List of place-names in Antarctica introduced by Poland in 1978—1990

The place-names listed here in alphabetical order, have been introduced to the areas of King George Island and parts of Nelson Island (West Antarctica), and the surroundings of A. B. Dobrowolski Station at Bunker Hills (East Antarctica) as the result of Polish activities in these regions during the period of 1977—1990.

The place-names connected with the activities of the Polish H. Arctowski Station have been published by Birkenmajer (1980, 1984) and Tokarski (1981). Some of them were used on the Polish maps: 1:50,000 Admiralty Bay and 1:5,000 Lions Rump. The sheet reference is to the maps 1:200,000 scale, British Antarctic Territory, South Shetland Islands, published in 1968: King George Island (sheet W 62 58) and Bridgeman Island (Sheet W 62 56).

The place-names connected with the activities of the Polish A. B. Dobrowolski Station have been published by Battke (1985) and used on the map 1:5,000 Antarctic Territory — Bunker Oasis.

**Agat Point. 62°11'30" S, 58°26' W (King George Island)**
Small basaltic promontory with numerous agates (hence the name), immediately north of Staszek Cove. Admiralty Bay. Sheet W 62 58.

*Polish name: Przylądek Agat* (Birkenmajer, 1980)

**Ambona. 62°09'30" S, 58°29' W (King George Island)**
Small rock ledge, 85 m a. s. l. (*ambona*, Pol. = pulpit), above *Arctowski* Station, Admiralty Bay, Sheet W 62 58 (Birkenmajer, 1980).

**Andrzej Ridge. 62°02' S, 58°13' W (King George Island)**
Ridge in Rose Peak massif, Arctowski Mountains. Named in honour of Dr Andrzej Paulo, member of geological party of the 1979/1980 Polish Antarctic Expedition to King George Island. Sheet W 62 58.


**Anna Glacier. 62°02' S, 58°12' W (King George Island)**
Glacier between Rose Peak and Rea Peak, tributary to Polonia Glacier, Arctowski Mountains. Named in honour of Anna Tokarska M.Sc., field assistant of geological party of the 1979/1980 Polish Antarctic Expedition to King George Island. Sheet W 62 58.

Arctowski Cove. 62°09' S, 58°29' W (King George Island)
Cove between Point Thomas and Shag Point at Arctowski Station. Sheet W 62 58. Named in
honour of Professor Henryk Arctowski (1871—1958), the pioneer of geological research in
Antarctica, Polish member and scientific leader of the Belgica Antarctic Expedition (1897—99)
under A. de Gerlache de Gomery.
Polish name: Zatoka Arctowskiego (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Arctowski Icefield (Dome). 61°55'—62°10' S, 57°45'—58°50' W (King George Island)
Axial, main ice dome of King George Island. Named in honour of Professor Henryk Arctowski
(see under Arctowski Cove) Sheets W 62 56 and 62 58.
Polish name: Kopuła Arctowskiego (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Arctowski Mountains. 62°01'—62°03'30" S, 58°05'—58°15' W (King George Island)
Mountain range north of King George Bay. Named in honour of Professor Henryk Arctowski
(see under Arctowski Cove) Sheet W 62 58.

Arctowski Station. (= H. Arctowski Station). 62°09'45" S, 58°28' W (King George Island)
Polish Antarctic Station on King George Island built by members of the 1976/1977 Polish
Antarctic Expedition under the leadership of Professor S. Rakusa Suszczewski. Sheet W 62 58.
Named in honour of Professor Henryk Arctowski (see under Arctowski Cove).

Astro Point. 66°16'34,4"S, 100°45'00.7 (Bunger Hills)
Stabilized main geodetic point, with astrometrically determined coordinates (by Dr J. Cisak) and
the value of the magnetic declination D = 98°28,4' for the 1979,5 epoch (measured by S. Mroczek)
(Battke, 1985).

Bach Quartet. 61°54'30"S, 58°03' (King George Island)
Group of four offshore stacks at Corsair Bight. Named in honour of the great German composer
Johann Sebastian Bach (1685—1750) Sheet W 62 58.
Polish name: Kwartet Bacha (Birkenmajer, 1984).

Baranowski Glacier. 62°12' S, 58°27' W (King George Island)
Large, well defined outlet glacier of Warszawa Icefield between Zamek hill and Brama hill. Named
in honour of Assoc. Prof. Dr Stanisław Baranowski (1935—1978), an eminent Polish glaciologist,
member and leader of many Polish and foreign scientific expeditions to Spitsbergen and Antarctica,
who died in Poland after a tragic accident during field work at Admiralty Bay. Sheet W 62 58.
Polish name: Lodowiec Baranowskiego (Birkenmajer, 1984).

Barton Buttress. 62°04'30" S, 58°24' W (King George Island)
Buttress of Tyrrel Ridge in the southern part of Keller Peninsula, Admiralty Bay. Named in honour
of Dr C. M. Barton, author of geological monograph of King George Island. Sheet W 62 58.
Polish name: Filar Bartona (Birkenmajer, 1984).

Bastion. 62°13' S, 58°28'W (King George Island)
Hill between Tower Glacier and Windy Glacier, Admiralty Bay. Sheet W 62 58 (Birkenmajer, 1984).

Bay of Polish Geodesists. 66°16'30" S, 100°45'00" E (Bunger Hills)
A part of Lake Figurnoe close to A. B. Dobrowolski Station, Bunger Hills area. Named in honour
of geodesists — participants of Polish Antarctic Expeditions to Bunger Oasis in 1958/59 and
1978/79.
Polish name: Zatoka Polskich Geodetów (Battke, 1985).
Bell Zygmunt. 62°07’S, 58°22’W (King George Island)  
Characteristic nunatak (c. 300 m a. s. l.) east of Mount Wawel, Admiralty Bay. Named after famous Renaissance bell of the Wawel Cathedral in Cracow founded by King Zygmunt I. Sheet W 62 58.  
**Polish name:** Dzwon Zygmunta (Birkenmajer, 1984).

Bell Island. 62°06’30” S, 58°51’W (King George Island)  
New name for Bell Point (on British maps) which became island separated from glaciers of Joannes Paulus II Coast. Sheet W 62 58.  
**Polish name:** Wyspa Bella (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Bellingshausen Dome. 62°09’S, 58°54’W (King George Island)  
Ice dome, about 200 m high, close to Bellingshausen Station (USSR) — hence the name. Called “Malý Kupol” (= Little Dome) by Govorucha and Simonov (1973). Sheet W 62 58.  
**Polish name:** Kopula Bellingshausena (Birkenmajer, 1984).

Belweder. 62°11’S, 58°38’30”W (King George Island)  
Mountain, c. 250 m a. s. l. between Zalewski Glacier and Doctors Icefall, Goulden Cove (inner Ezcurra Inlet), Admiralty Bay area. Named after the residence of the President of Poland in Warsaw. Sheet W 62 58 (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Beskid. 66°16’30” S, 100°44’30” E (Bunger Hills)  
Hills (76.0 m a. s. l.) close to Polish Antarctic A. B. Dobrowolski Station, Bunger Hills area. Named after the Polish mountain chain Beskid, a part of the Carpathian Mts, southern Poland (Battke, 1985).

Bieniaszewicz Bay. 61°58’S, 58°28’W (King George Island)  
Bay between Davey Point and Tartar Point (“Island”), Joannes Paulus II Coast. Sheet W 62 58. Named in honour of Eugeniusz Bieniaszewicz, helicopter pilot of the Polish Antarctic Expedition 1980/81 to King George Island.  
**Polish name:** Zatoka Bieniaszewicza (Birkenmajer, 1984).

Black Rock. 66°16’55” S, 100°43’55” E (Bunger Hills)  
Rocky hill close to the A. B. Dobrowolski Station (59.3 m a. s. l.) with characteristic black colour (hence the name).  
**Polish name:** Czarna Skala (Battke, 1985).

Block Point. 62°12’S, 58°26’W (King George Island)  
Small moraine promontory in front of Baranowski Glacier, Admiralty Bay, built of large rock blocks. Sheet W 62 58.  
**Polish name:** Przylądek Blok (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Blue Dyke. 62°13’30” S, 58°27’W (King George Island)  
Promontory, islets and headland south of Bastion, Bransfield Strait, built of bluish andesite dyke. Sheet W 62 58.  
**Polish name:** Błękitna Dajka (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Blue Point. 62°11’S, 58°49’W (King George Island)  
Rocky promontory built of bluish-weathered lavas — hence the name, north of Buddington Peak, Collins Harbour. Sheet W 62 58.  
**Polish name:** Przylądek Błękitny (Birkenmajer, 1980).
Blaszyk Moraine. 62°11'30" S, 58°27' W (King George Island)
Large moraine separating Baranowski Glacier from Sphinx Glacier, Admiralty Bay. Named in honour of Dr Janusz Blaszyk, palaeontologist of the Polish 1978/79 Expedition to Arctowski Station, who patiently assembled a large collection of Tertiary plant imprints there. Sheet W 62 58. Polish name: Morena Blaszyka (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Bolek Cove. 62°01'30" S, 57°35' W (King George Island)

Botany Point. 62°05'30" S, 58°19'30" W (King George Island)
Small rocky promontory south of Professor Glacier, west of Tern Nunatak, Martel Inlet (Admiralty Bay area). Sheet W 62 58. Polish name: Przylądek Botaniki (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Boy Point. 62°09'30" S, 58°10'30" W (King George Island)
Cape between Wesele Cove and Zielony Balonik Cove, east of Legru Bay, Bransfield Strait. Named in honour of Władysław Boy-Żeleński (1874—1941), an eminent Polish writer, one of the founders of the famous literary cabaret Zielony Balonik in Cracow. Sheet W 62 58. Polish name: Przylądek Boy'a (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Brama. 62°12'30" S, 58°28' W (King George Island)
Prominent hill (c. 200 m a. s. l.) between Baranowski Glacier and Tower Glacier, Admiralty Bay. Sheet W 62 58. Polish name: Brama — means gate (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Breccia Crag. 62°10'30" S, 58°32'30" W (King George Island)
Butlers (c. 200 m a. s. l.) between Hervé Cove and Monsiment Cove, Ezcurra Inlet, Admiralty Bay. Built mostly of volcanic breccia. "Uncorformity Buttres", a name used in field report by Bibby (1961), but not used either by Barton (1965) or in the maps (Sheet W 62 58), is obsolete. Polish name: Brekcjowa Turnia (Birkenmajer, 1980).

