°25'E
A narrow lake, 1.5 mi long, located in the NE part of Breidnes Peninsula, Vestfold Hills, approximately 1.5 mi S of Luncke Ridge. The lake was first photographed by USN Operation Highjump (1946–47), and subsequently by ANARE (1954–58), and the Soviet Antarctic Expedition (1956). Named Ozero Vereteno (spindle lake) by the latter.

Verge Rocks 65°34'S, 64°34'W
Two rocks lying 2 mi N of Chavez Island, off the W coast of Graham Land. Mapped by the FIDS from photos taken by Hunting Vere Rocks 65°19'S, 64°10'W

Verge, Laguna: see Kroner Lake 62°59'S, 60°35'W

Verge, Pico: see Copper Peak 64°43'S, 63°21'W

Verdes, Islas: see Green Island 54°53'S, 36°06'W

Verdi Inlet 71°36'S, 74°30'W

Verne, Mount 67°45'S, 67°34'W
Mountain, 1,645 m, standing 6 mi E of Bongrain Point and dominating the S part of Pourquoi Pas Island, off the W coast of Graham Land. First sighted and roughly surveyed in 1909 by the FrAE under Charcot. Resurveyed in 1948 by the FIDS, and named by them for Jules Verne, author of Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea. Other features on Pourquoi Pas Island are named after characters in this book.

Verner Island 67°35'S, 62°53'E
One of the Jocelyn Islands, lying just W of Petersen Island in Holme Bay, Mac. Robertson Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37. Remapped by ANARE in 1956 and named Verner Pedersen, chief officer of the Thala Dan in 1961.

Vernier Valley 77°58'S, 161°09'E
An ice-free valley on the E side of Mount Blackwelder in the NE part of Wilkins Mountains, Victoria Land. The name is one of a group in the area associated with surveying applied in 1993 by NZGB; vernier being a graduated scale used on measuring instruments to allow the reading of finer subdivisions.

Vernon Harcourt, Mount 72°32'S, 169°55'E

Verte Island 66°44'S, 141°11'E
Small rocky island 1 mi N of Double Islands and 1.5 mi E of the tip of Zélée Glacier Tongue. Photographed from the air by USN OpHjp, 1946–47. Charted by the FrAE, 1949–51, and so named by them because of its greenish appearance, "verte" being French for green.

Vertigo Bluff 83°35'S, 167°00'E
A prominent rock bluff (1,950 m) located 4 mi S of Asquith Bluff on the W side of Lennox-King Glacier. Rock samples were collected at the bluff by John Gunner and Henry Brecher of the Ohio State University Geological Expedition, 1969–70. The name suggested by Gunner reflects the precipitous nature of the bluff face.

Vertigo Cliffs 63°48'S, 57°26'W
Spectacular, near vertical cliffs on the N coast of Vega Island. The cliffs rise to c. 200 m and extend W for 7 mi from Cape Well-net, broken by a cirque near the W end. Named allusively by UK-APC in 1987.

Vesalius, Mount 64°04'S, 61°59'W
Mountain, 765 m, standing NW of Macleod Point, Liege Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Shown on an Argentine government chart of 1950. Named by the UK-APC in 1960 for Vesalius (1514–64), Flemish anatomist who wrote a pioneer work on the
structure of the human body which revolutionized the whole concept of the subject. Not: Monte Sur.

**Vesconte Point** 68°31'S, 65°12'W
A steep rock point on the S side of Bermel Peninsula (q.v.), Bowman Coast, marking the extremity of a spur running SE from the easternmost of the Bowditch CRESTs. The point was first roughly mapped by W.L.G. Joerg from air photos taken by Lincoln Ellsworth on Nov. 23, 1935; surveyed by FIDS, Dec. 1958. In association with the names of pioneers of navigation grouped in this area, it was named by UK-APC after Petrus Vesconte of Genoa, the earliest known chartmaker whose charts survive (the first dated 1311). Not: Punta Carrera Pinto.

**Veselaya Mountain** 71°38'S, 12°32'E

**Vesleknausen Rock** 69°56'S, 38°53'E
A rock, 1 10 m, standing 3 mi SW of Rundvags Head on the SE shore of Lützhof-Holm Bay. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936-37, and named Vesleknausen (the tiny crag).

**Veslekuden** see Hayes Peak 67°28'S, 60°46'E

**Veslenupen Peak** 72°07'S, 2°13'E
A peak near the N end of Nupskammen Ridge in the Gjelsvik Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949-52) and named Veslenupen (the little peak).

**Veslenutane** see Fitzgerald Nunataks 66°15'S, 52°49'E

**Vesleskarvet Cliff** 71°40'S, 2°51'W
A rock cliffs mi N of Lorentzen Peak, on the W side of Ahlmann Ridge in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949-52) and air photos by the Norwegian expedition (1958-59) and named Vesleskarvet (the little mountain).

**Vesleskarvet Moraine** 71°35'S, 11°59'E
A mediial moraine in Humboldt Graben, originating near Zwiesel Mountain and trending N in string-like fashion for 13 mi along the W flank of the Petermann Ranges, Wohlthat Mountains. First plotted from air photos by GerAE, 1938-39. Remapped by NorAE, 1956-60, and named Vestbanen (the west path). The feature is similar to Austbanen Moraine which parallels it 7 mi eastward.

**Vestfella** see Kraul Mountains 73°20'S, 14°10'W

**Vestfold Hills** 68°33'S, 78°15'E
An area of rounded rock coastal hills, 200 square mi in extent, located at the N side of Sersdal Glacier on Ingrid Christensen Coast. The hills are subdivided by three west-trending peninsulas bounded by narrow fjords. Most of the hills range between 30 and 90 meters, the highest summit being nearly 160 meters. Discovered and a landing made in the northern portion, Feb. 20, 1935, by Capt. Klarlius Mikkelsen in the Norwegian whaling ship Thorshavn sent out by Lars Christensen. Named after Vestfold, a county in Norway where Sandefjord, headquarters of the whaling industry is located. This hill area and its off-lying islands were mapped from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936-37). Further brief landings were made by Lincoln Ellsworth in 1939, and the area was photographed from the air by USN Operation Highjump (1946-47). Landings were made and exploration carried out in 1954 and 1955 by ANARE led by Phillip Law. Davis Station was established by ANARE in January 1957. Not: Vestfold Mountains, Vestfold Oasis.

**Vestfold Island** 71°45'S, 78°15'E
A small island, fringed with cliffs, forming the S side of a gulf bounded by narrow fjords. The island was visited by Lincoln Ellsworth on July 24, 1935, and named Vestfold (homeland).

**Veslakeleyscaum** see Hayes Peak 67°28'S, 60°46'E

**Veslentind Peak** 72°10'S, 3°02'W
A small peak 3 mi ESE of Aurhø Peak on the Ahlmann Ridge in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949-52) and named Vesletind (little peak).

**Vestal Ridge** 77°53'S, 160°38'E
A steep rock ridge in SE Beacon Valley, rising to 2,240 m and forming the divide between Mullins Valley and Farnell Valley, in the Quatermain Mountains, Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1993 after J. Robie Vestal (1942-92), microbiologist at the University of Cincinnati, 1983-92; chairman of the advisory committee to the Division of Polar Programs, National Science Foundation, 1990-91. His research in Antarctica focused on adaptations of microbial ecosystems to the extreme environments.

**Vesta Nunataks** 71°18'S, 68°42'W
A group of nunataks rising to c. 1,200 m between Grikurov Ridge in LeMay Range and Aeolus Ridge in Planet Heights, eastern Alexander Island. In association with the names of planets and their satellites in this area, named after Vesta, an asteroid that lies between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter. Named by UK-APC in 1987.

**Vestbanen Moraine** 71°35'S, 11°59'E
A mediial moraine in Humboldt Graben, originating near Zwiesel Mountain and trending N in string-like fashion for 13 mi along the W flank of the Petermann Ranges, Wohlthat Mountains. First plotted from air photos by GerAE, 1938-39. Remapped by NorAE, 1956-60, and named Vestbanen (the west path). The feature is similar to Austbanen Moraine which parallels it 7 mi eastward.

**Vestfjella** see Kraul Mountains 73°20'S, 14°10'W

**Vestfold Hills** 68°33'S, 78°15'E
An area of rounded rock coastal hills, 200 square mi in extent, located at the N side of Sersdal Glacier on Ingrid Christensen Coast. The hills are subdivided by three west-trending peninsulas bounded by narrow fjords. Most of the hills range between 30 and 90 meters, the highest summit being nearly 160 meters. Discovered and a landing made in the northern portion, Feb. 20, 1935, by Capt. Klarlius Mikkelsen in the Norwegian whaling ship Thorshavn sent out by Lars Christensen. Named after Vestfold, a county in Norway where Sandefjord, headquarters of the whaling industry is located. This hill area and its off-lying islands were mapped from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936-37). Further brief landings were made by Lincoln Ellsworth in 1939, and the area was photographed from the air by USN Operation Highjump (1946-47). Landings were made and exploration carried out in 1954 and 1955 by ANARE led by Phillip Law. Davis Station was established by ANARE in January 1957. Not: Vestfold Mountains, Vestfold Oasis.

**Vestfold Island** 71°45'S, 78°15'E
A small island, fringed with cliffs, forming the S side of a gulf bounded by narrow fjords. The island was visited by Lincoln Ellsworth on July 24, 1935, and named Vestfold (homeland).

**Veslakeleyscaum** see Hayes Peak 67°28'S, 60°46'E

**Veslentind Peak** 72°10'S, 3°02'W
A small peak 3 mi ESE of Aurhø Peak on the Ahlmann Ridge in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949-52) and named Vesletind (little peak).
Vesthjelmen Peak

An elongated nunatak in the center of Polarforschung Glacier, Vestskotet Bluff head of Austreskorve Glacier northwestward along the W side of Breplogen Mountain, which drains from a position opposite the broad glacier in the Miihlig-Hofmann Mountains, to the S of Vestreskorve Glacier 71°35'S, 12°10'E

McLeod, geologist with the AN ARE Prince Charles Mountains from air photographs by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936-37, and in 1957 from air photos taken by USN OpHjp, 1946-47. Named Vesthjelmen (the west bulkhead) by the Norwegians. Not: Vesthjelmen.

Vesthjelmen: see Vesthjelmen Peak 71°42'S, 26°18'E

Vesthjelmen Peak 71°42'S, 26°18'E

Peak, 1,810 m, standing 8 mi W of Austhamaren Peak in the Sør Rondane Mountains. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers in 1946 from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936-37, and in 1957 from air photos taken by USN OpHjp, 1946-47. Named Vesthjelmen (the west bulkhead) by the Norwegians. Not: Vesthjelmen.

Vesthovde Headland 69°45'S, 37°23'E

An icy headland, marked by several rock exposures, which forms the western elevated portion of Botnneset Peninsula on the S side of Lützow-Holm Bay. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936-37, and named Vesthovde (west knoll).

Vestknatten: see Vestknatten Nunatak 69°48'S, 75°03'E

Vestknatten Nunatak 69°48'S, 75°03'E

An elongated nunatak in the center of Polarforschung Glacier, about 13 mi ESE of Mount Caroline Mikkelsen. First mapped from air photographs by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936-37, and named Vestknatten (the west crag). Visited by I.R. McLeod, geologist with the ANARE Prince Charles Mountains survey party in Jan. 1969. Not: Vestknatten.

Vestre Petermannkjeda: see Westliche Petermann Range 71°35'S, 12°10'E

Vestre Skorvbreen: see Vestreskorv Glacier 71°57'S, 5°05'E

Vestreskorv Glacier 71°57'S, 5°05'E

A broad glacier in the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains, to the S of Breploegen Mountain, which drains from a position opposite the head of Austreskorv Glacier northwestward along the W side of Svarthamaren Mountain. Plotted and named from surveys and air photos by the NorAE (1956-60). Not: Vestre Skorvbreen.

Vestskjæra: see Child Rocks 67°26'S, 63°16'E

Vestskotet: see West Stack 67°03'E, 58°03'E

Vestskotet Bluff 73°13'S, 2°09'W

A bluff just S of Armålsøryggen, at the W end of Neumayer Cliffs in Queen Maud Land. Photographed from the air by the GerAE (1938-39). Mapped by Norwegian cartographer from surveys and air photos by the NorAE (1949-52) and air photos by the Norwegian expedition (1958-59) and named Vestskotet (the west bulkhead).

Veststraumen Glacier 74°15'S, 15°00'W

Glacier about 45 mi long draining west along the south end of Kral Mountains into Riiser-Larsen Ice Shelf. The glacier was seen in the course of a U.S. Navy LC-130 plane flight over the coast, Nov. 5, 1967, and was plotted by USGS from photographs obtained at that time. In 1969, US-ACAN gave the name "Endurance Glacier" to this feature (in remembrance of the ill-fated voyage of the Endurance in this part of Weddell Sea in 1915), but that naming was rescinded because UK-APC gave the identical name to a small glacier on Elephant Island. The descriptive name "Veststrauem" (the west stream) appears on a 1972 Norsk Polarinstitutt map. Not: Endurance Glacier.

Vestvika Bay 69°10'S, 33°00'E

A large bay on the west side of Riiser-Larsen Peninsula, along the coast of Queen Maud Land. Mapped from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936-37, and named Vestvika (west bay).

Vestvollen Bluff 72°06'S, 3°38'E

A rock and ice bluff forming the W side of Festningsa Mountain in the Mühlig-Hofmann Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by the NorAE (1956-60) and named Vestvollen (the west wall).

Vestvorden Ridge 73°06'S, 1°53'W

The western of two rock ridges which trend northward from the Neumayer Cliffs in Queen Maud Land. Photographed from the air by the GerAE (1938-39). Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949-52) and air photos by the Norwegian expedition (1958-59) and named Vestvoren (the west jetty).

Veten Mountain 72°37'S, 3°50'W

A mountain about 2 mi NW of Høgskavlen Mountain in the Borg Massif of Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949-52) and named Veten (the beacon).

Vetorok Rock 71°54'S, 14°43'E

A prominent rock just N of Spraglegga Ridge in the Payer Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Mapped from air photos and surveys by NorAE, 1956-60; remapped by SovAE, 1960-61, and named in commemoration of the achievement of Soviet scientists in the study of space.

Veto Gap 73°24'S, 162°54'E

A gap between Tobin and Gair Mesas in the Mesa Range of Victoria Land which provides access from upper Rennick Glacier to the Aeronaunt Glacier. Named "Veto" by the northern party of NZGSAE, 1962-63, because it decided that Pinnacle Gap to the north offered the better route from Rennick to Aviator Glacier.

Vetrov Hill 66°34'S, 92°58'E

Hill rising to 20 m, standing at the E side of the entrance to McDonald Bay. Photographed from the air by the GerAE (1938-39), and named Vetrov (windy). Remapped by the Soviet expedition of 1956 which named it Vetrov.

Veynberg, Mount 67°27'S, 67°34'W

A mountain rising to c. 900 m in the S part of Haslam Heights, on Arrowsmith Peninsula in Graham Land. Mapped by FIDS from surveys and air photos, 1948-47. Remapped by the Soviet expedition of 1956 which named it Vetrov.

Veynberg, Mount 67°27'S, 67°34'W

A mountain rising to c. 900 m in the S part of Haslam Heights, on Arrowsmith Peninsula in Graham Land. Mapped by FIDS from surveys and air photos, 1948-49. Named by UK-APC after Boris P. Veynberg (1871-1942), Russian physicist who, in 1936, made pioneer studies of the mechanical properties and flow of ice in laboratory conditions.

V. Frolova, Khrebet: see Frolov Ridge 70°45'S, 162°09'E

Geographic Names of the Antarctic
Vicars Island 65°51'S, 54°24'E
A small ice-covered island about 2 mi off the coast of Enderby Land. Discovered on Jan. 12, 1930 by the BANZARE under Mawson. He named it after an Australian textile company which presented the expedition with cloth for uniforms.

Vicecomodoro Marambio, Isla: see Seymour Island 64°17'S, 56°45'E

Vickers Nunatak 85°20'S, 176°40'W
A massive nunatak in the upper Shackleton Glacier, about 11 mi SE of Mount Black. Named by the Southern Party of the NZGSAE (1961–62) for E. Vickers, radio operator at Scott Base, who was in contact with the Southern Party almost every day during the three months they were in the field.

Victor, Mount 72°36'S, 31°16'E
Mountain, 2,590 m, between Mount Van Mieghem and Mount Boë in the Belgica Mountains. Discovered by the BelgAE, 1957–58, under G. de Gerlache, who named it for French polar explorer, Paul-Émile Victor, a counselor of the expedition.

Victor Bay 66°20'S, 136°30'E
Bay about 16 mi wide and 7 mi long, indenting the coast between Pourquoi Pas Point and Mathieu Rock. The bay is marked by an extensive chain of icebergs breaking away from the high tongue of Commandant Charcot Glacier. Delineated from aerial photographs taken by USN OpHjp, 1946-47, and named by the US-ACAN for Paul-Émile Victor, Director of the Expeditions Polaires Françaises, who organized French expeditions to Greenland in 1948–51 and Antarctica in 1948–53 and 1955–56.

Victor Cliff 85°20'S, 119°12'W

Victor Hugo Island: see Hugo Island 64°57'S, 65°45'E

Victoria, Mount: see Victoria Peak 64°29'S, 62°34'W

Victoria Land 74°15'S, 163°00'E
That part of Antarctica which fronts on the western side of the Ross Sea, extending southward from about 70°30'S to 78°00'S, and westward from the Ross Sea to the edge of the polar plateau. Discovered in January 1841 by Capt. James Clark Ross, RN, and named for Queen Victoria. Not: South Victoria Land.

Victoria Land Dry Valleys: see McMurdo Dry Valleys 77°30'S, 162°00'E

Victoria Land Oasis: see McMurdo Dry Valleys 77°30'S, 162°00'E

Victoria Lower Glacier 77°18'S, 162°40'E
Glacier occupying the lower eastern end of Victoria Valley where it appears to merge with Wilson Piedmont Glacier. Named by the Victoria University of Wellington Antarctic Expedition (1958–59) for their Alma Mater, which sponsored the expedition. Not: Lower Victoria Glacier.

Victoria Peak 64°29'S, 62°34'W
Cone-shaped peak, 485 m, situated 2 mi E of Mount Bulcke in southern Brabant Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. First seen and photographed by the BelgAE, 1897–99, under Gerlache. The name Victoria seems to have first appeared on charts in about 1921 and has since become established through common usage. Not: Mount Victoria.

Victoria Upper Glacier 77°16'S, 161°25'E

Victoria Upper Lake 77°19'S, 161°35'E

Victoria Valley 77°23'S, 162°00'E
An extensive ice-free valley, formerly occupied by a large glacier, extending from Victoria Upper Glacier to Victoria Lower Glacier. Named by the Victoria University of Wellington Antarctic Expedition (1958–59) after their Alma Mater which sponsored the expedition.

Victory Glacier 63°49'S, 58°25'W
Gently sloping glacier, 8 mi long, flowing ESE from the N end of Detroit Plateau on Trinity Peninsula to Prince Gustav Channel immediately N of Pitt Point. Surveyed by the FIDS, and so named because the glacier was sighted in the week following the surrender of Japan in World War II, in August 1945.

Victory Mountains 72°40'S, 168°00'E
A major group of mountains in Victoria Land, about 100 mi long and 50 mi wide, which is bounded primarily by Mariner Glacier, Tucker Glacier and the Ross Sea. The division between these mountains and the Concord Mountains (to the NW) is less precise but apparently lies in the vicinity of Thomson Peak. A Ross Sea aspect of the mountains was first obtained by early British expeditions of Ross, Borchgrevink, Scott and Shackleton. The mapping of the interior mountains was largely done from air photos taken by the U.S. Navy and surveys undertaken by New Zealand and American parties in the 1930's and 1960's. So named by the NZGSAE 1957–58, because of the proximity of this group to the Admiralty Mountains, and with the intention that many of the topographic features would be named for celebrated victories, especially naval victories.

Victory Nunatak 68°45'S, 64°22'W
A conspicuous island-like nunatak with three rocky summits, the southeastern Mobiloil Inlet 8 mi SE of Kay Nunatak on the E coast of Antarctic Peninsula. The nunatak was first mapped by W.L.G. Joerg from air photos taken by Lincoln Ellsworth on Nov. 23, 1935. It was subsequently photographed from the air by USAS, Sept. 1940; FIDS, Aug. 1947; and RARE (Trimetrogon air photography), Dec. 1947. Named by UK-APC in 1961; when viewed from the air three dots and a dash, Morse code for the letter "V", are apparent on the surface of the feature.

Vida, Lake 77°23'S, 161°57'E
Vidal Rock 62°30′S, 59°43′W
A rock 0.8 mi W of Ferrer Point in southern Discovery Bay, Greenwich Island, South Shetland Islands. Named by the first Chilean Antarctic Expedition (1947) for mariner Osvaldo Vidal, in charge of echo sounding on the frigate Iquique. Not: Islote Navegante Vidal, Islote Vidal.

Vidaurre Rock 63°18′S, 57°56′W
A rock which breaks the surface at low water lying 0.05 mi E of Acuña Rocks in the Duroch Islands, Trinity Peninsula. Named by the fourth Chilean Antarctic Expedition, 1949–50.

Viddalen Valley 72°20′S, 2°45′W
A broad ice-filled valley which drains eastward between the S end of Ahlmann Ridge and the Borg Massif in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and air photos by the Norwegian expedition (1958–59) and named Viddalen (the wide valley’s knoll).

Viddalskollen Hill 72°25′S, 2°19′W
A hill 6 mi SW of Nashornet Mountain, on the S side of Vaddalen Valley in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and air photos by the Norwegian expedition (1958–59) and named Viddalskollen (the wide valley’s knoll).

Videla, Isla: see Bates Island 65°49′S, 65°38′W

Viento, Valle del: see Windy Valley 68°37′S, 66°50′W

Viernes, Isla: see Wednesday Island 64°56′S, 63°45′W

Vietor Rock 62°41′S, 61°06′W
Rock which appears to be tied to the S coast of Livingston Island by a spit, in the South Shetland Islands. Named by the UK-APC in 1958 for Alexander O. Vietor, Curator of Maps, Yale University Library, who discovered the original logbooks of the American brig Hersilia, 1819–20, and Huron, 1820–21.

Viets, Mount 78°14′S, 86°14′W
A sharp pyramidal mountain over 3,600 m, standing 2 mi N of Mount Giovinetto in the main ridge of the Sentinel Range, Ellsworth Mountains. Discovered by the Marie Byrd Land Traverse party, 1957–58, under C.R. Bentley, and named for Ronald L. Viets, geophysicist at Little America V Station in 1957.

Vieugué Island 65°40′S, 65°13′W
Island 3 mi long at the W side of Grandier Channel, lying 1 mi NW of Duchyland and 12 mi WNW of Cape Garcia, off the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered by the FrAE, 1903–05, and named by Charcot after Monsieur Vieugue, then French Chargé d’Affaires at Buenos Aires.

View Point 63°33′S, 57°22′W
Eastern tip of a promontory, 150 m, forming the W side of the entrance to Duse Bay on the S coast of Trinity Peninsula. Discovered by a party under J. Gunnar Andersson of the SwedAE, 1901–04. So named by the FIDS following their survey of the area in 1945 because from this promontory, good panoramic photographs were obtained. Not: Punta Visión, Punta Vista.

Vigen Cliffs 83°23′S, 50°07′W
Cliffs rising to c. 1,750 m to the E of Gabbro Crest, Saratoga Table, in the Forrestal Range, Pensacola Mountains (q.v.). Named by US-ACAN in 1979 for Oscar C. Vigen, Budget and Planning Officer, Division of Polar Programs, National Science Foundation, 1968–85.

Vigia, Cabo: see Lookout, Cape 61°16′S, 55°12′W

Vigia, Isla: see Watchkeeper, The 62°18′S, 59°49′W

Vigilante, Cabo: see Lookout, Cape 61°16′S, 55°12′W

Vigil Spur 71°06′S, 165°30′E
A spur which borders Ebbe Glacier and forms the SW extremity of Mount Bolt in the Anare Mountains. So named by the northern party of NZGSAE, 1963–64, because it spent a prolonged period of time here due to blizzard conditions which prevented travel. Not: Virgil Spur.

Vik, Cape 60°40′S, 45°40′W
Cape marking the W side of the entrance to Marshall Bay on the S coast of Coronation Island, in the South Orkney Islands. The cape appears to be first shown and named on a chart made by the Norwegian whaler Capt. Petter Sørre in 1912–13.

Viking Heights 72°04′S, 23°24′E

Viking Hills 76°42′S, 161°48′E
A range of low hills characterized by outcroppings of reddish granite in chocolate brown dolerite, situated between Flagship Mountain and Mount Davidson in Convoy Range, Victoria Land. The hills were visited and named by the VUWAE within the Sør Rondane Mountains. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers in 1957 from air photos obtained by the U.S. NASA planetary probes Viking I and Viking II that landed on Mars in July and September of 1976.

Vikinghögda: see Viking Heights 72°04′S, 23°24′E

Viking Valley 71°53′S, 68°21′W

Vil’gel’ma Pika, Khrebet: see Pieck Range 71°45′S, 12°06′E

Villard, Punta: see Villard Point 62°37′S, 61°04′W

Villard Point 62°37′S, 61°04′W
A point on Robbery Beaches, Barclay Bay, Livingston Island. The name “Punta Villard” appears in a 1971 report following geological work carried out by the Chilean Antarctic Expedition. Probably named after a member of the expedition. Not: Punta Villard.

Villar Fabre, Bahía: see Gin Cove 64°03′S, 58°25′W

Villarrica, Monte: see Bain, Mount 66°33′S, 65°26′W
Vincennes Bay  66°30'S, 109°30'E
Large V-shaped bay, 65 mi wide at its entrance between Cape Nutt and Cape Polger and marked by several large, steep glaciers near its head, lying along Knox and Budd Coasts. Photographed from the air by USN OpHjp, 1946–47. The bay was entered in January 1948 by USN OpWml icebreakers Burton Island and Edisto which assisted in establishing astronomical stations in the Windmill Islands in the NE portion of the bay. Named by the US-ACAN for the sloop of war Vincennes, flagship of the USEE under Wilkes, from which a series of coastal landfalls along Wilkes Land were discovered and plotted during January–February 1840. Wilkes' chart suggests a possible coastal recession corresponding closely with the longitudinal limits for Vincennes Bay, although pack ice conditions prevented close reconnaissance by the USEE of the coast in this immediate area. Not: Kretizer Bay.

Vincennes Subglacial Basin  73°30'S, 122°00'E
A subglacial basin to the N of Dome Charlie in Wilkes Land, running ENE-WSW and joined to Aurora Subglacial Basin with Adventure Subglacial Trench. The feature was delineated by the SPRI-NSF-TUD airborne radio echo sounding program, 1967–79, and named after Vincennes, the command ship of the United States Exploring Expedition, 1838–42 (Lt. Charles Wilkes, USN).

Vincent Astor, Mount: see Astor, Mount  86°01'S, 155°30'E
Vincent Gutenko Mountains: see Gutenko Mountains  71°40'W, 64°45'E

Vincent Islands  54°09'S, 37°16'W
Small group of islands at the head of King Haakon Bay on the S side of South Georgia. Roughly charted by the British expedition under Shackleton, 1914–16, and surveyed by the SGS in the period 1951–57. Named by the UK-APC for J. Vincent, boatswain of the Endurance, 1914–16, who accompanied Shackleton in the James Caird from Elephant Island to King Haakon Bay.

Vindegga Ridge  72°57'S, 3°46'W
A ridge of low peaks extending N from Hulderslottet Mountain, in the S part of Borg Massif in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and named Vindegga (the wind ridge).

Vindegga Spur  71°51'S, 11°19'E
A prominent ridge just S of Vindegghallet Glacier in the Humboldt Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Discovered and photographed by the GerAE, 1938–39. Mapped by Norway from air photos and surveys by NorAE, 1956–60, and named Vindegga (the wind ridge).

Vindegghallet Glacier  71°49'S, 11°15'E
Glacier flowing W for 4 mi along the S side of Mount Filanuten in the Humboldt Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Discovered and photographed by the GerAE, 1938–39. Mapped by Norway from air photos and surveys by NorAE, 1956–60, and named Vindegghallet (the wind ridge slope) in association with nearby Vindegga Spur.

