

1			
<b>Aagaard, glaciar</b> 66°47'00,0"S 64°31'00,0"W	ARG		
01/01/0001 - al este de la península Palmer. Cartografiado por el F.I.D.S. y designado en homenaje a Bjarne Aagaard, autoridad noruega en la caza de la ballena y exploración antártica. Fotografiado por la RARE desde el aire en el año 1947. Aparece por primera vez en la cartografía del SHN en 1957 (carta 110) y en la publicación "Toponimia del Sector Antártico Argentino" de E.J. Pierrou, Tomo 2, en 1982. SHN carta H-7.			
<b>Alderete, Glaciar</b> 66°45'00,0"S 64°28'00,0"W	CHL		
01/01/0001 -			
<b>Aagaard Glacier</b> 66°44'00,0"S 64°29'00,0"W	GBR		
01/01/0001 - Flowing S into head of Mill Inlet, Foyu Coast, mapped by FIDS 1946-47 and photographed from the air by RARE in 1947; named after Consul Bjarne Aagaard (1873-1956), Norwegian Antarctic bibliographer and historian, in association with similar names in this area (GBR gaz., 1955).			
<b>Aagaard Glacier</b> 66°46'00,0"S 64°31'00,0"W	USA		
01/01/0001 - 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 Bjarne Aagaard, Norwegian authority on Antarctic whaling and exploration.			
17			
<b>Ablación, punta</b> 70°48' S 68°22' W	ARG		
01/01/0001 - en la costa este de la isla Alejandro I, marca el lado norte de la entrada al valle Ablación. Fue fotografiada por primera vez desde el aire en 1935 por Lincoln Ellsworth. Posteriormente se la bautizó con el nombre de valle Ablation. El topónimo propuesto por Fuchs, deriva del cercano y preexistente nombre del valle. SHN carta H-7.			
<b>Ablation Point</b> 70°48' S 68°21' W	GBR		
01/01/0001 - E extremity of rock ridge rising to 550 m and forming N entrance point of Ablation Valley, was surveyed and used as a site for FIDS depots in 1948-49 (Fuchs, 1951b, p.20-219); named in association with the valley (APC, 1955, p.4; USHO chart 6638, 1956; DOS 610 sheet W 70 68, 1960).			
<b>Ablation Point</b> 70°48' S 68°22' W	RUS		
01/01/0001 -			
<b>Ablation Point</b> 70°48' S 68°22' W	USA		
01/01/0001 - 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. RRoughly surveyed in 1936 by the BGLE and resurveyed in 1949 by the FIDS. Named by FIDS for nearby Ablation Valley.			
433			
<b>Anvil Crag</b> 62°12'00,0"S 58°29'00,0"W 300 m	GBR		
01/01/0001 - Rising to c. 300m on W side of entrance to Admiralty Bay, King George Island, was named descriptively following geological work by BAS in 1975-76 (GBR gaz., 1980).			
<b>Zamek</b> 62°11'30,0"S 58°29'00,0"W 339 m	POL		
1980 - Hill (339 m) between Baranowski Glacier and Sphinx Glacier, Admiralty Bay. The name refers to the castle of Polish kings in Warsaw rebuilt after the damage of the 2nd world war.			
<b>Anvil Crag</b> 62°12'00,0"S 58°29'00,0"W 300 m	USA		
01/01/0001 - 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.			
1212			
<b>Berge der Deutsch-Sowjetischen Freundschaft</b> 67°59'S 47°22'E	DEU		
01/01/0001 -			
1374			
<b>Bismarck, estrecho de</b> 65°00'S 63°40'W	ARG		
01/01/0001 - Entre la costa de isla Amberes y las islas Wauwermans, en isla Wiencke. El primero en explorarlo fue el Capitán Eduardo Dallman con el buque "GRÖNLAND". El nombre que impusiera fue en recuerdo del estadista alemán Príncipe Otto Bismarck. SHN cartas H-714/H-715.			
<b>Bismarck, Estrecho</b> 64°50'S 64°00'W	CHL		
01/01/0001 -			
<b>Bismarckstraße</b> 64°51'S 63°58'W	DEU		
01/01/0001 - Eine 15 bis 18 Seemeilen breite Straße, die sich zwischen hohen Ufern weithin erstreckt, so weit das Auge reicht. Otto V Bismarck (1815-1898), deutscher Reichskanzler.			
<b>Bismarck Strait</b> 64°51'S 63°58'W	GBR		
01/01/0001 - Between S coast of Anvers Island and Wauwermans Islands, with SE limit off Cape Errera, Wiencke Island, was entered from W in 1832 by Biscoe, who described it as the mouth of a considerable entrance (GBR journal, 1830-33); traversed from the W by GAE, 1873-74, in 1874; named Bismarck-Strasse by Polarschiffahrts-Gesellschaft of Hamburg, after Prince Otto von Bismarck (1815-98), Founder and first Chancellor of the German Empire, 1871-90 (GER map, 1875); considered to be a channel extending to the Weddell Sea (GBR chart, 1886). Bismarck Inlet (USA chart, 1894). BeAE showed that no channel to the Weddell Sea			
existed in this latitude with the discovery that Flandres Bay was closed to the E, and suggested that Dallmann had in fact referred to Beascochea Ba, further to the S. It was also thought that the present strait might form the S entrance to Gerlache Strait.			
