

Talk given by

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University of San Francisco
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This talk was given in conjunction with an exhibit of
Antarcticana from Miss Cordes' collection and the shelves
of the University of San Francisco shown in the Gleeson
Library's Donohue Rare Book Room from February 1, 1995,
to May 1, 1995.

The Lure of Antarctic Fiction

I am not the first person, nor the last, to read a prepared talk to you. I hope that you will forgive me for doing so, but I speak more quickly when I read, and do not stutter as much.

According to Douglas Stewart, author of The Fire on the Snow, "the world is spun between two giant hands of ice." The southern hand is called Antarctica and it is of the fiction dealing with this area that I wish to speak.

Why bother with the fiction about a locality? In a book review for the San Francisco Chronicle on January 25, 1987, Mark Childress remarked, "One of fiction's great gifts to its readers is the chance to tour another person's mind." What I am interested in is the author's knowledge and his use of the geography of the Antarctic. I am not necessarily interested in great literature. In the exhibit case labelled "Hollow Earth" you will notice a book entitled Circumpolar! with a label: "Special Value, was \$15.95, now \$1.98." Not all Antarctic fiction is bad. There are some fine stories by good authors such as: Samuel Coleridge, James Fenimore Cooper, Charles Dickens, Rudyard Kipling, Jules Verne, Agatha Christie, and many others. I plan to mention only five stories out of about 179 that I have so far discovered.

First, I must define "the Antarctic." Article VI of the Antarctic Treaty of 1959 states: "The provisions of the present Treaty shall apply to the area south of 60° south latitude, including all ice shelves..." I have decided to include the subantarctic islands and draw the line at 46°S which is just north of Rider Haggard's book Mary of Marion Island and just south of Jonathan Swift's Gulliver's Travels.

How did I get involved with the Antarctic? First, when I was in the fourth grade in Miss Burke's School, our geography book had fascinating pictures of the midnight sun from Baffin Island in the Canadian arctic and a diagram of all the continents in relative size. I can still visualize the pictures. Second, I remember Admiral Byrd and Little America. Then, on a dark and foggy day, I was down on my hands and knees at the Melody Lane bookstore searching for books on polar subjects. I found a child's book: We Were There with Byrd at the South Pole and it was only 50¢, well within my budget. That's all it took.

Antarctic fiction starts in 1605 with the publication of Mundus Alter et Idem by Mercurio Brittanico, also known as Bishop Joseph Hall of England. In the introduction to the 1937 Harvard edition (which, by the way, has a foreword by Admiral Byrd), Huntington Brown notes in a footnote that the only non-geographic written work about

Terra Australis published before Mundus was a missionary proposal by Dr. Luis Arias to King Philip III of Spain.

Mundus is an anti-Utopia work with a map which has the distinction of being the only truly fictional map that appears in serious works concerning maps of the southern hemisphere.

With the discovery of land in the Antarctic in 1819 by William Smith aboard the ship "Williams," fiction becomes much more interesting, because the authors are able to use little tid-bits of facts for the bases of stories.

In 1827, a story called "The Ice Island" (attributed to Robert Montgomery Bird) appeared in Philadelphia Monthly Magazine. It is about a man marooned on an iceberg with a pine tree on it. I had a hard time verifying that this was an Antarctic story. The only clue was the mention of "an albatross, or sea-eagle," and the term "sea-eagle" was a problem. I found the answer in three places: a book called No Pathway Here by John Marsh, (1948) among Geraldine Cole's collection of Thomas Bewick prints and on an 1850 map of the Falkland Islands and Patagonia.

The quote from John Marsh is:

"The Skua is known as the seafaring eagle, for it closely resembles the land bird." Skuas are a common Antarctic bird.

The pine tree was never a problem. After sighting the South Shetland Islands, William Smith proceeded to Valparaiso, Chile.

John Miers, a British engineer in Valparaiso at the time, wrote an account of Smith's discovery which was then published in the Edinburgh Philosophical Journal in 1820. Tucked away in the middle of the account is a statement that William Smith never made:

"The weather moderating, he [Smith] made the point of land which he called Cape Williams: at that time the atmosphere was quite clear, and with a telescope he could most distinctly perceive trees which bore the resemblance of Norway pine, and which seemed to grow to a tolerable height."

No one else has ever mentioned pine trees and Antarctica in the same breath.

Ice islands do exist. Satellites are now used to measure and track them.

The most famous one is "B-9" which calved in October 1987 from the Ross Ice Shelf. It is the

size and shape of Long Island and some say it contains the historic Bay of Whales, Roald Amundsen's Framheim, and several of Richard Byrd's Little Americas. Aerial photographs have been reviewed and the main rift from which the berg calved showed up in 1965. That is 22 years.

Iceberg formation was not understood in the early 19th century. James Fenimore Cooper was well versed in polar discovery literature. He recognized three types of icebergs: 1) those composed of frozen snow, 2) those formed from moisture precipitated from fogs, 3) those made of frozen water. Captain William Scoresby, Jr. (1820) whom Cooper reviewed in an essay was close: "Icebergs are probably formed of more solid ice than glaciers, but in every other respect they are very similar." It is now, of course, clear that they calve from glaciers and ice shelves.

Erratic boulders on icebergs were a major problem in the 19th century. In 1839, an account of John Balleny's voyage of discovery was published in the Journal of the Royal Geographical Society. Immediately following was a short article entitled "Note on a Rock seen on an Iceberg in 61° South Latitude" by Charles Darwin.

Darwin interviewed one of Balleny's officers. In a footnote he mentions an American naturalist who in 1830 felt that erratics were carried by ice.

That was James Eights, the first American scientist in the Antarctic. All of these discussions about icebergs and erratics took place after the story "The Ice Island," which emerges as an impressive bit of southern geographic fiction.

The fascination with erratics culminated in Frederick Church's painting "Icebergs" (which features a large, prominent erratic boulder) done in 1861, now in a Dallas, Texas, museum.

In 1833, Edgar Allan Poe wrote "MS. Found in a Bottle" about a man trapped on a strange ship heading for the great whirlpool at the South Pole. In 1888, A Strange Manuscript Found in a Copper Cylinder written by James de Mille was published posthumously, and it told a tale of warm south polar lands and a vast inland sea. Poe does not mention where his bottle was found, but deMille's copper cylinder was found between the Canary and Madeira Islands.

Is this possible? What really happens to a bottle thrown overboard in the southern polar regions?

A report appeared in the Corroboree section of the January/March 1987 edition of Australian Geographic entitled "Message in a Bottle." In 1976, Nigel Wace, a botanist with the Australian National University, joined the cruise ship "Lindblad

Explorer" as a naturalist-lecturer. Wace was not a stranger to this area. His picture appears in Martin Holgate's Mountains in the Sea (1958) as a member of British Gough Island Scientific Survey.

Wace's interest was in ways that seeds can migrate from one island to another. He decided to test the ocean current theory by throwing overboard bottles, with his name and address inside, into the middle of Drake's Passage at approximately 59°S65°W.

My fiftieth birthday present to myself was a Lindblad cruise to the Antarctic. How many of you have taken an Antarctic cruise?

Those of you who have been on one of these cruises know that empty bottles are no problem. Between 1977 and 1983, 688 bottles were jettisoned. Five were recovered. One bottle appeared in western Victoria in Australia in 2 years, 2 months. One took 2 years 8 months to reach South Island, New Zealand. Two reached Tasmania in almost 4 years. Surprise of all surprises: one bottle took 6 years to reach Rapa Nui, also known as Easter Island.

So, it appears highly unlikely that a copper cylinder jettisoned into the Southern Ocean could cross the equator.

In 1845 Edgar Allan Poe wrote a postscript to "MS. Found in a Bottle":

"The 'MS. Found in a Bottle' was originally published in 1831, and it was not until many years afterward that I became acquainted with the maps of Mercator, in which the ocean is represented as rushing, by four mouths, into the (northern) Polar Gulf, to be absorbed into the bowels of the earth; the Pole itself being represented by a black rock, towering to a prodigious height. - E.A.P."

Please turn to Mercator's Arctic Map on your program.

This map is in the lower left hand corner of Mercator's world map of 1569. There are four extant atlases of this map and, one of our speakers, the Lord Wardington, told me that there is a wall map in Rotterdam. There are no facsimiles. All I could find was a drawing and some poor photographs.

How did Poe know about this map? My letter to Notes and Queries at Oxford was published in December 1994. So far - no answer.

I wondered where Mercator got the ideas for his map, so I did some library detective work. I found an incredible cast of characters going back to Pliny the Elder of 1st century Rome. The most important seemed to be Nicholas of Lynn and/or "a priest with an astrolabe" who, in 1360, were believed to be 5th generation descendants of the Welsh colonists that

King Arthur sent to Nova Zemblya which was officially discovered in 1553 by Sir Hugh Willoughby.

Nicholas wrote a lost book in which he described four indrawing seas, a polar whirlpool, and a huge black magnetic rock island 33 miles in circumference at the Pole. Mercator wrote "the ships which once entered therein could by no means be driven back againe."

The item on the map that sent me to consult my atlases is the heart-shaped "Groclant" which is west of "Groenlant," or Greenland. It is the same shape as the Queen Elizabeth Islands west of Greenland. Imaginary maps are sometimes close to the truth.

Please compare this map with the atlas in the exhibit case labelled "Utopias." That map is by Ortelius published in 1570 and is considered to be the first true atlas. It is the property of USF. Groclant is your reference point just to left of the centerfold.

There is a map of 1678 by Athanasius Kircher in the exhibit case named "Hollow Earth" that shows the Arctic waters spiraling into the North Pole and dispersing out of the South Pole.

And so back to Edgar Allan Poe.

In 1837, Edgar Allan Poe published "The Narrative of Arthur Gordon Pym of Nantucket." It is doubtful that any of us learned about "Pym" in high school English classes because it is quite long for a Poe story and it deals with cannibalism and other horrors. However, it has fascinated Antarctic fiction writers for over 150 years and has driven such authors as Jules Verne and Charles Romyn Dake to compose a sequel. The exhibit case labelled "'Tekeli-li' or the Legacy of Edgar Allan Poe" doesn't begin to cover the pervading influence of this one story.

But first, some background of the times is necessary. The presence of the United States government in Antarctica is directly attributable to the Hollow Earth Theory of former Captain in the U.S. Infantry John Cleves Symmes, in which the south polar opening was 6,000 miles in diameter and was eccentric to the pole.

This quote of his statement is from the copy in the archives of the University of Indiana:

"Light Gives Light, To Light Discover - 'Ad Infinitum'

St. Louis (Missouri Territory)

North America, April 10, A.D. 1818

TO ALL THE WORLD!

I declare the earth is hollow, and habitable within; containing a number of solid

concentrick spheres, one within the other, and that it is open at the poles 12 or 16 degrees; I pledge my life in support of this truth, and am ready to explore the hollow, if the world will support and aid me in the undertaking.

(signature)

of Ohio, late Captain of Infantry"

This document concludes with his terms. I should mention at this point that Mary Shelley's Frankenstein, a classic polar chase story, was published on March 11, 1818, or a month before Symmes paper.

This statement of Symmes was sent to 500 teaching institutions, and important government officials here and in Europe. He went on a lecture tour in 1824 and in 1825 Symmes met Jeremiah Reynolds of Wilmington, Ohio. Reynolds' speeches were credible and charismatic and he was able to supersede Symmes as a public speaker. But Reynolds felt that the south was more glamorous than the north and almost singlehandedly campaigned for an Antarctic expedition.

1828 was the turning point. On January 21 a letter from Reynolds was presented to the House of Representatives. On May 21, a House resolution passed calling upon the Department of the Navy to send out one of its smaller vessels to conduct an

examination of the coast, islands, harbors, shoals, and reefs in the Pacific Ocean and South Sea.

In March of 1829, Andrew Jackson became President and was fairly cool to the idea of an Antarctic expedition. Reynolds was undaunted and managed to inspire whalers and sealers such as Edmund Fanning, Benjamin Pendleton, and Nathaniel Palmer to organize the South Sea Company whose purpose was southern exploration.

The result was the semi-official expedition of 1829-31. The South Sea Company sailed with the brigs (two-masted square-rigged ship) "Annawan and "Seraph" and the schooner (two-masted ship in which the foremast is shorter than the aft) "Penguin." It is not clear in which ship Reynolds sailed. He did however write a story about his journey: Mocha Dick or the White Whale of the Pacific. It was published in Knickerbocker Magazine in 1839, and is a source for Herman Melville's Moby Dick, published in 1851. These events caught the fancy of Edgar Allan Poe who was so influenced and fascinated by Jeremiah Reynolds that he called out Reynolds' name several times on his death bed.

There are three subjects from Pym that have fascinated scholars and authors:

- 1) Bêche-de-mer. (*Write both spellings on blackboard.*) (*French "bouch de mer"*)

Poe "*biche de mer*") This is the edible sea cucumber trepang (*write on board if not written on program*), which is caught in the South Pacific, and processed for the China trade. Edgar Allen Poe used Benjamin Morrell's Narrative of Four Voyages, published in 1832, as his *bêche-de-mere* source, almost word for word. The word "rings" became "wings."

- 2) Tekeli-li. Poe's south polar inhabitants are black, clothed in the fur of black animals and living in a land of black granite. They are terrified of anything white and will scream "Tekeli-li" at the sight of something white such as ship sails. "Tekeli-li" is the cry of a white bird that lives in the South Pole.
- 3) The looming white figure. And now, I would like to quote from the end of Pym.

