

SECTION THREE: Historic Sites and Monuments in Antarctica

The need to protect historic sites and monuments became apparent as the number of expeditions to the Antarctic increased. At the Seventh Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting it was agreed that a list of historic sites and monuments be created. So far 74 sites have been identified. All of them are monuments – human artifacts rather than areas – and many of them are in close proximity to scientific stations. Provision for protection of these sites is contained in Annex V, Article 8. Listed Historic Sites and Monuments may not be damaged, removed, or destroyed.

List of Historic Sites and Monuments Identified and Described by the Proposing Government or Governments

1. Flag mast erected in December 1965 at the South Geographical Pole by the First Argentine Overland Polar Expedition.
2. Rock cairn and plaques at Syowa Station (Lat 69°00'S, Long 39°35'E) in memory of Shin Fukushima, a member of the 4th Japanese Antarctic Research Expedition, who died in October 1960 while performing official duties. The cairn was erected on 11 January 1961, by his colleagues. Some of his ashes repose in the cairn.
3. Rock cairn and plaque on Proclamation Island, Enderby Land, erected in January 1930 by Sir Douglas Mawson (Lat 65°51'S, Long 53°41'E) The cairn and plaque commemorate the landing on Proclamation Island of Sir Douglas Mawson with a party from the British, Australian and New Zealand Antarctic Research Expedition of 1929-31.
4. Station building to which a bust of V. I. Lenin is fixed, together with a plaque in memory of the conquest of the Pole of Inaccessibility by Soviet Antarctic explorers in 1958 (Lat 83°06'S, Long 54°58'E).
5. Rock cairn and plaque at Cape Bruce, Mac.Robertson Land, erected in February 1931 by Sir Douglas Mawson (Lat 67°25'S, Long 60°47'E). The cairn and plaque commemorate the landing on Cape Bruce of Sir Douglas Mawson with a party from the British, Australian and New Zealand Antarctic Research Expedition of 1929-31.
6. Rock cairn at Walkabout Rocks, Vestfold Hills, Princess Elizabeth Land, erected in 1939 by Sir Hubert Wilkins (Lat 68°22'S, Long 78°33'E). The cairn houses a canister containing a record of his visit.
7. Stone with inscribed plaque, erected at Mirny Observatory, Mabus Point, in memory of driver-mechanic Ivan Kharma who perished on fast ice in the performance of official duties in 1956 (Lat 66°33'S, Long 93°01'E).
8. Metal monument-sledge at Mirny Observatory, Mabus Point, with plaque in memory of driver-mechanic Anatoly Shcheglov who perished in the performance of official duties (Lat 66°33'S, Long 93°01'E).
9. Cemetery on Buromskiy Island, near Mirny Observatory, in which are buried Soviet, Czechoslovakian and GDR citizens, members of Soviet Antarctic Expeditions, who perished in the performance of official duties on 3 August, 1960 (Lat 66°32'S, Long 93°01'E).
10. Building (magnetic observatory) at Dobrowolsky Station, Bunger Hills, with plaque in memory of the opening of Oasis Station in 1956 (Lat 66°16'S, Long 100°45'E).

