



# Revised List of Historic Sites and Monuments

No.	Name	Description	Location	Designation/Amendment
1.	"Operation 90" flag mast	Flag mast erected in December 1965 at the South Geographical Pole by the First Argentine Overland Polar Expedition.	90°S	Rec. VII-9
2.	Fukushima's rock cairn	Rock cairn and plaques at Syowa Station 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.	69°00'S, 39°35'E	Rec. VII-9
3.	Mawson's Rock Cairn - Proclamation Island	Rock cairn and plaque on Proclamation Island, Enderby Land, erected in January 1930 by Sir Douglas Mawson. 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.	65°51'S, 53°41'E	Rec. VII-9
4.	Pole of Inaccessibility Station building	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. The bust of Lenin is erected on the wooden stand mounted on the building roof at about 1.5 m high above the snow surface.	82°06'42"S, 55°01'57"E	Rec. VII-9 Measure 11 (2012)
5.	Mawson's Rock Cairn - Cape Bruce	Rock cairn and plaque at Cape Bruce, Mac. Robertson Land, erected in February 1931 by Sir Douglas Mawson. 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.	67°25'S, 60°47'E	Rec. VII-9
6.	Wilkins's Cairn	Rock cairn at Walkabout Rocks, Vestfold Hills, Princess Elizabeth Land, erected in 1939 by Sir Hubert Wilkins. The cairn houses a canister containing a record of his visit.	68°22'S, 78°33'E	Rec. VII-9
7.	Ivan Khmara's Stone	Stone with inscribed plaque erected at Buromsky island in memory of Ivan Khmara, driver-mechanic, the member of the 1st Complex Antarctic Expedition of the USSR (1st Soviet Antarctic Expedition) who perished on fast ice in the performance of duties on 21.01.1956. Initially the stone was erected at Mabus Point, Mirny observatory. In 1974, 19th SAE, the stone was moved to Buromsky Island because of construction activity.	66°32'04"S, 92°59'57"E	Rec. VII-9 Measure 11 (2012)
8.	Anatoly Shcheglov's Monument	Anatoly Shcheglov's Monument. Metal stele with plaque in memory of Anatoly Shcheglov, driver-mechanic who perished in the performance of duties, erected on sledge on the Mirny – Vostok route, at 2 km from Mirny station.	66°34'43"S, 92°58'23"E	Rec. VII-9 Measure 11 (2012)
9.	Buromsky Island Cemetery	Cemetery on Buromsky Island, near Mirny Observatory in which are buried citizens of the USSR (Russian Federation), Czechoslovakia, GDR and Switzerland (members of the Soviet and Russian Antarctic Expeditions) who perished in the performance of their duties.	66°32'04"S, 93°00'E	Rec. VII-9 Measure 11 (2012)
10.	Soviet Oasis Station Observatory	Magnetic observatory building at Dobrowolsky station (a part of the former Soviet station Oasis transferred to Poland) at Bunger Hills with a plaque in memory of the opening of Oasis station in 1956.	66°16'30"S, 100°45'03"E	Rec. VII-9 Measure 11 (2012)
11.	Vostok Station Tractor	Heavy tractor ATT 11 at Vostok station which participated in the first traverse to the Earth Geomagnetic Pole, with plaque in memory of the opening of the Station in 1957.	78°27'48"S, 106°50'06"E	Rec. VII-9 Measure 11 (2012)
14.	Site of Northern Party ice cave - Inexpressible Island	Site of ice cave at Inexpressible Island, Terra Nova Bay, constructed in March 1912 by Victor Campbell's Northern Party, British Antarctic Expedition, 1910-13. The party spent the winter of 1912 in this ice cave. A wooden sign, plaque and seal bones remain at the site.	74°54'S, 163°43'E	Rec. VII-9 Measure 5 (1995)



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15.	Shackleton's 'Nimrod' Hut - Cape Royds, Ross Island	Hut at Cape Royds, Ross Island, built in February 1908 by the British Antarctic Expedition of 1907-09, led by Sir Ernest Shackleton. Restored in January 1961 by the Antarctic Division of New Zealand Department of Scientific and Industrial Research. Site incorporated within ASPA 157	77°33'S, 166°10'E	Rec. VII-9
16.	Scott's 'Terra Nova' Hut - Cape Evans, Ross Island	Hut at Cape Evans, Ross Island, built in January 1911 by the British Antarctic Expedition of 1910- 1913, led by Captain Robert F. Scott. Restored in January 1961 by the Antarctic Division of New Zealand Department of Scientific and Industrial Research. Site incorporated within ASPA 155	77°38'S, 166°24'E	Rec. VII-9
17.	Wind Vane Hill Cross - Cape Evans, Ross Island	Cross on Wind Vane Hill, Cape Evans, Ross Island, erected by the Ross Sea Party, led by Captain Aeneas Mackintosh, of Sir Ernest Shackleton's Imperial Trans-Antarctic Expedition of 1914-1916, in memory of three members of the party who died in the vicinity in 1916. Site incorporated within ASPA 155	77°38'S, 166°24'E	Rec. VII-9
