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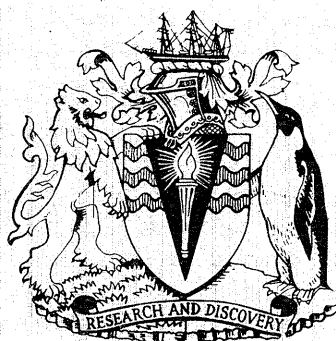
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THE HISTORY OF PLACE-NAMES IN THE FALKLAND  
ISLANDS DEPENDENCIES (SOUTH GEORGIA AND  
THE SOUTH SANDWICH ISLANDS)

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*British Antarctic Survey*



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*DEDICATION*

*BRIAN BIRLEY ROBERTS, CMG, MA, PhD  
1912–1978*

*Secretary, Antarctic Place-names Committee, 1948–74,  
who by his inspiration and scholarship prepared the way  
for this publication*

*FOREWORD*

*By*

*His Excellency Mr R. M. Hunt, CMG,  
Governor of the Falkland Islands and Dependencies*

*THE place-names of a region reflect the course of its early exploration and settlement, and are a necessary adjunct to future activity, whether in land use, commerce or science. This report touches on all the history of South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands and on the personalities who made it, from the earliest sighting of South Georgia in 1675, through the voyage of Capt. James Cook, RN (himself a master in the art of place-naming, as in so much else), through the era of sealing and whaling operations, to the present era of purely scientific activity by the British Antarctic Survey. Within its purpose of giving the provenance of the place-names, listing all synonyms and variant forms, and identifying the features to which the names refer, the report demonstrates the extent of British and foreign enterprise in the region over the last 200 years and the continuity of British administration since 1905. I welcome its publication and hope that it will be widely used.*

*Stanley  
Falkland Islands*

*3 April 1980*

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G. HATTERSLEY-SMITH, M.A., D.Phil., F.R.S.C.

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## ABSTRACT

THERE are 770 officially accepted place-names in the Falkland Islands Dependencies and a further 178 unofficial or redundant names, together with nearly 3 000 synonyms for these names in various languages. Since 1945 the Antarctic Place-names Committee, of the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, has been responsible to the Governor of the Falkland Islands for place-name decisions in the region. The principles on which the Committee operates are outlined, and a review is given of the evolution of the place-names as a result of voyages of discovery, sealing and whaling operations, and scientific and other expedi-

tions, from the time of James Cook's voyage, 1772-75, to the present. The place-names are then treated systematically according to prescribed rules and listed alphabetically. Each entry gives the latitude and longitude of the feature, the locality with reference to features named on the included maps, and in chronological order details of discovery, mapping and naming, and references to first publication of the name and of any synonyms. Cross-references link the synonyms to these main entries. More than 400 published sources in eight main languages are listed in the references.

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## INTRODUCTION

THE Falkland Islands Dependencies comprise South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands, together with Shag Rocks and Clerke Rocks, lying between lat. 53°30' and 59°30'S, and long. 26° and 42°W. The present work results from the need to provide unique and distinctive place-names for geographical features in the region. Its purpose is to prevent confusion and to

promote a stable and accepted nomenclature. The need to overhaul and rationalize the place-names in the Falkland Islands Dependencies and what, in 1962, became the British Antarctic Territory was clearly seen by the late Dr Brian Roberts more than 35 years ago.

## ANTARCTIC PLACE-NAMES COMMITTEE

IN 1945 the Antarctic Place-names Committee was formed, as a sub-Committee of the Inter-Departmental Polar Committee, at the suggestion of Dr Roberts. From 1955, when the Polar Committee was abolished, the Antarctic Place-names Committee continued its work under the Foreign Office (since 1968, the Foreign and Commonwealth Office) with Secretariat in the Polar Regions Section, South America Department. The terms of reference of the Committee are "to consider existing and proposed new place-names in the Antarctic, and to make recommendations". Since 1968 the Committee has been chaired by Sir Vivian Fuchs, FRS, and comprises the Director of the British Antarctic Survey and a representative each from the Hydrographic Department (Ministry of Defence), the Foreign and Commonwealth Office and the Permanent Committee on Geographical Names. The Committee is empowered to make decisions on place-names through the Director of the British

Antarctic Survey acting on behalf of the Governor of the Falkland Islands, who is also High Commissioner of the British Antarctic Territory.

From its formation until the end of 1974, Dr Roberts served as Secretary of the Committee, and then continued as a member until his death in 1978. The results of his efforts can be seen in the published Gazetteers of the Falkland Islands Dependencies and the British Antarctic Territory, with their Supplements, embodying the decisions of the Committee, and in the present work; a further work will deal with the history of place-names in the British Antarctic Territory. A card index of more than 50 000 cards, compiled under Dr Roberts's direction from 1948 onwards, has provided the material for the history of the place-names. The task of reducing this material to book form was entrusted to the present author, who succeeded Dr Roberts as Secretary of the Committee in 1975.

## GENERAL PRINCIPLES IN PLACE-NAMING

THROUGHOUT Antarctica considerable confusion has been caused by the use of overlapping and differing names for the same geographical feature. The ultimate acceptance of any particular name rests with the administrative authority of a territory. Much depends on the explorer, navigator or field worker, who is usually responsible in the first place for proposing a name. The principle followed in recent decades has been that proposals for place-names, supported by reasons, are forwarded to the appropriate administrative authority with a view to adoption by that authority. In the case of the Falkland Islands Dependencies, the authority is the Government of the Falkland Islands through the Antarctic Place-names Committee and under the Place-names Ordinance (Falkland Islands Government, 1956).

It has been generally assumed that priority of discovery and of naming is the most important criterion for a place-name (Debenham, 1942, p. 549). But priority can be a matter of argument and it is necessary to be particular about what constitutes discovery. In practice, the name adopted for official use

is often a compromise taking into account all the available evidence for priority of discovery, priority of naming, established usage and suitability. In coming to final decisions on place-names, the Antarctic Place-names Committee has striven to establish and maintain a consistent treatment of the names proposed by explorers and others, and of those in local use. It has not been an easy task. The decisions have been guided by the following considerations:

- i. The purpose of a name is to supply a means for identifying the feature beyond doubt.
- ii. Precise identification, permanence and avoidance of error, duplication or ambiguity are of first importance.
- iii. An existing name, once it has been accepted, should not be altered without very good reason.
- iv. A name should be rejected if the accurately determined position of the feature is found to differ greatly from its earlier reported position(s).

The Falkland Islands Dependencies have a history of activity by sealers, whalers and explorers extending over 200 years, and

for many years place-names from various sources grew wild through lack of a central authority. The Antarctic Place-names Committee reviewed all existing names and at the same time proposed new names as hydrographic survey and mapping progressed.

The evolution of place-names will be given fuller treatment in

the volume dealing with the British Antarctic Territory, where for reasons connected with the original exploration and political claims the subject is even more complicated than in the Falkland Islands Dependencies. In the present volume it will suffice to summarize the historical origin of the place-names in the Dependencies.

## ORIGIN OF THE PLACE-NAMES

### *James Cook, 1772–75*

The voyage of HMS *Resolution* and *Adventure*, 1772–75, under the command of Capt. James Cook, RN, provided the first reliable knowledge of any part of the Falkland Islands Dependencies. This voyage constituted the first circumnavigation of the world in a high southern latitude.

The supposed discovery of South Georgia by Amerigo Vespucci in 1501 is now discounted (Christie, 1950). South Georgia was probably first sighted by Antonio de la Roché in April 1675 (*Nautical Magazine*, 1835, p. 1–8) and, although the island was sighted and circumnavigated by the Spanish trading ship *León* in June 1756 (Burney, 1817, p. 136–42), its position and extent remained in doubt until Cook made the first chart of the island between 15 and 24 January 1775. On 17 January he took possession for King George III and named it "Isle of Georgia" in honour of his King.

Cook then sailed eastward to discover the South Sandwich Islands, exclusive of Traversay Islands. Between 30 January and 3 February 1775 he sighted the western side of these islands in conditions of very poor visibility; he concluded that they might form prominent parts of a continuous land mass which he named "Sandwich Land" after the Earl of Sandwich, First Lord of the Admiralty at the time.

The sources for Cook's voyage are his own original charts and journals (Skelton, *ed.*, 1955; Beaglehole, *ed.*, 1961) and the first edition of his published narrative (Cook, 1777). Reference has also been made to his original manuscript fair chart of South Georgia, preserved in the Hydrographic Department, Ministry of Defence (Cook, chart, [1775]).

In South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands, Cook named 25 major features. He also set a pattern for future Antarctic explorers. His names all originated at the time of discovery and were recorded on that day in his journal. They were of four types: honouring his sponsors at home, commemorating his officers and crew (e.g. Clerke Rocks), marking contemporary events (e.g. Possession Bay), or descriptive names (e.g. Bay of Isles). These principles are still in use today. Many of Cook's successors did not emulate his accurate observation and restraint in naming, thus giving rise to the confusion of place-names which it is the purpose of this volume both to record and clarify.

Eleven more names subsequently adopted are associated with Cook's voyage, including four names after Cook himself.

### *Early British and American sealers*

Following Cook's account of his discoveries, British sealers started work at South Georgia in 1778. They were soon followed by Americans and the sealing industry developed rapidly. In 1791, there were at least 102 vessels engaged in securing fur seals and elephant seal oil in the Southern Ocean. A

number of place-names originated in this period which ended in 1825, when the near-extinction of the fur seal in South Georgia halted the industry, although some activity continued in the South Sandwich Islands until about 1839.

For sealing voyages to South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands, the main original sources of information are the works of Weddell (1825), Morrell (1832) and Fanning (1834), who broke the traditional secrecy of the sealers and published books in narrative form, with charts and sailing directions.

Only seven place-names, all in South Georgia, have been confidently identified as originating at this time, but a number of others assigned to the much later whaling period may have originated in this earlier period. Ten more names subsequently adopted are after early sealing ships and their masters.

### *Russian Antarctic expedition, 1819–21*

This expedition, under the command of Admiral Thaddeus Bellingshausen, of the Imperial Russian Navy, circumnavigated the world through the Southern Ocean in the Ships *Mirnyy* and *Vostok*. In the present context, the expedition is important for supplementing Cook's survey by charting the south coast of South Georgia in December 1819, for the discovery and charting of Traversay Islands, and for proof of the insularity of Cook's "Sandwich Land" in January 1820. The sources for the expedition are its commander's published narrative and atlas (Bellingshausen, 1831*a, b*), later translated into English (Debenham, *ed.*, 1945). An abbreviated summary of the expedition was also published in German (Gravelius, 1902).

Bellingshausen gave six new names in South Georgia and five in the South Sandwich Islands, all of which have survived. The names commemorated his supporters (e.g. Traversay Islands) and the officers of his two ships (e.g. Zavodovski Island), and he also used one descriptive name (Visokoi Island [= high island]). Five more names subsequently adopted are after members of the expedition, including two after Bellingshausen himself.

### *James Weddell, 1819–24*

In 1819–24 James Weddell, Master in the Royal Navy, made three voyages to the Antarctic in search of new sealing grounds in the brig *Jane*. No detailed record survives of his first voyage. On his second voyage in 1821–22, accompanied by the cutter *Beaufoy* (Capt. Michael McLeod), he visited South Georgia, and on his third voyage in 1822–24, again accompanied by *Beaufoy* (Capt. Matthew Brisbane), he reached a high latitude in the Weddell Sea, returning north by way of South Georgia and Shag Rocks. The second and third voyages were financed by James Mitchell (a London merchant), John Strachan (a merchant of Edinburgh and Leith) and Weddell himself. Shag Rocks is the only name in the Falkland Islands Dependencies given by

Weddell to have survived, but two names in South Georgia after Weddell himself were subsequently adopted.

*Robert Johnson and Benjamin Morrell, 1822–23*

A United States sealing expedition from New York was undertaken in 1822–23 in *Henry* (Capt. Robert Johnson) and *Wasp* (Capt. Benjamin Morrell). The expedition visited South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands, and reached a high latitude in the Weddell Sea (Morrell, 1832). No place-names have been traced to this expedition, but two place-names on Thule Island (Morrell Point and Wasp Point) were subsequently adopted.

*James Brown, 1829–31*

A United States sealing expedition in *Pacific* (Capt. James Brown) visited South Georgia, and the northern South Sandwich Islands, landing on Zavodovski Island (Fanning, 1834, p. 441). No place-names have survived from this expedition, but the name Pacific Point on Zavodovski Island was subsequently adopted.

*John Biscoe, 1830–33*

John Biscoe, in the brig *Tula*, accompanied by George Avery in the cutter *Lively*, was sent out in 1830 by Messrs Enderby Brothers of London on a voyage of exploration for new sealing grounds in the Southern Ocean. During a circumnavigation of Antarctica, Biscoe visited the South Sandwich Islands, but not South Georgia, while sailing eastward on his outward voyage (Biscoe, 1830–33). No surviving names originated during the voyage, but Biscoe's records are valuable because they provide information on sealing operations and place-names in use at that time.

*Heinrich W. Klutschak, 1877–78*

With the partial recovery of the fur seal population in South Georgia, there was a short-lived revival of sealing operations in the 1870's. In the summer of 1877–78 the American sealer *Flying Fish* was at South Georgia. Heinrich W. Klutschak, who was on board, published a sketch map which is mainly of interest because it records place-names then in use by sealers (Klutschak, 1881, 1958). Only one place-name was originated by Klutschak (from association with an earlier name) but he himself was subsequently commemorated in the name Klutschak Point.

*German International Polar Year Expedition, 1882–83*

This expedition, under the leadership of Dr K. Schrader, one of a number of expeditions sent to the polar regions by various countries at that time, wintered at Royal Bay, South Georgia, for the purpose of maintaining a meteorological station and for geographical and botanical investigations (Mosthaff and Will, 1884; Neumayer and Börgen, 1886; Will, 1890). *Moltke* (Capt. Pirner) and *Marie* (Capt. Krokisius) were the ships used for the outward and return voyages, respectively.

Sixteen place-names in the Royal Bay area date from this expedition, and include names after expedition members, German and other European scientists and explorers, places in Germany and local fauna, together with descriptive names. Five names after members of the expedition, including Schrader himself, were subsequently adopted.

*George Comer, 1885–86*

A United States sealing expedition from Stonington visited South Georgia in 1885–86. Capt. Comer of *Era* made a collection of birds and was subsequently commemorated in the name Comer Crag.

*C. A. Larsen, 1892–93, 1893–94*

During the course of pioneer whaling reconnaissances to regions further south, Capt. C. A. Larsen in *Jason* visited harbours in South Georgia, including Larsen Harbour and Jason Harbour (Larsen, 1894). Although no new names were given on these voyages, both these harbours together with four other features in South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands were subsequently named after Larsen or his ship.

*Swedish Antarctic Expedition, 1901–04*

This expedition, under the leadership of Dr Otto Nordenskjöld in *Antarctic* (Capt. C. A. Larsen), made major contributions to knowledge of northern Graham Land. The interest of the expedition in the present context arises from the ship having spent the winter of 1902 in South Georgia, where under the expedition's Chief Scientist, Dr J. Gunnar Andersson, scientific work and hydrographic surveys were carried out, particularly in the areas of Antarctic Bay (named after the ship), Cumberland Bay and Grytviken. From South Georgia the ship sailed for the South Shetland Islands and Graham Land in November 1902, and was crushed in the pack ice of Erebus and Terror Gulf in February 1903, while trying to relieve the expedition's base on Snow Hill Island. The crew was forced to winter on Paulet Island. The dispersed parties of the expedition were eventually rescued by the Argentine ship *Uruguay* in November 1903 (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904a; Nordenskjöld, 1911a). The official narrative of the expedition was also published in German, French, Spanish and English (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904b, c, 1904–05, 1905).

Sixteen place-names in South Georgia date from this expedition, and include names after Nordenskjöld himself and members and supporters of the expedition, and various geologists and explorers, descriptive names and names associated with contemporary events. Four names associated with the expedition were subsequently adopted.

*Whaling period, 1904–31*

This section summarizes the main events in a period during which shore whaling stations were established in South Georgia, reached a peak of activity and began to wane with the innovation of pelagic whaling in 1930. The most important pieces of administration during this period were the regulation of the whaling industry by the Falkland Islands Government, beginning in 1905, and the issue of Letters Patent on 21 July 1908 announcing that the Falkland Islands Dependencies, including South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands, were possessions of the British Crown (Great Britain. Privy Council, 1908). The section includes notes on several contemporary exploratory and scientific missions (Roberts, 1958) that have only a minor bearing on place-names and are therefore not reviewed in separate sections below.

1904–05. A Norwegian–Argentine whaling expedition, under the management of Capt. C. A. Larsen with the ships *Fortuna*, *Luisa Rolf* and *Guardia Nacional*, inaugurated the whaling-

industry at South Georgia. During the expedition, Erik Sörling of the Naturhistoriska Riksmuseum, Stockholm, made biological observations and collected specimens. The following year the Falkland Islands Government granted a lease of land and a licence for a whaling station at Grytviken to Larsen's Compañía Argentina de Pesca, the first of a long series of enactments to conserve Antarctic whale stocks. At the same time, under the terms of the land lease, a meteorological observatory was established at Grytviken by the Oficina Meteorológica Argentina. The whaling station continued to operate until 1965, when the whaling industry in South Georgia closed down. The meteorological observatory was maintained by Argentina until 1950, when its work was taken over by the Falkland Islands Dependencies Meteorological Service.

1905–06. A British–Chilean expedition from Punta Arenas, under the management of Ernest Swinhoe in *Consort*, visited South Georgia and, as a result, the South Georgia Exploration Company was set up to operate under a licence from the Falkland Islands Government. Its activities included an unsuccessful attempt to introduce sheep farming on the island.

1909. The first British resident Stipendiary Magistrate, James Innes Wilson, was sent to South Georgia. Wilson, who continued in this position until 1914, prepared sketch maps of the island in 1911–12, and these are a valuable source of names in local use at that time (Wilson, [1911*a*, *b*], 1912*a*, *b*). In the same year the Swedish Magellan Expedition, under the leadership of Carl Skottsberg, visited South Georgia, where Skottsberg and P. D. Quensel made botanical and geological observations, respectively (Skottsberg, 1912). The latter was subsequently commemorated in the name of Quensel Glacier.

1910. The Compañía Argentina de Pesca started taking elephant seals in South Georgia under Falkland Islands conservation regulations.

1911–12. Norwegian whaling expeditions, commanded by Capt. Petter Sørllé in *Paal* and by Capt. Ole Jorgensen in *Thulla*, investigated anchorages in the South Sandwich Islands, where experimental whaling was carried out from *Thulla*. Sørllé was responsible for the idea of introducing slipways into whaling factory ships.

1923. A. Carcelles made biological collections in South Georgia (and again in 1926–27 and 1929–30) for the Museo Nacional de Buenos Aires.

1925. A Norwegian whaling expedition in *Lancing* inaugurated pelagic whaling in the Antarctic. In the same year the Argentine Government extended its territorial claims to include South Georgia, to be followed in 1937 by claims to the South Sandwich Islands.

1926. The German Atlantic Expedition, under the leadership of A. Merz in *Meteor* (Capt. F. Spiesz), made hydrographic surveys in the vicinity of South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands, and discovered the northern part of the South Sandwich Trench.

1927–28. J. E. Hamilton of "Discovery" Investigations accompanied a Norwegian whaling expedition in *Anglo-Norse* and carried out marine biological work.

In 1931 an International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling was signed in Geneva by 26 countries, and thereafter whaling companies made quota agreements to limit total oil production. By this time the main whaling activities had shifted

to the open ocean, although three shore whaling stations continued to operate in South Georgia until the 1960's. In the 1930's new place-names arose mainly from the work of the "Discovery" Investigations.

To whaling activities during this period it has been possible to trace the probable origin of 101 place-names in South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands, including names after most of the whaling personalities and ships mentioned above, and others. As has been mentioned previously, it is possible that some of the names may have originated at an earlier time. Place-names after members of the British and Norwegian Royal families, after British Government officials, after places in Scotland and Norway, and from Norwegian personal names and local fauna are included, together with descriptive names. A further 48 names connected with the whaling industry were subsequently adopted.

#### *HMS Sappho, 1906*

In February 1906, *HMS Sappho* (Cdr M. H. Hodges, RN) was sent to investigate the situation at South Georgia, following the initiation of the whaling industry there. Lieut. P. Spencer, RN, and Lieut. A. D. Barff, RN, surveyed King Edward Cove and the approaches to Grytviken (Spencer and Barff, charts, [1906*a*, *b*]; BA chart 3579, 7.vii.1906). Nine new place-names resulted from the survey and included names after Royalty (King Edward Cove), the Senior Officer of the South America Squadron (Mount Paget), the ship (*Sappho Point*) and her company (e.g. Barff Point). Subsequently the names Barff Peninsula and Hodges Glacier were also approved.

#### *A. E. A. Szielasko, 1906*

In November 1906, *Fridtjof Nansen* (Capt. Castberg) of a Norwegian whaling expedition was wrecked on a reef (now Nansen Reef) to the east of Cape George. Dr A. E. A. Szielasko, medical officer in the ship, published geographical and ornithological observations, together with a map of Cumberland Bay (Szielasko, 1907). His work resulted in four new place-names, either descriptive or after local birds, and he himself was subsequently commemorated in Szielasko Ice Cap.

#### *C. A. Larsen, 1908*

In November 1908, the Compañía Argentina de Pesca sent Capt. C. A. Larsen in *Undine* to make a reconnaissance survey of South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands, and to search for anchorages for whaling vessels (Larsen, 1908, [1909*a*, *b*]). Larsen concluded that whaling could not be based on the South Sandwich Islands. A copy of his report to the President of the company was given to Sir William Allardyce, Governor of the Falkland Islands, who forwarded it to the Secretary of State for the Colonies. Although this contains rough sketch maps of the islands, there are no new place-names (apart from one name derived from association with an existing name), an unusual circumstance that was perhaps due to a serious illness which prevented Larsen from completing his report.

#### *David Ferguson, 1911–12*

In 1911–12 David Ferguson carried out reconnaissance geological investigations in South Georgia for the Scottish whaling firm Christian Salvesen and Co. His published reports (Ferguson, 1914, 1915) contain three new place-names after British geologists. Ferguson himself was subsequently commemorated in Ferguson Peak.



*German Antarctic Expedition, 1911–12*

This expedition, under the leadership of Dr Wilhelm Filchner in *Deutschland* (Capt. R. Vahsel), visited South Georgia on the voyage south to the Weddell Sea, where the main work of the expedition was planned to take place. Some members of the expedition spent nearly 2 months, from October to December 1911, in South Georgia. During this time the ship visited the South Sandwich Islands, where Leskov Island was sighted but little else was achieved in rough weather, before the ship returned to South Georgia. In South Georgia itself Capt. C. A. Larsen had placed the steam yacht *Undine* at the disposal of the expedition for coastal work, in the course of which the surveyor prepared a new chart of the island (Brennecke, 1912; Przybyllok, 1913; Filchner, 1922, 1930).

The voyage to the Weddell Sea was unsuccessful in its main objective of establishing a land base. *Deutschland* was beset and drifted northward in the pack ice for 9 months, during which time Capt. Vahsel died. After narrowly escaping destruction, the ship returned to South Georgia in December 1912, when the expedition ended.

Sixteen place-names in South Georgia date from this expedition, and these include names after supporters and members of the expedition, members of the German Antarctic Expedition, 1901–03 (under the leadership of Erich von Drygalski), German and other European scientists, and descriptive names. Six names commemorating other members of the expedition were subsequently adopted.

*R. C. Murphy, 1912–13*

In 1912–13 a United States whaling and sealing expedition from New Bedford visited South Georgia in the brig *Daisy* (Capt. Benjamin D. Cleveland). On this expedition R. C. Murphy made ornithological observations and collections for the American Museum of Natural History (New York), and a sketch map of the Bay of Isles (Murphy, 1914*a, b*, 1922, 1947). The 15 new place-names that resulted are after US supporters of the expedition (including whaling experts and scientists) and the local fauna, and descriptive names. The names Cleveland Rock, Daisy Point and Murphy Wall were adopted following subsequent work.

*British Imperial Trans-Antarctic Expedition, 1914–16*

In 1914–16 the British Imperial Trans-Antarctic Expedition, under the leadership of Sir Ernest Shackleton, attempted unsuccessfully to cross the continent from the Weddell Sea to the Ross Sea (Shackleton, 1919; Wordie, 1921; Worsley, 1931, [1933]). On the voyage south the expedition ship *Endurance* visited South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands, but was subsequently beset in the Weddell Sea and crushed by the pack ice after a drift of 10 months. The crew escaped in boats to Elephant Island. In May 1916 a party of six under Shackleton then sailed 1 300 km for help in the whale-boat *James Caird* to South Georgia at King Haakon Bay, whence Shackleton and two others made the first crossing of the island, to Stromness. The Elephant Island party was rescued in August 1916 at the fourth attempt organized by Shackleton. The official narrative of the expedition was also published in Dutch, Hungarian and French (Shackleton, [1921], [1925], 1930).

One place-name in South Georgia, Peggotty Bluff, arose from this expedition; it marks Shackleton's camp site after the boat journey. Seven more names in South Georgia were subsequently

adopted after members of the expedition, including the members of the boat party who are commemorated in the King Haakon Bay area and along the route of the island crossing.