"And now we rushed into the embraces of the cataract, where a chasm threw itself open to receive us. But there arose in our pathway a shrouded human figure, very far larger in its proportions than any dweller among men. And the hue of the skin of the figure was of the perfect whiteness of the snow."

There is a wonderful drawing of this figure in the Poe exhibit case.

Have any of you read Paul Theroux's The Old Patagonian Express? Do you remember the part in which Theroux visits Jorge Luis Borges in Argentina? When Theroux made his rail trip from Boston to Patagonia, he carried Arthur Gordon Pym in his luggage. He read the ending to Borges who declared it "enchanted --- lovely --- beautiful."

Many sequels to "Pym" have been written. There are two that are interesting:

- 1) "Black as the Pit, From Pole To Pole": published in 1977 by Steven Utley and Howard Waldrop in which Frankenstein's monster enters the hollow earth at the north and makes his way south to the Antarctic where the birds scream "Tekeli-li."
- 2) Jules Verne's Le Sphinx des Glaces: contains a scene similar to Robert Paltock's The Life of Adventures of Peter Wilkins, published in 1751.

(Describe Paltock's scene of shoe buckles flying to magnetic rock and Verne's similar scene involving ship's fittings.)

Again, I would like to call your attention to Mercator's central magnetic rock and magnetic pole rock.

By the way, Arthur Gordon Pym's companion is named Dirk Peters. If that sounds vaguely familiar, I would like to remind you that Clive Cussler's superagent in all his adventure stories is named Dirk Pitt. There is a Clive Cussler story in the exhibit.

I think that this is enough to give you a little taste of the world of Antarctic fiction.

I would like to leave you with an ancient polar mystery and an historic quote.

When Ernest Shackleton abandoned his ice-crushed ship "Endurance" on October 27, 1915, he ripped the fly-leaf, the page containing the twenty-third Psalm, and the page containing this quote, from the Bible given to him by Queen Alexandra and put them into his pocket. He placed the Bible on a patch of snow and commenced his epic journey to Elephant Island and South Georgia.

"Whose womb gave birth to the ice, and who was the mother of the frost from heaven, which lays a stony cover over the waters and freezes the expanse of ocean?"

Job 38:29-30

How did the author of Job know that the ocean freezes?

(The exhibit in the Rare Book Room features Antarcticana, most of which is from my personal collection. The rest is from the shelves of USF. I selected books and objects that I felt were visually attractive, and are, therefore, not always first editions.

I have an Antarctic penpal in Australia (Elizabeth Chipman) who sent me the marvelous Australian postage stamps. Those of you who enjoy postal errors should note the case entitled Modern Tourism where you will find a new-issue Australian aerogram explaining that Sir Hubert Wilkins was the first to fly over the North Pole. The credit for that feat goes to Admiral Byrd.) Wilkins was the first to fly in the Antarctic.

(Mention the Minnie Mouse Pop-up book: given to me in 1933, turned up in my sister's basement three years ago, is in almost perfect condition.)

My thesis in the case about huts was bound by Sandra Good.

"Tekeli-li" or Hollow Earth Lives:
A Bibliography of Antarctic Fiction

By

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San Francisco, California, USA

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Based in part on a thesis entitled
Winter Survival in the Antarctic
As Described by James Fenimore Cooper
and submitted to the faculty of
San Francisco State University
in partial fulfillment of the
requirements for the degree
Master of Arts in Geography
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PREFACE

I had been interested in Antarctic exploration for several years and had slowly accumulated a modest library of Antarcticana. Then my interest turned to Antarctic fiction. It really did all begin on a dark, foggy day in San Francisco in 1978 as I was down on my hands and knees browsing a low, dark shelf of the Melody Lane Bookshop. I found a copy of We Were There with Byrd at the South Pole by Charles S. Strong (1956), which was obviously juvenile fiction. It was only 50 cents, so I bought it even though it did not fit into my cataloging system. The book sat on my shelf virtually unnoticed until I remembered that I owned a set of works by Edgar Allan Poe (1946) which included "The Narrative of Arthur Gordon Pym of Nantucket" (1837). If there were two works of Antarctic fiction, then there must be more. It was with that thought that I began my search.

I had read Edge of the World: Ross Island, Antarctica by Charles Neider (1974) about three times because it appealed to me. On an impulse I wrote to him asking if he had ever considered writing an Antarctic novel. It seems that on the very day that he had received my letter he had been discussing an Antarctic novel that he had set aside several years before. It was he who suggested that I write an annotated bibliography which later became part of an Antarctic Society newsletter (Cordes 1983).

After several false starts, I finally decided to write the bibliography in chronological order because I could detect a pattern that I titled "The Emerging Face of a Continent." I received many letters in response with names of novels or short stories to help in my search for Antarctic fiction.

About four years later, I received a phone call from Jacob Chernofsky, editor and publisher of AB Bookman's Weekly, asking me to write an article for him, which was published the next year. I, then, received more helpful letters with names of novels and science fiction short stories. One of the letters was from Elizabeth Chipman, author and Antarctic, of Australia. She has sent me many books and suggestions and is a delightful correspondent.

About six years ago Barry Lopez, author and naturalist, gave a lecture at Indiana University, and Elena Glasberg stopped to talk to him afterwards and obtained my name and address. The result is that she and I still correspond and exchange information. I benefitted enormously from her research for her thesis in progress, The Antarctic of the Imagination: American Authors' Exploration for the Last Continent, and I am grateful for her help.

I am deeply indebted to the University of San Francisco for special permission to use the Richard A. Gleeson Library after the Loma Prieta earthquake of October 1989 destroyed the interiors of my two primary resource libraries. Video cameras placed on the upper floors of the J. Paul Leonard Library of San Francisco State

University revealed that the books were dumped on the floor and the metal shelves were twisted into trash. The Main San Francisco Public Library reported that about 300,000 books were tossed on the floor and the rest of the million plus volumes were put into storage until repairs were completed.

Without the interlibrary loan system network, this bibliography would not be possible. I am grateful for the diligence of the many librarians whose names I will never know.

In compiling the bibliography of Antarctic fiction, I decided to follow some personal ground rules:

I must read all the tales myself. That, unfortunately, almost limited the items to those written in English or translated into English. I was fluent in French 40 years ago, so I have been able to manage an occasional book in French.

I include the sub-Antarctic islands in my definition of "Antarctic."

I exclude historical novels, autobiographical poetry, and children's penguin stories. These are really different fields and should be treated separately.

This monograph is an updated version of my original bibliography and my thesis.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I wish to thank those who have been kind enough to give me titles to track down. Without them, this bibliography would have been quite a bit shorter.

Peter Anderson
Margaret Andrew
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Elizabeth Chipman
Louis Collins
Bard Cosman
Paul Dalrymple
Malcolm Ferguson
Robert Flint, Jr.
Elena Glasberg
Guy Guthridge
Crawford Kilian
Robert Mattila
Elizabeth Mitchum
Marion Morris
Sam Moskowitz
Charles Neider
Jay Platt
Edith Ronne
Emanuel and Ann Rudolph
Ruth Siple
Robert Stephenson
John Stutesman
John Westfall

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INTRODUCTION

Antarctic fiction began in 1605 with publication of Mundus Alter Et Idem by Bishop Joseph Hall under the name of Mercurio Brittanico.¹ The genre of creating a southern continent inhabited by unknown peoples with what the author considered to be proper moral and political persuasions is a popular format which has lasted almost four hundred years.

With the discovery of the South Shetland Islands in 1819 by William Smith in the British brig "Williams," the authors of Antarctic fiction introduced a new genre: hollow earth, an idea which has lasted almost two hundred years.

At this point, I do know the origin of the idea that Earth is hollow. I recently purchased a map which I later learned is page 170 from Mundus Subterraneus by Athanasius Kircher. There is a collection of books by Kircher in the Donohue Rare Book room of the Gleeson Library of the University of San Francisco, and I was able to examine a copy of the 1678 edition. There are two maps on page 170. The upper one is of the Arctic regions, and shows the water spiraling past Tartaria, Spitzberga, Groenlandia and America Borealis into a hole at the North Pole. The lower map of the Antarctic region shows the waters emerging from the South Pole and diffusing evenly throughout a landless Antarctic circle. Ben Watson, curator of the Donohue Rare Book Room, stated that Kircher was not known as a man of original ideas, but as a man who collected other people's ideas.

In 1692 Edmond Hallay spoke before the Royal Society about "the change of the variation of the magnetical needle" and then published his ideas in the Society "Transactions." He proposed that the earth was hollow and contained subterranean waters and orbs that were habitable. At this point the trail of hollow earth fades and reappears 126 years later.

In April of 1818, former Captain U.S. Infantry John Cleves Symmes wrote: "The earth is hollow, habitable within; containing a number of concentrick spheres; one within the other, and that it is open at the pole twelve or sixteen degrees." This statement was sent to 500 institutions of higher learning and important government officials both in the United States and in Europe. This was the beginning of the Hollow Earth Theory which eventually lead to the presence of the United States government in the Antarctic (Mitterling 1959).²

In 1820 Symzonia, written by Captain Adam Seaborn in the tradition of Mundus, was published. However, the best was yet to come after Jeremiah N. Reynolds usurped the lecture circuits from Symmes who was becoming ill. Reynolds had a forceful enough personality to win a speaking engagement before the United States Hall of Representatives in 1836, and thereby attracted even greater public attention, including Edgar Allen Poe.

"The Narrative of Arthur Gordon Pym of Nantucket" was published in the January-February edition of the Southern Literary Messenger by Edgar Allen Poe in 1837. The cry "Tekeli-li" and the visions of a hollow earth became firmly implanted in the minds of fantasy fiction writers. Jules Verne and H.P. Lovecraft were among

the many authors who responded to "Pym." Verne became obsessed with the idea of writing a sequel which he finally did in 1899 under the title Le Sphinx des Glaces.

The fascination with "Pym" continues. In 1979, Paul Theroux wrote a book about his journey from Boston to Patagonia by rail. He took several books including "Pym" which he took with him when he went to visit Jorge Luis Borges in Buenos Aires. Borges asked Theroux to read the last two chapters to him and clapped with delight at the end of the recitation.

Most of the books written in the nineteenth century are fantastic high adventures. The only realistic work during this period is The Sea Lions (1849) by James Fenimore Cooper which deals with fur sealing in the South Shetland Islands area.

In The Sea Lions, Cooper drew on his own personal experience as an American naval officer and a major owner of the whaler "Union" of Sag Harbor to tell a story of sealing in the Antarctic. His early interest in the polar regions is shown in his review of William Scoresby's books on whale fishery and William Edward Parry's Arctic journal of 1819-1820 published in the "Literary and Scientific Repository, and Critical Review" of January 1922. His friendship with the family of the American naval Antarctic explorer Charles Wilkes and the publicity of the British Franklin polar disaster kept that interest kindled throughout his life.

Towards the end of that life, Cooper finally drew upon his knowledge to produce what Fredericka Martin describes as "The most definitive and coherent description of a seal hunt." Unfortunately

the merits of this novel have been overlooked because it was written as a romance of religious conversion.

For the reading public, the Antarctic "heroic age" begins with publication in 1900 of Frederick Cook's book Through the First Antarctic Night 1898-1899 and continues to the International Geophysical Year of 1958. Stories based on occurrences during historic expeditions and whaling adventures appear during this time, but there is a small series of excellent science fiction stories dealing with the Antarctic. John Martin Leahy wrote "In Amundsen's Tent" in which three explorers find a living horror in Amundsen's south polar tent. A. Hyatt Veril prefers to populate his region "Beyond the Pole" (1926) with lobster-like humanoids. H. P. Lovecraft introduces a two-million-year-old Palaeogean Megalopolis which lies at an altitude of 23,570 feet in At the Mountain of Madness (1936). But ask any sci-fi fan about a monster from outer space, that can change configuration at will, being loose on an Antarctic station and he or she will respond immediately: "The Thing!" This movie was based on the story "Who Goes There?" (1938) by John W. Campbell, Jr. and has become a classic horror film.

On February 9, 1947, Admiral Richard Byrd and his crew took off from Little America and flew the first airplane flight over the South Pole (Rose 1980). This was the highlight of Operation Highjump as far as the general public was concerned. In 1969, Raymond Bernard wrote The Hollow Earth, and the legend of "Admiral Byrd's discovery" took flight. With complete disregard to Operation Highjump, Bernard wrote:

February, 1947: "I'd like to see that *land beyond the* (North Pole. That area beyond the Pole is the center of the *Great Unknown*."

-Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd (United States Navy), before his seven-hour flight of 1,700 miles beyond the North Pole. (Author's note: Admiral Byrd did not fly 1,700 miles across the North Pole to the other side of the earth, a frozen icy waste, like the region from which he came—but flew *beyond* the Pole into the polar opening leading to the hollow interior of the earth, traversing an iceless region of mountains, lakes, rivers, green vegetation and animal life.)

And thus, hollow earth was kept alive and well.

The last part of the twentieth century brought a dramatic change in Antarctic fiction: an increase in stories of worldwide catastrophe and tourism. The causes of worldwide catastrophe or alarm are many, from x-ray impulses from a deep space quasar (*Airship Nine* by Thomas Block, 1984) to a volcanic plume under the Ross Ice Shelf (*Cold Sea Rising* by Richard Moran, 1986). The effects vary from war to problems of ice. James Follett (*Ice*, 1977) envisions an 8,000 cubic mile portion of the ice cap breaking off from the continent, and traveling to the north Atlantic area. Crawford Kilian (*Icequake*, 1979) describes a massive surge of the ice cap.