18.	Scott's 'Discovery' Hut - Hut Point, Ross Island	Hut at Hut Point, Ross Island, built in February 1902 by the British Antarctic Expedition of 1901-04, led by Captain Robert F. Scott. Partially restored in January 1964 by the New Zealand Antarctic Society, with assistance from the United States Government. Site incorporated within ASPA 158	77°50'S, 166°37'E	Rec. VII-9
19.	Vince's Cross - Hut Point, Ross Island	Cross at Hut Point, Ross Island, erected in February 1904 by the British Antarctic Expedition of 1901- 04, in memory of George Vince, a member of the expedition, who died in the vicinity.	77°50'S, 166°37'E	Rec. VII-9
20.	Observation Hill Cross - Observation Hill, Ross Island	Cross on Observation Hill, Ross Island, erected in January 1913 by the British Antarctic Expedition of 1910-13, in memory of Captain Robert F. Scott's party which perished on the return journey from the South Pole in March 1912.	77°51'S, 166°41'E	Rec. VII-9
21.	Rock Hut - Cape Crozier, Ross Island	Remains of stone hut at Cape Crozier, Ross Island, constructed in July 1911 by Edward Wilson's party of the British Antarctic Expedition (1910-13) during the winter journey to collect Emperor penguin eggs.	77°31'S, 169°22'E	Rec. VII-9
22.	Borchgrevink's 'Southern Cross' Hut - Cape Adare Scott's Northern Party Hut (remnant)	Three huts and associated historic relics at Cape Adare. Two were built in February 1899 during the British Antarctic ( <i>Southern Cross</i> ) Expedition, 1898-1900, led by Norwegian explorer Carsten E. Borchgrevink. The third was built in February 1911 by Robert F. Scott's Northern Party, led by Victor L.A. Campbell. Scott's Northern Party hut has largely collapsed with only the porch standing in 2002. Site incorporated within ASPA 159.	71°18'S, 170°12'E	Rec. VII-9
23.	Grave of Nicolai Hanson - Cape Adare	Grave at Cape Adare of Norwegian biologist Nicolai Hanson, a member of the British Antarctic ( <i>Southern Cross</i> ) Expedition, 1898-1900, led by Carsten E. Borchgrevink. A large boulder marks the head of the grave with the grave itself outlined in white quartz stones. A cross and plaque are attached to the boulder.	71°17'S, 170°13'E	Rec. VII-9
24.	Amundsen's Cairn	Rock cairn, known as 'Amundsen's cairn', on Mount Betty, Queen Maud Range erected by Roald Amundsen on 6 January 1912, on his way back to <i>Framheim</i> from the South Pole.	85°11'S, 163°45'W	Rec. VII-9
26.	Ceremonial facilities of the San Martín Base	Abandoned installations of Argentine Station 'General San Martín' on Barry Island, Debenham Islands, Marguerite Bay, with cross, flag mast, and monolith built in 1951.	68°08'S, 67°08'W	Rec. VII-9
27.	Charcot cairn	Cairn with a replica of a lead plaque erected on Megalestris Hill, Petermann Island.	65°10'S, 64°09'W	Rec. VII-9
28.	Charcot's cairn of 1904	Rock cairn at Port Charcot, Booth Island, with wooden pillar and plaque inscribed with the names of the first French expedition led by Jean-Baptiste E. A. Charcot which wintered here in 1904 aboard <i>Le Français</i> .	65°03'S, 64°01'W	Rec. VII-9
29.	Lighthouse 'Primero de Mayo'	Lighthouse named 'Primero de Mayo' erected on Lambda Island, Melchior Islands, by Argentina in 1942. This was the first Argentine lighthouse in the Antarctic.	64°18'S, 62°59'W	Rec. VII-9
30.	Shelter at Paradise Harbour	Shelter at Paradise Harbour erected in 1950 near the Chilean Base 'Gabriel Gonzalez Videla' to honour Gabriel Gonzalez Videla, the first Head of State to visit the Antarctic. The shelter is a representative example of pre-IGY activity and constitutes an important national commemoration.	64°49'S, 62°51'W	Rec. VII-9
32.	Hydrographic monolith	Concrete monolith erected in 1947, near Capitán Arturo Prat Base on Greenwich Island, South Shetland Islands. Point of reference for Chilean Antarctic hydrographic surveys. The monolith is representative of an important pre-IGY activity and is currently preserved and maintained by personnel from Prat Base.	62°28.9'S, 59°39.89'W	Rec. VII-9



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33.	Shelter González-Pacheco	Shelter and cross with plaque near Capitán Arturo Prat Base (Chile), Greenwich Island, South Shetland Islands. Named in memory of Lieutenant-Commander González Pacheco, who died in 1960 while in charge of the station. The monument commemorates events related to a person whose role and the circumstances of his death have a symbolic value and the potential to educate people about significant human activities in Antarctica.	62°28.8'S, 59°39.85'W	Rec. VII-9