*HMS Dartmouth, 1920*

In 1920, HMS *Dartmouth* (Capt. M. W. W. Hope, RN) visited South Georgia while "showing the flag". Lieut. Cdr W. G. Benn, RN, assisted by Sub-Lieut. E. R. Milner, RN, made a hydrographic survey of Cumberland Bay and King Edward Cove from which originated three new names, including Dartmouth Point and Hope Point (BA chart 3579, 29.viii.1921). The opportunity was also taken to survey Shag Rocks.

*Shackleton–Rowett Antarctic Expedition, 1921–22*

The expedition was organized for scientific work in the Southern Ocean. Following the death of Shackleton at Grytviken in January 1922, the leadership devolved on Cdr Frank Wild, RNVR. The cruise included a visit to the South Sandwich Islands and ended at South Georgia in April 1922. The published results of the expedition are chiefly notable in the present context for mis-application of place-names to specific features in South Georgia (Wild, 1923*a, b*; Douglas, 1930). Four new descriptive names in South Georgia survive from the expedition, and two subsequently named features (Douglas Crag and Mount Macklin) commemorate members of the expedition.

*"Discovery" Investigations, 1925–49*

In 1917 the British Colonial Office set up the Interdepartmental Committee on Research and Development in the Dependencies of the Falkland Islands to consider action to preserve the whaling industry and to promote scientific investigations in the Antarctic (ICRD, 1920). The Committee's work led to the formation of the "Discovery" Committee in 1923, and the first long-term programme of research in the Antarctic started in 1925. The Committee's work was carried out by three ships: RRS *Discovery*, RRS *Discovery II* and RRS *William Scoresby*. A marine biological laboratory was established at Grytviken, 1925–31, and at various times detached parties worked independently in South Georgia. The work of this Committee continued until 1949, when "Discovery" Investigations was incorporated within the newly established National Institute of Oceanography (now Institute of Oceanographic Sciences).

Although the investigations were mainly focussed on the natural history of whales, and hence involved a hydrological and biological survey of the whole Southern Ocean, the Committee recognized that the coasts of the Falkland Islands Dependencies were for the most part very poorly charted. Accordingly, periods were set aside for hydrographic survey and every opportunity was taken to fix positions and to improve the charts in the interests of the whaling industry (DI, 1937).

From 1926 until 1930, Lieut. Cdr J. M. Chaplin, RN, a hydrographic surveyor, was lent from the Royal Navy to undertake this task. He was assisted by Midshipman W. P. O'Connor, RNR. They accompanied RRS *Discovery* for part of her voyage of 1925–27, and started work at South Georgia in March 1926 (Hardy, 1928).

In June 1928 the Committee decided to organize a separate survey of the coasts and anchorages of South Georgia. Chaplin, again assisted by O'Connor, completed this between October 1928 and April 1930. A full account of the survey was pub-

lished (Chaplin, 1932). The new charts and harbour plans accompanying his report (also published as BA charts 3579, 24.v.1929; 3585, 21.ix.1931; 3589, 12.ix.1930; 3596, 21.ix.1931) contained a great many new names considered necessary for the detailed sailing directions which could now be made available to whalers. Wherever possible, Chaplin used names which had already appeared in Admiralty publications, or which were employed at that time by the local whalers and sealers. Others were descriptive, or honoured local whaling managers, captains and gunners who had helped with the survey or with information. Still others were of a personal nature, originally used for survey recording purposes but surviving in the published charts.

In subsequent years no special officer for survey work was lent by the Admiralty, but members of the navigating staff were given a course in hydrographic survey methods. During the First Commission of *Discovery II*, 1929–31, some positions were fixed in South Georgia and elsewhere, but most of the time available for survey was devoted to the South Sandwich Islands. In February–March 1930, Lieut. A. L. Nelson, the navigating officer, made a running survey of these islands (Kemp, 1932). All the features that had been named by previous expeditions were identified. In submitting the new charts to the "Discovery" Committee, Dr S. W. Kemp, Director of "Discovery" Investigations, reported that "the navigating officer has attached names to the more prominent features in the topography of the islands. These were mostly selected by him, but we have thought it proper that his own name should find some place on the charts and have therefore called the strait between Candlemas and Vindication Island Nelson Strait" (Kemp and Carey, 1930, p. 7). These proposed names were both personal and descriptive, and also included names taken from mythology. They were officially adopted (BA chart 3593, 22.xi.1930) and appeared in the published report of the survey (Kemp and Nelson, 1931).

A total of 232 place-names in South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands arose from these surveys, and a further eight names after "Discovery" Investigations personnel were subsequently approved.

General accounts of the voyages of *Discovery* and *Discovery II* have been published by Hardy (1967) and Coleman-Cooke (1963), respectively.

#### *Norwegian Antarctic Expedition, 1927–28*

The expedition was the first of a series of expeditions promoted by Consul Lars Christensen for the purpose of scientific research combined with commercial activities in the interests of the whaling industry. It was led by Professor Haakon Mosby in *Norvegia* (Capt. Harald Horntvedt), and the Norwegian geologist Olaf Holtedahl, a member of the expedition, took advantage of a visit to South Georgia to make geological observations around the coasts of the island (Holtedahl, 1929, 1942). Seven new names, mostly after Scandinavian geologists, resulted from this work, and two more names after members of the expedition were subsequently adopted. The coastline on the map published by the expedition was to a large extent different from that shown on the contemporary Admiralty chart, being altered by Capt. H. E. Hansen according to information given by various Norwegian whalers and by Mosby and D. Rustad of the expedition, and according to Holtedahl's own observations and photographs (BA chart 3579, 29.viii.1921; Holtedahl, 1929, map p. 52–53, p. 59, map p. 64).

#### *German South Georgia Expedition, 1928–29*

This expedition, under the leadership of Ludwig Kohl-Larsen, surveyed various parts of South Georgia, including Coal Harbour, the Bay of Isles and inland glaciers, and made biological collections (Kohl-Larsen, 1930*a, b*). Nine place-names given by the expedition have survived, and include names after members of the expedition and German scientists, and descriptive names. The name Kohl Plateau, after the leader of the expedition, was subsequently adopted.

#### *Whaling period, 1931–65*

Only two descriptive place-names have been traced to the activities of whalers and sealers in this period, but 31 names commemorating whaling personalities and ships of the period were adopted following various surveys.

#### *Falkland Islands Dependencies Survey/British Antarctic Survey since 1950*

Since 1950 the Falkland Islands Dependencies Survey or British Antarctic Survey, as the Survey was re-named in 1962, has carried out continuing biological, geological and glaciological research in South Georgia. The work has been based on Grytviken station (formerly known as "South Georgia"), which was maintained by the Survey as a meteorological observatory from 1950 to 1952, when it reverted to administration by the Falkland Islands Government. In 1969, following the closure of the last whaling station in 1965 and the recognition that an administration geared to the needs of the whaling industry was no longer necessary, Grytviken was established as a main research station of the Survey. A small field station, originally established by the Falkland Islands Government in 1957, has also been maintained by the Survey on Bird Island for summer investigations.

A total of 39 new place-names on South Georgia has resulted from FIDS/BAS field work in the following areas: Moraine Fjord, Bay of Isles, Larsen Harbour (seal biology, 1950–54); Bird Island (fur seal biology since 1962); Grytviken (glaciology since 1957); Annenkov Island, Cooper Bay, Drygalski Fjord, and between the Bay of Isles and Wilson Harbour (geology, 1972–78). Names after members of the Falkland Islands Dependencies Survey/British Antarctic Survey, who worked on the island; geologists and surveyors of previous expeditions; authorities on whaling; and local birds and plants have been adopted. A group of seven names after the chemical stains used in histological work (in the Moraine Fjord area) and a number of descriptive names have also been adopted.

#### *Royal Naval Hydrographic Service, 1951–64*

A number of Royal Naval hydrographic survey units have operated in the Falkland Islands Dependencies since World War II, either from HM Ships or from Royal Research Ships of FIDS/BAS. Successive editions of Admiralty charts and sailing directions bear witness to the importance of this work. All have made substantial contributions to knowledge of submarine topography and the improvement of existing charts and sailing directions. Some have resulted in corrections to topography, and hence revision of the place-names given by earlier expeditions and the need for new names. The following is a summary of the various surveys (Roberts, 1965).

1951–52 Lieut. Cdr D. N. Penfold, RN, attached to RRS *John Biscoe* (Capt. W. Johnston), surveyed King Edward Cove.

- 1953–54 HMS *Nereide* (Cdr P. R. H. Harrison, RN) and HMS *St Austell Bay* (Cdr B. C. Ward, RN) made surveys in South Georgia (BA chart 3597, 23.v.1958).
- 1954–55 Lieut. R. D. Johnston, RN, of HMS *Veryan Bay* (Cdr L. R. P. Lawford, RN) ran sounding lines in Cumberland Bay (BA chart 3589, 27.xi.1959).
- 1955–57 HMS *Protector* (Capt. J. V. Wilkinson, RN) visited the South Sandwich Islands in both seasons (Wilkinson, 1956, 1957).
- 1957–58 Lieut. M. J. Stumbles, RN, of HMS *Protector* (Capt. A. R. L. Butler, RN) carried out hydrographic surveys in Stromness Bay and Cumberland Bay (BA chart 3589, 27.xi.1959), and air photographs of the coast of South Georgia were taken from the ship's helicopters.
- 1958–59 Cdr J. C. Grattan, RN, attached to *John Biscoe* (Capt. W. Johnston) surveyed Gold Harbour and Moraine Fjord (BA chart 3585, 27.xi.1959).
- 1959–60 HMS *Protector* (Capt. D. N. Forbes, RN) visited the South Sandwich Islands, and air photographs of the north coast of South Georgia were also taken from the ship's helicopters. In the same season Cdr Grattan, in co-operation with the officers of RRS *Shackleton*, carried out surveys around South Georgia.
- 1960–61 The survey ship HMS *Owen* (Capt. G. P. D. Hall, RN) operated in South Georgia for 2 months (Hall, 1963). Priority was given to a thorough survey of the waters surrounding the western extremities of the island in order to facilitate the shortest passage between the whaling grounds to westward and the whaling stations on the north-east coast. An advance survey party under Lieut. J. B. Dixon, RN, was taken to the island in HMS *Protector*, and established sufficient ground control to permit full exploitation of the survey ship's potential as soon as she arrived. Surveys were made of the Willis Islands, Stewart Strait, Bird Island, Undine Harbour, Elsehul and the Bay of Isles, and the visit also offered an opportunity for general improvement of existing charts, with particular reference to the coastal shipping routes (BA charts 3585, 7.ix.1962; 3592, 7.ix.1962; 3596, 15.iii.1963; 3597, 14.ix.1962).
- 1961–62 HMS *Protector* (Capt. R. H. Graham, RN) visited and made substantial additions to knowledge of the South Sandwich Islands, where Lieut. B. N. Wilson, RN, surveyed a seamount north of Zavodovski Island, near the epicentre of the earthquake of 5 March 1962 (Holdgate, 1963; Graham, 1964).
- 1963–64 HMS *Protector* (Capt. M. S. Ollivant, RN) again visited the South Sandwich Islands, where Lieut. Cdr C. J. C. Wynne-Edwards, RN, fixed the absolute and relative positions of most of the islands, and ran numerous lines of soundings (SPRI, 1965; BA chart 3593, 29.xi.1968).

A detailed account of operations in the South Sandwich Islands, 1961–64, with the first published maps to show certain place-names, has now appeared but too late for citation in the main body of this work, in which similar maps are reproduced (Holdgate and Baker, 1979).

A total of 66 new names in South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands was needed as a result of these surveys. They included names after ships' officers, scientists and sailors involved in the surveys; HMS *Owen* and her three survey boats (in the Stewart Strait and Bird Sound areas); local birds (on Bird Island); a group of ten names of mythological origin (on Candlemas Island); and a group of six names descriptive of the odours of volcanic eruption (on Zavodovski Island).

#### *South Georgia Survey, 1951–57*

The South Georgia Survey was privately organized by Duncan Carse over the summer seasons of 1951–52, 1953–54, 1955–56 and 1956–57 for the purpose of making an accurate topographic survey of the island (Carse, 1959). The new map (DOS 610 South Georgia sheet, ix.1958) provided an opportunity for the Antarctic Place-names Committee to review all the existing place-names, and 138 new ones were required. A special effort was made at that time to adopt as many as possible of the names in current use by the sealers and whalers. Others adopted included names after early sealing ships and their masters, ships and personalities of the whaling industry, historians and experts on whaling, scientists who had worked on the island, and members and supporters of the Survey.

#### *Argentine Antarctic expeditions since 1952*

In 1952 the Argentine Antarctic Expedition (Capitán de Fragata Pedro E. Iraolagoitia), with the frigates ARA *Sarandi* and *Hércules*, made a reconnaissance survey of the South Sandwich Islands. The descriptive names Carbon Point (Candlemas Island) and Hollow Point (Montagu Island) resulted from this survey. In 1955 the expedition, under the command of Alicia E. Ogara, again visited the South Sandwich Islands, and constructed a refuge hut on Ferguson Bay, Thule Island (Thomas, 1957). The name Mount Curry, of Argentine origin on Zavodovski Island, probably derives from this expedition. In 1976–77 the expedition established a scientific station on Ferguson Bay.

#### *British South Georgia Expedition, 1954–55*

This privately sponsored expedition, under the leadership of George A. Sutton, spent 3 summer months climbing mountains in Allardyce Range and Salvesen Range. New names were adopted for three peaks and a glacier, three of the names being after members of the expedition.

#### *South Georgia Biological Expeditions, 1958–64*

The expeditions were organized by W. L. N. Tickell and P. A. Cordall, privately in the first year and subsequently as part of the United States Antarctic Research Project, with the co-operation of the Falkland Islands Dependencies Survey/British Antarctic Survey, mainly for ornithological work and to assist in fur seal investigations on Bird Island (Tickell and Cordall, 1960; Tickell, 1968). A map of the island was prepared for which 11 new place-names were adopted after the two organizers, US experts on fur seals and the fauna of Bird Island.

#### *Combined Services Expedition to South Georgia, 1964–65*

This expedition, sponsored by the Ministry of Defence and under the leadership of Cdr M. K. Burley, RN, spent 4 summer months on the island and as part of its programme mapped the Royal Bay area (Burley, 1966; Fagan, 1966; [CSESG], map,

1970). Four new place-names, including three after members of the expedition, were adopted in the Royal Bay area, and names for seven more features, originally named by the German International Polar Year Expedition, 1882–83, and now re-identified, were approved in English form.

#### Summary

In South Georgia, by the publication of successive Admiralty charts resulting from the work of "Discovery" Investigations, 1925–30, the place-names began to be stabilized. Up to this time the names had originated mainly from the work of Cook, 1775; the Russian Antarctic expedition, 1819–20; the German International Polar Year Expedition, 1882–83; the Swedish Antarctic Expedition, 1901–04; the German Antarctic Expedition, 1911–12; Murphy, 1912–13; the Norwegian Antarctic Expedition, 1927–28; the German South Georgia Expedition, 1928–29; and sealers and whalers of various periods. In 1950 existing knowledge of the island was brought together in the DCS 701 map of the island at the scale of 1:500 000. The results of a review of place-names, following the work of the South Georgia Survey, 1951–57, were incorporated in the DOS 610 map of the island at the scale of 1:200 000. From 1951 to

1961 Royal Navy units carried out a series of hydrographic surveys, incorporated in successive editions of Admiralty charts. Further important additions to place-names resulted from the work of the Falkland Islands Dependencies Survey/British Antarctic Survey from 1950, the South Georgia Biological Expeditions, 1958–64, and the Combined Services Expedition to South Georgia, 1964–65.

In the South Sandwich Islands, Holdgate (1963) recorded only 36 visits to the islands between 1775 and 1962, mostly by sealers and whalers who contributed little new information. A few other unimportant visits are known. Before the advent of helicopters, landings on the islands were rarely possible because of the practically incessant heavy swell. The place-names in the group result almost exclusively from the surveys of Cook, 1775; the Russian Antarctic expedition, 1819–20; the "Discovery" Investigations, 1930; and HMS *Protector*, 1962 and 1964.

Table I summarizes the provenance of place-names in South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands. The reasons for the great majority of the names are given in the alphabetical section of this work, but there remain a few obscure eponyms and a few names derived esoterically during original surveying, sealing or whaling operations.

TABLE I  
PROVENANCE OF PLACE-NAMES IN THE FALKLAND ISLANDS DEPENDENCIES  
(for abbreviations see p. 14)

Source* Date	Number of original† names given	Number of associated names given later
De la Roché, 1675	—	1
León, 1756	—	2
Cook, 1775	25	11
Sealing period, 1790–1825	7‡	10
RAE, 1819–20	11	5
Morrell, 1822	—	2
Weddell, 1823	1	2
Brown, 1830	—	1
Klutschak, 1877–78	1	1
Comer, 1885	—	1
GIPYE, 1882–83	16	5
Larsen, 1892–94	—	6
SwAE, 1901–04	16	4
Whaling period, 1904–31	101‡	48
HMS <i>Sappho</i> , 1906	9	2
Szielasko, 1906	4	2
Larsen, 1908	1	—
GAE, 1911–12	16	6
Ferguson, 1911–12	3	1
Murphy, 1912–13	15	3
BITAE, 1914–16	1	7
HMS <i>Dartmouth</i> , 1920	3	—
SRAE, 1921–22	4	2
DL, 1925–49	232	8
NAE, 1927–28	7	2
GSGE, 1928–29	9	1
Whaling period, 1931–65	2	31
FIDS/BAS, 1950–	42	—
SGS, 1951–57	138	—
AAE, 1952–	3	—
BSGE, 1954–55	4	—
SGBE, 1958–64	11	—
BA, 1961–64	66	—
CSESG, 1964–65	4	—

\* Since 1948 the APC has acted on place-name proposals in consultation with those responsible for survey work.

† Making a total of 752 names. Eighteen more names, including Scotia Ridge, Scotia Sea, South Atlantic Ocean and Southern Ocean, arise from other sources, or through APC action to avoid duplication of names or for other reasons.

‡ It has been impossible to determine the date of origin of many of the names used by sealers and whalers. There are probably a number of names assigned to the whaling period, 1904–31, that originated much earlier.

## TREATMENT OF THE PLACE-NAMES

*Systematic listing*

The objective of this work is to provide a complete listing of all place-names in the Falkland Islands Dependencies that have been found in a search of more than 400 published sources in eight main languages. Names from a number of unpublished sources of particular historical importance have also been included, as have a few unpublished local names used by Norwegian sealers and whalers. The aim throughout has been for consistency and succinctness in the treatment of the names, as outlined below.

*Categories of names*

Three categories of names are recognized in the alphabetically arranged main entries and cross-references:

- i. *Accepted names*. There are 770 officially *accepted names* listed in bold face (e.g. **South Georgia**).
- ii. *Redundant names*. These relate to 178 features which had been named but which the Antarctic Place-names Committee considered did not need names. The earliest published English or foreign name for each feature is listed in Roman upper and lower case as a *redundant name* (e.g. Adventure Bay, Andersson Passhöhe).
- iii. *Synonyms*. There are about 2 950 English and foreign *synonyms*, which are shown in italics and entered under and cross-referenced to the appropriate accepted and redundant names (e.g. *Adams Valley*: see Lyell Glacier).

*Main entries*

Entries follow the same form for both accepted and redundant names, and include the following information as available and applicable, the arrangement throughout each entry being strictly chronological:

- i. Latitude and longitude to the nearest minute (for extended features, with reference to a median point).
- ii. Locality with reference to features named on the maps of South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands (in back pocket).
- iii. Details of discovery, first mapping and naming, re-mapping, re-naming, and name alteration or rejection, together with (for descriptive or allusive names) the reason for the name and (for personal names) brief biographical data on the person commemorated.
- iv. References to first publication (or use) of name, to first publication of name in APC Gazetteer or Gazetteer Supplement and on BA chart (or DOS map).
- v. References to first publication (or use) of all synonyms, together with their origins.

*Cross-references*

Cross-references from synonyms have been condensed to the extent that alphabetical order and consistency of treatment allow. For particular synonyms under this arrangement, the correct order of specific and generic parts, or the absence of a generic part, may not be evident without reference to the

appropriate main entry. Synonyms referring to more than one accepted or redundant name are shown in a single entry.

*Synonyms and homonyms*

Whereas synonyms are different names for the same feature, a homonym is the same name for different features. In the case of synonyms, the policy has been that the accepted name comes from the earliest naming of a feature, although exceptions have been made in a few cases for subsequent names that have become firmly established in the literature or in local usage. In the case of homonyms, the policy has been not to approve names that have been used elsewhere in the Antarctic, since the use of homonyms can lead to confusion. Some names in the Dependencies have been altered as a result (e.g. *Matthews Point* to **Harrison Point**). Only two sets of homonyms have been officially accepted in the Dependencies, namely, **Jagged Point** (South Georgia and Bellingshausen Island) and **Reef Point** (South Georgia and Cook Island), these names being long established.

*Norwegian names*

A total of 19 Norwegian names has been accepted in original form on the grounds that these names have been so generally used by sealers and whalers that a change would be unnatural. A few more names are after places in Norway, and many more are English forms of names after Norwegians associated with South Georgia and the whaling industry.

*Guidance to users*

*Abbreviations*. Extensive use has been made of abbreviations for organizations, expeditions and reference sources (p. 14).

*Alphabetical order*. The alphabetical order follows the letter-by-letter arrangement of the whole name irrespective of word division (e.g. *Annenkova, Ostrov(a) before Annenkov Eiland*). As with the comma, no account is taken of diacritical marks and the  $\phi$  and  $\ddot{o}$  are treated as *o*, not *oe* (e.g. **Tønsberg Point after Tomblin Rock**).

*Coordinates*. For some redundant names the location of the feature is uncertain (e.g. Taming Bay). In such cases the coordinates have been either omitted or prefixed by "c".

*Diacritical marks*. Diacritical marks in some names include: acute, grave and circumflex accents; the German *umlaut*; the Norwegian  $\phi$  and its Swedish equivalent  $\ddot{o}$ ; and the Spanish *tilde*. In published sources these have frequently been omitted either by accident or, as when capital letters are used on maps and charts, by design. It has been the policy to reference only the correct form for the date of first use of the name, regardless of the form in this original source.

*Generic parts.* The generic parts of some synonyms have been left in the abbreviated form as published in original sources, where it has been impossible to determine the full generic form with certainty (e.g. *I. Annenkow*).

*Hyphens.* In foreign language names which may be written in two or more words, or with hyphens between the words (with or without capital letters after the hyphens), or as a single word, the earliest form of the name has been referenced and the other forms ignored (e.g. *Annenkovinsel*).

*References.* References in two successive sets of brackets refer in the first set of brackets to details of discovery and mapping and in the second set to the first publication of a name.

*Spelling variations.* Variant forms of spelling can cause doubts as to the correct spelling and can also arrange names in sufficiently different alphabetical order to be confusing. For these reasons all published mis-spellings and corrupt forms of names have been included among the synonyms.

*Translation and transliteration of foreign names.* Many foreign synonyms are direct translations of English names, and this is usually indicated in square brackets. The glossary of geographical terms (p. 15) provides a key to the meaning of the generic parts of foreign place-names, but where the meaning of the specific part is not clear a translation is given in square brackets in the place-name entries. Most of the Russian names have been transliterated by the system agreed between the British Permanent Committee on Geographical Names and the United States Board on Geographic Names (PCGN, 1948).

## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AAE [date]	Argentine Antarctic Expedition	GSGE	German South Georgia Expedition, 1928–29
AGS	American Geographical Society	ICRD	Great Britain. Interdepartmental Committee on Research and Development in the Dependencies of the Falkland Islands
APC	Great Britain. Foreign [and Commonwealth] Office. Antarctic Place-names Committee	IGY	International Geophysical Year, 1957–58
Argentina. AA	Argentina. Armada Argentina	IHB	International Hydrographic Bureau
Argentina. CNA	Argentina. Comisión Nacional del Antártico	NAE	Norwegian Antarctic Expedition, 1927–28
Argentina. IGM	Argentina. Instituto Geográfico Militar	PCGN	Great Britain. Permanent Committee on Geographical Names
Argentina. MM	Argentina. Ministerio de Marina	RAE	Russian Antarctic Expedition, 1819–21
Argentina. MRE	Argentina. Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores	RGS	Royal Geographical Society
Australia. DI	Australia. Department of the Interior	SGBE [date]	South Georgia Biological Expeditions
BA	Great Britain. Ministry of Defence [Admiralty]. Hydrographic Department	SGS [date]	South Georgia Survey
BAS [date]	British Antarctic Survey	SNAE	Scottish National Antarctic Expedition, 1902–04
BAT	British Antarctic Territory	Soviet Union. AA	Soviet Union. Glavnoye Upravleniye Geodezii i Kartografii. Atlas Antarktiki
BGLE	British Graham Land Expedition, 1934–37	Soviet Union. BSE	Soviet Union. Bol'shaya Sovetskaya Entsiklopediya
BITAE	British Imperial Trans-Antarctic Expedition, 1914–16	Soviet Union. GUGK	Soviet Union. Glavnoye Upravleniye Geodezii i Kartografii
BSGE	British South Georgia Expedition, 1954–55	Soviet Union. UNGSVF	Soviet Union. Upravleniye Nachal'nika Gidrograficheskoy Sluzhby Voennomorskogo Flota
Chile. DNH	Chile. Departamento de Navegación e Hidrografía	SPRI	Scott Polar Research Institute
Chile. IGM	Chile. Instituto Geográfico Militar	SRAE	Shackleton–Rowett Antarctic Expedition, 1921–22
Chile. MRE	Chile. Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores	SwAE	Swedish Antarctic Expedition, 1901–04
CSESG	Combined Services Expedition to South Georgia, 1964–65	UNESCO. IOC	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission
CSM	Cabinet Scientifique de SAS le Prince de Monaco	USAAF	United States Army Air Force
DCS	Great Britain. Directorate of Colonial Surveys	USAF	United States Air Force
DI [date]	Great Britain. Colonial Office. "Discovery" Investigations	USBGN	United States. Department of the Interior. Board on Geographic Names
DMS	Great Britain. Ministry of Defence. Directorate of Military Survey	USDMAAC	United States. Defense Mapping Agency Aerospace Center
DOS	Great Britain. Directorate of Overseas Surveys	USHO	United States. Navy Department Hydrographic Office
FID	Falkland Islands Dependencies		
FIDS [date]	Falkland Islands Dependencies Survey		
France. SHM	France. Service Hydrographique de la Marine		
GAE [date]	German Antarctic Expedition		
Germany. DHI	Germany. Deutsches Hydrographisches Institut		
Germany. OK	Germany. Oberkommando der Kriegsmarine		
GIPYE	German International Polar Year Expedition, 1882–83		

## GLOSSARY OF FOREIGN GEOGRAPHICAL TERMS

THIS glossary is intended only as a simplified guide to foreign geographical terms appearing in the text, so that shades of meaning have been largely ignored. It is not exhaustive of all the terms used, as it does not include corrupt forms and probable mis-spellings. Plural forms are indicated by brackets, as are some adjectival endings. The language abbreviations used are: *C* Czech, *D* Dutch, *Fi* Finnish, *Fr* French, *G* German, *Hu* Hungarian, *I* Italian, *N* Norwegian, *P* Polish, *Pt* Portuguese, *R* Russian, *SC* Serbocroat, *SI* Slovene, *Sp* Spanish, *Sw* Swedish.