Vindication Island  57°04'S, 26°46'W
Island 1 mi in extent, lying 2 mi SW of Candlemas Island in the South Sandwich Islands. Vindication Island was discovered in 1775 by Capt. James Cook, who reported it to be one of the two Candlemas Islands. Reports indicating that the Candlemas Islands contained three islands or a single island for many years overshad-owed Cook's earlier description. A survey in 1930 by DI personnel on the Discovery II confirmed Cook's report, thus suggesting the name for this island.

Virginebreen: see Vinje Glacier  71°55'S, 8°00'E

Vinje Glacier  71°55'S, 8°00'E
A broad glacier about 20 mi long flowing NW between the Filchner Mountains and Fenriskjeften Mountain in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by the NorAE (1956–60) and named for T. Vinje, meteorologist with NorAE (1956–58). Not: Vinjebreen.

Vinson Massif  78°35'S, 85°25'W
A large mountain massif in the southern portion of the main ridge of the Sentinel Range, Ellsworth Mountains. The massif is about 13 mi long and 8 mi wide and has a height of 5,140 m, the highest elevation in Antarctica. First seen on reconnaissance flights of U.S. Naval aircraft from Byrd Station in January 1958. Named by the US-ACAN for Rep. Carl G. Vinson of Georgia, Chairman of the House Naval Affairs Committee and later of the House Armed Services Committee, whose active interest and vision played a large part in U.S. Government support of Antarctic exploration in the period 1935–61.

Vinten-Johansenegga: see Vinten-Johansen Ridge  71°49'S, 8°58'E

Vinten-Johansen Ridge  71°49'S, 8°58'E
A high, bare rock ridge in the north-central part of the Kurze Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Mapped from surveys and air photos by NorAE (1956–60) and named for A. Vinten-Johansen, medical officer with NorAE (1957–58). Not: Vinten-Johansengga.

Vio, Islote: see Moreno Rock  64°05'S, 61°18'W

Violante Inlet  72°35'S, 61°05'W
Ice-filled inlet 16 mi long, in an E-W direction, and 12 to 15 mi wide, lying between Cape Fanning and Cape Herdman along the E coast of Palmer Land. Discovered and photographed from the air in December 1940 by members of the USAS and named for Maj. (later Col.) Andre L. Violante, USA, who designed the prefabricated buildings used by the expedition. Particularly because of a false floor, they proved to be the most satisfactory quarters used by American Antarctic expeditions.

Virschow Hill  64°07'S, 62°17'W
Hill between Lister and Paré Glaciers in the N part of Brabant Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Shown on an Argentine government chart in 1953, but not named. Photographed by Hunting Aerosurveys Ltd. in 1956–57, and mapped from these photos in 1959. Named by the UK-APC for Rudolph Virchow (1821–1902), German pioneer of pathological research.

Virdin, Mount  73°29'S, 61°54'W

Virgen de las Nieves, Cerro: see Virgin Hill  63°56'S, 58°09'W

Virgil Spur: see Vigil Spur  71°06'S, 165°30'E
Virgin Hill 63°56'S, 58°09'W
A hill rising to 665 m west of Carro Pass, James Ross Island. The name derives from “Cerro Virgen de las Nieves” (Virgin of the Snows hill) applied by Argentine Antarctic Expeditions, 1978. A more concise English form of the name has been approved. Not: Cerro Virgen de las Nieves.

Virginia, Mount 79°15'S, 84°02'W

Visca Anchorage 62°05'S, 58°24'W
The northwestern cove of Martel Inlet, Admiralty Bay, at King George Island in the South Shetland Islands. Charted by the FrAE, 1908–10, under Charcot, and named by him for Dr. Visca, an acquaintance in Montevideo. Not: Caleta Tarragona.

Vishniac Peak 77°14' S, 160°31'E

Visible, Cabo: see Well-met, Cape 63°47'S, 57°19'W

Vision, Mount 78°13'S, 166°15'E
A peak in the volcanic complex 1 mi NW of Mount Aurora on Black Island. So named by the NZGSAE (1958–59) because of the magnificent view obtained of the peaks in this vicinity and of the Ross Archipelago and Minna Bluff area.

Visión, Punta: see View Point 63°33'S, 57°22'W

Visokoi Island 56°42'S, 27°12'W
Island 4.5 mi long and 3 mi wide, capped by Mount Hudson, a volcanic peak 915 m, in the South Sandwich Islands. Discovered in 1819 by a Russian expedition under Bellingshausen, who named the island Visokoi (high) because of its conspicuous height.

Visser Hill 66°45'S, 67°44'W

Vista, Punta: see View Point 63°33'S, 57°22'W

Vité, Cabo: see Hartree, Cape 60°48'S, 44°44'W

Vítikovskogo, Skaly: see Glopeneresnai Nunatak 72°08'S, 10°01'E

Vitnesteinen Rock 71°25'S, 12°36'E
A large rock outcrop along the W side of Östliche Pettermann Range in the Wohltath Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Discovered and plotted from air photos by GerAE, 1938–39. Replotted from air photos and surveys by NorAE, 1956–60, and named Vitnesteinen (the witness stone).

Vito, Mount 85°44'S, 131°30'W

Vittoria Buttrress 69°23'S, 71°47'W

Vittorio Buttrress: see Vittoria Buttrress 69°23'S, 71°47'W

Vivaldi Gap: see Vivaldi Glacier 70°47'S, 69°50'W

Vivaldi Glacier 70°47'S, 69°50'W
A glacier between Colbert Mountains and Lully Foothills, flowing S from Purcell Snowfield into the head of Schubert Inlet on the W coast of Alexander Island. The feature appears to be first shown on maps of the USAS which photographed Alexander Island from the air in 1940. It was mapped from air photos obtained by the RARE, 1947–48, by Searle of the FIDS in 1960. Named “Vivaldi Gap” by the UK-APC in 1961, after Antonio Vivaldi (1675–1741), Venetian composer. The name was amended to Vivaldi Glacier following review of U.S. Landsat imagery, 1979, displaying flow lines in the feature. Not: Vivaldi Gap.

Vivallos Glacier 64°52'S, 62°48'W
A short, steep glacier flowing N into Leith Cove, Paradise Harbor, Danco Coast. Following survey by the Chilean Antarctic Expedition, 1930–51, the glacier was named for Cabo José L. Vivallos, a member of the expedition.

Vivian Nunatak 77°32'S, 143°34'W

Vize Islands 65°40'S, 65°37'W
Group of small islands lying 2.5 mi S of Karelin Islands, off the E side of Renaud Island in the Biscoe Islands. Following survey by the Chilean Antarctic Expedition, 1930–31, the islands were named for Vito Riboli, a member of the expedition.

Vkhodnoy Island 66°32'S, 92°58'W
A small island in the Haswell Islands, lying 0.5 mi SW of Tokarev Island and 1.4 mi NW of Mabus Point. Plotted by G.D. Blodgett (1955) from aerial photographs taken by USN Operation Highjump (1946–47). Photographed by the Soviet Antarctic Expedition (1956) and shown on their map as Ostrov Vkhodnoy (entrance island), presumably because of its location along the ship route to Mabus Point and Mirnyy Station.
Vogel Glacier 65°00'S, 63°10'W
Glacier flowing into Flandres Bay 3 mi SE of Cape Willems, on the W coast of Graham Land. The glacier appears on an Argentine government chart of 1952. Named by the UK-APC in 1960 for Hermann W. Vogel (1834–98), German chemist who introduced the first orthochromatic emulsion for photographic plates in 1903.

Vogel Insel: see Bird Island 54°00’S, 38°03’W

Vogel Peak 54°34’S, 36°14’W
Peak, 1,350 m, rising 1.5 mi SE of Ross Pass in the Salvesen Range of South Georgia. The name Matterhorn was given by the German group of the International Polar Year Investigations, 1882–83. This name has never gained currency and since many peaks in South Georgia resemble the Swiss Matterhorn, a new name was proposed by the UK-APC in 1957. Vogel Peak is named for Dr. P. Vogt, second-in-command, physicist and meteorologist on the 1882–83 German expedition who made the first glaciological studies in South Georgia. Not: Matterhorn.

Voigt Nunatak 74°22’S, 72°27’W

Voight Peak 82°22’S, 156°44’E

Voile, Rocher: see Sail Rock 63°02’S, 60°57’W

Voit Peak 66°40’S, 65°35’W
Peak between Drummond and Hopkins Glaciers on the W coast of Graham Land. Photographed by the FIDASE in 1956–57. Named by the UK-APC in 1960 for Carl von Voit (1831–1908), German physiologist, pioneer of basic metabolic studies who published on the first orthochromatic emulsion for photographic plates in 1903. The name was proposed by the UK-APC in 1957. Vogel Peak is named for Dr. P. Vogt, second-in-command, physicist and meteorologist on the 1882–83 German expedition who made the first glaciological studies in South Georgia. Not: Matterhorn.

Vollmer Island 76°44’S, 150°30’W
An ice-covered island 11 mi long, lying along the edge of Sulzberger Ice Shelf, 7 mi NW of Cronenwett Island. It appears that this feature was first observed and roughly mapped from aerial photographs taken by the ByrdAE, 1928–30. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. T.H. Vollmer, USN, engineering officer aboard USS Glacier along this coast, 1961–62.

Von Braun, Mount 71°59’S, 169°34’E

Von der Wall Point 72°29’S, 98°50’W

Von Essen Mountain 72°14’S, 2°23’E

Von Essenskarvet: see Von Essen Mountain 72°14’S, 2°23’E

Von Guerard Stream 77°37’S, 163°15’E
A glacial meltwater stream, 2.5 mi long, which flows NW from the unnamed glacier E of Crescent Glacier to enter Lake Fryxell close E of Harnish Creek, in Taylor Valley, Victoria Land. The name was suggested by Diane McKnight, leader of USGS teams which made extensive studies of the hydrology of streams in the Lake Fryxell basin, 1987–94. Named after hydrologist Paul von Guerard, a member of the field team in three seasons, 1990–94, who assisted in establishing stream gaging stations on streams flowing into Lake Fryxell in the 1990–91 season.

von Sterneck, Cape: see Sterneck, Cape 64°04’S, 61°02’W

Von Tunzelman Point 71°18’S, 170°11’E
The W point of the cuspate Ridley Beach, 1 mi SW of Cape Adare, Adare Peninsula, in NE Victoria Land. Named in 1984 by the NZ-APC after Alexander Von Tunzelman, one of four New Zealanders taken on at Stewart Island as crew members of Antarctic, the ship of the Norwegian expedition, 1894–95, led by Capt. Leonard Kristensen and Henrik J. Bull. He was a member of the launch party under Capt. Kristensen which made a landing in the vicinity of this point, January 24, 1895, the first recorded landing in Victoria Land.

Voronina, Mys: see Hudson, Cape 68°20’S, 153°45’E

Vorposten Peak 71°25’S, 15°31’E
An isolated peak (1,670 m) about 25 mi NE of the Payer Mountains in central Queen Maud Land. This feature was discovered by the GerAE under Ritscher, 1938–39, and named Vorposten (the outpost) because of its location at the eastern extremity of the area explored by the German expedition. Not: Forposten, The Outpost.

Vorrkulten Mountain 73°04’S, 1°54’W
A mountain at the N end of Vestvorren Ridge, just N of Neumayer Cliffs in Queen Maud Land. Photographed from the air by the GerAE (1938–39). Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and air photos by the Norwegian expedition (1958–59) and named Vorrkulten (the jetty knoll).

Vorrnipa Peak 73°08’S, 1°51’W
A peak, 2,320 m, surmounting Neumayer Cliffs just S of Vestvorren Ridge in Queen Maud Land. Photographed from the air by the GerAE (1938–39). Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and air photos by the Norwegian expedition (1958–59) and named Vorrnipa (the jetty peak).
Vorterkaka: see Vørterkaka Nunatak 72°20'S, 27°29'E

Vørterkaka Nunatak 72°05'S, 1°44'E


A peak at the N end of Austvorren Ridge, just N of Neumayer Cliffs in Queen Maud Land. Photographed from the air by the GerAE (1938–39). Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and air photos by the Norwegian expedition (1958–59) and named Vortertind (the jetty peak).

Vorta Nunatak 72°05'S, 1°44'E

An isolated nunatak about 5 mi E of Brattskarvet Mountain, in the Sverdrup Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Photographed from the air by the GerAE (1938–39). Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and air photos by the Norwegian expedition (1958–59) and named Vorta (the wart).

Vørterkaka: see Vørterkaka Nunatak 72°20'S, 27°29'E

Vørterkaka Nunatak 72°20'S, 27°29'E

Rock outcrop 1 mi S of Bleikskoltane Rocks at the SE extremity of the Sør Rondane Mountains. Mapped in 1957 by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by USN OpHjp, 1946–47, and of the Sør Rondane Mountains. Mapped in 1957 by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and air photos by the Norwegian expedition (1958–59) and named Vortertind (the jetty peak).

Vortex Col 77°34'S, 160°25'E

A col leading from the plateau into the S side of Wright Upper Glacier in Victoria Land. At this locality, winds carrying clouds of snow from the polar plateau are deflected by Mount Fleming and funneled down this depression. The descriptive name was given by NZ-APC.

Vortex Island 63°44'S, 57°38'W

Island 0.5 mi long and 245 m high, lying in the NE part of Prince Gustav Channel about 2 mi WSW of Corry Island, close S of Trinity Peninsula. Islands in this area were first seen by a party under J. Gunnar Andersson of the SwedAE, 1901–04. Vortex Island was first charted by the FIDS in August 1945. The FIDS survey party was forced to lie idle there by a whirlwind snowstorm, thus suggesting the name. Not: Islole Remolino.

Vorweg Point 65°57'S, 64°48'W

Point NW of Huifeldt Point on the SW side of Bariliari Bay, on the W coast of Graham Land. Charted by the BGLE under Rymill, 1934–37. Named by the UK-APC in 1959 for O. Vorweg, German pioneer exponent of skiing and author of Das Schneeschuh Laufen (1893), probably the earliest manual on skiing.

Vos'mogo Marta, Skaly: see Vos'moy Mart Rocks 72°02'S, 14°40'E

Vos'moy Mart Rocks 72°02'S, 14°40'E

Group of rocks lying 0.5 mi E of Mount Dzhalil' in Linnormen Hills, Payer Mountains, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped from air photos and surveys by the NorAE, 1956–60; remapped by SovAE 1960–61, and named Skaly Vos'mogo Marta (March 8th Rocks) in recognition of International Women's Day. Not: Skaly Vos'mogo Marta.

Vostochhny Mys: see Nuñez, Cape 54°16'S, 37°25'W

Vostok, Cape 69°07'S, 72°10'W


Vostok Subglacial Highlands 80°00'S, 102°00'E

A line of subglacial highlands trending NNW–SSE and forming an E extension of Gamburtsev Subglacial Mountains. The feature was delineated by the SPRI-NSF-TUD airborne radio echo sounding program, 1967–79, and named after Vostok, the flagship of the Russian expedition, 1819–21 (Adm. Thaddeus Bellingshausen).

Voyeykova, Gory: see Sørhortane 72°02'S, 12°35'E

Voyeykov Ice Shelf 66°20'S, 124°38'E

An ice shelf fringing the coast between Paulding Bay and Cape Goodenough. Mapped by the SovAE (1958) and named after Aleksandr I. Voyeykov (1842–1916), Russian climatologist.

Vrana Dome 69°53'S, 73°28'E

A prominent, rounded ice dome about 4 mi NE of Statler Hills, at the E side of Amery Ice Shelf A survey station was established on the dome during the ANARE tellurometer traverse from Larsenmann Hills to Reinholt Hills in 1968. Named for A. Vrana, cosmic ray physicist at Mawson Station in 1968, who assisted in the survey.

Vrana Peak 70°22'S, 63°59'E


V. Ryswyck, Cap: see Ryswyck Point 64°34'S, 62°50'W

Vukovich Peaks 72°23'S, 74°59'E


Vulcan Hills 73°40'S, 163°38'E

A group of small volcanic hills about 4 mi SW of Shulte Hills in the Southern Cross Mountains of Victoria Land. Named by the southern party of NZGSUE, 1966–67, in recognition of the volcanic composition of the rocks which form these hills.

Vulcan Nunatak 76°35'S, 144°37'W

A nunatak, badly sculptured away by ice, the remnant of a huge cone of an extinct volcano, located 2 mi SE of Mount Richardson in the Fosdick Mountains of the Ford Ranges in Marie Byrd Land. Discovered on Nov. 28, 1934 by Paul Siple and Stevenson Corey and so named by the UK-APC in 1959 for O. Vorweg, German pioneer exponent of skiing and author of Das Schneeschuh Laufen (1893), probably the earliest manual on skiing.

Vulcano, Punta: see Vulcan Point 57°02'S, 26°43'W

Vulcan Point 57°02'S, 26°43'W

The NW point of Candlemas Island in the South Sandwich Islands. Charted in 1930 by DI personnel on the Discovery II and so named because a lava plateau occupies the N portion of the island, giving evidence of earlier volcanic activity. Not: Punta Vulcano.
VX-6, Mount 72°38'S, 162°12'E
A distinctive, sharp mountain, 2,185 m, standing 4 mi N of Minaret Nunatak in the Monument Nunataks. Surveyed by the USARP Victoria Land Traverse Party, 1959-60. They named it for USN Air Development Squadron Six (VX-6) which supported the traverse party in the field. On Jan. 1, 1969, the squadron was redesignated Antarctic Development Squadron Six (VXE-6) but its mission remained the same.

Vyacheslava Frolova, Khrebet: see Frolov Ridge 70°45'S, 162°09'E

Vyatskaya Peak 71°57'S, 13°32'E
Peak, 2,455 m, on the N part of Skavlrimen Ridge in the Weyprecht Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Discovered and plotted from air photos by GerAE, 1938-39. Mapped from air photos and surveys by NorAE, 1956-60; remapped by SovAE, 1960-61, and named presumably after the river Vyatka.

Vysotskiy Peak 71°34'S, 11°40'E

Vysotskogo, Gora: see Vysotskiy Peak 71°34'S, 11°40'E

Vystrel Mountain 71°37'S, 15°04'E
Waddington Bay 65°16'S, 64°05'W
Bay 2 mi long, in a NW-SE direction, and 1 mi wide, indenting the W coast of Graham Land immediately N of Cape Tuxen. This bay is partially defined on the charts of the BelgAE, 1897-99, under Gerlache. It was more fully delineated by the FrAE, 1908-10, under Charcot, who named it for Senator Waddington, President of the Chamber of Commerce at Rouen.

Waddington Glacier 78°03'S, 161°27'E
A tributary glacier, 3 mi long, flowing NW along the S side of Ugolini Peak, Colwell Massif, to enter Palais Glacier, Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1994 after Edwin D. Waddington, geophysicist, University of Washington; from 1990, field investigator at Taylor Dome (q.v.) in an extended program of glacier geophysical studies.

Wade, Mount 84°51'S, 174°19'W
A massive mountain (4,085 m) which is a most distinctive landmark in its region, standing 4 mi NW of Mount Campbell in the Prince Olav Mountains. The feature is easily viewed from positions on Shackleton Glacier or the Ross Ice Shelf. Discovered and photographed by R. Admiral Byrd on flights to the Queen Maud Mountains in November 1929. Named by US-SCAN after F. Alton Wade (1903-78), geologist with the ByrdAE (1933-35), senior scientist at West Base of the USAS (1939-41), and leader of two Texas Tech Shackleton Glacier Parties (1962-63 and 1964-65) to this vicinity; Senior Scientist USARP Marie Byrd Land Survey, 1966-67 and 1967-68. Not: Mount Bush.

Wade Glacier: see Shackleton Glacier 84°35'S, 176°20'W

Wade Ice Rise 69°01'S, 67°05'W

Wade Point 70°41'S, 67°41'W
Rocky mass fronting on George VI Sound, rising to 915 m and marking the W extremity of the rock ridge separating Millett and Bertram Glaciers on the W coast of Palmer Land. First surveyed in 1936 by the BGLE under Rymill. Named in 1954 by the members of the expedition for Muriel H. Wade, who was secretary to the BGLE.

Wadsworth, Cape: see Wadsworth, Cape 73°19'S, 169°47'E

Wadsworth, Cape 73°19'S, 169°47'E

Waesche, Mount 77°10'S, 126°54'W
A large and prominent mountain (3,290 m) of volcanic origin, standing immediately SW of Mount Sidley and marking the southern end of the Executive Committee Range in Marie Byrd Land. The feature is snow covered except for rock exposures on the S and SW slopes. Discovered by the United States Antarctic Service expedition on a flight, Dec. 15, 1940, and named for V. Admiral Russell R. Waesche, U.S. Coast Guard, member of the Antarctic Service Executive Committee.

Wager Glacier 69°48'S, 69°23'W
Small, heavily crevassed glacier on the E coast of Alexander Island. It occupies a trench-like valley and flows E into George VI Sound immediately S of Marr Bluff. Surveyed in 1948 by the FIDS and named by them for Lawrence R. Wager, professor of geology at Oxford University.

Wagner Ice Piedmont 69°28'S, 72°38'W
Ice piedmont, 9 mi long in a NW-SE direction and 4 mi wide, overlying the SW part of Rothschild Island. Observed and photographed from the air by the USAS, 1939-41. Mapped from air photos taken by the RARE, 1947-48, by Searle of the FIDS in 1960. Named by the UK-APC for Richard Wagner (1813-83), German composer.

Wagner Nunatak 83°58'S, 66°30'W

Wagner Spur 70°09'S, 159°36'E

Wagoner Inlet 71°57'S, 100°02'W
An ice-filled inlet between Tinglof and Starr Peninsulas on the N side of Thurston Island. Delineated from aerial photos taken by USN OpHjp in December 1946. Named by US-ACAN for Charles Wagoner, seaman on the USS Glacier during the USN Bellinghausen Sea Expedition, a member of the field party engaged in scientific work on Thurston Island in February 1960.

Wahl Glacier 83°59'S, 165°06'E

Waifs, The 64°33'S, 62°42'W

Waipuke Beach 77°14'S, 166°24'E
Beach between McDonald and Caughley Beaches, lying 6 mi SW of Cape Bird on Ross Island. So named by the NZGSAE, 1958-59, because of periodic flooding by meltwater from the Cape Bird icecap, which has been destructive to nearby penguin rookeries. Waipuke is the Maori word for flood.
Waist, The  64°38'S, 61°24'W
The narrow neck of land between Herbert Plateau and Foster Plateau in northern Graham Land. Photographed by the FIDASE in 1956–57 and mapped from these photos by the FIDS. So named by the UK-APC in 1960.

Waitabit Cliffs  71°31'S, 68°14'W
A line of sedimentary cliffs on the E coast of Alexander Island which faces E onto George VI Sound and extends 3 mi N from the mouth of Mercury Glacier. Probably first seen by Lincoln Ellsworth, who flew directly over it and photographed segments of this coast on Nov. 23, 1935. First roughly surveyed in 1936 by the BGLE. Resurveyed in 1949 by the FIDS, at which time the rock strata were independently examined by members of the party at two different points, an important investigation causing the delay which gave rise to the name.

Waite, Cape  72°44'S, 103°16'W

Waite Islands  72°44'S, 103°40'W
A group of small islands in Amundsen Sea, lying 6 mi W of Cape Waite, the NW extremity of King Peninsula. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1960–66. Named by US-ACAN for their proximity to Cape Waite.

Waitt Peaks  71°29'S, 62°34'W

Wakadori Island  69°00'S, 39°32'E
The southernmost island in a cluster of three small islands that lie 0.5 mi northwest of the strait that separates Ongul Island and East Ongul Island. Mapped from surveys and air photos by the JARE, 1957–62. The name "Wakadori-jima" (young bird island) was given by JARE Headquarters in 1972.

Wakefield, Mount: see Hope, Mount  69°46'S, 64°34'W
Wakefield Highland  69°20'S, 65°10'W
A snow-covered highland in central Antarctic Peninsula, bounded to the N by Hermes Glacier and the heads of Weylerhaeuser and Aphrodite Glaciers, to the W by the heads of Airy, Rotz and Seller Glaciers, to the S by Fleming Glacier and to the E by the heads of Lurabee, Sunfix and Grimley Glaciers. Photographed from the air by RARE on Dec. 22, 1947. Surveyed by the FIDS, at which time the rock strata were independently examined by members of the party at two different points, an important investigation causing the delay which gave rise to the name.

Wakefield Reef  53°11'S, 73°21'E
Reef, 0.5 mi across, lying 2.5 mi WSW of Cape Arkona, off the SW side of Heard Island. The existence of a reef in this area is noted on an unpublished American sealer's map of "Hurds Island" compiled during the 1860–70 period, although the configuration of this side of the island is somewhat distorted, as were all early maps of the island. The feature was more accurately charted and named by HMS Wakefield which visited the island in April 1910.

Wakeford Nunatak  67°49'S, 63°02'E

Walcott, Cape  69°05'S, 63°19'W
Bold, ice-covered headland rising to 625 m, forming the seaward extremity of Scripps Heights on the E coast of Palmer Land. Discovered by Sir Hubert Wilkins in 1928 and named by him for Frederic C. Walcott of the Council of the American Geographical Society.

Walcott, Mount  85°21'S, 87°23'W
A mainly ice-free mountain (2,155 m) located 2.5 mi E of Mount Powell in the E part of the Thiel Mountains. The name was proposed by Peter Bernel and Arthur Ford, co-leaders of the USGS Thiel Mountains party which surveyed these mountains in 1960–61. Named for Charles D. Walcott, third director of the U.S. Geological Survey, 1894–1907.

Walcott Bay  78°14'E, 163°37'E
A bay indenting the coast of Victoria Land between Walcott Glacier and Heald Island. Named by the BrAE (1910–13) in association with Walcott Glacier.

Walcott Glacier  78°14'E, 163°15'E

Walcott Névé  84°23'S, 162°40'E

Walcott Peak  71°49'S, 64°22'W

Waldeck Island: see Waldeck-Rousseau Peak  66°09'S, 65°38'W
Waldeck Peak: see Waldeck-Rousseau Peak  66°09'S, 65°38'W
Waldeck-Rousseau, Cap: see Waldeck-Rousseau Peak  66°09'S, 65°38'W
Waldeck-Rousseau Peak  66°09'S, 65°38'W
A conspicuous monolith 3 mi ENE of Cape Evensen on the W coast of Graham Land. The FrAE (1903–05) gave rise to the name.

Waldeck-Rousseau Peak
A conspicuous monolith 3 mi ENE of Cape Evensen on the W coast of Graham Land. The FrAE (1903–05) gave rise to the name.
Walden, Cape

71°44'S, 96°55'W


Waldron, Cape

66°34'S, 115°33'E


Waldron, Mount

78°27'S, 84°53'W

A mountain (3,100 m) 3 mi N of Mount Tuck, surmounting the ridge between Dater and Hansen Glaciers in the Sentinel Range, Ellsworth Mountains. Discovered by USN Squadron VX-6 on photographic flights of Dec. 14-15, 1959, and mapped from these photos by USGS. Named by US-ACAN for Kenneth L. Waldron, construction electrician, USN, a member of the IGY South Pole Station winter party, 1957.

Waldron Glacier

66°31'S, 130°00'E


Waldron Spurs

84°35'S, 175°40'W

A group of rocky spurs at the E side of the terminus of Shackleton Glacier in the foothills of the Queen Maud Mountains. Discovered by the USAS (1939-41), and named by US-ACAN for Lt. Cdr. James E. Waldron, USNR, pilot with Squadron VX-6 in 1957-58.

Wales Glacier

77°37'E, 163°31'E

Short alpine glacier just W of Mount Barnes at the E end of the Kukri Hills. It drains N into Taylor Valley in Victoria Land. Named by the BrAE (1910-13) under Scott.

Wales Head

54°00'S, 37°34'W

Headland 2.5 mi E of Craige Point on the N coast of South Georgia. Surveyed by the SGS in the period 1951-57, and named by the UK-APC for William Wales (1734-98), English astronomer sent by the Board of Longitude to make astronomical observations during Cook's second voyage, 1772-75, sailing in the Resolution.