34.	Bust of Arturo Prat	Bust at Capitán Arturo Prat Base (Chile), Greenwich Island, South Shetland Islands, of the Chilean naval hero Arturo Prat, erected in 1947. The monument is representative of pre-IGY activities and has symbolic value in the context of Chilean presence in Antarctica.	62°50'S, 59°41'W	Rec. VII-9
35.	Statue of Virgen del Carmen (Our Lady of Carmel) and wooden cross	Wooden cross and statue of the Virgin of Carmen erected in 1947 near Capitán Arturo Prat Base (Chile), Greenwich Island, South Shetland Islands. The monument is representative of pre-IGY activities and has a particularly symbolic and architectural value.	62°28.91'S, 59°39.9'W	Rec. VII-9
36.	Dallmann Expedition Plaque	Replica of a metal plaque erected by Eduard Dallmann at Potter Cove, King George Island, to commemorate the visit of his German expedition on 1 March, 1874 on board Grönland.	62°14'S, 58°39'W	Rec. VII-9
37.	O'Higgins Historic site	O'Higgins Historic Site located on Cape Legoupil, Antarctic Peninsula, and comprising the following structures of historical value: - "Capitán General Bernardo O'Higgins Riquelme" bust: erected in 1948, opposite the Base known under the same name. General O'Higgins was the first ruler of Chile to recognise the importance of Antarctica. It has a symbolic meaning in the history of Antarctic exploration since it was during his government that the vessel Dragon landed on the coast of the Antarctic Peninsula in 1820. This monument is also representative of pre-IGY activities in Antarctica (63°19'14.3" S / 57°53'53.9"W). - Former "Capitán General Bernardo O'Higgins Riquelme" Antarctic Base, unveiled on 18th February, 1948 by the President of the Republic of Chile, Gabriel González Videla, the first President in the world to visit Antarctica. It is considered as a model pioneering base in the modern period of Antarctic exploration (63°19' S, 57°54'W). - Plaque in memory of Lieutenants Oscar Inostroza Contreras and Sergio Ponce Torrealba, who perished in the Antarctic Continent for the sake of peace and science, on 12th August, 1957 (63°19'15.4" S / 57°53'52.9"W). - Virgen del Carmen Grotto, located in the surroundings of the base, built approximately forty years ago. It has served as a place of spiritual withdrawal for the staff of the different Antarctic stations and expeditions (63°19'15.9" S / 57°54'03.2"W)."	63°19'S, 57°54'W	Rec. VII-9 Measure 11 (2012)
38.	Snow hill Swedish hut	Wooden hut on Snow Hill Island built in February 1902 by the main party of the Swedish South Polar Expedition led by Otto Nordenskjöld.	64°22'S, 56°59'W	Rec. VII-9
39.	Hope Bay stone hut	Stone hut at Hope Bay, Trinity Peninsula, built in January 1903 by a party of the Swedish South Polar Expedition.	63°24'S, 56°59'W	Rec. VII-9
40.	Ceremonial facilities of the Esperanza Base.	Bust of General San Martín, 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.	63°24'S, 56°59'W	Rec. VII-9
41.	Historic remains of Antarctic's crew in Paulet island	Stone hut on Paulet Island built in February 1903 by survivors of the wrecked vessel <i>Antarctic</i> under Captain Carl A. Larsen, members of the Swedish South Polar Expedition led by Otto Nordenskjöld, together with a grave of a member of the expedition 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.	63°34'S, 55°45'W	Rec. VII-9 Measure 5 (1997)
42.	Laurie island observatories	Area of Scotia Bay, Laurie Island, South Orkney Island, in which are found: stone hut built in 1903 by the Scottish Antarctic Expedition led by William S. Bruce; the Argentine meteorological hut and magnetic observatory, built in 1905 and known as Moneta House; and a graveyard with twelve graves, the earliest of which dates from 1903.	60°46'S, 44°40'W	Rec. VII-9
43.	Belgrano station's cross	Cross erected in 1955, at a distance of 1,300 metres north-east of the Argentine General Belgrano I Station (Argentina) and subsequently moved to Belgrano II Station (Argentina), Nunatak Bertrab, Confin Coast, Coats Land in 1979.	77°52'S, 34°37'W	Rec. VII-9
44.	Dakshin Gangotri	Plaque erected at the First Permanent Indian station 'Dakshin Gangotri', Princess Astrid Coast, Dronning Maud Land, listing the names of the First Indian Antarctic Expedition which landed nearby on 9 January 1982.	70°0537'''S, 12°00'00"E	Rec. XII-7