The Antarctic as the cause of global disaster is not a new one. Peter Bishop (1989) speaks of *The Abode of Snow* written by Andrew Wilson in 1875.

The true 'Abode of Snow', he wrote, was not the Himalayas, nor even the Arctic, but the Antarctic. Wilson argued that as the ice accumulates around the South Pole, a point must be reached when:

the balance of the earth must be suddenly destroyed, and this orb shall almost instantaneously turn transversely to

its axis, moving the great oceans, and so producing one of those cyclical catastrophes which ... have before now interfered with the development and the civilization of the human race.

Charles McCarry would probably be startled to learn that his book The Better Angels (1979) is listed on a bibliography of Antarctic fiction. It is a novel of Near Eastern intrigue, but there are a few sentences devoted to noting the fact that the hero's children are touring the Antarctic on their stepfather's yacht. This is a rare mention of tourism by private means. Cruise ships are part of Hungry As The Sea (Wilbur Smith, 1978) and Storehouses of the Snow (Edwin Woodard and Heather Woodard Bischoff, 1980). John Gordon Davis uses a helium-filled airship to attempt to rescue tourists from a DC-10 crash on the Beadmore Glacier (Seize The Wind, 1985). Charles Neider has drawn upon his own experience of survival from a helicopter crash on Mt. Erebus in a novel about a tourist plane crash and helicopter crash on the volcano (Overflight, 1986).

It is Crispin Kitto who has drawn the curtain on Antarctica as a land of mystery. In The Antarctica Cookbook (1984), an East Hollywood chef obtains permission to build a summer home on Ross Island between the historic huts of Robert Scott and Ernest Shackleton.

As the century comes to a close, the cry "Tekili-li" is once more heard. After Richard Lupoff sent Charles Lindbergh, Amelia Earhart, and Howard Hughes on a circumpolar air race through the southern Symmes' Hole, Rudy Rucker took up his pen and sent Mason Reynolds, Jeremiah Reynolds and Edgar Allan Poe into the hollow Earth from the south polar regions.

Most of us are like Ian Wedde, author of the novel Symmes Hole, who is content to dream about southern adventures from the safe distance of New Zealand. Perhaps there are one or two of us who occasionally shout "Tekili-li" in the privacy of our own homes.

AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY OF ANTARCTIC FICTION

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This is a story of whales, dolphins, and nuclear winter.
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A teenage aviator flies from New York to the South Pole and back.
- Andreae, Johann Valentin. Christianopolis. Translated by Felix Emil Held, Ph.D. New York: Oxford University Press, 1916.
An authorized reprint by University Microfilms, Inc., Ann Arbor, Michigan, 1966. Originally published: Amsterdam, 1619.
The hero leaves port on the ship "Phantasy" which sinks during a violent storm on the Mare Aethiopicum. Clinging to debris, he comes ashore on an idyllic island in the Antarctic Zone, 10 degrees of the south pole, 20 degrees of the equinoctial circle and 12 degrees under the point of the bull. He discovers a large Utopian, inhabited city named Christianopolis.
- Andrew, Margaret. Flight To Antarctica. Cambridge: The Burlington Press, 1985.
Two children wished themselves to Antarctica. Their adventures took them from the home of the Marwans in Victorialand, Gondwana, to the Gonds and Guardians inside Mt. Tyree.
- Barjavel, Rene. The Ice People (La Nuit Des Temps). New York: William Morrow and Company, Inc., 1971. Originally published 1968 by Les Presses de la Cité.
A French Antarctic expedition finds the remains of a 900,000 year old civilization under the south polar ice cap. A woman, Elea, is awakened.
- Barker, Nicholas and Anthony Marter. Red Ice. New York: St. Martin's Press, 1986.
The death of James Maxwell, captain of the British naval ship "Mercatos," is essential for the success of the plans of the terrorist organization, Ola Roja, in the Antarctic. They stalk him from Uruguay to the Antarctic Peninsula.
- Barrett, Michael. Antarctic Secret. New York: Roy Publications Inc., 1965.
An American manned spacecraft, with the British Project Javelin secret space weapon aboard, crash lands in Antarctica. A British Intelligence officer is sent to retrieve Javelin.

Bartram, George. Under the Freeze. London: Arrow Books Limited, 1986.

The search for missing Russian plutonium leads an American agent to a sunken ship in the Antarctic.

Batchelor, John Calvin. The Birth of the People's Republic of Antarctica. New York: The Dial Press, 1983.

Skullagrim Fiddle, driven from Sweden, the Falklands and South Georgia Island during the Age of Exile, becomes the warlord of Anvers Island. His final flight is to Elephant Island where he is a prisoner for 29 years.

Bauer, E. "The Forgotten World." Amazing Stories: pp. 436-444. August, 1931.

An oceanographer returns to Discovery Bay after 30 years and learns that an old school mate, who was supposedly lost flying over the South Pole, has survived in a warm inhabited valley near the active volcano Mt. Noen.

Note: Discovery Bay exists but on the northwest coast of Greenwich Island in the South Shetland Islands.

Beale, Charles Willing. The Secret of the Earth. New York: Arno Press, 1975. Originally published 1899.

Two brothers fly into the hollow earth on a homemade airship. They enter through the North Pole and exit from the South Pole. The temperature in the Antarctic at 11,280 feet is 91°F.

Note: The average altitude for the south polar plateau is about 10,000 feet. A temperature of approximately 129° below zero, Fahrenheit, was recorded in July, 1983, at Russia's Vostok Base (78°28'S, 106°48'E) (Chipman 1990).

Benjamin, Philip. Quick, Before It Melts. New York: Random House, 1964.

A journalist from Sage Magazine is sent to the Antarctic to report on the International Geophysical Year. Wending his way through raucous adventures, he engineers a spectacular "scoop."

Billing, Graham. Forbush and the Penguins. New York, Chicago, San Francisco: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1965.

A scientist lives alone in an historic hut to study penguins.

(Bird, Robert Montgomery). "The Ice Island." Philadelphia Monthly Magazine, 1, 1827, pp. 109-114.

A man is marooned on an iceberg with a pine tree imbedded in it.

Note: In 1820, John Miers declared that Norwegian pines had been spotted on one of the South Shetland Islands (Miers 1820).

Block, Thomas. Airship Nine. Sevenoaks: New English Library, 1985. Originally published: G. P. Putnam's Son's, 1984. X-ray impulses from deep space quasar 3C73 start World War III. Americans and Russians fight for survival in Antarctica.

Bonnell, Captain Ralph. Lost in the Land of Ice. New York: A. Wessels Company, 1902. The young owner of the yacht "Arrow" travels to the Land of Desolation beyond Palmer's Land-Graham Land in search of a treasure ship and the answer to a mystery. He and two companions are marooned on an iceberg and are attacked by polar bears. A bloodthirsty species of condor carries one of the men to a yonder summit. "Arrow" then sails to the South Pole where the men experience the peculiar effects of polar magnetism.

Bouvé, Edward T. Centuries Apart. Boston: Little, Brown, and Company, 1894. A 19th Century U.S. Army expedition is blown south of Africa. They discovered a warm current which flows south into an open polar sea. A large colony of 16th century Englishmen is found living on a large polar island.

Note: Carstens Borchgrevink made two trips to the Antarctic: 1894-1895 under Captain Leonard Kristensen, and 1898-1900 as leader of his own expedition. He reputedly found a warm current flowing south in the region of Cape Adare (71°17'S, 170°14'E) (Cameron 1974).

Brinkley, William. The Last Ship. New York: Ballantine Books, 1989. 158 Russian and American naval personnel aboard the submarine "Pushkin" arrive at McMurdo Station a few years after a global nuclear war. They find that the area is deserted and contains enough stores for 12 years.

Brittanico, Mercurio (Bishop Joseph Hall). Mundus Alter Et Idem (Another World And Yet The Same). Translated and edited by John Millar Wands. New Haven, London: Yale University Press, 1981.

An edition entitled The Discovery of a New World edited by Huntington Brown was published Cambridge: Harvard University, 1937. Originally published Frankfurt: At the House of the Heirs of Ascanius de Rinialme, 1605. Englished by John Healey, 1609.

A traveler to the Antarctic Continent finds that it is inhabited by gluttons, drunkards and eccentrics.

Note: "Mundus" has traditionally been considered a source for Jonathan Swift's Gulliver's Travels (Amis 1960).

Burke, David. Monday At McMurdo. Wellington, Auckland, Sydney: A. H. & A. W. Reed, 1967.
A plane, carrying a U.S. Congressman and assistants, crashes on the Tom Thumb Glacier. The Naval VX6 detachment commander at McMurdo flies a rescue mission.

Burroughs, Edgar Rice: A trilogy.
The Land That Time Forgot. New York: Ace Books, 1973. Originally published: Blue Book Magazine, August 1918.
The People That Time Forgot. New York: Ace Books, 1973. Originally published: Blue Book Magazine, October, 1918.
Out of Time's Abyss. London: Tandem, 1975. Originally published: Story Press Corp., 1918.
An American liner, traveling to France during World War I, is torpedoed by a German submarine, the survivors are rescued by a British ocean-going tug which is then sunk by the German submarine "U-33." The survivors of the tug then capture "U-33" and sail due south during a storm, eventually landing within sight of Antarctic icebergs on an enormous collapsed caldera named Caprona (Caspak). The crew of "U-33" then discover that this land is inhabited by exotic animals and peoples, many of which had been thought to be extinct.

Caine, Hall. The Woman Thou Gavest Me. Philadelphia, London: J. B. Lippincott Company, 1913.
An Antarctic explorer has a child by his sweetheart who has been forced into marriage with a British lord.

Cameron, Ian. The White Ship. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1975.
In 1819, the brig "San Delmar" was wrecked on Candlemas Island, an active volcano island in the South Sandwich archipelago. In 1974, a young graduate historian is possessed by one of the passengers of "San Delmar." She induces the British Antarctic Survey to send an expedition to the island.

Note: "San Telmo" sailed from Cadiz bound for the Pacific area and encountered severe weather while rounding the Horn. Dismasted and rudderless, she was taken in tow by "Primerosa Mariana." However, the hawsers parted and she was considered lost at about 62°S on September 4, 1819. Her anchor-stock was found at Shirreff Cove on Livingston Island in 1820 (Roberts 1958).

Campbell, John W. Jr.. "Who Goes There?" They Came From Outer Space. Edited by Jim Wynorski. New York: Doubleday and Company, Inc., 1980. Originally published: Astounding Science Fiction under the pseudonym of Don A. Stuart, August, 1938, page 60.
A monster from outer space, that can change configuration at will, is loose in an Antarctic station.

Cendrars, Blaise. The Antarctic Fugue. Translator not listed. London, Winchmore Hill: Barnard & Westwood, 1948. Also published as Dan Yack. Translated by Nina Rootes. New York: Michael Kesend Publishing Ltd., 1987. Originally published as Le Plan de L'Aiguille, Paris: Editions Denoël, 1927. A British millionaire and three companions winter over in an old sealer's hut on Sturge Island in the Balleny group. He then builds an all-year whaling products factory in Port Deception.

Note: The island is spelled "Struge" in the 1927 and 1948 editions. The correct spelling "Sturge" is used in the 1987 edition.

Charbonneau, Louis. The Ice. New York: Donald I. Fine, Inc., 1991. Environmentalists engage a group of industrial mining prospectors in a deadly battle of wits on the opposite side of the Antarctic continent from the Ross Ice Shelf.

Christie, Agatha. Ordeal By Innocence. New York: Harper Paperbacks, 1991. Originally published: London: Collins, 1958. Dr. Arthur Calgary, geophysicist with the Hayes Bently expedition to Antarctica, returns to England and discovers that he was the alibi for a late murder suspect.

Clair, Daphne. Frozen Heart. London: Mills & Boon Limited, 1980. A young female journalist and psychologist spends an Antarctic summer and winter as the only woman crew member of a New Zealand station. Her main accomplishment is the love of the base commander.

Clark, Captain Charles. An Antarctic Queen. London, New York: Frederick Warne and Co., 1902. Five survivors of a ship wrecked on a floating ice-island 660 miles SSW of Diego Ramirez Island discover Lastfoundland and a Fuegan castaway. Many non-Antarctic flora and fauna are described.

Coleridge, Samuel Taylor. The Rime of the Ancient Mariner. Christchurch: The Caxton Press, 1952. Originally published in Lyrical Ballads, 1798. A ship, sailing in the Southern Ocean, is cursed when a mariner kills an albatross, a pious bird of good omen.

Cooper, James Fenimore. The Monikins. New York: W. A. Townsend and Company, 1860. Originally published: Philadelphia: Carey, Lea, and Blanchard, July 9, 1835. London: Richard Bentley, July 4, 1835. A British baronet rescues four south polar Monikins from captivity and returns them to their home, the kingdom of Leaphigh. He learns that, when the earth exploded at the pole, the result was an open sea and a steamy climate.

Cooper, James Fenimore. The Sea Lions. New York: W. A. Townsend and Company, 1860. Originally published: New York: Stringer and Townsend, April 10, 1849. London: Richard Bentley, March 29, 1849.

Two rival schooners named "Sea Lion" searched for a mysterious sealing ground in the Antarctic sea.

Cummings, Ray. "The Snow Girl." Argosy: Vol. 207, No. 5, Saturday, November 2, 1929, pgs. 577-796. "Next Week": pgs. 91-107. "New Week": pgs. 264-280. Three Americans are captured by Naina, daughter of the White Bandit, ruler of the native Antarcticans and creator of the "Blue Blizzards." They are taken to her stronghold in the 15,000 foot Weddell Mountains and told of her plans to drive the Americans out of Antarctica.

