

Adopting one Name per Feature on Maps of Antarctica: an Experimental Application – Topographic Map (Satellite Image Map) 1:250 000 Trinity Peninsula SP 21-22/13

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Summary: Antarctica was the focus of numerous exploring and commercial expeditions by different nations during the 19th and early part of the 20th centuries and today it is a truly international laboratory for science. Many different languages have been used to identify geographical features in Antarctica over the years and, because several nations have visited the same areas of the continent, double or multiple naming of geographical features has arisen, thus creating synonyms. Such duplication can cause confusion during the exchange of information if there is any ambiguity in the description and location of geographical features, and it also has significance for international search and rescue operations.

International guidelines for proposing and using geographical names in Antarctica are being developed under the auspices of the Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research (SCAR). For newly identified features only one name per feature is being advocated. However, the multiplicity of existing names for a large number of Antarctic geographical features creates problems, particularly for researchers working on international projects. In an attempt to overcome the difficulties of selecting one name per feature for display on maps, where space is limited, the authors used the guidelines in preparation by SCAR to develop a set of rules for international use that can be applied to existing Antarctic geographical names. According to these rules, historical priority should be the prime reason for selecting a name, and the name should be retained in its original language, but justification for ignoring historical priority is also given. Examples of synonyms, and their reduction to one name per feature for use on a topographic (satellite image) map of Trinity Peninsula, are cited in the paper.

Zusammenfassung: Während des 19. und Anfang des 20. Jahrhunderts war die Antarktis Ziel zahlreicher Expeditionen aus verschiedenen Nationen. Bis zum heutigen Tag hat sie sich zu einem Labor internationaler Forschungstätigkeit entwickelt. In dieser Zeit wurden viele unterschiedliche Sprachen gebraucht, um geographische Objekte zu benennen. Da mehrere Nationen in denselben Regionen der Antarktis Forschung betrieben haben, sind zahlreiche geographische Objekte auch mit Synonymen benannt worden. Derartige mehrfach vergebenen Namen können Ursache für Mißverständnisse sein, sobald Unklarheiten in der Ortsbeschreibung und Ungenauigkeiten in den Koordinatenangaben für die geographischen Objekte bestehen. Von besonderer Bedeutung kann dies im Fall internationaler Such- und Rettungsmaßnahmen sein.

Internationale Richtlinien für die Vergabe und den Gebrauch geographischer Namen in der Antarktis werden gegenwärtig unter der Federführung des Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research (SCAR) entwickelt. Es wird dafür plädiert, daß für neu benannte Objekte in der Antarktis nur ein einziger Name vergeben werden soll. Probleme bereiten allerdings auch die bereits vorhandenen zahlreichen Synonyme für viele geographische Objekte, insbesondere bei Forschungsprojekten mit internationaler Zusammenarbeit. An einem Beispiel über die Verwendung geographischer Namen auf Karten soll die Auswahl der Namen nach dem Prinzip „ein Objekt - ein Name“ gezeigt werden. Dazu wird, in Anlehnung an die durch SCAR entwickelten Richtlinien, für den internatio-

nen Gebrauch ein Satz von Regeln aufgestellt, der auf bereits vorhandene geographische Namen der Antarktis angewendet werden kann. Danach gilt das Prinzip der „historischen Priorität“ als erstes Auswahlkriterium für einen Namen, unter Beibehaltung der erstbenutzten Sprache bei der Namenvergabe. Weiterhin werden die Regeln für Fälle angeführt, in denen von dem Grundsatz der „historischen Priorität“ abgewichen wird. Die Anwendung dieser Regeln wird am Beispiel der Topographischen Karte (Satellitenbildkarte) Trinity Peninsula erläutert.

INTRODUCTION

Antarctic geographical names (place-names, toponyms) provide an essential reference system for all kinds of navigational and logistical operations, including search and rescue activities. They facilitate the exchange of information in the field, in scientific publications and in administrative measures of the Antarctic Treaty System, such as defining the location of protected areas. Geographical names also reflect the history of exploration of the continent.