11. Heavy tractor at Vostok Station with plaque in memory of the opening of the Station in 1957 (Lat 78°28'S, Long 106°48'E).
12. Cross and plaque at Cape Denison, George V Land, erected in 1913 by Sir Douglas Mawson on a hill situated 300 metres west by south from the main hut of the Australasian Antarctic Expedition of 1911-14 (Lat 67°00'S, Long 142°42'E). The cross and plaque commemorate Lieutenant B. E. S. Ninnis and Dr. X. Mertz, members of the expedition, who died in 1913 while engaged in the work of the expedition.
13. Hut at Cape Denison, George V Land, built in January 1912 by Sir Douglas Mawson for the Australasian Antarctic Expedition of 1911-14 (Lat 67°00'S, Long 142°42'E). This was the main base of the expedition.
14. Inexpressible Island, Terra Nova Bay, Scott Coast, Site of ice cave at Inexpressible Bay, Terra Nova Bay, constructed in March 1912 by Victor Campbell's Northern Party, British Antarctic Expedition, 1910-13 (Lat 70°54'S, Long 163°43'E). The Party spent the winter of 1912 in this ice cave.
15. Hut at Cape Royds, Ross Island, built in February 1908 by Ernest Shackleton (Lat 77°38'S, Long 166°07'E). Restored in January 1961 by Antarctic Division of New Zealand Department of Scientific and Industrial Research.
16. Hut at Cape Evans, Ross Island, built in January 1911 by Captain Robert Falcon Scott (Lat 77°38'S, Long 166°24'E). Restored in January 1961 by Antarctic Division of New Zealand Department of Scientific and Industrial Research.
17. Cross on Wind Vane Hill, Cape Evans, Ross Island, erected by the Ross Sea Party of Ernest Shackleton's Trans-Antarctic Expedition, 1914-16, in memory of three members of the party who died in the vicinity in 1916 (Lat 77°38'S, Long 166°24'E).
18. Hut at Hut Point, Ross Island, built in February 1902 by Captain Robert Falcon Scott (Lat 77°51'S, Long 166°37'E). Partially restored in January 1964 by the New Zealand Antarctic Society, with assistance from the United States Government.
19. Cross at Hut Point, Ross Island, erected in February 1904 by the British Antarctic Expedition, 1901-04, in memory of T. Vince, a member of that expedition who died in the vicinity. (Lat 77°51'S, Long 166°37'E.)
20. Cross on Observation Hill, Ross Island, erected in January 1913 by the British Antarctic Expedition, 1910-13, in memory of Captain Robert Falcon Scott's party which perished on the return journey from the South Pole, March 1912. (Lat 77°51'S, Long 166°40'E).
21. Stone hut at Cape Crozier, Ross Island, constructed in July 1911 by Edward Wilson's party (British Antarctic Expedition, 1910-13) during the winter journey to collect Emperor penguin eggs. (Lat 77°32'S, Long 169°18'E).

22. Hut at Cape Adare built in February 1899 during *Southern Cross* Expedition led by C. E. Borchgrevink (Lat 71°17'S, Long 170°15'E). There are three huts at Cape Adare; two date from Borchgrevink's expedition, and one from Scott's Northern Party, 1910-11. Only the southernmost Borchgrevink hut survives in a reasonable state of repair.
23. Grave at Cape Adare of Norwegian biologist, Nicolai Hanson, a member of C. E. Borchgrevink's 'Southern Cross' Expedition, 1899-1900 (Lat 71°17'S, Long 170°15'E). This is the first known grave in the Antarctic.
24. Rock cairn, known as 'Amundsen's Cairn', on Mount Betty, Queen Maud Range (Lat 85°11'S, Long 163°45'W) erected by Roald Amundsen on 6 January 1912, on his way back to 'Framheim' from the South Pole.
25. Hut and plaque on Peter I Øy, built by the Norwegian Captain Nils Larsen in February 1929 at Framnaesodden (Lat 68°47'S, Long 90°42'W). The plaque is inscribed 'Norvegia-ekspedisjonen 2/2 1929'.
26. Abandoned installations of Argentine Station 'General San Martin' on Barry Island, Debenham Islands, Marguerite Bay, with cross, flag mast, and monolith built in 1951. (Lat 68°08'S, Long 67°08'W)
27. Cairn with plaque on Megalestris Hill, Petermann Island, erected in 1909 by the second French expedition led by J.-B. Charcot. (Lat 65°10'S, Long 64°10'W). Restored by the British Antarctic Survey in 1958.
28. Rock cairn at Port Charcot, Booth Island, with wooden pillar and plaque inscribed with the names of the first French expedition led by J.-B. Charcot which wintered here in 1904 aboard *Le Français* (Lat 65°03'S, Long 64°01'W).
29. Lighthouse named 'Primero de Mayo' erected on Lambda Island, Melchior Islands, by Argentina in 1942. (Lat 64°18'S, Long 62°59'W). This was the first Argentine light-house in the Antarctic.
30. Shelter at Paradise Harbour erected in 1950 near the Chilean Base 'Gabriel Gonzales Videla' to honour Gabriel Gonzales Videla, the first Head of State to visit the Antarctic. (Lat 64°49'S, Long 62°51'W).
31. Memorial plaque marking the position of a cemetery on Deception Island (Lat 62°59'S, Long 60°34'W) where some 40 Norwegian whalers were buried in the first half of the twentieth century. The cemetery was swept away by a volcanic eruption in February 1969.
32. Concrete monolith erected in 1947, near Arturo Prat Base on Greenwich Island. Point of reference for Chilean Antarctic hydrographic work. (Lat 62°29'S, Long 59°40'W).