British Point. 62°05' S, 58°23'30" W (King George Island)
Small cape immediately east of British Base G (abandoned), Keller Peninsula, Admiralty Bay. Sheet W 62 58. Polish name: Przylądek Brytyjski (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Burney Point. 62°19' S, 58°51'30" W (Nelson Island)
Rocky promontory south of Burney Peak — hence the name, Nelson Island. Sheet W 62 58. Polish name: Przylądek Burne'y'a (Birkenmajer, 1984).

Captain Ahab. 62°00' S, 57°37' W (King George Island)

Centkiewicz Hills. 66°16'00" S, 100°44'00" E (Bunger Hills)
Hills near the A. B. Dobrowolski Station (80.2 m a. s. l.), Bunger Hills area. Named in honour of the popular couple of Polish writers and travellers, authors of books for the young, about the polar expeditions, members of Polish Arctic and Antarctic expeditions. Polish name: Wzgórza Centkiewiczów (Battke, 1985).
Chopin Ridge. 62°08′30″S, 58°08′W (King George Island)

Cieślak Point. 62°01′S, 58°39′W (King George Island)

Cinderella Hill. 61°56′S, 57°41′W (King George Island)
Ice-covered hill, about 400 m high, between Destruction Bay and Emerald Cove. Sheet W 62 56. Name refers to Cinderella of fairy-tales. Polish name: Wzgórze Kopciuszka (Birkenmajer, 1984).

Cold Point. 62°10′S, 58°50′W (King George Island)
Rocky promontory built of lava, in the innermost, cold part (hence the name) of Collins Harbour. Sheet W 62 58. Polish name: Przylądek Zimny (Birkenmajer, 1984).

Conglomerate Nunatak. 62°08′S, 58°13′W (King George Island)

Copper Ridge. 62°02′S, 58°09′W (King George Island)

Corelli Trio. 61°53′S, 57°59′30″W (King George Island)

Corsair Bight. 62°01′10″S, 58°15′W (King George Island)
Bight between Pottinger Point and False Round Point, facing Drake Passage. Sheet W 62 58. The name reminds of H. M. Corsair Sir Francis Drake. Polish name: Zatoka Korsarza (Birkenmajer, 1984).

Crab Creek. 62°01′10″S, 57°37′30″W (King George Island)
Small creek beginning at Crab Mound (hence the name: vide Crab Mound) ending in ice-covered, steep gully, leading from top platform of Melville Peninsula to Sherrat Bay. Sheet W 62 56. Polish name: Potok Krabów (Birkenmajer, 1984).

Crab Mound. 62°02′10″S, 57°37′30″W (King George Island)
Small mound (at about 140 m a. s. l) at top platform of Melville Peninsula, where numerous well preserved fossil crabs were found. Sheet W 62 56. Polish name: Pagórek Krabów (Birkenmajer, 1984).
Creeping Slope. 62°12'30" S, 58°26'30" W (King George Island)  
Gentle slopes covered with gelisfluctation above Paradise Cove, Admiralty Bay/Bransfield Strait junction. Sheet W 62 58.  
**Polish name:** *Pełznący Stok* (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Crystal Glacier. 61°57' S, 57°56' (King George Island)  
**Polish name:** *Kryształowy Lodowiec* (Birkenmajer, 1984).

Crystal Mountain. 61°59' S, 57°55' W (King George Island)  
Ice-covered mountain (619 m a.s.l.) south of Bolinder Bluff, along the axial mountain ridge of King George Island. Sheet W 62 56.  
**Polish name:** *Kryształowa Góra* (Birkenmajer, 1984).

Czesław Point. 61°54'30" S, 57°45'30" W (King George Island)  
Northern promontory of Brimstone Peak, between Emerald Cove and Venus Bay. Sheet W 62 58. Named in honour of Czesław Miłosz, Polish poet, Nobel laureate (see Miłosz Point).  
**Polish name:** *Przylądek Czesława* (Birkenmajer, 1984).

Cytadela. 62°11' S, 58°35' W (King George Island)  
Mountain ridge (c. 300 m a.s.l.) between Zalewski Glacier and Monsimet Cove, Ezcurra Inlet, Admiralty Bay area. Named after Warsaw Citadel, a sacred place of Polish resistance against invaders. Sheet W 62 58. (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Czajkowski Needle. 62°11'15" S, 58°27'30" W (King George Island)  
Nunatak — basaltic plug (296.5 m a.s.l.) between Ecology Glacier and Sphinx Glacier, Admiralty Bay. Named in honour of Ryszard Czajkowski, M. Sc., geophysicist, member and leader of Polish scientific expeditions to Spitsbergen and Antarctica. He and his colleagues climbed the needle in 1977. Sheet W 62 58.  
**Polish name:** *Iglica Czajkowskiego* (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Dalmor Bank. (Anchorage) 62°09'30" S, 58°31'30" W (King George Island)  
Submarine bank 80 m deep at Ezcurra Inlet, close to Dufayel Island, Admiralty Bay area. First recognized by Polish ship M/T *Dalmor*, during the first Polish expedition to King George Island, in 1977. Used as the best anchorage at Ezcurra Inlet since then. Sheet W 62 58.  
**Polish name:** *Ławica Dalmoru* (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Danowski Glacier. 62°01'30" S, 57°39' W (King George Island)  
Glacier between Melville Peak and Melville Peninsula, terminating with ice-cliff at Sherratt Bay. Sheet W 62 58. Named in honour of Władysław Danowski, geologist, member of the Polish Antarctic Expedition 1980/81 to King George Island.  
**Polish name:** *Lodowiec Danowskiego* (Birkenmajer, 1984).

Depot Crag. 62°05' S, 57°57' W (King George Island)  
Small crag north of Turret Point, King George Bay. An old British depot was found there in January, 1980. Name introduced by A. Paulo, member of geological party, 1979/1980 Polish Antarctic Expedition to King George Island. Sheet W 62 58.  
**Polish name:** *Turnia nad Składem* (Tokarski, 1981)
Dera Icefall. 62°10'30" S, 58°32'30" W (King George Island)
Steep icefall, outlet of Warszawa Icefield, at Hervé Cove (Ezcurra Inlet), Admiralty Bay area.
Named in honour of Professor Dr Jerzy Dera, leader of oceanographic—biological party of the
Polish 1977/78 Expedition to Arctowski Station. Sheet W 62 58.
P o l i s h n a m e: Lodospad Dery (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Dobrowolski Glacier. 62°05' S, 58°17' W (King George Island)
Large glacier at the head of Martel Inlet, between Precious Peaks and Szafer Ridge, Admiralty
Bay area. Named in honour of Professor Antoni Boleslaw Dobrowolski (1872—1954), an
outstanding Polish glaciologist, member of the Belgica Antarctic Expedition (1897—99) under A.
de Gerlache de Gomery. Sheet W 62 58.
P o l i s h n a m e: Lodowiec Dobrowolskiego (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Dobrowolski Peak. 61°57' S, 58°14' W (King George Island)
Peak in the Arctowski Mountains. Named in honour of Professor Antoni B. Dobrowolski (see
Dobrowolski Glacier).
P o l i s h n a m e: Szczyt Dobrowolskiego (Tokarski, 1981).

Dobrowolski Station (= A. B. Dobrowolski Station). 66°16'30" S, 100°45' E (Bunger Hills)
Polish Antarctic Station at Bunger Hills. Name introduced by members of the First Polish
Antarctic Expedition 1958/59 in honour of Professor Antoni Boleslaw Dobrowolski (1872—1954),
geophysicist and glaciologist, who participated in the Belgica Antarctic expedition (1897—99)
under A. de Gerlache de Gomery. The station originally built by the Soviet Antarctic Expeditions
in 1956 and named Oasis, has been given by the Soviet Academy of Sciences to the Polish Academy
of Sciences in January 1959.
P o l i s h n a m e: Stacja im. A. B. Dobrowolskiego (Battke, 1985).