Acantilado ( <i>Sp</i> )	bluff	Hegylánc ( <i>Hu</i> )	range
Archipel ( <i>Fr</i> ), Archipiélago ( <i>Sp</i> )	archipelago	Hode ( <i>N</i> )	head, point
Arco ( <i>Sp</i> )	(island) arc	Holmen(e) ( <i>N</i> )	islet(s)
Arrecife ( <i>Sp</i> )	reef	Hoya ( <i>Sp</i> )	depression
Australi ( <i>I</i> )	southern	Hügel ( <i>G</i> )	hill
Baaen(e), Båen(e) ( <i>N</i> )	rock(s) awash, reef(s)	Huk ( <i>N</i> )	hook, headland
Baai ( <i>D</i> )	bay	Hul, Hullet (Huller) ( <i>N</i> )	cove(s)
Bach ( <i>G</i> )	stream	Île(s) ( <i>Fr</i> )	island(s)
Bahía ( <i>Sp</i> ), Bai ( <i>G</i> ), Baia ( <i>I</i> ), Baie ( <i>Fr</i> )	bay	Îlot(s) ( <i>Fr</i> )	islet(s)
Bajío, Bajofondo ( <i>Sp</i> )	patch	Insel(n) ( <i>G</i> )	island(s)
Banchi ( <i>I</i> )	banks	Ishafet ( <i>N</i> ), Ishavet ( <i>N</i> , <i>Sw</i> )	icy sea
Banc(s) ( <i>Fr</i> ), Banco(s) ( <i>Sp</i> )	bank(s)	Isla(s) ( <i>Sp</i> )	island(s)
Berg ( <i>G</i> ), Berget ( <i>N</i> )	mountain	Islote(s) ( <i>Sp</i> )	islet(s)
Bogen ( <i>G</i> ), Boog ( <i>D</i> )	(island) arc	Isola (Isole) ( <i>I</i> )	island(s)
Breen ( <i>N</i> )	glacier	Joch ( <i>G</i> )	col
Bucht ( <i>G</i> ), Bugten ( <i>N</i> ), Bukhta ( <i>R</i> ), Bukta ( <i>N</i> ), Bukten ( <i>Sw</i> )	bay	Jižní ( <i>C</i> ), Južna, Južni ( <i>SC</i> , <i>SI</i> )	south
Cabo ( <i>Sp</i> )	cape	Kamm ( <i>G</i> )	ridge
Cadena ( <i>Sp</i> )	range	Kamni ( <i>R</i> )	rocks
Cala ( <i>I</i> ), Caleta ( <i>Sp</i> ), Caletón ( <i>Sp</i> )	cove	Kap ( <i>G</i> ), Kapp ( <i>N</i> )	cape
Canal ( <i>Sp</i> )	channel	Kette ( <i>G</i> )	range
Cap ( <i>Fr</i> ), Capo ( <i>I</i> )	cape	Khrebet ( <i>R</i> )	range
Catena ( <i>I</i> )	range	Klippen(e) ( <i>N</i> )	rock(s)
Colina ( <i>Sp</i> )	hill	Laguna ( <i>Sp</i> )	lagoon
Csoport ( <i>Hu</i> )	(island) group	Landspitze ( <i>G</i> )	point
Dal ( <i>N</i> )	valley	Lednik ( <i>R</i> )	glacier
Dél(i) ( <i>Hu</i> )	south(ern)	Letten ( <i>N</i> )	plain
Détroit ( <i>Fr</i> )	strait	Mar ( <i>Sp</i> )	sea
Dorsale ( <i>Fr</i> )	ridge	Mar Glacial ( <i>Sp</i> )	icy sea
Dypet ( <i>N</i> )	trench	Massiv ( <i>G</i> )	massif
Eiland(en) ( <i>D</i> )	island(s)	Meer(e) ( <i>G</i> ), Mer ( <i>Fr</i> ), Meri ( <i>Fi</i> )	sea(s)
Eismeer ( <i>G</i> )	icy sea	Meridional ( <i>Fr</i> )	southern
Eisstrom ( <i>G</i> )	glacier	Meseta ( <i>Sp</i> )	plateau
Ensenada ( <i>Sp</i> )	inlet	Monte ( <i>Sp</i> )	mountain
Este ( <i>Sp</i> )	east	More ( <i>R</i> )	sea
Estrecho ( <i>Sp</i> )	strait	Morro ( <i>Sp</i> )	hill, knoll
Etelä ( <i>Fi</i> )	south	Mys ( <i>R</i> )	cape
Felsen ( <i>G</i> )	rocks	Ö(arna) ( <i>Sw</i> )	island(s)
Fjäll ( <i>Sw</i> )	mountain	Öböl ( <i>Hu</i> )	bay
Fiordo ( <i>Sp</i> ), Fjorden ( <i>N</i> )	fjord	Oceaan ( <i>D</i> ), Océan ( <i>Fr</i> ), Océano ( <i>Sp</i> )	ocean
Fluss ( <i>G</i> )	river	Océano Glacial ( <i>Sp</i> )	icy sea
Fondeadero ( <i>Sp</i> )	anchorage	Odden ( <i>N</i> )	point, cape
Fosa ( <i>Sp</i> ), Fossé ( <i>Fr</i> )	trench	Øen(e), (Øer) ( <i>N</i> )	island(s)
Gavan' ( <i>R</i> )	harbour	Oeste ( <i>Sp</i> )	west
Ghiacciaio ( <i>I</i> )	glacier	Øia, Øi(ene) ( <i>N</i> )	island(s)
Gipfel ( <i>G</i> )	peak	Okean ( <i>R</i> )	ocean
Glaciar ( <i>Sp</i> ), Glaciären ( <i>Sw</i> ), Gleccser ( <i>Hu</i> ), Gletscher ( <i>G</i> )	glacier	Ön ( <i>Sw</i> ), Ostrov(a) ( <i>R</i> ), Øya(ne), Øy(ene) ( <i>N</i> )	island(s)
Golfe ( <i>Fr</i> ), Golfo ( <i>Sp</i> )	gulf	Ozean ( <i>G</i> )	ocean
Gora ( <i>R</i> )	mountain	Pasaje ( <i>Sp</i> )	passage
Graben ( <i>G</i> )	trench	Paso ( <i>Sp</i> )	pass
Groep ( <i>D</i> ), Groupe ( <i>Fr</i> ), Grupo ( <i>Sp</i> ), Gruppo ( <i>R</i> ), Gruppe ( <i>G</i> ), Gruppen ( <i>Sw</i> )	(island) group	Passhöhe ( <i>G</i> )	high pass
Hafen ( <i>G</i> ), Hamna, Hamnen ( <i>N</i> )	harbour	Passo ( <i>I</i> )	pass
Havet ( <i>N</i> , <i>Sw</i> )	sea	Pic ( <i>Fr</i> ), Pico ( <i>Sp</i> ), Picco ( <i>I</i> ), Pik ( <i>G</i> )	peak
Havna, Havnen ( <i>N</i> ), Håvre ( <i>Fr</i> )	harbour	Playa ( <i>Sp</i> )	beach, shore
		Población ( <i>Sp</i> )	settlement
		Pointe ( <i>Fr</i> )	point
		Poľudniowe ( <i>P</i> )	southern
		Porto ( <i>I</i> )	port, harbour
		Proliv ( <i>R</i> )	passage, strait
		Przylądek ( <i>P</i> )	cape, point
		Puerto ( <i>Sp</i> )	port, harbour
		Punkt ( <i>G</i> ), Punta ( <i>Sp</i> ), Pynten ( <i>N</i> )	point
		Ravnina ( <i>R</i> )	plain
		Récif(s) ( <i>Fr</i> )	reef(s)

Refugio ( <i>Sp</i> )	refuge	Sul ( <i>Pt</i> )	south
Riff ( <i>G</i> )	reef	Sundet ( <i>N</i> )	south
Roca(s) ( <i>Sp</i> ), Roche(s), Rocher(s) ( <i>Fr</i> ), Rompiente ( <i>Sp</i> ), Rots(en) ( <i>D</i> )	rock(s)	Sur ( <i>Sp</i> ), Syd ( <i>N</i> )	south
Saaret ( <i>Fi</i> )	islands	Sziget(ek) ( <i>Hu</i> )	island(s)
Saco ( <i>Sp</i> )	harbour	Tal ( <i>G</i> )	valley
Sattel ( <i>G</i> )	saddle	Tanya ( <i>Hu</i> )	camp
Schäre ( <i>G</i> )	reef	Terra ( <i>I</i> ), Terre ( <i>Fr</i> )	land
See ( <i>G</i> )	sea	Thal ( <i>G</i> )	valley
Sektoren ( <i>N</i> )	sector	Tiefe ( <i>G</i> )	(ocean) deep
Séno ( <i>Sp</i> )	bay	Tierra ( <i>Sp</i> )	land
Sierra ( <i>Sp</i> )	range	Utes ( <i>R</i> )	cliff
Skala (Skaly) ( <i>R</i> )	rock(s)	Ventisquero ( <i>Sp</i> )	glacier
Skjær(ene) ( <i>N</i> )	rock(s)	Vik(en) ( <i>N</i> )	cove
Södra ( <i>Sw</i> )	southern	Vpadina ( <i>R</i> )	trench
Sór ( <i>N</i> )	south	Wyspa (Wyspy) ( <i>P</i> )	island(s)
Spitze ( <i>G</i> )	peak	Yuzhnyy ( <i>R</i> )	southern
Strand ( <i>N</i> )	beach	Zaliv ( <i>R</i> ), Zatoka ( <i>P</i> )	bay
Strasse ( <i>G</i> ), Stretto ( <i>I</i> )	strait	Zee ( <i>D</i> )	sea
Sud ( <i>Sp</i> ), Süd(lich) ( <i>G</i> )	south(ern)	Zemlya ( <i>R</i> )	land
		Zuid(elijke) ( <i>D</i> )	south(ern)

## THE PLACE-NAMES

**Abrahamsen, Point** 54°03'S 37°08'W, W side of Cook Bay, was charted by DI in 1926–30 and named after Capt.

Abrahamsen, then Manager of Prince Olav Harbour whaling station (BA 3585, 21.ix.1931; APC, 1955, p. 4). *Pointe Abrahamsen* (France. SHM, 1937, p. 379). *Punta Abrahamsen* (Argentina. MM, 1945, p. 249; Pierrou, 1970, p. 147).

*Abrahamsen, Pointe, Punta*: see Abrahamsen, Point.

*Abrigo, Punta*: see Shelter Point.

**Acorn Rock** 54°00'S 38°14'W, rising 20 m above sea-level, 700 m NW of Main Island, was charted from HMS *Owen* in 1960–61 and named descriptively (APC, 1977, p. 3; BA, 1977, p. 2).

**Acrid Point** 56°17'S 27°36'W, NW coast of Zavodovski Island, following surveys from HMS *Protector* in 1962 and 1964 was named in reference to the acrid volcanic fumes emitted on the W side of this island (APC, 1974, p. 3).

*Adams Valley*: see Lyell Glacier.

*Adiós, Punta, Punta del*: see Farewell Point.

**Admiralty Peak** 54°13'S 36°50'W, rising to 945 m on N side of Neumayer Glacier, was charted by DI in 1926–30 and named after the Board of Admiralty (BA chart 3596, 21.ix.1921; APC, 1955, p. 4).

*Adventure B*: see Greene Inlet.

*Adventure, Bahía*: see Undine Harbour.

*Adventure Bai*: see Adventure Bay.

*Adventure, Baie*: see Undine Harbour.

**Adventure Bay** 54°03'S 37°57'W, E of Cape Paryadin, comprising Johan Harbour, Undine Harbour, Coal Harbour and Frida Hole, was roughly charted by the RAE in 1819 ([Bellingshausen], 1831b, Sheet 5) and named by Weddell in 1823 after HMS *Adventure*, one of Cook's ships (Weddell, 1825, p. 50). *Adventure Bai* (Klutschak, 1881, map p. 527). *Long Beach Bay* (Faustini, 1906, map p. 347). *Adventure Harbour* (Ferguson, 1914, p. 54). The bay was re-charted by DI in 1926 and re-named *Discovery Bay* after the *Discovery* (BA chart 3585, 24.v.1929). *Discovery-Bucht* (Kohl-Larsen, 1930b, Karte 3 following p. 400). *Baie Discovery* (France. SHM, chart 2c, 1943). *Adventure-Bucht*, between Cape

Paryadin and Cape Demidov (Wilckens, 1947, p. 10). *Bahía Descubrimiento* [translation of English name] (Argentina. MM, chart 114, 1952; Pierrou, 1970, p. 310).

*Adventure Bay*: see Undine Harbour.

*Adventure-Bucht*: see Adventure Bay.

*Adventure Harbo(u)r*: see Undine Harbour.

*Adventure Harbour*: see Adventure Bay.

**Adventure Point** 54°06'S 37°09'W, W side of Possession Bay, S of Purvis Glacier, was charted and named by DI in 1930 (BA chart 3585, 21.ix.1931; APC, 1955, p. 4).

*Agradable, Caleta*: see Cobblers Cove.

*Aguado, Punta*: see Nattriss Point.

*Airis, Bukhta*: see Iris Bay.

*Albatros, Île, Insel, Isla*: see Albatross Island.

**Albatross Crest** 54°30'S 37°02'W, SE Annenkov Island, following geological work by BAS, 1972–73, was named after the wandering albatrosses (*Diomedea exulans*), which nest there (APC, 1977, p. 3).

*Albatross-Insel, Isla*: see Albatross Island.

**Albatross Island** 54°01'S 37°20'W, in Bay of Isles, was charted by Murphy in 1912–13 and named *Albatros Insel* after the wandering albatrosses (*Diomedea exulans*) observed there (Murphy, 1914a, map p. 280). *Albatross Island* (BA chart 3579, 29.viii.1921; APC, 1959a, p. 4). *Albatross-Insel* (Kohl-Larsen, 1930b, Pl. 5 following p. 400). *Île Albatros* (France. SHM, 1937, p. 377). *Isla Albatross* (Argentina. MM, 1945, p. 247). *Albatross Islet* (DCS 701 South Georgia sheet, i.1950; APC, 1955, p. 4). *Isla Albatros* (Argentina. MM, chart 114, 1952; Pierrou, 1970, p. 154). *Ostrov Albatross* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 178).

*Albatross Islet, Ostrov*: see Albatross Island.

**Albatross Plateau** 54°11'S 37°22'W, E of Cape Rosa, was so called by the BITAE (Worsler, 1940, p. 184).

*Alejandra, Cabo*: see Alexander, Cape.

*Alerta, Roca*: see Alert Rock.

**Alert Channel** 54°11'S 36°42'W, off Husvik, was charted by DI in 1928 and named after the DI survey motor boat *Alert* (BA chart 3589, 12.ix.1930; APC, 1955, p. 4).

**Alert Cove** 54°11'S 36°42'W, S side of Husvik Harbour, was



- charted by DI in 1928 and named after the DI survey motor boat *Alert* (BA chart 3579, 15.viii.1930; APC, 1955, p. 4).
- Alert Cove** 54°14'S 36°31'W, W side of Maiviken, was charted by DI in 1929 and named after the DI survey motor boat *Alert* (BA chart 3589, 12.ix.1930).
- Alert Point** 54°05'S 37°09'W, W side of Possession Bay, N of Purvis Glacier, was charted by DI in 1928–29 and named after the DI survey motor boat *Alert* (BA chart 3585, 21.ix.1931; APC, 1955, p. 4).
- Alert Rock** 54°15'S 36°21'W, awash ESE of Barff Point, was charted by DI in 1929 and named after the DI survey motor boat *Alert* (BA chart 3579, 15.viii.1930; APC, 1955, p. 4). *Roca Alerta* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 156; Pierrou, 1970, p. 156).
- Alessandra, Capo*: see Alexandra, Cape.
- Alexandra, Cabo, Cap*: see Alexandra, Cape.
- Alexandra, Cape** 54°00'S 38°01'W, NW point of South Georgia on Bird Sound, was discovered and charted by Cook on 16 January 1775; named *North Cape* (Cook's 1775 journal, ed. Beaglehole, 1961, p. 621) or *Cape North* (Cook, 1777, Vol. 2, p. 211), which name was later applied to the N cape of the island (*Cape North*, q.v.). The feature was renamed *Cape Alexandra* after Queen Alexandra (1844–1925), Queen Consort of King Edward VII of England (Wilson, chart, [1911b]; 1912a, map p. 78; BA chart 3596, 21.ix.1931; APC, 1955, p. 4). *Kap Alexandra* (Kohl-Larsen, 1930b, Karte 3 following p. 400). *Cap Alexandra* (France. SHM, 1937, p. 376). *Cabo Alexandra* (Argentina. MM, 1945, p. 245). *Cabo Alejandra* (Argentina. IGM, map, 1946; Pierrou, 1970, p. 155). *Capo Alessandra* (Zavatti, 1958, Tav. 10).
- Alexandra, Kap*: see Alexandra, Cape.
- Allardice, Catena, -Hegylánc*: see Allardyce Range.
- Allardyce*: see Allardyce Range or Rosita Harbour.
- Allardyce Alps*: see Allardyce Range.
- Allardyce Bucht*: see Rosita Harbour.
- Allardyce, Cadena, Catena*: see Allardyce Range.
- Allardyce Hafen, Harbo(u)r*: see Rosita Harbour.
- Allardyce-Kette, Massif*: see Allardyce Range.
- Allardyce Peaks*: see Allardyce Range.
- Allardyce Range** 54°24'S 36°35'W, central South Georgia, SW of Cumberland Bay, extending for 50 km with peaks of 2 000 to 3 000 m, was named c. 1915 after Sir William Lamond Allardyce (1861–1930), Governor of the Falkland Islands and Dependencies, 1904–14. *Central Range* (Ferguson, 1915, Pl. 81). *Mount Paget Range*, referring in whole or in part to the feature (Wordie, 1921, Pl. 1). *Allardyce Alps* (Murphy, 1922, p. 414). *Allardice-Hegylánc* (Shackleton, [1925], p. 124). *Allardyce* (Worsley, 1931, p. 29). *Allardyce Range* (BA chart 3596, 21.ix.1931; APC, 1955, p. 4). *Cadena Allardyce* (Argentina. IGM map, 1945; Pierrou, 1970, p. 157). *Catena Allardyce* (Zavatti, 1952, p. 509). *Allardyce Massif* (Roots, 1953, p. 13). *Allardyce-Kette* (Kosack, 1955a, p. 161). *Allardyce Peaks* (Sutton, 1957, photograph facing p. 96). *Catena Allardice* (Zavatti, 1958, Tav. 10). *Cadena Salvesen* (Argentina. MM, 1960a, p. 3). *Cadena San Telmo* (Argentina. MM, chart 114, 1963).
- Allardyce (Rosita) Harbour*: see Rosita Harbour.
- Allen, Bahía*: see Allen Bay.
- Allen Bay** 54°11'S 36°32'W, N side of Cumberland West Bay, was charted by DI in 1926–30 and named after Harold Tuckwell Allen (1879–1950), Secretary, ICRD, 1917–20, and a member of the "Discovery" Committee, 1924–31 (BA chart 3585, 24.v.1929; APC, 1955, p. 4). *Bahía Allen* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 149; Pierrou, 1970, p. 157–58).
- Allen, Monte*: see Oceanite, Mount.
- Allen, Mys*: see Allen Point.
- Allen Point** 58°29'S 26°14'W, SE point of Montagu Island, was charted by DI in 1930 and named after H. T. Allen (*Allen Bay*, q.v.) (BA chart 3593, 22.xi.1930; APC, 1955, p. 4). *Punta Allen* (Argentina. MM, 1945, p. 267). *Punta Alle* (Argentina. IGM map, 1952). *Cerro Franco* [= clear hill], because the hill allows Montagu Island to be readily identified from different directions (Argentina. MM, 1958b, p. 34; Pierrou, 1970, p. 375). *Mys Allen* (Soviet Union, AA, 1966, Pl. 178).
- Alle(n), Punta*: see Allen Point.
- All Johannesens Point, Punta*: see Johannesen Point.
- Alma Peak** c. 54°49'S 36°01'W, rising to c. 750 m, N of Larsen Harbour, was roughly mapped by DI in 1927 and named after Miss Alma Sullivan, of Port Stanley (BA chart 3585, 24.v.1929).
- Alsford Bay** 54°17'S 36°16'W, W of Cape George, was charted by DI in 1928–30 and named after Stoker W. B. Alsford, RN, of *Discovery*, 1925–27; a member of the DI survey party, 1928–30 (BA chart 3589, 12.ix.1930; APC, 1955, p. 4).
- Alsford Glacier*: see Mill-Gletscher.
- Alta, Roca*: see High Rock.
- Amenkov Islands*: see Annenkov Island.
- Ample, Bahía*: see Ample Bay.
- Ample Bay** 54°03'S 37°23'W, S side of Bay of Isles, was sketched by Murphy in 1912–13; charted by DI in 1929–30 and named descriptively (BA chart 3596, 21.ix.1931; APC, 1955, p. 4). *Ensenada Amplia* (Argentina. MM, chart 114, 1952). *Bahía Amplia* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 140). *Bahía Ample*, as rejected form (Argentina. MM, 1957b, p. 5). *Bahía Grande* (Argentina. MM, 1957b, p. 5). *Ensenada Grande* (Argentina. MM, 10/15.v.1959; Pierrou, 1970, p. 399).
- Amplia, Bahía, Ensenada*: see Ample Bay.
- Ancha, Playa*: see Cheapman Bay.
- Anchorage, Bahía*: see Anchorage Bay.
- Anchorage Bay** 54°08'S 36°49'W, W side of Fortuna Bay, was charted by DI in 1929 and named in reference to good holding ground (BA chart 3585, 21.ix.1931; APC, 1955, p. 4). *Bahía Anchorage* (Argentina. MM, 1945, p. 250). *Ensenada del Fondeadero* [translation of English name] (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 144). *Bahía del Ancladero* [= anchorsmith bay] (Argentina. MM, 1957b, p. 1; Pierrou, 1970, p. 164). *Ensenada del Ancladero* (Argentina. MM, 1958b, p. 9).
- Ancladero, Bahía del, Ensenada del*: see Anchorage Bay.
- Andersson Passhöhe** 54°16'S 36°32'W, rising to c. 500 m, NE of Echo Pass, was roughly mapped by Szielasko in 1906; named after Dr Johan Gunnar Andersson (1874–1960), second-in-command and geologist of the SwAE (Szielasko, 1907, p. 279).
- Andin-Saut, Bukhta*: see Undine South Harbour.
- Andres Bay*: see St. Andrews Bay.
- Andrews Islands, Isles*: see Andrews Rocks.
- Andrews Rocks** 54°04'S 38°00'W, low rocks 1.5 km E of Cape Paryadin, were charted by DI in 1926 and named

*Andrews Isles* after Andrew N. Porteous, Second Engineer, *Discovery*, 1925–27, and *Discovery II*, 1929–37; Chief Engineer, *Discovery II*, 1937–39 (BA chart 3585, 24.v.1929). *Andrews Islands* (BA chart 3585, 21.ix.1931; APC, 1955, p. 4). *Andrews Rocks* (APC, 1958, p. 4; BA chart 3597, 23.v.1958).

**Andromeda, Mount** 57°05'S 26°40'W, the higher (c. 550 m) and S of the twin ice domes of Candlemas Island, following surveys from HMS *Protector* in 1962 and 1964 was named in association with *Mount Perseus* (q.v.) and other mythological names in the area (APC, 1974, p. 3; BA, 1974, p. 147).