Bismarck Strait (USA paper, 1902; GBR chart, 1914; GBR gaz., 1955; GBR chart, 1958; GBR gaz., 1959 [co-ordinates corrected]). The strait was shown by FAE, 1903-05, in 1904, to form the S entrance to Gerlache Strait and to be a deep inlet that does not run through to the east coast of Graham Land, as had been supposed (GBR report, 1905). The strait was re-charted by RN Hydrographic Survey Units, 1956-58.			
<b>Bismarck Strait</b> 64°55'S 64°00'W	RUS		
01/01/0001 -			
<b>Bismarck Strait</b> 64°51'S 64°00'W	USA		
01/01/0001 - 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.			
1589			
<b>Booth, isla</b> 65°05'S 64°00'W	ARG		
01/01/0001 - la mayor de las islas Dannebrog, costa occidental de la península Antártica. Fue descubierta y bautizada por la Expedición germana (1873-74) del Capitán E. Dallmann, probablemente en honor de Oskar o Stanley Booth, o de ambos, miembros de la Sociedad Geográfica de Hamburgo. SHN cartas H-714/H-715.			
<b>Wandel, Ile</b> 65°05'S 64°00'W	BEL		
01/01/0001 - L'Amiral Carl WANDEL était Directeur du service hydrographique danois, et participa aux préparatifs de l'expédition			
<b>Booth, Isla</b> 65°05'S 64°00'W	CHL		
01/01/0001 -			
<b>Boothinsel</b> 65°05'S 64°01'W	DEU		
01/01/0001 -			
<b>Booth Island</b> 65°05'S 64°01'W	GBR		
01/01/0001 - Separated from Graham Coast by Lemaire Channel, was discovered by GAE, 1873-74, in 1874 and named Booth-Insel by Polarschiffahrts-Gesellschaft of Hamburg, probably after Oskar Booth or Stanley Booth (or both), members of the Hamburg Geographical Society at that time (GER map, 1875); roughly charted as a new discovery by BeAE in 1898 and renamed Ile Wandel, after Carl Frederick Wandel (1843-1930), Danish Arctic explorer and hydrographer, who assisted the expedition and supplied surplus equipment from the Danish Ingolf expeditions of 1895 and 1896 (BEL chart, 1899). Wandel Island (GBR map in book, 1900). In 1904 the island was re-charted as GAE's original discovery by FAE, 1903-05, which wintered at François Cove on the N coast of the island, but to avoid confusion BeAE's name was retained (FRA book, 1906). Booth(-)Wandel Island (GBR book, 1911). Booth (Wandel) Island (GBR report, 1916). Booth Island (GBR chart, 1929; GBR gaz., 1955). In 1938 the UK Antarctic Names Sub-Committee decided to retain both names on GBR charts. In 1949 GBR approved the single name Booth Island. The island was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956-57.			
<b>Booth Island</b> 65°05'S 64°00'W	RUS		
01/01/0001 -			
<b>Booth Island</b> 65°05'S 64°00'W	USA		
01/01/0001 - Y-shaped island, 5 mi long and rising to 980 m, in the NE part of the Wilhelm Archipelago. Discovered and named by a German expedition under Dallmann 1873-74, probably for Oskar Booth or Stanley Booth, or both, members of the Hamburg Geographical Society at that time. The US-ACAN has rejected the name Wandel Island, applied by the BelgAE, 1897-99, in favor of the original naming.			
1726			
<b>Brabante, isla</b> 64°17'S 62°20'W	ARG		
01/01/0001 - situada entre islas Amberes y Lieja. Fue bautizada en 1898 por Foster, en recuerdo del Teniente Adrián de Gerlache, jefe de la expedición del "BELGICA". SHN carta H-714.			
<b>Brabant, Ile</b> 64°15'S 62°20'W	BEL		
01/01/0001 - L'expédition fut soutenue financièrement par la province de Brabant			
<b>Brabante, Isla</b> 64°16'S 62°20'W	CHL		
01/01/0001 -			
<b>Brabant Island</b> 64°17'S 62°20'W	GBR		
01/01/0001 - Extending from 64°00'S to 64°32'S and separated from Danco Coast by Gerlache Strait. The N coast was discovered by Foster in 1829 (GBR chart, 1829) and probably sighted by GAE, 1973-74 in 1874. The E coast was roughly mapped by BeAE in 1898, when a landing was made and the island was named Ile Brabant after the Belgian province Brabant, which contributed towards the cost of that expedition (BEL chart, 1899). Brabant Island (GBR chart, 1900; GBR gaz., 1955; GBR map, 1974). The N and W coasts of the island were roughly charted by FAE, 1903-05, in 1904 and 1905. The island was photographed from the air by FIDASE in 1956-57 and subsequently mapped from air photographs. The island was further surveyed by JSEBI.			
<b>Brabant Island</b> 64°15'S 62°20'W	RUS		
01/01/0001 -			
<b>Brabant Island</b> 64°15'S 62°20'W	USA		
01/01/0001 - 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.			