Doctors Icefall. 62°10'30" S, 58°17' W (King George Island)
Large icefall at the head of Goulden Cove, Ezcurra Inlet, Admiralty Bay area, between Belweder
and Pond Hill. Named in honour of doctor teams of the Polish Antarctic Expeditions headed by
Prof. Krzysztof Kwarecki M. D. Sheet W 62 58.
P o l i s h n a m e: Lodospad Doktorów (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Domeyko Glacier. 62°04' S, 58°27' W (King George Island)
Largest glacier at Mackellar Inlet, between Crépin Point and Keller Peninsula, Admiralty Bay.
Named in honour of Ignacy Domeyko (1802—1889), professor of chemistry and mineralogy at
the Universities of Coquimbo and Santiago, Chile, an outstanding Polish explorer of the Andes.
Sheet W 62 58.
P o l i s h n a m e: Lodowiec Domeyki (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Dragon Glacier. 62°06'30" S, 58°22' W (King George Island)
Outlet glacier from Kraków Icefield, between Mount Wawel and Smok Hill, Martel Inlet,
Admiralty Bay area. The name refers to legendary Dragon of Cracow killed by prince Krak. Sheet
W 62 58.
P o l i s h n a m e: Lodowiec Smoka (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Drake Glacier. 62°56' S, 58°05' W (King George Island)
Large glacier between False Round Point and Glass Point, at Corsair Bight. Sheet W 62 58. Name
refers to Sir Francis Drake (see Corsair Bight).
P o l i s h n a m e: Lodowiec Drake’a (Birkenmajer, 1984).
Dunikowski Ridge. 62°08'30" S, 58°11' W (King George Island)
Mountain ridge, maximum ca 315 high, between Wyspiański Icefall and Wit Stwosz Icefall, north—east of Legru Bay, Bransfield Strait. Named in honour of Xawery Dunikowski (1875—1964) an outstanding Polish sculptor. Commando Ridge as used by Barton (1961), but not used either by Barton (1965) or in sheet W 62 58, is an obsolete name.
Polish name: Grań Dunikowskiego (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Dutkiewicz Cliff. 62°10'30" S, 58°31' W (King George Island)
Mountain ridge and cliff (maximum c. 330 m a.s.l.) between Italia Valley and Dera Icefall, Ezcurra Inlet, Admiralty Bay, Sheet W 62 58. Named in honour of Dr Leopold Dutkiewicz, geomorphologist, member of the Polish Spitsbergen and Antarctic scientific expeditions, author of detailed topographic map (1:2,500 scale) of Arctowski Station area.
Polish name: Urwisko Dutkiewicza (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Ecology Glacier. 62°10'30" S, 58°28' W (King George Island)
Large glacier between Rakusa Point and Llano Point, outlet of Warszawa Icefield, Admiralty Bay. Sheet W 62 58. Named after Institute of Ecology of the Polish Academy of Sciences, organizer of H. Arctowski Station.
Polish name: Lodowiec Ekologii (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Elephant Seal Cove. 62°05'30" S, 57°57' W (King George Island)
Cove between Turret Point and Mersey Spit, Bransfield Strait. Name introduced by A. Paulo, member of geological party of the 1979/1980 Polish Antarctic Expedition to King George Island, after abundant Elephant Seal, (Mirounga leonina). Sheet W 62 56.

Emerald Icefalls. 62°09' S, 58°34' W (King George Island)
Icefalls between Pond Hill and Mirror Point, Ezcurra Inlet, Admiralty Bay area. Sheet W 62 58. The name refers to beautiful colours of serracked icefalls.
Polish name: Lodospady Szmaragdowe (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Emerald Point. 62°09'30" S, 58°36' W (King George Island)
Small promontory and buttress at Cardozo Cove (Ezcurra Inlet, Admiralty Bay area) below Emerald Icefalls — hence the name. Sheet W 62 58.
Polish name: Przylądek Szmaragdowy (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Faraway Nunataks. 61°57'30" S, 57°40' W (King George Island)
Two small nunataks at the northern end of Moby Dick Icefall, Destruction Bay. Sheet W 62 56. Name refers to helicopter flight distance from H. Arctowski Station.
Polish name: Dalekie Nunataki (Birkenmajer, 1984).

Ferguson Glacier. 62°05' S, 58°24' W (King George Island)
Small corrie glacier and related snowfields in the southern part of Keller Peninsula, Admiralty Bay. Sheet W 65 58. Named in honour of Dr D. Ferguson who, in 1913 and 1914, prepared the first geological map and description of King George Island.
Polish name: Lodowiec Fergusona (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Finger Point. 62°06' S, 58°20' W (King George Island)
Small finger-like rocky promontory at northern coast of Lussich Cove, Martel Inlet, Admiralty Bay area. Sheet W 62 58.
Polish name: Przylądek Palec (Birkenmajer, 1980).
Firley Cove. 62°10'45" S, 58°36' W (King George Island)
Polish name: Zatoka Firleya (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Flame Point. 62°05' S, 57°58' W (King George Island)
Promontory formed of flame-like rock spires west of Turret Point, King George Bay. Name introduced by A. Paulo, member of geological party of the 1979/1980 Polish Antarctic Expedition to King George Island. Sheet W 62 56.

Four Brothers Rocks. 62°05' S, 57°55' W (King George Island)
Four rock stacks of Tree Sisters Point, Bransfield Straits. Sheet W 62 56.

Fourcade Glacier. 62°13' S, 58°40' W (King George Island)
Glacier at the head of Potter Cove, Maxwell Bay. Sheet W 62 58. Named in honour of Dr Nestor H. Fourcade from Instituto Antártico Argentino (Buenos Aires), who first geologically elaborated in detail the area between Potter Cove and Stranger Point.
Polish name: Lodowiec Fourcade'a (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Furmanczyk Point. 62°06' S, 58°28' W (King George Island)
Small rocky promontory south of Crépin Point and east of Komandor Peak, Admiralty Bay. Sheet W 62 58. Named in honour of Dr Kazimierz Furmanczyk, who photogrammetrically surveyed the Admiralty Bay area in 1978/79.
Polish name: Przylądek Furmańczyka (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Garniszewski Peak. 62°05'30" S, 58°31' W (King George Island)
Polish name: Szczyt Garniszewskiego (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Gaździcki Islet. 62°09' S, 58°07' W (King George Island)
Polish name: Wysepka Gaździckiego (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Gaździcki Sound. 62°00' S, 57°38' W (King George Island)
Sound between Trowbridge Island and King George Island. Sheet W 62 56. Named in honour of Assoc. Prof. Dr Andrzej Gaździcki (see Gaździcki Islet).
Polish name: Cieśnina Gaździckiego (Birkenmajer, 1984).

Gdańsk Icefall. 62°11' S, 58°36' W (King George Island)
Icefall, outlet of Warszawa Icefield, at Ezcurra Inlet (Firlej Cove), Admiralty Bay area. Sheet W 62 58. Named after the oldest Polish port and famous historical city on the Baltic Sea.
Polish name: Lodospad Gdańska (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Gdynia Point. 63°09'45" S, 58°33' W (King George Island)
Polish name: Przylądek Gdynia (Birkenmajer, 1980).
Geographers Creek. 62°30' S, 58°29' W (King George Island)
Tributary to Petrified Forest Creek, in the vicinity of Arctowski Station, Admiralty Bay area. Sheet W 62 58. Named after geographers of the 1977/78 expedition to Artowski Station. *Polish name:* Potok Geografów (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Geologists Cove. 61°11' S, 58°17' W (King George Island)

Geophysicists Cove. 62°09' S, 58°20' W (King George Island)

Giewont. 66°16'10" S, 100°45'10" E (King George Island)
The highest hill in the surroundings of A. B. Dobrowolski Station (89.5 m a. s. l.), about 1 km north from the Station. Named after a characteristic top in the Tatra Mountains, southern Poland (Battke, 1985).

Gniezno Glacier. 62°02' S, 58°07' W (King George Island)

Goetel Glacier. 62°04' S, 58°19' W (King George Island)

Golubiew Glacier. 62°03' S, 58°14' W (King George Island)

Gradziński Cove. 62°09' S, 58°55'30" W (King George Island)
Cove south of West Foreland, Fildes Peninsula. Sheet W 62 58. Named in honour of Professor Dr Ryszard Gradziński, geologist, sedimentological-palaeontological party leader of the Polish Antarctic Expedition 1980/81 to King George Island. *Polish name:* Zatoka Gradzińskiego (Birkenmajer, 1984).

Green Crag. 62°01'30" S, 58°08' W (King George Island)
Green Creek. 62°12′30″ S, 58°27′ W (King George Island)
Creek carrying meltwater from Tower Glacier to Paradise Cove, junction of Admiralty Bay and Bransfield Strait. Sheet W 62 58. Named after green conglomerates exposed at the sides of the creek. P o l i s h n a m e: Zielony Potok (Birkenmajer, 1984).

Green Point. 62°10′ S, 58°51′ W (King George Island)
Lava promontory covered with green moss and lichen (hence the name), at Collins Harbour. Sheet W 62 58. P o l i s h n a m e: Przylądek Zielony (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Grikurov Point. 62°12′ S, 58°56′ W (King George Island)
Rocky promontory between Bukhta Kamienistaya (Stony Bay) and Bukhta Norta, at Fildes Peninsula, Maxwell Bay. Sheet W 62 58. Named in honour of Dr Garik E. Grikurov, a well-known Russian Antarctic geologist. P o l i s h n a m e: Przylądek Grikurova (Birkenmajer, 1984).

Grzybowski Bay. 62°03′ S, 58°43′ W (King George Island)

Hala. 62°09′ S, 58°29′ W (King George Island)
Small green alp (hala in Polish) at Arctowski Station, Admiralty Bay area. Sheet W 62 58 (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Halfmoon Cove. 62°09′30″ S, 58°28′ W (King George Island)
Small crescentic cove between Shag Point and Rakusa Point, Admiralty Bay. Sheet W 62 58. Name introduced in 1977 by American ornithologists, guests of Arctowski Station (in 1977/78) W. Trivelpiece and N. Volkman. P o l i s h n a m e: Zatoka Półksiężyca (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Harnasie Hill. 62°11′ S, 58°15′30″ W (King George Island)
Hill c. 250 m high between Penderecki Glacier and Szymanowski Icefall, above Cape Syrezol, Bransfield Strait. Sheet W 62 58. Named after Harnasie opera by Karol Szymanowski (see Szymanowski Icefall). P o l i s h n a m e: Wierch Harnasie (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Harpoon Point. 62°05′ S, 58°25′ W (King George Island)
Small cape on the south-west coast of Keller Peninsula, Mackellar Inlet, Admiralty Bay area. Sheet W 62 58. Named after an old whaling harpoon found there. P o l i s h n a m e: Przylądek Harpun (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Hel. 66°16′50″ S, 100°43′50″ E (Bunger Hills)
Small peninsula on the north coast of Figurnoe Lake, Bunger Hills area, 800 m west from the A. B. Dobrowolski Station. Named after the peninsula on Polish coast of the Baltic Sea (Battke, 1985).