*Anenkov Island*: see Annenkov Island.

**Aniline Island** 54°19'S 36°27'W, in Moraine Fjord, was surveyed by FIDS in 1951 and named *Aniline Islet* after the chemical stain used in the preparation of histological specimens, in association with similarly named features nearby (APC, 1955, p. 4). *Aniline Island* (APC, 1959a, p. 4; BA chart 3589, 27.xi.1959).

*Aniline Islet*: see Aniline Island.

*Annan Cove Isles*: see Annenkov Island.

**Anna's Bay** 54°39'S 35°55'W, S of Gold Harbour, was so called by the early sealers (Faustini, 1906, map p. 347).

*Annekov Island, Islas*: see Annenkov Island.

*Annekow, Île*: see Annenkov Island.

*Annenken Insel*: see Annenkov Island.

*Annenkof Island*: see Annenkov Island.

*Annenkou, Isola*: see Annenkov Island.

*Annenkova, Ostrov(a)*: see Annenkov Island.

*Annenkov Eiland, Île, Îles, -insel, Isla*: see Annenkov Island.

**Annenkov Island** 54°29'S 37°04'W, off SW coast of South Georgia, was charted by Cook on 20 January 1775 and named *Pickersgill Island* or *Pickersgills Isle* after Lieut. Richard Pickersgill, RN (1749–79), Third Lieutenant in HMS *Resolution* (Cook, 1777, Vol. 2, p. 217; Cook's 1775 chart, ed. Skelton, 1955, Pl. 41). *Pickersgills Islands* (Gilbert, map, 1775). The island was re-charted by the RAE in 1819 as a new discovery, and re-named *Ostrov Annenkov* or *Ostrov Annenkova*, after Lieut. Mikhail Annenkov, of the *Mirnyy*, the name Pickersgill being transferred to the group of islands 21 km to the SE (*Pickersgill Islands*, q.v.) ([Bellingshausen], 1831b, Sheet 5; Bellingshausen, 1831a, Vol. 1, p. 128). *Île Annenkov* (Vincendon-Dumoulin, atlas, 1847, Pl. 43). *I. Annenkow* (Petermann, map, 1867). *Annenkow Insel* or *Grosse Pickersgill* (Klutschak, 1881, map p. 527). *Annenkov Island* (USHO chart 1132, 1894; BA chart 3579, 7.vii.1906; APC, 1955, p. 4). *Isola Annenkow* (Faustini, 1906, p. 348). *Isole South May, South Mary's Islands*, referring to Annenkov Island and Hauge Reef (Faustini, 1906, p. 349, 347). *Annenkof Island* ([Wilson], 1912a, map p. 78). *Annenken Insel* (Przybyllok, 1913, end map). *Annonkow Islands* (Salvesen and Company, chart [1918?]). *Annenkow Island* (Shackleton, 1919, p. 178). *Annan Cove Isles* (ICRD, 1920, p. 92). *Annenkov Islands*, including Hauge Reef (BA chart 3579, 29.viii.1921). *Anenkov Island* (Wild, 1923b, p. 172). *Annenkov-Øen* (Holtedahl and Mosby, 1928, p. 234). *Annenkov-Øyane* (Risting, 1929, map p. 86). *Amenkov Islands* (USHO, 1930, p. 178). *Île Annekow* (Shackleton, 1930, p. 212). The island was sketched and roughly fixed by DI in 1930. *Annenkovinsel* (Kohl-Larsen, 1930b, Tafel 20 facing p. 337). *Great Pickersgill*, referring to Klutschak's

name (Matthews, 1931, p. 113). *Annenkowøen* (Aagaard, 1934, p. 358). *Islas Annenkov* (Argentina. MM, chart 64, 1939). *Annenkov Øya* (Holtedahl, 1942, map p. 87). *Îles Annenkov* (France. SHM, chart 1148, 1947). *Ostrova Annenkova* (Kirpichnikov, 1953, map p. 64). *Wyspa Annenkowa* (Machowski, 1953, map p. 92). The island was surveyed and fixed by the SGS in 1953–54. *Annenkow Islands* (Germany. DHI chart 384, 1955). *Pickersgills Island*, as rejected name (USBGN, 1956, p. 44). *Isola Annenkou* (Zavatti, 1958, Tav. 10). *Annenkov Eiland* (Knapp, 1958, p. 567). *Isla Annenkov* (Argentina. MM, 1958b, p. 21). *Islas Annekov* (Pierrou, 1970, p. 167). The island was geologically mapped by BAS in 1972–73. *Annekov Island* (USDMAAC chart JNC-118N, 1975).

*Annenkov Islands*: see Annenkov Island or Hauge Reef.

*Annenkov, Islas*: see Annenkov Island.

*Annenkov-Øen, Ostrov, Øya, -Øyane*: see Annenkov Island.

*Annenkowa, Wyspa*: see Annenkov Island.

*Annenkow, I., Insel, Island, Islands, Isola, -øen*: see Annenkov Island.

*Annonkow Islands*: see Annenkov Island.

*Antarctic, Bahía*: see Antarctic Bay.

**Antarctic Bay** 54°06'S 36°58'W, between Possession Bay and Fortuna Bay, was probably first sighted by Cook in January 1775; called *Woodward Harbor* after Roswall Woodward (*Mount Woodward*, q.v.) (Fanning, 1834, p. 296), *Fresh Water Bay* (Smith, 1844, p. 131), *Fisch Hafen* [= fish harbour], referring either to this feature or to Fortuna Bay (Klutschak, 1881, map p. 527), *Fisch-Bucht* (Pirner, 1882, p. 738); charted by the SwAE in 1902 and named *Antarctic Bay* after *Antarctic*, the expedition ship (BA chart 3579, 7.vii.1906; APC, 1955, p. 4). *Fish Hafen* (Faustini, 1906, p. 351). *Antarctic Bay* (Larsen, chart, [1909b]). *Antarctic-Bucht* (Brennecke, 1912, map following p. 176). *Antarctic Bay* (Ferguson, 1915, Pl. 81). *Antarctis-Bay* (Filchner, 1922, p. 126). *Antarctic-Bukta* (Risting, 1929, map p. 86). *Antarktikhucht* (Kohl-Larsen, 1930b, p. 345). *Antarctic Bay* or *Fish Harbour* or *Woodward Harbour* (Matthews, 1931, Front.). *Woodwards Harbour* (Matthews, 1931, p. 103). *Baie Antarctique* (France. SHM, chart 1148, 1947). *Bahía Antártica* (Argentina. MM, chart 114, 1952). *Bahía Antarctic* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 143; Pierrou, 1970, p. 168). *Bukhta Antarktik* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 178).

*Antarctic-Bucht, -Bukta*: see Antarctic Bay.

*Antarctic Icy Sea, Ocean*: see Southern Ocean.

**Antarctic Point** 54°04'S 36°58'W, W entrance point of Antarctic Bay, was charted by DI in 1930 and named in association with *Antarctic Bay* (q.v.) (BA chart 3596, 21.ix.1931; APC, 1955, p. 4). *Punta Antarctic* (Argentina. MM, 1945, p. 250; Pierrou, 1970, p. 168).

*Antarctic, Punta*: see Antarctic Point.

*Antarctic Seas*: see Southern Ocean.

*Antarctique, Baie*: see Antarctic Bay.

*Antarctique, Océan*: see Southern Ocean.

*Antarctis-Bay*: see Antarctic Bay.

*Antarktik Bay, -bucht, Bukhta*: see Antarctic Bay.

*Antarktische Meer*: see Southern Ocean.

*Antarktischer Ocean, Ozean*: see Southern Ocean.

*Antártica, Bahía*: see Antarctic Bay.

*Antartic Bay*: see Antarctic Bay.

*Antártico, Mar, Mar Glacial, Océano*: see Southern Ocean.

**Antell, Mount** 54°07'S 36°42'W, rising to c. 620 m, W of Hercules Bay, following the SGS was named after Georg Antell (b. 1874), foreman of the South Georgia Whaling Company, Leith Harbour, 1913–30 (APC, 1958, p. 4; BA chart 3589, 27.xi.1959).

*Antillas Antárticas, Australes, del Sur*: see Scotia Ridge.

*Antillas del Sur, Hoya de las, Mar de las*: see Scotia Sea.

*Antille Antartiche*: see Scotia Ridge.

**Anvil Stacks** 54°10'S 37°42'W, two sea stacks SW of Elephant Cove, were named descriptively following the SGS, 1951–52, (APC, 1954, p. 4; BA chart 3597, 23.v.1958). *Elephant Bay Islands*, referring to rejected name used by sealers (USBGN, 1956, p. 45). *Elephant Rocks*, referring to local name (Bonner, 1968, p. 37).

**Arco Iris, Punta** [= rainbow point] 57°06'S 26°41'W, between Clapmatch Point and Shrove Point, Candlemas Island, was charted by the Argentine frigate *Hercules* in 1952–53, and named in reference to the colourful strata exposed there (Argentina. MM, charts 112 and 113, 1953; Pierrou, 1970, p. 169).

*Argentino, Arco*: see Scotia Ridge.

*Arrecife, Punta*: see Reef Point (Cook Island) or Reef Point (South Georgia).

**Ashen Hills** 57°48'S 26°24'W, SE end of Saunders Island, following surveys from HMS *Protector* in 1962 and 1964 was named in reference to the ashy composition and pale colour of this upland (APC, 1974, p. 3).

*Ashkirk, Mount*: see Cairn Peak (Godthul).

**Ashley Mount** 54°07'S 37°21'W, rising to 1 150 m between King Haakon Bay and the Bay of Isles. The name *Clifford Ashley Mountains* was used by Murphy in 1912–13 for scattered mountains and ridges in this area, after Clifford Warren Ashley (1881–1947), US whaling historian; author of *The Yankee Whaler* (London, 1926) and *Whale ships of New Bedford...* (Boston, 1929) (Murphy, 1947, map p. 229). *Clifford Ashley Range* (Sutton, 1957, map p. 12–13). Following the SGS, 1955–56, the highest of these mountains was named *Mount Ashley* (APC, 1958, p. 4; DOS 610 South Georgia sheet, ix.1958).

**Aspasia Point** 54°19'S 37°06'W, SE end of Jossac Bight, following the SGS, 1951–52, was named after the US armed corvette *Aspasia* (Capt. Edmund Fanning), which took 57 000 fur seals at South Georgia in 1800–01 (APC, 1955, p. 4; BA chart 3597, 23.v.1958). *Punta Aspasia* (Argentina. MM, 1960b, p. 22; Pierrou, 1970, p. 173). *Mys Aspezyiya* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 178).

*Aspasia, Punta*: see Aspasia Point.

*Aspezyiya, Mys*: see Aspasia Point.

*Asphyxia, Mount*: see Curry, Mount.

*Assistance, Bahía*: see Assistance Bay.

**Assistance Bay** 54°07'S 37°09'W, head of Possession Bay, was charted and named by DI in 1930 (BA chart 3596, 21.ix.1931; APC, 1955, p. 4). *Bahía Assistance* (Argentina. MM, 1945, p. 249). *Caleta Ayuda* [translation of English name] (Argentina. MM, chart 114, 1952; Pierrou, 1970, p. 178).

*Ataúd, Roca*: see Coffin Rock.

**Atherton Peak** 54°07'S 36°45'W, rising to c. 500 m, E of Fortuna Bay, was charted by DI in 1929–30 and probably

named after a seaman in the survey party (BA chart 3585, 21.ix.1931; APC, 1955, p. 4), but the name has since been deleted (APC, 1959a, p. 4).

*Atlántico Sur, Océano*: see South Atlantic Ocean.

*Atlantique Sud, Océan*: see South Atlantic Ocean.

*Atlantisches Südpolarmeer*: see Southern Ocean.

*Aurora, Bahía*: see Elephant Cove.

*Aurora, Îles, Islands, Isles*: see Shag Rocks.

*Aurora o Elefante, Bahía*: see Elephant Cove.

*Aurora Reef*: see Shag Rocks.

*Aurores, Îles*: see Shag Rocks.

**Austin Glacier** 54°04'S 37°11'W, flowing N into Beckmann Fjord, was charted and probably named by DI in 1929–30 (BA chart 3585, 21.ix.1931; APC, 1955, p. 4).

**Austin Head** 54°31'S 36°31'W, at head of Undine South Harbour, following the SGS was named after Elijah Austin, a leading merchant of New Haven, Conn., who sent out the first two US sealing ships to South Georgia in 1790 (Raymond, 1936, p. 186) (APC, 1958, p. 4; DOS 610 South Georgia sheet, ix.1958).

*Austral(e), Océano*: see Southern Ocean.

*Austral, Océan*: see Southern Ocean.

*Avrory, Kamni*: see Shag Rocks.

*Ays Fjord*: see Ice Fjord.

*Ayuda, Caleta*: see Assistance Bay.

*Babe, Isla*: see Babe Island.

**Babe Island** 54°16'S 36°18'W, very small island in Cobblers Cove, charted and named by DI in 1929 (BA chart 3589, 12.ix.1930; APC, 1959a, p. 4). *Babe Islet* (BA, 1948, p. 116; APC, 1955, p. 4). *Isla Babe* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 156; Pierrou, 1970, p. 181).

*Babe Islet*: see Babe Island.

**Back, Mount** 54°29'S 36°08'W, rising to 650 m, between Royal Bay and St. Andrews Bay, was surveyed by the CSESG and named after Squadron Leader Anthony H. Back, RAF (b. 1930), assistant surveyor on the expedition ([CSESG], map, 1970; APC, 1974, p. 3).

*Baja, Punta*: see Braces Point or Clapmatch Point or Mikhaylov Point or Pacific Point.

*Baja Roca*: see Low Reef.

*Balcarce, Ensenada*: see Queen Maud Bay.

*Ballena Azul, Puerto*: see Blue Whale Harbour.

*Ballena (Franca), Bahía*: see Right Whale Bay.

*Ballena Franca, Rocas*: see Right Whale Rocks.

*Ballena, Paso*: see Whaler Channel.

*Ballena, Rocas*: see Right Whale Rocks.

*Balleneros, Paso*: see Whaler Channel.

**Balloon Point** 54°04'S 37°27'W, S side of Sunset Fjord, was charted and named descriptively by DI in 1929–30 (BA chart 3583, 21.ix.1931; APC, 1955, p. 4), but the name has since been deleted (APC, 1959a, p. 4).

**Balsam Beach** 54°19'S 36°26'W, narrow boulder beach with rocks offshore, E of Dartmouth Point, was surveyed by FIDS in 1951 and named after the chemical stain used in the preparation of histological specimens, in association with similarly named features nearby (APC, 1955, p. 5).

**Bancroft Cirque** 54°18'S 36°17'W, SE of Godthul, was so called by the SRAE (Douglas, 1930, map p. 15).

**Barber Cove** 54°00'S 37°39'W, E side of Right Whale Bay, was charted by DI in 1930 and named *Scott Bay*, probably

- after a sailor in the DI survey party (BA chart 3589, 8.v.1931; APC, 1955, p. 19), but the name was later deleted (APC, 1959a, p. 11). *Ensenada Scott* (Argentina. MM, chart 114, 1952). *Recovery Bay*, referring to the E side of the feature (BA, 1961, p. 100). The feature was re-named *Barber Cove* after Leading Seaman John Michael Barber (b. 1935), of HMS *Owen*, following a survey of the area in 1961 (APC, 1964, p. 2; BA, 1974, p. 134).
- Bareback Ridge** 54°29'S 37°05'W, ridge of exposed bedrock running N from Olstad Peak, Annenkov Island, was named descriptively after survey by BAS geologists in 1972–73 (APC, 1977, p. 3).
- Barff-Huk*: see Barff Point.
- Barff Peninsula** 54°19'S 36°18'W, E side of Cumberland East Bay and N of Sörling Valley was named from association with *Barff Point* (q.v.), the name having been in local use for many years prior to its first publication (Bonner, 1958, p. 2; APC, 1964, p. 2).
- Barff Point** 54°14'S 36°24'W, E entrance point of Cumberland Bay, was named after Lieut. (later Cdr) Arthur Douglas Barff, RN (1877–1955), of HMS *Sappho*, who assisted by Capt. C. A. Larsen made a sketch map of the bay in 1906 (BA chart 3579, 7.vii.1906; APC, 1955, p. 5). *Barff-Huk* (Brennecke, 1912, map following p. 176). *Barff-Pynten* (Risting, 1929, map p. 86). *Barf Point* (France. SHM, 1937, p. 277). *Punta Barff* (Argentina. MM, 1945, p. 253; Pierrou, 1970, p. 190). *Pointe Barff* (France. SHM, 1954, p. 43). *Mys Barf* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 178). *Bruff Point*, referring to name used in log of whale catcher *Don Ernesto*, 7 December 1922 (Bonner, 1968, p. 26).
- Barff, Pointe, Punta, -Pynten*: see Barff Point.
- Barf, Mys, Point*: see Barff Point.
- Barlas, Banc, Banco*: see Barlas Bank.
- Barlas Bank** 54°00'S 37°20'W, submarine bank 3 km ESE of Cape Buller, was charted by DI in 1929–30 and named after William Barlas (1888–1941), British Magistrate, Deception Island, 1914–15, and South Georgia, 1928–41 for various periods, who was killed near Grytviken by an avalanche on 2 September 1941 (BA chart 3596, 21.ix.1931; APC, 1955, p. 5). *Banc Barlas* (France. SHM, 1937, p. 377). *Banco Barlas* (Argentina. MM, 1945, p. 247). *Banco Teniente Somoza*, after Teniente de Navío Carlos S. Somoza, of the Argentine Navy, Captain of the corvette *Uruguay* which relieved the Argentine station Orcadas, South Orkney Islands, in January 1909, and afterwards surveyed Moltke Harbour and inspected the station of the Compañía Argentina de Pesca at Grytviken (Argentina. MM, chart 114, 1963; Pierrou, 1970, p. 686).
- Barley Point*: see Borley Point.
- Barracouta Rock** 54°01'S 38°03'W, W end of Bird Sound, was charted from HMS *Owen*, 1961, and named after one of the ship's four survey motor boats, commemorating the vessels under the command of Capt. W. F. Owen, RN, during his African surveys (*Fantome Rock*, *Heron Passage*, *Owen Shoals*, q.v.) (Admiralty, 1961, p. 98; APC, 1964, p. 2).
- Barren, Mount** 54°10'S 36°45'W, rising to 640 m between the head of Husvik Harbour and Fortuna Bay, was named descriptively probably by DI in 1926–30 (BA chart 3579, 15.viii.1930; APC, 1955, p. 5).
- Bar, Rocas*: see Bar Rocks.
- Bar Rocks** 54°11'S 36°42'W, group of small rocks, partly awash, off Husvik were charted by DI in 1928–29 and named descriptively (BA chart, 3579, 15.viii.1930; APC, 1955, p. 5). *Rocas Bar* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 147; Pierrou, 1970, p. 189).
- Basilisk Peak** 59°26'S 27°06'W, the highest point (253 m) of Bellingshausen Island and an important station in the survey from HMS *Protector* in 1964, was named to mark the aura of this savage crag, which falls abruptly into a deep and steaming crater where the legendary basilisk might lurk (BA, 1974, p. 148; APC, 1974, p. 3).
- Baume Mount** 54°39'S 36°13'W, rising to 1 910 m on N side of Novosilski Glacier, was named following the SGS after Louis Charles Baume (b. 1919), of the SGS, 1955–56 (APC, 1958, p. 4; DOS 610 South Georgia sheet, ix.1958).
- Bay of Isles, Bahía*: see Isles, Bay of.
- Beach Point** 59°26'S 27°20'W, NE point of Thule Island, is marked by an extensive shingle beach, where boats have landed; was charted and named by DI in 1930 (BA chart 3593, 22.xi.1930; APC, 1955, p. 5). *Beachy Point* (France. SHM, 1937, p. 385). *Punta Beach* (Argentina. 1945, p. 269). *Punta Playa* [translation of English name] (Argentina. MM, chart 111, 1953; Pierrou, 1970, p. 597). *Mys Bich* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 178).
- Beach, Punta*: see Beach Point.
- Beachy Point*: see Beach Point.
- Beckman(n) Fiord, Fiordo, Fjord*: see Beckmann Fjord.
- Beckmann Fjord** 54°03'S 37°12'W, E end of Bay of Isles, was charted by Murphy in 1912–13 and named after Capt. Beckmann (1885–1912), Master Gunner of the whale catcher *Don Ernesto*, a pioneer in South Georgia with Capt. C. A. Larsen and “the best whaling gunner in the world”, who lost his life in an accident at Grytviken, 6 December 1912. *Beckman Fiord* (Murphy, 1914b, p. 66). *Beckman Fjord* (Murphy, 1914a, map p. 280; BA chart 3579, 29.viii.1921). *Beckmannfjord* (Kohl-Larsen, 1930b, p. 345). *Fiordo Beckmann* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 140). *Beckmann Fjord* (APC, 1955, p. 5; DOS 610 South Georgia sheet, ix.1958). *Fiordo Beckmann* (Argentina. MM, 1958b, p. 6; Pierrou, 1970, p. 194–95).
- Begg Point** 54°03'S 37°59'W, W of the entrance to Undine Harbour, following the SGS was named after Capt. Sinclair Begg (b. 1893), Master of the whaling transport ship *Coronda*, 1933–40, and of *Southern Opal*, 1945–46; Manager in *Southern Harvester*, 1946–47; and Manager of the South Georgia Whaling Company station at Leith Harbour, 1947–51 (APC, 1958, p. 4; BA chart 3585, 7.ix.1962).
- Belinda Gora, Monte*: see Belinda, Mount.
- Belinda, Mount** 58°25'S 26°23'W, highest peak (c. 1 370 m) on Montagu Island and in the South Sandwich Islands, was probably first sighted by Cook in 1775; sketched by the RAE in 1819; surveyed by DI in 1930 and named after Belinda Kemp, daughter of Dr Stanley Kemp, senior scientist in *Discovery*, 1926–27, and *Discovery II*, 1929–31, and Director of Research for the “Discovery” Committee, 1924–36 (BA chart, 3593, 22.xi.1930; APC, 1955, p. 5). *Mount Bolinda* (USAAF chart [LR-]67, 1944). *Monte Belinda* (Argentina. MM, 1945, p. 267; Pierrou, 1970, p. 197). *Pico Belinda* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 171). *Belinda*