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45.	Gerlache Expedition Plaque	Plaque on Brabant Island, on Metchnikoff Point, mounted at a height of 70 m on the crest of the moraine separating this point from the glacier and bearing the following inscription in capital letter: <i>This monument was built by François de Gerlache and other members of the Joint Services Expedition 1983-1985 to commemorate the first landing on Brabant Island by the Belgian Antarctic Expedition 1897-1899. Adrien de Gerlache (Belgium) leader Roald Amundsen (Norway) Henryk Arctowski (Poland) Frederick Cook (USA) Emile Danco (Belgium) camped nearby from 30 January to 6 February 1898.</i>	64°02,395 S 62°34,078 W	Rec. XIII-16
46.	Port-Martin, Terre-Adélie	All the buildings and installations of Port-Martin base, Terre Adélie 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. The Site was originally designated as HSM 46 in Rec. XIII-16 (1985) then re-designated as ASPA 166 alongside the current Management Plan in Measure 1 (2006).	66°49'S, 141°24'E	Rec. XIII-16
47.	Base Marret	Wooden building called 'Base Marret' on the Ile des Pétrils, Terre Adélie.	66°40'S, 140°01'E	Rec. XIII-16
48.	Prudhomme's Cross	Iron cross on the North-East headland of the Ile des Pétrils, Terre Adélie.	66°40'S, 140°01'E	Rec. XIII-16
49.	Bunger Hill Pillar	The concrete pillar erected by the First Polish Antarctic Expedition at Dobrowolski Station on Bunger Hill to measure gravitational acceleration $g = 982,439.4 \text{ mgal} \pm 0.4 \text{ mgal}$ in relation to Warsaw, according to the Potsdam system, in January 1959.	66°16'S, 100°45'E	Rec. XIII-16
50.	Polish Eagle Plaque	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 'Professor 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.	62°12'S, 59°01'W	Rec XIII-16
51.	Puchalski Grave	The grave of Włodzimierz Puchalski, surmounted by an alloy cross, on a hill to the south of Arctowski Station on King George Island. W. Puchalski was an artist and a producer of documentary nature films, who died on 19th January 1979 whilst working at the station.	62°13'S, 58°28'W	Rec XIII-16
52.	Monolith - Great Wall Station	Monolith erected to commemorate the establishment on 20 February 1985 by the Peoples Republic of China of the 'Great Wall Station' 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'.	62°13'S, 58°58'W	Rec. XIII-16
53.	Bust of Luis Pardo and plaque	Bust of Captain Luis Alberto Pardo, monolith and plaques on Point Wild, Elephant Island, South Shetland Islands, celebrating the rescue of the 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 and their replicas on the Chilean bases Capitan Arturo Prat (62°30'S, 59°49'W) and President Eduardo Frei (62°12'S, 62°12'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.	61°03'S, 54°50'W	Rec. XIV-8 Rec. XV-13
54.	Richard E. Byrd Historic Monument, McMurdo Station, Antarctica	A bronze bust of Richard E. Byrd on a polished black Norwegian marble pedestal, located outdoors at McMurdo Station. The bust was erected at McMurdo Station in 1965, a donation by the U.S. National Geographic Society. The sculptor was Felix de Weldon. Byrd was committed to international collaboration. Inscribed at the base of the McMurdo memorial are his words, "I am hopeful that Antarctica in its symbolic robe of white will shine forth as a continent of peace as nations working together there in the cause of science set an example of international cooperation."	77°51'S, 166°40'E	Rec. XV-12
55.	East Base, Antarctica, Stonington Island	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 m in the north-south direction (from the beach to Northeast Glacier adjacent to Back Bay) and approximately 500 m the east-west direction. There are three remaining main buildings.	68°11'S, 67°00'W	Rec. XIV-8





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56.	Waterboat Point	Waterboat Point, Danco Coast, Antarctic Peninsula. The remains and immediate environs of the Waterboat Point hut. It was occupied by the UK two-man expedition of Thomas W. Bagshawe and Maxime C. Lester in 1921-22. Only the base of the boat, foundations of doorposts and an outline of the hut and extension still exist. It is situated close to the Chilean station 'President Gabriel González Videla'.	64°49'S, 62°51'W	Rec. XVI-11