Helicopter Hills. 62°14′ S, 59°00′ W (Nelson Island)
Large headland in the north-eastern part of Nelson Island, between Fildes Straith and Edgell Bay. Sheet W 62 58. Named after successful landings by helicopter during the Polish Antarctic Expedition 1980/81. P o l i s h n a m e: Zatoka Helikoptera (Birkenmajer, 1984).
Horatio Glacier. 62°17' S, 58°59' W (Nelson Island)
Polish name: Lodowiec Horacego (Birkenmajer, 1984).

Italia Valley. 62°30' S, 58°31' W (King George Island)
Largest valley in Admiralty Bay area, south Ezcurra Inlet. Sheet W 62 58. The valley is ice-free in its lower part and filled with small glacier (Wróbel Glacier), outlet of Warszawa Icefield in the upper part. Named after an Italian expedition who built a summer hut (Campo Bove) there in January 1976, destroyed three months later. Tern Valley of Bibby (1961) is obsolete.
Polish name: Wioska Dolina (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Jabłoński Bay. 61°57' S, 58°21' W (King George Island)

Jasnorzewski Gardens. 62°09'S, 58°28'30"W (King George Island)
Green, wet meadows immediately south of Arctowski Station, Admiralty Bay. Sheet W 62 58. Named in honour of Assoc. Prof. Jerzy Jasnorzewski (1906—1989), geodesist—astronomer, member of Arctic (1957—58) and Antarctic (1977—78) Expeditions who established astronomic points at Arctowski Station as well as Spitsbergen Polish Station.
Polish name: Ogrody Jasnorzewskiego (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Jersak Hills, 62°09'30" S, 58°09'30" W (King George Island)
Hills — basalt plugs about 200 m high, south-west of Arctowski Station, Admiralty Bay. Sheet W 62 58. Named in honour of Prof. Dr Józef Jersak, geomorphologist, leader of the first wintering party (1977) at Arctowski Station.
Polish name: Wzgórza Jersaka (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Joannes Paulus II Coast. 61°55'-62°10' S, 58°20'-58°55'W (King George Island)
Long, dangerous, glaciated north-western coast of King George Island between Fildes Peninsula and Pottinger Point. Named in honour of H. H. Joannes Paulus II, the pope.
Polish name: Wybrzeże Jana Pawia II (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Kalicki Point. 62°09'15" S, 58°34'30" W (King George Island)
Polish name: Przylądek Kalickiego (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Kapitan Peak. 62°05'30" S, 58°29' W (King George Island)
Peak (about 210 m a. s. l.) above Crépin Point, east of Wegger Peak, Mackellar Inlet, Admiralty Bay area. Sheet W 62 58. Kapitan means Captain.
Polish name: Szczyt Kapitan (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Kasprowy Hill. 62°10' S, 58°30' W (King George Island)
Hill (270 m a. s. l.) north of Italia Valley, above Ezcurra Inlet, Admiralty Bay area. Sheet W 62 58. Name taken from a popular skiing mountain in the Tatra Mountains, Poland.
Polish name: Kasprowy Wierch (Birkenmajer, 1980).
Klekowski Crag. 62°07'30" S, 58°30' W (King George Island)
Steep rocky wall between Lange Glacier and Polar Committee Icefall, Admiralty Bay. Sheet W 62 58. Named in honour of Professor Dr Romuald Z. Klekowski, director of the Institute of Ecology of the Polish Academy of Sciences, sponsor of Arctowski Station.
Polish name: Turnia Klekowskiiego (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Komandor Peak. 62°06' S, 58°29' W (King George Island)
Peak (about 300 m a. s. l.) east of Admiralen Peak, Admiralty Bay. Sheet W 62 58. Komandor means commodore.
Polish name: Szczyt Komandor (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Kowalski Cliff. 62°02'30" S, 58°27'30" W (King George Island)
Sheer cliff (about 250 m a.s.l.) in the northern part of Three Musketeers Hill, within Domeyko Glacier, Mackellar Inlet, Admiralty Bay area. Sheet W 62 58. Named in honour of Wiesław Kowalski M. D., member of the 1977/78 expedition to Arctowski Station.
Polish name: Filar Kowalskiego (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Krak Glacier. 62°06' S, 58°20' W (King George Island)
Glacier at the head of Lussich Cove, Martel Inlet, Admiralty Bay area, outlet glacier of Kraków Icefield. Sheet W 62 58. Named after legendary prince Krak founder of Kraków (Cracow) and killer of the Dragon (see under Dragon Glacier and Smok Hill).
Polish name: Lodowiec Kraka (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Kraków Icefield (Dome). 62°07' S, 58°15' W (King George Island)
Ice dome covering the area between Martel Inlet — Admiralty Bay — Bransfield Strait and King George Bay. Sheet W 62 58. Named after the old capital of Poland (Cracow).
Polish name: Kopula Krakowa (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Krakowiak Glacier. 62°08'15" S, 58°07'30" W (King George Island)
Polish name: Lodowiec Krakowiak (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Krokielw. 62°09'30" S, 58°29' W (King George Island)
Hill (168 m high) south-east of Arctowski Station, between Geographers Creek and Petrified Forest Creek. Sheet W 62 58. Name reminds of popular ski-jump at Zakopane, Poland (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Krzemiński Hills. 66°16'30" S, 100°44'00" E (Bunger Hills)
Polish name: Wzgórza Krzemickiego (Battke, 1985)

Krzeshanica. 62°09'15" S, 58°29' W (King George Island)
Sheer cliff (about 120 m high) at Point Thomas, Admiralty Bay. Sheet W 62 58. Name reminds of precipitous Krzeszanka Mount in the Polish Tatra Mountains (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Krzymiński Point. 62°30' S, 58°33'30" W (King George Island)
Polish name: Przylądek Krzymińskiego (Birkenmajer, 1980).
Kumoch Cliff. 62°03'20" S, 58°27'30" W (King George Island)
Sheer cliff (about 300 m a.s.l.) in the middle part of the Tree Musketeers Hill within Domeyko Glacier, Mackellar Inlet, Admiralty Bay area. Sheet W 62 58. Named in honour of Lechosław A. Kumoch M. Sc., meteorologist, member of the 1977/78 and 1978/79 expeditions to Arctowski Station.

Polish name: Filar Kumocha (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Kurzyński Bay. 61°58' S, 58°14' W (King George Island)

Polish name: Zatoka Kurzyńskiego (Birkenmajer, 1984).

Kwarecki Point. 62°07' S, 58°53' W (King George Island)
Cape to the south-west of Bell Island, Joannes Paulus II Coast. Sheet W 62 58. Named in honour of Professor Krzysztof Kwarecki M. D. chief of medical teams of the Polish Antarctic Expeditions since 1977.

Polish name: Przylądek Kwareckiego (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Ladies Buttresses. 62°08'30" S, 58°33' W (King George Island)

Polish name: Panięskie Skaly (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Ladies Icefall. 62°09' S, 58°22'30" W (King George Island)
Icefall between Urbanek Crag and Ladies Buttresses (hence the name) north side of Ezcurra Inlet, Admiralty Bay area. Sheet W 62 58.

Polish name: Lodospad Panięski (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Lajkonik Rocks. 62°07'30" S, 58°09' W (King George Island)
Basaltic stacks at King George Bay, south of Growler Rock and north of Sukiennice Hills. Sheet W 62 58. Lajkonik is a Tartar-club man "riding" a wooden half-horse, leading a band of "wild" Tartars through the gates of Cracow each year on the octave of Corpus Christi Day. This tradition goes back to mediaeval times and reminds of Tartar raids against Poland.

Polish name: Skałki Lajkonika (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Latarnia Rock. 62°09'20" S, 58°27'30" W (King George Island)
Basaltic stack at Shag Point, Arctowski Station with lighthouse (latarnia in Polish). Sheet W 62 58.

Polish name: Skalka Latarnia (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Lava Crag. 62°00'30" S, 57°38' W (King George Island)
Crag (173 m) above Destruction Bay capped by basalt lava from extinct Melville Peak volcano. Sheet W 62 56.

Polish name: Lawowa Turnia (Birkenmajer, 1984).

Le Petit Prince. 61°54' S, 58°03' W (King George Island)

Polish name: Mały Książę (Birkenmajer, 1984).
**Lions Cove.** 62°08'15" S, 58°08' W (King George Island)
Cove between Lions Rump (hence the name) and Mazurek Point, Bransfield Strait. Sheet W 62 58. *Polish name:* *Lwia Zatoka* (Birkenmajer, 1980).