33. Shelter and cross with plaque near Arturo Prat Base, Greenwich Island (Lat 62°30'S, Long 59°41'W). Named in memory of Lieutenant-Commander Gonzalez Pacheco, who died tragically while in charge of the station in 1960.
34. Bust of the Chilean naval hero Arturo Prat erected in 1947 at the base of the same name on Greenwich Island. (Lat 62°30'S, Long 59°41'W).
35. Wooden cross and statue of the Virgin of Carmen erected in 1947 near Arturo Prat Base on Greenwich Island (Lat 62°30'S, Long 59°41'W). There is also nearby a metal plaque of Lions International Club.
36. Metal plaque at Potter Cove, King George Island, erected by Eduard Dallmann to commemorate the visit of his German expedition on 1 March, 1874. (Lat 62°13'S, Long 58°42'W).
37. Statue of Bernardo O'Higgins, erected in 1948 in front of the station of the same name (Lat 63°19'S, Long 57°54'W). To honour the first ruler of Chile to envisage the importance of Antarctica.
38. Hut on Snow Hill Island built in February 1902 by the main party of the Swedish South Polar Expedition, led by Otto Nordenskjold. (Lat 64°24'S, Long 57°00'W).
39. Stone hut at Hope Bay built in January 1903 by a party of the Swedish South Polar Expedition. (Lat 63°24'S, Long 56°59'W).
40. Bust of General San Martin, grotto with a statue of the Virgin of Lujan, and a flag mast at Base 'Esperanza', Hope Bay, erected by Argentina in 1955; together with a graveyard with stele in memory of members of Argentine expeditions who died in the area. (Lat 63°24'S, Long 56°59'W).
41. Stone hut on Paulet Island built in February 1903 by C. A. Larsen, Norwegian captain of the wrecked vessel 'Antarctic' of the Swedish South Polar Expedition led by Otto Nordenskjold, together with the grave of a member of that expedition (Lat 63°35'S, Long 55°47'W) and the rock cairn built by the survivors of the wreck at the highest point of the island to draw the attention of rescue expeditions.
42. Area at Scotia Bay, Laurie Island, South Orkney Island, in which are found: stone hut built in 1903 by the Scottish Expedition led by W. S. Bruce; the Argentine Meteorological and magnetic Observatory, built in 1905; and a graveyard with seven tombs (dating from 1903). (Lat 60°46'S, Long 44°40'W).
43. Cross erected in 1955, at a distance of 1,300 metres north-east of the Argentine Base 'General Belgrano' at Piedrabuena Bay, Filchner Ice Shelf (Lat 77°49'S, Long 38°02'W).