At present more than 40 countries are signatory to the Antarctic Treaty, and geographical names appear in 17 or more languages and five scripts. Internationally agreed guidelines for proposing new names and for using existing geographical names do not as yet exist for land and in-shore marine features in the Antarctic. Many countries have their own Antarctic naming authority and have developed their own guidelines for naming geographical features in the Antarctic whereas others have nothing. This has led to multiple naming of features in parts of the continent. A composite gazetteer is currently under preparation by the the Working Group on Geodesy and Geographic Information (WG on GGI) of SCAR (SCAR, 1996). Statistics derived from the gazetteer show that, whereas there are more than 32,600 geographical names, the number of named features in Antarctica is only about 16,000. These figures clearly indicate a large number of duplicate or multiple names for features in Antarctica.

Because unintentional multiple naming of features, and either translation or mistranslation of Antarctic geographical names have caused ambiguity and confusion in their current usage, the SCAR WG on GGI undertook the preparation of a set of guidelines for proposing and using geographical names in Antarctica. A draft

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document outlining international principles and procedures for naming land and in-shore marine features south of 60 °S, and for the use of geographical names on maps, in scientific publications, and in databases, was prepared in 1994 (SCAR, 1994) and circulated to national naming authorities for comment and amendment. The objective of the document was to achieve one name per feature for all new names in Antarctica.

A separate and much earlier initiative, in the 1970s, had led to agreement on rules for the standardisation of geographical names in international waters. Guidelines on the use and assignment of names for undersea features were prepared by the GEBCO (The General Bathymetric Chart of the Oceans) Sub-Committee on Undersea Features (SCUFN), in cooperation with the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names (UNGEGN). Also, a gazetteer was compiled for GEBCO as well as the Small-Scale International Chart Series of the International Hydrographic Organisation (IHO). Both were published as a first edition in 1988 by IHO and the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC) of UNESCO and as a second edition in 1997 (IHO/IOC, 1997). There are, however, relatively few undersea feature names listed for Antarctic waters (173) in the GEBCO gazetteer and the size of the problem for land features in Antarctica is much greater.

The multiplicity of geographical names in Antarctica poses a particular problem for cartographers. Space for text is limited on medium- and small-scale maps, making it impractical to show all the alternative names (synonyms) that may exist for a given feature. Many map publishers solve this problem by using either the names approved by their own country or, where there is no nationally approved name, a translation of a name by another authority. However, where maps are being produced by two or more nations, problems arise as to which single name to place on the map for a given feature. This paper addresses the problem with respect to the production of a topographic satellite image map of Trinity Peninsula (see back pocket), and it discusses the rules developed to assist with the selection of names shown on this particular map. This example, it is hoped, will lead eventually to a rationalization of all existing Antarctic geographical names.

REASONS FOR AMBIGUITY AND CONFUSION IN ANTARCTIC GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES

The lack of a single international Antarctic mapping organization or board of geographical names has led many countries to approve names for Antarctic geographical features to support the scientific work of their own nationals. Although a geographical name should provide an unambiguous identification of a feature, names proposed by the different naming authorities, in different languages, have given rise to considerable confusion in Antarctica in the past (e.g. HATTERSLEY-SMITH & THOMSON, 1988). Reasons for confusion are given below.

1. Multiple naming (synonyms) of the same geographical feature has arisen by:

- inadequate documentation of a pre-existing name for the feature,
 - lack of approval by a national geographical names board or corresponding authority after unofficial usage of the name in the literature/on maps,
 - belated publication of an approved name and/or limited circulation of its publication,
 - inadequate identification or mis-identification of a named feature,
 - unawareness of an existing name or inadequate examination of the relevant published material,
 - political reasons.
2. Incorrect spelling of names due to erroneous copying from unofficial sources.
 3. Non-standardized transcription of names in a non-Roman script.
 4. Translation of names is one of the main reasons for the increase of „official“ and „unofficial“ name variants in the Antarctic.
 5. Although intending to avoid ambiguity, further confusion can arise through

Renaming or Amending geographical names:

- where homonyms (same name for different features) exist,
- if a name of a lesser known feature is identical or very similar to a name applied to a much larger and more widely known feature,
- to correct an inadequate or wrong generic element of a name,
- to correct the wrong spelling of an originally published name,
- to simplify a fussy and unnecessarily long name.