**Lis Point.** 62°08'30" S, 58°32' W (King George Island)

**Litwin Bay.** 62°00' S, 58°35' W (King George Island)

**Llano Point.** 62°10'15" S, 58°26'30" W (King George Island)

**Macaroni Point.** 61°52' S, 57°59' W (King George Island)

**Magda Nunatak.** 62°07'30" S, 58°14' W (King George Island)

**Malczewski Point.** 62°10'30" S, 58°13' W (King George Island)

**Manczarski Point.** 62°09'30" S, 58°20' W (King George Island)

**Manczarski Valley.** 66°16'15" S, 100°44'15" E (Bunger Hills)
Valley near Polish Antarctic A. B. Dobrowolski Station, with a small lake, Bunger Hills area. Named in honour of Professor Stefan Manczarski (1899—1979) — see Manczarski Point. *Polish name:* *Dolina Manczarskiego* (Battke, 1985).
Matejko Icefall. 62°10′40″ S, 58°14′ W (King George Island)

Mazarek Point. 62°08′30″ S, 58°08′ W (King George Island)
Small headland between Polonez Cove and Lions Cove, Bransfield Strait. Sheet W 62 58. name derives from Polish folk dance, famous both as national anthem and as Chopin’s mazurkas. Polish name: Przylądek Mazurek (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Melville Peninsula. 62°01′30″ S, 57°36′ W (King George Island)
Narrow, long peninsula, maximum about 200 m high, bordered by vertical cliffs, in the south-east part of King George Island, between Sherratt Bay and Destruction Bay, ending with Cape Melville (the latter name here restricted to the tip of the peninsula). Sheet W 62 56. Name derived from the neighbouring Cape Melville which forms the tip of the peninsula. Polish name: Półwysep Melville’a (Birkenmajer, 1984).

Middle Walls. 62°01′30″ S, 58°08′ W (King George Island)
Huge crags in the Mt Hopeful massif, above Poznań Glacier, Arctowski Mountains, situated in the middle part of the west face of the massif — hence the name. Sheet W 62 58. Polish name: Pośrednie Ściany (Tokarski, 1981).

Miłosz Point. 61°55′ S, 57°46′ W (King George Island)

Mirror Point. 62°32′30″ S, 58°09′ W (King George Island)
Small promontory below Ladies Buttresses (hence the name), northern shore of Ezcurra Inlet, Admiralty Bay area. Sheet W 62 58. Polish name: Przylądek Zwierciadło (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Misty Nunatak. 62°06′ S, 58°31′ W (King George Island)
Steep nunatak usually covered with forg (hence the name), west of Admiralen Peak, Admiralty Bay. Sheet W 62 58. Polish name: Zamglony Nunatak (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Moby Dick Icefall. 61°58′ S, 57°42′ W (King George Island)

Moczydłowski Glacier. 62°13′ S, 58°45′ W (King George Island)

Moraine Point. 62°04′20″ S, 58°24′ W (King George Island)
Small morainic promontory (hence the name) at the east coast of Keller Peninsula, Martel Inlet, Admiralty Bay area. Sheet W 62 58. Polish name: Morenowy Przylądek (Birkenmajer, 1980).
List of place-names in Antarctica

Mount Barbakan. 62°08'30" S, 58°10' W (King George Island)
Ice-covered mountain (more than 300 m high) between Legru Bay and King George Bay. Sheet W 62 58. The name refers to mediaeval barbican of Cracow.
Polish name: Góra Barbakan (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Mount Birkenmajer. 62°03'—04' S, 58°24'30" W (King George Island)
Mountain range with peaks 300 m (southern) and 360 m (northern) high, between Piasecki Pass and Rolnicki Pass, at Keller Peninsula, Martel Inlet, Admiralty Bay area. Sheet W 62 58. Name introduced in 1978 by members of Earth-sciences group in honour of Professor Dr Krzysztof Birkenmajer, leader of Earth-sciences group of the 1978/79 expedition to Arctowski Station. Stansbury’s (1961) name Babylon Peak (62°04' S, 58°26' W) probably refers to the southern peak (330 m); his longitude is wrong.
Polish name: Góra Birkenmajera (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Mount Mariacki. 62°10' S, 58°16' W (King George Island)
Ice-covered mountain (300—400 m high) between Admiralty Bay and Legru Bay. Sheet W 62 58. Name derives from Mariacki Church, the famous mediaeval (gothic) Notre-Dame of Cracow.
Polish name: Góra Mariacka (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Mount Nowak. 61°57' S, 57°55' W (King George Island)
Mountain (300—400 m) above Bolinder Bluff, Venus Bay. Sheet W 62 56. Named in honour of Henryk Nowak, chief radiotelegraphist of the Polish Antarctic Expedition 1980/81 to H. Arctowski Station.
Polish name: Góra Nowaka (Birkenmajer, 1984).

Mount Wawel. 62°07' S, 58°24' W (King George Island)
Large mountain (288 m) above Point Hennequin, Admiralty Bay. Sheet W 62 58. Named after Wawel hill in Cracow, historical site of the kings of Poland (Wawel castle).
Polish name: Góra Wawel (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Musialska Point. 62°04' S, 58°46' W (King George Island)
Cape between Grzybowski Bay and Wiśniewski Cove, Joannes Paulus II Coast. Sheet W 62 58. Named in honour of Zdzisław Musialski, air mechanic of the Polish Antarctic Expedition 1980/81 to King George Island.
Polish name: Przylądek Musialskiego (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Myrcha Point. 62°03'30" S, 58°07' W (King George Island)
Rocky promontory in front of the Polonia Glacier, King George Bay, Sheet W 62 58. Named in honour of Professor Dr Andrzej Myrcha, biologist, member of the 1977/78 and leader of the 1979/80 Polish Expeditions to King George Island.

Narębski Point. 62°14'30" S, 58°47' W (King George Island)
Rocky promontory built of basaltic plug with large Chinstrap Penguin rookery, half-way between South Spit and Winship Point, Barton Peninsula, Maxwell Bay. Sheet W 62 58. Named in honour of Professor Dr Wojciech Narębski, geochemist, who was working with igneous rocks of King George Island.
Polish name: Przylądek Narębskiego (Birkenmajer, 1984).

Nature Conservation Glacier. 62°10'30" S, 58°18' W (King George Island)
Glacier between Varuval Peak and Puchalski Peak, Admiralty Bay. Sheet W 62 58.
Polish name: Lodowiec Ochrony Przyrody (Birkenmajer, 1980).
Newcomer. 62°01'30" S, 58°06' W (King George Island)
P o l i s h n a m e: Przybysz (Tokarski, 1980).

New World Point. 62°17' S, 58°51' W (Nelson Island)
Double rocky promontory between O'Cain Point and Duthoit Point, Nelson Island. Sheet W 62 58. To visitors from King George Island it looks like a new world.
P o l i s h n a m e: Przyłądek Nowy Świat (Birkenmajer, 1984).

Oberek Cliff. 62°09' S, 58°08' W (King George Island)
P o l i s h n a m e: Urwisko Oberek (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Observatory Creek. 62°30' S, 58°29' W (King George Island)
Small creek near Geophysical Observatory (hence the name) at Arctowski Station. Sheet W 62 58.
P o l i s h n a m e: Potok Obserwatoryjny (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Orca Sound. 61°53' S, 58°00' W (King George Island)
Sound between Ridley Island and King George Island (False Round Point). Sheets W 62 56 and W 62 58. Name derives from Killer Whale (Orcinus orca).
P o l i s h n a m e: Cieśnina Orki (Birkenmajer, 1984).

Ore Point. 62°04'20" S, 58°25'30" W (King George Island)
Small promontory built of ore vein (hence the name) west coast of Keller Peninsula, Mackellar Inlet, Admiralty Bay area. Sheet W 62 58.
P o l i s h n a m e: Przyłądek Kruszcowy (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Ornithologists Creek. 62°09'30" W (King George Island)
P o l i s h n a m e: Potok Ornitologów (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Painters Cove. 62°11' S, 58°14' W (King George Island)
Cove between Martins Head and Malczewski Point, below Matejko Icefall, Legru Bay (Bransfield Strait). Sheet W 62 58. Named after painters Malczewski and Matejko.
P o l i s h n a m e: Zatoka Malarzy (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Panorama Ridge. 62°08'30" S, 58°29'30" W (King George Island)
Mountain ridge between Point Thomas (173 m) and Jardine Peak (284 m), best panorama over Ezcurra Inlet and Arctowski Station.
P o l i s h n a m e: Grań Panorama (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Paradise Cove. 62°13' S, 58°26'30" W (King George Island)
Picturesque cove between Demay Point and Uchatka Point, junction of Admiralty Bay and Bransfield Strait. Sheet W 62 58.
P o l i s h n a m e: Rajska Zatoka (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Polteina. 62°14' S, 58°28' W (King George Island)
Penderecki Glacier. 62°11' S, 58°17' W (King George Island)

Penguin Ridge. 62°09'30" S, 58°28' W (King George Island)
Rocky ridge—penguin rookery south of Arctowski Station, sheet W 62 58. Polish name: Pingwinisko (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Petrified Forest Creek. 62°30' S, 58°29' W (King George Island)
Creek West of Arctowski Station, Admiralty. Name derived from numerous petrified wood fragments of Tertiary age. Sheet W 62 58 Polish name: Potok Skamieniały Las (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Photogrammetry Point. 62°30' S, 58°28' W (King George Island)
Small rocky promontory south of Furmanczyk Point, south-east of Komandor Peak, Admiralty Bay. Sheet W 62 58. Name connected with photogrammetric work of the 1978/79 expedition to Arctowski Station. Polish name: Przylądek Fotogrametrii (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Piasecki Pass, 62°04'30" S, 58°24'30" W (King George Island)

Pilots Mount. 62°08' S, 58°33' W (King George Island)
Ice-covered mountain more than 600 m a. s. l., above Polar Committee Icefall, Admiralty Bay. Sheet W 62 58. Named in honour of helicopter pilots of the 1978/79 expedition to Arctowski Station. Polish name: Góra Lotników (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Poetry Glacier. 61°56' S, 57°48' W (King George Island)
Large glacier at Venus Bay, between Miłosz Point and Bolinder Bluff. Sheet W 62 56. Polish name: Lodowiec Poezji (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Polar Club Glacier. 62°14' S, 58°32' W (King George Island)