Note: Weddell Mountains: imaginary Antarctic mountain chain.

Cussler, Clive. Treasure. New York, London, Toronto, Sydney, Tokyo: Pocket Books, 1988.

The area of the Antarctic Peninsula is searched by an American "Casper" stealth reconnaissance plane for a missing yacht.

Dake, Charles Romyn. A Strange Discovery. Boston: Gregg Press, 1975. A reprint edition. Originally published New York: H. Ingalls Kimball, 1899.

A sequel to Poe's "Narrative." Pym and Peters discover a continent a hundred miles in diameter at the South Pole, that is a giant volcano with a central space of boiling lava. Nearby is the large island of Hili-li that is populated by descendants of ancient Romans.

Davis, John Gordon. Cape of Storms. Garden City: Doubleday, 1970.

A nurse and a marine biologist ship out from Capetown aboard the All England Whaling Company factory ship "Icehammer" and catcher "Fourteen." Racial violence plagues the voyage and return to Africa.

Note: The venerable Norwegian whaling factory ship "Thorshammer" first appeared in Antarctic annals in 1928, and made many subsequent trips (Roberts 1958).

Davis, John Gordon. Leviathan. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co., Inc., 1976.

The director of Magnus Oceanics takes his ship and crew to the Antarctic to blow up the Russian factory ship "Slava."

Davis, John Gordon. Seize The Wind. New York: Stein and Day, 1985.

An Australian DC-10 filled with tourists crashes on the Beardmore Glacier. A British helium-filled airship attempts a rescue during a blizzard.

Note: On November 28, 1979, an Air New Zealand DC-10 with 257 tourists and crew aboard crashed on the slopes of Mt. Erebus. There were no survivors (San Francisco Examiner 1979).

Defoe, Daniel. A New Voyage Round The World, By A Course Never Sailed Before. Being a Voyage undertaken by some Merchants who afterwards proposed the setting up of an East India Company in Flancers. New York: George D. Sproul, 1904. Originally published November 1724.

A private merchant ship reaches a farthest south at 67°S by sailing southeast through the South Seas from the Ladrões.

Dickens, Charles with Wilkie Collins. "The Wreck of the Golden Mary." Short Stories of the Sea. Edited by George C. Solley, Eric Steinbaugh, David O. Tomlinson. Annapolis: The Naval Institute Press, 1984. Originally published 1856: title piece of the extra Christmas number of "Household Words." A British Merchant ship bound for California is wrecked near 58°S, 60°W off New South Shetland.

Dickson, G. R. Secret Under Antarctica. New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1963.

A boy goes to Antarctica as an assistant to his scientist father. Under the ice, he discovers a submarine yacht which houses the Tropic movement to reassemble Gondwanaland.

Dixon, Franklin W. Lost at the South Pole or Ted Scott in Blizzard Land (Ted Scott Flying Series). New York: Grosset & Dunlap, 1930.

A young aviator is involved in a race to become the first to fly over the South Pole. Base camp is presumably near to where the Queen Maud Range is joined by Carmen Land. The hero is attacked by a great auk.

Note: The flightless great auk was an arctic bird which became extinct in 1844 (Peterson 1979).

Du Perron de Castera, Louis Adrien. Le Theatre de Passion et De La Fortune ou Les Aventures Surprenante de Rofamidor et de Theoglaphire. Paris: Chez Saugrain, 1731.

A story told by an Indian philosopher about peoples living on a spacious continent, surrounded by islands, located towards Le Pole du Midi (South Pole). These lands were known to the Greeks who probed the evidence of voyageurs Phéniciens (Phoenician voyagers).

Emerson, Willis George. "The Smoky God." Fram: The Journal of Polar Studies, vol. 1, no. 2, 1984 summer issue. Originally published 1907-1908: The National Magazine.

A father and son sailed into the earth through the North Pole, enjoyed the inhabited lands in the center of the earth, and emerged at the South Pole. After dodging icebergs for 45 days, the craft was destroyed by a capsizing iceberg and the father was killed.

(Erskine, Thomas). Armata; A fragment. London: John Murray, Part I, 1816; Part II, 1817.

A British sailor discovers a twin planet of Earth joined to it at the South Pole by two channels with strong currents flowing in opposite directions.

Farmer, Beverly. The Seal Woman. St. Lucia: University of Queensland Press, 1992.

After her husband is lost in a shipwreck, a Danish woman, Dagmar, comes to Australia, where she and her husband, Finn, had spent their honeymoon. Finn had sailed to the Antarctic five times aboard "Nella Dann" as an ANARE member.

Note: ANARE is the acronym of the Australian National Antarctic Research Expeditions (Law and Bechervaise 1957). "Nella Dan" ran aground off Macquarie Island on December 3, 1987, and sank on December 24, 1987 (Headland 1989).

Ferguson, Malcolm. "The Polar Vortex." Weird Tales: September 1946, pp. 74-81.

The multimillionaire scientist and dabbler, Leopold Lemming, lures Daniel Imbriter, clerk and student, to his observatory at the South Pole. The young man is left there -- alone.

Follett, James. Ice. Briarcliff Manor: Stein & Day, 1978. Originally published 1977.

An 8,000 cubic mile portion of the Antarctic ice cap containing mountains breaks off from the continent and travels into the North Atlantic. Two members of the Rosenthal Antarctic Survey help prevent World War III.

Forbes, Stephen. False Cross. New York: Signet, 1989.

Russians and Americans race to recover an American satellite that was shot down by Russians. Confrontations occur at the American Mensa Station located on the Ross Ice Shelf 3° south of Richard Byrd's Advance Base (80°08'S, 163°57'W) of 1934.

Garnier, Charles T. Voyages Imaginaires, Songes, Visions et Roman Cabalistiques, "La relation d'un voyage du Pole Arctique au Pole Antarctique par le centre du monde, avec la description de ce perilleux passage, et des enofes merveilleuses & etonnantes qu'on a decouvertes fous le Pole Antarctique." A Amsterdam, et fe trouve a Paris, Rue et Hotel Serpente, M. Dec. LXXXVIII. Originally published: Amsterdam: Lucas 1721.

A whaling ship is sucked into a whirlpool near Greenland and emerges at 71°8"S. After encountering a variety of creatures, a volcano, a pyramid with fiery reflections, and a structure of white stones, the whalers set sail for the Cape of Good Hope.

Gibbs, Wolcott. Bird Life at the Pole. New York: William Morrow & Co., 1931.

Mr. Herbst, a newspaper publisher, sends Commander Robin, a Junior League girl, and ship "Lizzie Borden" to Antarctica.

Note: This story is a thinly disguised satire about William Randolph Hearst, Commander Richard E. Byrd, and Byrd's ship "Eleanor Bolling," named for his mother (Byrd 1935).

Graham, David. Down to a Sunless Sea, New York: Simon and Schuster, 1981.

Earth is in a state of chaos and nuclear war. The planet's axis is tilting and Antarctica will become warm. Two planes filled with refugees fly toward McMurdo Station.

Griffith, George. Olga Romanoff or the Syren of the Skies. Westport: Hyperion Press, Inc., 1974. Originally published as a serial in Pearson's Weekly (London) December 30, 1893 to August 4, 1894.

Using an earthquake fissure on the south side of Mt. Terror as an aircraft base, a descendant of the Tsars tries to take control of the world. She is opposed by African Aerians who maintain Kerguelen Island as a submarine and aircraft base.

Haggard, H. Rider. Mary of Marion Isle. London: Hutchinson and Co., Limited, 1929.

A young British lord is marooned on Marion Island. He discovers that the island is inhabited by a young girl, sole survivor of a shipwreck and mutiny.

Hahn, Charles Curtz. The Wreck of the South Pole or the Great Dissembler. New York: Street & Smith, 1899.

A shipwrecked mariner discovers a warm South Pole and inland sea inhabited by a telepathic civilization. A sudden precession of the poles causes a world-wide catastrophe.

Harrison, Payne. Thunder of Erebus. New York: Crown Publishers, Inc., 1991

A Soviet-American geological expedition discovers the mineral carnallite, containing rubidium-96, under the ice at Windless Bight. An armed conflict for control of the mine.

Hauser, Heinrich. Last Port of Call. New York: Stackpole Sons, 1938.

A married man leaves his family in Germany, boards one of the last sailing ships in Copenhagen, and sails for Australia via the Southern Ocean.

Herbert, Marie. Winter of the White Seal, New York: William Morrow and Company, Inc., 1982.

A young 19th century whaler is marooned on Livingston Island and finds companionship with a baby white seal.

Howells, W. D. Through The Eye of the Needle. From The Altrurian Romances. Bloomington, London: Indiana University Press, 1968. Originally published Harper & Brothers, 1907. Part I (27 chapters) was originally published in Cosmopolitan Magazine November 1892 to October 1893 as the last six letters of Letters of an Altrurian Traveler.

The Altrurians have created a temperate climate in their south polar region by cutting off the southeastern peninsula. Aristides Homos feels that the same effect could be produced in the United States by cutting off the western shore of Alaska.

Innes, Hammond. The Survivors (The White South, Calling the Southern Cross). New York: Harper & Brothers, 1949.

The whaling factory ship "Southern Cross" is beset by ice and a ruthless killer in the Weddell Sea. Episodes are patterned after Shackleton's "Endurance" expedition.

Note: "Southern Cross" was the name of Carstens Borchgrevink's ship used in his expedition of 1898-1900 (Cameron 1974).

Jenkins, Geoffrey. The Disappearing Island (A Grue of Ice). New York: The Viking Press, 1962.

The former commander of the British Naval forces based on Deception Island is taken aboard the factory ship "Antarctica." He is the key to unravelling wartime mysteries involving Bouvet and Thompson Islands.

Note: "Antarctic" has been the name of expedition ships of: Leonard Kristensen (1894-1895), Otto Nordenskjold (1901-1903), and E. O. Borchgrevink (1930-1931) (Roberts 1958). See Index of Place Names (Appendix 5) for comments about Thompson Island. "Grue" is a Scottish word which the author defines on page 123 as "the thrill of naked fear."

Johns, Captain W. E. Biggles Breaks The Silence, London: Hodder & Stroughton Limited, 1949.

Sergeant Bigglesworth, head of the Air Section, Criminal Investigation Department, New Scotland Yard, and companions race against time and the master of "Sveldt" to salvage the gold shipment of the schooner "Starry Crown" in Graham Land.

Joseph, Robert. The Aquarius Transfer, New York: Fawcett Gold Medal, 1982.

A drought has devastated California. An iceberg is towed to Point Mugu by a converted supertanker.

- Keneally, Thomas. The Survivor. New York: The Viking Press, Inc., 1970.
The survivor of an Antarctic expedition returns after a grave containing the remains of the man he abandoned 40 years before is found.
- Keneally, Thomas. Victim of the Aurora. London, Sydney: Collins, 1977.
The news media member of the New British South Polar Expedition is murdered. Episodes are patterned after the saga of Scott's last expedition.
- Kilian, Crawford. Icequake. London: Futura Publications Limited, 1979.
Solar flares in 1985 cause loss of Earth's magnetic field. The Antarctic icecap surges and scientists try to escape the breakup of the ice.
- Kingston, William H. G. At the South Pole. London: Cassell Pether & Galph, 1877.
A boy runs away from his home in Cornwall and goes to sea in a whaler. He survives an Antarctic shipwreck, polar bears, walrus, wolves, and an erupting volcano.
- Kingston, William H. G. The South Sea Whaler: A Story of the Loss of the "Champion" and the Adventures of Her Crew. London, Edinburgh, New York: T. Nelson and Sons, 1875.
Captain Tredeagle, his children, and his mutinous crew are blown south of Cape Horn during a storm, and find themselves among gigantic icebergs.
- Kipling, Rudyard. The Jungle Books. New York: New American Library, Inc., 1981. Originally published New York: The Century Co., 1893.
Kotick, the white seal, visits Kerguelen Island, the Georgia Islands, the Orkneys, Emerald Island, Bouvet Island, and the Prozets in his search for an island unknown to man.
- Note: The "Prozet" Islands are in reality the Crozet Islands. See Index of Place Names for comments about Emerald Island.
- Kitto, Crispin. The Antarctica Cookbook. New York: St. Martin's Press, 1984.
An East Hollywood chef, haunted by fantasies of Shackleton, Amundsen, Scott and Palmer obtains permission to build a summer home on Ross Island between Scott's and Shackleton's huts.
- Langley, Bob. Falklands Gambit. New York: Walker and Company, Oz Edition, 1985.
General Hugh Pinilla is sent as a prisoner to Argentina's Camp Digepol, 12 miles inland between the Bellingshausen and Weddell Seas. An American and a British yachtsman try to

rescue him before the Argentine invasion of the Falkland Islands.

Lawson, Will. The Lady of the Heather. Sydney, London: Angus and Robertson Ltd., 1945.

The granddaughter of Bonnie Prince Charlie, suspected of treachery to the Jacobite cause, is exiled to Campbell Island.

Lawton, Captain Wilbur. The Boy Aviator's Polar Dash. New York: 1910.

Frank and Harry Chester go south on the United States South Polar Expedition ship "Southern Cross." In spite of opposition by Japanese Manchurian troops, they help locate a Viking ship frozen in the Barrier ice and creatures living in a volcanic lake.

Note: See Innes, Hammond.

Leahy, John Martin. "In Amundson's Tent." The Macabre Reader. Edited by Donald A. Wollheim. New York: Ace Books, Inc., 1959. Originally published circa 1930.