RULES FOR THE USE OF EXISTING ANTARCTIC GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES: SELECTING ONE NAME PER FEATURE

In 1992 the Institut für Angewandte Geodäsie (IFAG; now: Bundesamt für Kartographie und Geodäsie / BKG) and the British Antarctic Survey (BAS) considered combining their resources to prepare a series of topographic satellite image maps of the Antarctic Peninsula at 1:250 000 scale. The Trinity Peninsula area, at the northern end of the Antarctic Peninsula (Fig. 1), was proposed as the first sheet in the new series.

The design and topographic content of the first map provided no difficulty but the selection of geographical names was not straightforward because translation and duplication of names had arisen over the years. English, French, Spanish and Swedish names had been in use on maps of this region published by different nations in the past and the choice of names for the new map had to be considered carefully. The scale of the map made it impractical to print all variants of names for a given feature because some features had five or more „officially“ or „unofficially“ recorded variant names in different languages. Moreover, because of the collaborative nature of the mapping programme, it would have been inappropriate to opt for all names

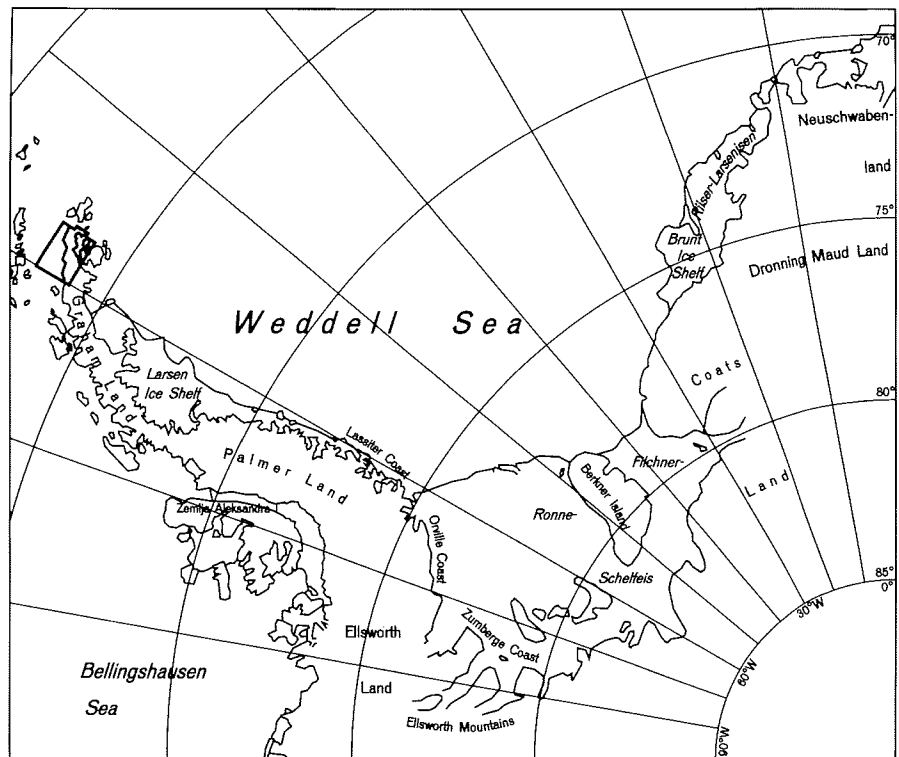


Fig. 1: Location map for the Topographic Map (Satellite Image Map) 1:250 000 Trinity Peninsula SP 21-22/13, Antarctica.

Abb. 1: Lageplan der Topographischen Karte (Satellitenbildkarte) 1:250 000 Trinity Peninsula SP 21-22/13, Antarktis.

in only one language. Consideration was therefore given to applying the proposed SCAR „International Toponymic Guidelines for the Antarctic“ (SCAR 1994), particularly the section on the use of existing Antarctic geographical names.