Polar Committee Icefall. 62°08' S, 58°30' W (King George Island)

Polar Friendship Glacier. 62°09' S, 58°50' W (King George Island)
Large glacier (called Lednik Collins = Collins Glacier) by Govorucha and Simonov (1973), at the head of Collins Harbour. Sheet W 62 58. Name reminds of friendly co-operation between the Polish Arctowski Station and the stations on Fildes Peninsula: Bellingshausen Station (USSR) and Presidente Frei — Teniente Marsh Stations (Chile). Polish name: Lodowiec Przyjaźni Polarnej (Birkenmajer, 1980).
Polish Navy Point. 62°07'30" S, 58°28'30" W (King George Island)
Moraine promontory immediately east of Klekowski Crag, north of Denais Stack, Admiralty Bay.
Sheet W 62 58.
P o l i s h n a m e: Przylądek Marynarki Wojennej (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Polonez Cove. 62°09' S, 58°07'30" W (King George Island)
Cove between Low Head and Mazurek Point, below Chopin Ridge, Bransfield Strait. Sheet W 62 58. Named after old Polish ceremonial dance so well known from Chopin’s polonaises.
P o l i s h n a m e: Zatoka Polonez (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Polonia Glacier. 62°09' S, 58°07'30" W (King George Island)
Large ice-piedmont at King George Bay, between Sukiennice Hills and Turret Point. Sheet W 62 58 and 62 56.
P o l i s h n a m e: Lodowiec Polonia (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Porębski Cove. 62°08' S, 58°55' W (King George Island)
Cove north of West Foreland, Joannes Paulus II Coast. Sheet W 62 58. Named in honour of Dr Szczepeń Porębski, geologist, member of the Polish Antarctic Expedition 1980/81 to King George Island.
P o l i s h n a m e: Zatoka Porębskiego (Birkenmajer, 1984).

Potrzebowski Peak. 62°12' S, 58°46' W (King George Island)
Lone mountain (about 300 m high), east of Buddington Peak, between Moczydłowski Glacier and Polar Friendship Glacier, Marian Cove. Sheet W 62 58. Named in honour of Kazimierz Potrzebowski, deputy leader of the 1979/80, and member of several Polish Antarctic Expeditions Glacier to Arctowski Station.
P o l i s h n a m e: Szczyt Potrzebowskiego (Birkenmajer, 1984).

Poznań Glacier. 62°01'30" S, 58°09' W (King George Island)
Glacier between Mount Hopeful and Rea Peak, Arctowski Mountains, tributary to Polonia Glacier. Sheet W 62 58. Named after the second oldest capital of Poland.
P o l i s h n a m e: Lodowiec Poznań (Tokarski, 1981).

Professor Glacier. 62°05'30" S, 58°19' W (King George Island)
Glacier between Szafer Ridge and Tern Nunatak, Martel Inlet, Admiralty Bay area. Sheet W 62 58. Name refers to Professor Szafer (see Szafer Ridge).
P o l i s h n a m e: Lodowiec Profesora (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Puchalski Peak. 62°10' S, 58°17'30" W (King George Island)
P o l i s h n a m e: Szczyt Puchalskiego (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Rakusa Point. 62°09'30" S, 58°27'30" W (King George Island)
Promontory between Halfmoon Cove and Suszczewski Cove, Admiralty Bay. Sheet W 62 58. Named in honour of Prof. Dr Stanisław Rakusa-Suszczewski, organizer of the Polish H. Arctowski Station at King George Island.
P o l i s h n a m e: Przylądek Rakusy (Birkenmajer, 1980).
Red Hill. 62°14' S, 58°30' W (King George Island)
Hill, about 100 m high, between Polar Club Glacier, and Windy Glacier, Bransfield Strait. Sheet W 62 58. Name derived from red sandstone intercalations in basaltic succesion. 
Polish name: Czerwone Wzgórze (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Rembiszewski Nunataks. 62°09'30" S, 58°18' W (King George Island)
Three nunataks ca 200, 150 and 90 metres high respectively, between Viéville Glacier and Rybak Glacier, Admiralty Bay. Sheet W 62 58. Named in honour of Dr Jan Maciej Rembiszewski, ichtiologist, member of several Antarctic expeditions, leader of 1979 wintering party at Arctowski Station.
Polish name: Nunataki Rembiszewskiego (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Rescuers Hills. 62°10'30" S, 58°27' W (King George Island)
Polish name: Wzór Ratowników (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Rolnicki Buttresses. 62°01'30" S, 57°41' W (King George Island)
Polish name: Urwiska Rolnickiego (Birkenmajer, 1984).

Rolnicki Pass. 62°03'20" S, 58°24'30" W (King George Island)
Pass about 210 m a. s. l. between Mount Birkenmajer and Tokarski Peak, Keller Peninsula, leading from Stenhouse Glacier to Domeyko Glacier, Admiralty Bay area. Sheet W 62 58. Named in honour of Eng. Krzysztof Rolnicki (see Rolnicki Buttresses).
Polish name: Przełęcz Rolnickiego (Birkenmajer, 1984).

Rościszewski Icefall. 62°10'30" S, 58°33' W (King George Island)
Polish name: Lodospad Rościszewskiego (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Round Hill. 62°04'40" S, 58°25'30" W (King George Island)
Small round hill 20 m high above Speil Point, west coast of Keller Peninsula, Mackellar Inlet, Admiralty Bay area. Sheet W 62 58.
Polish name: Okrąglica (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Różycki Mount. 66°16'40" S, 100°46'00" E (Bunger Hills)
Hill (70.9 m a. s. l.) near Polish Antarctic A. B. Dobrowolski Station, Bunger Hills area. Named in honour of Professor Dr Stefan Różycki (1906—1988), eminent Polish geologist, member of the Polish Antarctic Expedition to Bunger Oasis (Bunger Hills) in 1958/59.
Polish name: Góra Różyckiego (Battke, 1985).

Ruin Point. 62°16' S, 58°56' W (Nelson Island)
Newly exposed land of ruin-like basaltic stacks (hence the name), Nelson Island. Sheet W 62 58. 
Polish name: Przylądek Ruin (Birkenmajer, 1984).
**Ruined Castle.** 62°02' S, 58°08' W (King George Island)
Big crag in the eastern part of the Mt Hopeful massif, Arctowski Mountains. Sheet W 62 58. Named after the crags shape.
**Polish name:** Zrujnowany Zamek (Tokarski, 1981)

**Rybak Glacier.** 62°09'40" S, 58°18' W (King George Island)
Glacier between Puchalski Peak and Rembiszewski Nunataks, outlet of Kraków Icefield, Admiralty Bay. Sheet W 62 58. The name means fisherman.
**Polish name:** Lodowiec Rybaka (Birkenmajer, 1980).

**Rymarz Pass.** 62°05'20" S, 58°29'30" W (King George Island)
**Polish name:** Przełęcz Rymarza (Birkenmajer, 1980).

**Rzepecki Islands.** 62°06' S, 58°50' W (King George Island)
Four small islands between Sygit Point and Bell Island, Joannes Paulus II Coast. Sheet W 62 58. Named in honour of Maciej Rzepecki, M. Sc. Eng., member (summer and winter) and 2nd deputy leader (summer team) of the Polish Antarctic Expedition 1980/81 to King George Island.
**Polish name:** Wyspy Rzepeckiego (Birkenmajer, 1980).

**Scalpel Point.** 62°10'15" S, 58°37'20" W (King George Island)
Rocky promontory west of Pond Hill at Goulden Cove, Ezcurra Inlet, Admiralty Bay area. Sheet W 62 58. Name reminds of surgeons of Arctowski Station (see Doctors Icefall).
**Polish name:** Przylądek Skalpel (Birkenmajer, 1980).

**Seal Rock.** 66°16'40" S, 100°46'00" E (Bunger Hills)
Rocky hill (61.0 m a. s. l.) about 1 km north-east from the A. B. Dobrowolski Station, Bunger Hils area. Near the hill, the seals were observed (hence the name).
**Polish name:** Skala Fok (Battke, 1985).

**Shag Point.** 62°09'20" S, 58°27'30" W (King George Island)
Promontory and basalt stacks between Arctowski Cove and Halfmoon Cove, Admiralty Bay. Sheet W 62 58. So named by American ornithologists guests of Arctowski Station in 1977/78, Wayne Trivelpiece and Nick Volkman.
**Polish name:** Przylądek Kormoranów (Birkenmajer, 1980).

**Shark Fin.** 62°03' S, 58°22' W (King George Island)
Sharp, narrow rock crest about 230 m a. s. l. above Stenhouse Bluff, between Stenhouse Glacier and Ajax Icefall, Visca Anchorage, Martel Inlet, Admiralty Bay area. Sheet W 62 58.
**Polish name:** Plętwa Rekina (Birkenmajer, 1980).

**Siklawa.** 62°08'40" S, 58°08' W (King George Island)
Waterfall about 200 m high in Chopin Ridge at Polonez Cove, Bransfield Strait. Sheet W 62 58. Name reminds of a large waterfall in the Tatra Mountains, Poland.
**Polish name:** Siklawa (Birkenmajer, 1980).

**Siodło.** 62°12' S, 58°27' W (King George Island)
Nunatak in the middle of the lower part of Baranowski Glacier, Admiralty Bay, in the form of saddle. Sheet W 62 58.
**Polish name:** Siodło (Birkenmajer, 1980).
List of place-names in Antarctica

Skua Cliff. 62°09′30″ S, 58°29′30″ W (King George Island)
Cliff (106 m a. s. l.) above Petrified Forest Creek, west of Arctowski Station. Sheet W 62 58. Name refers to skuas nesting there.