57.	Commemorative Plaque at Yankee Bay	Commemorative plaque at 'Yankee Bay' (Yankee Harbour), MacFarlane Strait, Greenwich Island, South Shetland Islands. Near a Chilean refuge. Erected to the memory of Captain Andrew MacFarlane, who in 1820 explored the Antarctic Peninsula area in the brigantine <i>Dragon</i> .	62°32'S, 59°45'W	Rec. XVI-11
59.	San Telmo Cairn	Plaque on 'Cerro Gaviota', opposite San Telmo Islets, Cape Shirreff, Livingston Island, South Shetland Islands commemorating the officers, soldiers and seamen aboard the Spanish vessel <i>San Telmo</i> , which sank in September 1819; possibly the first people to live and die in Antarctica. Site incorporated within ASPA 149.	62°28'00,9"S 60°48'10,7"W	Rec. XVI-11
60.	Penguin Bay monolith, plaques, and remains of depots and cairn	"Wooden pole and cairn, and wooden plaque and cairn, both located at Penguins Bay, southern coast of Seymour Island (Marambio), James Ross Archipelago. The wooden pole and a cairn were installed in 1902 during the Swedish South Polar Expedition led by Dr. Otto Nordenskjöld. This cairn used to have attached a 4 m high wooden pole – nowadays only 44 cm high –, guy-lines and a flag, and was installed to signal the location of a well stocked deposit, composed of few wooden boxes containing food supplies, notes and letters saved inside bottles. The deposit was to be used in case the Swedish South Polar Expedition was forced to retreat on its way to the south. The wooden plaque was placed on 10 November 1903 by the crew of a rescue mission of the Argentinean Corvette Uruguay in the site where they met the 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 (II) was erected by Argentina in memory of this event in the place where the plaque is located.	64°17'47.2"S, 56°41'30.7"W	Rec. XVII-3 Measure 9 (2016)
61.	Base A, Port Lockroy	'Base A' at Port Lockroy, Goudier Island, off Wiencke Island, Antarctic Peninsula. Of historic importance as an Operation Tabarin base from 1944 and for scientific research, including the first measurements of the ionosphere, and the first recording of an atmospheric whistler, from Antarctica. Port Lockroy was a key monitoring site during the International Geophysical Year of 1957/58.	64°49'S, 63°29'W	Measure 4 (1995)
62.	Base F (Wordie House), Winter Island	'Base F (Wordie House)' on Winter Island, Argentine Islands. Of historic importance as an example of an early British scientific base.	65°15'S, 64°16'W	Measure 4 (1995)
63.	Base Y, Horseshoe Island	'Base Y' on Horseshoe Island, Marguerite Bay, western Graham Land. Noteworthy as a relatively unaltered and completely equipped British scientific base of the late 1950s. 'Blaklock', the refuge hut nearby, is considered an integral part of the base.	67°48'S, 67°18'W	Measure 4 (1995)
64.	Base E, Stonington Island	'Base E' on Stonington Island, Marguerite Bay, western Graham Land. Of historical importance in the early period of exploration and later British Antarctic Survey (BAS) history of the 1960s and 1970s.	68°11'S, 67°00'W	Measure 4 (1995)
65.	Message Post - Svend Foyn Island	Message post, Svend Foyn Island, Possession Islands. A pole with a box attached was placed on the island on 16 January 1895 during the whaling expedition of Henryk Bull and Captain Leonard Kristensen of the ship Antarctic. 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.	71°56'S, 171°05'W	Measure 4 (1995)
66.	Prestrud's Cairn - Scott Nunataks	Prestrud's Cairn, Scott Nunataks, Alexandra Mountains, Edward VII Peninsula. The small rock cairn was erected at the foot of the main bluff on the north side of the nunataks by Lieutenant K. Prestrud on 3 December 1911 during the Norwegian Antarctic Expedition of 1910-1912.	77°11'S, 154°32'W	Measure 4 (1995)
67.	Granite House - Rock Hut	Rock shelter, 'Granite House', Cape Geology, Granite Harbour. This shelter was constructed in 1911 for use as a field kitchen by Griffith 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 a sledge to support a seal-skin roof. The stone walls of the shelter have partially collapsed. The shelter contains corroded remnants of tins, a seal skin and some cord. The sledge is now located 50 m seaward of the shelter and consists of a few scattered pieces of wood, straps and buckles. Site incorporated within ASPA 154.	77°00'S, 162°32'E	Measure 4 (1995)