The total number of approved names printed on the map is 242. Of these 118 had been named in more than one language, and there were 124 names that had no equivalents in another language (Tab. 1).

The proposed general guidelines mentioned above for existing geographical names were redefined in detail to meet the particular needs of this collaborative mapping project. The rules developed, which enabled the selection of a unique set of

names for display on the map, are given below. Applying them to select geographical names in the Trinity Peninsula area for display on a 1:250 000 scale map relied heavily on the historical detail of the different name options provided by HATTERSLEY-SMITH (1991). A copy of the Trinity Peninsula topographic satellite image map accompanies this issue of the journal (see back pocket), and examples from the map are quoted at the end of some of the rules given below (a version of this paper and the map were tabled for discussion by members of the WG on GGI at XXIV SCAR in Cambridge, 1996). Where possible, the examples cited fall within the area covered by the excerpt of the published map shown in Fig. 2.

1. Unique names

1.1 All unique names to be used in their original language, with all diacritical marks included in the spelling.

1.2 Translation of generic and/or specific elements of a name should be avoided. However, translation of generic terms could be shown in the map marginalia, in one or more alternative languages, if considered desirable by the map publishers. On the map issued with this journal, the terms are listed as „English equivalents of generic terms of geographical names“ (Tab. 2).

1.3 Names in a non-Roman script should be transcribed or transliterated to the Roman script using a transcription system adop-

Language	Number of names	Number of names with <i>no</i> equivalents in another language
English	200	117
French	17	0
Spanish	16	7
Swedish	9	0
Total	242	124

Tab. 1: Distribution of languages used for geographical names on the Topographic Map (Satellite Image Map) of Trinity Peninsula at 1:250 000 scale.

Tab. 1: Verteilung der Sprachen, die für geographische Namen auf der Topographischen Karte (Satellitenbildkarte) 1:250 000 Trinity Peninsula benutzt wurden.



Fig. 2: Excerpt from Topographic Map (Satellite Image Map) 1:250 000 Trinity Peninsula SP 21-22/13, Antarctica. The geographical names printed on the map were selected following the principle of 'one name per feature'. The extract shows an Argentine and Swedish name (Caleta Mercado and Rödön) and several Chilean, English and French names. A copy of the full map is provided in the back pocket of this volume.

Abb. 2: Kartenausschnitt der Topographischen Karte (Satellitenbildkarte) 1:250 000 Trinity Peninsula SP 21-22/13, Antarktis. Die Auswahl der geographischen Namen auf der Karte ist nach dem Prinzip 'ein Objekt - ein Name' erfolgt. Der Ausschnitt zeigt einen argentinischen und einen schwedischen Namen (Caleta Mercado und Rödön) sowie mehrere chilenische, englische und französische Namen. Ein Exemplar der vollständigen Karte ist diesem Heft als Anlage beigelegt.

Bahía	AR	bay
Cabo	AR	cape
Caleta	AR	cove
Canal	FR	channel
Cerro	AR	hill
Île(s)	FR	island(s)
Isla	CL	island
Islote	CL	islet
Kap	SE	cape
Mont	FR	mount
-ön	SE	island
Paso	AR	pass
Punta	AR	point
Roca(s)	AR, CL	rock(s)
Roche(s)	FR	rock(s)
-udden	SE	point, peninsula

Tab. 2: English equivalents of generic terms of geographical names. AR, CL, FR, SE: generic terms of Argentine, Chilean, French or Swedish names.

Tab. 2: Englische Äquivalente für Gattungsbezeichnungen geographischer Namen. AR, CL, FR, SE: Gattungsbezeichnungen von argentinischen, chilenischen, französischen oder schwedischen Namen.

ted either by the United Nations Conferences on the Standardization of Geographical Names or by the national names authority approving such names. Note that there is no such example in the area covered by this map.