- (Argentina. MM, 1957a, p. 16). *Gora Belinda* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 178).
- Belinda, Pico*: see Belinda, Mount.
- Bellinghausen Island*: see Bellingshausen Island.
- Bellingshausen, Île, Insel, Isla*: see Bellingshausen Island.
- Bellingshausen Island** 59°26'S 27°05'W, NE island of *Southern Thule* (q.v.), was probably first sighted by Cook in 1775; sighted and described by the RAE in 1819. The existence of the island was verified in 1927–28 by J. E. Hamilton, of DI, who sailed between it and Cook Island in the whaling factory ship *Anglo-Norse*, of the Tønsberg Whaling Company. The island was charted by DI in 1930, and named at Hamilton's suggestion after Admiral Thaddeus Thaddeevich Bellingshausen (1779–1852), of the Imperial Russian Navy, Commander of the RAE (BA chart 3593, 22.xi.1930; APC, 1955, p. 5). *Bellinghausen Island* (France. SHM, 1937, p. 385). *Isla Bellingshausen* (Argentina. MM, 1945, p. 269; Pierrou, 1970, p. 197). *Île Bellingshausen* (France. SHM, chart 1148, 1947). *Ostrov Bellingsgauzena* (Tikhonov, 1952, p. 25). *Bellingshausen* (Argentina. MM, charts 112 and 113, 1953). *Ostrov Bellingshausen* (Guretskiy, 1954, p. 458). *Insel Bellingshausen* (Capurro, 1955, p. 158). The island was re-charted from HMS *Protector* in 1962, when a landing was made (Holdgate, 1963, p. 399).
- Bellinshausen Island* (Dubrovin and Preobrazhenskaya, 1976, p. 75).
- Bellingshausen Point** 54°03'S 37°13'W, E entrance point of Sea Leopard Fjord, was called *Cape Markham* ([Wilson], 1912a, map p. 78); charted by Murphy in 1912–13 and named *Point Bellingshausen*, after Admiral T. Bellingshausen (*Bellingshausen Island*, q.v.) (Murphy, 1914b, p. 66). *Bellingshausen Spitz* (Murphy, 1914a, map p. 280). *Bellingshausen Point* (BA chart 3579, 29.viii.1921; APC, 1955, p. 5). *Mys Bellingsgauzena* (Koblents, 1964, p. 137). *Bellinshausen Point* (Dubrovin and Preobrazhenskaya, 1976, p. 75).
- Bellingshausen Spitz*: see Bellingshausen Point.
- Bellingsgauzena, Mys*: see Bellingshausen Point.
- Bellingsgauzena, Ostrov*: see Bellingshausen Island.
- Bellingshausen, Ostrov*: see Bellingshausen Island.
- Bellinshausen Island*: see Bellingshausen Island.
- Bellinshausen Point*: see Bellingshausen Point.
- Bell Islands*: see Prion Island.
- Benitz Glacier*: see Benitzgletscher.
- Benitzgletscher** 54°02'S 37°51'W, NNE of Chaplin Head, was mapped by the GSGE and named after Albert Benitz, photographer on the expedition (Kohl-Larsen, 1930b, p. 325, and Karte 4 following p. 400). *Benitz Glacier* (BA chart, 3585, 21.ix.1931).
- Berd, Ostrov*: see Bird Island.
- Berd, Prokhdod*: see Bird Sound.
- Berg-Strasse*: see Whale Valley.
- Bernt*: see Sørn and Bernt.
- Bertrab, Glaciar*: see Bertrab Glacier.
- Bertrab Glacier** 54°36'S 35°58'W, near head of Gold Harbour, was mapped by the GAE, 1911–12, and named *Bertrab-Gletscher* after Dr von Bertrab, Chairman of the expedition; General and Chief Quartermaster, German General staff and Chief of the Land Survey (Brennecke, 1912, map following p. 176). *Bertrab Glacier* (Holstedahl, 1929, map p. 52–53; BA chart 3596, 21.ix.1931; APC, 1955, p. 5). *Glaciar Bertrab* (Argentina. MM, chart 114, 1952).
- Bertrab-Gletscher*: see Bertrab Glacier.
- Best, Cabo, Cap*: see Best, Cape.
- Best, Cape** 54°05'S 36°49'W, W entrance point of Fortuna Bay, was probably so named by sealers and whalers because it is easily visible from the sea (Wilson, chart, [1911b]; BA chart 3579, 29.viii.1921; APC, 1955, p. 5). *Kap Best* (Kohl-Larsen, 1930b, p. 322). *Cabo Best* (Argentina. MM, chart 64, 1939). *Kapp Best* (Paulsen, 1950, map p. 454). *Cabo Óptimo* [translation of English name] (Argentina. MM, chart 114, 1952; Pierrou, 1970, p. 564). *Cap Best* (France. SHM, chart 6028, 1958). *Capo Ottimo* (Zavatti, 1958, Tav. 10). *Mys Best* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 178).
- Best, Kap(p), Mys*: see Best, Cape.
- Best Peak** 54°07'S 36°50'W, rising to 600 m SSW of Cape Best, was charted by DI in 1929 and named in association with the cape (BA chart 3585, 21.ix.1931; APC, 1955, p. 5).
- Betsey Cove*: see Horten.
- Betsy Cove*: see Cheapman Bay or Horten.
- Bey-of-Aylets, Bukhta*: see Isles, Bay of.
- Bich, Mys*: see Beach Point.
- Bickebugten*: see Hound Bay.
- Bienvenido, Islas*: see Welcome Islands.
- Bikjebugten*: see Hound Bay.
- Bikje Bukta*: see Hound Bay.
- Bill Inlet** 54°02'S 37°57'W, E of Undine Harbour, was charted by DI in 1926–27, and named then or earlier (BA chart 3585, 24.v.1929; APC, 1955, p. 5).
- Bill, Roca*: see Bill Rock.
- Bill Rock** 54°10'S 36°39'W, rising 5 m above sea-level E of Grass Island, Stromness Bay, was charted and named by DI in 1928–29 (BA chart 3579, 24.v.1929; APC, 1955, p. 5). *Roca Bill* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 145; Pierrou, 1970, p. 203).
- Binary Peaks** 54°29'S 36°05'W, twin peaks of 680 and 690 m between Moltke Harbour and Kelp Bay, were named *Doppelspitz* or *Doppelspitze* [= double peaks] by the GIPYE (Neumayer and Börgen, 1886, map in end pocket; Neumayer, 1891, p. 125); wrongly identified as *Mount Krokisius* (q.v.) by the SGS, 1951–52 (APC, 1955, p. 12; DOS 610 South Georgia sheet, ix.1958); correctly identified by the CSESG, and re-named *Binary Peaks* ([CSESG], map, 1970; BA chart 3597, 25.ii.1972; APC, 1974, p. 3).
- Binder Beach** 54°01'S 37°42'W, head of Right Whale Bay, was charted by DI in 1929–30, and named then or earlier (BA chart 3589, 1934; APC, 1955, p. 5).
- Bird Eiland*: see Bird Island.
- Birdie Rocks** 54°03'S 37°58'W, two rocks almost awash, SW of the entrance to Undine Harbour, were charted by DI in 1926–27, and named then or earlier (BA chart 3585, 24.v.1929; APC, 1955, p. 5).
- Bird, Île, Insel, Isla*: see Bird Island.
- Bird Island** 54°00'S 38°03'W, off NW tip of South Georgia, was discovered by Cook on 16 January 1775 and named *Bird Isle* because of the numerous birds he saw there ([Cook], chart, [1775]; 1777, Vol. 2, p. 211). *Bird Island* (Arrowsmith, chart, 1790; BA chart 3579, 7.vii.1906; APC, 1955, p. 5). *Ostrov Ptichey* [= bird island] ([Bellingshausen], 1831b, sheet 5). *Bird's Island* (Fanning, 1834, p. 443). *Bird Islands* (Smith, 1844, p. 125). *Île aux Oiseaux* [= birds

- island] (Vincendon-Dumoulin, atlas, 1847, Pl. 43). *Vogel Insel* [= bird island] (Petermann, map, 1867). *Bird Insel* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904b, Vol. 2, second end map). *Bird Ön* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904a, Del. 2, end map). *Vogel It.* (Faustini, 1906, p. 351). *Birds Islands* (Salvesen and Company, chart [1918?]). *Birdöya* (Risting, 1929, map p. 86). *Île Bird* (France. SHM, 1937, p. 376). *Isla Bird* (Argentina. MM, chart 64, 1939). *Isla Pájaro* [translation of English name] (Argentina. MM, chart 114, 1952; Pierrou, 1970, 572). *Ostrov Bird* (Kirpichnikov, 1953, map p. 64). *Bird Eiland* (Knapp, 1958, p. 569). *Isola Bird* (Zavatti, 1958, Tav. 10). *Ostrov Berd* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 178). A BAS field station is sited at *Freshwater Inlet* (q.v.).
- Bird Island*: see Bird Islet.
- Bird Islands, Isle*: see Bird Island.
- Bird Islet** 54°04'S 37°08'W, in Elephant Lagoon on SE side of Cook Bay, was named by DI in 1929–30 (BA chart 3585, 21.ix.1931; APC, 1955, p. 5), but the name has since been deleted (APC, 1959a, p. 4). *Bird Island* (USHO chart 5578, 1952).
- Bird, Isola, Ön, Ostrov, -öya*: see Bird Island.
- Bird Peak*: see Roché Peak.
- Bird, Seno*: see Bird Sound.
- Bird(s) Island(s)*: see Bird Island.
- Bird Sound** 54°00'S 38°01'W, between Bird Island and South Georgia, was called *Strait of La Roche* after Antonio de la Roché (or Antoine de la Roche) (*South Georgia*, q.v.) (BA chart 3579, 29.viii.1921). *La Roche Strait* (BA chart 3585, 24.v.1929). *La Roche Strasse* (Kohl-Larsen, 1930b, Karte 3 following p. 400). The name *Bird Sound*, by association with *Bird Island* (q.v.), has been in local use for many years (BA, 1930, p. 37; BA chart 3585, 1938; APC, 1955, p. 5). *Estrecho La Roche* (Argentina. MM, 1945, p. 245; Pierrou, 1970, p. 468). *Seno Bird* (Argentina. MM, 1945, p. 246). *Bird Strait*, referring to the narrowest part of the sound (BA, 1961, p. 98). *Prokhod Berd* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 178).
- Bird Strait*: see Bird Sound.
- Bjelland Point** 54°06'S 36°44'W, E of Fortuna Bay, following the SGS was named after Sigurd Larsen Bjelland (b. 1896), Manager of the South Georgia Whaling Company station at Leith Harbour from 1951 (APC, 1958, p. 4; BA, 1974, p. 136).
- Bjornstadt, Bahía*: see Bjornstadt Bay.
- Bjornstadt Bay** 54°35'S 35°55'W, between Cape Charlotte and Gold Harbour was called descriptively *Horse Shoe Bay* (Faustini, 1906, map p. 347), *Reef Bay* (Wilson, chart, 1912b); named *Bjornstadt Bay* probably after a Norwegian whaling gunner (BA chart 3585, 24.v.1929; APC, 1955, p. 5). *Bjornstadt-Bucht* (Kohl-Larsen, 1930b, Karte 3 following p. 400). *Bahía Bjornstadt* (Argentina. MM, chart 114, 1952).
- Bjornstadt-Bucht*: see Bjornstadt Bay.
- Blackcap** 54°01'S 38°00'W, hill of 430 m near NW tip of South Georgia, above Bird Sound, was charted and named descriptively by DI in 1926–30 (BA chart 3585, 21.ix.1931; APC, 1955, p. 5).
- Black Head** 54°04'S 37°06'W, between Cook Bay and Possession Bay, was called descriptively *Black Point* by the SRAE (Douglas, 1930, p. 11); charted and named *Black Head* by DI in 1930 (BA chart 3596, 21.ix.1931; APC, 1955, p. 5). *Cabo Negro* (Argentina. MM, chart 114, 1952; Pierrou, 1970, p. 542). *Morro Black, Morro Black Head*, as rejected forms (Argentina. MM, 1957b, p. 7). *Cabo Morro Negro* (Argentina. MM, 1958b, p. 145).
- Black (Head), Morro*: see Black Head.
- Black Mountain*: see Black Peak.
- Black Peak** 54°20'S 36°18'W, rocky summit at SE corner of *Szielasko Ice Cap*, was charted by DI in 1929 and named descriptively (BA chart 3596, 21.ix.1931; APC, 1955, p. 5). *Pico Negro* (Argentina. MM, chart 114, 1952). *Black Mountain* (Sutton, 1957, p. 62). *Picco Negro* (Zavatti, 1958, Tav. 10).
- Black Point** 54°00'S 37°42'W, W side of Right Whale Bay, was charted and named descriptively by DI in 1930 (BA chart 3589, 8.v.1931; APC, 1955, p. 5). *Punta Black* (Argentina. MM, 1945, p. 246).
- Black Point*: see Black Head.
- Black, Punta*: see Black Point.
- Black, Roca*: see Black Rock.
- Black, Roca, Rock*: see Tomblin Rock.
- Black Rock** 53°38'S 41°48'W, dark rock rising 3 m above sea-level, 18 km SE of Shag Rocks, may have been considered as part of Aurora Islands reported by the *Aurora* in 1762 (*Shag Rocks*, q.v.); was charted by DI in 1927 and named then or earlier (BA chart 3596, 20.ix.1935; APC, 1955, p. 5). *Rocas Negras* (Argentina. MM, chart 64, 1939). *Roca Black* (Argentina. MM, 1945, p. 243). *Black Skjærne* (Hansen, chart 5, 1947). *Roca Negra* (Argentina. MM, chart 114, 1952; Pierrou, 1970, p. 541). *Black Rocks* (USAF chart GNC 24, 1958). The position of the rock was accurately fixed from HMS *Endurance* in 1972 (BA, 1974, p. 131).
- Black Rock*: see Coffin Rock.
- Black Rocks** 54°09'S 36°38'W, in the N part of Stromness Bay, were named descriptively by sealers and whalers (Sandefjord Whaling Company, chart, [1911]; BA chart 3579, 31.x.1952; APC, 1955, p. 5). *Blenheim Rocks* (Wilson, chart, 1912b). *Blenheim Rocks (Black Rocks)* (BA chart, 3579, 29.viii.1921). *Black Rocks (Blenheim)* (BA chart 3579, 15.viii.1930). *Blenheim Rock* (France. SHM, 1937, p. 380). *Rocas Blenheim* (Argentina. MM, 1945, p. 251). *Rocas Negras* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 145). *Koddene* [= pillows], referring to the local Norwegian name (BA, 1954, p. 13).
- Black Rocks*: see Black Rock.
- Black Rocks (Blenheim)*: see Black Rocks.
- Black Skjærne*: see Black Rock.
- Blackstone Plain** 57°45'S 26°27'W, lowland feature made up of dark basaltic lavas at N end of Saunders Island, was named following survey from HMS *Protector* in 1964, when it was found to be the only area on the island free of snow and ice, perhaps owing to recent volcanic eruption (APC, 1974, p. 3).
- Blanco, Isla*: see Bristol Island.
- Blanket Mountain** 54°30'S 36°15'W, between Mount Kling and Mount Brooker, was named descriptively by the SGS, 1951–52 (Roots, 1953, p. 10).
- Blauhval Bay*: see Blue Whale Harbour.
- Blenheim, Rocas, Rock, Rocks*: see Black Rocks.
- Bloor Reef** 54°00'S 37°42'W, extending 300 m E from the middle of Binder Beach, Right Whale Bay, and drying at low tide, was named after Leading Seaman Vincent Thomas

- Bloor, RN (b. 1933), who assisted in the survey of the bay from HMS *Owen* in April 1961 (BA, 1961, p. 99; APC, 1977, p. 3).
- Bluetop Mountain*: see Kling, Mount.
- Blue Whale Bay, Harbor*: see Blue Whale Harbour.
- Blue Whale Harbour** 54°04'S 37°01'W, SW of Cape Constance, was called *Lea Cove* or *Sea Cove* (Faustini, 1906, p. 350, map p. 347); named *Blue Whale Harbor* from local usage after the blue whale (*Balaenoptera musculus*) (USHO, 1930, p. 172; USBGN, 1956, p. 64); charted by DI in 1930. *Blue Whale Harbour* (BA chart 3596, 21.ix.1931; APC, 1955, p. 5). *Blauhval Bay* (Carcelles, 1932, p. 56). *Puerto Blue Whale* (Argentina. MM, 1945, p. 249). *Puerto Ballena Azul* [translation of English name] (Argentina. MM, chart 114, 1952; Pierrou, 1970, p. 187). *Blue Whale Bay* (Sutton, 1957, p. 69).
- Blue Whale, Puerto*: see Blue Whale Harbour.
- Blue Whale Mountain** 54°05'S 37°02'W, rising to 490 m, W of Blue Whale Harbour, was probably named by DI in 1930 (BA chart 3585, 21.ix.1931; APC, 1955, p. 5), but the name has since been deleted (APC, 1959a, p. 4).
- Bluff, Glacier*: see Trulla Bluff.
- Bluff Point** 54°01'S 37°40'W, S side of Right Whale Bay, was charted and probably named by DI in 1930 (BA chart 3589, 8.v.1931; APC, 1955, p. 5).
- Bluff Point*: see Lagoon Point.
- Boat Cove** 54°03'S 37°21'W, at end of Start Point, Bay of Isles, was charted and named by Murphy in 1912–13 (Murphy, 1947, 229).
- Boat Harbor*: see Boat Harbour.
- Boat Harbour** 54°12'S 36°35'W, W side of Jason Harbour, was charted and probably named by DI in 1929 (BA chart 3589, 12.ix.1930; APC, 1955, p. 5). *Boat Harbor* (USHO chart 5577, 1952; USBGN, 1965, p. 93).
- Boat Passage** 54°00'S 38°11'W, narrow channel between NE point of Main Island and Vaughan Island, was so designated on the survey from HMS *Owen* in 1961 (BA chart 3592, 7.ix.1962).
- Bogen Glacier** 54°48'S 35°56'W, N side of Drygalski Fjord, between Trendall Crag and Hamilton Bay, was named after Arne Bogen, Norwegian sealer in South Georgia, post-1950; Master of the sealer *Albatross* and Station Foreman, Grytviken (APC, 1979, p. 3).
- Boiler Bay, Harbour*: see Grytviken.
- Bolinda, Mount*: see Belinda, Mount.
- Bomford Peak** 54°08'S 37°38'W, rising to 1 140 m between Wilson Harbour and Cheapman Bay, was named after Capt. Anthony Gerald Bomford, RE (b. 1927), Senior Surveyor of the SGS, 1955–56 (APC, 1958, p. 4; DOS 610 South Georgia sheet, ix.1958). *Pik Bomford* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 178).
- Bomford, Pik*: see Bomford Peak.
- Bone Shoal** 54°04'S 37°09'W, artificial feature caused by the dumping of whale bones in North Bay, Prince Olav Harbour, was probably named by DI in 1929 (BA chart 3585, 1938). *Bajofondo Huesos* [translation of English name] (Pierrou, 1970, p. 432).
- Bonner Beach** 54°50'S 36°01'W, S side of Larsen Harbour, the only place in South Georgia where Weddell seals (*Leptonychotes weddelli*) breed, was charted in 1927 by DI, its W extremity being called *Rocky Point* (BA chart 3585, 1938); named *Bonner Beach* after William Nigel Bonner (b. 1928), FIDS biologist, Bay of Isles, 1953–55; FID sealing biologist, South Georgia, 1956–57; BAS biologist since 1957 and Head, Life Sciences Division, since 1973 (APC, 1958, p. 4; BA chart 3585, 27.xi.1959).
- Boot, Roca*: see Boot Rock.
- Boot Rock** 57°05'S 26°39'W, sea stack rising to 32 m off E coast of Candlemas Island, was charted by DI in 1930 and named from its resemblance to the upper part of a sunken boot (Kemp and Nelson, 1931, p. 168; APC, 1955, p. 6). *Roca Bota* [translation of English name] (Argentina. MM, 1945, p. 265; Pierrou, 1970, p. 210).
- Bordal Rock** 54°49'S 36°14'W, rock with breakers off Trollhul, was triangulated by the SGS and named after Harald Bordal (b. 1908), whaling gunner of the Compañía Argentina de Pesca, Grytviken, from 1948 (DOS 610 South Georgia sheet, ix.1958; APC, 1958, p. 4).
- Bore** 54°16'S 37°10'W, small cove in Jossac Bight, was named after local usage (APC, 1958, p. 4; DOS 610 South Georgia sheet, ix.1958).
- Bores Dal*: see Bore Valley.
- Bore-Tal*: see Bore Valley.
- Bore Valley** 54°16'S 36°30'W, N–S valley between Maiviken and Grytviken, was surveyed by the SwAE and named *Bore-Tal* because of geological evidence that ice had once filled the valley, Bore being the Swedish name for Boreas, the god of the north wind (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904b, Vol. 2, p. 41). *Bore Valley* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1905, map facing p. 338, p. 350; APC, 1955, p. 6; BA chart 3589, 27.xi.1959). *Mai Viken Glen* (Ferguson, 1915, map Pl. 86). *Maiviken Pass* (Hardy, 1928, p. 215). *Bores Dal* (Andersson, 1944, map p. 187). *Maiviken-Sattel* (Wilckens, 1947, p. 5).
- Borla, Pico La*: see Knob, The.
- Borley Point** 58°23'S 26°26'W, NW point of Montagu Island, was charted by DI in 1930 and named after John Oliver Borley, member of the ICRD, 1917–20, and of the “Discovery” Committee, 1924–38 (BA chart 3593, 22.xi.1930; APC, 1955, p. 6). *Barley Point* (France. SHM, 1937, p. 384). *Punta Borley* (Argentina. 1945, p. 267). *Pointe Borley* (France. SHM, chart 6028, 1958). *Punta Pescadora*, after an Argentine sailing frigate of the early nineteenth century, which probably worked in the sub-Antarctic islands (Argentina. MM, chart 111, 1963). *Mys Borli* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 178). *Isla [sic] Pescadora* (Pierrou, 1970, p. 587).
- Borley, Pointe, Punta*: see Borley Point.
- Borli, Mys*: see Borley Point.
- Bota, Roca*: see Boot Rock.
- Botón, Punta*: see Knob Point.
- Bowspit Point*: see Bowsprit Point.
- Bowsprit Point** 56°40'S 28°09'W, NE point of Leskov Island, was named from its resemblance to the prow of a ship, following surveys from HMS *Protector* in 1962 and 1964 (APC, 1974, p. 3; BA, 1976, p. 5). *Bowspit Point* (BA, 1976, p. 1).
- Braces (Low) Point*: see Low Point.
- Braces Point** 57°06'S 26°45'W, NE point of Vindication Island, was charted by DI in 1930, and named descriptively *Low Point* (BA chart 3593, 14.ii.1936; APC, 1955, p. 14). *Punta Low* (Argentina. MM, 1945, p. 266). *Punta Baja* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 164b; Pierrou, 1970, p. 184).

- Following surveys by HMS *Protector* in 1962 and 1964, the feature was re-named *Braces Point*, referring to the bifid form of the headland, which reaches out to the nearby sea stack of *Trousers Rock* (q.v.) (BA, 1972, p. 18; APC, 1974, p. 3). *Braces (Low) Point* (BA, 1974, p. 147).
- Braff Point*: see Barff Point.
- Brain, Isla*: see Brain Island.
- Brain Island** 54°10'S 36°42'W, N side of Husvik Harbour, was charted and named by DI in 1928–29 (BA chart 3579, 15.viii.1930; APC, 1955, p. 6). *Isla Brain* (Argentina. MM, 1945, p. 252; Pierrou, 1970, p. 214).
- Brandt Cove** 54°49'S 36°02'W, SW side of Drygalski Fjord, was surveyed by the SGS and named after Prof. Karl Brandt (1899–1975), US agricultural economist, Food Research Institute, Stanford University, Cal.; author of *Whale oil: an economic analysis* (Stanford University Press, 1940) (APC, 1958, p. 4; DOS 610 South Georgia sheet, ix.1958).
- Braun Berg*: see Brown Mountain.
- Braun Gletscher** [= brown glacier] 54°20'S 36°35'W, flowing S–N between Lyell Glacier and Hamberg Glacier, was named descriptively in 1906 (Szielasko, 1907, map facing p. 280).
- Brau, Punta*: see Sappho Point.
- Breakbones Plateau** 57°04'S 26°42'W, lava plateau in NW Candlemas Island, with many small fumaroles and associated vegetation, following survey from HMS *Protector* in 1962 was named with reference to the difficulty of travel in the area and to the presence of a large breeding colony of giant petrels (*Macronectes giganteus*), sometimes known as "Breakbones" (APC, 1974, p. 3; BA, 1974, p. 147).
- Breakwater Point** 54°00'S 37°25'W, W entrance point of Koppervik, was charted by DI in 1929–30 and named then or earlier (BA chart 3585, 21.ix.1931; APC, 1955, p. 6).
- Breakwater Point** 54°08'S 36°49'W, near head of Fortuna Bay on W side, was charted and probably named by DI in 1929–30 (BA chart 3585, 21.ix.1931).
- Breakwater Rocks** 54°12'S 36°35'W, in the entrance of Boat Harbour, Jason Harbour, was charted by DI in 1928–29 and named *The Breakwater* (BA chart 3589, 12.ix.1930; APC, 1955, p. 6); re-named *Breakwater Rocks*, following the SGS, 1956–57, which showed that the rocks are not in a continuous straight line (APC, 1958, p. 4; BA chart 3589, 27.xi.1959).
- Breakwater, The*: see Breakwater Rocks.
- Breakwind Range*: see Breakwind Ridge.
- Breakwind Ridge** 54°09'S 36°50'W, rising to 600 m, SW of the head of Fortuna Bay, was roughly mapped by DI in 1929–30 and named *Breakwind Range* (BA chart 3585, 21.ix.1931); after re-survey by the SGS, 1951–52, re-named *Breakwind Ridge* (APC, 1955, p. 6; BA chart 3585, 27.xi.1959).
- Brede, Ostrov*: see Brøde Island.
- Breggera, Lednik*: see Brøgger Glacier.
- Briggs, Glaciar*: see Briggs Glacier.
- Briggs Glacier** 54°11'S 37°07'W, flowing NW into Murray Snowfield, was roughly mapped by DI in 1930 but shown flowing into the head of Possession Bay; named after Able Seaman Alfred Charles Briggs (b. 1905), of *Discovery*, 1925–27; of the DI survey party, 1928–30; of *Discovery II*, 1931–33, 1933–35 and (as Second Engineer) 1937–39; later of the National Institute of Oceanography (BA chart 3596, 21.ix.1931). *Ventisquero Briggs* (Argentina. MM, 1945, p. 249; Pierrou, 1970, p. 217). *Glaciar Briggs* (Argentina. MM, chart 114, 1952). The glacier was re-defined following the SGS, 1955–56 (APC, 1958, p. 4; DOS 610 South Georgia sheet, ix.1958).
- Briggs Point** 54°17'S 36°17'W, SE side of Godthul, was charted by DI in 1929 and named after Able Seaman A. C. Briggs (*Briggs Glacier*, q.v.) (BA chart 3589, 1934; APC, 1955, p. 6).
- Briggs, Ventisquero*: see Briggs Glacier.
- Brighton Beach** 54°07'S 37°09'W, W side of Possession Bay, S of Purvis Glacier, was charted by DI in 1930 and so named because it was crowded with fauna (BA chart 3585, 21.ix.1931; APC, 1955, p. 6).
- Bright Rock** 54°01'S 38°00'W, W side of Elsehul, was charted and named by DI in 1930 (BA chart 3589, 8.v.1931; APC, 1955, p. 6). The SGS was unable to identify the feature and the name was deleted (APC, 1959a, p. 5).
- Bristol'*: see Bristol Island.
- Bristol, Cape, Île, Insel, Isla*: see Bristol Island.
- Bristol Island** 59°02'S 26°35'W, about midway between Montagu Island and Southern Thule, almost entirely ice-covered with at least one active volcanic crater, was discovered and partly charted by Cook on 31 January 1775 in poor visibility, so that the whole chain of South Sandwich Islands appeared as continuous land; named by Cook *Cape Bristol* "in honour of the Noble family of Hervey", and of Augustus John Hervey, 3rd Earl of Bristol (1724–79), who served as a Lord of the Admiralty under the 4th Earl of Sandwich, 1771–75 (Cook, 1777, Vol. 2, p. 225; Cook's 1775 chart, ed. Skelton, 1955, Pl. 42; Cook's 1775 journal, ed. Beaglehole, 1961, p. 632). *Bristol'* ([Bellingshausen], 1831b, Sheet 6). *Mys Bristolya* (Bellingshausen, 1831a, Vol. 1, p. 149). *Ostrov Bristol'* ([Bellingshausen], 1831b, Sheet 9). *Ostrov Bristolya* (Bellingshausen, 1831a, Vol. 1, p. 159). *Île Bristol* ([Biscoe], 1833b, p. 67). *Bristol Insel* (Neumayer, 1872a, Tafel 2). *Bristol Island* (BA chart, 1240, 20.v.1887; APC, 1955, p. 6). *Bristol Island (Freezeland Peak)* (USHO chart 1132, 1894). A sketch survey of the island and a landing were made by Larsen in 1908. *Bristol-Öen* (Aagaard, 1930a, map p. 409). *Bristol Ö* (Hansen, atlas, 1936, chart 1). *Isla Bristol* (Argentina. MM, chart 65, 1940). *Przylądek Bristol* (Machowski, 1953, p. 93). *Isla Blanco*, after Coronel Carlos María Blanco (1847–97), Argentine soldier in the war against Paraguay (Argentina. MM, 1957b, p. 2; Pierrou, 1970, p. 206). A landing was made on the island from HMS *Protector* in 1964 (SPRI, 1965, p. 421).
- Bristol Island (Freezeland Peak)*: see Bristol Island.
- Bristol Ö, -Öen*: see Bristol Island.
- Bristol', Ostrov*: see Bristol Island.
- Bristol, Przylądek*: see Bristol Island.
- Bristolya, Mys, Ostrov*: see Bristol Island.
- Brocken** 54°29'S 36°03'W, rising to c. 600 m, midway between Calf Head and Moltke Harbour, was named by the GIPYE after the highest mountain in central Germany and re-identified by the SGS (Neumayer and Børgen, 1886, map in end pocket; APC, 1958, p. 4; [CSESG] map, 1970).
- Brocken Bach** 54°30'S 36°03'W, E–W stream in Brocken Thal, N of Moltke Harbour, was named by the GIPYE in association with *Brocken* (q.v.) (Neumayer and Børgen, 1886, map in end pocket).



