

Murphy, of the Rockefeller Institute, presided at the morning session, and Walter Douglas, chairman of the board of managers of the hospital, presided at the dedication ceremony. Mr. Robbins declared the institution officially opened and invited the guests to inspect the building. The cost of the new plant was approximately \$5,500,000. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., gave the site. The principal donations for the construction were \$3,000,000 from the General Education Board and \$500,000 from Edward S. Harkness.

THE new Whitney Memorial Wing at the American Museum of Natural History, built at a cost of \$1,500,000 after ten years of planning and preparation, was dedicated on June 6 before a gathering of five hundred invited guests, including J. P. Morgan and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney. The new building, which has eight stories and which will house a collection of 750,000 birds, is the joint gift of the late Harry Payne Whitney and of New York City. It contains three floors of public exhibits, including the Whitney Memorial Hall, the Hall of the Biology of Birds and the Gallery of Bird Art. Four floors house the large collection of specimens and on the top floor are the new laboratories designed for the study of living birds.

Museum News states that the North Central Washington Museum Association has been organized and incorporated at Wenatchee, Wash., and has obtained the use of the former city library for a museum. This building is being renovated through donated services and material. Enough exhibits are expected to be in place so that the museum can be opened this month. It will include art, history and science in its program. The organization of the association and the acquisition of the building are in large degree the result of efforts, beginning many years ago, on the part of the Colum-

bia River Archeological Society, of which Alan G. May is president. Officers of the Museum Association are K. P. Sexton, *president*; Mr. May, *vice-president*; A. V. Shephard, *secretary*, and Mrs. Gilbert Brown, *treasurer*.

THE Congress has been asked for a special appropriation for the Department of Commerce to finance a study of the fishery resources of the Hawaiian Islands as part of a plan for the development of the fisheries of the islands. The study would include a survey of available aquatic resources from which fisheries which now show signs of depletion could be restored. A preliminary report by the Bureau of Fisheries recommends that a survey be conducted to determine the species of fish which are available in the seas surrounding the islands.

THE New York Academy of Medicine announces the establishment of "The Robert Livingston Seaman Fund for the furtherance of research in bacteriology and sanitary science," with six hundred dollars available for assignment in 1939. This fund has been made possible by the terms of the will of the late Dr. Robert Livingston Seaman and will be administered by a committee of the Academy of Medicine under the following conditions and regulations: (1) The committee will receive applications from either institutions or individuals during the summer and up to September 15, 1939. Communications should be addressed to Dr. Wilson G. Smillie, chairman, 2 East 103rd Street, New York City. (2) The fund will be expended only in grants in aid for investigation or scholarships for research in bacteriology or sanitary science. The expenditures may be made for the securing of technical help; for aid in publishing original work and for the purchase of necessary books or apparatus.

DISCUSSION

THE DISCOVERY OF ANTARCTICA: A REPLY TO PROFESSOR R. N. RUDMOSE BROWN

IN the *Scottish Geographical Magazine* of May, 1939,¹ Dr. R. N. Rudmose Brown, the eminent British geographer, has reviewed my recent monograph² in an effort to impeach its accuracy and establish the British claim that Bransfield discovered the Antarctic continent.

In his article Brown has used terms so loosely and has misquoted me so generously that a full reply to all his statements would not be practicable within the compass of this article. I shall, therefore, content myself by whatever of reputation I may have for thor-

oughness of research and for a practice of resorting wherever possible to original source material. I shall hope that the more serious student of Antarctic history may be led to read my monograph as well as the British reviews of it.

In my investigation of this subject I started out determined to leave no stone unturned in order to get access to all available facts, let them strike where they would.³ The picture uncovered by my studies was not an attractive one and, as it happened, not one in which the British Admiralty or British geographers generally could take pride. It has been expected that such ex-

¹ *Scottish Geographical Magazine*, 55: 3, 170-173; see also *Nature* of April 29, 1939.

² *Trans. Amer. Philos. Soc.*, n. s., 31: pt. I, January, 1939, pp. 1-71, pls. I-XXXI, text maps 10.

³ Dr. Brown seems to have overlooked the fact that I have classed the American sealer, Benjamin Morrell, as a fake explorer. He did not, like Weddell, purloin a map or falsify one, but he did claim to have sailed into the Weddell Sea about half as far as Weddell's alleged cruise, and he has been generally discredited by British writers.

plosions as have come from Messrs. Brown and Hinks⁴ would not be long delayed.

