



Міжнародне співробітництво: суспільно-географічні та політико- правові аспекти освоєння Антарктики

International Co-Operation: Socio- Economic, Political and Legal Issues of Antarctic Exploration

H. Yevchun^{1,4,*}, A. Fedchuk¹, I. Drohushevska², O. Pnyovska¹,
M. Chernyshenko¹, I. Parnikoza^{1,3,4}

¹ State Institution National Antarctic Scientific Center of the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine, Kyiv, 01601, Ukraine

² Ukrainian Cartographic Group LLC, Kyiv, 02105, Ukraine

³ Institute of Molecular Biology and Genetics of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, Kyiv, 03680, Ukraine

⁴ National University of Kyiv-Mohyla Academy, Kyiv, 04655, Ukraine

* Corresponding author: hanna.yevchun@gmail.com

The Toponymy of the Argentine Islands area, the Kyiv Peninsula (West Antarctica)

Abstract. The Argentine Islands – Kyiv Peninsula region is one of the birthplaces of Antarctic research. It lacks any aboriginal people, and so much of the toponymy was contributed by the first expeditions. As the official Ukrainian toponymy of Antarctica is still being worked out, it is important to foster further development of this branch of geography. Outside of this region, there are only a few geographical features given internationally recognized placenames honouring Ukraine and Ukrainians. Thus, the paper aims to prepare the official Ukrainian spelling for the already established toponyms and to propose new ones, including microtoponyms, for the yet-nameless objects of the Argentine Islands area (West Antarctica), considering the already amassed experience of other countries and the current requirements for writing the geographical names. To achieve this, there were used such methods, singly or in combination: transliteration, transcription, adaptive transcoding, and translation. The underlying research presented the history of the local placenames, whereupon they were collected and their standardized Ukrainian written representations spelled out. Based on the history of the Ukrainian contribution to the Antarctic studies, the region's toponymic traditions, and characteristic features of topography, flora and fauna of the Argentine Islands, it was proposed a list of names for the nameless geographical features and microtoponyms in the central Argentine Islands region. The list is far from exhaustive, but rather the first attempt to develop Ukrainian Antarctic toponymy. The results will allow unifying placenames use, help to present the expeditions' findings, and make information searches for the geographical features easier.

Keywords: Antarctica, geographical features, microtoponyms, toponyms

1 Introduction

Antarctic toponyms are important for the identification of the geographical features, positioning and navigation, logistic support (including search and rescue operations), field studies and environmental protection. Besides that, place names are hallmarks of the historical contribution of the countries which oper-

ate in the region (Alberts, 1995; Salazar, 2013; Lindsay & Yoon, 2021).

According to the current international legislature, Antarctica and the World Ocean are beyond the national jurisdiction and sovereignty of any State. However, unlike the Ocean, for which the International Hydrographic Organization and Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission together compile the uni-

que list of underwater objects' names, the Antarctic region (south of the sixtieth parallel) lacks a regulatory body to that effect. Instead, it is the responsibility of the States which are Parties of the Antarctic Treaty to form specific national authorities to provide the naming rules and to name the geographical features in the region.

The compilation of all existing geographic names of Antarctica is carried out by the non-governmental Scientific Committee of Antarctic Research (SCAR). Within the SCAR, a Standing Committee on Antarctic Geographic Information (SCAGI) was established in 2006. The main product of this Committee is an electronic consolidated directory (gazetteer) of Antarctic geographical names, which is regularly updated based on information provided by authorized national authorities. As of 01.12.2021, the Directory contains 39 132 geographical names, provided by 24 countries including Ukraine, with only 1 name proposed by Ukraine. Thus, avoiding duplication and the use of unofficial names is currently an international-level problem.

One of the longest-researched parts of Antarctica, for which rich multilingual naming lore has thus been accumulated, is the Argentine Islands — Kyiv Peninsula region that includes most of the Wilhelm Archipelago and Graham Coast locations. The history of the region and contributions of different countries, which studied this region, were reflected in toponyms. Since 1996 when the Ukrainian Antarctic Akademik Vernadsky station (the official name of the Station (hereafter Akademik Vernadsky station)) was set up here, the Ukrainian homegrown vocabulary for many yet officially-unnamed objects has been expanding and taking root in everyday speech.

Meanwhile, Ukraine as a Party of the Antarctic Treaty is obliged to labour to conserve and uphold all previously recognized toponyms, while simultaneously adapting them to the requirements of the Ukrainian toponymy as they are adopted into the language.

Meanwhile, the official traditions for Ukrainian-in-origin Antarctic place-names have not yet been refined. Only a few names, connected with Ukraine and Ukrainians, are widely recognized; and those were given either by Soviet Expeditions or by other coun-

tries. Thus, there are Vernadsky mountains on the map of Antarctica ("Podlédnye gory Vernadskogo"), the Vernadsky Peninsula ("Poluostrov Vernadskogo") after first president of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences Volodymyr Vernadsky; Popovich Ridge ("Hrebet Popovicha") after astronaut Pavel Popovich of Ukrainian origin; Omelchenko Bay ("Buhta Omel'chenko") after a groom in the British Antarctic Expedition to the South Pole in 1911–1913, headed by Robert Scott; Metchnikoff Point (on Brabant Island), in honour of Ilya Mechnikov — laureate of the Nobel Prize in Physiology and Medicine; Gamaleya Rock after the Russian Empire navigation scientist of Ukrainian origin, Platon Yakovlevich Gamaleya, as well as other Ukrainian origin names (Parnikoza, 2021a).

However, these toponyms are tied to other parts of Antarctica. As for the names connected with the current input of the Ukrainian Antarctic Expeditions, they include the Akademik Vernadsky station and the Kyiv Peninsula near it, the latter adopted by the Bulgarian Gazetteer to honour the Ukrainian capital. Initially, it was spelt "Kiev", but due to the efforts of the State Institution National Antarctic Scientific Center of the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine within the national campaign #Kyivnot-Kiev, the Scientific Committee for Antarctic Research updated it to "Kyiv" on September 7, 2020.

Overall, original Ukrainian names for previously unnamed objects of the Argentine Islands region have been spontaneously accumulating since the 2000s, and they were first discussed professionally by the Ukrainian National Council on Geographical Names on October 16, 2003. And although the legislature for toponymy standardization had not yet been developed (Verkhovna Rada had not adopted the Law of Ukraine "On Geographical Names"¹ until 2005), the participants delineated general recommendations for naming geographical features of Antarctica. In particular, the objects' names should reflect features of their physical geography (shape, size, colour, placing, flora, and fauna), and if some landscape elements

¹ *Pro heohrafichni nazvy* (№ 2604-IV) [On Geographical Names (№ 2604-IV)]. (2005). Law of Ukraine. Retrieved October 12, 2021 from <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2604-15#Text>

are similar, it was allowed to name them after national organizations studying Antarctica, expeditions and ships involved in the research, prominent scientists and technicians (posthumously), and people who have helped or directly taken part in the Antarctic studies. The objects which are close to each other should preferably be given related names. The already established toponyms are to be taken into account in every case; newly adopted ones should be compatible with them. To sum up, the new names should be evidence-based, laconic, harmonious, and easy to use (in particular, to derive new phrases).

Besides the need to name the region's main geographical features (capes, points, islands, cliffs, straits, etc.), it is also necessary to name separate terrain elements of the most visited central Argentine Islands (such as Galindez Island, Skua Island, Winter Island and so on). Rocks, rock faces, streams, heights and hills are such secondary features. The adoption of microtoponyms, in our opinion, is most winsomely illustrated by the spate of Polish place-names in the Point Thomas Oasis (King George Island): the names are based on either fully Polish language realities or common choices polished by protracted use by the explorers of the Arctowski Station. Therefore, we had to develop essentially similar microtoponyms for the central group of the Argentine Islands.

Thus, we aimed to do the following:

- to study the history of formation and origin of the toponyms of the Argentine Islands area, compile a list of names already officially adopted and current in the region, and find Ukrainian analogues for them based on Ukrainian language regulations;
- to collect and prepare the Latin and Cyrillic versions of the new names proposed for the yet-unnamed geographical features in the Argentine Islands region;
- to develop a list of microtoponyms for the most visited and actively researched places of the central Argentine Islands.

2 Materials and methods

Our study concerns the region of the Argentine Islands — a region that runs north to south covering the Wilhelm Archipelago islands and the coast of the Kyiv Peninsula, which is a part of the Graham Coast.

The problem of Antarctic geographic nomenclature is that this area is different from any other area and is somewhat unique. There is no aboriginal population, and therefore no historical or cultural ties. The human presence is relatively recent and often temporary. The continent has been visited and studied by many nations whose joint efforts added to the general knowledge about it. Most of the major geographical features of the Antarctic have already been discovered and mapped, but a lot of minor ones remain only partially described and nameless.

In Ukraine, the legal basis for the regulation of relations and activities related to the establishment of the names of geographical features, as well as the standardization, inventory, registration, use and preservation of geographical names is determined by the Law of Ukraine "On Geographical Names" adopted May 31, 2005.

The standardization of geographical names of the Argentine Islands area included collecting current names and establishing their internationally adopted written forms, as well as transposing the foreign names into Ukrainian, naming the nameless objects, and standardization of relevant written forms in Ukrainian and English.

There are several classifications of place names, yet for our research, the most relevant is the classification by categories (genera) of objects. As the Antarctic lacks regular population, settlements and other social-economical objects, our study focused on names of physiographic features: insulonyms, hydronyms and oronyms² (Appendix, Tables 1, 2, 3).

The procedure for standardization of geographical names of the Argentine Islands region in Ukrainian involved toponymical research and the use of general scientific methods: historical, descriptive, cartographic, and linguistic analysis (Skliarenko & Skliarenko, 2012; Drohushevska et al., 2012a; 2012b; Drohushevska, 2016; Pezhynska, 2019).

The historical analysis yields an origin, age, evolution and transformation of toponyms. Taking into account

² Insulonyms — names of islands, peninsulas, capes, points, spits. Hydronyms — names of hydrographical objects (seas, rivers, lakes, etc.). Oronyms — names of orographic objects (mountains, heights, summits, rocks, reefs, nunataks etc.).

historical conditions is one of the main criteria for the reliability of a study. Geographical names are usually semantically utilitarian, in that they reflect the relationship between humans and natural objects, which has formed over the historical period. The *analysis of sources* of toponymical, geographical and historical knowledge was also an important source of information on toponyms. The method of *historical analysis* was used early in the study, as we reviewed the emergence of the geographical names of the region in the context of its evolution.

Another method we used was *descriptive*. It included collection, systematization, and classification of the geographical names and information about them. Moreover, it involved the establishment of general connections between toponyms and their most significant characteristics. As a result, a list of toponyms of the study region was presented, stating the name of the geographical features, its feature type and coordinates (Appendix, Table 1).

The *cartographic method* we used was based on the use of cartographic sources to identify the spatio-temporal features and patterns of the geographic names: the arrangement of toponyms, the distribution of naming styles, tracing their spatial interrelations, connections with environmental conditions, depth of research etc. For this purpose, we consulted online maps of Antarctica Reference Elevation Model of Antarctica (REMA, n.d.; Howat et al., 2019), Antarctic Digital Database Map Viewer (SCAR, n.d.), maps printed by the National Geographic Society of the USA (National Geographic Maps, 1932; National Geographic Maps, 1987), the US Geological Service Electronic Antarctic Research Atlas (USGS Antarctic Research Atlas, n.d.). We also determined the level of validity and international acceptance of place names.

A *linguistic method* is an essential tool of research of studying the etymology of geographical names and their morphology since names should meet norms of a language, its grammar and practices of importing foreign toponyms. To do this, we screened the diversity of written forms of each particular studied name and considered the languages in which it has already been established.

The sources for collection and clarification of written forms of approved geographical names of Antarctica are the following electronic gazetteers: SCAR Composite Gazetteer (Secretariat SCAR, 1992, updated 2014), Australian Antarctic Gazetteer, The UK Antarctic Place-names Committee (APC), and the New Zealand Gazetteer of Official Geographic Names³.

The following stage of the research was direct standardization of the toponyms: the choice of the most common and acceptable names and writing them down in the language of their use, according to the common international rules (United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names, 2006).

Standardization of geographical names in Ukraine has some experience and traditions. Languages differ in sounds and signs, and a different tongue's phonemes can be approximated in pronunciation, while their encoding presents a special challenge. Transcribing foreign geographical names has always been harder when the languages use different graphics systems. In particular, to account for the limitations imposed by the Cyrillic script of the Ukrainian language, geographical names are assigned by transliteration, transcription adaptive transcoding, translation or combination of these methods (Drohushevska et al., 2012a; 2012b; Drohushevska, 2016).

Of these, transliteration and transcription are the most common. Transliteration has great practical importance as the only reference used for multi-lateral international communication; it is a universal method. It is not focused on a single language but a certain graphics system and is not limited to an alphabet of a certain language. Transliteration was used to import most toponyms. The main advantage of transliteration for standardization of geographical names (not guaranteed as it is) is the so-called reversibility, i.e. the possibility of reconstruction of a toponym from its translated version.