Wales Stream

77°35'S, 163°30'E

A meltwater stream that drains from Wales Glacier to Explorers Cove in New Harbor, Victoria Land. The name was used by N.Z. geologist Burton Murrell in 1973, but he attributes it to an earlier use by C.G. Vucetich and H.W. Wellman.

Walgreen Coast

75°30'S, 107°00'W

That portion of the coast of Antarctica between Cape Herlacher and Cape Waite. Discovered by R. Admiral Byrd and members of the USAS in flights from the USS Bear in February 1940. Named by Byrd for Charles R. Walgreen, president of the Walgreen Drug Co. of Chicago, who was a supporter of the ByrdAE, 1933-35, and assisted in equipping the Bear for the USAS, 1939-41. This coast was mapped in detail by USGS from ground surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959-66.

Walgreen Peak

77°03'S, 145°43'W


Walkabout Rocks

68°22'S, 78°32'E

Prominent rock exposures along the coast at the NE extremity of the Vestfold Hills, about 0.5 mi S of Wyatt Earp Islands. Mapped from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936-37. In January 1939 a landing was made on this point from the Wyatt Earp. It was visited by an ANARE party in May 1957 and records left in 1939 were recovered. The records were wrapped in a copy of the Australian Geographical Magazine Walkabout, hence the name.

Walker, Cape: see Walker Point

61°08'S, 54°42'W

Walker, Mount

64°49'S, 62°01'W

A snow-covered mountain which rises from the NE part of Forbidden Plateau, 2 mi S of the head of Blanchard Glacier, in northern Graham Land. It was surveyed by FIDS in 1955. Named by UK-APC for Richard Walker of the Discovery Investigations, First Officer on RRS Discovery II, 1933-37.

Walker, Mount: see Siple, Mount

73°15'S, 126°06'W

Walker Bay

62°38'S, 60°42'W

Bay lying between John Beach and Hannah Point along the S coast of Livingston Island, in the South Shetland Islands. Named by the UK-APC in 1958 for John Walker, Master of the sealer John of London, who visited the South Shetland Islands in 1820-21 and provided George Powell with descriptions and sketches of their southern coasts for incorporation in his 1822 chart.

Walker Mountains

72°07'S, 99°00'W

A range of peaks and nunataks which are fairly well separated but trend E-W to form the axis, or spine, of Thurston Island. Discovered by R. Admiral Byrd and members of the USAS in a flight from the ship Bear, Feb. 27, 1940. Named by US-SCAN for Lt. William M. Walker, captain of the U.S.E. ship Flying Fish which reached a point 100 mi N of Thurston Island on Mar. 23, 1839. Not: Demas Mountains.

Walker Nunatak

67°55'S, 63°15'E

Walker Peak 82°38'S, 53°13'W
A sharp peak, 1,495 m, marking the SW extremity of Dufek Massif, Pensacola Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1956–66. Named by US-ACAN for Paul T. Walker, glaciologist at Ellsworth Station, a member of the first party to visit Dufek Massif, in December 1957.

Walker Point 61°08'S, 54°42'W
Point which lies 3 mi SW of Cape Valentine, near the E end of Elephant Island in the South Shetland Islands. The name appears on Powell’s map of 1822 based upon the joint cruise of Capt. Nathaniel B. Palmer, in the sloop James Monroe, and Capt. George Powell, in the sloop Dove, in December 1821. Probably named for Capt. John Walker, whose assistance in the construction of the map was acknowledged by Powell. Not: Cape Walker, Pointe Walter, Walker’s Point.

Walker Ridge 72°34'S, 168°22'W

Walker Rocks 76°14'S, 161°36'E

Walker’s Point: see Walker Point 61°08'S, 54°42'W

Walker Spur 85°01'S, 91°12'W
A notable rock spur forming the E side of Compton Valley in the N part of the Ford Massif, Thiel Mountains. The name was proposed by Peter Bermel and Arthur Ford, co-leaders of the USGS Thiel Mountains party which surveyed these mountains in 1960–61. Named for Capt. Joseph G. Walker, USMC, Squadron VX-6 pilot who made several flights in support of the USGS party in 1960–61.

Walker Valley 70°41'S, 67°33'E

Wall Glacier 73°38'S, 94°18'W

Wallabies Nunataks 81°12’S, 156°20’E
A large group of nunataks near the polar plateau, lying 10 mi NE of All-Blacks Nunataks at the E side of the Byrd Névé. Named by the NZGSAE (1960–61) for the well known Australian rugby team.

Wallace, Cape 63°13'S, 62°15'W
Cape marking the NW end of Low Island in the South Shetland Islands. Though the origin of the name Cape Wallace is unknown, it has appeared on charts for over a hundred years and its usage has been established internationally.

Wallace, Mount 85°39'S, 151°24'W
One of the Tapley Mountains, 1,490 m, standing at the S side of the mouth of Roe Glacier at the juncture with Scott Glacier, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN for J. Allen Wallace, Jr., meteorologist, South Pole Station winter party, 1960.

Wallace Rock 75°55'S, 128°27'W

Wallaston, Cape: see Wollaston, Cape 63°40’S, 60°47’W

Wallend Glacier 64°58’S, 62°13’W
A deeply entrenched glacier which drains eastward from Forbidden Plateau to join Green Glacier in northern Graham Land. Surveyed by FIDS in 1955. So named by UK-APC because the glacier is walled in on three sides by the escarpment of Forbidden Plateau.

Walleston, Cap: see Wollaston, Cape 63°40’S, 60°47’W

Wallis Glacier 71°14’S, 168°15’E

Wallis Island: see Willis Islands 54°00’S, 38°11’W

Wallis Nunataks 66°52’S, 55°39’E

Wallows, The 60°42’S, 45°37’W
Low-lying area 0.3 mi S of Berry Head in the NE part of Signy Island, in the South Orkney Islands. The area is sheltered by low ridges on all sides and has a small freshwater pond in the center. Roughly surveyed in 1933 by DI personnel and resurveyed in 1947 by the FIDS. The name given by the FIDS arose because the bulk of molting elephant seals on Signy Island wallow here in the summer.

Wall Peak 71°03’S, 65°23’E
Wall Range 64°49'S, 63°22'W
Mountain range, 3 mi long in a NE-SW direction with steep wall-like cliffs and jagged peaks rising to 1,095 m, extending from Thunder Glacier to Channel Glacier in the center of Wiencke Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. First mapped by the BelgAE, 1897–99, under Gerlache. Surveyed in 1944 by the FIDS and given this descriptive name.

Wall Rock 83°08'S, 56°57'W

Walnum, Mount 72°06'S, 24°10'E
Large mountain rising to 2,870 m, standing 4 mi E of Mount Widereæ in the Sør Rondane Mountains. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers in 1946 from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition 1936–37 and named for Ragnvald Walnum, one-time chairman of the Norwegian Whaling Board, who prepared an ice chart of Antarctica. Remapped by the Norwegians in 1957 from air photos taken by USN OpHjp, 1946–47. Not: Walnumfjellet: see Walnum, Mount 72°06'S, 24°10'E

Walsh Rocks 64°50'S, 64°32'W
Group of rocks lying 1 mi E of Buff Island at the SW end of the Palmer Archipelago. Surveyed by the British Naval Hydrographic Survey Unit in 1956–57 and named by the UK-APC for Able Seaman John Walshn, RN, a member of the Unit.

Walsh Bluff 53°06'S, 73°23'W

Walsh, Mount 86°11'S, 152°15'W
A bare rock peak, 2,050 m, standing at the N side of Bartlett Glacier where it joins Scott Glacier, in southern Hays Mountains, Queen Maud Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Cdr. Edward C. Walsh, RN, a member of the McMurdo Station winter party, 1960.

Walshe, Mount 86°11'S, 152°15'W
A bare rock peak, 2,050 m, standing at the N side of Bartlett Glacier where it joins Scott Glacier, in southern Hays Mountains, Queen Maud Mountains. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Cdr. Edward C. Walshe, RN, a member of the McMurdo Station winter party, 1960.

Walsh Glacier 69°33'S, 158°45'E

Walsh Nunatak 73°09'S, 63°11'W

Walsh Spur 72°40'S, 169°22'W

Walter, Pointe: see Walker Point 61°08'S, 54°42'W

Walner Glacier 69°17'S, 70°21'W

Walter Kohler Range: see Kohler Range 75°05'S, 114°15'W

Walters Peak 85°39'S, 128°45'W
A sharp peak, 2,430 m, on the spur descending the N slope of Wisconsin Range between Faure Peak and Lentz Buttress. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Cdr. Robert E. Walters, USN, a member of the McMurdo Station winter party, 1960.

Walton, Mount 72°29'S, 160°18'W

Walton Mountains 71°12'S, 70°20'W
Isolated chain of three predominantly snow-covered mountain masses, rising to 1, 450 m at Mount McArthur, extending S from Schubert Inlet for 25 mi in Alexander Island. First seen from the air by Lincoln Ellsworth on Nov. 23, 1935, and roughly mapped from photos obtained on that flight by W.L.G. Joerg. Resighted from the air by the USAS in 1940, and in 1947 by the RARE under Ronne. Ronne named the mountains after Lt. Col. R.C. Walton, USMC, of the Office of Naval Research, who was instrumental in obtaining the loan of a ship from the Navy and in securing Navy assistance for the Ronne expedition.

Walton Peak 68°09'S, 66°48'W
Sharp peak, 825 m, which stands 2 mi N of Mount Rhamnus and is part of the irregular ridge separating Northeast Glacier from Neny Fjord, on the W coast of Graham Land. First surveyed in 1936 by the BGLE under Rymill. Resurveyed in 1946 and 1948 by the FIDS. Named for Eric W.K. Walton, FIDS engineer at South Pole Station, 1970.

Wats Cliff 76°01'S, 135°42'W

Wandel Island: see Booth Island 65°05'S, 64°00'W
Wandel Peak 65°05'S, 64°00'W
Peak, 980 m, standing 0.5 mi S of Gourdon Peak and marking the highest point on Booth Island in the Wilhelm Archipelago. In 1898, the BelgAE under Gerlache charted this area and applied the name "Ile Wandel" to this island which Dallmann had named Booth in 1873–74. Although Booth later became established as the name of the island, Gerlache’s naming has been preserved in the name for its highest peak. Carl F. Wandel (1843–1930) was a Danish hydrographer who assisted in preparations for the Belgian expedition.

Wanderer Valley 54°00'S, 38°03'W
A valley in central Bird Island, South Georgia. The valley extends NE for 0.5 mi from the head of Freshwater Inlet. Named by the UK-APC after the Wandering Albatross (Diomedea exulans) whose principal breeding grounds are nearby.

Wanous, Mount 84°52'S, 62°20'W

Waratah Islands 67°24'E, 47°25'E
Two small islands lying close to the coast about 1 mi NW of Hannan Ice Shelf, Enderby Land. Plotted from air photos taken from ANARE aircraft in 1956. Named by ANCA after the Australian native plant Waratah (Telopea truncata).

Warburton Peak 54°05'S, 37°34'W
Peak, 1,090 m, standing 3 mi NE of the head of Wilson Harbor in the W part of South Georgia. Surveyed by the SGS in the period 1951–57, and named for Keith Warburton, medical officer of the SGS, 1953–54, who was invalided home soon after the expedition reached the island. He accompanied the SGS 1955–56, as second-in-command, medical officer and mountaineer.

Ward, Mount 71°36'S, 66°57'W
A mountain at the NE end of Steeple Peaks, located S of Batterbee Mountains near George VI Sound in western Palmer Land. During a flight on Dec. 23, 1947, by the RARE (1947–48) a high peak was seen in the area S and E of Batterbee Mountains. It was named by F. Ronne after W.W. Ward of Beaumont, Texas, editor of the Beaumont Journal and a supporter of the expedition. No peak exists at the coordinates given by Ronne, but it is most likely that the feature here described was that seen by him.

Ward, Mount 85°40'S, 167°10'E
A rock peak 3 mi SE of Davis Nunataks, the feature being a southern outlier of the main body of the Dominion Range. Discovered by the BrAE (1907–09) and named for Sir Joseph George Ward, then Prime Minister of New Zealand, who gave the expedition considerable support.

Warden Pass 80°28'S, 28°20'W
A snow pass at c. 1.000 m trending E-W between the NW side of Fuchs Dome and Flat Top in the Shackleton Range. The area was surveyed by CTAE in 1957. Named by the UK-APC after Michael A. Warden, BAS general assistant, Halley Station, 1970–72, who worked in the area.

Warden Rock 67°32'S, 67°19'E

Ward Glacier 78°10'W, 163°27'E

Ward Islands 67°38'S, 69°35'W
A group of two small islands and off-lying rocks forming the southern part of the Amiot Islands, off the SW part of Adelaide Island. Named by the UK-APC for Herbert G.V. Ward, Chief Engineer of RRS John Biscoe, 1948–62, which ship assisted the RN Hydrographic Survey Unit which charted this group in 1963.

Ward Lake 78°10'S, 163°35'E

Wardle Entrance 65°27'S, 65°26'W
Small SE entrance to Johannesen Harbor, lying between Snodgrass and Weller Islands, Pitt Islands, in the Biscoe Islands. Photographed by Hunting Aerosurveys Ltd. in 1956 and mapped from these photos by the FIDS. Named by the UK-APC after one of the central characters in Charles Dickens’ Pickwick Papers.

Ward Nunataks 68°07'S, 49°36'E
A group of nunataks 4 mi N of Alderdice Peak in the eastern part of Nye Mountains. Plotted from air photos taken from ANARE aircraft in 1956. Named by ANCA for D.J. Ward, radio officer at Wilkes Station in 1960.

Ward Rock 67°08'S, 51°21'E

Ware, Mount 70°27'S, 65°36'E
A mountain just S of Mount Kerr in the Porthos Range, Prince Charles Mountains. Plotted from ANARE air photos of 1965. Named by ANCA for W.R. Ware, weather observer at Mawson Station in 1968.

Waring Bluff 73°01'S, 161°05'E
Waring Rocks 54°04'S, 38°01'W
Two pointed rocks lying off the W end of South Georgia, 0.6 mi SW of Cape Paryadin. Charted by DI personnel on the Discovery in the period 1926–30. Named by the UK-APC in 1963 for Leading Seaman Thomas J. Waring of HMS Owen, which surveyed this area in 1961.

Warner, Mount 77°05'S, 144°00'W
An isolated mountain just S of the head of Arthur Glacier and 5 mi N of Mount Crow in the Ford Ranges, Marie Byrd Land. Discovered by members of a geological party of the USAS (1939–41) and named for Lawrence A. Warner, geologist at the USAS West Base and leader of the party which visited this mountain.

Warning Glacier 71°32'S, 170°21'E
A glacier descending sharply on the W side of Adare Peninsula to discharge into Robertson Bay 4 mi N of Nameless Glacier, in Victoria Land. First charted by the BrAE, 1898–1900, under C.E. Borchgrevink. The feature was so named by Borchgrevink because southerly gales at Cape Adare were always heralded by a cloud of snow sweeping over this glacier into Robertson Bay.

Warnke, Mount 84°20'W, 64°55'W

Warnock Islands 67°12'S, 59°44'E
Group of small offshore islands lying 1 mi S and SW of Dales Island at the N end of William Scoresby Archipelago. Discovered and named in February 1936 by DI personnel on the William Scoresby.

Warpasgiljo Glacier: see Arthur Glacier 77°03'S, 145°15'W

Warren, Mount 77°43'S, 85°57'W
Mountain, 2,340 m, just N of the turn in Newcomer Glacier in the Neptune Range. Mapped by the Marie Byrd Land Traverse party, 1957–58, and named for Dr. A. Lincoln Washburn, member, U.S. National Committee for the IGY.

Warren Ice Piedmont 70°00'S, 68°15'W
An ice piedmont on the Rymill Coast of Palmer Land, lying westward of Traverse Mountains and bounded N and S by Terminus Nunatak and Riley Glacier, the latter once considered to include this ice piedmont. The feature was photographed from the air by the U.S. Navy, 1966, and surveyed by BAS, 1970–73. Named by the UK-APC in 1978 after Douglas E. Warren, Director of Overseas Surveys, 1968–80, with overall responsibility for British mapping in the Antarctic.

Warren Island 67°23'S, 59°36'E
Small island in William Scoresby Bay, close S of the W end of Bertha Island. Discovered and named by DI personnel on the William Scoresby in February 1936.

Warren Nunatak 79°32'S, 82°50'W

Warren Peak 76°41'S, 159°52'E
A high rock peak southeast of Halle Flat in the Allan Hills, Victoria Land. Reconnoitered by the NZARP Allan Hills Expedition, 1964. They named it after Guyon Warren, from whose initiative the expedition was conceived and organized, but who only participated in the expedition for part of the time because of an accident.

Warren Range 78°28'S, 158°16'E
A range about 15 mi long just W of Boomerang Range, with which it lies parallel, in Victoria Land. Discovered by the Northern Survey Party of the CTAE (1956–58), which called the highest summit “Mount Warren” after Guyon Warren, a member of the party in 1957–58. To avoid confusion with another mountain of the same name, the name Warren has instead been applied to the whole range.

Warriner Island 68°37'S, 77°54'E
A small island lying just off the W end of Breidnes Peninsula, Vestfold Hills. First mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37. Named by ANCA for A. Warriner, radio officer at Davis Station, 1961.

Warrington Island 66°20'S, 110°28'E
Rocky island, 0.7 mi long, lying immediately S of Pidgeon Island in the Windmill Islands. First mapped from aerial photographs taken by USN OpHjp, 1946–47. Named by US-ACAN for W.H. Warrington, photographer’s mate on USN OpHjp flights in this and other coastal areas between 14° and 164° East longitude.

Washburn, Mount 77°37'S, 86°08'W
Mountain (2,725 m) midway between Mount Ulmer and Mount Cornwall in the N part of the Sentinel Range, Ellsworth Mountains. Mapped by the Marie Byrd Land Traverse party, 1957–58, under C.R. Bentley, and named for Dr. A. Lincoln Washburn, member, U.S. National Committee for the IGY.

Washington, Cape 74°39'S, 165°25'E
A prominent cape, 275 m, marking the S extremity of the peninsula which separates Wood Bay and Terra Nova Bay, in Victoria Land. Discovered in 1841 by Capt. James Clark Ross, RN, and named by him for Captain Washington, RN, who was secretary of the Royal Geographical Society, 1836–40.

Washington Escarpment 83°42'S, 55°08'W
The major west-facing escarpment of the Neptune Range, Pensacola Mountains, extending some 30 mi and being the point of origin of a number of west-trending rock ridges. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1956–66. Named by US-ACAN for the University of Washington at Seattle. Several members of the Neptune Range field party of 1963–64 attended this university.

Washington Ridge 78°06'S, 154°48'W
Washington Strait  60°43'S, 44°56'W
Passage 3 mi wide between Fredriksen and Powell Islands on the W and Laurie Island and several smaller islands on the E, in the South Orkney Islands. Discovered in December 1821 on the occasion of the joint cruise by Capt. George Powell, a British sealer in the sloop Dove, and Capt. Nathaniel Palmer, an American sealer in the sloop James Monroe. Supposedly, it was named for George Washington, first President of the United States.

Wasilewski, Mount  75°11'S, 71°24'W
Prominent isolated mountain (1,615 m) located 9 mi ESE of Merrick Mountains in Ellsworth Land. First seen and photographed from the air by RARE, 1947–48. Named by US-ACAN for Peter J. Wasilewski, member of the University of Wisconsin parties which explored this area in the 1961–62 and 1965–66 seasons.

Wasko, Mount  84°34'S, 176°58'W
A double-peaked, saddle-shaped mountain (1,170 m) on the W side of Shackleton Glacier, 3 mi N of Mount Franke, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Discovered by the USAS (1939–41), and surveyed by A.P. Crary (1957–58). Named by Crary for Lt. Cdr. Frank Wasko, USNR, of Squadron VX-6 at Little America V in 1957–58.

Wasp Point  59°28'S, 27°22'W
A projecting point in the middle of the SW coast of Thule Island, South Sandwich Islands. Named by UK-APC in 1971 after the American sealing vessel in which Capt. Benjamin Morrell of Stonington, CT, visited the island in 1823.

Wasson Rock  73°50'S, 161°45'E

Watchkeeper, The  62°18'S, 59°49'W
Low rock fringed on the N side by sunken rocks, lying 2.5 mi N of Table Island in the South Shetland Islands. This feature was known to early sealers in the area as Flat Isle, but in recent years The Watchkeeper has overtaken the early name in usage. It was charted by DI personnel on the Discovery II in 1935. Not: Flat Isle, Isla Vigía.

Watchtower, The  64°23'S, 57°22'W
An isolated, steep-sided, flat-topped rock mass, 400 m, on the SE extremity of James Ross Island. First seen, roughly surveyed, and given the descriptive name "The Watch Tower" by Otto Nordenskjöld of the SwedAE in March 1902.

Watchtower Hill  73°16'S, 163°08'E
A small, pointed hill at the SE side of Pinnacle Gap in the Mesa Range, in Victoria Land. So named by the northern party of NZGSAE, 1962–63, because the feature provides a good "watchtower" to the entrance of Pinnacle Gap.

Waterboat Point  64°49'S, 62°51'W
The low westernmost termination of the peninsula between Paradise Harbor and Andvord Bay on the west coast of Graham Land. This feature has "island" characteristics, but it is only separated from the mainland at high water and is more usefully described as a "point." The coast in this vicinity was first roughly surveyed by the Belgian Antarctic Expedition in 1898. This point was surveyed and given this name by T.W. Bagshawe and M.C. Lester who lived here in a water boat from January 1921 until January 1922. Not: Península Munita.

Waterhouse Névé: see Flight Deck Névé  76°47'S, 161°30'E
Waterhouse Spur  86°37'S, 147°25'W
A spur of well-exposed strata that juts SW from the S portion of Ackerman Ridge, 6 mi NE of Johansen Peak, in the La Gorce Mountains. First mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960–64. Named by NZGSAE, 1969–70, for Barry C. Waterhouse, a member of the geological party who worked here.

Waterloo Island: see King George Island  62°00'S, 58°15'W

Waterman, Mount  84°27'S, 175°25'E
A massive mountain, 3,880 m, in the Hughes Range, standing 3 mi NE of Mount Wexler. Discovered and photographed by R. Admiral Byrd on the Baselaying Flight of Nov. 18, 1929, and surveyed by A.P. Crary in 1957–58. Named by Crary for Alan T. Waterman, Director of the National Science Foundation, which directly supported U.S. Antarctic programs during and after the IGY period, 1957–58.

Waterpipe Beach  60°43'S, 45°37'W
Flat shingle beach on the W side of Borge Bay, Signy Island, in the South Orkney Islands. Surveyed in 1933 by DI personnel. Resurveyed and named in 1947 by the FIDS. An old pipe line from a pumping station by the southernmost lake in Three Lakes Valley leads down to this beach and was used by the Tønsberg Hvalfangere for whaling vessels during the period 1920–30.

Watkins Island  66°22'S, 67°06'W
Low, ice-covered island 5 mi long, lying 3 mi SW of Lavожier Island in the Biscoe Islands. The island was first mapped by the FrAE under Charcot, 1903–05 and 1908–10, but remained unnamed until resighted by the BGLE under Rymill, 1934–37. He gave the name Mikkelsen Island after Ejnar Mikkelsen, Danish Arctic explorer. In applying the name, Rymill was unaware of the existence of Mikkelsen Islands 75 mi southwestward, named in 1908–10 by Charcot. To avoid confusion of the two, the UK-APC recommended in 1952 that the Rymill naming be amended. The new name, Watkins Island, commemorates Henry G. Watkins, leader of the British Arctic Air Route Expedition, 1930–31. A new feature, Mikkelsen Bay (q.v.), has been named for Ejnar Mikkelsen. Not: Isla Isidoro Errázuriz, Mikkelsen Island.

Watlack Hills  79°26'S, 85°22'W
A line of mainly ice-free hills, 10 mi long, bounded by the White Escarpment, Splettstoesser Glacier, and Dobbratz Glacier, in the Heritage Range. Named by the University of Minnesota Geological Party to these mountains, 1963–64, for Chief Warrant Officer Richard G. Watlack, pilot with the 62nd Transportation Detachment, who assisted the party.

Watson Bluff  66°25'S, 98°57'E
Dark bluff 225 m, at the E end of David Island. Discovered by the AAE, 1911–14, under Mawson, and named for Andrew D. Watson, geologist with the expedition.

Watson Escarpment  86°00'S, 145°00'W
A major escarpment in the Queen Maud Mountains, trending northward along the east margin of Scott Glacier, then eastward to
Reedy Glacier where it turns southward along the glacier's west side. Somewhat arcuate, the escarpment is nearly 100 mi long, rises 3,550 m above sea level, and 1,000 to 1,500 m above the adjacent terrain. The north-central part of the escarpment was observed from a vantage point on Supporting Party Mountain and was partially mapped in December 1929 by the ByrdAE geological party under Laurence Gould. The escarpment was more closely observed in December 1934 by the ByrdAE geological party under Quin Blackburn, and was named by Byrd for Thomas J. Watson, American business executive, a patron of this expedition. The escarpment was mapped in detail by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1960–64. Not: Thomas Watson Escarpment.

Watson Nunatak 67°58'S, 62°45'E


Watson Peaks 73°45'S, 62°36'W


Watson Peninsula 60°42'S, 44°32'W

Narrow peninsula 2 mi long separating Macdougal and Marr Bays on the N coast of Laurie Island, in the South Orkney Islands. Charted in 1903 by the ScotNAE under Bruce, who named it for G.L. Watson, yacht builder and redesigner of the expedition ship Scotia.

Watson Ridge 67°00'S, 55°46'E


Watt, Mount 72°28'S, 166°09'E


Watt Bay 67°02'S, 144°00'E

A bay about 16 mi wide indenting the coast between Garnet Point and Cape De la Motte. Discovered by the AAE (1911–14) under Douglas Mawson, who named it for W.A. Watt, Premier of Victoria in 1911.

Watters, Mount 76°44'S, 159°38'E

A massive peak westward of Scythian Nunatak in the Allan Hills, Victoria Land. Reconstructed by the NZARP Allan Hills Expedition (1964) and named after W.A. Watters, a geologist with the expedition.

Wattle Island 67°17'S, 46°46'E

Small island lying close to the coast and 6 mi E of Kirkby Head, Enderby Land. Plotted from air photos taken from ANARE aircraft in 1956. Wattle is the vernacular name given to over 400 species of Acacia found in different parts of Australia.
Wave Peak 60°37'S, 45°36'W
Conspicuous peak, 960 m, which rises precipitously from the head of Laws Glacier in the central part of Coronation Island, in the South Orkney Islands. The feature has a prominent ridge running in a southwesterly direction. To the N and E it slopes gently to the level of Brisbane Heights. Surveyed in 1948–49 by the FIDS, and so named by them because of the resemblance of this peak to a wave about to break.

Waverly Glacier 74°01'S, 61°38'W
Narrow glacier flowing along the S flank of Mount Tricorn and entering Wright Inlet, on the E coast of Palmer Land. This glacier was photographed from the air by members of the USAS in December 1940, and by the RARE under Ronne in 1947. Named by Ronne after Waverly, New York, home of the Kasco Mills. Mr. Marc Ivy and Mr. Edwin Knapp, officers of the Kasco Mills, contributed twenty tons of dog food to Ronne's expedition. Not: Kasco Glacier.

Wawel, Góra: see Wawel Hill 62°07'S, 58°24'W
Wawel, Mount: see Wawel Hill 62°07'S, 58°24'W

Wawel Hill 62°07'S, 58°24'W
A hill rising to 290 m N of Point Hennequin, on the E side of Admiralty Bay, King George Island. Named "Góra Wawel" in 1980 by the Polish Antarctic Expedition after a hill by this name in Kraków, historic site of the castle of the Polish kings. Not: Góra Wawel, Mount Wawel.

Way Archipelago 66°53'S, 143°40'E
More than 120 small islands and rocks, of which the largest is Stillwell Island, distributed close off shore in the form of an arc. The archipelago extends from the vicinity of Cape Gray, at the east side of the entrance to Commonwealth Bay, to the vicinity of Garnet Point, at the west side of the entrance to Watt Bay. Discovered by the AAE (1911–14) under Douglas Dawson, who named the group for Sir Samuel Way, Chancellor of the University of Adelaide in 1911.