With this preliminary statement let me refer to some of the more fundamental strictures of Professor Brown which seem to require an answer. He states that "two accounts have been published" of the cruise of the brig *Williams* into Antarctic waters when Bransfield was her master. The first is the authentic account by Dr. Adam Young, R.N., surgeon of H.M.S. *Slaney*, one of the five Royal Navy officers on board the vessel. Dr. Young supplied the published account of the expedition, which appeared in April, 1821, in a Scottish scientific journal of high repute, the *Edinburgh Philosophical Journal*. This report, which was issued within a year of the time the news could have reached Europe, was accepted by geographers in both Europe and America. The Smith-Bransfield map reprinted from the *Edinburgh journal* was entered in atlases all over the world. Fourteen of these atlas reproductions of the Bransfield map I found in various libraries, and thirteen of them I reproduced. There may be others.

The "other account" referred to by Brown is an *anonymous* one which appeared a year and a half later in an obscure journal a few weeks only after the publication in London by the Admiralty's chart maker and seller of a map of Palmer's Land named for its discoverer, the American sealing captain, N. B. Palmer. Palmer had discovered the land on November 18, 1820, as described in his log, now in the Library of Congress. The belated story in the *London Literary Gazette*, quite unlike the official account by Surgeon Young, described an additional cruise of Bransfield's vessel some 250 miles farther to the east than in the authentic account, with the discovery of the Elephant-Clarence Island group; then a return cruise which was continued along the south side of the South Shetland "land mass"; then a diversion to the south with the discovery of the Antarctic continent in about the same position as Palmer Land. The land was named in this account "Trinity Land," not the Holy Trinity, but for a triune division within the British Admiralty.

This later account, covered by a convenient anonymity, but which awards the discovery of the Antarctic continent to a British naval officer, is preferred by Brown, though he thinks "the nationality of the discoverer of Antarctica is of no consequence." Yet Brown would probably agree that efforts should be made to do justice to the individual explorers themselves, be they British or American.⁵

⁴ See end of my article, "The Pack-ice of the Weddell Sea," *Annals Assoc. Amer. Geog.*, 29: 2, June, 1939, pp. 159-170.

⁵ As long ago as 1927 Dr. Brown was arguing for Bransfield against Palmer for the discovery of Antarctica upon the basis of the map in the Hydrographical Office ("The Polar Regions," 1927, p. 23).

Dr. Brown has stated loosely that a map by Bransfield to show this cruise was "published" by the Admiralty. He is in error. There is an unpublished map engraved at the Hydrographical Office made to fit the anonymous account, and also a similar drawn chart without track of the vessel but with the signature "Bransfield." The engraved sheet is dated November 30, 1822, which is a month after the Palmer's Land map had been printed by R. H. Laurie, the chart publisher of the Admiralty.

There is also filed in the Hydrographical Office of the Admiralty an unpublished map ascribed to the British sealer William Smith, which sets forth his discoveries when he on February 19, 1819, first sighted the South Shetland Islands. Though as shown by both his authentic published log and chart (and by this chart as well) Smith had kept well to the north of the group, which he had taken for an Antarctic "land mass." Yet according to this map he had surveyed an island group, *on all sides* and in rough agreement with good later maps. He had even sighted the Antarctic continent a full degree of latitude farther away to the south behind the islands. This land was represented to be in the approximate position of the "Trinity Land" of the "Bransfield" unpublished chart. This alleged Smith map, obviously a forgery, and the "Bransfield" unpublished map were both a full century and more later published in the journal of the Royal Geographical Society and exploited to prove that Smith in February of 1819 and Bransfield in January of 1820 had each sighted the Antarctic continent.

Laurie, who as the Admiralty's chart publisher of course knew of these unpublished charts, wrote in the Notes accompanying the Palmer-Powell map of 1822: "The *Trinity Land* and *Tower Island* of the first charts, in about 63½° South and 60½° West are given up as imaginary, or as icebergs only."⁶ The amazing thing is, not that the Admiralty decided not to publish such maps, but that British geographers (Bruce, Brown, Markham, Mill and others) have exploited the "Trinity Land" map to replace the authentic Smith-Bransfield map.

Though the Admiralty did not publish the chart as claimed and did not assign it a number, it did a little later (1824) *officially publish* a chart on which Palmer's Land is reproduced with photographic accuracy from the Palmer-Powell map, three different editions of which Laurie had himself already published in 1822. The pertinent portion of this Admiralty map is here reproduced in Fig. 1.⁷

The publication of this official Admiralty map is of much importance. At the bottom of it is printed,

⁶ Notes on South Shetland, etc., 1822, p. 6.

⁷ The first *published* map of "Trinity Land" is that by James Weddell, which appeared in 1825.

"London, published according to Act of Parliament at the Hydrographical Office of the Admiralty Nov^r 4th, 1824. Sold by R. B. Bate, 21 Poultry, for the Lords Comms^y of the Admiralty, by their Appointment." Following the publication of this Admiralty chart, five British atlas publishers printed Palmer's Land upon their maps. It was later that the Admiralty exploited "Trinity Land," and still later "Graham Land" to replace Palmer's Land.