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68.	Supply Depot - Hell's Gate Moraine	Site of depot at Hells Gate Moraine, Inexpressible Island, Terra Nova Bay. This emergency depot consisted of a sledge loaded with supplies and equipment which was placed on 25 January 1913 by the British Antarctic Expedition, 1910-1913. The sledge and supplies were removed in 1994 in order to stabilize their deteriorating condition.	74°52'S, 163°50'E	Measure 4 (1995)
69.	Message Post - Cape Crozier, Ross Island	Message post at Cape Crozier, Ross Island, erected on 22 January 1902 by Captain Robert F. Scott's Discovery Expedition of 1901-04. It was to provide information for the expedition's relief ships, and held a metal message cylinder, which has since been removed. Site incorporated within ASPA 124.	77°27'S, 169°16'E	Measure 4 (1995)
70.	Message Post - Cape Wadworth, Coulman Island	Message post at Cape Wadworth, Coulman Island. A metal cylinder nailed to a red pole 8 m above sea level placed by Captain Robert F. Scott on 15 January 1902. He painted the rocks behind the post red and white to make it more conspicuous.	73°19'S, 169°47'E	Measure 4 (1995)
71.	Whalers Bay, Deception Island, South Shetland Islands	Whalers Bay, Deception Island, South Shetland Islands. The site comprises all pre-1970 remains on the shore of Whalers Bay, including those from the early whaling period (1906-12) initiated by Captain Adolfus Andresen of the Sociedad Ballenera de Magallanes, Chile; the remains of the Norwegian Hektor Whaling Station established in 1912 and all artefacts associated with its operation until 1931; the site of a cemetery with 35 burials and a memorial to ten men lost at sea; and the remains from the period of British scientific and mapping activity (1944-1969). The site also acknowledges and commemorates the historic value of other events that occurred there, from which nothing remains.	62°59'S, 60°34'W	Measure 4 (1995)
72.	Mikkelsen Cairn	A rock cairn and a wooden mast erected by the landing party led by Captain Klarius Mikkelsen of the Norwegian whaling ship <i>Thorshavn</i> and including Caroline Mikkelsen, Captain Mikkelsen's wife, the first woman to set foot on East Antarctica. The cairn was discovered by Australian National Antarctic Research Expedition field parties in 1957 and again in 1995.	68°22'S 78°24'E	Measure 2 (1996)
73.	Mt Erebus Crash Memorial Cross, Ross Island	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 kilometers 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 the tragedy.	77°25'S, 167°27'E	Measure 4 (1997)
74.	The south-west coast of Elephant Island	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 foreshore and intertidal areas, in which the wreckage of a large wooden sailing ship has been found.	61°14'S, 55°22'W	Measure 2 (1998)
75.	Hillary's TAE/IGY Hut 'A', - Scott Base, Ross Island	The A Hut of Scott Base, being the only existing Trans Antarctic Expedition 1956/1957 building in Antarctica sited at Pram Point, Ross Island, Ross Sea Region, Antarctica.	77°51'S, 166°46'E	Measure 1 (2001)
76.	Ruins of "Pedro Aguirre Cerda" Station	The ruins of the "Pedro Aguirre Cerda" Station, being a Chilean meteorological and volcanological center situated at Pendulum Cove, Deception Island, Antarctica, that was destroyed by volcanic eruptions in 1967 and 1969.	62°59'S, 60°40'W	Measure 2 (2001)
77.	Cape Denison	Cape Denison, Commonwealth Bay, George V Land, including Boat Harbour and the historic artefacts contained within its waters. Located within ASPA 162.	67°00'30"S, 142°39'40"	Measure 3 (2004)
78.	Memorial plaque Humboldt Mountains - cDML	Memorial plaque at India Point, Humboldt Mountains, Wohlthat Massif, central Dronning Maud Land erected in memory of three scientists of the Geological Survey of India (GSI) and a communication technician from the Indian Navy - all members of the ninth Indian Expedition to Antarctica, who sacrificed their lives in this mountain camp in an accident on 8th January 1990.	71°45'08"S, 11°12'30"E	Measure 3 (2004)
79.	Lillie Marleen Hut	Lillie Marleen Hut, Mt. Dockery, Everett Range, Northern Victoria Land. The hut was erected to support the work of the first German Antarctic North Victoria Land Expedition (GANOVEX I) of 1979/1980. The hut, a bivouac container made of prefabricated fiberglass units insulated with polyurethane foam, was named after the Lillie Glacier and the song "Lili Marleen". The hut is closely associated with the dramatic sinking of the expedition ship "Gotland II" during GANOVEX II in December 1981, which was commemorated by an engraving made by an expedition member of GANOVEX II on a granite boulder close to the hut.	71°12'S, 164°31'E	Measure 5 (2005)