Weasel Gap 70°11'S, 64°39'E
A gap with a névé surface and a low gradient offering a feasible N-S route between Mount Starlight and Mount Lacey in the Athos Range, Prince Charles Mountains. Sighted in November 1955 by an ANARE party led by J.M. Béchervaise. Named after the tracked vehicles used by ANARE.

Weasel Hill 64°15'S, 59°33'W
A small distinctive elevation in the ice piedmont 5 miles N of Larsen Inlet, Graham Land, between Pyke and Polaris Glaciers. Mapped from surveys by FIDS (1960–61). Named by UK-APC after the M-29 Tracked Cargo Carrier, or "Weasel," manufactured by the Studebaker Corporation.

Weathercock Hill: see Cathedral Crag 63°00'0"S, 60°34'W

Weather Guesser Nunataks 75°30'S, 71°45'W
An isolated nunatak group 10 mi WNW of Thomas Mountains in eastern Ellsworth Land. First seen and photographed from the air by RARE, 1947–48. The name was suggested by Russell R. White, Jr., USN aerographer and member of the University of Wisconsin survey party to the area, 1965–66.

Weather Island: see Veier Head 66°29'S, 61°42'W

Weaver, Mount 86°58'S, 153°50'W
A mountain, 2,780 m, standing 2 mi W of Mount Wilbur at the head of Scott Glacier, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Discovered and ascended in December 1934 by members of the ByrdAE geological party under Quin Blackburn. Named by them for Charles E. Weaver, professor of paleontology at the University of Washington.

Weaver Nunataks 79°51'S, 81°11'W

Weaver Peninsula 62°12'S, 58°48'W
Small peninsula between Collins Harbor and Marian Cove, Maxwell Bay, King George Island, terminating in North Spit. Named by the UK-APC in 1977 after Stephen D. Weaver, geologist, University of Birmingham, with the BAS party in this area in 1975.

Weaver Point 65°31'S, 65°46'W
Point lying 2.5 mi W of Tula Point at the N end of Renaud Island, in the Biscoe Islands. First accurately shown on an Argentine government chart of 1957. Named by the UK-APC in 1959 for John C. Weaver, American author of Ice Atlas of the Northern Hemisphere, 1946.

Webb, Cape 67°51'S, 146°55'E
A coastal point separating Ainsworth Bay and Doolette Bay, also serving to mark on the W the depression occupied by Ninnis Glacier. Discovered by the AAE (1911–14) under Douglas Mawson, and named after Eric N. Webb (Webb Subglacial Trench, q.v.), chief magnetician of the Main Base Party of the expedition.

Webb, Mount 71°11'S, 163°00'E

Webber Island 77°17'S, 153°05'W
The large central island (between Olson Island and Chandler Island) of the White Islands in southern Sulzberger Bay. It is rudely delineated on the map of the ByrdAE, 1928–30, and indicated as "low ice cliffs" that rise above the ice shelf in this part of the bay. Mapped in detail by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–65. Named for James Webber, USARP ionospheric physicist at Byrd Station, 1968–69 season.

Webber Nunatak 74°47'S, 99°50'W
Webb Glacier 54°32'S, 36°10'W

Webb Glacier 77°19'S, 160°45'E
Glacier just N of Mount Bastion and Gibson Spur, flowing SE into the head of Barwick Valley in Victoria Land. Named by the VUWAES (1958–59) for P.N. Webb, who, with B.C. McKeel, did the first geological exploration in this area (1957–58) and was in Wright Valley with the VUWAES in 1958–59.

Webb Icefall 77°16'S, 160°29'E
An icefall just south of Vishniac Peak that descends from Willett Range and nourishes the western tributary at the head of Webb Glacier, in Victoria Land. Named by American geologist Parker E. Calkin in association with Webb Glacier.

Webb Island 67°27'S, 67°56'W
Rocky island 1.5 mi long, lying in Laubeuf Fjord about 3 mi S of the entrance to Stonehouse Bay, Adelaide Island. Discovered by the FrAE under Charcot, 1908–10, and named by him for Capt. (later Admiral Sir) Richard C. Webb, RN, commanding officer of an English cruiser in Argentine waters at that time. Not: Isla Escribiente Rebolledo.

Webb Lake 77°20'S, 160°52'E

Webb Névé 72°42'S, 160°18'E
The névé at the head of Seafarer Glacier in Victoria Land. Named by the Northern Party of NZGS/SAE, 1966–67, after the appointed Public Relations Officer Dexter Webb, who was killed before taking up the appointment.

Webb Nunataks 83°24'S, 56°42'W

Webb Peak 69°38'S, 66°28'W
A peak rising to 1,480 m at the W end of Crescent Scarp (q.v.) in northern Palmer Land. The peak was photographed from the air by the USAS, 1940, and surveyed by FIDS, 1958. Named by US-ACAN in 1977 after John E. Webb, geodesist, U.S. Army Topographic Command (later Defense Mapping Agency Hydrographic/Topographic Center), a member of the Palmer Station winter party, 1969.

Webb Subglacial Trench 70°00'S, 146°00'E
A subglacial trench in the NW part of Wilkes Subglacial Basin, to the W of Southern Cross Subglacial Highlands, in East Antarctica. The feature was delineated by the SPRI-NSF-TUD airborne radio echo sounding program, 1967–79, and named after Eric N. Webb (1890–1984), mathematician with the AAE, 1911–14 (Sir Douglas Mawson).
Webster, medical officer and naturalist on the Chanticleer, which approached Tower and Trinity Islands off this coast in 1829.

**Webster Peaks** 70°28'S, 65°25'E
A group of five peaks 3 mi SE of Mount Kirkby in the Porthos Range, Prince Charles Mountains. Plotted from ANARE air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37. Visited in 1955 and 1957 by ANARE parties and so named because they found large numbers of Weddell seals in the area.

**Weddell, Cape:** see Weddell Point 54°03'S, 37°49'W

**Weddell Arm** 68°32'S, 78°07'E
The southernmost and westernmost arm of Langnes Fjord in the Vestfold Hills. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37. Visited in 1955 and 1957 by ANARE parties and so named because they found large numbers of Weddell seals in the area.

**Weddell Glacier** 54°35'S, 36°00'W
Glacier 2 mi long on the N side of South Georgia, flowing N into Royal Bay between Will Point and Cape Charlotte. First mapped by the German group of the International Polar Year Investigations, 1882–83, and named for James Weddell, Master, RN, who as a sealing captain visited South Georgia in 1823.

**Weddell Islands** 60°39'S, 44°51'W
Group of small islands and rocks lying 1 mi S of Saddle Island and 4.5 mi N of the W end of Laurie Island, in the South Orkney Islands. Probably seen on the occasion of a joint cruise by Capt. Nathaniel B. Palmer and Capt. George Powell in December 1821. The name first appears on James Weddell's chart resulting from his exploration of the South Orkney Islands in 1823. Not: Weddels, Wedell's Island.

**Weddell Point** 54°03'S, 37°49'W
Low, tussock-covered point forming the E side of the entrance to Schlieper Bay, on the S coast and near the W end of South Georgia. The name Cape Weddell was given by David Ferguson, Scottish geologist, during his visit to South Georgia in 1911–12. Named after James Weddell, Master, RN, who visited South Georgia in 1823. Point is considered a more suitable descriptive term for this feature than cape. Not: Cape Weddell.

**Weddell Sea** 72°00'S, 45°00'W
A great ice-filled sea which indents the continent between the Antarctic Peninsula and Cape Norvagia, Queen Maud Land. The sea was discovered in 1823 by James Weddell, Master, RN, who named it George IV Sea. The present name, honoring the discoverer, was proposed by Dr. Karl Fricker in 1900, and it has been universally accepted. Not: George IV Sea.

**Wedel, Ile:** see Vedel Islands 65°07'S, 64°15'W

**Wedel Islands:** see Vedel Islands 65°07'S, 64°15'W

**Wedel-Jarlsberg, Mount** 85°39'S, 165°08'W
An ice-covered mountain between Cooper and Bowler Glaciers, standing 2 mi SW of Mount Ruth Gade in the Quarles Range. Discovered in December 1911 by Roald Amundsen, and named by him for Alice Wedel-Jarlsberg, wife of a Norwegian diplomat. Not: Mount Alice Wedel-Jarlsberg.

**Wedell's Island:** see Weddell Islands 60°39'S, 44°51'W

**Weems, Mount** 77°27'S, 86°10'W
Prominent mountain, 2,210 m, located 8 mi N of Mount Ulmer near the N end of the Sentinel Range in the Ellsworth Mountains. Discovered by Lincoln Ellsworth on his trans-Antarctic flight of Nov. 23, 1935. Named by the US-ACAN for Capt. P. V. H. Weems, USN (Ret.), inventor and developer of air navigation instrumentation and techniques and consultant to Ellsworth on air navigation problems of this flight.
Weertman Island 66°58'S, 67°44'W
The largest and southernmost of the Bennett Islands, lying in
Hanusse Bay. Mapped from air photos taken by RARE (1947-48)
and FIDASE (1956-57). Named by UK-APC for Johannes Weert-
man, American metallurgist who proposed a theory of slip of
glaciers on their beds and has made important contributions to the

Wegener, Mount 80°44’S, 23°31’W
Mountain rising to 1,385 m in central Read Mountains, Shackleton
Range. The feature was photographed from the air by the U.S.
association with the names of geologists grouped in this area
after Alfred L. Wegener (1880-1930), German astronomer, mete-
oro-logist, and Arctic explorer; a pioneer of the theory of conti-
nental drift; Professor of Geophysics and Meteorology, University
of Graz, Austria, 1924-30; Leader of German expeditions to
Greenland in 1929 and 1930, losing life on the ice cap in
November of that year.

Wegener Range 72°42’S, 62°23’W
A mountain range with peaks rising to 1,800 m, trending WNW-
ESE for c. 45 mi between Maury Glacier and Fenton Glacier in SE
Palmer Land. The range was first photographed from the air by the
USAS, 1940; rephotographed by the U.S. Navy, 1966-69, and
mapped from these photographs by the USGS. In association with
the names of continental drift scientists grouped in this area,
named by US-ACAN after Professor Alfred L. Wegener.

Wegert Bluff 69°42’S, 159°20’E
A bluff, the NE extremity of a truncated ridge that overlooks the
E margin of Noll Glacier in the Wilson Hills. Mapped by USGS
from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1960-63. Named by
US-ACAN for Lt. Cdr. Sidney J. Wegert, USN, pilot in LC-130F

Wegger Peak 62°06’S, 58°31’W
Peak, 305 m, at the W side of the entrance to Mackellar Inlet, Admiralty
Bay, on King George Island in the South Shetland
Islands. The name “Le Poing” (The Fist) was given to an elevation
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Islands. The name “Le Poing” (The Fist) was given to an elevation
Peak, 305 m, at the W side of the entrance to Mackellar Inlet,
Wells, Mount 67°17'S, 50°40'E
Mountain, 1,080 m, standing W of Auster Glacier and 2 mi E of Reference Peak in Enderby Land. Plotted from air photos taken by ANARE in 1956. Named by ANCA for G.E. Weller, meteorologist at Mawson Station in 1961.

Weller Island 77°51'S, 160°29'E
A peak (2,420 m) rising above the W side of Beacon Valley, 4 mi SW of Pyramid Mountain, in Queen Mary Mountains, Victoria Land. The name appears to be first used on a 1961 N.Z. Lands and Survey Department map compiled from N.Z. field surveys, 1957-60, and USN aerial photographs of that period. Presumably named after William J. Weller, RN, a seaman of the ship Discovery during the BrNAE, 1901-04, led by R.F. Scott. In November 1903, Weller and Thomas Kennar (Kennar Valley, q.v.) accompanied Hartley T. Ferrar in the first geological reconnaissance of Queen Mary Mountains.

Wells, Mount 85°10'S, 169°48'W
Wells Glacier  73°32'S, 61°11'W

Wells Ridge  76°58'S, 144°45'W
Rocky ridge 4 mi long between the Swanson Mountains and Mount Gilmore in the Ford Ranges, Marie Byrd Land. Discovered on aerial flights made from the West Base of the USAS (1939–41) and named for Loran Wells, photographer and observer with the USAS geology party which visited this ridge in 1940.

Wells Saddle  76°03'S, 135°35'W
A broad snow-filled saddle between Mount Berlin and Mount Moulton in the Flood Range of Marie Byrd Land. The saddle was photographed from aircraft of the USAS in December 1940. It was mapped by USGS from ground surveys and US Navy air photos, 1959–66. Named by US-ACAN for James H. Wells, a member of the USARP team that studied ice sheet dynamics in the area NE of Byrd Station, 1971–72.

Wendland, Mount  84°42'W, 175°18'W
A peak (1,650 m) near the head of Massgam Glacier, 2 mi NE of Mount Kenney, in the Prince Olav Mountains. The feature was geologically mapped on Nov. 18, 1970, by the USARP Ohio State University Party of 1970–71. Named by US-ACAN for Vaughn P. Wendland, geologist and field assistant with the Ohio State party.

Wennersgaard Point  63°51'S, 59°54'W
A point forming the E side of the entrance to Lanchester Bay on the W coast of Graham Land. First charted by the SwedAE in Nov.–Dec. 1902 and named after Ole C. Wennersgaard, a seaman of the expedition who died while wintering on Paulet Island in 1903.

Wensley Beacon: see Wensleydale Beacon  62°57'S, 60°42'W

Wensleydale Beacon  62°57'S, 60°42'W
Hill, 110 m, situated just N of Primero de Mayo Bay, on the W side of Port Foster, Deception Island, in the South Shetland Islands. The hill was charted by a British expedition 1828–31, under Foster. Named by Lt. Cdr. D.N. Penfold, RN, following his Nov.–Dec. 1902 and named after Ole C. Wennersgaard, a seaman of the expedition who died while wintering on Paulet Island in 1903.

Wersenskiold Bastion  67°26'S, 65°32'W
A bold rock headland that rises steeply to over 1,000 m and forms the coastline between Demorest Glacier and Mattthes Glacier on the E coast of Graham Land. The feature was observed and photographed by several American expeditions: USAS, 1939–41; RARE 1947–48; U.S. Navy photos, 1968. Mapped by FIDS, 1947–48. Named by UK-APC for Werner Wersenskiold (1883–1961), Norwegian geographer who worked on the theory of glacier flow.

Werlein Island  66°25'S, 110°26'E
Rocky island 0.8 mi long, lying 0.2 mi SE of Holl Island in the Windmill Islands. First mapped from air photos taken by USN OpHhp in February 1947. Named by the US-ACAN for Ens. Richard O. Werlein, USN, assistant hydrographic officer with USN OpWml which established astronomical control stations in the area in January 1948.

Werner Mountains  73°34'S, 62°20'W
A group of mountains located just WSW of New Bedford Inlet and between the Meinardus and Bryan Glaciers, in Palmer Land. The mountains were first seen and photographed from the air by the USAS, 1939–41. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1961–67. Named by US-ACAN for Abraham Gottlob Werner (1750–1819), German geologist and mineralogist.

Werner Peak  68°43'S, 65°14'W
The highest (1,550 m) and most conspicuous peak on the SE side of Mercator Ice Piedmont. The peak rises just E of the N end of Norwood Scarp. A steep rock ridge on its N side is easily recognizable from any point on the ice piedmont. Photographed from the air by the USAS on Sept. 28, 1940. Surveyed by FIDS in 1958. Named by UK-APC after Johannes Werner (1468–1528), German astronomer and mathematician who probably first (1514) suggested the method of lunar distances for determining longitude.

Wesela, Zatoka: see Wesele Cove  62°10'S, 58°09'W

Wesele Cove  62°10'S, 58°09'W
A cove between Boy Point and Low Head on the S coast of King George Island, South Shetland Islands. Named in 1980 by the Polish Antarctic Expedition after Wesele (The Wedding), a play by Polish dramatist Stanislaw Wyspianski (1869–1907). Not: Zatoka Wesela.

Wessbecher Glacier  78°53'S, 84°18'W
Glacier about 7 mi long, draining S between Wilson and Marze Peaks at the S end of the Sentinel Range, Ellsworth Mountains. First mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1957–59. Named by US-ACAN for Howard O. Wessbecher, a member of the winter party at McMurdo Sound, 1956, who was representative (assisting in logistical preparations) for the establishment of the South Pole Station.

West, Mount  77°25'S, 145°30'W
A somewhat isolated mountain 9 mi SE of Mount Woodward, surmounting the ice-covered ridge between Hammond and Swope Glaciers, in the Ford Ranges of Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by the USAS, 1939–41. The name was applied by Paul Siple, commander of the West Base of the USAS, for James E. West, the first Chief Scout Executive of the Boy Scouts of America. Siple’s first visit to Antarctica was as a member of the ByrdAE (1928–30), having been selected as an Eagle Scout for that venture. Not: Mount James E. West.

West Antarctica  79°00'S, 100°00'W
One of the two major regions of Antarctica, lying on the Pacific Ocean side of the Transantarctic Mountains and comprising Marie Byrd Land, Ellsworth Land, and Antarctic Peninsula. All of West Antarctica lies within the Western Hemisphere. The name has been in existence more than 90 years (Balch, 1902; Nordenskjöld, 1905), but its greatest use followed the International Geophysical Year (1957–58) and explorations disclosing that the Transantarctic Mountains provide a useful regional separation of West Antarctica and East Antarctica. The name was approved by US-ACAN in 1962. Not: Lesser Antarctica.

West Arm  67°36'S, 62°52'E
Rock mass forming the western limit of Horseshoe Harbor in Holme Bay, Mac. Robertson Land. Roughly mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen
West Balch Glacier: see Drummond Glacier  66°40'S, 65°43'W

West Barrier: see West Ice Shelf  66°40'E, 85°00'E

West Bay  53°02'S, 73°21'E

A small bay on the west coast of Heard Island, indenting the south side of the base of Laurens Peninsula 0.5 mi west of Atlas Cove. The name, which is descriptive of the position of the bay, may have been applied by American sealers at Heard Island in the period following their initiation of sealing there in 1855. It appears on a chart by the British Challenger expedition which visited the island in 1874 and utilized many names then in use.

West Bay  69°21'S, 68°26'W


West Beacon  77°49'S, 160°48'E

The prominent western peak, rising to 2,345 m in Beacon Heights (q.v.), in the Quertermain Mountains, Victoria Land. The name “Beacon Height West” was first used by the BrNAE (1901-04). The name was shortened by the NZGS, 1958-59.

West Bluff: see Sulphur Point  56°42'S, 27°16'W

West Bluff: see Stench Point  56°18'S, 27°36'W

Westbrook, Cape  71°50'S, 75°26'W


West Budd Island  67°35'S, 62°50'E

The western of two larger islands at the N end of the Flat Islands in Holme Bay, Mac. Robertson Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936-37. They named the northern islands Flåtøy-nålåne (the flat island needles). This western island was named by ANCA for Dr. G.M. Budd, medical officer at nearby Mawson Station in 1959.

West Cape  53°02'S, 73°17'E

A cape that marks the south extremity of Laurens Peninsula, Heard Island, and the western entrance point to West Bay. The feature appears to have been roughly charted on an 1860 sketch map compiled by Capt. H.C. Chester, American sealer operating in the area during this period. It was surveyed in 1948 by the ANARE and so named because of its position at the entrance to West Bay.

West Cumberland Bay: see Cumberland West Bay  54°14'S, 36°35'W

West Dailey Island  77°53'S, 164°54'E

The largest and westernmost of the Dailey Islands, located 5 mi NE of Cape Chocolate in McMurdo Sound. Though visited by Scott’s BrNAE, 1901-04, which named the island group, this western island appears to have been named by Scott’s BrAE, 1910-13. Not: West Dailey Isle.

West Dailey Isle: see West Dailey Island  77°53'S, 164°54'E

Western Plain: see Maud Subglacial Basin  81°00'S, 15°00'E

West Gould Glacier: see Erskine Glacier  66°29'S, 65°40'W

West Groin  77°39'S, 160°48'E

Prominent rock spur between Mudrey Cirque and Flory Cirque on the S side of Asgard Range in Victoria Land. Named by the BrAE, 1910-13, led by Capt. Robert F. Scott. The name is descriptive of position; East Groin marks the east side of Flory Cirque.

Westhaven Nunatak  79°51'S, 154°14'E

A prominent nunatak, 2,240 m, standing 3 mi S of Turnstile Ridge in the NW part of Britannia Range. It is the westernmost rock outcrop in this part of the range. The Darwin Glacier Party of the CTAE set up a survey station on its summit in December 1957. The name was suggested by Squadron-Leader J.R. Claydon, RNZAF, who first saw the feature from the air.

West Ice Shelf  66°40'S, 85°00'E

Prominent ice shelf extending about 180 mi in an E-W direction along the coast between Barrier Bay and Posadowsky Bay. Discovered and named by the GerAE, 1901-03, under Dr. Erich von Drygalski. The toponym describes the direction in which the German expedition first viewed the ice shelf. Their limited westward view became a prolonged one; on Feb. 22, 1902, the ship Gauss was beset by pack ice just east of this immense feature. It remained there imprisoned by the pack until Feb. 8, 1903. Not: West Barrier, West Shelf Ice.

Westliche Petermann Range  71°35'S, 12°10'E

One of the Petermann Ranges, extending N-S for 16 mi from Mount Hansen to Aurdalen Valley, in the Wohlthat Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Discovered and plotted from air photos by GerAE, 1938-39, and so named by them for its western position in the northern part of the Petermann Ranges. Not: Khabret Bardina, Vestre Petermannkjeda.

West Melchior Archipelago: see West Melchior Islands  64°19'S, 63°00'W

West Melchior Islands  64°19'S, 63°00'W

A group of small ice-covered islands and rocks which lie W of The Sound in the Melchior Islands, Palmer Archipelago. The islands E of The Sound are called East Melchior Islands. The name was probably given by DI personnel who roughly surveyed these islands in 1927. The islands were surveyed by Argentine expeditions in 1942, 1943 and 1948. Not: West Melchior Archipelago.

Westminster, Mount

Westminster, Mount  84°59'S, 169°22'E

A mountain, 3,370 m, on the E side of Beardmore Glacier, standing 4 mi S of Mount Kinsey in the Supporters Range. Discovered and named by the BrAE (1907-09). Named for the Duke of Westminster, a financial supporter of the expedition.

West Nunatak: see Seven, Peak  69°41'S, 64°42'E
**Weston, Mount**

Weston, Mount 80°28'S, 29°10'W
The highest peak (1,210 m) of Haskard Highlands, in the W part of the Shackleton Range. First mapped in 1957 by the CTAE and named after Flight Sgt. Peter D. Weston, RAF, aircraft mechanic with the RAF contingent of the CTAE in 1956–58.

**West Ongul Island:** see Ongul Island 69°01'S, 39°32'E

**West Point** 54°12'S, 36°35'W
Point at the west side of the entrance to Jason Harbor in Cumberland West Bay, South Georgia. The name appears to be first used on a 1929 British Admiralty chart.

**West Prongs** 83°54'S, 57°34'W

**West Quartzite Range** 72°00'S, 164°45'E
A range, the western of two parallel quartzite ranges, situated at the E side of Houliston Glacier in the Concord Mountains. Named by the Northern Party of NZFMCAE, 1962–63, after the distinctive geological formation of the feature.

**West Reef** 61°05'S, 55°36'W
A reef 3 mi NW of Cape Lindsey, Elephant Island, South Shetland Islands. The name is descriptive with reference to Elephant Island. An old sealer name dating back to at least 1822. Not: Arrecife Oeste.

**West Russell Glacier:** see Russell West Glacier 63°40'S, 58°50'W

**West Shelf Ice:** see West Ice Shelf 66°40'S, 85°00'E

**West Skerry** 54°15'S, 36°20'W
Small group of islands and rocks forming the W part of Skrapskjar. Lying 2 mi E of Barff Point off the N coast of South Georgia. The name appears on a chart based upon a survey of this area by DI personnel in the period 1926–30, but it may reflect an earlier naming by whalers. Not: West Skrapskjar.

**West Skrapskjar:** see West Skerry 54°15'S, 36°20'W

**West Stack** 67°03'S, 58°03'E
A coastal rock outcrop which rises to 120 m on the W side of Hosea Glacier, 14 mi SE of Edward VIII Bay. Discovered in February 1936 by DI personnel on the William Scoresby, and probably so named by them because of its distinctive appearance and association with nearby East Stack. Not: Vestskotet.

**West Stenhouse Glacier:** see Stenhouse Glacier 62°04'S, 58°25'W

**Westye Egeberg Glacier:** see Egeberg Glacier 71°34'S, 169°50'E

**Wetmore Glacier** 74°38'S, 63°35'W
Glacier about 40 mi long, flowing SE between the Rare Range and Latady Mountains into the N part of Gardner Inlet. Discovered by the RARE, 1947–48, under Ronne, who named this feature for Alexander Wetmore, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, who assisted Ronne in laying out the scientific research program of the expedition. Not: Alexander Wetmore Glacier.

**Wetmore Peak** 71°28'S, 167°35'E

**Wetter Island:** see Veier Head 66°29'S, 61°42'W

**Wetterwand:** see Smoky Wall 54°35'S, 36°11'W

**Wever, Mount** 72°10'S, 62°45'W
A mountain which is a northern outlier of Du Toit Mountains, rising to c. 1,700 m S of Beaumont Glacier and 13 mi SW of Dietz Bluff, on the Black Coast, Palmer Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1988 from a proposal by P.D. Rowley of USGS. Named after Hein E. Wever, BAS geologist, member of a joint BAS-USGS field party to the Black Coast, 1986–87.

**Wexler, Mount** 84°30'S, 175°01'E

**Wexler Mountains:** see Heritage Range 79°45'S, 83°00'E

**Weyant, Mount** 77°33'S, 162°42'E
Prominent ice-free summit, 1,930 m, between Loftus and Newall Glaciers in Victoria Land. Named by the US-ACAN in 1964 for William S. Weyant, meteorologist in charge with the winter party at Little America V in 1958.

**Weyerhaeuser Glacier** 68°45'S, 65°32'W
Large glacier flowing N into Mercator Ice Piedmont close W of Mobiloil Inlet, on the E coast of Antarctic Peninsula. This glacier lies in the area first explored from the air by Sir Hubert Wilkins in 1928 and Lincoln Ellsworth in 1935, but it was first clearly delineated in aerial photographs taken by the USAS in 1940. The glacier was resighted in 1947 by the RARE under Ronne. He named it for F.K. Weyerhaeuser of the Weyerhaeuser Lumber Co., who contributed lumber and insulating material to the expedition.

**Weyprecht Mountains** 72°00'S, 13°30'E
A small group of mountains about 10 mi W of the Payer Mountains, forming the western half of the Hoel Mountains in Queen Maud Land. Discovered by the GerAE under Ritscher, 1938–39, and named for Karl Weyprecht, Austrian polar explorer who in company with Julius Payer discovered Franz Josef Land in 1873, and who initiated the first International Polar Year expedition in 1882–83.

**Whakawhiti Saddle** 82°34'S, 164°05'E
A low, broad snow saddle between Oliver Glacier and the lower portion of Robb Glacier, close E of Taylor Hills. Traversed by the southern party of the NZGSAE (1959–60) and so named because Whakawhiti is a Maori word meaning "crossing over."

**Whaleback:** see Marston, Mount 76°54'S, 162°12'E

**Whaleback Inlet:** see Whaleback Rocks 63°39'S, 59°04'W
Whale Bay  60°44'S, 45°11'W
Small bay between the SE end of Coronation Island and the NW side of Matthews Island, in the South Orkney Islands. The name Hvalbugten (Whale Bay) appears on a chart based upon a running survey of the South Orkney Islands in 1912–13 by Norwegian whaler Capt. Petter Sætø. Not: Bahía Ventisquero, Hvalbugten.

Whalers Bay  62°59'S, 60°34'W
Small bay entered between Filde Point and Penfold Point at the E side of Port Foster, Deception Island, in the South Shetland Islands. The bay was so named by the FrAE, 1908–10, under Charcot, because of its use at that time by whalers. Not: Anse des Baleiniers, Caleta Balleneros.