2. Duplicate names

2.1 Where duplicate names (synonyms) for a feature exist, historical priority should be given to the first recorded name provided that the name has been clearly defined and documented (either by identification on published maps and charts and/or listed in a gazetteer). If countries do not publish an official gazetteer of the relevant Antarctic region, names shown on maps accompanying original exploration reports and journals and/or official topographic maps and charts of an appropriate scale will be considered to be officially approved provided that the feature can be identified unambiguously. Citation on sketch maps in scientific papers will not normally be sufficiently precise. As an example, *Rocas Peralta* (CL) (see Fig. 2) was selected instead of *Peralta Rocks* (GB) because it appeared on a Chilean chart in 1951 and in a Chilean gazetteer in 1974 (INSTITUTO HIDROGRÁFICO DE LA ARMADA DE CHILE 1974); the English version of the name was first recorded in 1964 (HATTERSLEY-SMITH 1991).

2.2 Names with historical priority can be replaced for the following reasons:

2.2a. If original names on published maps and charts have been omitted from subsequent gazetteers published by the naming nation, they are considered to lack formal approval by the relevant naming authority and to have forfeited their historical priority. Similarly, names that have no precise definition (lacking unambiguous location on a map/listing in a gazetteer) should be discarded. *Caleta Santa Marta* (AR), for example, was published on an Argentine map in 1959 but it has not been listed in any Argentine gazetteers (SERVICIO DE HIDROGRAFÍA NAVAL 1970, 1982, 1993). Its existence as an approved name is doubtful, therefore, and the alternative name of *St Martha Cove* (approved and gazetted by the UK in 1964) (ANTARCTIC PLACE-NAMES COMMITTEE (APC) 1964) has been used instead.

2.2b. To avoid confusion, if the historical name is similar or identical to an approved name applied to a different, more widely known feature, that name should not be used for the lesser-known feature. *Islote Sub-Teniente Ross* (CL chart, 1948) and its synonyms *Isla Ross* (CL chart, 1951) and *Islote Ross* (CL chart, 1959) were listed in a Chilean gazetteer as *Islote Ross* in 1974. However the name could be confused with James Ross Island, a much larger feature at a similar latitude named in 1904, and with the more well known Ross Island on the opposite side of Antarctica. The alternative name of *Link Island* (HALPERN 1964 and gazetted by the US in 1981) (UNITED STATES BOARD ON GEOGRAPHIC NAMES 1981) has been adopted on the map (see Fig. 2).

2.2c. Where later, more detailed surveys, indicate that the generic part of a historical name gives a misleading description of the geographical feature (e.g. single rock instead of a group of rocks or vice versa), the generic part of the name should be amended to define the feature more accurately. The name *Roche Demas* (FR chart, 1838) indicated a single rock whereas a resurvey of the area by the British in 1946 identified the feature as a group of several rocks. For safety of navigation the name was amended to *Demas Rocks* (GB chart, 1949) and gazetted in 1955 (APC, 1955) (see Fig. 2).

2.2d. If the specific part of a historical name commemorating a person's name was spelt incorrectly on early maps or documents but not gazetted, a later gazetted name with the correct spelling should take precedence. *Cap Tannaron* (FR chart, 1838) commemorated Lieut. Thanaron. When the generic part of the name was translated for use on British maps, the spelling of the specific part of the name was also corrected, thus *Thanaron Point* (APC, 1964) instead of *Cap Tannaron*.

2.2e. Scientific applications: Where a formally defined geological formation has been linked to a geographical name, that name should be used in the language in which it is now widely known in the scientific literature. Thus, the geological term „Hope Bay Formation“ (HYDEN & TANNER 1981) leads to *Hope Bay* superseding the name *Haabets Vig*, given during the Swedish expedition of 1901-04 (HATTERSLEY-SMITH, 1991), and now written in Swedish as *Hoppets Vik*. Similarly, „Mount Flora plant beds“ (ADIE 1962) led to *Mount Flora* (NORDENSKJÖLD et al. 1905) being

adopted instead of *Floras Berg* (NORDENSKJÖLD et al. 1904a) or *Flora-Berg* (NORDENSKJÖLD et al. 1904b).