44. Plaque erected at the temporary Indian station 'Dakshin Gangotri', Princess Astrid Kyst, Dronning Maud Land, listing the names of the members of the First Indian Antarctic Expedition which landed nearby on 9 January 1982 (Lat 70°45'S, Long 11°38'E).
45. Plaque on Brabant Island, on Metchnikoff Point, Lat 64°02'S, Long 62°34'W, mounted at a height of 70 m on the crest of the moraine separating this point from the glacier and bearing the following inscription: 'This monument was built by François de Gerlache and other members of the Joint Services Expedition 1983-85 to commemorate the first landing on Brabant Island by the Belgian Antarctic expedition 1897-99: Adrien de Gerlache (Belgium) leader, Roald Amundsen (Norway), Henryk Arctowski (Poland), Frederick Cook (USA) and Emile Danco (Belgium) camped nearby from 30 January to 6 February 1898'.
46. All the buildings and installations of Port Martin base, Terre Adélie (Lat 66°49'S, Long 141°24'E) constructed in 1950 by the 3rd French expedition in Terre Adélie and partly destroyed by fire during the night of 23 to 24 January 1952.
47. Wooden building called 'Base Marret' on the Ile des Pétrels, Terre Adélie (Lat 66°40'S, Long 140°01'E) where seven men under the command of Mario Marret overwintered in 1952 following the fire at Port Martin base.
48. Cross erected on the North-East headland of the Ile des Pétrels, Terre Adélie (Lat 66°40'S, Long 140°01'E) in memory of André Prudhomme, head meteorologist in the 3rd International Geophysical Year expedition who disappeared during a storm on 7 January 1959.
49. The concrete pillar erected by the First Polish Antarctic Expedition at Dobrolowski station on the Bunger Hill to measure acceleration due to gravity $g = 982,439.4 \text{ mgal} \pm 0.4 \text{ mgal}$ in relation to Warsaw, according to the Potsdam system, in January 1959 (Lat 66°16.3'S, Long 100°45'E, h = 35.4m).
50. A brass plaque bearing the Polish eagle, the national emblem of Poland, the dates 1975 and 1976, and the following text in Polish, English and Russian: "In memory of the landing of members of the first Polish Antarctic marine research expedition on the vessels 'Profesor Siedlecki' and 'Tazar' in February 1976". This plaque, south-west of the Chilean and Soviet stations, is mounted on a cliff facing Maxwell Bay, Fildes Peninsula, King George Island.
51. The grave of Włodzimierz Puchalski, surmounted by an iron cross, on a hill to the south of Arctowski station on King George Island. W. Puchalski, was an artist, a producer of documentary nature films, who died on 19 January 1979 whilst working at the station.
52. Monolith erected to commemorate the establishment on 20 February 1985 by the People's Republic of China of the 'Great Wall Station' (Lat 62°13'S, Long 58°58'W)

on Fildes Peninsula, King George Island, in the South Shetland Islands. Engraved on the monolith is the following inscription in Chinese: ‘Great Wall Station, First Chinese Antarctic Research Expedition, 20 February 1985’.

53. Monoliths and Commemorative Plaques celebrating the rescue of survivors of the British ship ‘Endurance’ by the Chilean Navy cutter ‘Yelcho’ displaying the following words:

“Here, on August 30th., 1916, the Chilean Navy cutter ‘Yelcho’ commanded by Pilot Luis Pardo Villalón rescued the 22 men from the Shackleton Expedition who survived the wreck of the ‘Endurance’ living for four and one half months in this Island”

The Monolith and the plaques have been placed on Elephant Island (61°03' Lat.S., 54°50' Long.W.) and their replicas on the Chilean bases ‘Arturo Prat’ (62°30' Lat.S., 59°49' Long.W.) and ‘Rodolfo Marsh’ (62°12' Lat.S., 62°12' Long.W.). Bronze busts of the pilot Luis Pardo Villalón were placed on the three above-mentioned monoliths during the XXIVth Chilean Antarctic Scientific Expedition in 1987–88.