10569

**Kliment Ohridski, Mount** 69°31'00.0"S 71°30'00.0"W 1500 m **BGR**  
05/10/1989 - The highest ridge in Sofia University Mountains, Alexander Island. Its summit rising to approx. 1500 m is located some 6 km E by S of Mount Wilbye (approx. 2050 m, summit of Lassus Mountains). The feature is extending 7 km in NW-SE direction with partly ice-free southern slopes. Shaw nunatak is located in Nichols Snowfield 4 km off the SE extremity of Mount Kliment Ohridski. British mapping of the area from air photos taken by the 1947/48 US Expedition under Ronne. A name of national culture. Following field work in northern Alexander island by a joint British-Bulgarian party during the summer of 1987/88, the feature was named for St Kliment Ohridski University of Sofia.

**Ohridsky, Mount** 69°03'S 71°30'W **GBR**  
01/01/0001 -

**Ohridsky, Mount** 69°31'S 71°30'W 1500 m **USA**  
01/01/0001 - 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 Ohridsky (Okhridsky), Bulgarian scholar, whose name is officially associated with the University of Sofia

11435

**Poljus Nedostupnosti, nauchnaja stancija/SSSR/** 82°06'S 54°58'E **RUS**  
01/01/0001 -

11905

**Rawson Mountains** 86°43'S 154°40'W **NZL**  
01/01/0001 -

**Rawson Mountains** 87°05'S 152°00'W **RUS**  
01/01/0001 -

**Rawson Mountains** 86°43'S 154°40'W 2850 m **USA**  
01/01/0001 - A crescent-shaped range of tabular, ice-covered mountains including Fuller Dome, Mount Wyatt and Mount Verlautz, standing SE of Nilsen Plateau and extending SE for 18 mi to the W side of Scott Glacier. Discovered in December 1934 by the ByrdAE geological party under Quin Blackburn, and named by Byrd for Frederick H. Rawson, American banker and contributor to the Byrd Antarctic Expeditions of 1928-30 and 1933-35.

13612

**Sofia University Mountains** 69°27'30"S 71°23'30"W 1000 m **BGR**  
05/10/1989 - A cluster of four small mountains in northwestern Alexander Island, 21 km long in NE-SW direction and 13 km wide. Located SSE of Havre Mountains (Massif le Havre), SW of Rouen Mountains (Massif Rouen), NW of Elgar Uplands, E of the northern part of Lassus Mountains and 6 km inland from Lazarev Bay. Bounded to the S and E by Nichols Snowfield, to the N and W respectively by the 30 km long Palestrina Glacier flowing west-southwestward into Lazarev Bay and by its 10 km long southern tributary McManus Glacier. Landers Peaks rising to approx. 1000 m and a nameless 5 km long ridge form the eastern and the north-central part of the feature respectively, separated by the 8 km long Poste Valley, filled with ice and draining northward. Mount Brown rising to approx. 900 m and Mount Kliment Ohridski form respectively the north-western and the south-western parts of the mountains. Lizard Nunatak and Serpent Nunatak are located in Nichols Snowfield respectively 4 km and 9 km ESE of Sofia University Mountains, with Serpent Nunatak facing the W entrance to Tufts Pass between Rouen Mountains and Elgar Uplands. Seen from the air and roughly mapped by the 1936/37 British Graham Land Expedition. More detailed British mapping in 1960 from air photos taken by the 1947/48 US Expedition under Ronne. A name of national culture, given in commemoration of the centennial of Sofia University. During the first Bulgarian Antarctic campaign organized in that occasion, the mountains were visited in January/February 1988 by a field party including two members of the British Antarctic Survey and two Bulgarian Geologists.

**Sofia Mountains** 69°27' S 71°22' W **GBR**  
01/01/0001 -

**Sofia Mountains** 69°28' S 71°30' W 1500 m **USA**  
01/01/0001 - 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.

13730

**South Orkney Islands** 60°35'S 45°30'W **GBR**  
01/01/0001 -

**South Orkney Islands** 60°40'S 45°30'W **RUS**  
01/01/0001 -

**South Orkney Islands** 60°35'S 45°30'W **USA**  
01/01/0001 - 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°45'7W. 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.

15753

**Warszawa Icefield (Dome, Peninsula)** 62°12'S 58°35'W 1980 m **POL**  
01/01/0001 - Ice dome (icefield) between Ezcurra Inlet, Admiralty Bay, Bransfield Strait and Maxwell Bay. Named after the capital of Poland.

16075

**Willan Nunatak** 62°39'15"S 60°16'55"W 456 m **BGR**  
19/04/1999 - Located 850 m to the east of Nunatak del Castillo. Height 456 m. A name of world and national culture.

**Willan Nunatak** 62°40'S 60°17'W **GBR**  
01/01/0001

**Willan Nunatak** 62°39'S 60°17'W 400 m **USA**  
01/01/0001 - 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 Hurd Peninsula, Livingston Island, from 1985.