Three explorers find a living horror in Amundsen's South Pole tent.

LeGuin, Ursula K. "Sur." The New Yorker: February 1, 1982, pp. 38-46.

Using "Yelcho" as an expedition ship, a group of South American women travel to the South Pole in 1909-10.

Note: The Chilean relief ship "Yelcho" successfully rescued the crew of Shackleton's ship "Endurance" who were stranded on Elephant Island in August 1916 (Cameron 1974).

London, Jack. "Make Westing." Short Stories of the Sea. Edited by George C. Solley, Eric Steinbaugh, David O. Tomlinson. Annapolis: Naval Institute Press, 1984. Originally published in When God Laughs. New York: MacMillan Company, January, 1911.

Captain Dan Cullin and "Mary Rogers" try for seven weeks to round the Horn. The ship even tries at 64°S but to no avail. A seaman falls overboard but the captain sails on.

Lovecraft, H. P. At the Mountains of Madness. Sauk City: Arkham House, 1964. This story was originally written in 1931 but was rejected by "Weird Tales." It was rewritten and published in "Astounding Science Fiction," February to April, 1936.

Members of the Miskatonic University Expedition discover a mountain range at 76°15'S, 113°10'E. A Palaeogean Megalopolis, more than two million years old and filled with unspeakable horrors, lies at an altitude of 23,570 feet.

Note: See Beale, Charles Willing.

Lovecraft, H. P. The Shadow Out of Time. London: Victor Gollancz Ltd., 1968. Originally published 1936 in *Astounding Science Fiction*, June, 1936, page 110.

The mind of Professor Peaslee of Miskatonic University was in contact with many of the intelligent races that have or will inhabit Earth, including the star-headed old ones of the Antarctic.

Lupoff, Richard A. Circumpolar! New York: Timescope Books, 1984. Charles Lindbergh, Amelia Earhart, and Howard Hughes are copilots in a circumpolar air race. They enter the hollow Earth through the southern Symmes' Hole and discover Muiaia.

Mackie, John. The Great Antarctic. London: Jarrold & Sons, undated.

A British gentleman explorer returns to the Antarctic in search of two companions who are missing after a balloon crash on Mt. Erebus.

Marshall, Edison. Dian of the Lost Land, New York: H. C. Kinsey & Company, Inc., 1935.

Scientists find tribes of Cro-Magnons and Neanderthals living in a warm Antarctica. The continent had been connected to South America and Africa at the end of the Pleistocene geologic epoch.

Marshall, James. My Boy John Went to Sea. Great Neck: Morrow, 1967.

A boy ships out on his father's whalecatcher. The catcher crew tries to tow a blue whale during a fierce storm.

Mason, A. E. W. The Turnstile. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1912.

A British naval captain uses the leadership of an Antarctic expedition as a stepping-stone to a seat in Parliament.

Mastorakis, Nico and Barnaby Conrad. Fire Below Zero. New York: Dell Publishing Co., Inc., 1981.

An industrialist, born of eight parents, discovers the fatal flaw in the U.S.-U.S.S.R. Project Nova. He arrives at the laboratory base in Enderby Land in time to prevent the destruction of Earth.

Mawson, Douglas. "Bathybia." Aurora Australis: "published at the winter quarters of the British Antarctic Expedition, 1907-1909, during the winter months of April, May, June, July, 1980. ..." (Chipman 1993).

A group exploring Victoria Land discovers a lush jungle within a huge volcano of unprecedented proportions.

Maxwell, W. B. Spinster of This Parish. New York: Grosset & Dunlap, 1922.

A Victorian romance blossoms between a sheltered, young woman of London and an older British Antarctic explorer.

McCarry, Charles. The Better Angels. New York: Fawcett Press, 1982. Originally published 1979.

President Lockwood of the United States orders the assassination of Ibn Awad of Hagreb. As an aside, the children of the President's right-hand man tour the Antarctic aboard their stepfather's yacht.

Note: The first known private yacht to sail to the Antarctic regions was "Mischief" owned and operated by Harold William Tilman. He sailed to South Georgia Island and the South Shetland Islands during the 1966-67 season (Headland 1989).

McClengham, Jack. The Ice Admiral. London: W. H. Allen, 1969.
An American Admiral plans a mid-winter flight to McMurdo station to transport a sick man to New Zealand.

McLaughlin, W. R. D. Antarctic Raider. London: Harrap, 1960.
A German warship sails to the Antarctic to seize Norwegian and British factory ships.

de Mille, James. A strange Manuscript Found in a Copper Cylinder. New York: Harper & Brothers, 1888. (Published posthumously).
The poles of the Earth are flattened and nearer to the hot core than at the lower latitudes. The south polar lands and vast inland sea are therefore warm. A marooned seaman discovers and lives with a group of Troglodytes, one of several native polar peoples.

Moran, Richard. Cold Sea Rising. New York: Arbor House, 1986.
A volcanic plume develops under the Ross Ice Shelf severing it from the continent. The shelf is then set adrift in a northerly direction.

Morris, M. E. The Icemen. Novato: Presidio Press, 1988.
A Nazi remnant under Martin Bormann attempts to establish a colony at an Argentine Antarctic station.

Nathanson, I. R. "The Antarctic Transformation." Amazing Stories: pp. 720-729, November, 1931.
The largest explosion on earth occurred when Benjamin Smith and his wealthy sponsor blew up an Antarctic geyser field five miles long and hundreds of feet wide. The object was to create a habitable portion of Antarctica by melting portions of the ice cap.

- Neider, Charles. Overflight. Far Hills: New Horizon Press, 1986.
A professor of history survives a DC-10 crash and a helicopter crash on Mt. Erebus.
Note: See Davis, John Gordon's Seize the Wind.
- O'Brian, Patrick. Desolation Island. New York, London: W.W. Norton & Company, 1991. First published: William Collins Sons & Co. Ltd., 1978.
H.M.S. "Leopard" stops at Desolation Island for repairs following harrowing experiences while sailing to Australia during the early years of the nineteenth century.
- O'Brian, Patrick. The Far Side of the World. Glasgow: William Collins Sons & Co., Ltd., 1985. Originally published: Glasgow: William Collins Sons & Co., Ltd., 1984.
A British naval captain sails far to the south in his efforts to round the Horn.
- Paine, Albert Bigelow. The Great White Way. New York: J. F. Taylor & Company, 1901.
The central heat of the Earth is brought to the surface by oblation of the poles. A civilization, similar to the Incas, lives in a warm central Antarctica. The story is based on Borchgrevink's report of a warm current below 71°S flowing from the direction of the South Pole.

Note: See Bouvé, Edward T.
- Paltock, Robert. The Life and Adventures of Peter Wilkins, New York, London: Garland Publishing, Inc., 1974. Reprint of the original 1751 edition: London, 3 December 1750, dated 1751. A British seaman is shipwrecked on a large loadstone rock in the southern regions. He boards a small boat, is sucked under the rock, and discovers a land inhabited by flying humans.
- Poe, Edgar Allan. "The Narrative of Arthur Gordon Pym of Nantucket." The Complete Poems and Stories of Edgar Allan Poe. New York: A. Knopf, 1946. Originally published: Southern Literary Messenger, vol. 3, January-February, 1837, pages 13-16, 109-116, in part.
The survivors of a sailing ship mutiny drift southward beyond Bennett's Island (82°50'S, 42°20'W). They discover that the warm polar islands are inhabited by a black people.
- Poe, Edgar Allan. "Ms. Found in a Bottle." The Complete Poems and Stories of Edgar Allan Poe, New York: A. Knopf, 1946. Originally published: Baltimore Saturday Visitor, vol. 3, October 19, 1833.
A man finds himself trapped on a strange ship heading for the great whirlpool at the South Pole.
- Pope, Gustavus W., M.D. Journey to Mars. Westport: Hyperion Press, Inc., 1984. Reprint of the 1894 edition published by

G. W. Dillingham, New York. Volume no. 1 of "Romances of the Planets."

Lt. Frederick Hamilton, U.S.N., and John, Prince of New Zealand, discover the Antarctic polar sea and are marooned at 82°45'S, 150°W. They are rescued by Martian colonials who then fly them to Mars.

Poyer, D. C. White Continent. New York: Jove Publications, Inc., 1980.

Using arms supplied by an oil cartel, a group of colonists assume control of the Antarctic continent.

Presland, John. Albatross. New York: D. Appleton and Company, 1932.

An injured British army major is the sole survivor of the crash of the airship "Antarctica" when he allows himself to be the first man airlifted from the Antarctic crash site. His life is ruined when the Air Ministry Court of Enquiry finds him guilty of deserting his men.

Note: See Jenkins, Geoffrey

Prospero, Peter. "The Atlantis." American Museum of Science, Literature and the Arts: vol. 1, pp. 42-65, 222-255, 311-341, 419-437, 1838. (The quoted pages are from a reference. Not all of them have been located.)

Alonzo Pinzon in "Astrea" travels south of 65°S and discovers Atlantis which is inhabited by all the late and great men and women of history.

Restif de la Bretonne, Nicolas-Edme. La Decouverte Australe. Paris: France Adel, 1977. Originally published as: La Decouverte Australe Par un Homme-volant, ou le Dedale Francais. Nouvelle tres-philosophique: suivie de la lettre d'un singe, & ca, Leipzig, 1781.

Victorin makes a set of wings to carry his beloved Christine to Inaccessible Mountain. From this French Eden, they fly to the Antipodes of France, an archipelago named Megapatagonia located between Tierra del Fuego and Antarctica, where they found a Utopia.

Robeson, Kenneth. The South Pole Terror (Doc Savage series). New York: Bantam Books, 1974. Originally published 1936.

Using a dirigible, Doc Savage and his group follow an explorer and his mob to an Antarctic valley due south of Buenos Aires. The secret of the valley is being exploited by penetration of the entire spectrum of cosmic rays which are expedited by the use of electromagnetic propulsions from the explorer's equipment.

Rockwood, Roy. Under the Ocean to the South Pole or The Strange Cruise of the Submarine Wonder, (The Great Marvel series). New York: Cupples & Leon Co., 1907.

Sailing in "Porpoise," an 80 foot submarine, an inventor and six companions go from Freeport, New York, to the boiling hot ocean at the South Pole. Along the way, they combat a variety of giant marine monsters and find a submarine land with trees, bushes and grass. A stop is made at Terra del Fuego, a land of hostile natives, large coconut crabs and turtles.

Note: "Porpoise" was one of the ships that accompanied Charles Wilkes on the U.S. Exploring Expeditions of 1838-1842 (Caras 1962).

Ross, M. I. South of Zero. New York, London: Harper & Brothers, 1931.

A boy stows away on an expedition ship bound for Ross Island. Most of his adventures are based on incidents of historic expeditions.

Ross, M. I. White Wind. New York, London: Harper & Brothers, 1937.

Two men and two boys are stranded in Oates Land after their hut and the rest of their party drift away on a giant calved iceberg. They then walk to Wood Bay hoping to meet their ship "Stormy Petrel."

Note: "Stormy Petrel" was a derogatory name applied to Charles Wilkes, commander of the U.S. Exploring Expedition of 1838-1842 (Jaffé 1976).

Rucker, Rudy. The Hollow Earth: The Narrative of Mason Algiers Reynolds of Virginia. New York: William Morrow and Company, Inc., 1990. Mason Reynolds, Jeremiah Reynolds, Edgar Allan Poe, and companions fall into the hollow earth after the south polar regions collapse. They locate the people called Tekili-li.

Russell, W. Clark. The Frozen Pirate. London: Sampson Low, Mareton, Searle, and Rivington, 1974. Originally published 1887.

A British ship's officer is castaway on an island just north of the South Shetland group. He discovers and thaws a frozen pirate, his 18th century ship, and a vast treasure.

Ruuth, Alpo. 158 Days (158 Vuorokautto). 1983. Translated by Hildi Hawkins. The chapter entitled "Among the ice floes" was published as an extract entitled "Sailing through the Antarctic" in Books From Finland: vol. 18, no. 3, pp. 180-187, 1985. The entire book has not been translated into English.

Crew members aboard a Finnish sailboat competing in the Whitbread Round-the-World sailboat race of 1981-1982 encounter blizzard conditions in the Southern Ocean close to the Antarctic coast while sailing west towards Auckland.

Salgari, Emilio. Au Pole Sud A Bicyclette. Paris: Librairie ch. Delagrave, 1906. Translated from Italian by J. Fargeau. An American and British expedition to the South Pole to settle a gentlemanly wager starts from Baltimore. A bicycle team pedals from the base of the Antarctic Peninsula to the pole.

Savile, Frank. Beyond the Great South Wall. New York: Grosset & Dunlap, 1901. A British lord inherits several 16th century Mayan artifacts which leads him to undertake an expedition to an active volcanic Antarctica. There, in an area south of Bouvet's Island, he discovers mummified Mayans, gold utensils, and a live Brontosaurus Excelsus. The title page etching depicts a walrus.

Note: See Bouvet Island, "Index of Place Names."

Schenk, Emmy Lou. "Ice Cave." Alfred Hitchcock Mystery Magazine, vol. 32, no. 8, August, 1987. A policeman from Florida, working as a substitute research assistant for his son, solves the first Antarctic murder.

Seaborn, Captain Adam. Symzonia; Voyage of Discovery. New York: J. Seymour, 1820. Microfilm: Wright American Fiction, vol. 1, 2326, roll S-5. The captain and crew of "Explorer" sail to 83°3'S where they discover a low lying, forested land. From there they sail into the interior of the hollow Earth and discover a populated land which they named Symzonia.