54. Richard E. Byrd Historic Monument, McMurdo Station, Antarctica (77°51'S, 166°40'E). Bronze bust on black marble, 5ft high x 2ft square, on wood platform, bearing inscriptions describing the polar achievements of Richard Evelyn Byrd. Erected at McMurdo Station (77°51'S, 166°40'E) in 1965.

55. East Base, Antarctica, Stonington Island (68°11'S, 67°00'W). Buildings and artefacts at East Base, Stonington Island and their immediate environs. These structures were erected and used during two U.S. wintering expeditions: the Antarctic Service Expedition (1939-1941) and the Ronne Antarctic Research Expedition (1947–1948)). The size of the historic area is approximately 1,000 meters in the north-south direction (from the beach to Northeast Glacier adjacent to Back Bay) and approximately 500 metres in the east-west direction.

56. Waterboat Point, Danco Coast, Antarctic Peninsula (64°49'S, 62°52'W). The remains and immediate environs of the Waterboat Point hut, situated close to the unoccupied Chilean station, ‘President Gabriel González Videla’. The Waterboat Point hut, of which only the base of the boat, roots of door posts and an outline of the hut and extension still exist, was occupied by the UK two-man expedition of Bagshawe and Lester in 1921–22. This was, and indeed remains, the smallest expedition ever to overwinter in Antarctica.

57. Commemorative plaque at Yankee Bay, MacFarlane Strait, Greenwich Island, South Shetland Islands, near the Chilean refuge located at latitude 62°32'S, and longitude 59°45'W, to the Memory of Captain Robert MacFarlane, who in 1820 explored the Antarctic Peninsula area in the brigantine Dragón.

58. Cairn with memorial plaque erected at Whalers' Bay, Deception Island, South Shetland Islands, in the vicinity of the whalers' cemetery (Historic Monument No. 31)

62°59'S, 60°34'W, to honour Captain Adolfus Amandus Andresen, Antarctic pioneer who was first to establish a whaling operation at Deception Island in 1906.

59. A cairn on Half Moon beach, Cape Shirreff, Livingston Island, South Shetland Islands, commemorating the officers, soldiers and seamen on board the San Telmo, which sank in September 1819; possibly the first people to live and die in the wastes of Antarctica.

60. Wooden plaque and rock cairn located at Penguins Bay, southern coast of Seymour Island (Marambio), James Ross Archipelago (64°16'00"S, 56°39'10"W). This plaque was placed on 10 November 1903 by the crew of a rescue mission of the Argentinian Corvette 'Uruguay' in the site where they met members of the Swedish expedition led by Dr Otto Nordenskjöld. The text of the wooden plaque reads as follows:

“10.XI.1903 'Uruguay' (Argentine Navy) in its journey to give assistance to the Swedish Antarctic expedition.”

In January 1990, a rock cairn was erected by Argentina in memory of this event in the place where the plaque is located.

61. Port Lockroy, Base A, on Goudier Island, off Wiencke Island, Antarctic Peninsula (Lat 64°49' S. Long 63°31' W). Of historic importance as an Operation Tabarin base and for scientific research.

62. Argentine Islands, Base F (Wordie House), South-west corner of Winter Island, one of the group known as the Argentine Islands (Lat 65°15' S. Long 64°16' W). Of historic interest as an example of an early British scientific base.

63. Horseshoe Island, Base Y. Marguerite Bay, West Graham Land (Lat 67°49' S. Long 67°18' W). Noteworthy as a relatively unaltered and completely equipped base of a later period. Blaiklock, the refuge hut nearby, is taken to be an integral part of the base.

64. Stonington Island, Base E, Northern end of Stonington Island, Marguerite Bay, West Graham Land (Long 68°11' S. 67°00' W). Of historical importance in the early period of exploration and later British Antarctic Survey (BAS) history of the 1960s and 70s.