2.2f. If the historical name has too many specific components, a more abbreviated form in a later gazetteer should take precedence, for ease of use. *Detroit Plateau* (APC, 1955) was originally named *Detroit Aviation Society Plateau* by an American pilot in 1929 (HATTERSLEY-SMITH 1991).

CONCLUSIONS

Establishing the historical precedence of geographical names in the area covered by the map was highly reliant on the work

of HATTERSLEY-SMITH (1991). Such scholarly reference material is not available for much of Antarctica and the research necessary to enable the logical selection of one name rather than alternatives for a given feature could be time-consuming and difficult to achieve. Tab. 3 lists those geographical names shown in Fig. 2 which have synonyms in another language and it highlights the difficulties of selecting a single name for some features; names appearing on the map excerpt which are not listed in Tab. 3 have no synonyms. Not all parts of Antarctica have such a complexity of names as the northern part of the Antarctic Peninsula, and it is hoped that the rules developed for the Trinity Peninsula topographic satellite image map can be applied successfully to other areas in the future.

Geographical name selected for this map	Date first recorded on map	Date first recorded in gazetteer	Variant names	Rule No. used for selection
Bald Head	GB chart 1954	GB 1955	Cabo Circular (AR gaz. 1970) Cabo Bald (CL chart 1962, gaz. 1974)	2.1
Barrios Rocks		US 1964	Islote Ministro General Barrios Tirado (CL chart 1948) Islote Barrios Tirado (CL chart 1951) Islote Barrios (CL chart 1959, gaz. 1974) Barrios Rock (US chart, 1963)	2.2c [Three rocks, not one]
Botany Bay	GB chart 1949	GB 1955	Bahía Botánica (CL chart 1951, gaz. 1974) bahía Botánica (AR gaz. 1993)	2.1
Bulnes Island	US chart 1963	GB 1986	Isla Manuel Bulnes Sanfuentes (CL chart 1948) Isla Bulnes (CL chart 1959, gaz. <u>and</u> rejected in 1974) Islote Bulnes (CL chart 1967)	2.2a
Cain Nunatak	GB map 1974	GB 1964	Cerro Roca del Paso (AR MD letter 1978, gaz. 1993)	2.1
Casy, Île	FR map 1838	–	Isla Casy (ES chart 1861) Casy Island (GB chart 1901, gaz. 1964) Casy Ö (NO chart 1928) Casy Rock (US chart 1943) Roca Casy (CL chart 1947, gaz. 1974; AR gaz. 1970) Casy Islet (GB chart 1949, gaz. 1955) Casey Island (US chart 1956) Isla Casy (AR gaz. 1993)	2.1
Corry Island	GB chart 1949	GB 1955	Cape Corry (GB chart 1844) Cap Corry (GB sketch map 1847) Cabo Corry (SE map 1904) Kap Corry (SE map 1904) Kaap Corry (SE sketch map 1907) Kapp Corry (NO chart 1928) Isla Corry (CL chart 1951, gaz. 1974; AR gaz. 1970) Cabo Circular (AR MM 1953) isla San Carlos (AR map 1959)	2.2c
Couvent Point	GB map 1947	GB 1964	Cap Legoupil (FR map 1838) Cap Le Goupil (FR map 1842) Cap Goupil (FR map 1847)	2.2b
Crystal Hill	GB map 1974	GB 1955	Cabo Carry (AR map 1959)	2.1
Demas Rocks	GB chart 1949	GB 1955	Roche Demas (FR map 1838) Rocher Demas (FR text, 1841) Roca Demas (ES chart 1861) Demas Rock (GB chart 1901) Demas Skj. (NO chart 1928) Grupo Sub-Teniente Abbott (CL chart 1948) Rocas Demas (CL chart 1951, gaz. 1974; AR gaz. 1970)	2.2c [Several rocks, not one]