Whalers Bluff  60°43'3, 45°39'W
A bluff rising sharply to 210 m east of Port Jebesen, Signy Island, in the South Orkney Islands. The name “Consulens Hat,” of unknown origin, was applied to the highest point of the bluff on a 1913 chart by Norwegian whaling captain M. Thoralf Moe. The bluff was named in 1990 by the UK-APC and calls to mind the earlier activity of whalers in this area. Not: Consulens Hat.

Whalers Passage  53°59'N, 37°29'W
Narrow channel lying between the Welcome Islands and Sky Rock, off the N coast of South Georgia. The name appears to be first used on a 1930 British Admiralty chart. Not: Pasaje Balleneros, Paso Ballena, Paso Ballerinos.

Whaleback Rocks  63°39'S, 59°04'W
A group of low rocks lying 2 mi W of Blake Island in Bone Bay, off the N coast of Trinity Peninsula. Charted in 1948 by members of the FIDS who gave this descriptive name. Not: Whaleback Islet.

Whale Bay  60°44'S, 45°11'W
A small valley leading NW from Moltke Harbor, South Georgia. The name derives from “Whaler Thal” (whaler valley), given by the German expedition 1882–83, under Schrader. Not: Whaler Thal.

Wheatstone, Cape  72°37'S, 170°13'E
A bold rock cape that forms the south end of Hallett Peninsula and marks the north entrance to Tucker Inlet, Victoria Land. Discovered in January 1841 by Sir James Clark Ross who named it for Sir Charles Wheatstone, English physicist and inventor.

Wheatstone Glacier  64°44'S, 62°31'W

Wheeler Glacier  54°36'S, 36°22'W
Glacier draining the N flank of Mount Fraser, flowing WNW for 2 mi to the S coast of South Georgia. Surveyed by the SGS in the period 1951–57. Named by the UK-APC for J.F.G. Wheeler, president of the North American Newspaper Alliance and a contributor to the expedition. Not: Cape John Wheeler.

Wheeler, Cape  73°58'S, 61°05'W
An abrupt rock scarp rising to 460 meters. It forms the N side of the entrance to Wright Inlet on the E coast of Palmer Land. The cape was photographed from the air in 1940 by the USAS and in 1947 by the RARE under Ronne. Named by Ronne for John N. Wheeler, president of the North American Newspaper Alliance and a contributor to the expedition. Not: Cape John Wheeler.

Wheeler Bay  66°18'S, 56°06'W
Bay 3 mi wide, indenting the coast 2 mi NW of Magnet Bay. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from aerial photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37. They named this bay Brørvika (brother bay) and the rocks at its entrance Brødrene (the brothers). The area was remapped in 1956–57 by ANARE which renamed the bay and the rocks for G.T. Wheeler, weather observer at Mawson Station in 1937. The name Wheeler has been accepted for this bay; the name Brødrene Rocks (q.v.) has been approved for the associated rocks. Not: Brørvika.

Whale Skerries  60°42'S, 45°06'W
Small group of islands and rocks in Lewthwaite Strait in the South Orkney Islands, lying close W of Cape Disappointment, Powell Island. First charted and named “Hvalskaear” by Petter Sætø in 1912–13. The name was later corrected to the plural form, “Hvalskaearene” (Whale Skerries), by Sætø. The English form of the name was recommended by the UK-APC in 1954. Not: Hvalskaear, Hvalskaearene.
Wheeler Valley

British zoologist and member of the scientific staff of the Discovery Investigations Marine Station, Grytviken, South Georgia, 1925–27 and 1929–30.

Wheeler Rocks: see Brudrene Rocks 66°17'S, 56°06'E

Wheeler Valley 77°12'S, 161°44'E
The ice-free hanging valley on the SW side of Miller Glacier, immediately E of Mount Mahony in Victoria Land. Named by the VUWAE (1959–60) for R.H. Wheeler, the party's deputy leader and surveyor.

Whelan Nunatak 70°09'S, 64°17'E

Wether Nunatak 66°58'S, 143°01'E
A small rock outcrop on the coastal ice slopes near the sea, situated 8 mi ENE of Cape Denison on the E shore of Commonwealth Bay. Discovered by the AAE (1911–14) under Douglas Mawson, who named it for Dr. Leslie H. Whetter, a surgeon with the expedition.

Whewell, Mount 72°03'S, 169°35'E
A massive mountain (2,945 m) between the mouths of Ironside and Honeycomb Glaciers in the Admiralty Mountains, Victoria Land. Named by Sir James Clark Ross, Jan. 15, 1841, for the Reverend Dr. William Whewell, Master of Trinity College, Cambridge.

Whewell Glacier 72°04'S, 169°47'E

Whichaway Nunataks 81°33'S, 28°30'W
Group of rocky nunataks extending for 7 mi and marking the S side of the mouth of Recovery Glacier. First seen from the air and visited in 1957 by the CTAE and so named because it was uncertain which route from the nunataks would lead furthest inland.

Whillans, Mount 84°27'S, 64°15'W

Whiplash Glacier 72°16'S, 167°42'E
A tributary glacier flowing northwestward from Cartographers Range into the lower part of Pearl Harbor Glacier where the direction becomes east, in the Victory Mountains, Victoria Land. Named by the northern party of NZFMCAE, 1962–63, because of its characteristic shape.

Whirlwind Glaciers 67°24'S, 65°32'W
Four prominent converging glaciers which flow into the W side of Whirlwind Inlet on the E coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Discovered by Sir Hubert Wilkins on his flight of Dec. 20, 1928, the glaciers were so named because their relative position was suggestive of the radial cylinders of his Wright Whirlwind engine. The Whirlwind Glaciers, comprising Flint, Demorest, Matthes, and Chamberlin Glaciers, were photographed from the air by the USAS in 1940; charted by the FIDS in 1948.

Whirlwind Inlet 67°30'S, 65°25'W
Ice-filled inlet that recedes inland for 7 mi and is 12 mi wide at its entrance between Cape Northrop and Tent Nunatak, along the E coast of Graham Land. Sir Hubert Wilkins discovered the inlet on his flight of Dec. 20, 1928. Wilkins reported four large glaciers flowing into the inlet, which he named Whirlwind Glaciers because their relative position was suggestive of the radial cylinders of his Wright Whirlwind engine. The inlet was photographed from the air by the USAS in 1940 and charted by the FIDS in 1947. Not: Caleta Remolino.

Whiskey Bay: see Corinthian Bay 53°01'S, 73°27'E

Whisky Bay 63°53'S, 58°09'W
A bay between Rink Point and Stoneley Point on the NW side of James Ross Island. The bay was almost surely discovered by Otto Nordenskjold of the SwedAE in 1903, who roughly mapped this area and showed small bays in this position. It was surveyed by FIDS in 1945 and 1952, and later called “Caleta Santa Eduvigis” on an unpublished Argentine Antarctic Expedition map, c. 1959. Named by the UK-APC in 1983 in association with nearby Brandy Bay. Not: Bahía Santa Eduvigis, Caleta Santa Eduvigis.

Whisnant Nunatak 69°59'S, 73°05'E
A small coastal nunatak protruding above the terminus of Rogers Glacier between McKaskle Hills and Maris Nunatak, at the E side of Amery Ice Shelf. Delineated in 1952 by John H. Roscoe from USN Operation Highjump aerial photographs taken in March 1947. Named by Roscoe for J.R. Whisnant, Operation Highjump air crewman on photographic flights over this and other coastal areas between 14° and 164° East longitude.

Whistle Cove 54°09'S, 36°49'W
Cove lying at the head of Fortuna Bay on the N coast of South Georgia. The name appears to be first used on a 1931 British Admiralty chart.

Whistle Pass 69°47'S, 70°25'W
A snow pass at c. 1,050 m at the head of Sullivan Glacier in N Alexander Island. The pass trends NE-SW and provides access to and from the upper part of Hampton Glacier. So named by BAS, 1977, because the pass falls away steeply to the SW between high cliffs, so that the descent by sledge is fast and exhilarating as suggested by the name.

Whistler Nunatak 74°50'S, 71°41'W

Whistling Bay 67°30'S, 67°37'W
An open bay, 4 mi wide and indenting 2.5 mi, between Longridge Head and Cape Sænæs along the W coast of Graham Land. First roughly surveyed in 1936 by the BGLE under Rymill. Resurveyed in 1948 by the FIDS and so named by them because of the curious...
and unidentified whistling sounds heard there at the time of the survey. Not: Bahía Silbido.

**Whitcombe, Mount** 76°46'S, 162°12'E

**Whitcomb Ridge** 73°07'S, 166°00'E

**White, Mount** 85°09'S, 170°18'E
A massive mountain, 3,470 m, standing 2.5 mi NNW of Mount Henry Lucy and forming the highest elevation in the Supporter Range. Discovered by the BrAE (1907–09) and named for the Secretary of the expedition.

**White City:** see Gulbrandsen Lake 54°12'S, 36°44'W

**Whitecloud Glacier** 63°55'S, 59°32'W
A glacier which flows northward to discharge into Charcot Bay just west of Almond Point, Trinity Peninsula. Named by UK-APC in 1960. The name is descriptive of cloud conditions that prevailed at the time of FIDS survey of the area in 1948.

**White Company, The** 61°06'S, 55°09'W

**White Cross Mountain:** see Guernsey, Mount 69°20'S, 68°14'W

**Whited Inlet** 69°50'S, 160°08'E

**White Escarpment** 79°29'S, 85°37'W
An escarpment in the W part of the Heritage Range, extending for 15 mi between the heads of the Splettstoesser and Dobbratz Glaciers. Named by the University of Minnesota Geological Party to these mountains, 1963–64, for Chief Warrant Officer Ronald B. White, pilot with the 62nd Transportation Detachment, who assisted the party.

**White Glacier** 75°45'S, 140°50'W

**Whitehall Glacier** 72°43'S, 169°25'E
A large glacier flowing N into Tucker Inlet between Danelli Peninsula and the SE part of the Victory Mountains, in Victoria Land. Named by NZGS, 1957–58, partly because of the literal meaning and partly with reference to the proximity of the glacier to the Admiralty Mountains, the Admiralty office in London being situated in Whitehall.

**White Island** 66°44'S, 48°35'E
Ice-covered island 13 mi long and 5 mi wide, lying 6 mi N of Sakellaris Peninsula, Enderby Land. Discovered and called Hvit Øya (White Island) by Risier-Larsen in January 1930. Its existence was considered doubtful for a number of years but was confirmed by the Soviet expedition in the Lena in March 1957, and by ANARE led by D.F. Styles in the Thala Dan in February 1960. Not: Hvit Øya, Kvitoya, Ostrov Belyy.

**White Islands** 77°17'S, 153°10'W
A group of ice-covered islands extending N-S for about 10 miles. They lie at the E margin of Swinburne Ice Shelf and near the terminus of Butler Glacier in the S part of Sulzberger Bay. This feature is rudely delineated on the map of the ByrdAE, 1928–30, as "low ice cliffs" that rise above the level of the ice shelf. The islands were mapped in detail by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–65. The name was applied by US-ACAN at the suggestion of Admiral R.E. Byrd. Named for Dr. Paul Dudley White, internationally renowned specialist on heart diseases, who was a consultant on medical matters in regard to USN Operation Highjump, 1946–47, led by Byrd.

**White Massif** 70°32'S, 67°13'E

**White Nunataks** 84°46'S, 66°05'W

**Whiteside, Mount** 67°19'S, 59°29'E
Low, conical peak, 190 m, surmounting the E extremity of Fold Island. Discovered and named by DI personnel on the William Scoresby in February 1936.
Whiteside Hill 65°08'S, 61°38'W

Ice-covered hill, 330 m, on the S side of the mouth of Evans Glacier on the E coast of Graham Land. This area was observed from the air by Sir Hubert Wilkins on Dec. 20, 1928. The feature was first charted as a point during 1947 by the FIDS. In 1955, FIDS reported that the point is not marked by any rock exposures and emerges so gradually with the ice of Evans Glacier that the hill is the feature to which the name should be applied. The descriptive name was given by the UK-APC. Not: Whiteside Point.

Whiteside Point: see Whiteside Hill 65°08'S, 61°38'W

White Spur 71°19'S, 160°16'E


White Strait 78°13'S, 166°48'E

The small ice-filled strait between Black and White Islands, in the Ross Archipelago. First mapped by the BrNAE, 1901-04. Named by the NZGS (1958-59) for M. White, a member of the party.

White Valley 76°39'S, 117°57'W

A broad ice-covered valley that indents the northern part of Cray Mountains between Trabucco Cliff and Lie Cliff, in Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy aerial photos, 1959-60. Named by US-ACAN for Franklin E. White, USARP ionospheric physicist at Byrd Station in four summer seasons, 1966-71.

Whitewhale Bastion 65°37'S, 62°30'W

A prominent L-shaped mass that arises to nearly 1,200 m and dominates Starbuck Glacier, 10 mi from its terminus on the east side of Graham Land. Its east face consists of walls of white granite, hence the name, one of several in the vicinity applied by UK-APC in association with Herman Melville’s whaling novel, Moby Dick.

Whiting, Mount 71°40'S, 62°37'W


Whiting Nunatak: see Melfjellet 68°21'S, 59°12'E

Whit Rock 65°15'S, 64°20'W

Three rocks lying 0.5 mi S of The Barchans, Argentine Islands, off the coast of Graham Land. Named by UK-APC for Colin S. Whiting, survey assistant of the Hydrographic Survey Unit from HMS Endurance working in the area in February 1969.

Whitmer Peninsula 75°50'S, 162°45'E


Whitmill Nunatak 74°53'S, 73°09'W


Whitmore Mountains 82°35'S, 104°30'W

An isolated group of mountains in West Antarctica, consisting of three mountains and a cluster of nunataks extending over 15 miles. The group was visited and surveyed on Jan. 2, 1959, by William H. Chapman, cartographer with the Horlick Mountains Traverse Party (1958-59). Named by Chapman for George D. Whitmore, Chief Topographic Engineer, USGS, who was a member of the Working Group on Cartography of the Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research.

Whitney Glacier 85°39'S, 160°00'W


Whitney Island 69°40'S, 68°31'W


Whitney Peak 76°26'S, 126°03'W

A conspicuous peak (3,005 m) rising 3 mi NW of Mount Hampton, from which it is separated by a distinctive ice-covered saddle, in the northermost part of the Executive Committee Range, Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy aerial photographs, 1958-60. Named by US-ACAN for Capt. Herbert Whitney, USNR, commander of the Navy’s Mobile Construction Battalion responsible for the building of Antarctic stations for use during the International Geophysical Year. Whitney wintered over at Little America V in 1956.

Whitney Point 66°15'S, 110°31'E

A rocky point at the N side of the entrance to Powell Cove on Clark Peninsula. Mapped from air photos taken by USN Operation Highjump, 1946-47, and at first thought to be a small island. It was included in a ground survey by Carl R. Eklund in 1957. Named by US-ACAN for photographer’s mate I.A. Whitney, USN, who participated in Operation Highjump.

Whit Rock 66°03'S, 65°56'W

Rock lying between the Trump and Saffery Islands off the W coast of Graham Land. First shown on an Argentine government chart of 1957. Named by the UK-APC in 1959 for its small size, “whit” meaning the smallest part or particle.

Whitson Cape 60°46'S, 44°32'W

Cape at the S end of the peninsula separating Methuen and Aitken Coves, on the S coast of Laurie Island in the South Orkney Islands. Charted in 1903 by the ScotNAE under Bruce, who
named it for T.B. (later Sir Thomas) Whitson, treasurer of the expedition.

**Whitten Peak** 63°25'S, 57°04'W
Pyramidal peak, 445 m, forming the NE end of Blade Ridge at the W side of the head of Hope Bay, on the NE end of Antarctic Peninsula. Discovered by the SwedAE, 1901-04, under Nordenstjeld. Named by the FIDS for R. Whitten, first mate of the ship Eagle, which participated in FIDS operations in 1944-45.

**Whittle Glacier** 66°22'S, 114°13'E
A short channel glacier flowing NE to Colvocoresses Bay and terminating in a small glacier tongue 6 mi NW of Williamson Glacier. Delineated from air photos taken by USN Operation Highjump (1946-47), and named by US-ACAN for Dr. J.S. Whittle, Assistant Surgeon on the sloop Vincennes of the USEE (1838-42) under Lt. Charles Wilkes.

**Whittle Glacier Tongue** 66°20'S, 114°24'E
A small glacier tongue extending seaward from Whittle Glacier into Colvocoresses Bay. Delineated from aerial photographs taken by USN Operation Highjump (1946-47), and named by US-ACAN in association with Whittle Glacier.

**Whittle Peninsula** 63°49'S, 59°48'W
A peninsula, 5 mi long, terminating in Cape Kaper and forming the W limit of Charcot Bay on Davis Coast, Graham Land._surveyed by the SwedAE in December 1902. Named in 1977 by the UK-APC after Sir Frank Whittle, Air Commodore, RAF, British pioneer of gas turbines for jet propulsion of aircraft from 1937.

**Whitworth Ridge** 70°24'S, 66°08'E

**Whymper Spur** 80°25'S, 21°29'W
A rock spur rising to c. 1,250 m eastward of Blanchard Hill in Pioneers Escarpment (q.v.), Shackleton Range. Named by the UK-APC in 1971 after English mountaineer and artist Edward Whymper (1840-1911), who made the first ascent of the Matterhorn, Switzerland, July 14, 1865; designer of the prototype of the Whymper tent, 1861-62.

**Widdows, Point** 67°42'S, 45°25'E

**Widdowson Glacier** 66°43'S, 65°46'W
Glacier flowing into Darbel Bay between Drummond and McCanne Glaciers, on the W coast of Graham Land. Photographed by Hunting Aerosurveys Ltd. in 1955-57, and mapped from these photos by the FIDS. Named by the UK-APC for Elsie M. Widdowson of the Dept. of Experimental Medicine, Cambridge, joint author of *The Chemical Composition of Foods*, a fundamental work containing all the quantitative data required for calculating expedition ration requirements other than vitamins.

**Wideopen Islands** 63°00'S, 55°49'W

**Wideroe, Mount** 72°08'S, 23°30'E
Large mountain rising to 3,180 m between Mount Walnum and Mount Nils Larsen in the Ser Rondane Mountains. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers in 1946 from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936-37, and named for Viggo Widerøe, airplane pilot of this expedition. Remapped by the Norwegians in 1957 from air photos taken on USN OpHjp, 1946-47. Not: Widerøe Fjell.

**Widerøe Fjell:** see Widerøe, Mount 72°08'S, 23°30'E

**Widich Nunatak** 85°20'S, 121°25'W

**Widmark Ice Piedmont** 66°17'S, 65°30'W
Ice piedmont between Holtedahl and Darbel Bays on the W coast of Graham Land. Photographed by Hunting Aerosurveys Ltd. in 1955-57 and mapped from these photos by the FIDS. Named by the UK-APC in 1959 for Erik J. Widmark (1850-1909), Swedish ophthalmologist, pioneer of researches upon the etiology and treatment of snow blindness.

**Widowmaker Pass** 74°55'S, 162°20'E
A heavily crevassed and therefore dangerous pass leading from Larsen Glacier to Reeves Glacier, between Mount Janetschek and Mount Gerlache in Victoria Land. Given this expressive name by the NZGSAE, 1962-63.

**Wiencke Island** 64°50'S, 63°25'W
Island 16 mi long and from 2 to 5 mi wide, which is the southernmost of the major islands of the Palmer Archipelago, lying between Anvers Island and the W coast of Antarctic Peninsula. Discovered by the BelgAE, 1897-99, under Gerlache and named for Auguste-Karl Wiencke, a seaman who lost his life on the expedition.

**Wiener Peaks** 76°49'S, 144°30'W
Group of nunataks 5 mi NE of Mount Passel in the Ford Ranges, Marie Byrd Land. Discovered on aerial flights over this area by the USAS (1939-41) and named for Murray A. Wiener, auroral observer at West Base during this expedition.

**Wiens Peak** 83°59'S, 56°19'W

**Wiest Bluff** 85°22'S, 176°22'W
Geographic Names of the Antarctic

Wiggins Hills 80°11'S, 27°03'W
Exposed rock hills, 2 mi long, rising to c. 700 m on the W side of the terminus of Gordon Glacier and forming the northernmost feature of La Grange Nunataks, Shackleton Range. Photographed from the air by the U.S. Navy, 1967, and surveyed by BAS, 1968–71. Named by the UK-APC in 1971 for Thomas H. Wiggins, BAS general assistant at Halley Station, 1968–70, who worked in the area during two seasons.

Wiggins Glacier 65°14'S, 64°03'W
Glacier 10 mi long, flowing from Bruce Plateau to the W coast of Graham Land just S of Blanchard Ridge. Charted by the FrAE, 1908–10, under Charcot, and named “Glacier du Milieu” (Middle Glacier). Feeling that a more distinctive name was needed, the UK-APC in 1959 renamed the glacier for W.D.C. Wiggins, then Deputy Director of Overseas Surveys. Not: Glacier du Milieu, Middle Glacier.

Wigllans Hills 67°32'S, 62°34'E
Group of six small islands, 6 mi NW of the Flat Islands in Holme Bay, Mac. Robertson Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and named Mesteinene (the middle stones). Renamed by ANCA for Dr. D.R. Wigg, medical officer at Mawson Station in 1962. Not: Mesteineine.

Wignall Nunataks 70°10'S, 64°23'E

Wignall Peak 70°24'S, 66°24'E
A small peak just W of Mount McCarthy in the eastern part of the Porthos Range, Prince Charles Mountains. Plotted from ANARE air photos taken in 1956 and 1960. Named for R. Wignall, weather observer at Davis Station in 1964.

Wilbanks, Mount 75°00'S, 112°53'W

Wilbur, Mount 86°58'S, 152°37'W
A mountain standing 2 mi E of Mount Weaver at the head of Scott Glacier, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Discovered in December 1934 by the ByrdAE geological party under Quin Blackburn, and named by Byrd for the Hon. Curtis D. Wilbur, Secretary of the Navy, 1925–29.

Wilbye, Mount 69°30'S, 71°32'W

Wilckenskette: see Wilckens Peaks 54°12'S, 36°57'W
Wilckens Peaks 54°12'S, 36°57'W
Numerous peaks, the highest 1,375 m, in the form of an arc which extends from the N side of Keilhau Glacier to the N side of Neumayer Glacier in South Georgia. The peaks were roughly located in 1928–29 by Ludwig Kohl-Larsen who gave the name "Wilckenskette" after Otto Wilckens of Bonn University. An English form of the name has been accepted. Not: Wilckenskette.

Wilcox, Mount 67°57'S, 66°56'W
Mountain with a sharp, rocky, triangular peak surmounting the SE corner of Square Bay, 8 mi E of Camp Point on the W coast of Graham Land. The mountain was apparently first seen and roughly charted in 1909 by the FrAE under Charcot. It was surveyed in 1936 by the BGLE under Rymill and was photographed from the air in 1940 by the USAS. The name, proposed by Col. Lawrence Martin, is for Phineas Wilcox, mate on the Hero, in which Capt. Nathaniel B. Palmer explored the Antarctic mainland S of Deception Island in 1820.

Wild, Cape 68°23'S, 149°07'E
A prominent rock cape on the eastern end of the Organ Pipe Cliffs. This may be the cape viewed from the ship Vincennes at a great distance, as a result of "looming" or superior mirage, by the USEE under Lt. Charles Wilkes, Jan. 19, 1840. Wilkes applied the name "Point Emmons" for Lt. George F. Emmons of the Vincennes. The cape was accurately positioned by the AAE (1911–14) under Douglas Mawson, who named it for Frank Wild, a member of the expedition and leader of the AAE Western Base Party. Not: Point Emmons.

Wild, Cape: see Wild, Point 61°06'S, 54°52'W

Wild, Mount 64°12'S, 58°53'W
Sharply defined rock ridge with several summits, the highest 945 m, standing at the N side of the mouth of Sjøgren Glacier on the E coast of Trinity Peninsula. First charted by the FIDS in 1945 and named for Frank Wild.

Wild, Mount 84°48'S, 162°40'E
A peak 2.5 mi W of Mount Augusta at the SW extremity of the Queen Alexandra Range. Discovered by the BrAE (1907–09) and named for Frank Wild, a member of the Southern Polar Party of that expedition. Not: Wild Mountains.

Wild, Point 61°06'S, 54°52'W
A point 6 mi W of Cape Valentine on the N coast of Elephant Island, South Shetland Islands. Named Cape Wild by the Shackleton Endurance expedition 1914–16, but Point Wild is recomended for this feature because of its small size and to avoid confusion with Cape Wild on George V Coast. Named for Frank Wild, leader of the party from Shackleton's shipwrecked expedition which camped on the point for four months until rescued in August 1916. Not: Cape Wild.

Wild Icefalls 84°55'S, 162°25'E

Wild Mountains: see Wild, Mount 84°48'S, 162°40'E

Wilds Nunatak 73°01'S, 160°13'E
Wilhelm Bay 64°38'S, 62°10'W
Erich von Drygalski, and named for Kaiser Wilhelm II. German Antarctic Expedition (1901-03), under the leadership of
That portion of the coast of Antarctica lying between Cape Penck, photos, 1960-64. Named by US-ACAN for Robert C. Wilhelm, a
Victoria Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air
Wilhelm Glacier 76°52'S, 161°10'E
A substantial mountain glacier, 3 mi wide, which flows southward into Alatna Valley, draining both the Staten Island Heights and
Mount Razorback areas, in the Convoy Range, Victoria Land. So named by a 1989-90 NZARP field party because strong and persistent winds in this vicinity have cut major flutings through the ice-cliffed terminus of the glacier.

With. Carlson Island: see Carlson Island 63°53'S, 58°16'W
Wilhelm Archipelago 65°08'S, 64°20'W
The myriad of islands, the largest of which are Booth and Hovgaard Islands, extending from Bismarck Strait SW to Lumus Rock, off the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered by a German expedition under Dallmann, 1873-74. He named them for Wilhelm I, then Emperor of Germany and King of Prussia. Not: Iles Dannebrog, Kaiser Wilhelm Inseln.

Wilhelm Barrier: see Filchner Ice Shelf 79°00'W, 40°00'W
Wilhelm Christophersen, Mount 85°33'S, 167°20'W
A mound-shaped, ice-covered knob which rises from the edge of the polar plateau 3 mi S of Mount Engelstad and overlooks the S side of the head of Axel Heiberg Glacier. Discovered in 1911 by Roald Amundsen and named by him for Wilhelm Christophersen, Norwegian diplomat and Minister at Buenos Aires at that time.

Wilhelm Glacier 72°46'S, 166°37'E

Wilhelm II Coast 67°00'S, 90°00'E
That portion of the coast of Antarctica lying between Cape Penck, in 87°43'E, and Cape Filchner, in 91°54'E. Discovered by the German Antarctic Expedition (1901-03), under the leadership of Erich von Drygalski, and named for Kaiser Wilhelm II.

Wilhelmina Bay 64°38'S, 62°10'W
Bay 15 mi wide between Reclus Peninsula and Cape Anna along the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered by the BelgAE, 1897-99, under Gerlache, and named for Wilhelmina, Queen of the Netherlands, 1890-1948. Not: Bahia Guillermina, Baie de Wilhelmine, Welhelmina Bay.

Wilhelmine, Baie de: see Wilhelmina Bay 64°38'S, 62°10'W
Wilhelm Shelf Ice: see Filchner Ice Shelf 79°00'W, 40°00'W

Wilhoite Nunatak 81°39'S, 154°55'E
Group of dark rock nunataks near the polar plateau, about 12 mi SW of All-Blacks Nunataks. Named by US-ACAN after the USS Wilhoite, radar picket escort vessel which maintained an ocean station in support of aircraft flights between New Zealand and Antarctica in USN OpDfrz 1961.

Wilkes Coast: see Clarie Coast 66°30'S, 133°00'E
Wilkes Land 69°00'S, 120°00'E
A large land in Antarctica fronting on the Indian Ocean between Queen Mary Coast and George V Coast, extending from Cape Hordern in 100°31'E to Point Alden in 142°02'E. Named for Rear Admiral Charles Wilkes, American explorer who was in command of the United States Exploring Expedition, 1838-42. The name has been applied over this extent in recognition of the fact that Wilkes recognized the phenomena of the continental margin over a distance of 1,500 miles of coast and thus first provided substantial proof that Antarctica is a continent. This definition of extent excludes the area east of 142°02'E which was sighted by Wilkes but has been shown by later expeditions to be farther south than the positions originally assigned by him.