No.	Name	Description	Location	Designation/ Amendment
80.	Amundsen's Tent	Amundsen's Tent. The tent was erected at 90° by the Norwegian group of explorers led by Roald Amundsen on their arrival at the South Pole on 14 December 1911. The tent is currently buried underneath the snow and ice in the vicinity of the South Pole.	90°S	Measure 5 (2005)
81.	Landing Rock	Rocher du Débarquement (Landing Rock)	66° 36.30'S, 140° 03.85'E	Measure 3 (2006)
82.	Monument to the Antarctic Treaty and plaque	Monument to the Antarctic Treaty and Plaque. This Monument is located near the Frei, Bellingshausen and Escudero bases, Fildes Peninsula, King George Island. The plaque at the foot of the monument commemorates the signatories of the Antarctic Treaty. This Monument has 4 plaques in the official languages of the Antarctic Treaty. The plaques were installed in February 2011 and read as follows: "This historic monument, dedicated to the memory of the signatories of the Antarctic Treaty, Washington D.C., 1959, is also a reminder of the legacy of the First and Second International Polar Years (1882-1883 and 1932-1933) and of the International Geophysical Year (1957-1958) that preceded the Antarctic Treaty, and recalls the heritage of International Cooperation that led to the International Polar Year 2007-2008." This monument was designed and built by the American Joseph W. Pearson, who offered it to Chile. It was unveiled in 1999, on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the signature of the Antarctic Treaty.	62°12'01"S, 58°57'41"W	Measure 3 (2007) Measure 11 (2011)
83.	Base W, Detaille Island	Base "W", Detaille Island, Lallemande Fjord, Loubet Coast. Base "W" is situated on a narrow isthmus at the northern end of Detaille Island, Lallemande Fjord, Loubet Coast. The site consists of a hut and a range of associated structures and outbuildings including a small emergency storage building, bitch and pup pens, anemometer tower and two standard tubular steel radio masts (one to the south west of the main hut and the other to the east). Base "W" was established in 1956 as a British science base primarily for survey, geology and meteorology and to contribute to the IGY in 1957. As a relatively unaltered base from the late 1950s, Base "W" provides an important reminder of the science and living conditions that existed when the Antarctic Treaty was signed 50 years ago.	66°52'S; 66°48'W	Measure 14 (2009)
84.	Hut at Damoy Point, Dorian Bay	Hut at Damoy Point, Dorian Bay, Wiencke Island, Palmer Archipelago. The site consists of a well-preserved hut and the scientific equipment and other artefacts inside it. It is located at Damoy Point on Dorian Bay, Wiencke Island, Palmer Archipelago. The hut was erected in 1973 and used for a number of years as a British summer air facility and transit station for scientific personnel. It was last occupied in 1993.	64° 49'S; 63°31'W	Measure 14 (2009)
85.	Plaque Commemorating the PM-3A Nuclear Power Plant at McMurdo Station	A bronze plaque commemorating the PM-3A Nuclear Power Plant at McMurdo Station. The plaque is approximately 45 x 60 cm and is secured to a large vertical rock placed at the former site of the PM-3A nuclear power reactor. The plaque is located approximately halfway up the west side of Observation Hill. The plaque's text details achievements of PM-3A, Antarctica's first nuclear power plant.	77°51'S, 166°41'E	Measure 15 (2010)
86.	No. 1 Building - Great Wall Station	No.1 Building at Great Wall Station. The No.1 Building, built in 1985 with a total floor space of 175 square meters, is located at the centre of the Chinese Antarctic Great Wall Station which is situated in Fildes Peninsula, King George Island, South Shetlands, West Antarctica. The Building marked the commencement of China devoting to Antarctic research in the 1980s, and thus it is of great significance in commemorating China's Antarctic expedition.	62°13'4"S, 58°57'44"W	Measure 12 (2011)