Ducorps, Cap	FR map 1838	–	Cabo Ducorps (ES chart 1861; AR gaz. 1970; CL gaz. 1974) Cape Ducorps (US chart 1946; GB chart 1949, gaz. 1955) Cabo Unión (rejected in CL gaz. 1974)	2.1
d'Urville, Mont	FR map 1838	–	Mount D'Urville (GB charts 1892, 1901) D'Urville Berg (DE map 1875) Monte D'Urville (CL map 1908, gaz. 1974; AR gaz. 1970) d'Urvillefjellet (NO map 1930) Mount d'Urville (GB chart 1942, gaz. 1955) Monte de Urville (CL chart 1947) Cono Capitán R. Llorente (CL sketch pan. 1948) monte d'Urville (AR gaz. 1993)	2.1
Eagle Island	GB chart 1949	GB 1955	Isla Águila (CL chart 1951, gaz. 1974) Isla Eagle (AR MM 1953) Isla Santa Teresita (AR map 1959) Ostrov Igle (RU chart 1961) Islas Águila (AR gaz. 1970)	2.1
Egg Island	GB chart 1949	GB 1955	Isla Huevo (CL chart 1951, gaz. 1974; AR gaz. 1970) Isla Santa Isabel (AR map 1959)	2.1
Estay, Islote	CL chart 1959	CL 1974	Islote Ministro Fidel Estay Cortéz (CL chart 1948) Islote F. Estay (CL chart 1951) Islote Fidel Estay (CL chart 1951) Estay Rock (US chart 1963; GB gaz. 1986)	2.1
Eyrie Bay	GB map 1974	GB 1964	Bahía Edith (AR map 1959, omitted from AR gaz. 1970, re-instated in gaz. 1993)	2.2a
Horn, The	GB map 1974	GB 1955	Cerro Mayor (AR MD letter 1978, gaz. 1993 as cerro Mayor)	2.1
Huon Bay	GB chart 1949	GB 1955	Bukhta Ion (RU chart 1961) Bahía Huon (CL chart 1962, gaz. 1974)	2.1
Jacquinet, Mont	FR map 1838	–	Mount Jacq. (GB chart 1839) Mount Jacqueminot (GB chart 1844) Monte Jacquinet (ES chart 1861; AR gaz. 1970; CL gaz. 1974) Jacquinet Berg (DE map 1895) Mount Jacquinet (GB chart 1901, gaz. 1955) Cerro Jacquinet (CL map 1908) Jacquinet Fj. (NO chart 1928) Nevado General H. Carmona Vial Nevado Mitty (Rosa Mackmann de González Videla) Nevado Mitty (Senora Rosa Marckmann de González Videla) (Above three names from CL sketch pan. 1948) Cerro Mity (CL chart 1951)	2.1
Jade Point	GB map 1974	GB 1964	Cabo Circular (AR map 1958) Jade, punta (AR gaz. 1993)	2.2a
Kopaitic, Isla	CL chart 1951	CL 1974	Isla Teniente Kopaitic (CL chart 1948) Kopaitic Island (US chart 1963; GB gaz. 1986)	2.1
Laclavère Plateau	GB map 1974	GB 1964	Meseta General Barrios (CL sketch pan. 1948 but not gazetted)	2.2a
Lafarge Rocks	GB chart 1949	GB 1955	Roche Lafarge (FR map 1838) Roca Lafarge (ES chart 1861) Lafarge Rock (GB chart 1901) Isla Lafarge (CL map 1908) Rocher Lafarge (FR map 1912) Lafarge Ö (NO chart 1928) Rocas Lafarge (AR MM 1956, gaz. 1970; CL gaz. 1974)	2.2c [Two rocks, not one]
Largo Island	US map 1964	GB 1986	Isla Sub-Teniente Rozas + I. Sub-Teniente Swett + I. Teniente Horn (CL chart 1948) Isla Rozas, Isla Swett & Isla Horn (CL chart 1951, gaz. 1974) Islote Rozas, Islote Horn (CL chart 1967)	2.2c [One island, not three]
Legoupil, Cape	GB chart 1945	GB 1955	[Note that synonyms prior to 1948 may refer to Coupvent Point (see HATTERSLEY-SMITH, 1991) and that the first name to be unambiguously identified has been selected for use on the map] Cap Huon (FR map 1838) Cabo Goupil (ES chart 1861) Cabo Legoupil (CL map 1908, chart 1947, gaz. 1974; AR gaz. 1970)	2.1