Wilkes Subglacial Basin 75°00'S, 145°00'E
A large subglacial basin situated generally southward of George V Coast and westward of Prince Albert Mountains in East Antarctica. The feature was roughly delineated by U.S. seismic parties, 1958-60. Named by US-ACAN (1961) for the proximity of the western portion of this feature to Wilkes Land, and for the explorations along George V Coast by the USEE (1838-42) under Lt. Charles Wilkes, USN.

Wilkins, Cape 67°15'S, 59°18'E
A rocky cape at the N tip of Fold Island, forming the E side of the entrance to Stefansson Bay. Discovered on Feb. 18, 1931, by the BANZARE under Mawson. Named for Hubert Wilkins, who in a pioneer Antarctic exploratory flight on Dec. 20, 1928, flew southward from Deception Island and crossed the Antarctic Peninsula to its E side. He continued southward to Stefansson Strait and Hearst Island which lie midway along Wilkins Coast.

Wilkins Ice Shelf 70°15'S, 73°00'W
A rectangular ice shelf about 80 miles long and 60 miles wide. The feature occupies the central part of Wilkins Sound, from which it takes its name. The name was proposed by the UK-APC in 1971.

Wilkins Island: see Hearst Island 69°25'S, 62°10'W
Wilkins Mountains 75°32'S, 66°30'W
A group of low mountains of about 20 mi extent, located 25 mi SE of the Sweeney Mountains in eastern Ellsworth Land. Discovered by the RARE, 1947-48, under Ronne, who named these mountains for Sir Hubert Wilkins.
Wilkins Nunatak  75°39'S, 139°55'W
The northeasternmost of three nunataks. It lies 6 mi SW of Ickes
Mountains in coastal Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from
surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–65. Named by
US-ACAN for Melvin L. Wilkins, QM3, USN, Quartermaster
aboard USS Glacier in exploration of this coast, 1961–62.

Wilkinson Glacier  66°50'S, 66°20'W
A glacier on the S side of Protector Heights, flowing westward
into Lallemand Fjord to the S of Holdfast Point, Graham Land.
Mapped from air photos taken by FIDASE (1956–57). Named by
UK-APC for Capt. John V. Wilkinson, RN, captain of HMS
Protector in these waters, 1955–56 and 1956–57.

Wilkinson Peaks  66°37'S, 54°15'E
Group of peaks in the Napier Mountains standing 5 mi SE of
Mount Griffiths. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from aerial
photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and
called Langnabbane (the long peaks). Visited in 1961 by an
ANARE sledge party and renamed by ANCA for B.G. Wilkinson,
assistant diesel mechanic at Mawson Station in 1961. Not:
Langnabbane.

Wilkins Sound  70°15'S, 73°00'W
A sound that is largely occupied by the Wilkins Ice Shelf., located
between the concave western coastline of Alexander Island and the
shores of Charcot Island and Latady Island farther to the west.
Its northern portion was first seen and roughly mapped in 1910 by the
FrAE under J.B. Charcot and was observed from the air in 1929 by
Sir Hubert Wilkins. The configuration of the sound was deter-
mined in 1940 on exploratory flights by USAS. Named by the
USAS for Sir Hubert Wilkins, who in 1929 first proved "Charcot
Land" to be an island and thereby indirectly discovered this
feature. The existence of Latady Island at the SW side of the sound
was determined in 1960 by D.J.H. Searle of FIDS by examination

Wilkinso Mountains  78°01'S, 161°07'E
A prominent group of conical peaks and mountains, 10 mi long
running N-S, located 9 mi ESE of Mount Feather, Quartermain
Mountains, in Victoria Land. The mountains are 3 mi wide in the
N portion where Mount Blackwelder (2,340 m) and Pivot Peak
(2,450 m) rise above ice-free valleys. Except for an outlying SW
peak, the S portion narrows to a series of mainly ice-covered
Wilkniss, chemist, who from 1975 has served in various positions
at the National Science Foundation, including Deputy Assistant
Director of the Directorate for Scientific, Technological, and
International Affairs; Director, Division of Polar Programs,
1984–93; senior science associate to the Assistant Director for
Geosciences, from 1993.

Willan Nunatak  62°39'S, 60°17'W
A nunatak rising to c. 400 m on the W side of Huntress Glacier,
2.1 mi ENE of Johnsons Dock, Livingston Island, in the South
Shetland Islands. Named by the UK-APC after Robert C.R.
Willan, BAS geologist in charge of the work on Hud Peninsula,

Willems, Cape  64°57'S, 63°16'W
Cape forming the N side of the entrance to Flandres Bay on the W
coast of Graham Land. First charted by the BelgAE, 1897–99, and

Willett Cove  72°19'S, 170°14'E
A small cove on the S side of Seabee Hook, a recurved spit formed
1 mi W of Cape Hallett at the entrance to Edisto Inlet, Victoria
Land. Surveyed in January 1956 by members of USN OpDFrz I
from the icebreaker Edisto. Named by US-ACAN for James H.
Willett of the Navy Hydrographic Office, who directed the
establishment of astronomical control stations on Ross Island and
Seabee Hook in 1955–56.

Willett Range  77°18'S, 160°25'E
The range extending N from Mistake Peak and running for 20 mi
as a high shelf along the edge of the continental ice to the Mackay
Glacier, in Victoria Land. The range is breached by several
glaciers flowing E from the plateau. Named by the N.Z. Northern
Survey Party of the CTAE (1956–58) for R.W. Willett, Director
of the N.Z. Geological Survey, who gave valuable assistance
throughout the expedition and in the compilation stages after its
return.

Willey Glacier  70°25'S, 67°50'W
A heavily-crevassed glacier N of Creswick Peaks in Palmer Land,
flowing W from Creswick Gap into George VI Sound. Named by
UK-APC for Laurence E. Willey, BAS geologist at Fossil Bluff

Willey Point  84°37'S, 165°45'E
A conspicuous rock point along the W side of Beardmore Glacier,
marking the S side of the mouth of Berwick Glacier. Named by
US-ACAN for Francis J. Willey III, USARP meteorologist at
Hallet Station, 1963.

Will Hays Mountains: see Hays Mountains  86°00'S, 155°00'W
William, Monte: see Banck, Mount  64°54'S, 63°03'W

William, Mount  64°47'S, 63°41'W
Prominent snow-covered mountain, 1,600 m, standing 4 mi NNE
of Cape Lancaster, the S extremity of Anvers Island, in the Palmer
Archipelago. Discovered by the BelgAE, 1897–99, under
Gerlache, and charted by them simply as a "grand glacier." The
name William Glacier first appears on a chart based upon a 1927

William Henry May, Cape: see May, Cape  81°50'S, 162°50'W

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William, Monte: see Banck, Mount  64°54'S, 63°03'W

William, Mount  64°47'S, 63°41'W
Prominent snow-covered mountain, 1,600 m, standing 4 mi NNE
of Cape Lancaster, the S extremity of Anvers Island, in the Palmer
Archipelago. Discovered on Feb. 21, 1832, by John Biscoe who
believed it to be part of the mainland of Antarctic Peninsula.
Named by Biscoe for William IV, then King of England. Not:
Monte Capitán Mendioroz.

William Bay: see Bögen Bay  64°45'S, 63°30'W
William Block, Mount: see Block Peak  85°41'S, 176°13'E
William Bruce, Cape: see Bruce Point  76°08'S, 162°26'E

William Glacier  64°43'S, 63°27'W
Glacier flowing S from the interior highlands of Anvers Island to
the head of Bögen Bay on the SE coast of the island, in the Palmer
Archipelago. Discovered by the BelgAE, 1897–99, under
Gerlache, and charted by them simply as a "grand glacier." The
name William Glacier first appears on a chart based upon a 1927

William Henry May, Cape: see May, Cape  81°50'S, 162°50'W
Williams, Cape 70°30'S, 164°09'E

Williams, Mount 66°48'S, 50°51'E
Peak between Mount Riiser-Larsen and Mount Soucek in the NW part of the Tula Mountains, in Enderby Land. Plotted from air photos taken from ANARE aircraft in 1956. Named by ANCA for J. Williams, assistant diesel mechanic at Wilkes Station in 1959.

Williams, Point 67°49'S, 67°34'E
A point on the coast of Mac. Robertson Land at the E side of Shallow Bay. Discovered by the BANZARE under Mawson on Feb. 12, 1931, and named for A.J. Williams, wireless officer on the Discovery.

Williams, Port: see Foster, Port 62°57'S, 60°39'W

Williams Bluff 70°43'S, 160°12'E

Williams Cliff 77°35'E, 166°47'E
A prominent rock cliff that stands out from the ice-covered SW slopes of Mount Erebus, situated 6 mi E of Cape Barne on Ross Island. This rock cliff was mapped by the BrAE under Scott, 1910–13, and identified simply as “Bold Cliff” on maps resulting from that expedition. It was named Williams Cliff by the US-ACAN in 1964 to commemorate Richard T. Williams, who lost his life when his tractor broke through the ice at McMurdo Sound in January 1956. Not: Bold Cliff.

William Scoresby Archipelago 67°20'S, 59°45'E
Group of islands which extends northward from the coast just E of William Scoresby Bay. The more important islands in the group are Bertha, Islay, Couling and Sheehan Islands. Most of the islands in this archipelago were discovered in February 1936 by DI personnel on the William Scoresby. They named the group after their ship.

Williams Scoresby Bay 67°24'S, 59°34'E
A coastal embayment at the W side of William Scoresby Archipelago, 5 mi long and 3.5 mi wide, with shores marked by steep rock headlands and snow-free hills rising to 210 meters. The practical limits of the bay are extended 4 mi northward from the coast by island groups located along its E and W margin. Discovered in February 1936 by DI personnel on the William Scoresby, for which the bay was named. Not: Innfjorden, Scoresby Bay.

Williams Cove 54°50'S, 36°00'W
Small cove in the N side of Larsen Harbor at the SE end of South Georgia. The name appears to be first used on a 1929 British Admiralty chart.

Williams Glacier 78°06'S, 162°18'E
A glacier about 2.5 mi long which flows from Sladen Summit to enter Emmanuel Glacier, the Royal Society Range, Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN in 1994 after Richard S. Williams, Jr., USGS research geologist, an authority in aerial and satellite investigations of geomorphic processes and the fluctuations of glaciers on a global basis, particularly in Iceland and Antarctica; co-editor (with Jane G. Ferrigno) of Satellite Image Atlas of Glaciers of the World.

Williams Harbour: see Foster, Port 62°57'S, 60°39'W

Williams Haven 60°41'S, 45°38'W
A cove 0.2 mi SW of North Point, Signy Island, in the South Orkney Islands. There is a large sea cave in the cliff on the N side of the cove. Named by UK-APC after David D. Wynn-Williams, BAS microbiologist from 1974, including two winters and six summer seasons on Signy Island.

Williams Head: see Williams, Cape 70°30'S, 164°09'E

Williams Hills 83°42'S, 58°55'W

Williams Island 71°54'S, 101°26'W
Ice-covered island about 1 mi long, lying midway between Cape Peterson and Dyer Point and about 2 mi off the N coast of Thurstorn Island. Delineated from air photos taken by USN Squadron VX-6 in January 1960. Named by US-ACAN for Frederick W. Williams, aviation machinist’s mate with USN Operation Highjump, who lost his life in a seaplane crash at Thurstorn Island on Dec. 30, 1946.

Williams Nunatak 66°26'S, 110°43'E
Small coastal nunatak just E of the Windmill Islands, standing at the S side of the terminus of Peterson Glacier where it faces on Penney Bay. First mapped from air photos taken by USN OpHjp in February 1947. Named by the US-ACAN for Calvin E. Williams, member of one of the two USN OpWml photographic units which obtained ground and aerial photographic coverage of this area in January 1948.

Williamson Bluff 68°05'S, 65°42'W
A flat-topped bluff more than 1,000 m high near the head of Trail Inlet on the E coast of Graham Land. The upper part of the bluff is snow topped, but the sides are steep and rocky. The bluff extends from the E side of Bills Gulch, 4 mi NE of Mount Shelby. First photographed from aircraft by personnel of USAS on a flight of Sept. 28, 1940. Named by UK-APC after the Rev. William Williamson (1804–75), British mathematician and lawyer who made one of the earliest measurements of the surface flow of a glacier, in Switzerland, 1844.

Williamson Glacier 66°40'S, 114°06'E
Williamson Glacier Tongue

**Williamson Glacier Tongue 66°29'S, 114°24'E**

**Williamson Head 69°11'S, 158°00'E**
A prominent cape 6 mi WNW of Drake Head on the coast of Antarctica. Discovered from the Terra Nova in Feb. 1911 during Scott's last expedition. Named for Petty Officer Thomas S. Williamson, RN, a member of the expedition. Not: Williamson Point.

**Williamson Point: see Williamson Head 69°11'S, 158°00'E**

**Williamson Ridge 75°47'S, 116°45'W**

**Williamson Rock 77°27'S, 169°15'E**

**Williams Peak 77°58'S, 163°57'E**

**Wills Glacier 77°16'S, 162°05'E**
Valley glacier in the St. Johns Range of Victoria Land, flowing NE from Schist Peak along the W side of Mount Harker to Debenham Glacier. Charted by the VUWAE, 1959-60, and named by them for I.A.G. Willis, geophysicist with the expedition.

**Willis Island: see Willis Islands 54°00'W, 38°11'E**

**Willis Islands 54°00'W, 38°11'E**
Group of islands and rocks lying 2 mi W of Bird Island, off the W end of South Georgia. Discovered in 1775 by Capt. James Cook and named for the crew member who first sighted them. Not: Wallis Island, Willis Island, Willis's Island.

**Willis's Island: see Willis Islands 54°00'W, 38°11'E**

**Willis Sound: see Stewart Strait 54°00'W, 38°06'E**

**Williaw Rocks 63°20'S, 55°01'W**
Two small rocks lying 2 mi S of Moody Point, the E extremity of Joinville Island. Surveyed by the FIDS in 1953. The name arose because williawas appear to be characteristic in the vicinity of Moody Point and the nearby Danger Islands.

**Willows Nunatak 74°29'S, 165°17'E**

**Will Point 54°33'S, 36°01'W**
Point at the head of Royal Bay, lying 4 mi W of Cape Charlotte on the N coast of South Georgia. First mapped by the German group of the International Polar Year Investigations, 1882-83. Resurveyed by the SGS in the period 1951-57 and named by the
UK-APC for Dr. H. Will, botanist with the German expedition which wintered at Royal Bay in 1882–83.

Wilma Glacier 67°12'S, 56°00'E
The western of two glaciers entering the southern part of Edward VIII Bay. Seen by an ANARE party led by Robert Dovers in November 1954. Named by ANCA for the wife of Robert Dovers, officer in charge and surveyor at Mawson Station in 1954.

Wilson, Cape 54°02'S, 37°10'W
Cape at the E side of the entrance to the Bay of Isles on the N coast of South Georgia. The Bay of Isles was charted in 1912–13 by Robert Cushman Murphy, American naturalist aboard the brig Daisy. The cape was named by Murphy for Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States, 1913–21. Not: Kap Woodrow Wilson.

Wilson, Cape 82°14'S, 163°47'E
A bold, rocky, snow-covered cape, forming the SE end of the Nash Range and marking the northern entrance point to Shackleton Inlet on the western edge of the Ross Ice Shelf. Discovered by Capt. Robert F. Scott, RN, in December 1902, on his attempted trip to the South Pole. He was accompanied on this trip by Lt. (later Sir) Ernest H. Shackleton, RNR, and Dr. Edward A. Wilson, for whom the cape was named.

Wilson, Lake 79°49'S, 159°33'E
An ice-covered lake along the W margin of Ross Ice Shelf, lying 5 mi NE of the summit of Diamond Hill just N of the terminus of Darwin Glacier. Charted by the VUWAE, 1962–63, and named for Prof. A.T. Wilson of the Victoria University of Wellington, investigator of lakes in the ice-free valleys W of McMurdo Sound.

Wilson, Mount 68°27'S, 65°33'W
A mountain rising to c. 1,300 m in the W part of Bermel Peninsula, Bowman Coast. This mountain appears indistinctly in a photograph taken by Sir Hubert Wilkins on his flight of Dec. 20, 1928. The feature was rephotographed in 1935 by Lincoln Ellsworth, in 1940 by USAS, and in 1947 by RARE under Ronne. It was surveyed by the FIDS in 1948. Named by Ronne after Maj. Gen. R.C. Wilson, chief of staff to Lt. Gen. Curtis LeMay, head of the Office of Research and Development of the then Army Air Force, which furnished equipment for RARE.

Wilson Bluff 74°20'S, 66°47'E
Large, rather flat-topped rock outcrop at the S end of Lambert Glacier, 16 mi WNW of Mount Borland. This feature is 5 sq. mi in area and has a tail of moraine extending NE for several miles. Plotted from air photos taken by ANARE in 1956 and visited by an airborne party led by G.A. Knuckey in October 1958. Named by ANCA for Flight Lt. H.O. Wilson, RAAF, pilot at Mawson Station in 1958.

Wilson Peak 78°52'S, 84°48'W
Wilson Piedmont Glacier  77°15'S, 163°10'E
A large piedmont glacier extending from Granite Harbor to Marble Point on the coast of Victoria Land. Discovered by the BrNAE, 1901–04. The BrAE, 1910–13, named the feature for Dr. Edward A. Wilson, surgeon and artist with Scott’s first expedition and chief of the scientific staff with the second. Wilson lost his life on the way back from the South Pole with Scott. Not: Great Piedmont Glacier.

Wilson Portal  84°28'S, 178°54'W
A coastal mountain rising over 1,000 m, which is snow covered except for its N steep rock face. Spurs descend NE from the feature. It stands 2.5 mi SE of O’Leary Peak and overlooks the W side of the mouth (or portal) of Kosko Glacier where the latter enters Ross Ice Shelf. Discovered and photographed by USAS (1939–41) and surveyed by A.P. Cray (1957–58). Named by Cray for Charles R. Wilson, chief aurora scientist at Little America V (1958) and glaciologist of the U.S. Victoria Land Traverse Party (1958–59).

Wilson Ridge  72°48'S, 75°05'E
A prominent razorback ridge 6 mi N of Mount Harding in the Grove Mountains. Mapped by ANARE from air photos, 1956–60. Named by ANCA for R.R. Wilson, topographic draftsman, Division of National Mapping, Australian Dept. of National Development, who has contributed substantially to the compilation of Antarctic maps.

Wilson Rock  59°03'S, 26°39'W
Rock, 150 m high, lying 1.4 mi W of Bristol Island in the South Sandwich Islands. Discovered by Capt. James Cook in 1775, but more accurately charted by Admiral Thaddeus Bellingshausen in 1819–20. Recharted in 1930 by DI personnel on the Discovery II and named for Sir Samuel H. Wilson, Permanent Under-Secretary of State for the British Colonies.

Wilson Saddle  72°13'S, 3°15'W
A snow saddle between Kjelrabbané Hills and Aurhø Peak in the SW part of Ahlmann Ridge in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and named for Ove Wilson, medical officer with NBSAE. Not: Wilsonflya.

Wilson Stream  77°17'S, 166°26'E
A meltwater stream which flows from the ice-free lower W slopes of Mount Bird, to the south of Alexander Hill, and over steep sea cliffs into Wohlschlag Bay, Ross Island. Mapped by the NZGSAE, 1958–59, and named by the NZ-APC for J. Wilson, mountaineer assistant with the expedition.

Wilton Bay  60°46'S, 44°45'W
Bay lying between Cape Davidson and Cape Hartree on the SW side of Laurie Island in the South Orkney Islands. Charted in 1903 by the ScottNAE under Bruce, who named it for D.W. Wilton, zoologist of the expedition.

Wiltshire Rocks  67°30'S, 63°07'E

Wiman, Cape  64°13'S, 56°38'W
A low, rocky cape marking the N extremity of Seymour Island, James Ross Island group. Probably first seen by Sir James Ross in January 1843, but the cape was not adequately surveyed until 1902–03 when the Swedish expedition under Nordenskjöld wintered in the area. Named by UK-APC after C. Wiman, who worked on the Seymour Island fossils collected by the Swedish expedition. Not: Cabo Gorrochátegui.

Wimpole Dome  63°38'S, 58°51'W
Ice-covered hill, 725 m, standing 2 mi S of Hanson Hill and 2 mi E of Bone Bay on the N side of Trinity Peninsula. The name was applied by members of the FIDS following their survey in 1948 and is descriptive of the shape of the feature, a wimple being a type of headdress worn by nuns.

Windle, Mount  77°54'S, 162°18'E
An ice-covered peak rising to 1,970 m on the S side of Ferrar Glacier. It surmounts the most western massif of Cathedral Rocks in the N part of Royal Society Range, Victoria Land. Named in 1992 by US-ACAN in association with Chaplains Tableland (q.v.) after Lt. D.L. Windle, USN, chaplain with the 1963 winter party at McMurdo Station.

Windless Bight  77°42'S, 167°40'E
The prominent bight indenting the S side of Ross Island eastward of Hut Point Peninsula. Named by the Winter Journey Party, led by Wilson, of the BrAE (1910–13), which encountered no wind in this area.

Windmill Islands  66°20'S, 110°28'E
A group of rocky islands and rocks about 6 mi wide, paralleling the coast for 17 mi immediately N of Vanderford Glacier along the E side of Vincennes Bay. Mapped from aerial photographs taken by USN OpHjp, 1946–47. So named by the US-ACAN because personnel of Operation Windmill, 1947–48, landed on Holl Island at the SW end of the group to establish ground control for USN OpHjp photographs. The term Operation Windmill is a popular expression which developed after the expedition disbanded and refers to the extensive use of helicopters made by this group. The official title of this expedition was Second Antarctic Development Project, U.S. Navy Task Force 39, 1947–48.

Window Buttress  67°42'S, 68°45'W
A cliff rising to c. 800 m near the SE end of Fuchs Ice Piedmont, Adelaide Island, 3 mi WNW of the summit of Mount Ditte. So named by the UK-APC, 1982, from the window-like structure near the top of the cliff, which is visible only from the southwest.

Window Island  62°34'S, 61°07'W
Island lying at the W side of the entrance to Barclay Bay, off the N coast of Livingston Island in the South Shetland Islands. It was named by the UK-APC, 1982, from the window-like structure near the top of the cliff, which is visible only from the southwest.

Winds, Bay of  66°30'S, 97°35'E
Coastal embayment between Cape Dovers and Avalanche Rocks. Discovered by Western Base Party of the AAE, 1911–14, under Mawson, who so named it because of the almost constant outflow of cold dense air from the plateau into the bay.

Windscoop Nunataks  64°25'S, 59°07'W
A cluster of four gable-shaped nunataks rising to c. 400 m between Porphyry Bluff and Tower Peak on Nordenskjöld Coast, Graham
Land. So named by UK-APC following BAS geological work, 1978–79, from the windscoops associated with each nunatak.

Windvane Hill 77°38'S, 166°24'E
Small hill just NE of the extremity of Cape Evans on Ross Island. So named by the BrAE (1910–13) because an anemometer station was established on this site. Not: Vane Hill.

Windwhistle Peak 76°42'S, 159°46'E
A square sandstone peak south of Punchbowl Cirque in the Allan Hills, Victoria Land. Reconniored by the NZARP Allan Hills Expedition (1964) which so named the peak because of the peculiar behavior of the wind in its vicinity.

Windy Cove 54°04'S, 36°58'W
Small bay entered 0.6 mi SE of Antarctic Point on the N coast of South Georgia. The bay was named Whatahope Bay, probably by DI personnel who charted this coast in 1929, but is known locally as Windy Cove. It is probable that this latter name, originally given by DI personnel in 1929 to the next bay to the northwest (now Tornquist Bay, q.v.), was erroneously transferred to this feature. Since Whatahope Bay is unknown locally, the name Windy Cove as applied to this feature is approved. Not: Whatahope Bay.

Windy Gap 63°34'S, 58°09'W
Pass 975 m high, located at the NE end of Louis Philippe Plateau. It marks the meeting place of three valleys of Trinity Peninsula, namely Bread Valley leading eastward toward Duse Bay, a valley leading northward to Lafond Bay, and another southward to Prince Gustav Channel. Discovered by the FIDS and so named because of the very bad weather experienced in the pass during a survey journey in April 1946.

Windy Gully 77°52'S, 161°12'E
An ice-filled gully between New Mountain and Terra Cotta Mountain, on the S side of Taylor Glacier in Victoria Land. Named by the Western Journey Party, led by Taylor, of the BrAE, 1910–13. All parties in this area have commented on the incidence of high winds here.

Windy Hole: see Tornquist Bay 54°04'S, 36°59'W
Windy Nunatak: see Bumstead, Mount 85°39'S, 174°10'E

Windy Peak 79°13′S, 86°04′W
A prominent peak, 1,910 m, located 2 mi SW of the S end of Reuther Nunataks in the Founders Peaks, Heritage Range. So named by the University of Minnesota Geological Party, 1963–64, because high velocity winds were present here whenever the peak was visited.

Windy Valley 68°37′S, 66°50′W
Glacier-filled valley opening onto the N part of Mikkelsen Bay on the W coast of Graham Land and providing access via its head to the plateau, Lammers Glacier and the Traffic Circle area. So named by the BGLE under Rymill, 1934–37, because of the strong winds which descend from the high plateau and blow out of this valley with great force. Not: Valle Borrascoso, Valle del Viento, Valle Ventoso.

Winifred Gumming, Mount: see Cumming, Mount 76°40′S, 125°48′W

Winkle Island 65°31′S, 65°39′W
Island lying between Tula Point and Pickwick Island, Pitt Islands, in the Biscoe Islands. Shown on an Argentine government chart of 1957. Named by the UK-APC in 1959 after Nathaniel Winkle, a member of the Pickwick Club in Charles Dickens' *Pickwick Papers*.

Winship Point 62°15′S, 58°44′W
Point at the W side of the entrance to Potter Cove, King George Island, in the South Shetland Islands. Named by the UK-APC in 1960 for Jonathan Winship, master of the ship *O'Cain* from Boston, MA, who visited the South Shetland Islands in 1820–21, operating from Potter Cove.

Winslow Rock 66°17′S, 66°44′W
A rock close off the E side of Lavoisier Island, Biscoe Islands. Mapped from surveys by FIDS (1958–59). There is a small penguin rookery on this rock, which provides the only known landing place on the E side of Lavoisier Island. Named by UK-APC for Charles E.A. Winslow, American physiologist who has specialized in the reactions of the human body to cold environments.

Winston, Lake: see Winston Lagoon 53°09′S, 73°39′E

Winston Glacier 53°09′S, 73°38′E

Winston Lagoon 53°09′S, 73°39′E
A lagoon indenting the SE coast of Heard Island about 1 mi NE of Cape Lockyer. The feature is roughly portrayed on an American seal chart of the 1860 period. It was sighted from the air by Lt. Malcolm Smith, RAAF, pilot of the ANARE seaplane that made the first reconnaissance flight over the island in 1948. Lieutenant Smith proposed that it be named Lake Winston after his wife. In view of his death in an aircraft accident shortly afterward, this proposal was adopted by ANCA with only a change of generic term. Not: Lake Winston.

Winter Island 65°15′S, 64°16′W
Island 0.5 mi long, lying 0.1 mi N of Skua Island in the Argentine Islands, Wilhelm Archipelago. Winter Island was named by the BGLE, 1934–37, which made this island the site of its winter base during 1935. Not: Isla Invierno.

Winter Quarters Bay 77°51′S, 166°37′E
Small bay immediately E of Hut Point, at the S end of Ross Island. Discovered by the BrNAE, 1901–04, and so named because the expedition ship *Discovery* was moored in the bay and “frozen-in” during the winter seasons of 1902 and 1903. Not: Isla Invierno.

Winter Quarters Peninsula: see Hut Point Peninsula 77°46′S, 166°51′E

Wirdnam Glacier 78°25′S, 162°02′E
Wirth Peninsula  73°27'S, 80°40'W

Wisconsin Islands  63°17'S, 57°51'W
A group of a dozen or more small rocky islands which lie 1 mi NE of Largo Island in the NE part of the Duroch Islands. Named after the University of Wisconsin, Madison, WI. The name was applied by Martin Halpern, leader of the University of Wisconsin field party which geologically mapped these islands, 1961–62.