65. Message Post, Svend Foyn Island. A pole with a box attached was placed on 16 January 1895 during the whaling expedition of Henryk Bull and Captain Leonard Kristensen of the ship "Antarctica." It was examined and found intact by the British Antarctic Expedition of 1898-1900 and then sighted from the beach by the USS Edisto in 1956 and USCGS Glacier in 1965 (latitude approximately 71°52'S, longitude 171°10'E).

66. Prestrud's Cairn, at the foot of main bluff Scott Nunataks, Queen Alexandra Mountains. A small rock cairn at the foot of the main bluff on the north side of the Aunataks by Lieutenant K. Prestrud on 3 December 1911 during the Norwegian Antarctic Expedition of 1910- 1912 (latitude 77°12' S. longitude 154°30' W).

67. Rock Shelter "Granite House", Cape Geology, Granite Harbour. This shelter was constructed in December 1911 for use as a field kitchen by Taylor's second geological excursion during the British Antarctic Expedition of 1910-1913. It was enclosed on three sides with granite boulder walls and used as a sledge to form a roof tree which supported seal skins anchored by heavy rocks (latitude 77°00'E, longitude 162°32'E). A 1981 inspection of the "house" found it in good condition although the sledge had begun to disintegrate. The most recent visit to the site in 1990 reported that this deterioration was accelerating.

68. Depot, Hells Gate Moraine, Inexpressible Island, Terra Nova Bay. An emergency depot, consisting of a sledge loaded with supplies and equipment, was placed on 25 January 1913 by the British Antarctic Expedition at the close of the 1910-1913 expedition. The depot was established by the crew of the Terra Nova to provide security in the event the ship was unable to return and pick them up (latitude 74°56'S, longitude 163°48'E). In 1994, the sledge and supplies were removed in order to stabilise their condition as wind and scoria particles had started to cause rapid deterioration.

69. Message Post, Cape Crozier. Erected on 22 January 1902 by Captain Robert F Scott's Discovery Expedition (the National Antarctic Expedition of 1901-1904) and consists of a post to which a metal cylinder was attached containing an account of the Expedition's movements. It was intended to provide information for the expedition relief ships (latitude 77°27'S, longitude 169°16'E). The message post, although weathered, still stands, its grain blasted into high relief by countless storms. The record cylinder no longer exists.

70. Message Post, Cape Wadsworth Coulman Island. A metal cylinder nailed to a red pole 8 meters above sea level placed by Captain R. F. Scott on 15 January 1902. He also painted the rocks behind the post red and white to make it more conspicuous (latitude 73°19'S, longitude 169°47'E).

71. Whalers Bay Whaling Station, Whalers Bay, Deception Island. Established in 1906 by Captain Adolfo Andresen. Of historical importance as an example of an Antarctic whaling station.

72. Mikkelsen Cairn, Tryne Islands, Vestfold Hills. A rock cairn and a wooden mast erected by the landing party led by Captain Klarius Mikkelsen of the Norwegian whaling ship Thorshavn and including Caroline Mikkelsen, Captain Mikkelsen's wife, the first woman to set foot on East Antarctica. The cairn, at latitude 68°22'34"S longitude 78°24'33"E was discovered by Australian National Antarctic Research Expedition field parties in 1957 and again in 1995.

73. Memorial Cross for the 1979 Mount Erebus Crash Victims, Lewis Bay, Ross Island. A cross of stainless steel which was erected in January 1987 on a rocky promontory three kilometres from the Mount Erebus crash site in memory of the 257

people of different nationalities who lost their lives when the aircraft in which they were travelling crashed into the lower slopes of Mount Erebus, Ross Island. The Cross was erected as a mark of respect and in remembrance of those who died in this tragedy.

74. The south-west coast of Elephant Island between the southern side of Mensa Bay (61°10'S, 55°24'W) and Cape Lookout (61°17'S, 55°13'W), including all of the fore-shore and intertidal areas, in which the wreckage of a large wooden sailing ship has been found.