			Cap Goupil (FR map 1912)	
			Cape Goupil (US chart 1943)	
			Cape Goupil (Cape Legoupil) (US chart 1946)	
			Rocas Periodista Serrano (CL sketch pan. 1948)	
			Cabo Le Goupil (AR MM 1949)	
			Cap Le Goupil (FR chart 1954)	
			Kap Legoupil (DE map 1955)	
			Kaap Legoupil (NL sketch map 1958)	
			Mys Legupil' (RU chart 1961)	
			Punta Legoupil (rejected in CL gaz. 1974)	
Link Island	US map 1964	US 1981	Islote Sub-Teniente Ross (CL chart 1948)	2.2b
			Isla Ross (CL chart 1951)	
			Islote Ross (CL chart 1959, gaz. 1974)	
Peralta, Rocas	CL chart 1951	CL 1974	Peralta Rocks (GB gaz. 1964, GB map 1974)	2.1
Rödön	SE map 1904	–	Rote Insel (SE map 1904)	2.1
			Red Island (SE map 1905; GB chart 1921, gaz. 1955)	
			Isla Red (CL map 1908)	
			Île Red (FR map 1912)	
			Red Ö (NO chart 1928)	
			Red Islet (GB chart 1930)	
			Isla Roja (CL chart 1947, gaz. 1974; AR gaz. 1970)	
Tail Island	GB chart 1949	GB 1955	Isla Cola (AR MM 1957, gaz. 1970; CL gaz. 1974)	2.1
			Isla Rocosa (AR map 1959)	
Tupinier, Îles	FR map 1847	–	Islas Tupinier (ES chart 1861)	2.1
			Tupinier Islands (GB chart 1901, gaz. 1959)	
			Tupinier Öyane (NO chart 1928)	
			Tupinier Islets (GB chart 1949, gaz. 1955)	
			Islotes Tupinier (AR MM 1953, gaz. 1970; CL gaz. 1974)	
			Rocas Tupinier (rejected in CL gaz. 1974)	
Vortex Island	GB chart 1949	GB 1959	Isla Remolino (CL chart 1951, gaz. 1974)	2.1
			Vortex Islet (GB chart 1954, gaz. 1955)	
			Islote Remolino (AR MM 1957, gaz. 1970)	
			Islote Virgen del Carmen (AR map 1959)	
			Isla Vortex (CL chart 1961, gaz. 1974)	

Tab. 3: Geographical names shown on Fig. 2, an excerpt from Topographic Map (Satellite Image Map) 1:250 000 Trinity Peninsula SP 21-22/13, Antarctica, which have Argentine, Chilean, English, French or Swedish synonyms. The rule number given indicates the reason for selection of the name listed. For full details of the references indicated see HATTERSLEY-SMITH (1991).

gaz. = gazetteer; MD = Ministry of Defence; MM = notice to mariners; sketch map = map included as a figure in a book or scientific paper; sketch pan. = sketch panorama; text = expedition report; AR = Argentine; CL = Chilean; DE = German; ES = Spanish; FR = French; GB = British; NL = Dutch; NO = Norwegian; RU = Russian; SE = Swedish; US = US American.

Tab. 3: Geographische Namen aus Abb. 2, einem Ausschnitt aus der Topographischen Karte (Satellitenbildkarte) 1:250 000 Trinity Peninsula SP 21-22/13, Antarktis, welche argentinische, chilenische, englische, französische oder schwedische Synonyme besitzen. Die angegebene Nummer der Regel weist auf das Auswahlkriterium für den aufgelisteten und auf der Karte verwendeten Namen hin. Vollständige Angaben zu den angeführten Quellen findet man bei HATTERSLEY-SMITH (1991).

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