**Brockensee** 54°29'S 36°05'W, small lake drained by Brocken Bach, was named by the GIPYE in association with *Brocken* (q.v.) (Neumayer and Børgen, 1886, map in end pocket).

**Brocken Thal** 54°30'S 36°03'W, E-W valley midway between Calf Head and Moltke Harbour, was named by the GIPYE in association with *Brocken* (q.v.) (Neumayer and Børgen, 1886, map in end pocket).

*Brøde*: see Brøde Island.

*Brode, Isla*: see Brøde Island.

**Brøde Island** 54°54'S 36°07'W, rounded tussock-covered island, 3 km S of Cape Disappointment, was charted in 1775 by Cook, who included it under the name *Green Islands* or *Green Islets* (*Green Island*, q.v.) (Cook, 1777, Vol. 2, map facing p. 211). *Hauptinsel* [= head island], probably referring to this feature, following a rough survey by the GSGE (Kohl-Larsen 1930b, p. 341). The SGS, 1951-52, reported that the name *Brøde* [= loaf] is firmly established among whalers and sealers for the island (BA, 1954, p. 17). *Brøde Island* (APC, 1955, p. 6; BA chart 3597, 23.v.1958). *Isla Brode* (Argentina. MM, 1958b, p. 21; Pierrou, 1970, p. 217). *Ostrov Brede* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 178).

*Brogger, Ghiacciaio*: see Brøgger Glacier.

*Brøgger, Glaciär*: see Brøgger Glacier.

**Brøgger Glacier** 54°32'S 36°23'W, flowing W into Undine South Harbour, was named by the NAE after Waldemar Christopher Brøgger (1851-1940), Professor of Mineralogy and Geology, University of Kristiania, 1890-1917; Member of the Norwegian Parliament, 1900-09 (Holtedahl, 1929, map. p. 52-53; APC, 1961, p. 2; BA chart 3597, 14.ix.1962). *Brøgger Glacier* (BA chart 3596, 21.ix.1931; APC, 1955, p. 6). *Glaciär Brøgger* (Argentina. MM, chart 114, 1952). *Ghiacciaio Brogger* (Zavatti, 1958, Tav. 10). *Lednik Breggera* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 178).

*Brøgger Glacier*: see Brøgger Glacier or Reusch Glacier.

**Brooker, Mount** 54°30'S 36°14'W, rising to 1 880 m at SE end of Allardyce Range, was designated "Pic" or "Pikstock" [= peak] by the GIPYE (Neumayer and Børgen, 1886, map in end pocket); called *Mount Hopeful* by the SGS, 1951-52 (Roots, 1953, p. 8), *Sunset Peak* by the BSGE (Brown, 1956, p. 192-93; Sutton, 1957, p. 55); climbed for the first time by I. M. Brooker and E. C. Webb, of the BSGE, on 30 January 1955, and also called *Mount Gregor* after Brooker's second son, born on the day of the ascent (Brooker, 1957, p. 121); named *Mount Brooker*, after Squadron Leader Ian M. Brooker, RAF (APC, 1958, p. 4; DOS 610 South Georgia sheet, ix.1958).

*Broters, Skaly*: see Brothers Rocks.

*Brothers, Rocas*: see Brothers Rocks.

**Brothers Rocks** 57°46'S 26°23'W, two main rocks, the higher rising 21 m above sea-level, to N of Cordelia Bay, Saunders Island, were charted and named *The Brothers Rocks* by DI in 1930 (BA chart 3593, 22.xi.1930). *Brothers Rocks* (BA, 1942, p. 28; APC, 1955, p. 6). *Rocas Brothers* (Argentina. MM, 1945, p. 267). *Rochers Les Frères* (France. SHM, chart 1148, 1947). *Rocas Los Hermanos* [translation of English name] (Argentina. IGM, map 1948). *Rocas Hermanos* (Argentina. MM, chart 111, 1953; Pierrou, 1970, p. 422). *Roca Hermanos* (Argentina. MM, 1957a, p. 15). *Skaly Broters* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, p. 178).

*Brothers Rocks, The*: see Brothers Rocks.

*Brothers, The*: see Sørn and Bernt.

**Brown Mountain** 54°17'S 36°31'W, rising to 330 m, S of the whaling station at Grytviken, was mapped by the SwAE in 1902 and by Szielasko in 1906, who named it descriptively *Braun Berg* [= brown mountain] (Szielasko, 1907, map facing p. 280). *Brown Mountain* (APC, 1955, p. 6; BA chart 3589, 27.xi.1959).

**Brown Point** 54°07'S 37°08'W, E side of head of Possession Bay, was probably named descriptively by DI in 1930 (BA chart 3585, 21.ix.1931; APC, 1955, p. 6).

**Brow Point** 54°04'S 37°02'W, W entrance point of Blue Whale Harbour, was charted and named descriptively by DI in 1930 (BA chart 3585, 1938; APC, 1955, p. 6), but the name has since been deleted (APC, 1959a, p. 5).

*Bruce Glacier*: see Hindle Glacier.

**Brunonia Glacier** 54°03'S 37°30'W, flowing E into Sunset Fjord, was charted in 1912-13 by Murphy, who named it *Brunonia Gletscher* for his *alma mater* Brown University, Providence, Ma. (Murphy, 1914a, map p. 280). *Brunonia Glacier* (BA chart 3579, 29.viii.1921; Murphy, 1947, p. 207; APC, 1955, p. 6).

*Brunonia Gletscher*: see Brunonia Glacier.

**Brutus Island** 54°04'S 37°08'W, in Prince Olav Harbour, was named descriptively *Saddle Island* probably by the SRAE (Douglas, 1930, map p. 11; BA chart 3585, 21.ix.1931). *Isla Saddle* (Argentina. MM, 1945, p. 248). *Isla Montura* [translation of English name] (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 141; Pierrou, 1970, p. 529); following the SGS, 1951-52, re-named *Brutus Island* after the hulk *Brutus*, which was towed across from South Africa with coal by two small whale catchers, and was for many years moored alongside the old whaling station in Prince Olav Harbour (APC, 1955, p. 6; BA chart 3585, 27.xi.1959).

*Bryde, Mount*: see O'Connor Peak.

**Bryde Rocks** 54°01'S 38°16'W, W of Johannesen Point, Main Island, the highest rock rising to 18 m above sea-level, was triangulated by the SGS, and named after Thorleif Bryde (b. 1909), gunner of the South Georgia Whaling Company, Leith Harbour, from 1952 (DOS 610 South Georgia sheet, ix.1958; APC, 1958, p. 4).

**Bucentaur Rock** 54°10'S 36°33'W, outermost of three rocks off Busen Point, was charted by DI in 1927 and called *Low Rock* (BA chart, 3579, 24.v.1929); following the SGS, 1951-52, named *Bucentaur Rock*, after the floating factory *Bucentaur* which was anchored at Husvik after 1907 and from which the name Busen is derived (APC, 1955, p. 6; BA chart 3589, 27.xi.1959).

*Buda, Roca*: see Buddha Rock.

*Buddah Rock*: see Buddha Rock.

*Buddha, Roca*: see Buddha Rock.

**Buddha Rock** 57°06'S 26°48'W, sea stack surmounted by a pinnacle, rising to 37 m above sea-level, off W coast of Vindication Island, was charted by DI in 1930 and named from its resemblance to a seated figure (Kemp and Nelson, 1931, p. 172; BA chart 3593, 15.i.1932; APC, 1955, p. 6). *Roca Buddha* (Argentina. MM, 1945, p. 266). *Roca Buda* (Argentina. MM, charts 112 and 113, 1953; Pierrou, 1970, p. 221). *Buddah Rock*, as rejected form (USBGN, 1956, p.74).

*Buen Camino, Roca*: see Fairway Rock.

*Bull, Bay of*: see Sea Leopard Fjord.

*Buller, Bahía, Bay*: see Sitka Bay.

*Buller, Cabo*: see Buller, Cape.

- Buller, Caleta*: see Sitka Bay.
- Buller, Cap*: see Buller, Cape.
- Buller, Cape** 53°59'S 37°22'W, W entrance point of Bay of Isles, was discovered and charted by Cook on 17 January 1775, and named by him after John Buller (1721–86), MP for East Looe, 1747–86, and a Lord of the Admiralty, 1765–79 (Cook, 1777, Vol. 2, p. 212 and map facing p. 211; BA chart 3579, 7.vii.1906; APC, 1955, p. 6). *Cap Buller* (Vincendon-Dumoulin, atlas, 1847, Pl. 43). *Kap Buller* (Brennecke, 1912, map following p. 176). *Cabo Buller* (Argentina. MM, chart 64, 1939; Pierrou, 1970, p. 224). *Kapp Buller* (Paulsen, 1950, map p. 454). *Capo Buller* (Zavatti, 1958, Tav. 10). *Mys Buller* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 178).
- Buller, Capo, Kap, Kapp, Mys*: see Buller, Cape.
- Bump, The** 54°06'S 36°46'W, knoll on Robertson Point, E entrance point of Fortuna Bay, was so called by DI in 1929–30 (BA chart 3585, 21.ix.1931).
- Burley, Mount** 54°29'S 36°10'W, rising to 895 m between the heads of Cook Glacier and Webb Glacier, was surveyed by the CSESG and named after Cdr Malcolm Keith Burley, RN (b. 1927), Leader of that expedition and of the Joint Services Expedition to Elephant Island, 1970–71 ([CSESG], map, 1970; APC, 1974, p. 3).
- Burnet Cove** 54°14'S 36°30'W, E side of Maiviken, was charted by the SwAE in 1902 and by DI in 1929; re-surveyed by FIDS in 1951 and named after the plant burnet (genus *Acaena*), which is common in the vicinity (APC, 1955, p. 6; BA chart 3589, 27.xi.1959).
- Burton Cove** 54°01'S 38°04'W, E of Johnson Cove, Bird Island, was named after Robert Wellesley Burton (b. 1941), BAS assistant in fur seal investigations, Bird Island, 1971–72 (APC, 1977, p. 3; BA, 1977, p. 2).
- Busen, Fiord, Fiordo, Fjord*: see Husvik Harbour.
- Busen, Mys*: see Busen Point.
- Busen Point** 54°10'S 36°33'W, SE entrance point of Stromness Bay, was charted by DI in 1928 and named after *SS Busen*, of the Tønsberg Whaling Company (*Bucentaur Rock*, q.v.), in which members of the DI survey party took passage to Husvik (BA chart 3579, 24.v.1929; APC, 1955, p. 6). *Pointe Busen* (France. SHM, 1937, p. 380). *Punta Busen* (Argentina. MM, 1945, p. 251; Pierrou, 1970, p. 226). *Mys Busen* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 178).
- Busen, Pointe, Punta*: see Busen Point.
- Byrd, Isla** 55°01'S 34°42'W, the largest of *Clerke Rocks* (q.v.) (Moneta, 1940, map p. 392).
- Cabrial Rock** 54°20'S 36°14'W, N side of Ocean Harbour entrance, was surveyed by the SGS and named after Frank Cabrial, steward in the American brig *Frances Alan*, of New London, who was drowned on 14 October 1820 and who is commemorated by a wooden cross in Ocean Harbour (Matthews, 1931, p. 91) (APC, 1958, p. 4; BA, 1974, p. 140).
- Cachiyuyo, Banco*: see Kelp Bank.
- Cachiyuyo, Punta*: see Kelp Point.
- Cairn Peak** 54°18'S 36°16'W, rising to c. 500 m, SE of Godthul. The names *Mount Dahl*, from Messrs Bryde and Dahl, owners of a floating whale factory at Godthul (Holtedahl, 1929, map p. 64) and *Mount Ashkirk* (Douglas, 1930, map p. 15) may refer to this feature which was charted by DI in 1929 and called *Cairn Peak* (BA chart 3589, 1934).
- Cairn Peak** 54°09'S 36°45'W, rising to c. 500 m near head of Stromness Harbour, was so called by DI in 1928 (BA chart 3579, 15.viii.1930).
- Cairns Cove*: see Haste Cove.
- Cairns Shoal** 54°00'S 37°41'W, in Right Whale Bay, was called *Smith Shoal* (BA, 1961, p. 99); named *Cairns Shoal* after Petty Officer Peter Thomas Cairns, RN (b. 1929), of the survey party from HMS *Owen* that discovered the shoal in 1961 (APC, 1964, p. 2; BA, 1974, p. 135).
- Caldera, Golfo** 59°27'S 27°18'W, NW of Hewison Point, Thule Island, was named descriptively (Argentina. MM, chart 111, 1978).
- Calf Head** 54°28'S 36°02'W, headland on NW side of Sacramento Bight, was called *Kalber-Berg* [= calf mountain] (referring to the summit of the headland) by the GIPYE (Neumayer and Börgen, 1886, map in end pocket); following the SGS, named *Calf Head* (APC, 1955, p. 6; BA chart 3597, 23.v.1958). *Mys Kaf-Khed* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 178).
- Camana Rock** 54°10'S 36°37'W, rising 5 m above sea-level on S side of Stromness Bay, was surveyed by the SGS and named after the sailing ship *Camana*, of the Tønsberg Whaling Company, Husvik (APC, 1958, p. 4; BA chart 3589, 27.xi.1959).
- Campamento, Puerto*: see Camp Bay.
- Camp, Bahía*: see Camp Bay.
- Camp Bay** 54°02'S 37°27'W, between Rosita Harbour and Sunset Fjord, was charted by DI in 1929, when a camp was set up on the shore (BA chart 3585, 21.ix.1931; APC, 1955, p. 6). *Bahía Camp* (Argentina. MM, 1945, p. 247). *Puerto Camp* (Argentina. MM, chart 114, 1952). *Puerto Campamento* (Argentina. MM, 1957b, p. 2; Pierrou, 1970, p. 232).
- Camp Peak** 54°02'S 37°28'W, N of Sunset Fjord, was so called by DI in 1929 (*Camp Bay*, q.v.) (BA chart 3585, 21.ix.1931).
- Camp Peak** 54°14'S 36°32'W, W of Maiviken, was charted by DI in 1929 and so named because a camp was set up nearby (BA chart 3589, 12.ix.1930; APC, 1955, p. 6), but the name has since been deleted (APC, 1959a, p. 5).
- Camp, Puerto*: see Camp Bay.
- Candelaria, Isla*: see Candlemas Island.
- Candelaria, Islas*: see Candlemas Islands.
- Candlemas, Eiland, Group, Groupe, Grupo, Grupo de las, Île, Îles, Insel, Isla*: see Candlemas Island(s).
- Candlemas Island** 57°04'S 26°41'W, NE and larger of the two *Candlemas Islands* (q.v.). The name was specifically applied to this island by DI in 1930 after a survey of the island group, although the name had been used loosely for one or both islands from a much earlier date (Arrowsmith, chart, 1790; BA chart 3593, 22.xi.1930; APC, 1955, p. 6). *Ostrov Sreteniya* [translation of English name] (Bellingshausen, 1831a, Vol. 1, p. 138). *Candlemas Insel* (Friederichsen, map, 1871). *Candlemas* (BA chart 1240, 20.v.1887). A landing was made on the island by Larsen in 1908. *Candlemass-Insel* (Bäckstrom, 1915, p. 168). *Lichtmess-Insel* (Bäckstrom, 1915, p. 168). *Île Candlemas* (CSM chart B<sub>1</sub>, 1921). *Candlemas-Tűzhányó* Shackleton, [1925], p. 21). *Candlemas-Öen* (Aagaard, 1930a, map p. 409). *Candlemas Ö* (Hansen, atlas, 1936, chart 1). *Candlemis Island* (USAAF chart [LR-167, 1944]). *Isla Candlemas* (Argentina. MM, 1945, p. 265). *Isla Candelaria*

- (Argentina. MM, charts 112 and 113, 1953; Pierrou, 1970, p. 234). *Candlemas Eiland* (Knapp, 1958, p. 570). *Isola Candlemas* (Zavatti, 1958, Tav. 10). *Lichtmis Eiland* (Knapp, 1958, p. 570). Landings were made on the island from *Shackleton* in 1961, and from *HMS Protector* in 1962 and 1964 (Holdgate, 1963, p. 396; SPRI, 1965, p. 420). *Ostrov Kandlmas* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 178).
- Candlemas Islands** 57°05'S 26°43'W, between Visokoi Island and Saunders Island, comprising Candlemas Island, Vindication Island and several rocks, were discovered and charted as two islands and a rock on 2 February 1775 by Cook, who named them to commemorate the day of discovery (Cook's 1775 chart, ed. Skelton, 1955, Pl. 42; BA chart 3593, 22.xi.1930; APC, 1955, p. 6). *Candlemas Isles* (Cook's 1775 journal, ed. Beaglehole, 1961, p. 635). The islands were re-charted as three islands by the RAE in 1819 and called *Ostrova Sreteniya* [translation of English name], *Ostrova Sreteniye* or *Ostrova Sreteniya* (Bellingshausen, 1831a, Vol. 1, p. 143; [Bellingshausen], 1831b, Sheet 6, Sheet 8). *Îles Sretenia* (Vincendon-Dumoulin, atlas, 1847, Pl. 43). *Candlemas* (USHO chart 1132, 1894). *Lichtmess Inseln* [translation of English name] (Fricker, 1898, map p. 117). *Threaten-Inseln* [corrupt form] (Gravelius, 1902, p. 59). Only one island was reported by Larsen in 1908 and by the GAE, 1911–12, in 1911 (Larsen, 1908; Filchner, 1922, p. 117). *Candlemas Volcano* (Shackleton, 1919, p. 5). The survey by DI in 1930 showed two islands separated by *Nelson Channel* (q.v.), with a reef running half-way across from which rises *Cook Rock* (q.v.) (Kemp and Nelson, 1931, p. 136, 170–73). *Candlemas Group* (Kemp and Nelson, 1931, p. 136). *Fastelavnsøer* [= Shrove Tuesday islands] (Aagaard, 1934, p. 359). *Threatenøene* (Aagaard, 1934, p. 363). *Groupe Candlemas* (France. SHM, 1937, p. 382). *Islas Candlemas* (Argentina. MM, chart 65, 1940). *Îles Candlemas* (France. SHM, chart 2c, 1943). *Grupo Candlemas* (Argentina. MM, 1945, p. 264). *Grupo de las Candlemas* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 169). *Islas Candelaria* [translation of English name] (Argentina. MM, chart 111, 1958; Pierrou, 1970, p. 234). *Ostrova Kandlmas* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 178). *Candlemas Islands Group* (BA, 1974, p. 147).
- Candlemas Islands Group, Islas, Isles, Isola, Ö, -Öen*: see *Candlemas Island(s)*.
- Candlemass-Insel*: see *Candlemas Island*.
- Candlemas-Tüzhányó*: see *Candlemas Island*.
- Candlemas Volcano*: see *Candlemas Islands*.
- Candlemis Island*: see *Candlemas Island*.
- Cape George Harbour*: see *Godthul*.
- Capitán Vago, Caleta*: see *King Edward Cove*.
- Carbon Point** 57°06'S 26°42'W, SW *Candlemas Island*, was named descriptively *Punta Carbon* [= charcoal point] (Argentina. MM, charts 112 and 113, 1953; Pierrou, 1970, p. 240). *Carbon Point* (APC, 1974, p. 3).
- Carbón, Puerto*: see *Coal Harbour*.
- Carbón, Punta*: see *Carbon Point*.
- Carcelles Peak** 54°23'S 36°30'W, head of *Moraine Fjord*, following the SGS, was named after Alberto Carcelles, Argentina naturalist and malacologist, who made marine biological collections in South Georgia in 1923, 1926–27 and 1929–30 for the *Muséo Nacional de Buenos Aires* (APC, 1958, p. 4).
- Carcelles, Punta*: see *Hope Point*.
- Cardelia, Bahía*: see *Cordelia Bay*.
- Cardno Point** 54°00'S 38°01'W, E point of *Bird Island*, during the survey from *HMS Owen*, 1960–61, was called *Dixon Point* after Lieut. J. B. Dixon, RN (*Dixon Peak*, q.v.) (BA, 1961, p. 97); named *Cardno Point* after Lieut. Cdr Peter George Noel Cardno, RN (b. 1930), Navigating Officer of *HMS Owen*, 1960–61 (APC, 1964, p. 2; BA, 1977, p. 133).
- Carey Point** 57°47'S 26°30'W, W coast of *Saunders Island*, was charted by DI in 1930 and named descriptively *Rocky Point* (BA chart 3593, 22.xi.1930). *Punta Rocosa* [translation of English name] (Argentina. MM, chart 111, 1953; Pierrou, 1970, p. 630). The feature was re-named *Carey Point* after Cdr William Melvin Carey, RN (1887–1933), commanding *Discovery II*, 1929–33 (APC, 1955, p. 7; BA chart 3593, 23.ix.1960). *Punta Rocky* (Argentina. MM, 1957b, p. 10).
- Carlita Bay** 54°14'S 36°38'W, NW side of *Cumberland West Bay*, was called *Ganse Bukta* [= goose bay] by sealers and whalers; named *Horseshoe Bay*, probably during the survey of the area from *HMS Dartmouth* in 1920 (BA chart 3579, 24.v.1929); following the SGS, re-named *Carlita Bay* after the *Carlita* (or *Lille Carl*), a whale catcher of the *Compañía Argentina de Pesca*, built in 1907 as *Duncan Gray* of *Glasgow*, and used for sealing and transport work (APC, 1958, p. 4; DOS 610 South Georgia sheet, ix.1958).
- Carlos, Pasaje*: see *Carl Passage*.
- Carlota, Cabo, Capo*: see *Charlotte, Cape*.
- Carl Passage** 54°04'S 37°07'W, narrow channel on S side of *Cook Bay*, joining *Elephant Lagoon* to the bay, was charted by DI in 1929 and named then or earlier probably after the sealer *Lille Karl* (BA chart 3585, 21.ix.1931; APC, 1955, p. 7). *Pasaje Carlos* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 140).
- Carse, Mount** 54°43'S 36°05'W, rising to 2 330 m in *Salvesen Range*, was surveyed by the SGS and named after Verner Duncan Carse (b. 1915), Leader of the SGS; member of the *BGLE* (APC, 1958, p. 4; DOS 610 South Georgia sheet, ix.1958). *Gora Kars* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 178).
- Cascada, Bahía, Ensenada*: see *Waterfall Bay*.
- Castor and Pollux; Castor and Pollux Rocks; Castor et Pollux; Castor et Pollux, Rochers*: see *Castor Rock* and/or *Pollux Rock*.
- Castor, Roca*: see *Castor Rock*.
- Castor Rock** 57°07'S 26°46'W, sea stack rising 33 m above sea-level, off S end of *Vindication Island*. This feature and *Pollux Rock* (q.v.) to the SE were charted by DI in 1930 and named collectively *Castor and Pollux* after the Heavenly Twins (BA chart 3593, 22.xi.1930; APC, 1955, p. 7). *Castor et Pollux* (France. SHM, 1937, p. 384). *Rocas Castor y Pollux* (Argentina. MM, 1945, p. 266). *Rochers Castor et Pollux* (France. SHM, chart 1148, 1947). *Rocas Cástor y Pólux* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 168a; Pierrou, 1970, p. 244). *Roca Castor* (Argentina. MM, 1958a, p. 238). *Castor Rock*, for the NW of the two main rocks (APC, 1974, p. 3). *Castor and Pollux Rocks* (BA, 1974, p. 147).
- Castor y Pollux, Rocas*: see *Castor Rock* and/or *Pollux Rock*.
- Cástor y Pólux, Rocas*: see *Castor Rock* and/or *Pollux Rock*.
- Catcher Icefall** 54°10'S 37°40'W, near head of *Elephant Cove*, following *BAS* geological work in the area, 1972–74,