That, unlike the unpublished but alleged map of Bransfield which I have characterized as a fake, this Admiralty map was actually issued is further proven by the fact that a copy is found in the United States. The one here reproduced in part is from the Library of Congress and bears the title, "General Chart of South America. From the Drawing by Lieut. A. B. Becher, R.N. combined with the best English and

makes it 1821), which he has confused with the first discovery by Palmer of Antarctic land in 1820.

To discredit the Woodbridge map of September 28, 1821, on which Palmer's Land and the Shetland Islands appear quite correctly placed, and which is the first known published map that shows Antarctic land on the basis of discovery, Brown says, "A school atlas can scarcely be accepted as documentary proof of Palmer's precedence in discovery." The Woodbridge map, which is reproduced as the frontispiece of my monograph and is thus dated, is not a school map at all. William Channing Woodbridge was one of the most reliable American map-makers of his time, and his atlases became standard works. The atlas here in question has the title, "Modern Atlas on a New Plan to Accompany the System of Universal Geography, by William C. Woodbridge." It is true Woodbridge

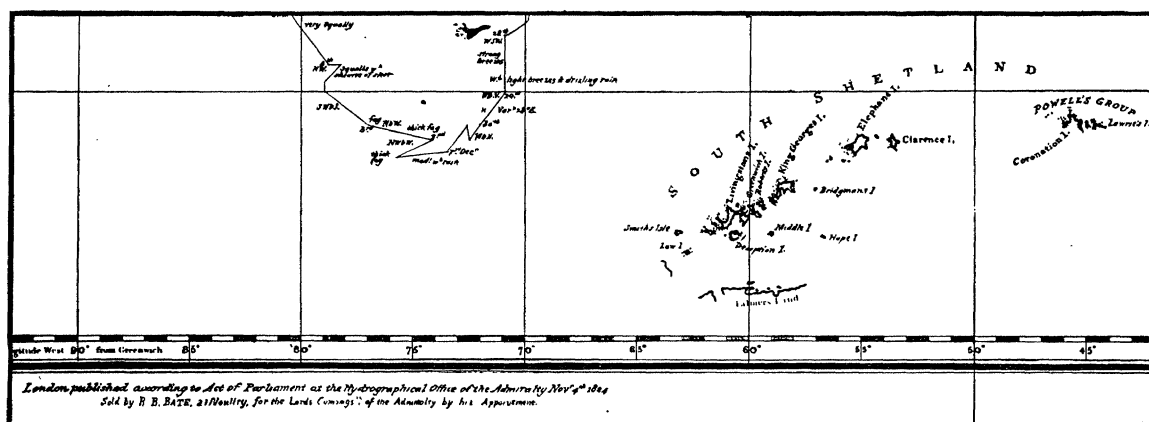


FIG. 1. Portion of the first official map of Antarctic land published by the British Admiralty (reduced one third).

Spanish Surveys in the Hydrographical Office and adjusted by the latest Astronomical Observations."

If the alleged Bransfield map at the Admiralty had been regarded as genuine—it is dated 1820—it is certainly remarkable that the Admiralty should issue this its first official map with Antarctic land in 1824, which is a year before their Royal Navy Captain, James Weddell, printed his map of "Trinity Land" "laid down from the information of respectable commanders of ships"—a map as different from the alleged Bransfield map as it is from the map of Palmer's Land.

Brown is again in error when he refers to my "exoneration of Palmer for making no mention of his discovery of land in his official log." I have done no such thing. Palmer does mention the land both in his log and in his diary. Brown appears to have read my monograph very carelessly and has here confused my statement that Palmer did not mention in his log the meeting with Bellingshausen, though he does treat it at length in his journal or diary.

Another example of careless reading is Brown's reference to the Palmer cruise of January, 1822 (he

published in addition a school map upon a smaller scale on which the same material appears. Once more Dr. Brown has read very carelessly.

Brown's criticisms concerning Weddell and his alleged cruises, he has also treated in the issue of *Nature* for April 29, 1939, and I have met these criticisms in advance by my article published in the June number of the *Annals of the Association of American Geographers*. It seems therefore unnecessary to repeat them here.

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UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
JUNE 1, 1939.

HYPHENATION OF ENGLISH COMPOUND NAMES

IN a recent issue, Weatherby¹ calls attention to the growing use of compound nouns in the English language, with the comment that we may be in a transitional period, the final outcome of which will be the compounding of such words without separation of the

¹ C. A. Weatherby, *SCIENCE*, 89: 413, 1939.