Sharp, Margery. Miss Bianca in the Antarctic, Boston, Toronto: Little, Brown and Company, 1971. Two mice go to the Antarctic to rescue a Norwegian poet. They are imprisoned by a polar bear cub on an exchange visit, and, in turn, are rescued by Adelie penguins, an Emperor penguin, and a helicopter.

Sibson, Francis. Unthinkable. Location not given: Harrison Smith & Robert Haas, Inc., 1933. The South African Antarctic Expedition is marooned in Antarctica. Their struggles for survival are based on the exploits of Shackleton. The theme is anti-airplane.

Smith, David. Freeze Frame. Ringwood: Penguin Books Australia Ltd., 1992. The French develop a secret uranium mining operation at Dumont D'Urville Station, which is uncovered by two Australian photographers. The French secret service and a wealthy Brazilian embark on a world-wide killing spree implicating Greenpeace.

- Smith, Wilbur. Hungry As The Sea. London: Pan Books Ltd., 1979. Originally published by William Heinemann Ltd., 1978. The owner of Ocean Towage and Salvage rescues the crew and passengers of "Golden Adventurer" which had gone aground at 72°16'S, 32°12'W. The cruise ship is then towed to South Africa.
- Stables, Dr. Gordon. In the Great White Land. London, Glasgow: Blackie & Son Limited, undated (1900?). A wealthy, young American adventurer sails south with two boys, Yak-Yaks, an Inuit, dogs, four polar bears, two Shetland ponies, and two ships. After circumnavigating the Antarctic at the latitude of the sub-Antarctic Islands, he establishes a camp near Mt. Murchison. With his future brother-in-law, he accomplishes a record farthest south at the edge of the frozen polar ocean.
- Stables, Gordon, C.M., M.D., R.N. From Pole to Pole. New York: John W. Lovell Company, undated (1900?). Six young men became owners of "Albatross" so that they might travel from the North Pole to the South Pole in their own ship. They eventually became shipwrecked on a southern island inhabited by black savages and sea-elephants.
- Stevens, David. White for Danger. New York: Stein and Day, 1979. An expedition from New Zealand discovers a secret Russian base near the south magnetic pole.
- Stilson, Charles. Minos of Sardenes. New York: Avalon Books, 1966. Originally published in All-Story Weekly in three weekly installments beginning August 21, 1916. Sequel to Polaris of the Snows. The volcanos that made the kingdom of Sardenes (lying south of the Ross Sea) fit for habitation died out. The snows of Antarctica then covered the region. The only survivors, King Minos and his young wife, are rescued by Polaris Janess.
- Stilson, Charles. Polaris and the Immortals. New York: Avalon Books, 1968. Originally published in All-Story Weekly as "Polaris and the Goddess Glorian" in five weekly installments beginning September 15, 1917. Sequel to Minos of Sardenes. After rescuing Polaris Janess and the Sardanians, "Minnetonka" rounds the Horn in storm conditions. A man, wearing a full set of armour and floating on debris, is rescued. The ship then sails past the Falkland Islands, the Aurora Islands, Georgia, Candlemas, Saunders, Montagu and Thule islands.
- Stilson, Charles B. Polaris -- of the Snows. New York: Avalon Books, 1965. Originally published in 1915 in All-Story Weekly in three installments beginning December 18, 1915. In the introduction to this edition, Robert A. W. Lowndes notes that the story was "first published in 1915, in Frank A. Munsey's "Cavalier Magazine."

With the death of his father, Polaris Janess is now alone in the Antarctic home near cliffs of coal. He burns the home and starts north. He meets Rose Emer and the two of them discover the inhabited land of Sardanes.

Stimson, A. C. "The Land of Mighty Insects," Wonder Stories: pp. 935-1043, April, 1934.

George Tolliver, aboard the dirigible "Research" flies towards the South Pole, over a mountain range, to an ice free area inhabited by gigantic insects.

Strong, Charles S. South Pole Husky. New York, London, Toronto: Longmans, Green and Co., 1950.

A boy and his dog accompany Amundsen on his journey to the South Pole.

Strong, Charles S. We Were There With Byrd at the South Pole. New York: Grosset & Dunlap, 1956.

A boy goes south on the whaler "Larsen" and joins the Byrd expedition at Little America.

Note: "Larsen" is presumably named for the Norwegian explorer - whaler Carl Anton Larsen who first went south with Otto Nordenskjold in 1901 (American Geographical Society 1975).

Sutton, Paralee Sweeten. White City. Palo Alto: Palopress, 1949.

A young couple, lost in a small airplane, discovers a luxurious, centuries-old civilization in Antarctica. The inhabitants live by a lake kept ice-free by hot springs. They use thought transference and universal communication.

Sweven, Godfrey. Limanora, The Island of Progress. New York, London: G. P. Putnam's Sons, June 1903. Sequel to Riallaro.

A couple, inhabitants of Limanora, discover that parts of Antarctica have been destroyed by volcanic activity.

Sweven, Godfrey. Riallaro. New York, London: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1901.

A young Briton sails his steam yacht "Daydream" into the mysterious ring of fog circled by an Antarctic current located southeast of Oceania. He explores the inhabited islands within the ring.

Utley, Steven and Howard Waldrop. "Black As the Pit, From Pole to Pole." The Year's Finest Fantasy. Edited by Terry Carr. New York: Berkeley Publishing Co., 1978. Originally published in 1977 by Robert Silverberg in New Dimensions F.

Following his escape to Siberia, Frankenstein's monster enters the hollow earth at the north and makes his way south to the Antarctic where the birds scream "Tekeli-li."

- Van Dresser, Peter. "South Polar Beryllium, Limited." *Amazing Stories*: August 1930, pp. 416-427.
An Australian assistant chemist is hired by S.P.B. Ltd. to work with an experimental forced-field ionic separator for the reduction of beryllium and aluminium metasilicates to beryllium oxide (BeO). He lands at Little America and then proceeds south to New Sidney aboard the tractor "Boanerges."
- Veril, A. Hyatt. "Beyond the Pole." *Amazing Stories*: October and November, 1926, pp. 580-595, 725-735.
An American mariner survives shipwreck at approximately 70°S, 10°E only to succumb to a temporary madness. He revives to find himself in a strange nightless land inhabited by lobster-like humanoids.
- Verne, Jules. An Antarctic Mystery (Le Sphinx des Glaces). Boston: Gregg Press, 1975. Reprint of the 1899 edition. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company, 1899. Originally published in 1897.
A group under the leadership of Captain Guy goes to the Antarctic aboard "Haldane" to seek answers to the mystery of the disappearance of the Captain's brother and "Jane." They find the mysterious loadstone island presumably discovered by Peter Wilkins.
- Verne, Jules. Robur the Conqueror (Robur le Conquerant): Didier, 1951. Originally published by Hetzel, 1886.
An enigmatic engineer kidnaps the president and secretary of the Welden Institute of Philadelphia. They are blown off course during a flight around the world aboard the aeronef "Albatross" and pass over the crater of the erupting Mt. Erebus.
- Verne, Jules. Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea. Vingt Mille Lieues Sous Les Mers). The Omnibus Jules Verne. New York: Blue Ribbon Books, Inc., 1931. Originally published by Hetzel, 1870.
Captain Nemo, using the submarine "Nautilus" as an icebreaker, cuts the polar circle at the 55th meridian. He sails for the south, an island separated from a continent by a canal.
- Villiers, Alan. Whalers of the Midnight Sun. New York, London: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1934.
A Tasmanian boy stows away on a whaler bound for Antarctica. The captain discovers a passage at the foot of Graham Land, proving that it is an island.
- Walton, Bryce. Harpoon Gunner. New York: Crowell, 1968.
A young Norwegian stows away on the Pelagic Whaling Expedition factory ship "Arcturus" to meet a gunner friend of his late father. The gunner knows that the father's logbook, written in a family code, contains the location of a secret sea and breeding grounds of the blue whale.

Westerman, J. F. C. The Antarctic Treasure. London: Oxford University Press, 1932.

A young wireless operator ships out of Barry, England, aboard "Evening Star" and discovers that he is on a secret voyage to station "Zero" in Antarctica. On May 15th, six days out of Cape Town and eight days from "Zero," he calculates that the ship is 38° east of the Greenwich Meridian and 2500 miles from their destination. After loading a cargo of platinum and sealskins, the ship returns north and is taken over by Russians.

Wheatley, Dennis. The Man Who Missed the War. London: The Book Club, 1946.

An engineer, who designs trans-Atlantic shipping rafts, and a stowaway drift to Antarctica. Landing at 67°30'S, 77°10'E, they discover a warm valley inhabited by Leprechauns and Atlanteans who are influencing the outcome of World War II.

Williamson, Jack. "The Lake of Light." Astounding Stories: April, 1931, pp. 100-117.

Two explorers are forced down in the Enderby quadrant of Antarctica when their airplane loses a propeller blade. They discover a lake containing a city built by intelligent crabs.

Wilson, F. Paul. An Enemy of the State. New York: Berkley Books, February, 1984. Originally published: New York: Doubleday & Company, Inc., 1980.

Peter La Naque and Den Broohin of the planets Tolive and Nolevatol board a flitter at the Cape Horn space port and travel across Drake Passage and the Edith Ronne Ice Shelf to an artificial south polar valley. There they view Earth's new protein supply: walking plants, i.e., cattle that do not graze.

Wilson, Capt. Thomas H. "Lost At the South Poles or the Kingdom of Ice." Pluck and Luck: no. 63, New York, August 16, 1899, pp. 1-32.

Two young men, aboard an electric yacht, sail to the south polar region which is inhabited by Ignoos, Moodas, black bears, wolves, rabbits, and dodos.

Winthrop, Park. "The Land of The Central Sun." The Fantasy Collector: no. 221, August, 1990, 11 pps.; no. 222, September, 1990, 9 pps.; no. 223, October, 1990, 9 pps.; no. 224, November, 1990, 12 pps.; no. 225, December, 1990, 10 pps.; no. 226, January, 1991, 11 pps.; no. 227, February, 1991, 7 pps. Originally published in Argosy, as a seven part serial, from July 1902 to January 1903.

Four young people and a sailor are rescued from a disabled ship near the South Pole and transported to the lands inside the Earth.

Wollheim, Donald A. Mike Mars, South Pole Spaceman. New York: Paperback Library, Inc., 1966. Originally published 1962. An astronaut launches a space probe while flying an X-15 at the South Pole.

Woodard, Edwin and Heather Woodard Bischoff. Storehouses of the Snow. New York: Leisure Books, 1980. The south polar icecap is breaking up following a sudden increase in the tilt of Earth's axis. Volcanic eruptions occur at Deception Island, trapping the research vessel "Quest." The cruise ship "Sinbad" is beset by ice in the Lemaire Channel. Palmer Station is destroyed by earthquakes.

Note: "Quest" was the name of the last expedition ship used by E. Shackleton in 1921. Shackleton died of heart disease near South Georgia Island and the expedition was completed by Frank Wild (Cameron 1974). The locale of the story and the name "Sinbad" suggest that the authors were passengers aboard a Lindblad cruising expedition (Cordes 1978).

Wright, Jack. The Scout Patrol Boys In The Frozen South. Cleveland, New York: The World Publishing Company, 1993. Two boys and a famous explorer rescue three men abandoned by a museum expedition in the Antarctic. The site abounds with walrus and polar bears.

Titles Only. Unconfirmed Antarctic Fiction.

Anonymous. Voyage au centre de la Terre, ou aventures de qualeug naufrages dans des pays inconnus, 1821.

Bayle, Luc Marie. Le Voyage De La Nouvelle Incomprise. 1953.

Bradshaw, William R. The Goddess of Atvatabar.

Buller, Frank T. Fighting the Icebergs, 1910.

Byrd, Richard. White Adventure.

Campbell, A. Sequel to Bulkelly and Cummin's Voyage to the South Seas, 1747.

Dickie, F. E. Davy. Snow In Summer. 1967.

Fremont d'Ablancourt, Nicolas. Supplément de L'Histoire Véritable de Lucien, 1654.

Johns, Captain W. E. Biggles Second Case. It is inferred from page 33 of Biggles Breaks The Silence that part of this story takes place on Kerguelen Island. 1945?

Kutter, Henry. "The Power and the Glory." 1947.

Le Pôle Sud. Aventures sur le Continent Antarctique. Traduit de Panglais par Harold. Bibliothèque des familles et des Maisons d'éducation. Tours, libr. Mame et fils, 1898.

McDonald, Jo. Gabriel.

Neverov, Igar Mikhailovich. Antarctica: Stories and Tales. 1976.

Sanin, V. Seventy-Two Degrees Below Zero. 1975.

Scholes, Katherine. The Blue Chameleon. Melbourne: Hill of Content, 1989.

Surrey, Lionel. Polar Peril. 1938?

Taine, Jonn. (Eric Temple Bell). The Greatest Adventure.

Uminski, W. Au Pôle sud en ballon.
Adapte du polonais par M. M. Hellé. Paris 1898 (?).

INDEX OF PLACE NAMES: REAL AND IMAGINARY

The coordinates are mostly from Goode's Atlas, the CIA Polar Atlas, United States Board on Geographic Names Gazetteer No. 14 (1956) or United States Board on Geographic Names (Antarctica, 1981)

Adare, Cape: 71°17'S, 170°14'E. The northeastern extremity of Victoria Land and the eastern side of the entrance to Robertson Bay. Discovered in 1831 by the James Clark Ross expedition and named for Viscount Adare.