- was named after the ships used for whaling (APC, 1977, p. 4).
- Cathedral Peak** 54°22'S 36°50'W, rising to 975 m E of Newark Bay, was so called by the BSGE "because its bands of snow gave an impression of ornate architecture" (Sutton, 1957, map p. 70, p. 75).
- Cauldron Pool** 57°04'S 26°43'W, hot pool of brackish water on W side of Lucifer Hill, NW Candlemas Island, was so named following surveys from HMS *Protector* in 1962 and 1964 (APC, 1974, p. 3).
- Cave Cove** 54°11'S 37°25'W, E of Cape Rosa, was so called by the BITAE because of the cave that gave the boat party shelter after the journey from Elephant Island (Shackleton, 1919, map p. 181, p. 182).
- Cave Point** 54°15'S 36°24'W, SW of Barff Point, was charted and probably named by DI in 1927 (BA chart 3579, 24.v.1929; APC, 1955, p. 7).
- Centinelas, Rocas Los*: see Sentinels, The.
- Central Range*: see Allardyce Range.
- Cerretti, Roca*: see Grindle Rock.
- Chanchito, Punta*: see Pig Point.
- Chanco, Punta*: see Pig Point.
- Chandeleur, Île de la*: see Zavodovski Island.
- Chaplain Head*: see Chaplin Head.
- Chaplin Head** 54°03'S 37°54'W, between Undine Harbour and Schlieper Bay, was possibly the feature called *Seehunds Landspitze* [= seal point] (Klutschak, 1881, map p. 527); charted by DI in 1926, when the hill above the cape was called *Sharp Peak* (BA chart 3585, 24.v.1929); following the SGS, named *Chaplin Head*, after Lieut. Cdr John Miller Chaplin, RN (1888–1977), survey officer in *Discovery*, 1925–27, and in charge of a hydrographic survey party in South Georgia, 1928–30 (APC, 1958, p. 4; DOS 610 South Georgia sheet, ix.1958). *Mys Chaplin* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 178). *Chaplain Head* (BA, 1974, p. 143).
- Chaplin, Mys*: see Chaplin Head.
- Chapman Strand*: see Cheapman Bay.
- Charlotte, Cape*: see Charlotte, Cape.
- Charlotte, Cabo, Cap*: see Charlotte, Cape.
- Charlotte, Cape** 54°32'S 35°52'W, SE entrance point of Royal Bay, was discovered and charted by Cook on 18 January 1775 and named by him in honour of the birthday of Queen Charlotte (1744–1818), Queen Consort of King George III of England (Cook's 1775 journal, *ed.* Beaglehole, 1961, p. 624; Cook, 1777, Vol. 2, p. 215–16; BA chart 3579, 7.vii.1906; APC, 1955, p. 7). *Cap Charlotte* (Vincendon-Dumoulin, atlas, 1847, Pl. 43). *Kap Charlotte* (Pirner, 1882, p. 740). *Cape Charlotte* (Larsen, chart [1909a]). *Cabo Carlota* (Argentina. IGM, map, 1945; Pierrou, 1970, p. 241). *Cabo Charlotte* (Argentina. MM, 1945, p. 260). *Kapp Charlotte* (Paulsen, 1950, map p. 454). *Capo Carlotta* (Zavatti, 1958, Tav. 10). *Mys Charlott* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 178).
- Charlotte, Kap, Kapp*: see Charlotte, Cape.
- Cheapman Bay** 54°09'S 37°31'W, W of King Haakon Bay, was called *Cheapman Strand*, by the American sealing expedition, 1877–78 (Klutschak, 1881, map p. 527), *Betsy Cove* (Faustini, 1906, map p. 347), *Langestrand* [= long beach] (sealers' name for beach at head of this bay) (Wilson, chart, [1911b]; DCS 701 South Georgia sheet, i.1950), *Long Strand* ([Wilson], chart [1911b]), *Schleiper [sic] Bay*, after Herman H. Schlieper, President, Compañía Argentina de Pesca ([Wilson], 1912a, map p. 78), *Langestrand Harbour* (BA chart 3585, 24.v.1929), *Langestrandbucht* (Kohl-Larsen, 1930b, p. 346), *Chapman Strand* (Matthews, 1931, p. 114), *Playa Ancha* [= broad beach] (Argentina. MM, chart 114, 1952), *Bahía Playa Ancha* (Argentina. MM, 10/15.v.1959); following the SGS, named *Cheapman Bay* (APC, 1958, p. 4; DOS South Georgia sheet, ix.1958). *Bukhta Chipmen* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 178).
- Cheapman Strand*: see Cheapman Bay or Holmestrand.
- Cheese Point** 54°01'S 37°59'W, W side of Inner Bay, Elsehul, was named by DI in 1926–27 (BA chart 3585, 24.v.1929; APC, 1955, p. 7), but the name has since been deleted (APC, 1959a, p. 5).
- Cherch, Zaliv*: see Church Bay.
- Chimaera Flats** 57°05'S 26°41'W, sandy area near middle of Candlemas Island, was named after a mythical monster in association with names of nearby features, following surveys from HMS *Protector* in 1962 and 1964 (APC, 1974, p. 3; BA, 1974, p. 147).
- Chinstrap Point** 57°07'S 26°46'W, SE point of Vindication Island, was named descriptively *Rocky Point* by DI in 1930 (BA chart 3593, 15.i.1932; APC, 1955, p. 18); called *Punta Rocky* (Argentina. MM, 1945, p. 266), *Punta Rocosa* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 168), *Punta Roquedal* [translation of English name] (Argentina. MM, 1957b, p. 10; Pierrou, 1970, p. 633); following survey from HMS *Protector* in 1964, re-named *Chinstrap Point*, after the local colony of chinstrap penguins (*Pygoscelis antarctica*) (BA, 1972, p. 18; APC, 1974, p. 3). *Chinstrap (Rocky) Point* (BA, 1974, p. 147).
- Chinstrap (Rocky) Point*: see Chinstrap Point.
- Chipmen, Bukhta*: see Cheapman Bay.
- Christensen Glacier** 54°19'S 36°51'W, flowing S into Newark Bay, was named following the SGS after Christian Frederik Christensen, Norwegian naval architect who, in co-operation with the ship-owner H. G. Melsom, first built a slipway on a whale factory ship by converting the *Lancing* in 1925, and who also improved machinery for treatment and extraction of whale products (APC, 1958, p. 4; DOS 610 South Georgia sheet, ix.1958). *Lednik Kristensen* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 178).
- Christmas, Isla, Island*: see Saunders Island.
- Christophersen Glacier** 54°24'S 36°41'W, flowing W to Jacobsen Bight, was named following the SGS after Pedro Christophersen, one of the first Directors of the Compañía Argentina de Pesca, which operated the whaling station at Grytviken, 1904–65 (APC, 1958, p. 4; DOS 610 South Georgia sheet, ix.1958). *Lednik Kristofersena* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 178).
- Christopherson, Cape*: see Sheep Point.
- Church Bay** 54°00'S 37°48'W, W of Cape North, was so named in long established local usage (APC, 1958, p. 4; DOS 610 South Georgia sheet, ix.1958). *Zaliv Cherch* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 178).
- Cielo, Roca*: see Sky Rock.
- Clapmatch Point** 57°06'S 26°42'W, SW point of Candlemas Island, was called *Punta Baja* [= low point] (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 168); named *Clapmatch Point*, following surveys from HMS *Protector* in 1962 and 1964, from the traditional sealer's name for the female fur seal (*Arctocephalus tropicalis gazella*), which breeds there (APC, 1974, p. 3).

*Clara, Monte*: see Clara, Mount.

*Clara, Mount* 54°51'S 35°59'W, SE of Larsen Harbour, was named by DI in 1927 (BA chart 3585, 24.v.1929). *Monte Clara* (Argentina. MM, chart 114, 1952).

*Clarcks Felsen*: see Clerke Rocks.

*Clarke, Clark Rocks*: see Clerke Rocks.

*Clarks Felsen*: see Clerke Rocks.

*Clay Cold, Cape, Capo*: see Disappointment, Cape.

**Clayton Glacier** 54°04'S 37°27'W, flowing N into Sunset Fjord, Bay of Isles, was named after Roger Anthony Stuart Clayton (b. 1951), BAS geologist in the area, 1972–74 (APC, 1977, p. 4; BA, 1977, p. 3).

**Clear Point** 54°09'S 36°40'W, E entrance point of Leith Harbour, was charted and named by DI in 1927 (BA chart 3579, 24.v.1929; APC, 1955, p. 7). *Punta Clear* (Argentina. MM, 1945, p. 250). *Punta Límpia* [translation of English name] (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 143; Pierrou, 1970, p. 484).

*Clear Point* 54°04'S 37°01'W, E side of Blue Whale Harbour, was charted and named by DI in 1930 (BA chart 3585, 21.ix.1931).

*Clear, Punta*: see Clear Point.

*Clerke, -Felsen, Island, -klippene, Rocas, Rochers, Rochers de, Roches*: see Clerke Rocks.

**Clerke Rocks** 55°01'S 34°42'W, 65 km ESE of Cape Vahsel, running E–W for 11 km, were discovered and charted by Cook on 24 January 1775, and named *Clerke's Isles* (Cook's 1775 chart, ed. Skelton, 1955, Pl. 41) or *Clerke's Rocks* (Cook's 1775 journal, ed. Beaglehole, 1961, p. 628), after Charles Clerke (1743–1779), Second Lieutenant in HMS *Resolution*. *Clerke's Island and Rocks* (Gilbert, map, 1775). *Clerks Rocks* (Arrowsmith, chart, 1790). *Clerk's Felsen* (Simonoff, 1824, p. 286). *Ostrov Klerka* (Bellingshausen, 1831a, Vol. 1, p. 133). *Clerkes* (BA chart 1240, [post xi.1843]). *Roches de Clerke* (Vincendon-Dumoulin, atlas, 1847, Pl. 43). *Clarcks Felsen* (Klutschak, 1881, map p. 527). *Clerke Rocks* (BA chart 1240, 20.v.1887; APC, 1955, p. 7). *Clarks Felsen* (Faustini, 1906, p. 351). *Clerk Rocks* (Faustini, 1906, map p. 347). *Roches Clerke* (CSM chart B<sub>1</sub>, 1921). *Clerke Rotsen* (Shackleton, 1921, end map). *Clerk-Felsen* (Filchner, 1922, p. 140). *Clark Rocks* (Wild, 1923a, p. 84). *Clerkeklippene* (Aagaard, 1930a, p. 393). The rocks were re-surveyed by DI in 1930 (Chaplin, 1932, p. 334). *Clerke-Felsen* (Stocks, 1931, p. 300). *Clerk's Reef* (Herdman, 1932, p. 214). *Clerke Skjærne* (Hansen, atlas, 1936, chart 1). *Clarke Rocks* (BA chart 1240, 20.v.1938). *Clerke Island* (Debenham, ed., 1945, p. 92). *Rocas Clerke* (Argentina. MM, 1945, p. 263; Pierrou, 1970, p. 250). *Rochers Clerke* (France. SHM, chart 1148, 1947). *Klerikovyye Kamni* (Buynitskiy, 1953, p. 17). *Skala Klark* (Baranov and others, 1954, map p. 281–82). *Skaly Klark* (Soviet Union. UNGSVF, chart 334, 1958).

*Clerke Rotsen*: see Clerke Rocks.

*Clerkes*: see Clerke Rocks.

*Clerke's Island and Rocks, Isles*: see Clerke Rocks.

*Clerke Skjærne*: see Clerke Rocks.

*Clerke's Rocks*: see Clerke Rocks.

*Clerk-Felsen, Rocks*: see Clerke Rocks.

*Clerk's Felsen, Reef*: see Clerke Rocks.

*Clerks Rocks*: see Clerke Rocks.

**Cleveland Rock** 53°59'S 37°22'W, rising to 30 m off Cape Buller, was named following the SGS after Capt. Benjamin

D. Cleveland, of New Bedford, Mass., Master of the brig *Daisy* (*Daisy Point*, q.v.) (APC, 1958, p. 4; DOS 610 South Georgia sheet, ix.1958).

*Clifford Ashley Mountains, Range*: see Ashley, Mount.

*Cliff Point* 54°01'S 37°41'W, S side of Right Whale Bay, was named descriptively by DI in 1930 (BA chart 3589, 8.v.1931; APC, 1955, p. 7), but the name has since been deleted (APC, 1959a, p. 5).

*Cliff Point*: see Gony Point.

**Clinker Gulch** 57°04'S 26°42'W, deep ravine at N end of Candlemas Island, following surveys from HMS *Protector* in 1962 and 1964, was named from its lining of volcanic debris (APC, 1974, p. 3).

*Coalbucht, -Hafen, Harbor*: see Coal Harbour.

**Coal Harbour** 54°02'S 37°57'W, between Undine Harbour and Chaplin Head, was called *Coaling Harbour*, probably from its early use by sealers and whalers (Wilson, chart, [1911b]; [Wilson], 1912a, map p. 78), *Coal-Hafen* (Brennecke, 1912, map following p. 176), *Undine Harbour*, apparently referring to this feature (Ferguson, 1915, Pl. 81); named *Coal Harbour* (BA chart 3579, 29.viii. 1921; APC, 1955, p. 7). *Coalbucht* (Kohl-Larsen 1930b, p. 322). *Coal Harbor* (USHO, 1930, p. 179; USBGN, 1956, p. 87). *Coaling Harbor* (USHO, 1930, p. 179). *Puerto Coal* (Argentina. MM, 1945, p. 262). *Kull Havna* [= coal haven] (Paulsen, 1950, map p. 454). *Kul Harbour* (Matthews, 1951, map p. x). *Puerto Carbón* (Argentina. MM, chart 114, 1952; Pierrou, 1970, p. 240).

*Coaling Harbo(u)r*: see Coal Harbour.

*Coaling Harbour*: see Schlieper Bay.

**Coal Island** 54°02'S 37°57'W, marking N entrance point to Coal Harbour, was named following the survey from HMS *Owen* in 1960–61 (BA, 1961, p. 118; APC, 1964, p. 3).

*Coal, Puerto*: see Coal Harbour.

**Cobblers Cove** 54°16'S 36°18'W, NW of Godthul, was called *Skomaker Hullet* [= cobbler's cove] by the sealers and whalers (BA, 1954, p. 15), either after the cape hen or shoemaker (*Procellaria aequinoctialis*), a common breeding petrel in South Georgia, or because the cove was first entered in thick fog by a Norwegian whaling gunner who had once been a cobbler; called *Pleasant Cove*, following survey by DI in 1929 in reference to shelter afforded (BA chart 3596, 21.ix.1931), *Caleta Pleasant* (Argentina. MM, 1945, p. 259), *Caleta Agradable* [= pleasant cove] (Argentina. MM, chart 114, 1952; Pierrou, 1970, p. 150); named *Cobblers Cove* (APC, 1955, p. 7; DOS 610 South Georgia sheet, ix.1958). *Skomaker Huller*, as rejected form (USBGN, 1957, p. 49). *Hystadhullet*, whalers' name for locality, probably after Capt. Hystad, used by O. Olstad in a plant collection of the NAE (Greene, 1964, p. 17).

*Coffin, Roca*: see Coffin Rock.

**Coffin Rock** 56°41'S 27°08'W, off NE Visokoi Island, was charted by DI in 1930 and named descriptively *Black Rock* (BA chart 3593, 22.xi.1930), later *Coffin Rock* (Kemp and Nelson, 1931, p. 162; BA chart 3593, 15.i.1932; APC, 1955, p. 7). *Roca Coffin* (Argentina. MM, 1945, p. 265). *Roca Ataúd* [translation of English name] (Argentina. MM, chart 111, 1953; Pierrou, 1970, p. 175). *Skala Koffin* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 178).

**Coffin Top** 54°30'S 36°06'W, rising to 740 m NW of Moltke Harbour, Royal Bay, was called descriptively *Sarg-Berg*

- [= coffin mountain] by the GIPYE (Neumayer and Börgen, 1886, map in end pocket); named *Coffin Top* following re-identification by the CSESG (CSESG, map, 1970; APC, 1974, p. 3). This name was wrongly applied by the SGS, 1951–52, to the feature now named *Mount Fagan* (q.v.) (APC, 1955, p. 7; DOS 610 South Georgia sheet, ix.1958).
- Coffin Top*: see Fagan, Mount.
- Cold Point** 54°02'S 37°58'W, E side of Undine Harbour, was named by DI in 1927 (BA chart 3585, 24.v.1929; APC, 1955, p. 7), but has since been deleted (APC, 1959a, p. 5).
- Comer Crag** 54°01'S 37°38'W, rising to 635 m N of Ice Fjord, was named following the SGS after Capt. George Comer, of East Haddam, Conn., who made his first sealing visit to South Georgia in the topsail schooner *Era* in 1885 (APC, 1958, p. 4; DOS 610 South Georgia sheet, ix.1958).
- Committee Bay** 54°01'S 37°19'W, between Albatross Island, Crescent Island and Invisible Island, Bay of Isles, was roughly mapped by Murphy in 1912–13; charted by DI in 1930 and named for the "Discovery" Committee (BA chart 3585, 1938; APC, 1955, p. 7).
- Cone Point** 54°03'S 37°01'W, E entrance point of Blue Whale Harbour, was charted and named descriptively by DI in 1930 (BA chart 3585, 21.ix.1931; APC, 1955, p. 7). *Punta Este* [= east point] (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 153).
- Constance, Cabo, Cap*: see Constance, Cape.
- Constance, Cape** 54°03'S 36°59'W, between Possession Bay and Antarctic Bay, was named after Constance Angel Allardyce (*née* Greene) (1861–1919), wife of Sir W. L. Allardyce (*Allardyce Range*, q.v.) (Wilson, chart [1911b]; [Wilson], 1912a, map p. 78; BA chart 3579, 29.viii.1921; APC, 1955, p. 7). *Cabo Constance* (Argentina. MM, 1945, p. 250). *Cabo Constanza* (Argentina. IGM, map, 1945). *Cap Constance* (France. SHM, chart 1148, 1947). *Kapp Constance* (Paulsen, 1950, map p. 454). *Cabo Constancia* (Argentina. MM, chart 114, 1952; Pierrou, 1970, p. 261). *Capo Costanza* (Zavatti, 1958, Tav. 10). *Mys Konstans* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 178).
- Constance, Kapp*: see Constance, Cape.
- Constance, Mount** 54°04'S 37°00'W, SW of *Cape Constance* (q.v.), was named in association with the cape, probably by DI in 1930 (BA chart 3585, 21.ix.1931; APC, 1955, p. 7).
- Constancia, Cabo*: see Constance, Cape.
- Constanza, Cabo*: see Constance, Cape.
- Contrast(e), Rocas*: see Contrast Rocks.
- Contrast Rocks** 54°04'S 36°58'W, rising 3 m above sea-level off W entrance point of Antarctic Bay, were charted and named by DI in 1926–30 (BA chart 3596, 21.ix.1931; APC, 1955, p. 7). *Rocas Contraste* (Argentina. MM, chart 114, 1952; Pierrou, 1970, p. 263). *Rocas Contrast* (Argentina. MM, 1957b, p. 3).
- Cook*: see Cook Island.
- Cook Baai, Bahía, Baie*: see Cook Bay.
- Cook Bay** 54°03'S 37°08'W, between Cape Crewe and Black Head, NW of Possession Bay, was called *Crew's Harbor* (Smith, 1844, p. 131), *Crows Harbour* (Faustini, 1906, map p. 347), *Rattenhafen* [= rat harbour] (Lönnberg, 1906, p. 21), *Port Gladstone*, apparently referring to this feature (Ferguson, 1915, p. 803 and Pl. 81); was charted by DI in 1929 and named *Cook Bay* after Capt. James Cook, RN (*Possession Bay*, q.v.) (BA chart 3596, 21.ix.1931; APC, 1955, p. 7). *Baie Cook* (France. SHM, 1937, p. 379). *Bahía Cook* (Argentina. MM, 1945, p. 248; Pierrou, 1970, p. 263). *Cook Baai* (Knapp, 1958, p. 571). *Bukhta Kuka* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 178).
- Cook, Glaciar*: see Cook Glacier.
- Cook Glacier** 54°28'S 36°12'W, flowing N into St. Andrews Bay, was named *Cook-Gletscher* by the GIPYE, after Capt. James Cook, RN (1728–79) (Neumayer and Börgen, 1886, p. vii). *Cook Glacier* (Holtedahl, 1929, map p. 52–53; DCS 701 South Georgia sheet, i.1950; APC, 1955, p. 7). *Glaciar Cook* (Argentina. MM, 1958b, p. 18; Pierrou, 1970, p. 264). *Lednik Kuka* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 178).
- Cook-Gletscher*: see Cook Glacier.
- Cook, Île, Insel, Isla*: see Cook Island.
- Cook Island** 59°28'S 27°12'W, central island of *Southern Thule* (q.v.) was probably sighted by Cook in 1775; charted by the RAE in 1819–20 and named *Ostrov Kuk* (Bellingshausen, 1831b, Sheet 6) or *Ostrov Kuka* (Bellingshausen, 1831b, Sheet 9), after Capt. James Cook, RN (1728–79). *Insel-Cook* (Filchner, 1922, p. 125). *Cook Island*, following survey by DI in 1930 (Kemp and Nelson, 1931, p. 144; BA chart 3593, 14.ii.1936; APC, 1955, p. 7). *Kun Island*, presumably in error (Kemp and Nelson, 1931, p. 178). *Île Cook* (France. SHM, 1937, p. 386). *Isla Cook* (Argentina. MM, 1945, p. 269; Pierrou, 1970, p. 264). *Insel Cook* (Capurro, 1955, p. 158). The island was surveyed from HMS *Protector* in 1962 and in 1964, when a landing was made (Holdgate, 1963, p. 398; SPRI, 1965, p. 422). *Cook* (Wynne-Edwards, 1965, p. 773).
- Cook Range** 54°05'S 37°04'W, E of Possession Bay, was named during survey of the bay by DI in 1930, after Capt. James Cook, RN (1728–79) (BA chart 3585, 21.ix.1931). *Sierra Cook* (Argentina. MM, chart 114, 1952).
- Cook, Roca*: see Cook Rock.
- Cook Rock** 57°06'S 26°45'W, arched and rising 45 m above sea-level from a reef in Nelson Channel, *Candlemas Islands* (q.v.), was charted by DI in 1930 and named after Capt. James Cook, RN (1728–79) (BA chart 3593, 14.ii.1936; APC, 1955, p. 7). *Roca Cook* (Argentina. MM, 1945, p. 266; Pierrou, 1970, p. 264). *Kook Rock* (BA, 1974, p. 147).
- Cook, Sierra*: see Cook Range.
- Cooper, Bahía*: see Cooper Bay.
- Cooper Bay** 54°47'S 35°48'W, between Cooper Island and Cape Vahsel, was named *Cooper's Harbor* from association with *Cooper Island* (q.v.) (Smith, 1844, p. 133). *Cooper-Hafen* (Brennecke, 1912, map following p. 176). *Cooper Bay* (Wilson, chart, 1912b; BA chart 3596, 21.ix.1931; APC, 1955, p. 7). *Cooper Harbour* (BA chart 3579, 29.viii.1921). *Cooper-Bucht* (Filchner, 1922, photograph p. 67). *Puerto Cooper* (Argentina. MM, chart 64, 1939). *Bahía Cooper* (Argentina. MM, chart 114, 1952; Pierrou, 1970, p. 265).
- Cooper-Bucht*: see Cooper Bay.
- Cooper, Estrecho*: see Cooper Sound.
- Cooper-Hafen, Harbour*: see Cooper Bay.
- Cooper Harbour*: see Wirik Bay.
- Cooper, Île, -Insel, Inseln, Isla*: see Cooper Island.
- Cooper Island** 54°49'S 35°47'W, off SE end of South Georgia, was discovered and charted by Cook on 18–20 January 1775, and named *Cooper's Island* or *Cooper's Isle* after Lieut. Robert Palliser Cooper, RN (d. 1805), First Lieutenant in HMS *Resolution* (Cook, 1777, Vol. 2, p. 216). *Ostrov Kupar* (Bellingshausen, 1831b, Sheet 5). *Île Koupar*