87.	Commemorative plaque at the location of the first permanently occupied German research station in Antarctica.	Location of the first permanently occupied German Antarctic research station "Georg Forster" at the Schirmacher Oasis, Dronning Maud Land. The original site is situated by the Schirmacher Oasis and marked by a commemorative bronze plaque with the label in German language: Antarktisstation Georg Forster 70° 46' 39"S 11° 51' 03"E von 1976 bis 1996  The plaque is well preserved and affixed to a rock wall at the southern edge of the location. This Antarctic research station was opened on 21 April 1976 and closed down in 1993. The entire site has been completely cleaned up after the dismantling of the station was successfully terminated on 12 February 1996. The site is located about 1.5 km east of the current Russian Antarctic research station Novolazarevskaya.	70°46'39"S, 11°51'03"E	Measure 18 (2013)



No.	Name	Description	Location	Designation/ Amendment
88.	Professor Kudryashov's Drilling Complex Building	The drilling complex building was constructed in the summer season of 1983-84. Under the leadership of Professor Boris Kudryashov, ancient mainland ice samples were obtained.	78°28'S, 106°48'E	Measure 19 (2013)
89.	Terra Nova Expedition Summit Camp - Mt Erebus, Ross Island	Terra Nova Expedition 1910-12, Upper "Summit Camp" used during survey of Mount Erebus in December 1912. Camp Site location includes part of a circle of rocks, which were likely used to weight the tent valences. The camp site was used by a science party on Captain Scott's Terra Nova Expedition, who undertook mapping and collected geological specimens on Mount Erebus in December 1912.	77°30.348'S, 167°10.223'E	Measure 20 (2013)
90.	Terra Nova Expedition Lower Camp - Mt Erebus, Ross Island	Terra Nova Expedition 1910-12, Lower "Camp E" Site used during survey of Mount Erebus in December 1912. Camp Site location consists of a slightly elevated area of gravel and includes some aligned rocks, which may have been used to weight the tent valences. The camp site was used by a science party on Captain Scott's Terra Nova Expedition, who undertook mapping and collected geological specimens on Mount Erebus in December 1912.	77°30.348'S 167°9.246'E	Measure 21 (2013)
91.	Lame Dog Hut at the Bulgarian base St. Kliment Ohridski, Livingston Island	The Lame Dog Hut was erected in April 1988, and had been the main building of St. Kliment Ohridski base until 1998. It is presently the oldest preserved building on Livingston Island, used as radio shack and post office, and hosting a museum exhibition of associated artefacts from the early Bulgarian science and logistic operations in Antarctica.	62°38'29"S, 60°21'53"	Measure 19 (2015)
92.	Oversnow heavy tractor "Kharkovchanka" that was used in Antarctica from 1959 to 2010	The oversnow heavy tractor "Kharkovchanka" was designed and produced at the Malyshev Transport Machine-Building Plant in Kharkov specially for organizing inland sledge-tractor traverses in Antarctica. This was the first non-serial transport vehicle of the Soviet machine- building produced exclusively for operations in Antarctica. This tractor was not used outside Antarctica. Thus, the STT "Kharkovchanka" is a unique historical sample of engineering-technical developments made for exploration of Antarctica.	69°22'41,0"S, 76°22'59,1"E	Measure 19 (2015)
93.	Wreck of Endurance	Wreck of the vessel Endurance, including all artefacts contained within or formerly contained within the ship, which may be lying on the seabed in or near the wreck within a 150m radius. This includes all fixtures and fittings associated with the ship, including ship's wheel, bell, etc. The designation also includes all items of personal possessions left on the ship by the ship's company at the time of its sinking. The exact location of the wreck is unknown as the ship floated in the pack ice for some distance. We know that the wreck is somewhere on the seabed in the Weddell Sea. Location records made by Frank Worsley, Shackleton's skipper and master navigator, give precise coordinates of the location of sinking of the ship but these have not been verified since 1915. These last known coordinates have been included as the 'location.'	68°39'30"S, 52°26'30"W	Measure 12 (2019)
94.	C. A. Larsen Multiexpedition cairn	C.A. Larsen Multiexpedition cairn. The site consists of a rock cairn installed in 1892 by Norwegian Capt. Carl Anton Larsen during the first land-exploration of the area around the current location of the Argentina's Marambio Station, where the first Antarctic fossil discoveries were made. The cairn used to have an attached wooden pole (2m high and 5cm diameter) of which nothing remains." Location: northeast of the Argentine Station Marambio, Antarctic Peninsula.	64°14'13.06"S, 56°35'7.50"W	Measure 12 (2019)