Advance Base: 80°08'S, 163°57'W. A meteorological residence hut occupied by Richard Byrd in 1934. As a result of equipment and ventilation problems, Byrd suffered from chronic carbon monoxide poisoning.

Aethiopicum, Mare: Ethiopian Sea, surrounding the island location of Christianopolis, which cannot be located accurately. The translator feels that the name was probably intended to imply "Sea of Stupidity." See: Christianopolis.

Altruria: An imaginary land extending from somewhere near Europe to the southern polar regions.

Amundsen-Scott Station: see South Pole Station.

The Antarctic: In 1902, Edwin Swift Balch wrote that the Antarctic is "the south polar region, including Bouvet and Kerguelen Islands and South Georgia." In 1951, Admiral Lord Mountevans (Teddy Evans of Scott's last expedition) wrote: "I think the little-navigated waters lying between 60°S and the Antarctic Circle itself might well be included in the Antarctic region." Article VI of the Antarctic Treaty of 1959 states: "The provisions of the present Treaty shall apply to the area south of 60° South Latitude, including all ice shelves,..."

Antarctic Ocean: The flowing together of the southernmost parts of the Atlantic, Pacific, and Indian Oceans.

Antarctic Peninsula: 69°30'S, 065°00'W. This area was originally called Graham Land by the British and Palmer's Land by the Americans.

Antarctic Sea: see Antarctic Ocean.

Anvers Island: 64°46'S, 064°05'W; 64°33'S, 063°35'W. Largest Island in the Palmer Archipelago off the west coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Named in 1898 by Adrian de Gerlache for the province of Anvers (Antwerp), Belgium.

Atlantis: An imaginary land.

Auckland, New Zealand: 36°51'S, 174°45'E.

Aurora Islands: Edmund Fanning believed that these islands were discovered by Dirck Gerritsoon Pomp in 1599 and that they lay near 64°S. The "existence" of these islands was actually reported by Joseph de la Llana aboard "Aurora" at 53°S, 048°W in 1762. They have now been identified as Shag Rocks (53°33'S, 042°02'W) which lie about 115 miles WNW of South Georgia.

Balleny Islands: 67°00'S, 164°60'E; 66°35'S, 162°50'E. A group of glaciated volcanic islands lying about 150 miles north of the Oates Coast. Discovered in February 1839 by John Balleny and named in his honor by the British Admiralty.

Baltimore, Maryland: 39°07'N, 076°37'W.

Barrier: See Ross Ice Shelf.

Barry, England: 51°24'N, 003°15'W. A shipping town on the Bristol channel.

Bathybia: An imaginary land inside a Victoria Land volcanic crater. "I don't know what Bathybia means. My Shorter Oxford lists Bathybius - 'Zool'. Huxley's name for a gelatinous substance found at the bottom of the Atlantic Ocean, and at first supposed to be a formless mass of living protoplasm, but now regarded as an inorganic precipitate'" (Chipman 1993).

Beardmore Glacier: 83°45'S, 171°00'E. A valley glacier with an average width of 12 miles and a length of 100 miles descending from the polar plateau to the Ross Ice Shelf. Discovered in December 1908 by Ernest Shackleton and named for the supporter of the expedition.

Bellingshausen Sea: A small body of water in about 71°S, 085°W.

Bennett's Island: "82°50'S, 42°20'W." An imaginary island. The coordinates are near the Dufek Massif in Ronne Land. There are real Bennett Islets at 66°57'S, 067°35'W, about 6 miles off the west coast of the Antarctic Peninsula.

Bolling Advance Base: see Advance Base.

Bouvet Island: 54°26'S, 003°24'E, now known as Bouvetoya. Queen Maud Land is South of the island. It was discovered on January 1, 1739 by Jean-Baptiste Charles Bouvet de Lozier but was not visited until 1898.

Brabant Island: 64°15'S, 62°20'W. An island 33 miles long and 20 miles wide in the Palmer Archipelago. Discovered in 1897-99 by the Adrien De Gerlache expedition and named for a province in Belgium.

Buenos Aires, Argentina: 34°36'S, 058°27'W. Due south of the city is near King George Island 62°00'S, 058°15'W.

Cadiz, Spain: 36°32'N, 006°18'W.

Camp Digepol: An imaginary Argentine prison about twelve miles inland between the Bellingshausen and Weddell Seas (on the Antarctic Peninsula).

Campbell Island: 52°30'S, 169°05'E. A semi-circular volcanic island 30 miles in circumference with a five-mile wide bay in the northwestern part.

Candlemas Island: 57°03'S, 026°40'W. The largest and easternmost of a small group of islands and rocks about 23 miles southeast of the South Sandwich Islands. They were discovered in February 2, 1775 by Captain James Cook.

Cape of Good Hope: 34°21'S, 018°29'E. Tip of the peninsula south of Capetown. A whaling ship is sucked into a whirl pool near Greenland and emerges at 71°8"S. After encountering a variety of creatures, a volcano, a pyramid with fiery reflections, and a structure of white stones, the whalers set sail for the Cape of Good Hope.

Capetown, South Africa: 33°48'S, 018°28'E.

Caprona: An enormous imaginary collapse caldera within sight of Antarctic icebergs. Also known as Caspak.

Carmen Land: An area near the Queen Maud Range (85°00'S, 179°00'W) that was described by Roald Amundsen in 1911 and was found to be non-existent by Richard Byrd in November 19, 1929. (American Geographical Society of 1930, Byrd 1935)

Caspak: See Caprona.

Christianopolis: A large imaginary city on an island "in the Antarctic Zone, 10 of the south pole, 20 of the equinoctial circle and 12 under the point of the bull."

Copenhagen, Denmark: 55°43'N, 012°27'E.

Cornwall: An area in the southwest of England.

Crozet Islands: 46°00'S, 052°00'E. Discovered by Marc Macé Marion-Dufresne on January 23, 1772.

Dannebrog Islands: 65°06'S, 064°15'W. Discovered by Dallmann in 1873-1874. Charted by Adrian de Gerlache in 1897-1899 and named by him in appreciation for support he received from Denmark.

Deception Island: 62°57'S, 060°38'W. A collapse caldera, about nine miles in diameter, that is still volcanically active. The name dates back to at least 1821 and refers to the narrow entrance to a large landlocked harbor. Many authorities declare that the island was discovered by Nathaniel Palmer, but there is no evidence to substantiate this idea. It has been used as a whaling factory base.

Desolation Island: An obsolete name for Kerguelen Island. On his second voyage south in 1773, de Kerguelen-Tremarc named his discovery "Land of Desolation" (Bertrand 1971), or "Isle of Desolation" (Mitterling 1959). On Christmas Day 1776, Captain James Cook and his expedition vessels "Resolution" and "Discovery" called at Kerguelen Island. A note in his log reads, "I could have properly called the island Desolation Island to signalize its sterility but in order not to deprive M. de Kerguelen of the glory of having discovered it, I called it Kerguelen Land" (Migot (1956). See: Kerguelen Island.

Desolation, Land of: Possibly refers to a small island at 62°27'S, 060°23'W near Livingston Island. It was discovered in 1820 by Edward Bransfield.

Diego Ramirez Islands: 56°15'S, 070°015'W. A small group of islands southwest of Cape Horn. 660 miles SSW of the islands is in the east coast area of the Antarctic Peninsula, an area that is generally inaccessible because of heavy pack ice.

Discovery Bay: An imaginary bay on the eastern end of the Ross Ice Shelf.

Drake Passage: A 500-mile long, 400-mile wide stretch of water between Cape Horn and the South Shetland Islands that joins the southern parts of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.

Dufek Massif: 82°36'S, 052°30'W. A large snow-covered massif. Discovered January 13, 1956 by a patrol flight of the United States Naval Operation Deep Freeze I and named for Admiral George Dufek.

Durmont D'Urville: 66°40'S, 140°01'E. A French research station.

East Hollywood: An imaginary town near Hollywood, California (34°04'N, 118°20'W).

Eden: A Biblical garden area possibly located near the southern border between Iraq and Iran. The name has become a generic term for an ideal place located on Earth (Asimov 1968).

Edith Ronne Ice Shelf: 78°30'S, 061°00'W. The larger and most western of the two major ice shelves at the head of the Weddell Sea is now known as the Ronne Ice Shelf. The area was discovered by Commander Finn Ronne, USNR, leader of the Ronne Antarctic Research Expedition who named it "Edith Ronne Land" for his wife, one of the first two women to winter-over in the Antarctic.

Elephant Island: 61°10'S, 055°14'W. An island about 28 miles long and about 15 miles wide in the eastern part of the South Shetland Islands. The island became noteworthy when the men from Ernest Shackleton's "Endurance" expedition were stranded there in 1916. The name dates back to at least 1821.

Ellsworth Highland. That part of Antarctica extending SSW from the base of the Antarctic Peninsula. Boundaries are undefined.

Emerald Island: Located at 57°30'S, 162°12'E on early nineteenth century maps. It was "discovered" on December 1821 by C. J. Nockells aboard "Emerald." It was later disproved by Charles Wilkes aboard "Vincennes" on January 9, 1840. Amundsen mentions that Emerald Island is still on charts of the South Pacific and that Shackleton's ship "Nimrod" sailed right over the location. The island appears on maps in the Soviet Atlas of the Pacific Ocean of 1974. (Mitterling 1959, Walker 1842, Roberts 1958, Amundsen 1912, Stommel 1984)

Enderby Land: 67°30'S, 053°00'E. A projecting land mass of the Antarctic Continent extending from 045°00'E to 057°20'E. It was discovered in 1831 by John Biscoe aboard "Tula" and was named for the sealing firm of Enderby Brothers of London.

Erebus, Mount: An active volcano about 13,200 feet in altitude forming the summit of Ross Island at 77°35'S, 167°10'E. Discovered January 27, 1841 by James Clark Ross aboard "Erebus."

Falkland Islands: 51°45'S, 059°00'W. Also called Islas Malvinas.

Freeport, New York: 40°39'N, 073°35'W.

Fuego: see Terra del Fuego.

George V Coast: The coastal portion of Antarctica lying between 142°02'E and 153°00'E. Named for King George V of England by Douglas Mawson in 1913.

Georgia Islands: See South Georgia Island.

Gondwana: An imaginary name in present day Antarctica.

Gondwanaland: A paleogeographic term to denote a supercontinent assemblage containing the present day land masses of South America, Africa, Antarctica, Peninsular India, Australia, and New Zealand. (Boucot and Gray 1983)

Graham Land: 66°00'S, 063°30'W; now called the Antarctic peninsula. The original British name for the area. Named for Sir James R. G. Graham, First Lord of the Admiralty by John Biscoe aboard "Tula" in 1831.

Greenwich Island: 62°30'S, 059°47'W. In the South Shetland Islands. The name goes back to 1821.

Hagreb: An imaginary Middle Eastern country.

Hili-li: An imaginary island near the south polar continent.

Horn, Cape: Also known as the Horn: approximately 59°S 067°16'W. Located on an island off the tip of South America and marking the northern limits of Drake Passage. The waters are considered among the most dangerous in the world and many ships have been lost while "rounding the Horn."

Inaccessible Mountain: An imaginary mountain of unknown location.

Ingrid Christensen Coast: 70°12'S, 71°46'E to 81°00'E. Discovered by a Norwegian expedition in 1935 and named for the wife of Lars Christensen who sailed south with her husband.

Kerguelen Island: 49°15'S, 069°10'E. Discovered on February 12, 1772 by Yves Joseph de Kerguelen-Tremarec aboard "Fortune." Noted as the home of the Kerguelen cabbage, which was known among the early sealers for its anti-scorbutic properties. (Bertrand 1971, Law and Bechervaise, 1957)

King George Island: 62°00'S, 058°15'W. About 43 miles long and 16 miles wide lying in the South Shetland Islands. Named about 1820 for the reigning king of England.

"Ladrones": There are two possible locations for these presumed islands. 1) islands 18 miles southeast of Macau (22°00'N, 113°00'E) in the South China Seas. 2) A large group of islands discovered in 1521 by Fernando Magellan who named them the Ladrones. They were renamed the Marianas (13°25'N, 20°32'N; 144°45' - 144°54'E) by Spanish Jesuit priests who arrived in 1668.

Lastfoundland: An imaginary area.

Leaphigh: The imaginary Antarctic homeland of Monikins.

Lemaire Channel: 65°08'S, 064°00'W. Separates the Dannebrog Islands from the west coast of the Antarctic Peninsula. Discovered in 1873-74 by Eduard Dallmann aboard "Gronland." Named in December 1898 by Adrian de Gerlache aboard "Belgica" for C. Lemaire, a Belgian explorer of the Congo.

Limanora: An imaginary island in the southern regions.

Little America: This area on the Ross Ice Shelf between the Bay of Whales and Roosevelt Island has been the home of five American expeditions under Richard Byrd, 1929-30, 1934-35, 1940-41, 1946-47, 1956-59, the Framheim of Roald Amundsen, 1910-12, and the "Kainan Maru" expedition of 1911-12 under Choku Shirase. The area is now floating north, having calved from the ice shelf in 1987 as an iceberg 98 miles long, 25 miles wide, and 750 feet thick (Anonymous 1987, Dalrymple 1989a).

Livingston Island: 62°36'S, 060°30'W. About 37 miles long and from five to 19 miles wide in the South Shetland Islands. The name Livingston has been in general usage since about 1820.

Marie Byrd Land: A vast area of the Antarctic continent extending from approximately 150°W to 100°W and from approximately 73°S to 85°S.