³ *Australian Antarctic Gazetteer*. Retrieved October 12, 2021 from <https://data.aad.gov.au/aadc/gaz/>
The UK Antarctic Place-names Committee (APC). Retrieved October 12, 2021 from <https://apc.antarctica.ac.uk/>
New Zealand Gazetteer of Official Geographic Names. Retrieved October 12, 2021 from <https://gazetteer.linz.govt.nz>

Let us review this in more detail.

1. The term transliteration, from the Latin *littera* (letter), is the method of letter-by-letter transcription of a foreign name in the recipient language. Transliteration is the most precise representation of a proper name of one language by graphic means of another (United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names, 2006). The complexity of transliteration lies in the dissimilarity of the underlying phonetic structures of various languages, the unlikeness of their graphics and rules of reading of some letters and letter combinations. For example, only one Ukrainian phoneme "в" corresponds to two English phonemes "w" and "v". And vice versa, only three English phonemes "t", "n", "i" corresponds to six Ukrainian phonemes: pairs of "т" and "т'", "н" and "н'", "и" and "і", respectively.

2. *Transcription* is the reproduction of the sound of a foreign name, that is its phonetic transformation from one language to another. Transcription is used for the precise reflection of how the word sounds regardless of its graphic or orthographic embodiment in the language of origin (United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names, 2006).

To represent foreign geographical names, we used the most widely accepted approach of merging transliteration and transcription into a so-called phonetic-graphical method. Given the vast differences in both the phonetic and graphic structures of languages, this way of transmitting geographic names is still rather conditional, despite its popularity and prevalence.

In addition, we used adaptive transcoding and translation to import Antarctic toponyms into Ukrainian.

3. *Adaptive transcoding* — an adaptation of the original word to the phonetic and/or grammatical structure of the recipient language; in this way, the imported names are adjusted to the norms and rules of the Ukrainian spelling (Ukrainskyi pravopys, 2019). For example, "Chiloe Point" should be represented as "Чилое-Пойнт", but according to the requirements of Ukrainian spelling to write "и" after "дж", "ж", "ч", "ш", "щ" and "ц" before a consonant, this name is therefore adapted as "Чилое-Пойнт".

4. *Translation* is the transmission of the meaning of a word in a particular language by using other lan-

guage is rarely used to convey names: mainly when the original toponym has semantic or lexical meaning in whole or in part. Thus, this method is inapplicable to names consisting of a single word. We applied translation only occasionally to complex names with generic elements that had lexical meaning, such as river, sea, mountain, plateau, plain, height, lake etc. The current practice of importing foreign names into Ukrainian has all but fully rejected translation (United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names, 2006). We used it for several complex geographical names, such as "Three Little Pigs Islands" — "Острови Трьох Поросят" (because "little pigs" are "поросята" in Ukrainian).

The last stage of research was dedicated to naming still nameless geographic features of the Argentine Islands area and assigning them the respective Ukrainian names and Latin-alphabet analogues. We compiled a list of all proposed names, giving both their Ukrainian and Latin forms and coordinates of objects.

Ukrainian toponyms for the yet-nameless objects of the Argentine Islands region, which we propose for the official recognition, were transliterated for international adoption using the Latin alphabet. It was done according to the Table for the Latin transliteration of the Ukrainian alphabet⁴, adopted by the Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine on January 27, 2010. Only some tongue-twisters were translated, e.g. "Скеля Морських Котиків" — "Fur Seals Rock". The surnames of foreign researchers used for toponyms were given in their original written form, e.g. Conwentz Point (Hugo Wilhelm Conwentz was a European pioneer of nature conservation). Latin names of plants and animals chosen for toponyms were given in their original Latin forms (Colobanthus Rocks, Colobanthus Bay).

Maps for this research were created in the open-source software Quantum GIS, version 3.16.11, USA (<https://qgis.org/>).

⁴ *Tablytsia transliteratsii ukrainskoho alfavitu latynytseiu № 55* [Table for the Latin transliteration of the Ukrainian alphabet № 55]. (2010). The Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine. Retrieved October 12, 2021 from <https://www.kmu.gov.ua/npas/243262567>

3 Results and discussion

3.1 The history of toponyms in the Argentine Islands region

Broadly, the toponymy of the Argentine Islands area⁵ was driven by three main forces:

1. Expeditions headed by Adrien de Gerlache, Eduard Dallmann, Jean-Baptiste Charcot and some others during the Heroic Age of the Antarctic Investigation (1819–1922).

2. British Graham Land Expedition (1934–1937).

3. The work of the British Committee for Antarctic Names in the 1950–1960-s.

Heroic Age toponymy. The first studies between the Anvers Island and the Argentine Islands were conducted in the XIX century. In 1820–1821 American sealers logged in their position at 66°S, 70°W, finding only some islands fully covered in ice and snow (probably the Biscoe Islands). In 1828–1831, a British expedition studied the northern edge of the Palmer Archipelago (to which the Anvers Island belongs) and mapped the area (Parnikoza, 2021b).

In February 1832, British captain John Biscoe discovered islands west of the central Antarctic Peninsula. In particular, the expedition discovered Adelaide Island (named for the queen), and later, they found a group of islands known as the Biscoe Islands from then on. Beyond them, there could be seen the mountains, presumably the mainland. In 1833, Charles Enderby, who had sponsored the expedition, reported its findings to the Royal Geographical Society of which he was a founding member. He proposed to name the land "Graham Land" to honour the First Lord of the Admiralty. Later, the English began to call the entire Antarctic Peninsula Graham Land. Biscoe observed all of the islands from his ship but finally landed on the Palmer Archipelago, probably on what is currently the Anvers Island (Parnikoza, 2021b).

In 1873–1874, Deutsche Polarschiffahrts-Gesellschaft sent forth a whaling ship called Grönland. It was captained by E. Dallmann. Although the expedition was not successful commercially (the whales

they saw were too big to hunt them), it charted the whole Wilhelm Archipelago, named after the German Emperor Wilhelm I.

There are several big islands and groups of smaller islands within this archipelago. The biggest, Booth Island, was presumably named after Oskar Booth or Stanley Booth (or both of them); they were members of the Hamburg Geographical Society. Next, there is Pléneau Island which was later named by the French; Hovgaard Island, which was originally named by Dallmann as "Krogmann"; Petermann Island, named by E. Dallmann after the geographer August Petermann; Argentine Islands, Yalour Islands, and other islands (Alberts, 1995; Secretariat SCAR, 1992, updated 2014; Parnikoza, 2021b).

In 1897–1899, the ship of A. Gerlache, *Belgica*, investigated the western coast of the Antarctic Peninsula, namely the Danco Coast and Graham Coast. Interestingly, for the first time, two Polish explorers participated in the Antarctic expedition: geologist Henryk Arctowski and meteorologist Anton Dobrowski. It was Arctowski who named the mountains on the Antarctic Peninsula as Antarktandes, to emphasize their connection to the Andes. Notably, he was a professor at Lviv University (nowadays Ukraine) for many years. The expedition also carried the Romanian naturalist Emil Gheorghe Racoviță, to whom we owe the first detailed descriptions of local flora and terrestrial invertebrates (de Gerlache, 1904).

This expedition also discovered and named Flandres Bay, to honour the historical region of Flandres; the Wauwermans Islands —after Lieutenant General Henri Wauwermans who supported the expedition; Cape Renard in memory of Alphonse Renard, Belgian geologist; and Cape Cloos was named after Christian Cloos, who used to be the Belgian Honorary Consul in Denmark. The expedition was the first to pass through one of the most spectacular channels in the Antarctic: the Lemaire Channel, named after Charles Lemaire, a Belgian geologist who studied Congo (Secretariat SCAR, 1992, updated 2014; Parnikoza, 2021b).

Belgians renamed the Wilhelm Archipelago as Dannebrog Islands (Dannebrog is the Danish flag), though this name is currently left only to several islands to the NW of Booth and Pléneau Islands. The Booth Island

⁵ For names and coordinates of toponyms mentioned in this article, see the Appendix, Tables 1–3.

was renamed Wandel, after Carl F. Wandel, a Danish hydrographer who assisted the preparations to the Belgian expedition. The name Wandel is currently preserved only for one of the Booth Island summits, the Wandel Peak (Secretariat SCAR, 1992, updated 2014).

Krogmann Island, discovered by E. Dallmann, became Hovgaard Island after Andreas Hovgaard, an officer of the Danish Fleet. And Dallmann's "Petermann Island" became Gerlache's Lund Island after Frederik Lund, an officer of the Danish Fleet, who assisted the expedition (Alberts, 1995).

Belgians also discovered the Cruls Islands, west of the Argentine Islands. They got their name from Luiz Cruls, Belgian-Brazilian astronomer and director of the observatory in Rio-de-Janeiro. Gerlache's expedition named the largest island of the (current) Vedel Archipelago as the Vedel Island after Helge Vedel — an engineer and later director of the Copenhagen shipyard (Secretariat SCAR, 1992, updated 2014).

Besides the abovementioned, the expedition named two areas of the Kyiv Peninsula. Thus, one of the greenest in the region, Cape Tuxen, was named after Johan Charles Tuxen, Director of the Royal Naval Dockyards in Copenhagen who had aided the expedition. Another area, Cap (sic) Rasmussen, was named after Aage Rasmussen, deputy director of the Copenhagen shipyard, who also headed its engineering school since 1886 and provided practical assistance to the expedition. Later the original name was transferred to a nearby Rasmussen Island. There is also a continental oasis nearby, which Ukrainian researchers unofficially though often name as Cape Rasmussen (we propose to name it Rasmussen Point). The expedition of A. Gerlache also mapped what is currently known as Cape Pérez as Cape Trooz, in memory of Jules Trooz, a Belgian Catholic politician (de Gerlache, 1904; Secretariat SCAR, 1992, updated 2014).

In the early XX century *Français*, the ship of the French Antarctic Expedition (1903–1905) captained by Jean-Baptiste Charcot, also reached the western coast of the maritime Antarctic (Gourdon, 1908). In February 1904 *Français* reached Wiencke Island of the Palmer Archipelago, which Gerlache named after the Norwegian seaman Wiencke who fell overboard while saving the life of his shipmate. The expe-

dition also found a very convenient bay, which they called Port Lockroy after Edouard Lockroy, the French Minister of the Navy. Wiencke Island, the Biscoe Bay and the Arthur Harbour (current name, given in 1956 for the then-Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Falkland Islands and Dependencies), as well as the SW coast of Anvers Island, were studied in more detail. As for Anvers Island, "Anvers" is the French name for the city of Antwerp, after which Gerlache named the island. (Secretariat SCAR, 1992, updated 2014, Parnikoza, 2021b).

The expedition had to winter on Booth Island as they could not move southwards through thick ice and storms. The location was named Port Charcot after the captain's father Dr J. M. Charcot, a French neurologist (Secretariat SCAR, 1992, updated 2014).

In Punta Arenas, Charcot had loaded a collapsible hut which was then installed on Booth Island; the place still bears signs of their habitation — a cairn and the base of the stone hut for the magnetic pavilion (Parnikoza, 2021b).

Many new place-names appeared that winter on Booth Island: Turquet Point, the northernmost point of the island, named for the expedition's naturalist J. Turquet; Vanssay Point, named in memory of De Vanssay de Blavous; small Français Cove (in honour of France); Poste Point (after L. Poste, the stoker), Rozo Point — after the cook; Roullin Point — after the French captain Roullin; Maignan Point, for F. Maignan, a seaman who died tragically just as they left Havre; Herveou Point for a seaman on *Français*; Brouardel Point for Dr. Brouardel; Salpetriere Bay, for the French hospital where Charcot's father had his clinic; Libois Bay for the carpenter Libois.

The expedition of Charcot named all the heights of Booth Island: Louise Peak for the sister of Ernest Gourdon, the expedition's geologist; Gourdon Peak for the geologist himself; Jeanne Hill, for Charcot's sister; Lacroix Mount for Alfred Lacroix, French geologist and member of the French Antarctic Institute; Clery Peak for Charcot's godfather L. Clery, a leading French lawyer; Gueguen Mount for another stoker, F. Gueguen; and the highest point Wandel Peak (980 m a.s.l.), to keep the name of Carl Wandel on the map (Secretariat SCAR, 1992, updated 2014).

