

*The American (Weddell) Quadrant*

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While there is little doubt that whalers or sealers in the early years of the nineteenth century attained high southern latitudes, data are wanting in this respect. This belief finds justification in the record by Balch of Eldred landing on Louis Philippe Land in 1875-1876, and of Lind in 1880 following Gerlache Strait along the west coast to 66° S.

The South Shetlands were discovered and visited by W. Smith in 1819. On November 21, 1821, a British sealer, George Powell, discovered the South Orkneys, which temporarily were charted under the name of their discoverer. In 1820 Bransfield sighted the peak named for him, the first glimpse of the continent of Antarctica. Palmer, an American sealer, saw the mountain peaks of Palmer, which the English call Graham Land, in 1821. In 1822 and again in 1825, Palmer fished in these waters, and was the first man to land on the continent ("Fanning's Voyages." 1834).

The intrepid Russian, Bellingshausen, after sailing 28 degrees of longitude south of the antarctic circle, ended his phenomenal voyage by entering these waters in 1921, when he discovered Alexander Island.

In 1823 an adventurous British sealer, James Weddell, with the *Jane* and *Beaufoy* crossed the circle. Favored by an open sea, he reached on February 20, 74° 15' S., 4° 17' W., exceeding