Polish name: Urwisko Skua (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Snowman Mount. 61°51′ S, 58°01′ W (King George Island)
Ugly-looking, steep mountain (more than 200 m a. s. l.), with galcier-hat, which remains of Yeti — the Abominable Snowman of the Himalayas. Sheet W 62 58.

Polish name: Góra Człowieka Śniegów (Birkenmajer, 1984).

Snow White Hill. 61°58′ S, 58°10′ W (King George Island)

Polish name: Góra Śnieżki (Birkenmajer, 1984).

Sopot Peak. 62°09′45″ S, 58°33′45″ W (King George Island)
Highest peak (205 m) of Dufayel Island, Ezcurra Inlet, Admiralty Bay area. Sheet W 62 58. Named after Polish health resort on the Baltic Sea.

Polish name: Szczyt Sopotu (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Speil Point. 62°04′45″ S, 58°25′30″ W (King George Island)
Cape west of Mt. Flagstaff, west coast of Keller Peninsulla, MacKellar Inlet, Admiralty Bay. Sheet W 62 58. Named in honour of Jerzy Speil M. Sc., geophysicist, radio-link of geological field party at Admiralty Bay during the 1978/79 expedition to Arctowski Station.

Polish name: Przylądek Speila (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Spera Cove. 62°08′ S, 58°23′ W (King George Island)

Polish name: Zatoka Spery (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Sphinx Glacier. 62°11′20″ S, 58°27′30″ W (King George Island)
Glacier between Ecology Glacier and Baranowski Glacier, south-west of Sphinx Hill (hence the name), Admiralty Bay. Sheet W 62 58.

Polish name: Lodowiec Sfinksa (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Splinter. 62°01′30″ S, 58°08′ W (King George Island)
Solitary rock splinter in the Mt Hopeful Massif, above Gniezno Glacier. Sheet W 62 58.

Polish name: Odlupek (Tokarski, 1981).

Stańczyk Hill. 62°09′40″ S, 58°13′30″ W (King George Island)
Hill (about 250 m high) between Matejko Icefall and Wit Stwosz Icefall, Legru Bay, Bransfield Strait. Sheet W 62 58. Name refers to famous wise dwarf of King Zygmunt I of Poland (16th century), so well portrayed by Jan Matejko (see Matejko Icefall).

Polish name: Wzgórze Stańczyka (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Staszek Cove. 62°12′, 58°13′30″ W (King George Island)
Cove in front of Baranowski Glacier, Admiralty Bay. Sheet W 62 58. Named in honour of Stanisław (Staszek) Baranowski (see Baranowski Glacier).

Polish name: Zatoka Staszka (Birkenmajer, 1980).
Suszczewski Cove. 62°10' S, 58°27' W (King George Island)
Cove between Rakusa Point and Llano Point, in front of Ecology Glacier, Admiralty Bay. Sheet W 62 58. Named in honour of Professor Dr Stanisław Rakusa-Suszczewski organizer of Polish H. Arctowski Station.
Polish name: Zatoka Suszczewskiego (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Sukienice Hills. 62°08' S, 58°09' W (King George Island)
Hills (about 100 m a. s. l.) between Lions Rump and Polonia Glacier, King George Bay. Sheet W 62 58. Named after famous Gothic-Renaissance Cloth Hall at Main Market Square in Cracow.
Polish name: Wzgórza Sukienic (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Sygit Point. 62°05' S, 58°48' W (King George Island)
Rock cape south of Wiśniewski Cove, Joannes Paulus II Coast. Sheet W 62 58. Named in honour of Tadeusz Sygit, air mechanic of the Polish Antarctic Expedition 1980/81 to King George Island.
Polish name: Przylądek Sygita (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Szafer Icefall, 62°05'30" S, 58°18' W (King George Island)
Icefall in Szafer Ridge, above Dobrowolski Glacier, Martel Inlet, Admiralty Bay area. Sheet W 62 58. Named in honour of Professor Dr Władysław Szafer (see Szafer Ridge).
Polish name: Lodospad Szafera (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Szafer Ridge. 62°05'30" S, 58°18' W (King George Island)
Mountain ridge (250—260 m) between Professor Glacier and Dobrowolski Glacier, Martel Inlet, Admiralty Bay area. Sheet W 62 58. Named in honour of Professor Dr Władysław Szafer (1886—1970), great Polish botanist — paleobotanist an nature conservationist.
Polish name: Grań Szafera (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Szymanowski Icefall. 62°11' S, 58°14'30" W (King George Island)
Steep icefall (about 300 m a. s. l.) outlet of Kraków Icefield, between Harnasie Hill and Martins Head, Bransfield Strait. Sheet W 62 58. Name introduced in honour of Karol Szymanowski (1882—1937) — great Polish composer.
Polish name: Lodospad Szymanowskiego (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Szymański Cove. 62°15' S, 58°33' W (King George Island)
Large cove in front of Polar Club Glacier, Bransfield Strait. Sheet W 62 58. Named in honour of Antoni Szymański, M. Sc., geophysicist, member of several Polish Antarctic Expeditions to King George Island and a Polish Expedition to Spitsbergen.
Polish name: Zatoka Szymańskiego (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Table Hill. 62°03'30" S, 58°28'30" W (King George Island)
Flat-topped nunatak — hence the name, (c. 200 m) south of Three Musketeers Hill, Domeyko Glacier, Mackellar Inlet, Admiralty Bay area. Sheet W 62 58.
Polish name: Pagórek Stołowy (Birkenmajer, 1984).

Tartar Point. 61°56' S, 58°26'30" W (King George Island)
New name for Tartar Island which became a part of the mainland of King George Island, linked with Round Point (now obsolete) by a gravel peninsula. Sheet W 62 58.
Polish name: Przylądek Tartaru (Birkenmajer, 1984).
Teliga Island. 62°05' S, 58°53' W (King George Island)

Polish name: Wyspa Teligi (Birkenmajer, 1984).

Three Kings Cove. 62°05' S, 57°56' W (King George Island)
Cove between Three Sisters Point and Mersey Spit, Bransfield Strait. Sheet W 62 56. Name reminds of the sixth of January, 1980, the day spent there by the geological of the Polish expedition to King George Island.


Three Musketeers Hill. 62°04' S, 58°28' W (King George Island)
Hill (300 m) with tree rocky cliffs (see: Kowalski Cliff, Kumoch Cliff and Zubek Cliff), Domeyko Glacier (Mackellar Inlet, Admiralty Bay area. Sheet W 62 58.

Polish name: Wzgórze Trzech Muskieterów (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Tokarski Peak. 62°03'40" S, 58°24'30" W (King George Island)
Peak (320 m) north of Keller Peninsula, between Stenhouse Glacier and Domeyko Glacier, north of Rolnicki Pass, Admiralty Bay area. Sheet W 62 58. Named in honour of Assoc. Prof. Dr Antoni K. Tokarski, geologist, member of the 1978/79 expedition to Arctowski Station, and several other Antarctic expeditions.

Polish name: Szczyt Tokarskiego (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Tower Glacier. 62°12'30" S, 58°27'30" W (King George Island)
Glacier between Brama, Bastion and the Tower — hence the name, Admiralty Bay, Sheet W 62 58.

Polish name: Lodowiec Tower (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Trzy Stawy. 62°05' S, 57°56' W (King George Island)
Three small lakes (trzy stawy in Polish) west of Three Kings Cove, Bransfield Strait, a distant analogy to lakes of the Tatra Mountains in Poland. Sheet W 62 58.

Polish name: Trzy Stawy (Tokarski, 1981).

Twins. 62°01' S, 58°08' W (King George Island)
Twin crags in the northern part of the Mt Hopeful massif, Arctowski Mountains. Sheet W 62 58.


Tyrrell Ridge. 62°04' S, 58°24'30" W (King George Island)
Mountain ridge (c. 220 m) between Mt Flagstaff and Piasecki Pass, Keller Peninsula, Admiralty Bay area. Sheet W 62 58. Named in honour of Dr G. W. Tyrrell who petrographically described many rocks of King George Island.

Polish name: Grań Tyrella (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Ubocz. 62°10' S, 58°29' W (King George Island)
Mountain slope (100 — 130 m) between Petrified Forest Creek and Ornithologists Creek, south of Arctowski Station. Sheet W 62 58. Ubocz is a mountain-folk name in the Tatra Mountains (Poland) for such a slope.

Polish name: Ubocz (Birkenmajer, 1980).
UCHATKA POINT. 62°13’15” S, 58°25’ W (King George Island)
Cape south of Paradise Cove, junction of Admiralty Bay and Bransfield Strait. Sheet W 62 58. *UCHATKA* means Kerguelen Fur Seal.
**Polish name:** Przylądek Uchatki (Birkenmajer, 1980).

**UPLAZ.** 62°09’30” S, 58°29’ W (King George Island)
Gentle tilted rocky ledge west of Arctowski Station. Sheet W 62 58. *Uplaz* is a mountain-folk name in the Tatra Mountains (Poland) for such a slope.
**Polish name:** Uplaz (Birkenmajer, 1980).

**URBANEK CRAG.** 62°08’30” S, 58°32’ W (King George Island)
Steep buttress of Pilots Mount between Polar Committee Icefall and Ladies Icefall, Ezcurra Inlet, Admiralty Bay area. Sheet W 62 58. Named in honour of professor Dr Adam Urbanek, palaeontologist, past President of the Committee on Polar Research of the Polish Academy of Sciences.
**Polish name:** Urbankowa Turnia (Birkenmajer, 1980).