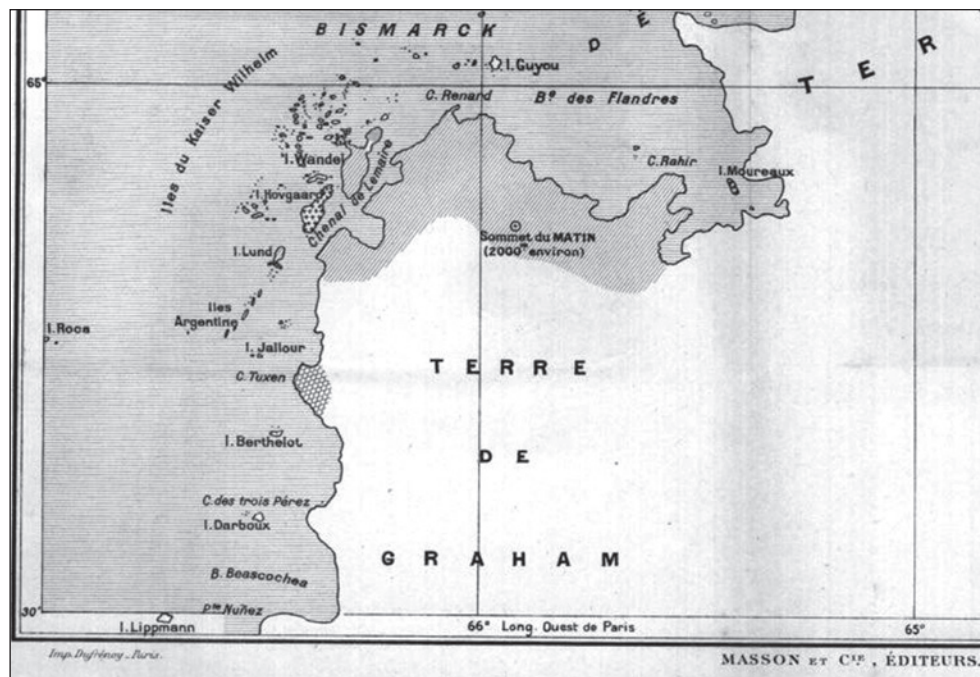


Figure 1. The map of the Argentine Islands – Kyiv Peninsula region charted by Ernest Gourdon according to the results of the First French Antarctic Expedition in 1903–1905 (Gourdon, 1908)

The names were also given to the nearby Rallier Island for Raymond Rallier du Baty, a French merchant marine cadet who served as a seaman on the *Français*; Cholet Island — after Ernest Cholet, the skipper in the first and then again in the second expedition; Mumm Islands, named after famous French champagne house Mumm; Splitwind Island, known at that time as Rothschild Island after Alphonse de Rothschild but renamed by British Commission to Splitwind Island in 1959, to distinguish it from another object of the same name; Rollet Island for Rollet de l'Isle, a French hydrographer; Girard Bay for Jules Girard from la Société de Géographie de Paris (Alberts, 1995; Secretariat SCAR, 1992, updated 2014).

The French studied and described most of the islands of the Wilhelm Archipelago west of the Antarctic Peninsula (Fig. 1): Booth (they called it Wandel), Hovgaard (the original German name of "Krogmann" did not become widely used and the French accepted the Belgian one), Pléneau for a participant of the expedition Paul Pléneau, Petermann (Belgian "Lund Island"), and Roca Islands for the president of Ar-

gentina Julio Roca. In 1958, when the names of islands of Wilhelm Archipelago were reviewed, the westernmost islands were called Cruls and Roca, according to their original names given by the Belgians and the French. Instead, the group of islands nearest to the Argentine Islands was named Anagram Islands: from the word "anagram" as a way to create new words by shuffling the letters. The French also charted the Yalour Islands and a group of the Argentine Islands where the Akademik Vernadsky station is located (Gourdon, 1908; Parnikoza, 2021b).

These names were given to thank the government of Argentina for the assistance it provided to expeditions of Charcot. Some regions of the archipelago and nearby islands were called for the Argentine sloop-of-war Uruguay and her officers: Uruguay Island, Irizar Island, and Yalour Islands. They were named after the vessel, her captain Julian Irizar and second-in-command Jorge Yalour respectively. In 1903, this sloop rescued the crew of the Swedish Antarctic Expedition of Nils Otto Gustaf Nordenskjöld. As for the name of Galindez Island where the Akademik Vernadsky sta-

tion is located, it was given to honour Commander Ismael F. Galindez, who bravely searched for the Charcot expedition when it was presumed lost.

The Frenchmen also established Vedel to be an archipelago, and so the name was transferred to the whole island group. The name Deloncle Bay they added to the map was given in honour of François Deloncle, a French diplomat.

During the promotion to the south, the expedition mapped the Berthelot Islands and named it after an outstanding French chemist, Marcellin Berthelot (one of these islands was named for its rich vegetation — Green Island), and Cape Pérez, initially "Trois Perez" after brothers Fernando, Manuel, and Leopoldo Perez from Buenos Aires who sponsored the expedition (Cape Pérez had been previously charted by Gerlache as Cape Trooz). The expedition also named the Grandidier Channel for Alfred Grandidier, the President of la Société de Géographie de Paris, and Darboux Island, in memory of French mathematician Gaston Darboux. They discovered and named the Lippmann Islands for Gabriel Lippmann, French physicist and Nobel laureate; and Lahille Island for the Argentine naturalist Fernando Lahille. The expedition also mapped Biscoe Islands, discovered the Loubet Coast, and reached Alexander Island (named by Bellingshausen for the Russian Tsar) before turning north (Alberts, 1995; Secretariat SCAR, 1992, updated 2014; Parnikoza, 2021b).

During the second French Antarctic Expedition in 1908–1910, Charcot captained "Pourquoi-Pas". They continued to study the archipelagos alongside the Antarctic Peninsula. This time, the captain had it in mind to go beyond the Alexander Island. Before going southwards, they spent the winter on Petermann Island in the place called Port Circumcision (as they came there on January 1, 1909). Since then, Petermann Island has acquired several French toponyms: Liouville Point for the expedition's doctor and zoologist J. Liouville, Godfroy Point for sub-lieutenant Rene Godfroy, Rouch Point for the oceanographer Jules Rouch; and the southernmost Depeaux Point for the financial patron of the expedition François Depeaux.

This expedition also named little rocky islands south of Petermann Island: Charlat Island for the

French Vice-consul at Rio de Janeiro Monsieur Charlat, and Boudet Island for the Monsieur Boudet, then French Consul in Brazil; Thiébault Island for Eugéne Thiébault, French Ambassador in Argentina; Lisboa Island for Sr. de Lisboa, Brazilian Minister to Uruguay; Barbieri Island for M. Barbieri, an engineer from Recife (Pernambuco) who helped the expedition in 1910; Bazzano Island (we do not yet know why it was called so), Megalestris Hill — a hill in the southern part of the island, for which the old generic name for the McCormick's skua (*Stercorarius mac-cormicki*) was chosen as the toponym, and Clayton Hill for Thomas Clayton, who outfitted the expedition with SO₂-based fire extinguishers.

Despite the damage to the ship, Charcot crossed the South Polar Circle. This added the following names in the region of the Argentine Islands: Mill Mount for Hugh Robert Mill, British Antarctic geographer who wrote "The Siege of the South Pole", Mount Scott for Captain Robert F. Scott; Barros Rocks in honor of Captain Barros Cobra, an officer from Rio de Janeiro who helped the expedition; Somerville Island for Crichton Somerville from Oslo, who prepared polar clothes and equipment; Deliverance Point, named so because Charcot himself and his two companions were found there after having been lost in their boat. Trooz Glacier nearby was named after J. de Trooz — Belgian Minister, who assisted in raising the funds to publish scientific findings of the expedition. Waddington Bay was named after the president of the Chamber of Commerce at Rouen (Alberts, 1995; Secretariat SCAR, 1992, updated 2014; Parnikoza, 2021b).

Toponymy from the British Expedition to Graham Land of 1934–1937. The British Graham Land Expedition, headed by John Rymill, went out in the three-masted ship *Penola*. An extensive survey by sea and on land, with aerial support, was planned to study the territories east of Alexander Island.

The expedition named the passage between the Argentine Islands and the mainland as Penola Strait. They also discovered passages within the central Argentine Islands: Meek Channel (for William Meek, British ship architect and topographer who assisted in making *Penola* seaworthy), Stella Creek (after their

motorboat Stella Polaris) and Skua Creek, as well as the cosy flat rocky shore of newly discovered Winter Island, which they named for its snow. The island was hard to reach; they had to use dynamite to crack the ice. *Penola* moored on February 14, 1935; this date was chosen as the birthday of their first base on the Argentine Islands. It was directly succeeded by Base F (1947–1958), "Argentine Islands" (1958–1977), Faraday Base (1977–1996), and since 1996 — the Ukrainian Antarctic Akademik Vernadsky station (Rymill, 1938; Parnikoza, 2021c).

The most significant achievement of John Rymill's expedition was proving Graham Land to be a part of the Antarctic Peninsula and not an island or archipelago. Crossing the Peninsula by sledge was impossible, but the nature of the Antarctic Peninsula was confirmed by aerial photography. Rymill's expedition named Grotto Island after the ice cave, Corner Island⁶, Corner Rock, Anvil Rock, Black Island, Black Island Channel, Skua Island with its Finger Point, resembling a finger; Indicator Island, after the wind-sock they erected there; Leopard Island, The Barchans, Three Little Pigs, Thumb Rock, Marina Point (–65.245653°, –64.255976°) — a low peninsula on Galindez Island, first studied in 1935–1936 and named after Princess Marina who married in 1934 when *Penola* was heading towards Argentine Islands. Also, The Buttons got its name — two small rocky islands; Channel Rock — the rock at the NW entrance to the Meek Channel, now bearing a sign pointing to the Akademik Vernadsky station (Rymill, 1938; Parnikoza, 2021c).

The toponymy of the UK Antarctic Place-names Committee (UKAPC). The 1950–1960s brought in new names assigned by the UKAPC: Locator Island, named so in 1956–1957 because it allows to position the ship when crossing the Lemaire Channel; Cornice Channel, named in 1954 after the ice overhang from the Galindez Island; Forge Islands, originally named by Rymill in 1934–1937 as Horseshoe Is-

⁶ This island was originally called "Corner Island", but further research showed that it was a chain of three islands. Therefore, we use official name "Corner Island", as it has not been changed yet by corresponding authorities, but in Ukrainian translation we mean numerous islands and translate it in plural form as "острови".

lands. In 1959, the UKAPC changed their name to Forge Islands to avoid confusion with the Horseshoe Island in the Marguerite Bay. The new name was associated with the nearby Anvil Rock. Anagram Islands were named in 1959. Previously they were associated with other Argentine Islands, but after Cruls and Forge groups were recognized as such, the rest of islands in between them were named Anagram Islands. Maranga Island, named in 1961 ("maranga" is an anagram for the Anagram). Woozle Hill, named to honour Woozle whom Winnie-the-Pooh and Piglet had all but caught. Smooth Island, named in 1961. Fanfare Island, named in 1961 in association with Herald Reef that received its name because it heralded the Eastern entrance to the Lemaire Channel. A passage to the north of Corner Island and to the west of Uruguay Island was named Bloor Passage in 1959 for Vincent T. Bloor, member of the United Kingdom Hydrographic Office in 1957–1958. Waugh Mountain was named in 1959 after the American biochemist W. A. Waugh, who in 1932 together with C.G. King isolated vitamin C from lemons and made it possible to synthesize it artificially. Sterna Island, north of Darboux Island, was discovered by Rymill and named after the Antarctic tern (*Sterna vittata*). Nob Island, the largest of the Anagram Islands, was named in 1961 for having a black "knob" of rock free from snow and useful when navigating the Lemaire Channel. Collins Bay, named in memory of Rear Admiral Kenneth St.B. Collins, fleet hydrographer (Alberts, 1995; Secretariat SCAR, 1992, updated 2014; Parnikoza, 2021c).

3.2 Geographical names and officially recommended Ukrainian translations in Cyrillic script of the Argentine Islands – Kyiv Peninsula region

The officially adopted geographical names of the Argentine Islands – Kyiv Peninsula region, particularly their original names and officially recommended Ukrainian translations in Cyrillic script, as well as the coordinates of corresponding features, are listed in the Appendix (Table 1, Figs. 1, 2).

Most geographical names of the region were given directly in the field. The names were given after the sponsors and the crew, and the British Royal family.

Later on, names began reflecting the physical geography of the objects. Besides that, there are names derivative from ship names and even fictional characters. Thus, Galindez Island, Irizar Island, Hovgaard Island, Petermann Island, Yalour Islands, Meek Channel, Wordie House were named to honour researchers, officers, naval officials and assistants to the expeditions. Penola Strait, Stella Creek and Uruguay Island are named after ships. Winter Island, The Barchans, Corner Island and Skua Island were named for their physical characteristics. The islands Three Little Pigs and the Woozle Hill were named after fictional characters.