Marion Island: 46°55'S, 037°45'E. An island in the Prince Edward group. Discovered on January 18, 1772 by Marc Macé Marion-Dufresne.

McMurdo Sound: 77°30'S, 165°00'E. A sound lying between Ross Island and Victoria Land. Discovered in February 1841 by the British Ross expedition and named for Lt. Archibald McMurdo of "Terror."

McMurdo Station: 77°51'S, 166°40'E. An American base located on Ross Island. McMurdo Sound was discovered in February 1841 by James Clark Ross and was named for his lieutenant, Archibald McMurdo of "Terror."

Megapatagonia: An imaginary archipelago situated between Tierra del Fuego and Antarctica.

Mensa Station: 83°08'S, 163°57'W. An imaginary American scientific base.

Montagu Island: 58°25'S, 026°20'W. A small island in the South Sandwich group. Named for John Montagu, fourth Earl of Sandwich and First Lord of the Admiralty in 1775.

Mugu Point: In California, near Ventura at approximately 34°N, 119°W.

Muiaia: An imaginary land in the hollow Earth.

Murchison, Mount: 67°18'S, 144°15'E. A mountain on the George V Coast. Discovered in 1912 by Douglas Mawson and named for Roderick Murchison of Melbourne, Australia.

New Sidney: The imaginary site of a beryllium mining operation south of Little America.

New South Shetland: See South Shetland Islands.

New York, New York: 40°43'N, 074°01'W. The term New York City is no longer in common use.

Noen, Mt.: An imaginary active volcano.

Nolevatol: An imaginary outer planet of the solar system.

Oates Land: 70°00'S, 160°00'E. Now known as Oates Coast. It was discovered in February 1911 by Harry Pennell aboard "Terra Nova" and was named for Lawrence E. G. Oates who perished with Robert Falcon Scott in 1912 on the return trip from the South Pole.

Oceania: A term often used to denote Pacific Ocean islands south of the Equator.

Orkney Islands: 60°35'S, 045°35'W. Now known as the South Orkney Islands. A group of two larger and several smaller mountainous islands. Discovered in December 1821 by George Powell aboard "Dove" and Nathaniel Palmer aboard "James Monroe." They were later explored by James Weddell in 1823 who used the name South Orkney Islands on his chart.

Palmer Archipelago: 64°15'S, 062°50'W. A group of islands lying northwest of the Antarctic Peninsula and separated from the mainland by narrow straits. Brabant and Anvers Islands are included in the group.

Palmer Station: 64°46'S, 064°03'W. An American research station located on Anvers Island. Named for Nathaniel Palmer who, on November 20, 1820, was the first American to glimpse the Antarctic Continent.

Palmer's Land: 71°30'S, 065°00'W. Now called the Antarctic Peninsula. See: Palmer Station.

Poles: North : 90°00'N
 South Geomagnetic: 78°30'S, 111°00'E
 South Magnetic : 72°25'S, 155°16E - 1909
 : 69°00'S, 141°00'W - 1959
 : 65°48'S, 139°24'E - 1975
 South : 90°00'S

Port Deception: Location of an imaginary whaling factory probably on Deception Island.

Prince Edward Islands: 46°35'S, 038°00'E. See Marion Island.

Princess Astrid Coast: 5°00'E, 020°30'W. Part of Queen Maud Land, named for a Princess of Norway in March 1931.

Prydz Bay: 67°30'S, 077°10'E. Explored in February 1935 by the Norwegian "Thorshaven" expedition. Named for Olaf Prydz, general manager of the Hvalfangernes Assurance forening, Sandefjord, Norway.

Queen Maude Land: 020°00'W to 45°00'E. A part of Antarctica lying adjacent to Enderby Land. Discovered in 1930 by a whaler sailing with Hjalmar Riiser-Larsen.

Queen Maude Range: See Carmen Land.

Robertson Bay: 71°20'S, 170°00'E. A bay about 23 miles wide and 25 miles long lying off Cape Adare. It was discovered in 1841 by James Clark Ross who named it for Dr. John Robertson, surgeon aboard "Terror."

Ronne Land: See Edith Ronne Ice Shelf.

Roosevelt Island: 79°30'S, 162°00'W. An island about 90 miles long and 40 miles wide lying in the eastern part of the Ross Ice Shelf. Discovered by Admiral Richard Byrd and named for Franklin Roosevelt, President of the United States of America.

Ross Ice Shelf: 81°30'S, 175°00'W. A vast ice shelf about the size of France, and occupying the entire south part of the Ross Sea. Discovered by James Clark Ross on January 28, 1841 aboard "Erebus."

Ross Island: 77°30'S, 168°00'E. An island about 43 miles long, and 45 miles wide located at the outer western edge of the Ross Ice Shelf. It was discovered in 1902 by Robert Falcon Scott and named for James Clark Ross.

Ross Sea: A large embayment of the Pacific Ocean in about 75°S, 175°W, including the Ross Ice Shelf.

San Francisco, California. 37°46'N, 122°25'W.

Sardenas: An imaginary kingdom lying south of the Ross Sea.

Saunders Island: 57°47'S, 026°27'W. An arc-shaped island in the South Sandwich group. Named for Sir Charles Saunders, First Lord of the Admiralty in 1775.

Shag Rocks: 53°33'S, 042°02'W. See Aurora Islands.

Shirreff Cove: 62°27'S, 060°49'W. A cove on the north side of Livingston Island. Named after Capt. William Shirreff by Edward Bransfield in 1820.

Siberia: A vast region of the USSR which covers the northern third of Asia. It extends from the Ural Mountains to the Pacific Ocean, and from the Arctic Ocean to Kazakhstan.

South Georgia Island: 54°15'S, 036°45'W. An island about 105 miles long and 20 miles wide. It is generally accepted that the island was sighted by Antonio de la Roche aboard an English merchant vessel in 1675. The island was explored and charted in January 1775 by James Cook and named for King George III of Great Britain.

South Orkney Islands: See Orkney Islands.

South Sandwich Islands: 56°00'S, 026°30'W. A chain of volcanic islands in the northern part of the Weddell Sea. They were discovered in 1775 by Captain James Cook who named them "Sandwich Land" after the fourth Earl of Sandwich.

South Seas: A popular term for that part of the Pacific Ocean south of the Equator.

South Shetland Islands: 62°00'S, 058°00'W. A group of islands lying just north of the Antarctic Peninsula. Discovered and named in 1819 by William Smith aboard "Williams."

South Victoria Land: Obsolete name for Victoria Land. See Victoria Land.

Southern Ocean: See Antarctic Ocean.

Southern Thule Islands: 59°27'S, 027°19'W. Three small islands at the southern end of the South Sandwich Islands. See Thule Island.

Sturge Island: 67°24'S, 164°15'E. About 27 miles long and eight miles wide; the largest of the Balleny group. Discovered in February 1839 by John Balleny who named it for T. Sturge, a merchant united with Enderby Brothers. See: Balleny Islands, Enderby Coast.

Symmes' Hole: The imaginary openings to the hollow Earth located at the North and South Poles. Named for Capt. John Symmes who proposed the Hollow Earth Theory in 1818.

Symzonia: An imaginary land inside the hollow Earth.

Terra del Fuego: 53°50'S, 068°45'W. Properly known as Tierra del Fuego. A large island off the southern coast of South America and considered part of the continent.

Terror, Mount: 77°30'S, 168°40'E. An extinct volcano about 10,750 feet in altitude and 20 miles east of Mt. Erebus on Ross Island. Discovered in January 27, 1841 by James Clark Ross aboard "Erebus" and was named for his companion ship "Terror."

Thompson Island: "Discovered" near Bouvet Island and charted on December 13, 1825 by George Norris aboard "Sprightly." It was sighted 68 years later by Joseph J. Fuller aboard "Francis Allyn." In 1928-29 Ola Olstad and Nils Larsen with the Norwegian Antarctic Expedition declared that the island did not exist. It is postulated that the island was destroyed by a volcanic explosion during 1895 or 1896.

Thule Island: 59°27'S, 027°19'W. One of the Southern Thule Islands. Discovered by James Cook in 1775.

Tierra del Fuego: See Terra del Fuego.

Tolive: An imaginary outer planet of the solar system.

Tom Thumb Glacier: Unidentified.

Tyree, Mount: 78°24'S, 085°55'W. About 8 miles N.W. of the Vinson Massif (78°35'S, 086°25'W). Discovered in January 1958 by the United States Naval Squadron UX-6. Named for Admiral David Tyree, USN, Commander USN support force in Antarctica from April 14, 1959, to November 26, 1962.

Utopia: An imaginary land whose name has become a generic term for an ideal society.

Victoria Land: 78°00'S to 70°30'S, 164°00'E. That part of the Antarctic continent which fronts on the west side of the Ross Sea. It was discovered in 1841 by James Clark Ross and named by him for Queen Victoria.

Vinson Massif: 78°35'S, 085°25'W. 13 miles long, 8 miles wide; at 15,240 feet altitude, this is the highest elevation in Antarctica. Discovered in January 1958 (see: Tyree, Mount) and named for Representative Carl Vinson of Georgia, Chairman of the House Armed Service Affairs Committee 1935-1961.

Vostok Base: 78°28'S, 106°48'E. A Soviet research station.

Weddell Mountains: Imaginary Antarctic mountain chain.

Weddell Sea: An ice-filled sea centered at 73°00'S, 045°00'W. Discovered by James Weddell in 1823 and named by Karl Fricker in 1900.

Whales, Bay of: 78°35', 164°20'W. A natural harbor indenting the Ross Ice Shelf. Discovered by Ernest Shackleton on January 24, 1908. See Little America.

Windless Bight: 77°45'S, 167°30'E. South of Ross Island, it is an area of the Ross Ice Shelf.

Wood Bay: 74°20'S, 165°40'E. Located in Victoria Land. Discovered in 1841 by James Clark Ross and named for his lieutenant James F. L. Wood.

The following coordinates are used by authors of fiction who are cited in the Annotated Bibliography of Antarctic Fiction. See page 142.

"38°E:" Six days out of Capetown, eight days from "Zero," 2500 miles from destination: possibly near the Prince Edward Islands. See J. F. C. Westerman.

"55th Meridian:" East of the Antarctic Peninsula or Enderby Land. See Jules Verne.

"58°S, 60°W:" Open water near King George Island. See Charles Dickens.

"64°S:" Off the west coast of the Antarctic peninsula. See Jack London.

"65°S:" Near Lemaire Channel. See Peter Prospero.

"67°S:" Near Marie Byrd Land. See Daniel Defoe.

"67°30'S, 77°10'E:" Open water in Prydz Bay off the Ingrid Christensen Coast. See Dennis Wheatley.

"70°S, 10°E:" Pack ice off the Princess Astrid Coast. See Veril, A. Hyatt.

"71°S:" Possibly near Cape Adare at 170E. See Albert Bigelow Paine.

"71°8'S:"

"78°8"S:" Enderby land is a possible location. See Charles T. Garnier.

"72°16'S, 32°12'W:" Open water near the Weddell Sea. See Wilbur Smith.

"76°15'S, 113°10'E:" On the continental plateau near Vostok Station and the South Geomagnetic Pole. See H. R. Lovecraft.

"82°45'S, 150°W:" On Marie Byrd Land near the Ross Ice Shelf. See Gustavus W. Pope.

"82°50'S, 42°20'W:" See Edgar Allen Poe.

"83°3'S:" On the Antarctic Peninsula. See Captain Adam Seaborn.

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NOTES

1. In footnote 2 on page XXIII of the Harvard University Press edition of 1937, Huntington Brown states: "The only written work I have noticed which is concerned with Terra Australis from any but the narrowly geographical point of view before Mundus alter et idem was a missionary proposal by a Spanish gentleman, Dr. Luis Arias, entitled A Memorial addressed to his Catholic Majesty Philip the Third, King of Spain, Respecting the Exploration, Colonization and Conversion of the Southern Land.--R. H. Major, Early Voyages to Terra Australis (London, 1859), pp. 1-30. The New found worlde or Antartike by Andre Thevet (English transl. London, 1568) is, in fact, not concerned with the Antarctic, but simply with America.
2. Elena Glassberg has studied Symmes through material available at Indiana University. She found one of his letters addressed to Isaac Tichenor, a Senator in Bennington, Vermont.

LIGHT GIVES LIGHT, TO LIGHT DISCOVER--"AD INFINITUM."

ST. LOUIS, (Missouri Territory,)

North America, April 10, A.D. 1818.

TO ALL THE WORLD!

I declare that earth is hollow, and habitable within; containing a number of solid concentrick spheres, one within the other, and that it is open at the poles 12 or 16 degrees; I pledge my life in support of this truth, and am ready to explore the hollow, if the world will support and aid me in the undertaking.

Joe Cleves Symmes (signature)
Of Ohio, late Captain of Infantry.

N.B.--I have ready for the press, a Treatise on the principles of matter, wherein I show proofs of the above positions, account for various phenomena, and disclose *Doctor Darwin's Golden Secret*.

My terms, are the patronage of this and the new worlds.

I dedicate to my Wife and her ten Children.

I select *Doctor S. L. Mitchell, Sir H. Davy and Baron Alex. de Humboldt*, as my protectors.

I ask one hundred brave companions, well equipped, to start from Siberia in the fall season, with Reindeer and slays, on the ice of the frozen sea; I engage we find warm and rich land, stocked with thrifty vegetables and animals if not men, on reaching one degree northward of latitude 82; we will return in the succeeding spring.

J. C. S.