Wisconsin Plateau  85°48'S, 125°24'W
A large ice-capped plateau with general elevations above 2,800 m, comprising most of the upland surface area of the Wisconsin Range, Horlick Mountains. To the E and SE, the plateau descends gradually and with only minor ice escarpments to merge with the interior ice plateau; to the N and W, the plateau displays abrupt escarpments and cliffs of over 1,000 meters. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1960–64. Named by US-ACAN in association with the Wisconsin Range.

Wisconsin Range  85°45'S, 125°00'W
A major mountain range of the Horlick Mountains, comprising the Wisconsin Plateau and numerous glaciers, ridges and peaks bounded by the Reedy Glacier, Shimizu Ice Stream, Horlick Ice Stream and the interior ice plateau. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN air photos, 1959–64. Named by US-ACAN for the University of Wisconsin, Madison, WI, which has sent numerous researchers to Antarctica.

Wisdom Hills  71°33'S, 163°33'E
A cluster of summits which rise to 2,000 m and form the NW segment of Molar Massif in the Bowers Mountains (q.v.). Named in 1983 by the NZ-APC, on a proposal from geologist M.G. Laird, in association with the name Molar Massif.

Wise, Mount  78°08'S, 165°23'E
A bare rock summit, the highest point (815 m) on Brown Peninsula. Named by A.J. Heine of the McMurdo Ice Shelf Project, 1962–63, for K.C. Wise, a New Zealander who explored the peninsula while a member of the NZGSAE, 1958–59.

Wise Bay  83°02'S, 167°35'E
An ice-filled inlet at the terminus of Ekblad Glacier, opening on to the Ross Ice Shelf just W of Driscoll Point. Named by the NZGSAE (1959–60) for K.C. Wise, who was a member of the expedition and wintered over in 1959.

Wise Peak  78°35'S, 158°18'E

Wishart, Mount  70°19'S, 65°15'E
A snow-covered mountain 5 mi N of Mount Kirkby, on the N side of Scylla Glacier in the Prince Charles Mountains. Plotted from ANARE air photos. Named for E.R. Wishart, technical officer (glaciology) at Mawson Station in 1963.

Wishbone Ridge  84°56'S, 166°56'W
A Y-shaped ridge trending NE from the main ridge of the Duncan Mountains. The feature is 2 mi E of Morris Peak and is unique among the series of ridges in the Duncan Mountains in that it bifurcates, giving an aerial view similar in shape to a “wishbone.” The descriptive name was suggested by Edmund Stump of the USARP Ohio State University field party who, with C.E. Corbato and P.V. Colbert, geologically mapped the ridge on Dec. 21, 1974.

Wisting, Mount  86°27'S, 165°26'W
A rock peak (2,580 m), the northwesternmost summit of the massif at the head of Amundsen Glacier in the Queen Maud Mountains. In November 1911, a number of mountain peaks in this general vicinity were observed and rudely positioned by the South Pole Party under Roald Amundsen. Amundsen named one of them for Oscar Wisting, a member of the party. The peak described was mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy aerial photography, 1960–64. For the sake of historical continuity and to commemorate the Norwegian exploration in this area, the US-ACAN has selected this feature to be designated Mount Wisting. Other peaks in the massif have been named for members of Amundsen's South Pole Party. Not: Mount Oscar Wisting.

Witalis Peak  85°33'S, 160°18'W

Witches Cauldron  69°56'S, 69°49'W

Withem Island  62°14'S, 59°09'W
Island lying off the NW side of Nelson Island in the South Shetland Islands. Named by the UK-APC in 1961 after Nicholas Withem Master of the American sealing vessel Governor Brooks from Salem, MA, who visited the South Shetland Islands in 1820–21. Originally proposed and approved as "Withen Island," the name was amended in 1990 to agree with the correct spelling of the personal name. Not: Withen Island.

Withen Island: see Withem Island  62°14'S, 59°09'W

Withrow Glacier  77°24'S, 156°25'W

Witt Bluff  71°16'S, 68°27'W
A rock bluff on the SW side of Eros Glacier in eastern Alexander Island. The bluff is situated at the E end of a spur projecting from Planet Heights. Mapped by Directorate of Overseas Surveys from satellite imagery supplied by U.S. National Aeronautics and Space

Witte Nunataks 75°29'S, 69°22'W

Witte Peaks 71°32'S, 2°04'W
A line of about four nunataks trending SW-NE, rising 15 mi W of Stein Nunataks on the N part of Ahlmann Ridge in Queen Maud Land. Discovered by the GerAE under Ritscher, 1938–39, and named for Dietrich Witte, motor mechanic on the expedition. Surveyed by NBSAE, 1949–52.

Wittmann Island 65°44'S, 65°49'W
Island lying 2 mi WSW of Nusser Island, off the E side of Renaud Island in the Biscoe Islands. First accurately shown on an Argentine government chart of 1957. Named by the UK-APC in 1959 after Walter I. Wittmann, American oceanographer who has specialized in sea ice studies.

Wodzicki, Mount 71°21'W, 163°10'E
The highest peak (2,380 m) on the ridge between Mount Jamroga and Helix Pass in the central portion of the Bowers Mountains (q.v.). Named by the NZ-APC after Jontek Wodzicki, NZARP geologist who climbed and studied the geology of this peak in the 1974–75 season.

Wohlschlag Bay 77°22'W, 166°25'E
Large bay indenting the W side of Ross Island between Harrison Bluff and Cape Royds. Charted by the BrNAE under Scott, 1901–04. Named by the US-ACAN in 1964 for Donald E. Wohlschlag, professor of biology at Stanford University, who outfitted the biology laboratories on the USNS Eltanin and at McMurdo Station, where he worked five summer seasons from 1958–64.

Wohlthat-Massiv: see Wohlthat Mountains 71°35'S, 12°20'E

Wohlthat Mountains 71°35'W, 12°20'E

Woinarski, Mount 71°14'S, 66°30'E

Wolak Peak 77°39'S, 161°08'E
A peak in the Inland Forts, located 1 mi NW of St. Pauls Mountain in the Asgard Range, Victoria Land. Named by US-ACAN for Richard J. Wolak, administrative assistant at McMurdo Station in the 1972–73 and 1973–74 seasons; he was station manager at South Pole Station in 1975.

Wold Nunatak 74°47'S, 98°38'E

Wollan Island 66°25'S, 66°38'W
A dome-shaped, ice-capped island with conspicuous rock exposures on its NW side, lying 1 mi N of Davidson Island in Crystal Sound. Mapped from surveys by FIDS (1958–59). Named by UK-APC for Ernest O. Wollan, American physicist who used neutron diffraction to study the structure of ice.

Wollaston, Cape 63°40'S, 60°47'W
Cape forming the NW extremity of Trinity Island in the Palmer Archipelago. The name was originally applied to the N tip of the island by the British expedition in the Chanticleer, 1828–31, under Foster. In recent years use of Cape Wollaston has been restricted to the E extremity (now Cape Neumayer), but the cape here described has been determined to be the feature indicated by Foster. Named for William H. Wollaston, commissioner of the Royal Society on the Board of Longitude, 1818–28, which loaned astronomical instruments to Foster’s former ship, the Conway, for astronomical and pendulum observations (an objective of the Chanticleer voyage). Not: Cabo Martillo, Cape Wallaston, Cap Walleston, Punta Condor.

Wollesen Islands 67°31'S, 62°41'E
A group of small islands in the entrance to Holme Bay, about 1 mi W of Azimuth Islands. First mapped from air photographs by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37. Remapped from air photos by ANARE. Named by ANCA for C. Wollesen Petersen, radio officer on the Thala Dan and Nella Dan on nine ANARE relief voyages.

Wolsey Buttress 64°12'S, 59°47'W

Wombat Island 67°35'S, 47°57'E
A small island just off the E end of McKinnon Island, off the coast of Enderby Land. Plotted from air photos taken from ANARE aircraft in 1956. Named by ANCA after the wombat, a native animal of Australia.

Womochel Peaks 72°40'S, 161°04'E

Wonsey Rock 66°13'S, 110°36'E
A small rock N of Cameron Island in the Swain Islands. This region was photographed by USN OpHjp (1946–47), ANARE (1956), and the Soviet expedition (1956). It was included in a 1957 survey of the islands N of Wilkes Station by C.R. Eklund.
He named the rock for construction mechanic Duane J. Wonesey, USN, of the Wilkes Station party, 1957.

**Wood, Cape 71°24'S, 169°18'E**
A point marking the E extremity of Flat Island at the western entrance to Robertson Bay, Victoria Land. Discovered in Jan. 1841 by Capt. James Ross, RN, and named by him for Charles Wood, Esq., First Secretary to the Admiralty.

**Wood, Mount 74°49'S, 158°24'E**

**Woodall Peak 84°17'S, 178°38'E**
A small rock peak, 720 m, close to the S edge of the Ross Ice Shelf, about midway between the mouths of Good and Ramsey Glaciers. Discovered and photographed by the USAS on Flight C of February 29-March 1, 1940, and named by US-ACAN for Vance Woodall, Seaman, USN, who lost his life in an unloading accident on USN OpHjp, 1946-47.

**Wood Bay 74°13'S, 165°30'E**
A large bay which is bounded by Cape Johnson and Aviator Glacier Tongue on the north and Cape Washington on the south, along the coast of Victoria Land. Discovered in 1841 by Capt. James Clark Ross, RN, and named by him for Lt. James F.L. Wood, ship's engineer with the expedition. Not: Mount Sandell.

**Woodberry Glacier 75°06'S, 161°38'E**

**Woodberry Nunataks 67°47'S, 62°11'E**
Group of small nunataks 1 mi N of Lucas Nunatak in the Casey Range, Framnes Mountains. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37. Visited by an ANARE party in 1962 and named for B.D. Woodberry, ionospheric physicist at Mawson Station, a member of the field party.

**Woodbury Glacier 64°47'S, 62°20'W**

Wood Island 62°29'S, 60°19'W
Island lying SE of Desolation Island in the South Shetland Islands. First charted in 1820–21 by Robert Fildes. Fildes gave the name Wood Harbour or Port Wood to the nearby harbor of Desolation Island in December 1820. Later in that season, however, Fildes changed the name of the harbor to Blythe Bay, which has since become established. Wood Island was applied by the UK-APC in 1958 and derives from Fildes’ original naming.

Wood Point 54°11'S, 36°36'W
Point at the head of Jason Harbor, Cumberland West Bay, South Georgia. The feature was charted and named by DI personnel in 1929.

Wood Peak 66°08'S, 65°35'W
Peak 2 mi SE of Black Head on the W coast of Graham Land. Charted by the BGLE under Rymill, 1934–37. Named by the UK-APC in 1959 for Frederick E. Wooden, FIDS surveyor at Danco Island in 1956 and at Prospect Point in 1957. Wooden was also attached to the British Naval Hydrographic Survey Unit which worked in the area in 1957–58.

Woodfield Channel 67°49'S, 68°44'W
A deep water channel between the Dion Islands and Henkes and Rocca Islands, off the S end of Adelaide Island. Named by the UK-APC in 1963 for Thomas Woodfield, First Officer of RRS John Biscoe, 1959–63, which ship assisted the RN Hydrographic Survey Unit in the survey of this area in 1963.

Wood Glacier 72°29'S, 166°42'E
A tributary glacier flowing SE and entering Trafalgar Glacier just E of Mount McDonald in the Victory Mountains, Victoria Land. It shares a common saddle with Lensen Glacier which flows northward. Named by the southern party of NZFMCAE, 1962–63, for B.L. Wood, geologist member of NZGSAE, 1957–58, which also worked in this general area.

Wood Harbour or Port Wood to the nearby harbor of Desolation Island in 1820. Later in that season, however, Fildes changed the name of the harbor to Blythe Bay, which has since become established. Wood Island was applied by the UK-APC in 1958 and derives from Fildes’ original naming.
ward, of New Haven, CT, who in 1790 commanded one of the first two American sealing vessels to visit South Georgia. Nearby Antarctic Bay was at one time known as Woodward Harbor, but this name did not survive.

**Woodward, Mount 77°18'S, 145°47'W**

Mountain with broad twin summits standing between Hammond Glacier and Boyd Glacier, 6 mi WNW of Mount Douglass in the Ford Ranges, Marie Byrd Land. Discovered by the BrAE (1928–30) and named for Donald Woodward, a patron of the expedition. Not: Donald Woodward Mountains, Mount Donald Woodward.

**Woodward Harbor:** see Antarctic Bay 54°06'S, 36°59'W

**Woolam Peak 76°41'S, 125°49'W**


**Woollard, Mount 80°33'S, 96°43'W**

An isolated mountain (2,675 m) with only Mount Moore nearby 8 mi to the north. It stands nearly 150 mi W of the Heritage Range, Ellsworth Mountains. Discovered by the Marie Byrd Land Traverse Party (1957–58), and named for George P. Woollard, member of the Technical Panel on Seismology and Gravity, U.S. National Committee for the IGY, trainer of numerous Antarctic geophysicists.

**Woolnough, Mount 76°56'S, 161°19'E**

Mountain over 1,400 m, standing on the N side of Mackay Glacier, about midway between Mount Morrison and Mount Gran in Victoria Land. Charted by the BrAE, 1910–13, and named for Walter G. Woolnough, British geologist who assisted in writing the scientific reports of the BrAE, 1907–09.

**Woolpack Island 65°37'S, 65°00'W**

Narrow island 1.5 mi long, lying 4 mi NE of Vieugé Island at the W side of Grandidié Channel, off the W coast of Graham Land. Discovered and named by the BGLE, 1934–37, under Rymill.

**Woozle Hill 65°15'S, 64°15'W**

Hill near the center of Galindez Island, in the Argentine Islands in Victoria Land. Charted by the BrAE under Rymill, 1934–37. Named by the UK-APC in 1959 after an imaginary animal in A.A. Milne's *Winnie-the-Pooh* which leaves tracks in the snow, in reality made by the tracker who is unaware that he is walking in circles. The hill was extensively used for ice observations and, as it can be approached from any direction, encircling tracks were often seen from the summit.

**Worcester Range 78°50'S, 161°00'E**

A high coastal range, about 30 mi long, standing between the Skelton and Mulock Glaciers on the W side of Ross Ice Shelf. Probably named after the training ship in the Thames, in which many officers of early British Antarctic expeditions trained. Discovered by the BrNAE, 1901–04. The name seems to have been first applied on the charts of the BrAE, 1907–09.

**Worcester Summit 82°36'S, 52°22'W**

The crest of a ridge rising to c. 2,030 m at the E end of Jaeger Table, Dufek Massif, in the Pensacola Mountains (q.v.). Named by US-ACAN in 1979 after Robin Worcester who, with David W. Bennett, comprised the first of the annual USGS satellite surveying teams at the South Pole Station, winter party 1973.

**Wordie Ice Shelf 69°15'S, 67°45'W**

A confluent glacier projecting as an ice shelf into the SE part of Marguerite Bay between Cape Berteaux and Mount Edgell, along the W coast of Antarctic Peninsula. Discovered by the BGLE under Rymill, 1934–37, who named this feature for James M. Wordie, Honorary Secretary (later President) of the Royal Geographical Society, member of the Discovery Committee, and chairman of the Scott Polar Research Institute. He also had been geologist and Chief of the Scientific Staff of the British expedition, 1914–16, under Shackleton. Not: Wordie Shelf Ice.

**Wordie Nunatak 66°16'S, 51°31'E**


**Wordie Point 56°44'S, 27°15'W**

The SW point of Visokoi Island in the South Sandwich Islands. Charted in 1930 by DI personnel on the *Discovery II* and named for James M. Wordie.

**Wordie Shelf Ice:** see Wordie Ice Shelf 69°15'S, 67°45'W

**Workman Rocks 66°23'S, 65°42'W**

Group of rocks in the NE part of Darbel Bay just westward of Panther Cliff, off the W coast of Graham Land. Photographed by the FIDASE in 1956–57. Named by the UK-APC in 1960 for Everley J. Workman, American physicist who has investigated the electrical properties of ice.

**Works, Mount 71°15'S, 164°50'E**


**Worley Point 74°24'S, 132°47'W**

A rock point, the site of an Adélie penguin rookery, forming the NW corner of Shepard Island. Like Grant Island, 5 mi eastward, Shepard Island is surrounded by the Getz Ice Shelf except on the N side. The point was charted from the USS *Glacier* (Capt. Edwin A. McDonald, USN) on Feb. 4, 1962. Name applied by US-ACAN for Lt. Richard J. Worley, USN, Medical Officer at South Pole Station, 1969.

**Wormall Ice Piedmont 67°29'S, 68°05'W**


**Worsley, Cape 64°39'S, 60°24'W**

Dome-shaped cape 225 m high with snow-free cliffs on the S and E sides, lying 10 mi E of the S end of Detroit Plateau on the E coast of Graham Land. Charted by the FIDS in 1947 and named...
Wotkyns Glacier 86°04'S, 131°25'W
for Acting Corporal David A. Worth, RM, of the RN Hydro-
Islands, off the S end of Adelaide Island. Named by the UK-APC
Rounded summit, 575 m, at the W end of Brisbane Heights on
from surveys and USN air photos, 1960-64. Named by US-ACAN
A glacier flowing N from Michigan Plateau along the W side of
accurately located. It was roughly surveyed by DI personnel in
1933 and resurveyed by the FIDS in 1948-49. Named by the
UK-APC for Robert F. Worswick of the FIDS, meteorologist at
Signy Island in 1950 and 1951, who reached this hill during a
sledge journey in 1950.

Worthley Peak 82°43'S, 164°46'E
Peak, 840 m, at the N end of Benson Ridge overlooking lower
Robb Glacier. Mapped by the USGS from tellurometer surveys

Worth Reef 67°48'S, 68°56'W
An arc of rocks forming the northernmost part of the Henkes
Islands, off the S end of Adelaide Island. Named by the UK-APC
for Acting Corporal David A. Worth, RM, of the RN Hydro-
graphic Survey Unit which first charted this reef in 1963.

Wotkyns Glacier 86°04'S, 131°25'W
A glacier flowing N from Michigan Plateau along the W side of
Caloplacli Hills to enter the Reedy Glacier. Mapped by USGS
from surveys and USN air photos, 1960-64. Named by US-ACAN
for Grosenvar S. Wotkyns, hospital corpsman at Byrd Station in
1962.

Wrench, Mount 85°23'S, 87°14'W
Rock peak (2,095 m) 2.5 mi SSE of Mount Walcott along the E
margin of the Thiel Mountains. The name was proposed by Peter
Bermel and Arthur Ford, co-leaders of the USGS Thiel Mountains
party that surveyed the mountains in 1960-61. Named for William
E. Wrench, sixth director of the U.S. Geological Survey,
1943-56.

Wright, Mount 71°33'S, 169°10'E
A peak over 1,800 m in the N part of the Admiralty Mountains,
Victoria Land. It rises between Shipley Glacier and Crume
Glacier, 8 mi SW of Birthday Point. The feature was named by the
BrAE, 1910-13, after Charles (later Sir Charles) S. Wright
(1887-1975), physicist with the expedition.
Wright Peak 73°40'S, 94°32'W
Small rock Peak (1510 m) located 0.5 mi S of Sutley Peak in the Jones Mountains. Mapped by the University of Minnesota-Jones Mountains Party, 1960–61, which named it for Herbert E. Wright, Jr., glacial geologist, University of Minnesota, who was advisor to the party and visited Antarctica in the 1961–62 season.

Wright Peninsula 67°28'S, 68°10'W

Wright Point 66°24'S, 110°30'E

Wright Spires 69°30' S, 68°31'W
Three distinctive spires (aiguilles) rising to c. 750 m at the E side of Chinoek Pass on the Rymill Coast, Palmer Land. The feature was photographed from the air by the U.S. Navy, 1966, and was surveyed by BAS, 1970–73. Named by US-ACAN after Graham K. Wright, BAS general assistant, Halley Station, 1969–71, and Stonington Island, 1972–73, (Station Leader) 1974–75.

Wright Upper Glacier 77°32'S, 160°35'E
An ice apron at the upper W end of Wright Valley formed by a glacier flowing E from the inland ice plateau. Named by the VUWAE (1958–59) for C.S. Wright, a member of the BrAE (1910–13), after whom the “Wright Glacier” (now Wright Lower Glacier) was named. Not: Upper Wright Glacier.

Wright Valley 77°31'S, 161°50'E
Large E-W trending valley, formerly occupied by a glacier but now ice free except for Wright Upper Glacier at its head and Wright Lower Glacier at its mouth, in Victoria Land. Named by the VUWAE (1958–59) for Sir Charles Wright, for whom the BrAE (1910–13) named the glacier at the mouth of this valley.

Wrigley Bluffs 84°34' S, 63°45'W

Wrigley Gulf 74°00' S, 129°00'W
An embayment about 115 mi wide along the coastline of Antarctica, lying seaward of the Getz Ice Shelf. Nearly a right angle in plan, its limits are described by Grant, Dean, and Siple Islands, which are partially or wholly embedded in the ice shelf. Discovered in December 1940 by the USAS. Named for Philip Wrigley, Chicago manufacturer who helped support the expedition. Not: Philip Wrigley Gulf.

W. Spring, Cape: see Spring Point 64°18' S, 61°03'W

Wubbold Glacier 69°20' S, 71°35'W
A steeply inclined glacier, 8 mi long, flowing S from Havre Mountains, Alexander Island, into Lazarev Bay, N of Mount Holt. The glacier was photographed from the air by RARE in 1947 and was mapped from the photographs by FIDS in 1960. Named by US-ACAN for Cdr. J.H. Wubbold, USCG, Commanding Officer, USCGC Northwind, USN OpFrz, 1977.

Wujek Ridge 82°28'S, 50°55'W

Wunneburger Rock 74°42'S, 113°10'W

Wu Nunatak 72°29'S, 161°08'E

Wüst Inlet 72°20' S, 60°50'W
Ice-filled inlet, from 2 to 5 mi wide, indenting the E side of Merz Peninsula between Cape Christmas and Old Mans Head, along the E coast of Palmer Land. The inlet was photographed from the air in 1940 by members of the USAS. During 1947 the inlet was photographed from the air by members of the RARE, who in conjunction with the FIDS charted it from the ground. Named by the FIDS for Prof. Georg Wüst, German oceanographer.

Wyandot Ridge 76°36'S, 160°30'E
Rocky ridge at the W side of Chathahoochee Glacier. It extends northward from the NW end of the Convoy Range. Mapped by the USGS from ground surveys and Navy air photos. Named in 1964 by US-ACAN after the USS Wyandot, a cargo vessel in the American convoy to McMurdo Sound in several years beginning with the 1955–56 season.

Wyatt, Mount 86°46'S, 154°00'W
A prominent flat-topped mountain, 2,930 m, standing 3 mi W of Mount Verlautz in the Rawson Mountains of the Queen Maud Mountains. Discovered in December 1934 by the ByrdAE geological party under Quin Blackburn and named by Rear Admiral Byrd for Jane Wyatt, a friend of Richard S. Russell, Jr., a member of that party. Not: Mount Jane Wyatt.

Wyatt Earp, Mount 77°34'S, 86°25'W
A mainly snow-covered peak, 2,370 m, standing 3 mi NW of Mount Ulmer in the N part of the Sentinel Range. Discovered by Lincoln Ellsworth on his trans-Antarctic flight of Nov. 23, 1935. Named by the US-ACAN for the ship Wyatt Earp, used by Ellsworth in four expeditions to Antarctica between 1933 and 1939. Not: Mount Eap.

Wyatt Earp Islands 68°22'S, 78°32'E
A small group of islands and rocks off the northern extremity of the Vestfold Hills, about 0.5 mi N of Walkabout Rocks. Mapped from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition (1936–37) and named "Nørsteholmen" by Norwegian cartographers. In January 1939 a landing was made at nearby Walkabout Rocks from the Wyatt Earp, after which the islands were renamed by ANCA. Not: Nørsteholmen, Northern Islands.
Wyatt Glacier 68°18’S, 66°10’W

Wyatt Hill 74°32’S, 110°27’W

Wyatt Island 67°20’S, 67°40’W
Island, 5 mi long and 2 mi wide, lying 2 mi S of Day Island near the center of Laubeuf Fjord, off the W coast of Graham Land. First surveyed in 1936 by the BGLE under Rymill which used the provisional name South Island for this feature. The island was resurveyed in 1948 by the FIDS and was renamed by V. Admiral Sir Arthur G.N. Wyatt, Hydrographer to the Navy, 1945–50. Not: Isla Huinca, South Island.

Wyche Island 66°14’S, 110°35’E
A small island just S of the W end of Burnett Island in the Swain Islands. This region was photographed from the air by USN OpHjp (1946–47), ANARE (1956), and the Soviet expedition (1956). The island was included in a 1957 ground survey by C.R. Eklund. He named it for aerographer’s mate Paul A. Wyche, USN, a member of the Wilkes Station party, 1957. Not: Isla Van Wyck, Van Wyck Island.

Wyck Island 64°39’S, 62°05’W

Wyckoff Glacier 84°11’S, 164°40’E

Wyers Ice Shelf 67°11’S, 49°54’E

Wyers Nunataks 67°13’S, 49°43’E

Wyeth Heights 80°45’S, 29°33’W
Rock heights rising to 1,335 m at the head of Blaiklock Glacier, forming the SE extremity of Otter Highlands in western Shackleton Range. The feature was surveyed by CTAE, 1957, photographed from the air by the U.S. Navy, 1967, and further surveyed by BAS, 1968–71. Named by the UK-APC after Robert B. Wyeth, BAS geologist, Stonington Island, 1971–73, who worked in the Shackleton Range in 1971.

Wylde Glacier 73°32’S, 166°42’E

Wylie Bay 64°44’S, 64°10’W

Wylie Ridge 71°51’S, 168°27’E

Wyman, Mount 83°54’S, 158°56’W
A mountain, 2,665 m, at the end of the rock spur running W from Sanford Cliffs, Queen Elizabeth Range. Named by US-ACAN for Carl O. Wyman, ionospheric scientist at Little America V, 1957.

Wyss, Mount 82°47’S, 162°42’E
X, Rock 66°20'S, 136°42'E
Prominent offshore rock 0.4 mi long, lying close inside the E side of the entrance to Victor Bay, 1 mi NW of Gravenoire Rock. Photographed from the air by USN OpHjp, 1946–47. Charted by the FrAE under Marret, 1952–53. So named because the rock was indicated by a cross or “X” mark in selected prints of the OpHjp photographs for the purpose of identifying it to the FrAE party which established an astronomical control station there. Not: Rock X.

Xanthus Spur 64°33'S, 63°30'W
Mainly ice-covered spur extending northwestward from Mount Priam for 3 mi in the Trojan Range of Anvers Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Surveyed by the FIDS in 1955 and named by the UK-APC for Xanthus, son of Zeus and the god of one of the two chief rivers of the Trojan plain.
Yaglou Point

**Yaglou Point 66°23'S, 67°12'W**
The northern point of Belding Island, Biscoe Islands. Mapped from air photos taken by FIDASE (1956-57). Named by UK-APC for Constantin P. Yaglou, American physiologist who has specialized in the reactions of the human body to cold environments.

**Yakova Gakkelya, Massiv:** see Jøkulkyrkja Mountain 71°53'S, 6°40'E

**Yakovlev, Mount 71°59'S, 16°38'E**
A somewhat isolated mountain about 11 mi N of Sarkofagen Mountain in the Russkiye Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norsk Polarinstitutt from air photos taken by NorAE in 1958-59. Also observed in 1959 by the SovAE and named for noted Soviet paleontologist N.N. Yakovlev. Not: Gora Yakovleva.

**Yakovleva, Gora:** see Yakovlev, Mount 71°59'S, 16°38'E

**Yalour, Estrecho:** see Yalour Sound 63°34'S, 56°39'W

**Yalour Islands 65°14'S, 64°10'W**
Group of islands and rocks 1.5 mi in extent in the S part of the Wilhelm Archipelago. The group lies 1 mi NW of Cape Tuxen, Graham Land. Discovered and named by the FrAE, 1903-05, under J.B. Charcot. Named for Lt. Jorge Yalour, Argentine Navy, an officer of the Argentine corvette Uruguay which came to the rescue of the shipwrecked SwedAE in Nov. 1903. Not: Jallour Isles, Jalour Islands.