The Appendix (Table 2) lists names of geographical features of the Argentine Islands region, proposed for adoption, in Cyrillic and Latin scripts. Based on the abovementioned methods and studies of Ukrainian scientists in the region, the authors produced a list of proposals for the yet-nameless objects in the vicinity of the Ukrainian Antarctic Akademik Vernadsky station. Our proposals are based on names of Ukrainian scientists and leaders who have contributed to Antarctic research, worldwide scientific progress, the life of the Ukrainian diaspora in the countries nearest to Antarctica etc. In particular, we propose to immortalize Stepan Rudnitsky, founder of the geographical studies and academician of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, who wrote the first Ukrainian-language scientific paper on Antarctica in 1904, which was later published in popular science supplement to the Lviv periodical "Uchytel" (Teacher); the Ukrainians who studied Antarctica and the Arctic in the Soviet period: I. Khmara, V. Bondarchuk, L. Mitin, O. Vialov, A. Kalmykov, V. Fedynskyi, K. Fedchenko, Kh. Hreku, O. Marynych, A. Yantselevych and others. It would be most appropriate to perpetuate the memory of O. Dovzhenko — film director, author of the first screenplay for the film Discovery of Antarctica; M. Danylyshyn, one of the main founders of Ukrainian community in Argentina; Yu. Polianskyi, Ukrainian geologist who had worked in Argentina; H. Conwentz, who proposed the idea of protected Antarctica (and upheld environmental strict nature protection in general) as a strictly protected natural reserve; V. Stanchynskyi, the first to

start ecological monitoring in Ukraine; M. Sharleman, Ukrainian ecologist and conservationist; O. Kozhevnykov, who initiated and promoted the strict nature protection in Ukraine; F. Dobzhanskyi, the famous geneticist who was born in Ukraine, etc. The names of Ukrainians who played a key role in the return of Ukraine to Antarctica after the fall of the former Soviet Union should also appear on the map of Antarctica. These people are Petro Hozhyk and Yury Oskret who unfortunately left us (Parnikoza, 2021a). These names should be given to remarkable geographic features in the Argentine Islands area. We should mention other names of Ukrainian scientists who together with P. Hozhyk and Yu. Oskret made enormous efforts to realize the dream to achieve Antarctic Station Faraday (now Akademik Vernadsky). They are S. Komisarenko, V. Starostenko, G. Milinevsky and others, who still work actively to provide high-level research. Hopefully, their contribution will be evaluated in future and one day their names will appear on the map to commemorate the history of Ukrainian Antarctica. The same with the names of the current Ukrainian researchers of Antarctica whose achievements will be great to be placed in the future on the map of the region. These names could be proposed for the large geographical features based on the topography of the objects (Eastern and Western Corner Island, The Eastern Little Pig Island etc.), the specifics of their flora and fauna (Limpet Island, Travianyi Island etc.).

Some objects were given Ukrainian female names (Mariia Island, Yevheniia Island, Viktoriia Island and others), names of Ukrainian cities from which Ukrainian explorers hale, and names of Ukrainian rivers (Kharkiv Rock, Sevastopol Rock, Lybid Rock, Dni-pro Rock etc.), as well as the names of ships which have facilitated the logistics or repeatedly helped the Ukrainian expeditions (*Ernst Krenkel*, *Horyzont*, American icebreaker «*LMG*» (*Laurence M. Gould*), Polish yacht *Selma*).

Some islands and rocks are to be given names associated with Ukraine (Kyiv, Shchek and Khoryv, Dni-pro and others). Some could be named after St. Nicolas, the patron saint of all seamen, or the Christian Holy Days most loved in Ukraine (Christmas, Easter and Intercession of the Theotokos (Pokrova, in Ukrainian)).

Besides that, the largest of the Lippmann Islands is proposed to be named Sahaidachnyi Island, and the largest, yet nameless, of the Berthelot Islands to be named Ukraine, to commemorate exploration efforts of our country in exploring Antarctica.

While compiling the list of Ukrainian names, we also took into account the public discussion on the renaming of *James Clark Ross*, the vessel recently bought by the Government of Ukraine for the State Institution National Antarctic Scientific Center. The ship was renamed *Noosfera* on October 29, 2021. We chose two of the competing names for naming Lysianskyi Island and Roland Franko Island.

3.3 Microtoponyms of the central group of the Argentine Islands

Aside from the general geographical features listed in the Appendix (Table 2, Figs. 4, 5), we present a list of proposed microtoponyms for the central Argentine Islands (Table 3, Fig. 6), i.e. Galindez, Skua, and Winter Islands.

The experience of other countries shows that introducing microtoponyms within a station's fieldwork area is important for the navigation of the researchers on terrain, for management of fieldwork, as well as for tracking sampling plots or positioning the research equipment and observations. Among the names we propose, some have grown organically (such as Yakhtova Bay), while most are derived from Ukrainian place names (Karpaty Ridge, Crimea Ridge and others) or reflect individual features of the respective objects (Colobanthus Rock, Lichen Rock, etc.). To uphold the British tradition, some rocks were given female names (Alisa Rock, Anna Rock, and others) or names of fictional characters (Bilosnizhka Rock, Velykyi Hnom Rock, etc.).

4 Conclusions

We reviewed the history of geographical names in the Argentine Islands region and proposed the respective Ukrainian analogues, following the requirements of the language.

Based on the history of the Ukrainian contribution to the Antarctic studies, and the established traditions of the region toponymy, the specifics of topography, flora and fauna of the Argentine Islands, we

proposed a list of new toponyms. They will be proposed for the official adoption by the relevant regulatory body of Ukraine and engender the Ukrainian toponymy tradition in Antarctica — State Service of Ukraine for Geodesy, Cartography and Cadastre.

Given the experience of other countries, we developed a list of microtoponyms for the most visited and important for the daily routines of Ukrainian Antarctic Expeditions places within central Argentine Islands, which will serve to smooth the operation of the station.

The results will aid standardization of Antarctic toponyms by Ukrainian scientists, simplify database searches, and ease navigation in the field and publication of the researches, including in foreign scientific journals.

The list of proposed names is not exhaustive; it is rather a first attempt to develop Ukrainian Antarctic toponyms. The region has many more places waiting to be named.

Author contributions. Conceptualization: IP, AF, OP; method: ID, HY; investigation: IP, HY, ID, AF and writing original draft: HY, IP, ID, AF, MC; illustration preparation: HY; preparing lists: AF, IP, HY; manuscript editing: OP, MC.

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Г. Євчун^{1,4,*}, А. Федчук¹, І. Дрогушевська², О. Пньовська¹, М. Чернищенко¹, І. Парнікоза^{1,3,4}

¹ Державна установа Національний антарктичний науковий центр МОН України, м. Київ, 01601, Україна

² ТОВ «Українська Картографічна Група», м. Київ, 02105, Україна

³ Інститут молекулярної біології і генетики НАН України, м. Київ, 03680, Україна

⁴ Національний університет «Києво-Могилянська академія», м. Київ, 04655, Україна

*Автор для кореспонденції: hanna.yevchun@gmail.com

Топонімія району Аргентинських островів — півострова Київ (Західна Антарктика)

Реферат. Район Аргентинських островів — півострова Київ є одним з найдавніших досліджуваних регіонів Антарктики. Проте, через відсутність корінного населення, значний внесок у формування топонімії даного регіону здійснили перші антарктичні експедиції. Зважаючи на те, що офіційна українська топонімія в Антарктиці досі перебуває на

стадії становлення, важливим є її подальший розвиток. А позаяк офіційно затверджено лише декілька назв, пов'язаних з Україною та українцями, які стосуються інших регіонів Антарктики, метою даної роботи було підготувати офіційні українські варіанти написання існуючих топонімів та запропонувати топоніми і мікротопоніми для неназваних об'єктів району Аргентинських островів (Західна Антарктика), керуючись досвідом інших країн та враховуючи сучасні вимоги до географічних назв. Для реалізації мети було використано елементи описового, картографічного, лінгвістичного та історичного аналізу. Передачу географічних назв зарубіжних країн українською мовою здійснювали за допомогою одного або поєднання декількох методів: транслітерації, транскрипції, адаптивного транскодування, перекладу. В результаті проведених досліджень проаналізовано історію виникнення географічних назв окресленого району з наступним збором усіх існуючих офіційних назв, унормування їх написання українською мовою згідно з існуючими правилами правопису. На основі аналізу історії українського внеску в дослідження Антарктики, традицій топонімії регіону, особливостей топографії, об'єктів флори і фауни регіону Аргентинських островів, запропоновано перелік назв для безіменних географічних об'єктів та мікротопонімів для центральних Аргентинських островів. Дана пропозиція не є вичерпною, а є першою спробою авторів розвинути українську антарктичну топонімію. Отримані результати дадуть змогу уніфікувати вживання топонімії в царині антарктичних досліджень українськими науковцями, сприятимуть коректному викладенню матеріалу під час експедиційних робіт та спрощенню пошуку інформації за даними географічними об'єктами.

Ключові слова: Антарктика, географічні об'єкти, мікротопоніми, топоніми

APPENDIX

Table 1. The officially adopted geographical names of the Argentine Islands region

№	Category	Latinized name	Ukrainian name	Latitude	Longitude
1	Rocks	Ambrose Rocks	Скелі Амброс	-65.275000	-64.358000
2	Islands	Anagram Islands	Острови Анаграм	-65.200000	-64.332000
3	Rock	Anvil Rock	Скеля Енвіл	-65.238373	-64.267237
4	Islands	Argentine Islands	Аргентинські острови	-65.236000	-64.244000
5	Point	Azufre Point	Азуфре-Пойнт	-65.032000	-63.680000
6	Island	Bager Island	Острів Багер	-65.124956	-64.261518
7	Island	Barbiere Island	Острів Барб'є	-65.185695	-64.151136
8	Rocks	Barros Rocks	Скелі Барос	-65.286900	-64.214830
9	Island	Bazzano Island	Острів Бацано	-65.185370	-64.154840
10	Bay	Beascochea Bay	Затока Біскочі**	-65.500000	-63.970000
11	Islands	Berthelot Islands	Острови Берселот**	-65.334050	-64.159000
12	Island	Black Island	Острів Блек	-65.258600	-64.280625
13	Channel	Black Island Channel	Протока острова Блек	-65.257000	-64.275000
14	Ridge	Blanchard Ridge	Хребет Бланшар-Рідж	-65.207650	-64.047400
15	Passage	Bloor Passage	Протока Блур	-65.241300	-64.230000
16	Island	Booth Island	Острів Бут	-65.083333	-64.000000
17	Island	Boudet Island	Острів Буде	-65.183000	-64.153000
18	Point	Brouardel Point	Бруардель-Пойнт	-65.052100	-63.968000
19	Passage	Butler Passage	Протока Батлер	-64.962000	-63.692000
20	Cape	Cape Cloos	Мис Клоос	-65.115643	-63.997658
21	Cape	Cape Pérez	Мис П'єрес	-65.408090	-64.095818
22	Cape	Cape Renard	Мис Ренар	-65.022000	-63.773000
23	Cape	Cape Tuxen	Мис Туксен	-65.270003	-64.117635
24	Rock	Channel Rock	Ченел-Рок	-65.243592	-64.259192
25	Island	Charlat Island	Острів Шарла	-65.179000	-64.149000
26	Point	Chiloe Point	Чилое-Пойнт	-65.525000	-63.982000
27	Island	Cholet Island	Острів Шоле	-65.062222	-64.030665
28	Point	Clapp Point	Мис Клеп-Пойнт	-65.350000	-64.003000
29	Island summit	Clayton Hill	Клейтон-Гіл	-65.168000	-64.140000
30	Mountain peak	Cléry Peak	Клері-Пік	-65.052900	-63.954000
31	Bay	Collins Bay	Затока Колінз	-65.360000	-64.050000
32	Islands	Corner Island	Острови Корнер*	-65.246000	-64.232000
33	Rock	Corner Rock	Скеля Корнер	-65.250000	-64.233330
34	Channel	Cornice Channel	Протока Корніс	-65.252400	-64.250000
35	Islands	Cruls Islands	Острови Крулс	-65.190000	-64.540000
36	Islands	Dannebrog Islands	Острови Данеброг	-65.080000	-64.120000
37	Island	Darboux Island	Острів Дарбу	-65.395500	-64.217183