**VENT POINT.** 62°11’30” S, 58°53’ W (King George Island)
Rocky promontory with well exposed volcanic vent structure (hence the name) west of Nebles Point, Maxwell Bay. Sheet W 62 58.
**Polish name:** Przylądek Gardzieli Wulkanu (Birkenmajer, 1984).

**VIVALDI QUINTET.** 61°54’ S, 58°01’ W (King George Island)
**Polish name:** Kwintet Vivaldiego (Birkenmajer, 1984).

**WANDA GLACIER.** 62°06’30” S, 58°21’30” W (King George Island)
Glacier, outlet of Kraków Icefield, between Smok hill and Warkocz hills, near Krak Glacier, Martel Inlet, Admiralty Bay area. Sheet W 62 58. Named after legendary Polish princess, daughter of prince Krak (see Krak Glacier).
**Polish name:** Lodowiec Wandy (Birkenmajer, 1980).

**WARKOCZ.** 62°06’30” S, 58°19’ W (King George Island)
Hills (100—300 m) between Wanda Glacier and Krak Glacier, Martel Inlet, Admiralty Bay area. Sheet W 62 58. The name refers to braid (warkocz in Polish) of legendary Polish princess Wanda (see Wanda Glacier).
**Polish name:** Warkocz (Birkenmajer, 1980).

**WARSAWA ICEFIELD. (Dome), Peninsula) 62°12’ S, 58°35’ W (King George Island)
Ice dome (icefield) between Ezcurra Inlet, Admiralty Bay, Bransfield Strait and Maxwell Bay, Sheet W 62 58. Named after the capital of Poland.
**Polish name:** Kopuła Warszawy (Birkenmajer, 1980).

**WEISS POINT.** 62°04’30” S, 58°25’30” W (King George Island)
**Polish name:** Przylądek Weissa (Birkenmajer, 1980).
List of place-names in Antarctica

Wesele Cove. 62°09'30" S, 58°09' W (King George Island)
Polish name: Zatoka Weseła (Birkenmajer, 1980).

West Foreland. 62°09' S, 58°55' W (King George Island)
Ice-free headland west of Bellingshausen Dome, between Porębski Cove and Gradziński Cove. Sheet W 62 58.
Polish name: Zachodnie Przedpole (Birkenmajer, 1980).

White Eagle Glacier. 62°08'20" S, 58°08' W (King George Island)
Glacier above Lions Rump, outlet of Kraków Icefield, Mount Barbakan, junction of Bransfield Strait and King George Bay. Sheet W 62 58. White eagle is national symbol of Poland.
Polish name: Lodowiec Orla Białego (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Windy Glacier. 62°09' S, 58°28'30" W (King George Island)
Glacier, outlet of Warszawa icefield, between Bastion and Red Hill, Bransfield Strait. Sheet W 62 58.
Polish name: Wietrzny Lodowiec (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Windy Nunatak. 62°05'15" S, 58°13' W (King George Island)

Wiśniewski Cove. 62°04'30" S, 58°47' W (King George Island)
Cove between Sygit Point and Musialski Point, Joannes Paulus II Coast. Sheet W 62 58. Named in honour of Lech Wiśniewski, technician, member of the Polish Antarctic Expedition 1980/81 to King George Island.
Polish name: Zatoka Wiśniewskiego (Birkenmajer, 1984).

Wit Stwosz Icefall. 62°09' S, 58°12' W (King George Island)
Large icefall, outlet of Kraków Icefield at Legru Bay, Bransfield Strait. Sheet W 62 58. Named in honour of Wit Stwosz (1445—1533), the famous master of wooden altar masterpiece of Our Lady Church (Mariacki Church) in Cracow, carved by him from 1477 to 1487.
Polish name: Lodospad Wita Stwosza (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Włodek Cove. 62°10'30" S, 58°18' W (King George Island)
Polish name: Zatoka Włodka (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Wojciech Panorama. 66°16'45" S, 100°43'45" E (Bunger Hills)
Hills on the south coast of Figurnoe Lake (52 m a. s. l.), giving beautiful panoramic view over Bunger Hils area. Named in honour of Assoc. Professor Wojciech Krzemiński (see Krzemiński Hills).
Polish name: Panorama Wojciecha (Battke, 1985).

World's End. 61°50'30" S, 58°02'30" W (King George Island)
Large offshore stacks (resp. islets), more than 100 m high, at the northernmost end of Ridley Island, facing Drake Passage. Sheet W 62 58.
Polish name: Przylądek Na Końcu Świata (Birkenmajer, 1984).
Wrona Buttress. 62°00' S, 57°39' W (King George Island)
Prominent buttress about 100 m high, above Gaździcki Sound, north-east of Melville Peak. Sheet W 62 56. Named in honour of Dr Ryszard Wrona, palaeontologist, member of the Polish Antarctic Expedition 1980/81 to King George Island.
P o l i s h name: Urwisko Wrony (Birkenmajer, 1984).

Wyspiański Icefall. 62°09' S, 58°09' W (King George Island)
Large icefall between Chopin Ridge and Dunikowski Ridge, Bransfield Strait. Sheet W 62 58. Named in honour of Stanisław Wyspiański (1869—1907) an outstanding Polish poet and painter.
P o l i s h name: Lodowiec Wyspiańskiego (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Yellow Point. 62°04' S, 58°24' W (King George Island)
Cape on the east coast of Keller Peninsula, Visca Anchorage, Martel Inlet, Admiralty Bay area, built of yellow-weathered ore vein. Sheet W 62 58.
P o l i s h name: Żółty Przylądek (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Wróbel Glacier. 62°10’30” S, 58°30’30” W (King George Island)
P o l i s h name: Lodowiec Wróbla (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Zabrze Cove. 62°08’30” S, 58°31’ W (King George Island)
P o l i s h name: Zatoka Zabrza (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Zalewski Glacier. 62°11’ S, 58°38’ W (King George Island)
Glacier between Belweder and Cytadela, outlet of Warszawa Icefield, at Goulden Cove, Ezcurra Inlet, Admiralty Bay area, Sheet W 62 58. Named in honour of Dr Eng. Seweryn Maciej Zalewski, member and leader of several expeditions to Spitsbergen and Antarctica, leader of the 1977/78 Expedition to H. Arctowski Station.
P o l i s h name: Lodowiec Zalewskiego (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Zamek. 62°11’30” S, 58°29’ W (King George Island)
Hill (339 m) between Baranowski Glacier and Sphinx Glacier, Admiralty Bay. Sheet W 62 58. The name refers to the castle of Polish kings in Warsaw rebuilt after the damage of the 2nd World War (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Zawadzki Stacks. 62°05’ S, 58°50’ W (King George Island)
P o l i s h name: Ostańce Zawadzkiego (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Zbyszek Glacier. 62°04’30” S, 57°56’ W (King George Island)
Small glacier at the head of Three Kings Cove, Bransfield Strait, outlet glacier of inland ice-dome, between Polonia Glacier and Hector Icefall. Named in honour of Dr Zbigniew (Zbyszek) Rubinowski, member of geological party of the Polish 1979/1980 Antarctic Expedition.
P o l i s h name: Lodowiec Zbyszka (Tokarski, 1981).
Zielony Balonik Cove. 62°09'30" S, 58°11' W (King George Island)
Cove between Cinder Spur and Boy Point, Bransfield Strait. Sheet W 62 58. Named after the
famous literary cabaret Zielony Balonik (Green Baloon) active in Cracow at the beginning of
the present century (see Boy Point).

Polish name: Zatoka Zielonego Balonika (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Znosko Glacier. 62°05'40" S, 58°29' W (King George Island)
Glacier south of Crépin Point between Wegger Peak — Kapitan Peak (on the north) and
Admiralen Peak — Komandor Peak (on the south), Admiralty Bay. Sheet W 62 58. Named in
honour of Professor Dr Jerzy Znosko, an outstanding Polish geologist.

Polish name: Lodowiec Znoski (Birkenmajer, 1980).

Zubek Cliff. 62°03'20" S, 58°28'30" W (King George Island)
Sheer cliff (about 300 m a. s. l.) in the southern part of Three Musketeers Hill, within Domeyko
Glacier, Mackellar Inlet, Admiralty Bay area. Sheet W 62 58. Named in honour of Krzysztof
Zubek, M. Sc., meteorologist, member of the 1976/77 and 1977/78 expeditions to Arctowski
Station.

Polish name: Filar Zubka (Birkenmajer, 1980).

References

BARTON C.M. 1961. The geology of King George Island, South Shetland Islands. — Prel. Rept

BARTON C.M. 1965. The geology of South Shetland Islands. III. The stratigraphy of King

BATTKE Z. 1985. Elaboration of topographic maps of the Polish A.B. Dobrowolski Station at

BIBBY J.S. 1961. The geology of Ezcurra Inlet and Point Thomas. Admiralty Bay, King George

BIRKENMAJER K. 1980. New place names introduced to the area of Admiralty Bay, King

BIRKENMAJER K. 1984. Further new place names for King George Island and Nelson Island,
South Shetland Islands (West Antarctica), introduced in 1981. — Stud. Geol. Polon., 79:
163—177.


STANSBURY M.J. 1961. Glaciological observations at Admiralty Bay (Lat. 62°05' S. Long.

TOKARSKI A.K. 1981. New place names introduced to the areas of King George Bay and
Admiralty Bay, King George Island (South Shetland Islands, Antarctica). — Stud. Geol.
Polon., 72: 141—146.

Compiled by
Jan CISAK

Institute of Geodesy and Cartography
Jasna 2/4
00—950 Warszawa, POLAND