**Yalour Sound 63°34'S, 56°39'W**

**Yamana, Nunatak:** see Florence Nunatak 62°13'S, 58°37'W

**Yamato Glacier 71°25'S, 35°35'E**
A glacier about 6 mi wide, flowing between Mount Fukushima and Mount Eyskens in the Queen Fabiola Mountains. Discovered by the BelgAE under Guido Derom, Oct. 7, 1960, and named after an old name of the peninsula of Honshu. Yamato is the symbol of the political unity and the national consciousness of the Japanese people. In November-December 1960, a Japanese field party reached this area and carried out geodetic and other scientific work.

**Yamato Mountains:** see Queen Fabiola Mountains 71°30'S, 35°40'E

**Yamato Sanmyaku:** see Queen Fabiola Mountains 71°30'S, 35°40'E

**Yancey Glacier 80°14'S, 158°30'E**
A precipitous glacier in Britannia Range, flowing east from the vicinity of Mount McClintock and then southeastward to enter Byrd Glacier just west of Sennet Glacier. Named by US-ACAN in association with nearby Byrd Glacier for the USS Yancey, cargo ship (Central Group of Task Force 68) of USN OpHjp, 1946-47, led by Admiral Byrd.

**Yantar Point**

**Yantar Sound:** see McFarlane Strait 62°32'S, 59°55'W

**Yanovsky Rocks 71°56'S, 11°40'E**
Two isolated rock outcrops lying 5 mi S of Mount Khmyznikov near the SE end of the Humboldt Mountains, Queen Maud Land. First mapped from air photos and surveys by SovAE, 1960-61, and named after Soviet hydrographer S.S. Yanovskiy. Not: Skaly Yanovskogo.

**Yanovskogo, Skaly:** see Yanovsky Rocks 71°56'S, 11°40'E

**Yarbrough, Mount 84°24'S, 66°00'W**

**Yaroslav Island:** see Deception Island 62°57'S, 60°38'W

**Yates Glacier 70°49'S, 62°12'W**
A glacier 3 mi S of Matheson Glacier, discharging into the W side of Lehrke Inlet on the E coast of Palmer Land. Named by UK-APC after J. Yates, BAS surveyor who worked in the general vicinity of this feature.

**Yates Spur 68°41'S, 64°57'W**
A prominent rock spur on the S side of Mobiloil Inlet, Bowman Coast, at the W side of the terminus of Earnshaw Glacier. The spur was photographed from the air by Lincoln Ellsworth, 1935, USAS, 1940, and RARE, 1947, and was surveyed by FIDS, 1958. Named by US-ACAN in 1977 after D. Kent Yates, Applied Research Laboratories, University of Texas, a member of the USGS satellite surveying team at Palmer Station, winter party 1973.

**Yeates Bluff 83°23'S, 169°10'E**
A steep, mainly ice-covered bluff surmounted by a 1,190 m peak at its N end, standing between Lennox-King and Beaver Glaciers, 4 mi NE of Mount Nickerson in Queen Alexandra Range. Named by NZGSAE (1959–60) for Peter A. Yeates, for two seasons radio operator at Scott Base.

**Yeats Glacier 85°01'S, 175°00'W**
A tributary glacier about 8 mi long, flowing W from the N side of Mount Finley to enter Shackleton Glacier just N of Lockhart Ridge, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Named by F. Alton Wade, leader of the Texas Tech Shackleton Glacier Expeditions (1962-63 and 1964–65), for Vestal L. Yeats, a member of the Texas Technological College faculty and of both expeditions.
Yee Nunataks  74°22'S, 72°30'W
A group of scattered nunataks, about 24 mi long and 12 mi wide, centered 35 mi NE of Lyon Nunataks in Ellsworth Land. The nunataks rise 1,300–1,700 m in elevation and in the four quadrants include Staack Nunatak, Olander Nunatak, Metzgar Nunatak and Triassic Nunatak. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN aerial photographs, 1961–68, and U.S. Landsat imagery, 1973–74. Named in 1994 by US-ACAN after Virginia Yee-Wray, cartographer and air brush specialist in the Shaded Relief and Special Maps Unit, Branch of Special Maps, USGS, who for many years prepared USGS shaded relief maps of Antarctica.

Yelcho, Cape  61°03'S, 55°22'W
The NW extremity of Elephant Island, South Shetland Islands. Named by the U.K. Joint Services Expedition, 1970–71, after the Chilean steam tug Yelcho which rescued members of Shackleton’s party from nearby Point Wild, August 1916.

Yelcho, Paso: see Graham Passage  64°24'S, 61°31'W

Yeliseyova, Skaly: see Yeliseyev Rocks  72°05'S, 14°30'E

Yeliseyev Rocks  72°05'S, 14°30'E

Yellowstone Crags  57°45'S, 26°27'W
Crags which are locally eroded into striking pinnacles, situated 0.5 mi W of Sombre Point, Saunders Island, in the South Sandwich Islands. The name applied by UK-APC in 1971 refers to the yellow color of the tuff rocks and their craggy topography.

Yerbas Buena, Punta: see Alexandra, Cape  67°45'S, 68°36'W

Yermak Point  70°06'S, 160°41'E
A coastal point in the W part of Rennick Bay, 25 mi WNW of Znamenskiy Island. Named by the SovAE (1958) after the Soviet icebreaker Yermak.

Yesenin, Mount  72°03'S, 14°26'E

Yesenina, Gora: see Yesenin, Mount  72°03'S, 14°26'E

Yevgenov, Cape  69°00'S, 156°36'E

Yingling Nunatak  66°30'S, 110°37'E

Yngvar Nielsen Glacier: see Nielsen Glacier  71°31'S, 169°41'E

Yochelson Ridge  79°36'S, 84°25'W

Yoder Glacier  75°07'S, 114°24'W

Yoke Island  63°58'S, 61°56'W
Island lying W of the N end of Liège Island in the Palmer Archipelago. Charted by the FrAE under Charcot, 1903–05. The name given by the UK-APC in 1960 is descriptive of the shape of the island in both plan and elevation. Not: Isoltes Los Provincianos.

Yotsume Rocks  69°44'S, 38°07'E
Four distinct rock exposures on the ice-covered N side of Djupvikneset Peninsula, along the SW shore of Lützow-Holm Bay. First mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37. Surveyed by JARE, 1957–62, and named Yotsume-iwa (the rock with four eyes). Not: Yotume Rocks.

Yotume Rocks: see Yotsume Rocks  69°44'S, 38°07'E

Young, Mount  84°27'S, 179°48'E

Young Glacier  78°04'S, 84°49'W

Young Head  81°29'S, 161°24'E
A prominent rock headland, 350 m, marking the N side of the entrance to Beaumont Bay on the W side of the Ross Ice Shelf. Named by US-ACAN for CWO Victor Young, USN, member of the Mobile Construction Battalion party at Little America V, winter 1956.

Young Island  66°25'S, 162°24'E
An island, 19 mi long and 4 mi wide, which is the northernmost of the Balleny Islands. It is ice covered and rises gently to 1,340 meters. Discovered in Feb. 1839 by John Balleny, captain of the schooner Eliza Scott. He named it for G.F. Young, one of the
Youngman, Mount

merchants who united with Charles Enderby in sending out the expedition.

Youngman, Mount 77°15'S, 154°21'W

Young Nunataks 66°44'S, 54°08'E
Group of nunataks in the Napier Mountains standing 2 mi S of Mount Elkins. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from aerial photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37. Remapped from aerial photos taken by ANARE in 1956 and named for W.F. Young, electrical fitter at Mawson Station in 1961.

Young Peak 69°45'S, 74°31'E
A low peak near the Antarctic coast, standing just S of Holder Peak and 2 mi E of Mount Caroline Mikkelsen. First plotted from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and with Holder Peak called “Tvillingfjell” (twin mountain) by Norwegian cartographers. This peak was named by ANCA for W. Young, officer in charge at Davis Station, 1963, who led an ANARE party that surveyed this area.

Young Point 63°36'S, 58°55'W
Rocky point 3 mi S of Cape Roquemaurel at the E side of Bone Bay, on the W coast of Trinity Peninsula. Charted by the FIDS in 1948 and named by the UK-APC for Dr. Adam Young, surgeon on the brig Williams which made explorations in the South Shetland Islands and Bransfield Strait in 1820.

Yrigoyen, Cabo: see Muñoz Point 64°50'S, 62°54'W

Yseult Island 66°44'S, 140°56'E
Small rocky island 0.7 mi E of Tristan Island and 0.4 mi N of the E point on Cape Jules. Photographed from the air by USN OpHip, 1946–47. Charted by the FrAE under Barre, 1951–52, and so named because of its twin relationship with Tristan Island. Yseult is the French spelling of Isolde, legendary heroine incorporated into Arthurian legend and later popularized by Wagner’s opera Tristan und Isolde. Not: Ilseult.

Ystekleppane Rocks 69°59'S, 38°47'E
A group of bare rocks protruding through the ice on the E shore of Havsbøt, lying 1 mi S of Strandebba at the extreme SE side of Lützow-Holm Bay. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and named Ystekleppane (the outermost lumps).

Ytrehovdeholmen Island 69°13'S, 39°28'E
The largest of four islands in a cluster. It lies 4 mi W of Langhovde Hills in the E part of Lützow-Holm Bay. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from air photos taken by the Lars Christensen Expedition, 1936–37, and named Ytrehovdeholmen (the outer knoll island) because of its position among the islands adjacent to Langhovde Hills.

Yutenut Peak 72°30'W, 2°50'E
The northeasternmost peak in the Borg Massif, in Queen Maud Land. Mapped by Norwegian cartographers from surveys and air photos by NBSAE (1949–52) and air photos by the Norwegian expedition (1958–59) and named Ytstenut (outermost peak).

Yugvar Nielsen Glacier: see Nielsen Glacier 71°31'S, 169°41'E

Yule Bay 70°44'S, 166°40'E
A bay indenting the coast of northern Victoria Land between Cape Hooker and Cape Dayman. An inner (western) portion of the bay is circumscribed by Bates Point and Ackroyd Point. Discovered by Capt. James Clark Ross, 1841, who named it for Henry B. Yule, Second Master on the Erebus.

Yule Peak 68°31'S, 65°37'W
A small but conspicuous triangular rock peak (750 m) at W end of Berme Peninsula (q.v.), Bowman Coast. The peak was photographed from the air by Lincoln Ellsworth on Nov. 21 and 23, 1935, and was mapped from these photos by W.L.G. Joerg. Surveyed by FIDS in Dec. 1958 and so named because Christmas Day 1958 was celebrated by the FIDS sledging party close to this peak.

Yungay, Punta: see Bongrain Point 67°43'S, 67°48'W

Yunke, Rocas: see Anvil Stacks 54°10'S, 37°42'W

Yunyye, Skaly: see Henriksen Nunataks 71°30'S, 9°00'E

Yuriya Gagarina, Khrebet: see Gagarin Mountains 71°57'S, 9°23'E
Z

Z, Punta: see Garnerin Point 64°41'S, 62°10'W
Zabor, Gora: see Trollslottet Mountain 71°56'S, 7°14'E
Zakharoff Ridge 72°55'S, 75°0'E
Zaneveld Glacier 85°26'S, 176°25'W
Zanuck, Mount 85°58'S, 151°10'W
A mountain about 5 mi long surmounted by three sharp peaks in an E-W line, the highest of which rises to 2,525 meters. The feature stands at the S side of Alburnus Glacier at the point where the latter joins Scott Glacier, in the Queen Maud Mountains. Discovered by R. Admiral Byrd on the ByrdAE flight to the South Pole in November 1929. The mountain was visited in December 1934 by the ByrdAE geological party under Quin Blackburn. Named by Byrd for Darryl F. Zanuck, official of Twentieth Century-Fox Pictures, who assisted the ByrdAE, 1933–35, in assembling motion-picture records, and later supplied the USAS, 1939–41, with motion-picture projectors. Not: Darryl Zanuck Mountain.
Zanuck East Peak 85°57'S, 150°53'W
The easternmost of the three high peaks that rise from Mount Zanuck massif in the Queen Maud Mountains. The peak was discovered and mapped by the geological party of the ByrdAE, 1933–35, led by Quin Blackburn. The name was applied in association with Mount Zanuck by members of NZGSAE who climbed the peak in the 1969–70 season.
Zapadnoye Lake 70°44'S, 11°28'E
A lake about 0.5 mi long situated near the western end of the Schirmacher Hills, Queen Maud Land. Mapped by the SovAE in 1961 and named Ozero Zapadnoye (western lake).
Zapato Point 64°36'S, 61°58'W
Point 3 mi SW of Cañón Point on the W coast of Graham Land. First seen by the BelgAE under Gerlache, which sailed between the point and Brooklyn Island, on Feb. 7, 1898. The name appears on an Argentine government chart of 1954. Not: Daedalus Point.
Zapiola, Bahia: see Azure Cove 65°04'S, 63°35'W
Zavadovskiy Island 66°43'S, 86°24'E
Ice-covered island in the West Ice Shelf. It rises to 200 m and is located 12 mi E of Mikhaylov Island. Discovered by the Soviet expedition of 1956 which named it for Ivan Zavadovskiy, second in command of the sloop Vostok in the Bellingshausen expedition 1819–21.
Zavartskogo, Khrebet: see Östliche Petermann Range 71°26'S, 12°44'E
Zavis Peak 79°23'S, 86°08'W
A sharp peak, 2,195 m, standing 4 mi W of Navigator Peak at the S end of Founders Escarpment in the Heritage Range. Named by the University of Minnesota Geological Party, 1963–64, for Alfred Zavis, USGS topographic engineer with the party in these mountains.
Zavodovskii Island: see Zavodovski Island 56°20'S, 27°35'W
Zavodovski Island 56°20'S, 27°35'W
Circular island 3 mi in diameter which marks the N end of the South Sandwich Islands. An active volcanic cone of 490 m surmounts the island. Discovered in 1819 by a Russian expedition under Bellingshausen and named by him for Ivan Zavadovskiy, second in command on the sloop Vostok. The spelling "Zavodovski" has been retained because of long usage and results from an earlier system of transliteration of the Russian name. Not: Prince's Island, Zavodovskii Island, Zavodovsk Island.
Zavodovski Island: see Zavodovski Island 56°20'S, 27°35'W
Zdarsky, Mount 66°05'S, 64°58'W
Mountain rising at the E side of Simler Snowfield, between Barilari and Holtedahl Bays on the W coast of Graham Land. First charted and named "Mont Garcia" by the FrAE under Charcot, 1908–10, presumably in association with his nearby "Cap Garcia." Charcot later transferred "Cap Garcia" (now Cape Garcia) to the N entrance of Barilari Bay, leaving the mountain name on the S side. To avoid confusion with Cape Garcia on the other side of Barilari Bay, the UK-APC altered the name of this mountain in 1959 to Mount Zdarsky. Named for Mathias Zdarsky, Austrian pioneer exponent of ski-mountaineering, inventor of the first dependable ski binding, and author of one of the earliest skiing manuals. Not: Mont Garcia.
Zebra Peak 69°41'S, 64°56'E
A peak 1.5 mi NE of Summers Peak in the Stinear Nunataks, Marie Byrd Land. The feature was visited by D.J. Grainger, radio officer at Mawson Station, 1960.
Zebra Ridge 70°02'S, 69°14'W
Prominent rock ridge. 2 mi long, situated 3 mi S of the mouth of Tumble Glacier where it rises 760 m above the coastal ice piedmont of E Alexander Island. First seen from a distance by Lincoln Ellsworth, who photographed the Douglas Range from the air on Nov. 23, 1935. First surveyed in 1948 by the FIDS and so named because of the irregular bands and lenses of light and dark colored rocks which have the appearance of zebra stripes.
Zed Islands 62°26'S, 60°10'W
Small group of islands, the westernmost rising to 290 m, lying 0.8 mi N of Williams Point, Livingston Island, in the South Shetland Islands. The name appears to have been applied by DI personnel on the Discovery II who charted the islands in 1935. Not: Islas Zeta.
Zeigler, Mount 77°13'S, 143°03'W
A mountain (1,120 m) 3 mi NNE of Mount Swartley in the Allegheny Mountains, Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USAS
Zéée Glacier


Zeiss Needle: see Dedo, Mount 64°39'S, 62°33'W

Zéée Glacier 66°52'S, 141°10'E

Glacier about 3 mi wide and 6 mi long, flowing NNW from the continental ice along the W side of Lacroix Nunatak and terminating in a prominent tongue at the W side of Port Martin. Probably first sighted in 1840 by the French expedition under Capt. Jules Dumont d'Urville, although no glaciers were noted on d'Urville's chart of this coast. Photographed from the air by USN OpHjp, 1946–47. Charted by the FrAE under Liotard, 1949–51, and named for the French corvette Zéée, corvette which accompanied d'Urville's flagship. Not: Glacier Penola.

Zéée Glacier Tongue 66°47'S, 141°10'E

Glacier tongue about 2 mi wide and 7 mi long which extends seaward from Zéée Glacier. Delineated from air photos taken by USN OpHjp, 1946–47, and named for the French corvette Zéée.

Zéée Rocks 62°57'S, 57°15'W

Group of rocks, some of which are above water and others near the surface, lying in Bransfield Strait 17 mi N of Prime Head, the N tip of Antarctic Peninsula. Discovered by the French expedition, 1837–40, under Capt. Jules Dumont d'Urville, and named by him after the expedition ship Zéée.

Zéée Subglacial Trench 68°00'S, 144°00'W

A subglacial trench on George V Coast, running NNE-SSW and Zelee Subglacial Trench 68WS, 144°00'E

A subglacial trench on George V Coast, running NNE-SSW and Zelee Subglacial Trench 68WS, 144°00'E

Zelee Rocks

A pass through the W portion of Wilckens Peaks in South Georgia, 1926–30.

Zeeta, Islas: see Zed Islands 62°26'S, 60°10'W

Zeus Ridge 64°35'S, 63°34'W

A heavily crevassed, steep-sided, ice-covered ridge, the main part rising over 1,675 m, extending NW from Mount François between the Achaean and Trojan Ranges in central Anvers Island, in the Palmer Archipelago. Surveyed by the FIDS in 1955 and named by the UK-APC for Zeus, the supreme Olympian deity.

Zhelannaya Mountain 72°04'S, 18°28'E

A relatively isolated mountain about 9 mi N of Mount Karpinskiy in the Russkiye Mountains, Queen Maud Land. Mapped by the SovAE of 1959 and named Gora Zhelannaya (desired mountain).

Zhil'naya Mountain 71°40'S, 12°38'W


Ziegler Point 79°21'S, 83°00'W


Zigzag Bluff 85°18'S, 163°30'W

A rock bluff at the foot of Herbert Range, overlooking Ross Ice Shelf about 5 mi W of the terminus of Axel Heiberg Glacier. Probably first seen by Roald Amundsen in 1911, the bluff was roughly mapped by the ByrdAE, 1928–30. So named by the Southern Party of the NZGSAE, 1961–62, because of the peculiar folding of the marble on the bluff.

Zigzag Island 63°36'S, 59°52'W

A small island close off the S coast of Tower Island, Palmer Archipelago. The name applied by UK-APC is descriptive of the island in plan; it is deeply indented, with steep cliff faces.

Zigzag Pass 54°12'S, 36°59'W

A pass through the W portion of Wilckens Peaks in South Georgia, leading from Kohl Plateau to the head of Esmark Glacier.
Zilch Cliffs 74°58'S, 134°25'W
A series of steep cliffs that mark the E extremity of McDonald Heights near the coast of Marie Byrd Land. The cliffs were photographed from aircraft of USAS, 1939-41, and were mapped in detail from U.S. Navy air photos and USGS surveys, 1959-65. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Cdr. C.H. Zilch, USN, Officer-in-Charge of the meteorological support unit during Operation Deep Freeze 1966.

Zilva Peaks 66°45'S, 65°23'W
Two conspicuous peaks between the two arms of Drummond Glacier in Graham Land. Photographed by Hunting Aerosurveys Ltd. in 1955-57 and mapped from these photos by the FIDS. Named by the UK-APC for S.S. Zilva of the Lister Institute of Preventive Medicine, London, one of the principal investigators in the work which led to the production of synthetic vitamin C. He helped in the calculation of the sledging rations of many British polar expeditions between World War I and II.

Zimmerman Island 66°26'S, 110°27'E

Zimmermann, Mount 71°20'S, 13°20'E
A peak (2,325 m) standing 3.5 mi N of Ritscher Peak in the Gruber Mountains, central Queen Maud Land. Discovered by the GerAE under Ritscher, 1938-39, and named for the vice-president of the Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft (German Research Society).

Zinkovich, Mount 81°08'S, 158°21'E
Pointed mountain, 2,280 m, standing 4 mi N of Mount Frost at the NW head of Siver glacier in the Churchill Mountains. Named by US-ACAN for Lt. Col. Michael Zinkovich, USAF, commanding officer of the 1710th Aerial Port Squadron, which furnished airlift support between New Zealand and Antarctica, and from McMurdo Sound inland to Byrd, Eights, and South Pole Stations during USN OpDPrz 1962.

Zirzow, Mount 83°08'S, 49°06'W

Zittel Cliffs 80°40'S, 25°59'W
Cliffs rising to c. 1,400 m in the NW part of Du Toit Nunataks, Read Mountains, Shackleton Range. The feature was surveyed by the CTAE, 1957, photographed from the air by the U.S. Navy, 1967, and further surveyed by BAS, 1968-71. In association with the names of geologists grouped in this area, named by UK-APC in 1971 after Karl Alfred von Zittel (1839-1904), German paleontologist who specialized in the study of fossil sponges.

Znamenskiy Island 70°14'S, 161°51'E
A high, nearly round, ice-covered island 2.5 mi long, lying in Rennick Bay just N of the terminus of Rennick Glacier. Charted by the SovAE in 1958 and named for Soviet hydrographer K.I. Znamenskiy (1903-41).

Zohn Nunataks 74°58'S, 72°49'W
Three nunataks, the largest being Cheeks Nunatak, rising to 1,310 m in the SW part of Grossman Nunataks, Ellsworth Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and USN aerial photographs, 1961-68, and Landsat imagery, 1973-74. Named by US-ACAN after Harry L. Zohn, Jr., USGS topographic engineer, a member of the USGS-BAS geological party to the Orville Coast, 1977-78.

Zoller Glacier 77°53'S, 162°18'E

Zonda Glacier 69°33'S, 68°30'W
A glacier c. 8 mi long, flowing WSW between Fohn Bastion and Zonda Towers into George VI Sound. The glacier was included in surveys by FIDS, 1948, and BAS, 1971-72, and was photographed from the air by the U.S. Navy, 1966. The name applied by UK-APC in 1977 continues the theme of wind names in the area. Zonda is the Argentine name for the warm dry wind descending the E slopes of the Andes.

Zonda Towers 69°34'S, 68°18'W
An E-W trending rock ridge, 4 mi long, between Zonda Glacier and Eureka Glacier on the Rymill Coast, Palmer Land. The eastern section of the ridge rises to 825 m and is notable for four rock towers. The feature was photographed from the air by the U.S. Navy, 1966, and was surveyed by BAS, 1971-72. Named by UK-APC in 1977 in association with Zonda Glacier.

Zotikov Glacier 85°02'S, 169°15'W

Zubchatyy Ice Shelf 67°13'S, 49°05'E
A small ice shelf which borders the S side of Sakellari Peninsula in Enderby Land. Plotted by Russian cartographers from air photos taken by the SovAE, 1961-62. The Russian name means “toothed” and refers to the serrated nature of the ice front when viewed in plan.

Zub Lake 70°45'S, 11°44'E
A lake about 0.5 mi long, lying 1 mi ESE of Tsentral'naya Hill in the Schirmacher Hills, Queen Maud Land. The feature was mapped by the SovAE in 1961 and named Ozero Zub (tooth lake), presumably for its shape when viewed in plan.

Zubov Bay 65°42'S, 65°52'W
Bay 2.5 mi wide, indenting the E side of Renaud Island in the Biscone Islands. First accurately shown on an Argentine government chart of 1957. Named by the UK-APC in 1959 for Nikolay N. Zubov, Soviet oceanographer and author of numerous works on sea ice in the Arctic. Not: Bahía Marcial Mora.
Zuckerhut, Mount 71°25'S, 13°27'E
A peak (2,525 m) standing 2 mi SE of Ritscher Peak in the Gruber Mountains of Queen Maud Land. Discovered and given the descriptive name Zuckerhut (sugarloaf) by the GerAE, 1938–39, under Ritscher. Not: Sukkertoppen.

Zuckerhut Insel: see Sugarloaf Island 61°11'S, 54°00'W

Zuckerspitzenbucht: see Jacobsen Bight 54°25'S, 36°50'W

Zungh Bluff 72°13'S, 98°08'W

Zuhn Peak: see Zungh Bluff 72°13'S, 98°08'W

Zukriegel Island 65°54'S, 65°48'W
Island 1 mi long, lying between Rabot Island and Hennessy Islands, in the Bischof Islands. First accurately shown on an Argentine government chart of 1957. Named by the UK-APC in 1959 for Josef Zukriegel, Czechoslovakian geographer who specialized in sea ice studies.

Zula Shoals: see Pugh Shoal 54°02'W, 38°13'W

Zumberge, Cape 76°14'S, 69°40'W
A steep rock cape on the W side of the Ronne Ice Shelf, marking the SW end of the Orville Coast of Ellsworth Land. The name "Zumberge Nunatak" was given by the US-IGY party from Ellsworth Station, 1957–58, to a rock feature reported to lie 30 mi north of the westernmost traverse station occupied by the party. The cape described, though somewhat farther north, is apparently the only rock feature lying in that direction. Named for James H. Zumberge, American glaciologist who has made studies of the Ross Ice Shelf. Not: Zumberge Nunatak.

Zumberge Coast 78°00'S, 74°00'W

Zuniga Glacier 74°34'S, 111°51'W

Zurn Peak 75°44'S, 115°40'W
Rocky peak (1,515 m) rising from the NE edge of Toney Mountain, about 4 mi NE of Richmond Peak, in Marie Byrd Land. Mapped by USGS from surveys and U.S. Navy air photos, 1959–71. Named by US-ACAN for Walter A. Zurn, Station Scientific Leader at South Pole Station, 1972.

Zwetza, Lake 68°32'S, 78°27'E
A large, irregular-shaped lake 0.5 mi SE of Lake Cowan in the E part of Vestfold Hills. The lake was photographed from the air by USN OpHjp (1946–47) and was mapped from air photos taken by the SovAE (1956) and ANARE (1957–58). Named Zvezda (star) by the Soviet expedition. Not to be confused with Braunssteffer Lake, which is 0.5 mi SW of Lake Cowan.

Zwieselhöga: see Zwiesel Mountain 71°43'S, 12°08'E

Zwiesel Mountain 71°43'S, 12°08'E
A large complex mountain which is highly dissected, rising to 2,970 m and forming the N portion of Pieck Range in the Petermann Ranges of Queen Maud Land. Discovered and given the descriptive name "Zwiesel-Berg" (forked mountain) by the GerAE, 1938–39, under Ritscher. Not: Zwieselhöga.

Zykov Glacier 70°37'S, 164°46'E
A valley glacier about 25 mi long in the Anare Mountains, flowing NW and reaching the coast between Cape Williams and Cooper Bluffs. Photographed by the SovAE in 1958 and named for student navigator Ye. Zykov, who died in Antarctica, Feb. 3, 1957.

Zykov Island 66°32'S, 93°01'E
Small island lying between Fulmar Island and Buromski Island in the Haswell Islands. Discovered and first mapped by the AAE under Mawson, 1911–14. Remapped by the Soviet expedition of 1956, which named it for Ye. Zykov, a student navigator who lost his life in the Antarctic in 1957.

8 de Octubre, Punta: see Brown, Cape 69°16'S, 69°45'W
25 de Mayo, Bahía: see King George Bay 62°06'S, 58°05'W
25 de Mayo, Isla: see King George Island 62°00'S, 58°15'W
76th Parallel Escarpment: see Usas Escarpment 76°00'S, 130°00'W