Continuation of Table 1

№	Category	Latinized name	Ukrainian name	Latitude	Longitude
38	Point	Deliverance Point	Деліверенс-Пойнт	-65.305000	-64.100000
39	Bay	Deloncle Bay	Бухта Делонкл	-65.084700	-63.915784
40	Island	Deniau Island	Острів Деньйо	-65.455000	-64.318000
41	Point	Depeaux Point	Депо-Пойнт	-65.180562	-64.143233
42	Island	Detour Island	Острів Детур	-65.021000	-63.913000
43	Rock	Drum Rock	Драм Рок	-65.233167	-64.261236
44	Buttress	Duseberg Buttress	Дусеберг-Батрес	-65.156312	-64.063181
45	Hill	Edge Hill	Едж-Гіл	-65.240000	-64.070000
46	Cape	False cape Renard	Хибний мис Ренар	-65.028000	-63.815000
47	Island	Fanfare Island	Острів Фанфари	-65.216000	-64.189000
48	Point	Finger Point	Фінгер-Пойнт	-65.255500	-64.275000
49	Bay	Flandres Bay	Бухта Фландрія	-65.021089	-63.447228
50	Island	Flank Island	Острів Фленк	-65.119218	-64.356201
51	Islands	Forge Islands	Острови Фордж	-65.235000	-64.275000
52	Cove	Français Cove	Французька бухта	-65.065000	-64.030300
53	Passage	French Passage	Протока Френч**	-65.200000	-64.200000
54	Island	Friedburg Island	Острів Фрідбург	-65.127052	-64.211530
55	Rocks	Frost Rocks	Скелі Фрост	-65.264500	-64.334300
56	Island	Galíndez Island	Острів Галіндез**	-65.250000	-64.245000
57	Rocks	Gaunt Rocks	Скелі Гонт	-65.283700	-64.316400
58	Rocks	Gedges Rocks	Скелі Геджес	-65.330000	-64.520000
59	Bay	Girard Bay	Бухта Жирар	-65.137214	-63.966167
60	Point	Glandaz Point	Гландас-Пойнт	-65.095000	-63.950000
61	Point	Godfroy Point	Годфрой-Пойнт	-65.164000	-64.151000
62	Coast	Graham Coast	Берег Греяма	-65.701374	-63.687779
63	Channel	Grandidier Channel	Протока Грандідье	-65.466000	-64.653000
64	Island	Green Island	Острів Грін	-65.323000	-64.150000
65	Rock	Grim Rock	Скеля Грім	-65.379000	-64.488000
66	Island	Grotto Island	Острів Гротто	-65.242000	-64.250000
67	Reef	Herald Reef	Геральд-Риф	-65.189690	-64.187782
68	Point	Hervéou Point	Ервеу-Пойнт	-65.067500	-64.049000
69	Bay	Hidden Bay	Бухта Хіден	-65.040000	-63.770000
70	Island	Hovgaard Island	Острів Ховгард**	-65.128252	-64.091060
71	Island	Hugo Island	Острів Гюго	-64.950000	-65.720000
72	Heights	Humphries Heights	Гамфріс-Гайтс	-65.046748	-63.833414
73	Cove	Hyatt Cove	Бухта Гаят	-65.090000	-63.505000
74	Island	Indicator Island	Острів Індикатор	-65.245867	-64.264467
75	Island	Irizar Island	Острів Ірізар**	-65.222000	-64.202000

Continuation of Table 1

№	Category	Latinized name	Ukrainian name	Latitude	Longitude
76	Hill	Jeanne Hill	Жанна-Гіл	-65.073000	-64.007000
77	Island	Kamera Island	Острів Камера	-65.132716	-64.257210
78	Island	King Island	Острів Кінг	-65.515340	-64.028408
79	Island	Klamer Island	Острів Кламер	-65.131999	-64.261905
80	Island	Kormoran Island	Острів Корморан	-65.138109	-64.250572
81	Island	Kostenurka Island	Острів Костенурка	-65.123695	-64.218344
82	Rocks	Kramer Rocks	Скелі Крамер	-65.446344	-64.014718
83	Point	Krogmann Point	Крогман-Пойнт	-65.132300	-64.131700
84	Peninsula	Kyiv Peninsula	Півострів Київ	-65.230000	-63.824000
85	Island	Lahille Island	Острів Лахіл**	-65.540000	-64.370000
86	Island	Lapa Island	Острів Лапа	-65.117546	-64.217144
87	Channel	Lemaire Channel	Протока Лемейр	-65.060000	-63.920000
88	Island	Leopard Island	Острів Леопард	-65.255300	-64.288000
89	Bay	Libois Bay	Бухта Лібуа	-65.062000	-64.037000
90	Point	Liouville Point	Ліувіль-Пойнт	-65.166500	-64.132000
91	Islands	Lippmann Islands	Острови Ліпман**	-65.506000	-64.425000
92	Island	Lisboa Island	Острів Лісбоа	-65.185500	-64.158000
93	Island	Locator Island	Острів Локатор	-65.179000	-64.491900
94	Point	Loubat Point	Люба-Пойнт	-65.072000	-63.915000
95	Point	Maignan Point	Мейнен-Пойнт	-65.060900	-64.026500
96	Island	Maranga Island	Острів Маранга	-65.186342	-64.363265
97	Point	Marina Point	Марина-Пойнт	65.245500	64.255000
98	Channel	Meek Channel	Протока Мік	-65.246500	-64.244000
99	Hill	Megalestris Hill	Мегалестріс-Гіл	-65.175000	-64.141000
100	Island	Menier Island	Острів Менье	-64.981047	-63.594704
101	Point	Moot Point	Мут-Пойнт**	-65.203826	-64.075375
102	Mountain	Mount Demaria	Гора Демарія	-65.306051	-64.055852
103	Mountain	Mount Lacroix	Гора Лакруа	-65.049400	-63.945000
104	Mountain	Mount Mill	Гора Міл	-65.257415	-64.050552
105	Mountain	Mount Scott	Гора Скотт**	-65.143160	-64.031221
106	Islands	Mumm Islands	Острови Мам	-65.019000	-63.970000
107	Islands	Myriad Islands	Острови Міріади	-65.090000	-64.370000
108	Passage	Nimrod Passage	Протока Німрод	-64.987000	-63.960000
109	Islands	Nob Island	Острів Ноб	-65.204880	-64.317989
110	Point	Nuñez Point	Нуньес-Пойнт	-65.548914	-64.225579
111	Island	Pate Island	Острів Пате	-65.132482	-64.234751
112	Strait	Penola Strait	Протока Пенола	-65.250000	-64.200000
113	Mountain peak	Pérez Peak	Пéрес-Пік	-65.435429	-63.993838

Continuation of Table 1

№	Category	Latinized name	Ukrainian name	Latitude	Longitude
114	Island	Petermann Island	Острів Пітерман**	-65.170000	-64.140000
115	Rock	Phelps Rock	Скеля Фелпс	-65.000000	-65.833333
116	Island	Pléneau Island	Острів Плено	-65.103000	-64.054000
117	Bay	Port Charcot	Порт-Шарко	-65.064000	-64.025000
118	Bay	Port Circumcision	Порт-Серкумсіжн	-65.175200	-64.134300
119	Point	Poste Point	Пост-Пойнт	-65.081000	-64.020000
120	Islands	Puzzle Islands	Острови Пазл	-64.983333	-63.666666
121	Island	Rak Island	Острів Рак	-65.121225	-64.246352
122	Channel	Rallier Channel	Протока Ральє	-65.065000	-64.050000
123	Island	Rallier Island	Острів Ральє	-65.062797	-64.054740
124	Island	Rasmussen Island	Острів Расмусен	-65.258183	-64.078459
125	Islands	Roca Islands	Острови Рока	-65.183333	-64.450000
126	Island	Rollet Island	Острів Роле	-65.042077	-64.040619
127	Point	Rouch Point	Руш-Пойнт	-65.165129	-64.159349
128	Point	Roullin Point	Рулін-Пойнт	-65.110796	-64.014567
129	Rock	Runciman Rock	Скеля Рансімен	-65.258422	-64.274000
130	Bay	Salpêtrière Bay	Бухта Сальпетрієр	-65.074000	-64.020000
131	Islands	Screen Islands	Острови Скрін	-65.018000	-63.696400
132	Islands	Shelter Islands	Острови Шелтер	-65.248000	-64.284000
133	Stream***	Skua Creek	Скуа-Крік	-65.251500	-64.260000
134	Island	Skua Island	Острів Скуа	-65.253453	-64.262456
135	Island	Smooth Island	Острів Смут	-65.227728	-64.265013
136	Rocks	Snag Rocks	Скеля Снег	-65.131787	-64.438502
137	Island	Somerville Island	Острів Сомервіль**	-65.375975	-64.307903
138	Island	Splitwind Island	Острів Сплітвінд	-65.035309	-63.925291
139	Rock	Stark Rock	Скеля Старк	-65.246000	-64.538000
140	Stream	Stella Creek	Стелла-Крік	-65.249000	-64.255000
141	Island	Sterna Island	Острів Стерна	-65.382400	-64.224500
142	Islands	Stray Islands	Острови Стрей	-65.166000	-64.233000
143	Promontory	Takaki Promontory	Мис Такакі	-65.551000	-64.204000
144	Islands	The Barchans	Острови Бархани**	-65.237900	-64.313900
145	Rocks	The Buttons	Скелі Батони**	-65.243400	-64.264600
146	Island	Thiébault Island	Острів Тібу	-65.180000	-64.157000
147	Islands	Three Little Pigs	Острови Троє Поросят	-65.243270	-64.271954
148	Rock	Thumb Rock	Скеля Тамб	-65.246700	-64.259300
149	Island	Tot Island	Острів Тот	-65.523200	-64.325833
150	Point	Turquet Point	Турке-Пойнт	-65.046300	-63.940000
151	Island	Uruguay Island	Острів Уругвай	-65.238000	-64.225000

End of Table 1

№	Category	Latinized name	Ukrainian name	Latitude	Longitude
152	Point	Vanssay Point	Вансей-Пойнт	-65.065000	-64.022000
153	Islands	Vedel Islands	Острови Ведел	-65.126800	-64.230900
154	Bay	Waddington Bay	Бухта Ведінгтон	-65.273639	-64.065863
155	Mountain Peak	Wandel Peak	Вандел-Пік	-65.089500	-63.997000
156	Mountain	Waugh Mountain	Гора Вог	-65.518742	-64.093523
157	Islands	Wauwermans Islands	Острови Вауверманс	-64.916667	-63.883333
158	Rocks	Whiting Rocks	Скелі Вайтінг	-65.254000	-64.326500
159	Archipelago	Wilhelm Archipelago	Архіпелаг Вільгельма	-65.083000	-64.210000
160	Island	Winter Island	Острів Вінтер	-65.249000	-64.260000
161	Island summit	Woozle Hill	Вузл-Гіл	-65.249000	-64.246500
162	Islands	Yalour Islands	Острови Ялур**	-65.240000	-64.150000

Note: * This island was originally called "Corner Island", but further research showed that it was a chain of three islands. Therefore, we use official name "Corner Island", as it has not been changed yet by corresponding authorities, but in Ukrainian translation we mean numerous islands and translate it in plural form as "islands". ** Established version (in Ukrainian) of the name. *** Taking into account the size of these streams, they cannot be called "channels" though they are marine objects.

Table 2. Proposed Ukrainian toponyms for unnamed geographical features of the Argentine Islands region

№	Category	Latinized name	Ukrainian name	Latitude	Longitude
1	Rock	Acarospora Rock	Скеля Акароспора	-65.039473	-63.956861
2	Rock	Anna Rock	Скеля Анни	-65.266800	-64.112000
3	Rock	Anton Omelchenko Rock	Скеля Антона Омельченка	-65.186500	-64.407000
4	Rock	Antonov Rock	Скеля Антонова	-65.340000	-64.155600
5	Island	Baida Island	Острів Байди	-65.338000	-64.139000
6	Rock	Black Rock	Скеля Блек	-65.256809	-64.281940
7	Island	Blakytnooky Island	Острів Блакитноокий	-65.207000	-64.310000
8	Island	Bondarchuk Island	Острів Бондарчука	-65.242130	-64.308903
9	Oasis	Booth North Wall Oasis	Оаза Північна Стіна Бута	-65.046500	-63.938400
10	Point	Botanichnyi Point	Ботанічний-Пойнт	-65.555000	-64.392000
11	Rock	Carbonea Rock	Скеля Карбонея	-65.045700	-63.977200
12	Island	Central Pig Island	Острів Центральне Порося	-65.243000	-64.275000
13	Rocks	Central Rocks	Центральні скелі	-65.239000	-64.242000
14	Rock	Chaika Rock	Скеля Чайка	-65.508000	-64.410000
15	Rock	Cherevychnyi Rock	Скеля Черевичного	-65.248339	-64.286152
16	Rock	Cherkasy Rock	Скеля Черкаси	-65.313000	-64.156000
17	Chanel	Chortoryi Chanel	Протока Чорторий	-65.223000	-64.302000
18	Cove	Colobanthus Cove	Бухта Колобантус	-65.336000	-64.165000
19	Rock	Colobanthus Rock	Скеля Колобантус	-65.334502	-64.167792
20	Point	Colony Point	Колонія-Пойнт	-65.215800	-64.072000
21	Point	Conwentz Point	Конвенц-Пойнт	-65.251200	-64.082000
22	Rock	Cossack Rock	Скеля Козацька	-65.511000	-64.418500
23	Rock	Danylyshyn Rock	Скеля Данилишина	-65.217500	-64.193500
24	Rock	Dnipro Rock	Скеля Дніпро	-65.200000	-64.307000
25	Rock	Dnister Rock	Скеля Дністер	-65.207000	-64.301000
26	Island	Dobzhanskyi Island	Острів Добжанського	-65.107000	-64.083000
27	Island	Dovzhenko Island	Острів Довженка	-65.233084	-64.274206
28	Rock	Dyka Rock	Скеля Дика	-65.249350	-64.273850
29	Island	Eastern Corner Island	Острів Східний Корнер	-65.245000	-64.230000
30	Rocks	Eastern Grotto Rocks	Східні скелі Гротто	-65.238500	-64.249000
31	Island	Eastern Pig Island	Острів Східне Порося	-65.242532	-64.271451
32	Island	Eight Island	Острів Вісімка	-65.226000	-64.210000
33	Point	Encalypta Point	Енкаліпта-Пойнт	-65.396000	-64.213000
34	Rock	Fedchenko Rock	Скеля Федченка	-65.229378	-64.284481
35	Rock	Fedynskyi Rock	Скеля Фединського	-65.231353	-64.289772
36	Island	Finwhale Island	Острів Фінвал	-65.237500	-64.231000
37	Reef	Fleming Reef	Флемінг-Риф	-65.241820	-64.326438
38	Rock	Gaies Cliff	Веселий Кліф	-65.259618,	-64.008418

Continuation of Table 2

№	Category	Latinized name	Ukrainian name	Latitude	Longitude
39	Island	Gaviota Island	Острів Гавіота	-65.242733	-64.269500
40	Island	Geodesist Island	Острів Геодезистів	-65.183510	-64.486490
41	Rock	Giganteus Rock	Скеля Гігантеус	-65.242896	-64.156544
42	Oasis	Girard Bay Oasis	Оаза бухти Жирар	-65.139000	-64.003000
43	Oasis	Girard Bay Wall	Стіна бухти Жирар	-65.129600	-63.940000
44	Rock	Glyboka Rock	Скеля Глибока	-65.323283	-64.047667
45	Rock	Glyptonotus Rock	Скеля Глиптонотус	-65.238896	-64.269176
46	Island	Great Yalour Island	Острів Великий Ялур	-65.235824	-64.160579
47	Rock	Horbach Rock	Скеля Горбач	-65.358368	-64.010403
48	Rock	Horyv Rock	Скеля Хорив	-65.217000	-64.329700
49	Rocks	Horyzont Rocks	Скелі Горизонт	-65.309900	-64.106770
50	Island	Hozhyk Island	Острів Гожики	-65.246672	-64.287070
51	Island	Hreku Island	Острів Греку	-65.234413	-64.326823
52	Island	Huchnyi Island	Острів Гучний	-65.234000	-64.218500
53	Point	Irizar Desna Point	Ірізар-Десна-Пойнт	-65.220000	-64.196000
54	Island	Ivan Khmara Island	Острів Івана Хмари	-65.333654	-64.110824
55	Island	Kalmykov Island	Острів Калмикова	-65.230353	-64.276119
56	Rock	Kharkiv Rock	Скеля Харків	-65.331809	-64.177742
57	Rock	Kozhevnikov Rock	Скеля Кожевнікова	-65.230477	-64.300385
58	Rock	Kraplia Rock	Скеля Крапля	-65.246950	-64.243920
59	Island	Krenkel Ship Island	Острів Кренкель-Шіп	-65.309745	-64.122680
60	Rock	Kriachok Rock	Скеля Крячок	-65.239000	-64.158538
61	Rock	Koval Rock	Скеля Коваль	-65.512000	-64.437820
62	Rock	Kyi Rock	Скеля Кий	-65.209000	-64.350000
63	Rock	Kytoviy Reef	Китовий риф	-65.246303	-64.243686
64	Island	Larus Island	Острів Ларус	-65.244300	-64.245000
65	Point	Larus Point	Ларус-Пойнт	-65.302500	-64.099800
66	Rock	Lecania Rock	Скеля Леканія	-65.054000	-64.058000
67	Oasis	Lemaire North Penguin Oasis	Північна оаза пінгвінів Лемейр	-65.055331	-63.886114
68	Oasis	Lemaire Central Penguin Oasis	Центральна оаза пінгвінів Лемейр	-65.063081	-63.905936
69	Oasis	Lemaire South Penguin Oasis	Південна оаза пінгвінів Лемейр	-65.092329	-63.956337
70	Island	Limpet Island	Острів Лімпет	-65.049300	-64.046800
71	Rock	LMG Rock	Скеля ЛМГ	-65.304640	-64.122840
72	Rock	Lybid Rock	Скеля Либідь	-65.211624	-64.348819
73	Island	Lysianskyi Island	Острів Лисянського	-65.205000	-64.435000
74	Island	Maly Berthelot Island	Острів Малий Берселот	-65.336904	-64.173237

Continuation of Table 2

№	Category	Latinized name	Ukrainian name	Latitude	Longitude
75	Island	Maly Irizar Island	Острів Малий Ірізар	-65.222830	-64.197900
76	Island	Mariia Island	Острів Марії	-65.228580	-64.212000
77	Island	Martyniachyi Island	Острів Мартинячий	-65.242700	-64.244500
78	Rock	Marusia Rock	Скеля Маруся	-65.305230	-64.120160
79	Island	Marynych Island	Острів Маринича	-65.236848	-64.280461
80	Rock	Mastodia Rock	Скеля Мастодія	-65.043900	-63.968800
81	Rock	Mavka Rock	Скеля Мавка	-65.219000	-64.316000
82	Rock	Mikho Rock	Скеля Міхо	-65.335000	-64.130000
83	Island	Mitina Island	Острів Мітіна	-65.238337	-64.300929
84	Island	Moot Island	Острів Мут	-65.206715	-64.076316
85	Island	Nevezinnia Island	Острів Невезіння	-65.312685	-64.108693
86	Oasis	Northern Flora Oasis	Північна оаза Флори	-65.262820	-64.061274
87	Rock	Nothothenia Rock	Скеля Нототенія	-65.243731	-64.143265
88	Point	Ocean Point	Океан-Пойнт	-65.238967	-64.256553
89	Rock	Odesa Rock	Скеля Одеса	-65.334119	-64.175990
90	Rock	Oksana Rock	Скеля Оксани	-65.267600	-64.112600
91	Rock	Orange Rock	Скеля Оранжева	-65.240300	-64.257500
92	Island	Oskret Island	Острів Оскрета	-65.248730	-64.283280
93	Island	Patelnia Island	Острів Пательня	-65.232600	-64.216900
94	Rock	Perun Rock	Скеля Перуна	-65.335500	-64.162000
95	Island	Polianskyi Island	Острів Полянського	-65.236974	-64.316055
96	Rock	Polytrichum Rock	Скеля Політрих	-65.324030	-64.162425
97	Island	Porogy Island	Острів Пороги	-65.238000	-64.235000
98	Rocks	Ptashyni Rocks	Скелі Пташині	-65.237035	-64.312147
99	Point	Rasmussen Point	Расмусен-Пойнт	-65.246800	-64.081800
100	Rock	Rivne Rock	Скеля Рівне	-65.323000	-64.189000
101	Rock	Rizdvo Rock	Скеля Різдва	-65.243300	-64.264000
102	Rock	Roland Franko Rock	Скеля Роланда Франка	-65.206000	-64.450000
103	Island	Rudnytskyi Island	Острів Рудницького	-65.233457	-64.280446
104	Rock	Rusalka Rock	Скеля Русалка	-65.197000	-64.357700
105	Island	Sagaidachnyi Island	Острів Сагайдачного	-65.501400	-64.418000
106	Cove	Selma Cove	Бухта Сельма	-65.550500	-64.395000
107	Rock	Selma Rock	Скеля Сельма	-65.508900	-64.418600
108	Rock	Sevastopol Rock	Скеля Севастополь	-65.338500	-64.155000
109	Point	Sharleman Point	Мис Шарлемань-Пойнт	-65.253800	-64.082000
110	Rock	Shchek Rock	Скеля Щек	-65.211000	-64.337000
111	Rock	Shumskyi Rock	Скеля Шумського	-65.237500	-64.311500
112	Rock	Snizhnyk Rock	Скеля Сніжника	-65.231687	-64.304884

End of Table 2

№	Category	Latinized name	Ukrainian name	Latitude	Longitude
113	Rocks	South Skua Rocks	Південні Скелі Скуа	-65.255930	-64.254150
114	Island	South Yalour Island	Острів Південний Ялур	-65.252454	-64.144711
115	Oasis	Southern Flora Oasis	Південна оаза Флори	-65.283862	-64.063433
116	Point	Stanchynskiy Point	Станчинський-Пойнт	-65.252800	-64.082500
117	Rock	Sterechinus Reef	Стерехінус-Риф	-65.246500	-64.315800
118	Island	Storozh Island	Острів Сторож	-65.242540	-64.230330
119	Island	Svarga Island	Острів Сварга	-65.336707	-64.162537
120	Island	Sviaty Mykolai Island	Острів Святого Миколая	-65.307620	-64.192650
121	Rock	Syntrichia Rock	Скеля Синтрихія	-65.231330	-64.277724
122	Island	Travianyi Island	Острів Трав'яний	-65.208630	-64.076380
123	Rocks	Trio Rocks	Скелі Тріо	-65.241500	-64.225000
124	Island	Trykutnyk Island	Острів Трикутник	-65.226300	-64.212000
125	Island	Ukraine Island	Острів Україна	-65.330762	-64.143933
126	Rock	Velykden Rock	Скеля Великодня	-65.243000	-64.266000
127	Rock	Veresklyva Rock	Скеля Вересклива	-65.244300	-64.247200
128	Island	Vernygorov Island	Острів Вернигорова	-65.258011	-64.286786
130	Island	Vialov Island	Острів Вялова	-65.238524	-64.330771
131	Island	Viktoria Island	Острів Вікторії	-65.227500	-64.212500
132	Island	Visliuk Island	Острів Віслюк	-65.255037	-64.133636
133	Rock	Vodianyuk Rock	Скеля Водяник	-65.219600	-64.313000
134	Island	Vulkanichniy Island	Острів Вулканічний	-65.235320	-64.270977
135	Island	Western Corner Island	Острів Західний Корнер	-65.246000	-64.238000
136	Rocks	Western Grotto Rocks	Західні скелі Гротто	-65.241700	-64.256500
137	Island	Western Pig Island	Острів Західне Порося	-65.243549	-64.280875
138	Island	Yalour Adeli Island	Острів Ялур Аделі	-65.244684	-64.154652
139	Island	Yantselevychi Island	Острів Янцелевичів	-65.237260	-64.272340
140	Island	Yashmoviy Island	Острів Яшмовий	-65.245258	-64.140344
141	Island	Yevheniia Island	Острів Євгенії	-65.230000	-64.214000
142	Rock	Zalizna Rock	Скеля Залізна	-65.239000	-64.253800
143	Rock	Zmiina Rock	Скеля Зміїна	-65.257010	-64.280000
144	Rock	Zubchasta Rock	Скеля Зубчаста	-65.236579	-64.262032

Table 3. Proposed microtoponyms for central Argentine Islands (Galindez Island, Skua Island, and Winter Island)

№	Category	Latinized name	Ukrainian name	Latitude	Longitude
1	Rock	Alisa Rock	Скеля Аліса	-65.247390	-64.244820
2	Summit	Anna Hill	Анна-Гіл	-65.248440	-64.245470
3	Stream	Anna Hill Creek	Струмок Анна-Гіл	-65.248700	-64.246360
4	Rock	Barrier Reef	Бар'єрний риф	-65.249100	-64.239220
5	Rock	Bazarna Rock	Базарна скеля	-65.249010	-64.241850
6	Rock	Bilosnizhka Rock	Скеля Білосніжка	-65.247380	-64.248310
7	Ephemeral water reservoir	Blue Lake	Блакитне озеро	-65.248010	-64.243560
8	Cove	Border Cove	Гранична затока	-65.245240	-64.253270
9	Point	Carolina Point	Кароліна-Пойнт	-65.249830	-64.253900
10	Rock ridge	Cemetery Ridge	Цвинтарний масив	-65.246520	-65.249200
11	Rock field	Central Field	Центральне поле	-65.249720	-64.253200
12	Rock field	Central Terrace	Центральна тераса	-65.248370	-64.247320
13	Stream	Colobanthus Creek	Струмок Перлинниці	-65.247962	-64.243923
14	Point	Cornice Point	Корніс-Пойнт	-65.251800	-64.246000
15	Rock ridge	Crimea Ridge	Масив Крим	-65.246460	-64.248210
16	Ravine	Dead Moss Ravine	Ущелина Мертвого Моху	-65.248230	-64.247680
17	Rock	Delta Rock	Скеля Дельта	-65.249150	-64.248960
18	Grotto	Diana Grotto	Грот Діани	-65.251010	-64.269890
19	Rock ridge	Donetskyi Ridge	Масив Донецький кряж	-65.248610	-64.244010
20	Rock	Donjon Tower	Вежа Донжон	-65.247130	-64.244740
21	Rock	Drakoniacha Rock	Драконяча скеля	-65.248550	-64.251870
22	Rock terrace	Eastern Terrace	Східна Тераса	-65.248140	-64.246290
23	Rock field	Erosion Field	Поле Ерозії	-65.246710	-64.247840
24	Rock field	External Handle	Зовнішня Ручка	-65.247100	-64.245660
25	Rock ridge	External Ridge	Масив Зовнішня Гряда	-65.247220	-64.246490
26	Rock	Fur Seals Rock	Скеля Морських Котиків	-65.248850	-64.243060
27	Rock	Gentoo Tower	Вежа Пінгвінів-Вілюків	-65.247550	-64.241740
28	Rock	Gull Tower	Вежа Мартинів	-65.247400	-64.253250
29	Rock	Nachok Rock	Скеля Гачок	-65.247150	-64.247480
30	Rock	Halaslyva Tower	Галаслива Вежа	-65.250900	-64.242090
31	Rock	Hola Rock	Гола скеля	-65.250360	-64.243870
32	Point	Holova Point	Голова-Пойнт	-65.253440	-64.249090
33	Island summit	Hoverla Hill	Говерла-Гіл	-65.250770	-64.270210
34	Point	Hoverla Point	Говерла-Пойнт	-65.250400	-64.270000
35	Dome	Hovorukha Dome	Купол Говорухи	-65.248600	-64.246170
36	Point	Imperator Point	Імператор-Пойнт	-65.248400	-64.267100
37	Rock ridge	Internal Handle	Внутрішня Ручка	-65.246200	-64.246900

Continuation of Table 3

№	Category	Latinized name	Ukrainian name	Latitude	Longitude
38	Rock ridge	Karpaty Ridge	Масив Карпати	-65.249560	-64.246090
39	Rock	Kharybda Tower	Вежа Харибда	-65.249220	-64.253590
40	Point	King Penguin Point	Королівський Пінгвін-Пойнт	-65.253900	-64.274600
41	Rock	Korabel Rock	Скеля Корабель	-65.248530	-64.238650
42	Point	Kriuk Point	Крюк-Пойнт	-65.252800	-64.274500
43	Rock	Krokodyl Rock	Скеля Крокодил	-65.247170	-64.248210
44	Bay	Kryshtaleva Bay	Кришталева затока	-65.247640	-64.252140
45	Rock	Leopard Tower	Вежа Леопарда	-65.247510	-64.240570
46	Rock	Lichen Rock	Лишайникова скеля	-65.24883	-64.239720
47	Water reservoir	Lower Lake	Озеро Нижнє	-65.248160	-64.245070
48	Rock terrace	Lower Terrace	Нижня тераса	-65.248320	-64.248530
49	Point	Magnit Point	Магніт-Пойнт	-65.245010	-64.253010
50	Rock	Mala Rock	Скеля Мала	-65.250009	-64.242580
51	Stream	Marina Creek	Струмок Маріна	-65.245006	-64.255550
52	Point	Meteo Point	Метео-Пойнт	-65.244900	-64.256620
53	Rock	Monitor Rock	Скеля Монітор	-65.247630	-64.248860
54	Rock field	Moss Valley	Мохова долина	-65.247800	-64.250910
55	Streams	Moss Valley Creeks	Струмки Мохової долини	-65.247730	-64.251080
56	Point	Movchania Point	Мовчанья-Пойнт	-65.249600	-64.264200
57	Hill	Mriia Hill	Мрія-Гіл	-65.248840	-64.247080
58	Hill	Nadiia Hill	Надія-Гіл	-65.248670	-64.247210
59	Point	Nis Point	Ніс-Пойнт	-65.246470	-64.251280
60	Rock	North Rock	Північна скеля	-65.250100	-64.241930
61	Point	Ozernyi Point	Озерний-Пойнт	-65.247500	-64.255500
62	Point	Palets Point 1	Палець-Пойнт 1	-65.248740	-64.272630
63	Point	Palets Point 2	Палець-Пойнт 2	-65.249680	-64.272850
64	Point	Palets Point 3	Палець-Пойнт 3	-65.250250	-64.273520
65	Point	Palets Point 4	Палець-Пойнт 4	-65.250810	-64.272970
66	Stream	Penguin Creek	Струмок Пінгвінів	-65.244930	-64.256500
67	Water reservoir	Penguin Lake	Пінгвіняче озеро	-65.244920	-64.256910
68	Point	Penguin Point	Пінгвін-Пойнт	-65.248370	-64.240500
69	Rock field	Penguin Point Field	Поле Пінгвін-Пойнт	-65.247990	-64.240910
70	Rock	Penguin Tower	Пінгвіняча вежа	-65.250440	-64.241890
71	Point	Pigeon Point	Піджин-Пойнт	-65.250560	-64.242360
72	Rock	Plashch Rock	Скеля Плащ	-65.249220	-64.245950
73	Stream	Pochaina Creek	Струмок Почайна	-65.246350	-64.247350
74	Rock ridge	Podillia Ridge	Масив Поділля	-65.247700	-64.243950
75	Rock	Portova Rock	Портова скеля	-65.247960	-64.239650

End of Table 3

№	Category	Latinized name	Ukrainian name	Latitude	Longitude
76	Rocks	Rebra Rocks	Скелі Ребра	-65.248670	-64.241120
77	Water reservoir	Reservuar Lake	Озеро Резервуар	-65.245430	-64.256130
78	Rock ridge	Roztochchia Ridge	Масив Розточчя	-65.248100	-64.243240
79	Rock	Scylla Tower	Вежа Сцилла	-65.24908	-64.252480
80	Bay	Sea Urchins Bay	Бухта Морських Їжаків	-65.250580	-64.252270
81	Rock field	Sea Urchins Field	Поле Морських Їжаків	-65.250550	-64.253620
82	Rock	Shchekavytsia Nunatak	Нунатак Шекавиця	-65.248500	-64.243100
83	Rock ridge	Shyia Ridge	Масив Шия	-65.245800	-64.250960
84	Cove	Skeletiv Cove	Бухта Скелетів	-65.253320	-64.274810
85	Rock	Skua Tower	Вежа Скуа	-65.248380	-64.252940
86	Rock field	South Field	Південне поле	-65.250240	-64.253740
87	Point	Stella Point	Стелла-Пойнт	-65.248000	-64.253080
88	Rock ridge	Stella Ridge	Узвище Стелла	-65.247880	-64.253740
89	Rock	Stella Tower	Вежа Стелла	-65.247760	-64.253550
90	Point	Sterna Point	Стерна-Пойнт	-65.251350	-64.252460
91	Rock	Storm Tower	Штормова вежа	-65.249420	-64.242160
92	Rock	Storozhova Tower	Сторожова вежа	-65.248230	-64.238280
93	Rock field	Tale Meadow	Поляна Казок	-65.247360	-64.248930
94	Rock field	Traviane Plateau	Трав'яне плато	-65.246370	-64.246870
95	Rock ridge	Trykutnyk Ridge	Узгір'я Трикутник	-65.246090	-64.247940
96	Rock terrace	Upper Plateau	Верхнє плато	-65.248310	-64.245310
97	Rock	Velykyi Hnom Rock	Скеля Великий Гном	-65.247130	-64.248450
98	Rock	Verbliud Rock	Скеля Верблюд	-65.247910	-64.245320
99	Rock	Vernadskyi Rock	Скеля Вернадського	-65.249350	-64.254560
100	Stream	Vita Creek	Струмок Віта	-65.248020	-64.243100
101	Rock terrace	Western Terrace	Західна тераса	-65.248580	-64.248490
102	Point	Wordie Point	Ворді-Пойнт	-65.250980	-64.254461
103	Bay	Yakhtova Bay	Яхтова бухта	-65.248800	-64.253000
104	Rock ridge	Zamok Ridge	Масив Замок	-65.247770	-64.248010
105	Rock	Zelena Tower	Зелена вежа	-65.251230	-64.243110
106	Rock	Zub Rock	Скеля Зуб	-65.254330	-64.275620

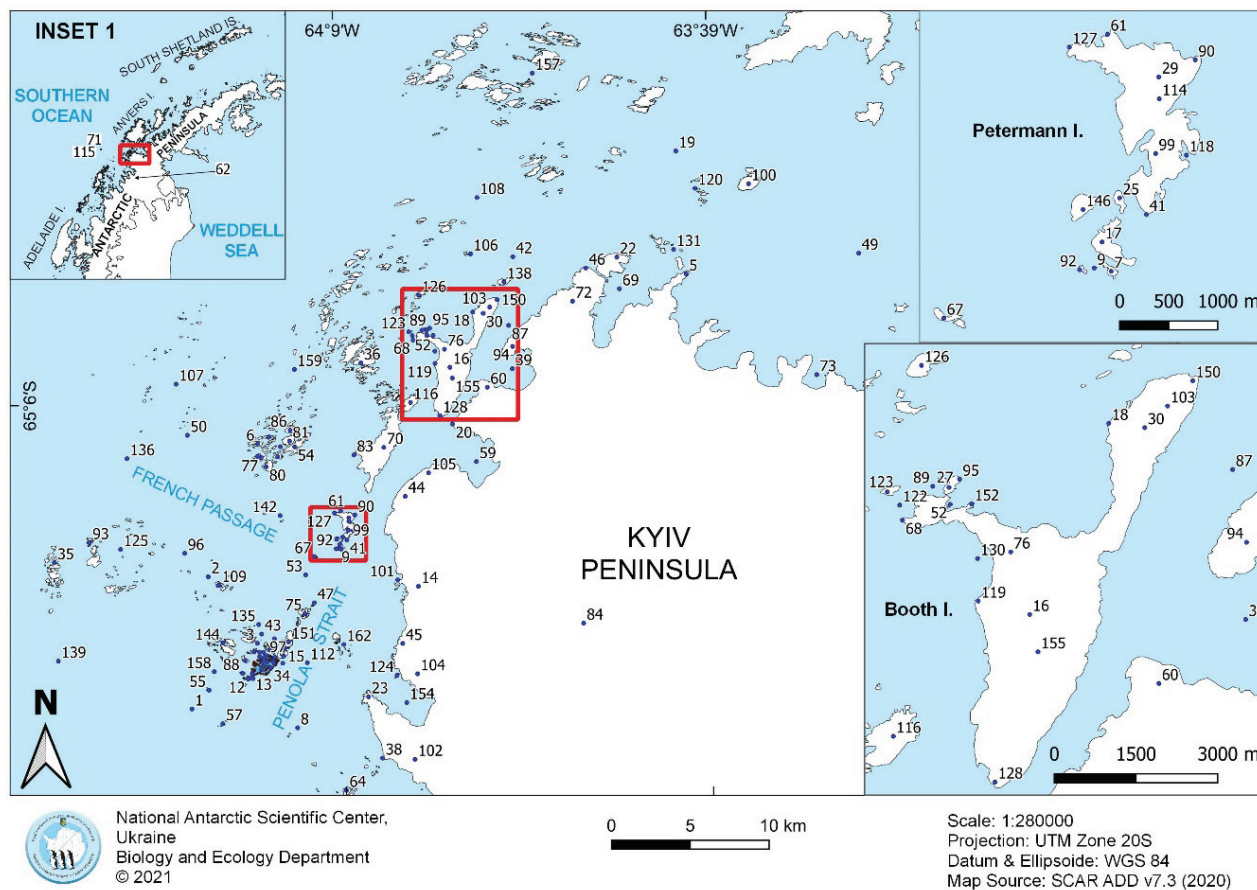


Figure 2. Location of geographical features of the Argentine Islands – Kyiv Peninsula region with officially adopted names, northern part from Anvers Island to Cape Tuxen and Argentine Islands. The numbers are given according to Table 1

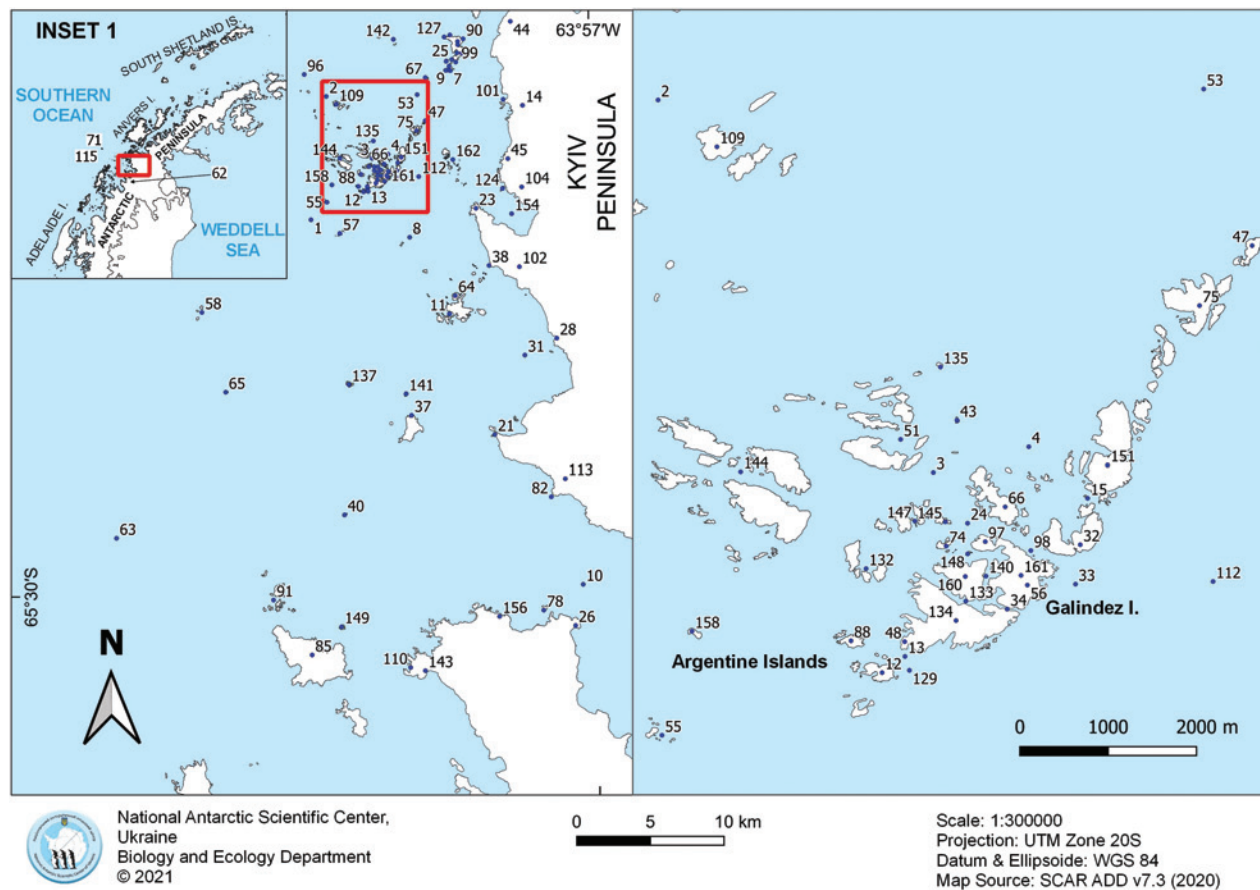


Figure 3. Location of geographical features of the Argentine Islands – Kyiv Peninsula region with officially adopted names, southern part from the Argentine Islands to Lahille Island. The numbers are given according to Table 1

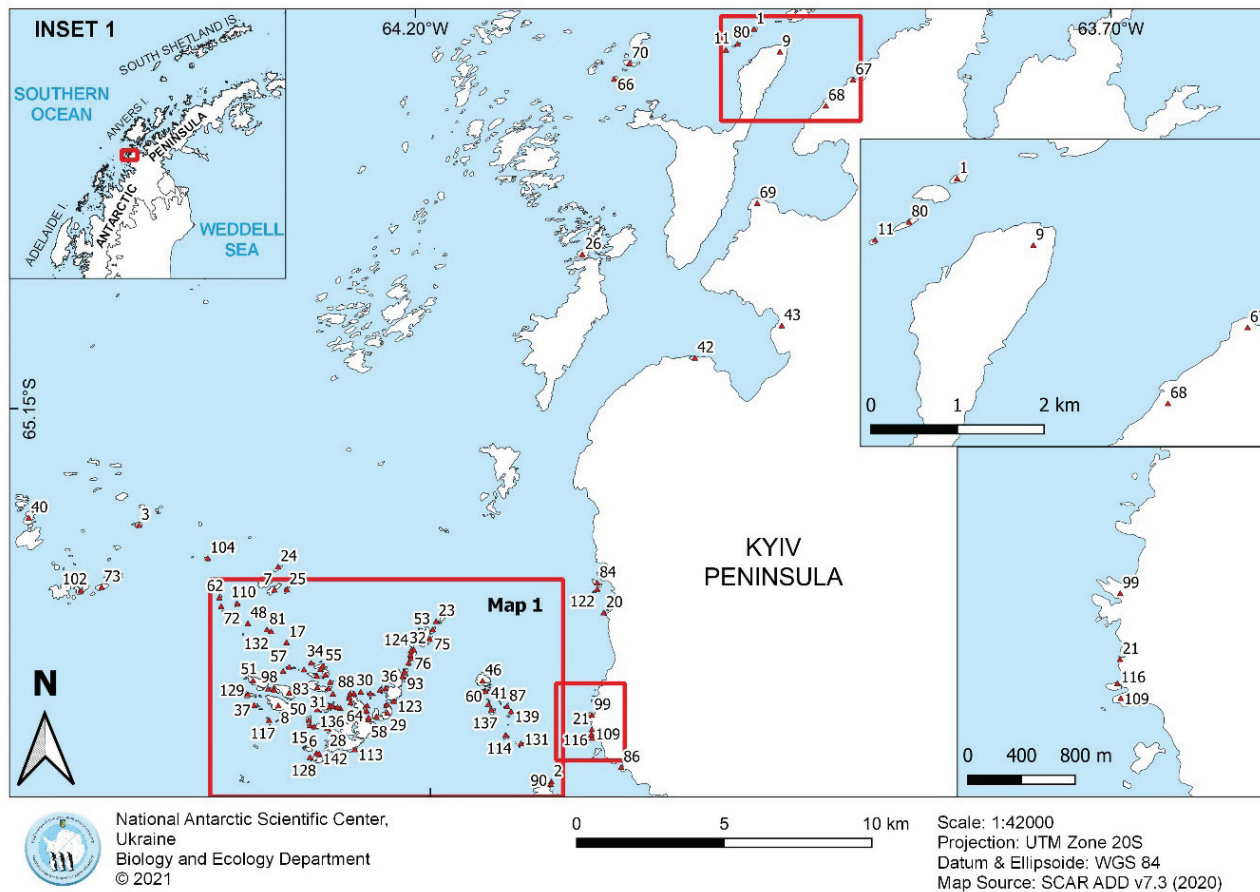


Figure 4. Location of previously unnamed geographical features of the Argentine Islands – Kyiv Peninsula region, northern part. Map 1 (see Fig. 5) – Argentine Islands and Yalour Islands. The numbers are given according to Table 2

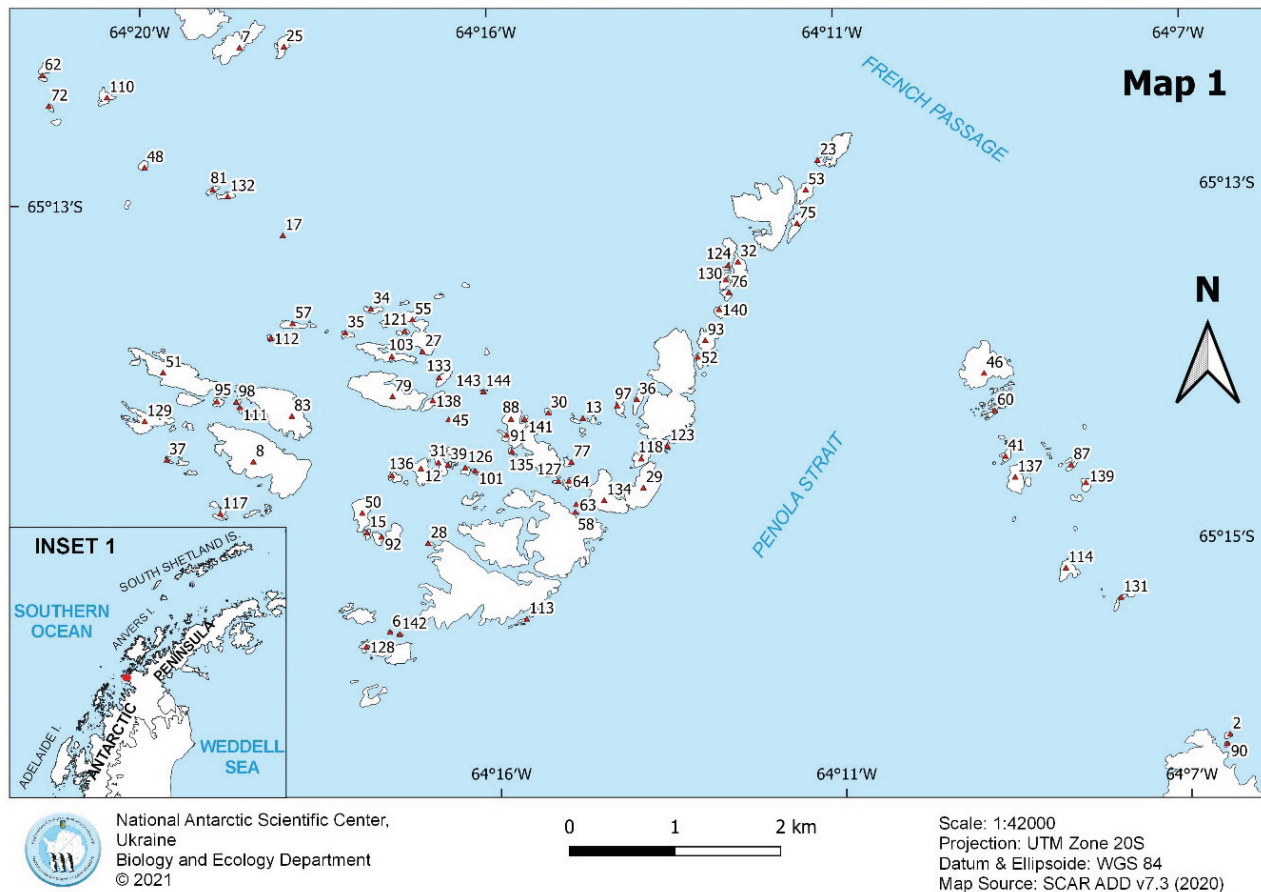


Figure 5. Location of previously unnamed geographical features of the Argentine Islands region – Kyiv Peninsula. Map 1: Argentine Islands, The Barchans, Forge Islands and Yalour Islands. The numbers are given according to Table 2

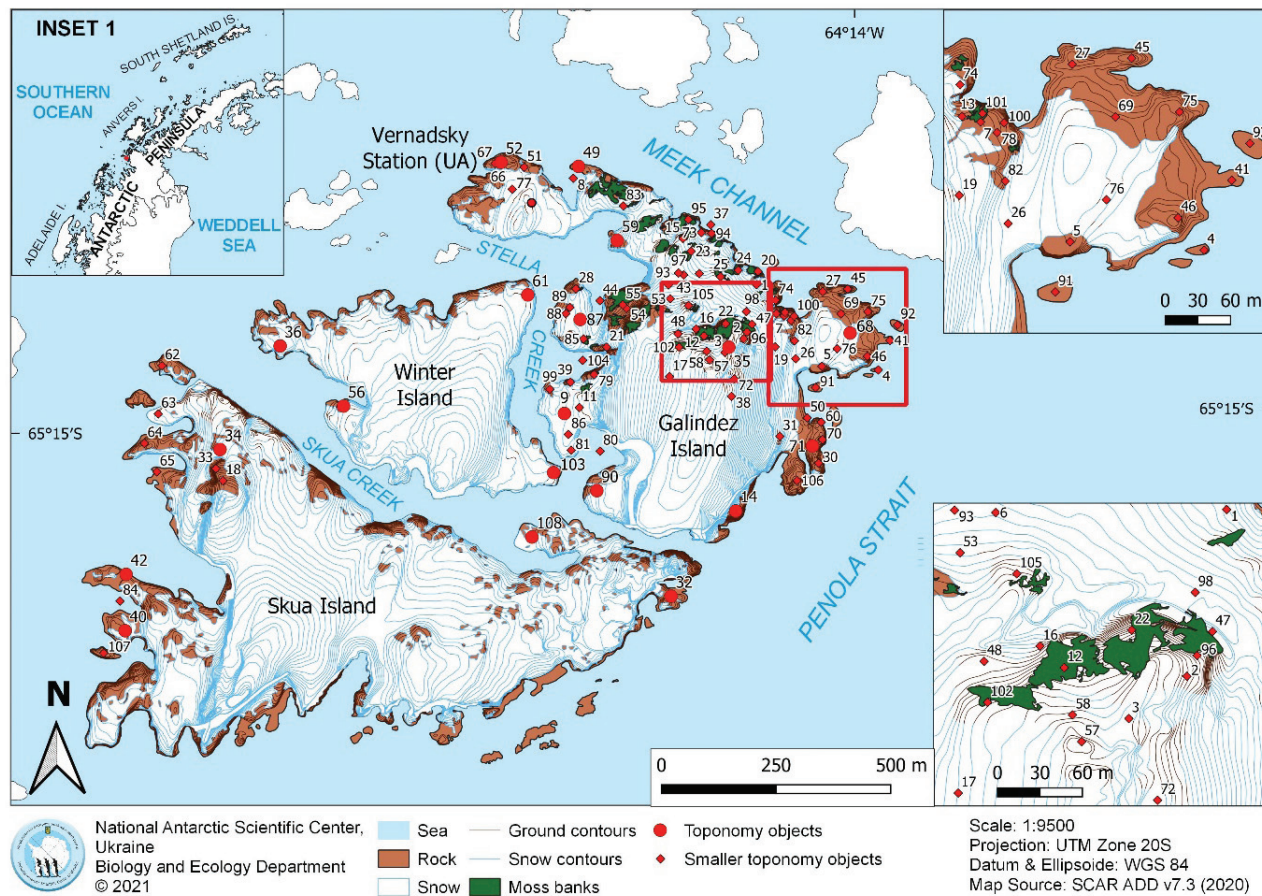


Figure 6. Microtoponyms of central Argentine Islands: Galindez Island, Skua Island, and Winter Island, proposed for the adoption. The numbers are given according to Table 3