- (Vincendon-Dumoulin, atlas, 1847, Pl. 43). *Cooper-Insel* (Klutschak, 1881, p. 529). *Cooper Inseln* (Klutschak, 1881, map p. 527). *Cooper Isle* (USHO, 1894, p. 436). *Cooper Island* (BA chart 3579, 7.vii.1906; APC, 1955, p. 7). *Cooper-Öya* (Risting, 1929, map p. 86). *Isla Cooper* (Argentina. IGM, map, 1945; Pierrou, 1970, p. 265). *Île Cooper* (France. SHM, chart 1148, 1947). *Ostrov Kuper* ([Soviet Union. BSE], 1950, map following p. 484). *Isola Cooper* (Zavatti, 1958, Tav. 10).
- Cooper Isle, Isola, -Öya*: see Cooper Island.
- Cooper Peninsula* 54°46'S 35°51'W, E extremity of South Georgia, was named by the SRAE in association with *Cooper Island* (q.v.) (Douglas, 1930, map p. 17).
- Cooper, Puerto*: see Cooper Bay.
- Cooper's Harbor*: see Cooper Bay.
- Cooper's Island, Isle*: see Cooper Island.
- Cooper Sound** 54°48'S 35°48'W, navigable channel between Cooper Island and SE coast of South Georgia, was noted by Cook in 1775 (Cook's 1775 chart, ed. Skelton, 1955, Pl. 41); named *Coopersundet* by the sealers and whalers (Salvesen and Company, chart [1918?]), in association with the island. *Cooper Sound* (APC, 1955, p. 7; BA chart 3597, 23.v.1958). *Estrecho Cooper* (Argentina. MM, 1958b, p. 20; Pierrou, 1970, p. 265). *Proliv Kuper* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 178).
- Coopersundet*: see Cooper Sound.
- Coral Bay*: see Esbensen Bay.
- Corbeta Uruguay*: see Ferguson Bay.
- Corbeta Uruguay, Península* 59°28'S 27°18'W, E of Ferguson Bay, Thule Island, was named in association with the Argentine scientific station of similar name (*Ferguson Bay*, q.v.) (Argentina. MM, chart 111, 1978).
- Cordall Stacks** 54°00'S 38°04'W, two stacks on NW coast of Bird Island, the E joined to the island by a low isthmus, were named after Peter Ainsworth Cordall (b. 1931), of the SGBE, 1958–59, who made a plane-table survey of the island (APC, 1961, p. 2).
- Cordelia, Bahía, Baie*: see Cordelia Bay.
- Cordelia Bay** 57°46'S 26°24'W, NE coast of Saunders Island, was charted by DI in 1930 and named after Cordelia Adeline Carey (b. 1921), daughter of Cdr W. M. Carey, RN (*Carey Point*, q.v.) (BA chart 3593, 22.xi.1930; APC, 1955, p. 7). *Bahía Cordelia* (Argentina. MM, 1945, p. 266; Pierrou, 1970, p. 266). *Baie Cordelia* (France. SHM, chart 1148, 1947). *Bahía Cardelia* (Argentina. IGM, map, 1952). *Bukhta Kordiliya* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 178).
- Cordelia, Isla*: see Saunders Island.
- Cormoranes, Cormoranes (Shag), Cormorán o Aurora, Rocas*: see Shag Rocks.
- Cormorán, Rocas*: see Shag Rocks.
- Corneliusen, Mount** 54°17'S 36°59'W, rising to 1 220 m at W end of Allardyce Range, was named following the SGS after Carl and Erling Corneliusen, Norwegian engineers, who made improvements in whaling equipment, especially in connexion with explosive harpoons, 1923–38 (APC, 1958, p. 4).
- Cornwall Peak*: see Cornwall Peaks.
- Cornwall Peaks** 54°11'S 36°51'W, two rock peaks rising to 960 m, between the heads of Fortuna Glacier and König Glacier, were named following the SGS, 1951–52 (APC, 1955, p. 7). The name *Cornwall Peak* was used by DI in 1929 for an unidentified feature lying further N, near S end of Breakwind Ridge (BA chart 3585, 1938).
- Coronda Peak** 54°08'S 36°41'W, rising to 610 m N of Leith Harbour, was named by DI in 1928 after SS *Coronda* whose Master, Capt. Ridland, gave support for the survey of the area (BA chart 3579, 15.viii.1930; APC, 1955, p. 7). *Leith Harbour Peak* (BA, 1948, photograph facing p. 110).
- Coronel Zelaya, Punta*: see King Edward Point.
- Costanza, Capo*: see Constance, Cape.
- Crack Rock*: see Crack Rocks.
- Crack Rocks** 54°32'S 35°52'W, reported to lie near Cape Charlotte, were so named by the sealers (Faustini, 1906, map p. 347). *Crack Rock* (Faustini, 1906, p. 250). *Sandwich Rock* (ICRD, 1920, map preceding p. 1).
- Craigie Point** 54°00'S 37°39'W, E entrance point of Right Whale Bay, was probably named after William Craigie, of Dundee, author of books on life in the polar regions ([Wilson], 1912a, map p. 78; BA chart 3579, 29.viii.1921; APC, 1955, p. 8). *Graicie Point*, presumably in error (ICRD, 1920, map preceding p. 1). *Punta Craigie* (Argentina. MM, 1945, p. 246; Pierrou, 1970, p. 271).
- Craigie, Punta*: see Craigie Point.
- Crater, Bahía*: see Crater Bay.
- Crater Bay** 56°40'S 28°08'W, E side of Leskov Island, was named descriptively *Kraterbucht* by the GAE, 1911–12 (Filchner, 1922, p. 116); re-named *Crater Bay* following survey by DI in 1930 (Kemp and Nelson, 1931, p. 161; BA, 1930, p. 48 [position given in error as on W side of Zavodovski Island]; BA, 1942, p. 26 [position corrected]; APC, 1955, p. 8). *Bahía Crater* (Argentina. MM, 1945, p. 265; Pierrou, 1970, p. 273).
- Crean Glacier** 54°10'S 37°01'W, flowing NNW into head of Antarctic Bay, was named following the SGS after Thomas Crean (d. 1938), Second Officer of *Endurance* on the BITAE; Able Seaman on the National Antarctic Expedition, 1901–04; Petty Officer on the British Antarctic Expedition, 1910–13 (APC, 1958, p. 4; DOS 610 South Georgia sheet, ix.1958). *Lednik Krina* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 178).
- Crescent Island** 54°01'S 37°19'W, in Bay of Isles, was roughly charted by Murphy in 1912–13; charted by DI in 1929–30 and named descriptively (BA chart 3585, 21.ix.1931; APC, 1959a, p. 5). *Crescent Islet* (APC, 1955, p. 8; DOS 610 South Georgia sheet, ix.1958).
- Crescent Islet*: see Crescent Island.
- Crew, Cape*: see Crewe, Cape.
- Crewe, Cabo, Cap*: see Crewe, Cape.
- Crewe, Cape** 54°02'S 37°08'W, N entrance point of Cook Bay, was called *Crows Point* (Faustini, 1906, map p. 347); named *Cape Crewe* ([Wilson], 1912a, map p. 78; BA chart 3585, 24.v.1929; APC, 1955, p. 8). *Light House Point* (Douglas, 1930, p. 11). *Cap Crewe* (France. SHM, 1937, p. 377). *Cabo Crew* (Argentina. MM, 1945, p. 247; Pierrou, 1970, p. 273). *Cape Crew* (Murphy, 1947, map p. 138). *Cabo Wilson* (Argentina. MM, 1960b, p. 5). *Mys Kru* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 178).
- Crewe Heights* 54°03'S 37°10'W, SW of Cape Crewe, was named by DI in 1929–30 (BA chart 3585, 21.ix.1931).
- Crewe, Roca, Rocher*: see Crewe Rock.
- Crewe Rock** 54°03'S 37°08'W, E of Cape Crewe, was charted and named by DI in 1929–30 (BA chart 3585, 1938; APC, 1955, p. 8). *Crewe Rocks* (France. SHM, 1937,

p. 379). *Roca Crewe* (Argentina. MM, 1945, p. 249; Pierrou, 1970, p. 273). *Rocher Crewe* (France. SHM, 1954, p. 43).

*Crewe Rocks*: see *Crewe Rock*.

*Crew's Harbor*: see *Cook Bay*.

**Crosscut Point** 57°05'S 26°47'W, N point of Vindication Island, was charted by DI in 1930 and named from the jagged, saw-like topography caused by dikes of igneous rock (Kemp and Nelson, 1931, p. 170; BA chart 3593, 15.i.1932; APC, 1955, p. 8). *Gross Cut Point* (France. SHM, 1937, p. 384). *Punta Crosscut* (Argentina. MM, 1945, p. 266). *Punta Intersección* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 164b). *Punta Perfil* [free translation of English name] (Argentina. MM, 1958b, p. 30; Pierrou, 1970, p. 586).

*Crosscut, Punta*: see *Crosscut Point*.

*Crows Harbour*: see *Cook Bay*.

*Crows Point*: see *Crewe, Cape*.

*Crutch, Colina, The*: see *Crutch, The*.

**Crutch, The** 54°11'S 36°32'W, saddle-shaped depression NW of Larsen Point, was charted by DI in 1927–28 and named descriptively (BA chart 3579, 24.v.1929; APC, 1955, p. 8). *Crutch* (Argentina. MM, 1945, p. 252). *Colina Muleta* [= crutch hill] (Argentina. MM, 1957b, p. 7; Pierrou, 1970, p. 535). *Colina The Crutch*, as rejected form (Argentina. MM, 1957b, p. 7).

**Cubby Hole, The** 54°16'S 36°21'W, SW of Cape Douglas, was charted and named descriptively by DI in 1929 (BA chart 3579, 15.viii.1930; APC, 1955, p. 8), but the name has since been deleted (APC, 1959a, p. 5).

*Cuencas, Punta*: see *Shrove Point*.

*Cumberland, Bahía, Bahía de, Bai, Baia, Baia di, Baie, Baie de*: see *Cumberland Bay*.

**Cumberland Bay** 54°13'S 36°28'W, between Larsen Point and Barff Point, separating into two arms, *Cumberland East Bay* and *Cumberland West Bay*, was discovered and charted by Cook on 17 January 1775 and named after Henry Frederick, Duke of Cumberland (1745–90), brother of King George III of England (Cook's 1775 journal, ed. Beaglehole, 1961, p. 623; Cook, 1777, Vol. 2, p. 215; BA chart 3579, 7.vii.1906; APC, 1955, p. 8). *Baie Cumberland* (Vincendon-Dumoulin, atlas, 1847, Pl. 43). *Cumberland Bai* (Klutschak, 1881, map p. 527). *Cumberland-Bucht* (Pirner, 1882, p. 738). The bay was re-charted by the SwAE in 1902. *Cumberland Bukten* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904a, Del. 2, end map). *Cumberland-Fjord* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904b, Vol. 2, p. 42). *Bahía de Cumberland* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904–05, Tomo 2, map facing p. 86). *Baia di Cumberland* (Duse, 1907, map p. 90). *Baie de Cumberland* (Gourdon, 1908, p. 58). The bay was surveyed from HMS *Dartmouth* in 1920. *Cumberland-Bukta* (Risting, 1929, map p. 86). *Bahía Cumberland* (Argentina. MM, chart 64, 1939; Pierrou, 1970, p. 277). *Cumberland* (USAAF chart [LR-167, 1944]). *Cumberland Fjorden* (Andersson, 1944, p. 190). *Zaliv Kemberlend* (Kirpichnikov, 1953, map p. 64). Surveys of the bay were made from HMS *Veryan Bay*, 1954–55, and HMS *Protector*, 1957–58 (Roberts, 1965). *Baia Cumberland* (Zavatti, 1958, Tav. 10). *Zaliv Kamberlend* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 178).

*Cumberland Bay*: see *Cumberland East Bay*.

*Cumberland, -Bucht, -Bukta, Bukten*: see *Cumberland Bay*.

**Cumberland East Bay** 54°18'S 36°25'W, E arm of *Cumberland Bay* (q.v.), between Sappho Point and Barff

Point, following the SwAE was called *Pinguinbucht* [= penguin bay], referring to the head of the bay (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904b, Vol. 2, p. 48), *Südfjord* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904b, Vol. 2, p. 48), *Sydfforden* [= south fjord] (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904a, Del. 2, map facing p. 72), *Golfo Sud* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904–05, Tomo 2, map facing p. 86), *South Bay* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1905, map facing p. 388), *South Fiord* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1905, p. 356), *Fjord del Sud* (Duse, 1907, map p. 90), *Nordenskjöld Glacier Bay* (Wilson, chart, 1912b), *South Fjord* (Skottsberg, 1912, p. 14); named *East Cumberland Bay* (BA chart 3579, 29.viii.1921). *East Bay* (BA chart 3585, 24.v.1929). *Cumberland Bay*, referring to this feature only (Douglas, 1930, map p. 5). *East Cumberland Fiord* (Douglas, 1930, p. 14). *Ost-Bucht* (Kohl-Larsen, 1930b, Karte 3 following p. 400). *Ostcumberland Bay* (Enderlein, 1930, p. 238). *Ostcumberlandbucht* (Kohl-Larsen, 1930b, p. 338). *Øst-Cumberlandfjord* (Aagaard, 1930b, p. 669). *Ostfjord* (Aagaard, 1930a, map p. 59). *Baie East Cumberland* (France. SHM, 1937, p. 378). *Bahía East Cumberland* (Argentina. MM, 1945, p. 253). *Saco Este* (Argentina. MM, chart 114, 1952; Pierrou, 1970, p. 350). *Cumberland East Bay* (APC, 1955, p. 8; BA chart 3597, 23.v.1958). *Bukhta Kamberlend-Ist* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 178). *Bahía Guardia Nacional* (Argentina. AA, 11/1.vi.1979). [*Langestrand* [= long beach] was a local name referring to the head of the bay].

*Cumberland-Fjord, Fjorden*: see *Cumberland Bay*.

*Cumberland Oeste, Bahía*: see *Cumberland West Bay*.

**Cumberland West Bay** 54°15'S 36°36'W, W arm of *Cumberland Bay* (q.v.) between Larsen Point and Maiviken, following the SwAE was called *Västfjorden* [= west fjord] (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904a, Del. 2, map facing p. 72), *Westfjord* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904b, Vol. 2, p. 48), *Golfo Occidental* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904–05, Tomo 2, map facing p. 86), *West Fiord* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1905, p. 356), *Fjord dell 'Ovest* (Duse, 1907, map p. 90); named *West Cumberland Bay* (Larsen, chart, [1909b]; BA chart 3579, 29.viii.1921). *West Bay* (BA chart 3585, 24.v.1929). *Vestfjord* (Aagaard, 1930a, map p. 59). *West-Bucht* (Kohl-Larsen, 1930b, Karte 3 following p. 400). *West-Cumberlandbucht* (Kohl-Larsen, 1930b, Tafel 18 following p. 336). *West Cumberland Fiord* (Douglas, 1930, map p. 14). *Bahía West Cumberland* (Argentina. MM, 1945, p. 253). *Saco Oeste* (Argentina. MM, chart 114, 1952; Pierrou, 1970, p. 562). *Bahía Cumberland Oeste* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 147). *Cumberland West Bay* (APC, 1955, p. 8; BA chart 3597, 23.v.1958). *Bukhta Kamberlend-Uest* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 178). *Bahía Grande* (Argentina. AA, 11/1.vi.1979).

**Cunningham, Mount** 54°12'S 37°18'W, rising to 1 220 m between King Haakon Bay and Esmark Glacier was named after John Crabbe Cunningham (1927–80), of the SGS, 1955–56 (APC, 1958, p. 4; DOS 610 South Georgia sheet, ix.1958). *Gora Kanningem* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 178).

*Curry, Monte*: see *Curry, Mount*.

**Curry Mount** 56°18'S 27°34'W, volcanic cone forming summit (550 m) of Zavodovski Island, was called *Monte Curry* after an Argentine sailor killed in a naval battle at Colonia, Uruguay, 1 March 1826 (Argentina. MM, 1958b,



- p. 27; chart 111, 1960; Pierrou, 1970, p. 278); following surveys from HMS *Protector* in 1962 and 1964, named *Mount Asphyxia* in reference to the volcanic fumes emitted from an active crater SW of the summit (APC, 1974, p. 3); re-named *Mount Curry* (APC, 1975, p. 3; BA, 1976, p. 1).
- Cut, The** 54°16'S 36°18'W, shallow channel between Babe Island and W entrance point of Cobblers Cove, was charted and named by DI in 1929 (BA chart 3589, 12.ix.1930; APC, 1955, p. 8).
- Dahl, Mount:** see Cairn Peak.
- Daisy Point** 54°02'S 37°11'W, W of Cape Wilson, Bay of Isles, was charted by DI in 1929 and called descriptively *Low Point* (BA chart 3596, 21.ix.1931); following the SGS, 1951–52, named *Daisy Point* after the brig *Daisy*, of New Bedford, Mass., the last of the old-time sealing ships, which under the command of Capt. Benjamin D. Cleveland (*Cleveland Rock*, q.v.) visited South Georgia for the last time in 1912–13 (APC, 1955, p. 8; BA chart 3585, 27.xi.1959).
- Damidov, Cabo:** see Demidov, Cape.
- Darely, Cap:** see Darnley, Cape.
- Darnley, Cabo, Cap:** see Darnley, Cape.
- Darnley, Cape** 54°27'S 36°49'W, S entrance point of Jacobsen Bight, was named after E. R. Darnley (1875–1944), of the British Colonial Office, who initiated the Interdepartmental Committee on Research and Development in the Dependencies of the Falkland Islands, 1917–20, leading to the formation of the "Discovery" Committee, of which he was Chairman, 1922–33 (Wilson, chart, 1912*b*; BA chart, 3585, 1931; APC, 1955, p. 8). *Kap Darnley* (Kohl-Larsen, 1930*b*, p. 343). *Cap Darely* (France. SHM, 1937, p. 377). *Cabo Darnley* (Argentina. MM, chart 114, 1952; Pierrou, 1970, p. 294). *Cap Darnley* (France. SHM, chart 6028, 1958). *Capo Darnley* (Zavatti, 1958, Tav. 10). *Mys Darnli* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 178).
- Darnley, Capo, Kap:** see Darnley, Cape.
- Darnley, Monte:** see Darnley, Mount.
- Darnley, Mount** 59°03'S 26°30'W, ice-capped summit (1 100 m) of Bristol Island, was mapped by DI in 1930 and named after E. R. Darnley (*Cape Darnley*, q.v.) (BA chart 3593, 22.xi.1930; APC, 1955, p. 8). *Monte Darnley* (Argentina. MM, 1945, p. 268; Pierrou, 1970, p. 294). *Gora Darnli* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 178).
- Darnli, Gora:** see Darnley, Mount.
- Darnli, Mys:** see Darnley, Cape.
- Dartmouth Peak:** see Dartmouth Point.
- Dartmouth Point** 54°19'S 36°27'W, E entrance point of Moraine Fjord, was charted by the SwAE in 1902 and re-charted in 1920 from HMS *Dartmouth* (Capt. H. W. W. Hope, RN; *Hope Point*, q.v.), after which it was named (BA chart 3579, 29.viii.1921; APC, 1955, p. 8). *Punta Dartmouth* (Argentina. MM, 1945, p. 255; Pierrou, 1970, p. 295). *Dartmouth Peak*, presumably in error (Trendall, 1953, p. 23). *Punta Sierra* [= saw point], presumably referring to this feature (Argentina. AA, 11/1.vi.1979).
- Dartmouth, Punta:** see Dartmouth Point.
- Dau, Gora:** see Dow, Mount.
- Dauhvalen:** see First Milestone.
- Dead End Glacier** 54°47'S 35°57'W, flowing into Salomon Glacier from W, was named following the SGS; there is no route for sledge parties from the head of this glacier to the N shore of Drygalski Fjord (APC, 1958, p. 4).
- Dead Glacier:** see König Glacier.
- De Bary Island:** see Saddle Island.
- Dedo Pulgar:** see Dedo Pulgar, Roca.
- Dedo Pulgar, Roca** 58°22'S 26°20'W, off N coast of Montagu Island, was named descriptively [dedo pulgar = thumb] (Argentina. MM, 1956, p. 17; Pierrou, 1970, p. 301).
- Dedo Pulgar** (Argentina. MM, 1958*b*, p. 34).
- Dedo, Punta:** see Finger Point.
- Deep Inlet:** see Greene Inlet.
- De Geer, Ghiacciaio:** see De Geer Glaciären.
- De Geer, Glaciar:** see De Geer Glaciären or Hamberg Glacier.
- De Geer Glaciären** 54°21'S 36°29'W, small corrie glacier flowing NNW into head of Moraine Fjord on SE side, was mapped by the SwAE in 1902 and named after Baron Gerhard Jakob de Geer (1858–1943), Swedish geologist and explorer (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904*a*, Del. 2, map facing p. 72). *De Geer-Gletscher* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904*b*, Vol. 2, p. 71). *Ghiacciaio de Geer* (Duse, 1907, map p. 90). *De Geer Glacier* (BA chart 3579, viii.1917). *Ventisquero de Geer* (Argentina. MM, 1945, p. 255). *Glaciar de Geer* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 150).
- De Geer Glacier, -Gletscher, Ventisquero:** see De Geer Glaciären.
- De Geer, Ventisquero:** see Harker Glacier.
- Déli-Georgia:** see South Georgia.
- Déli-Georgia-Sziget:** see South Georgia.
- Déli-Sandwich-Szigetek:** see South Sandwich Islands.
- Demedow-Kap:** see Demidov, Cape.
- Demidof, Demidon, Demidoo, Demidor, Cape:** see Demidov, Cape.
- Demidova, Mys:** see Demidov, Cape.
- Demidov, Cabo, Cap:** see Demidov, Cape.
- Demidov, Cape** 54°09'S 37°44'W, S entrance point of Wilson Harbour, was charted by the RAE in 1819 and named *Mys Demidov* ([Bellingshausen], 1831*b*, sheet 5) or *Mys Demidova* (Bellingshausen, 1831*a*, Vol. 1, p. 129) after Michman [from English midshipman but with equivalent rank of sub-lieutenant] Dmitriy Demidov of the *Vostok*. *Cap Demidov* (Vincendon-Dumoulin, atlas, 1847, Pl. 43). *Cape Demidow* (Petermann, map, 1867). *Cape Demidov* (USHO chart 1132, 1894; BA chart 3579, 29.viii.1921; APC, 1955, p. 8). *Kap Demidow* (Fricker, 1898, map p. 111). *Demedow-Kap* (Gravelius, 1902, p. 51). *Cape Demidoo* (BA chart 3579, 7.vii.1906). *Demidow C.* (Faustini, 1906, p. 350). *Cape Demidon* (Larsen, chart, [1909*a*]). *Cape Demidof* ([Wilson], 1912*a*, map p. 78). *Kap Demidov* (Brennecke, 1912, map following p. 176). *Cape Demidor* (BA, 1922, p. 470). *Kapp Demidow* (Aagaard, 1934, p. 358). *Cabo Demidov* (Argentina. MM, 1945, p. 262; Pierrou, 1970, p. 306). *Kapp Demidov* (Paulsen, 1950, map p. 454). *Przylądek Demidowa* (Machowski, 1953, map p. 92). *Cabo Damidov* (Argentina. MM, 1958*b*, p. 22).
- Demidov, Kap, Kapp, Mys:** see Demidov, Cape.
- Demidowa, Przylądek:** see Demidov, Cape.
- Demidow, C., Cape, Kap(p):** see Demidov, Cape.
- Demon Point** 57°03'S 26°40'W, NE point or spit of Candlemas Island, was charted by DI in 1930 and designated *Spit Point* (BA chart 3593, 22.xi.1930; APC, 1955, p. 20). *Punta Lengua* [translation of English name]

- (Argentina. MM, chart 111, 1953; Pierrou, 1970, p. 478). *Mys Spit* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 178). The feature was re-named *Demon Point* in association with nearby features named after monsters (BA, 1972, p. 18; APC, 1974, p. 3).
- Demon (Spit) Point* (BA, 1974, p. 147).
- Demon (Spit) Point*: see *Demon Point*.
- Dengaño, Cabo*: see *Disappointment, Cape*.
- Dentada, Punta*: see *Jagged Point* (Bellingshausen Island).
- Dependencies, The*: see *Falkland Islands Dependencies*.
- Descubrimiento, Bahía*: see *Adventure Bay*.
- Descubrimiento, Punta*: see *Discovery Point* (Larsen Harbour).
- Desengaño, Cabo*: see *Disappointment, Cape*.
- De(-)Traverse, Ostrova, Wyspa*: see *Traversay Islands*.
- Dew Point* 54°02'S 37°58'W, W side of *Undine Harbour*, was charted and named by DI in 1927 (BA chart 3585, 24.v.1929; APC, 1955, p. 8), but the name has since been deleted (APC, 1959a, p. 6).
- Diamond Peak* 54°12'S 36°38'W, rising to 610 m SW of *Jason Peak*, was named by DI in 1925–29 (BA chart 3579, 15.viii.1930; APC, 1955, p. 8), but the name has since been deleted (APC, 1959a, p. 6).
- Dias Cove*: see *Diaz Cove*.
- Díaz, Caleta*: see *Diaz Cove*.
- Diaz Cove** 54°45'S 36°18'W, sheltered by *Kupriyanov Islands* and known to the early sealers as shown by the wreck of a sealing vessel, was called *Five Islands Harbour* (Faustini, 1906, map p. 347), *Johannessonbucht* [sic] (Kohl-Larsen, 1930b, p. 347) or *Johannesson-Hafen* (Kohl-Larsen, 1930b, Karte 3 following p. 400), after Capt. A. Johannesen, Master of the sealer *Diaz*, of the *Compañía Argentina de Pesca*, who re-discovered the cove in 1929 (*Johannesen Point*, q.v.); named *Diaz or Seal Cove* (BA, 1930, p. 46), *Diaz Cove* (BA chart 3596, 21.ix.1931; APC, 1955, p. 8), *Diaz or Sealer Cove* (Chaplin, 1932, p. 335), *Caleta Díaz* (Argentina. IGM, map, 1945; Pierrou, 1970, p. 313), *Ensenada Díaz o Seal* (Argentina. MM, 1945, p. 262), *Johannesson Bucht* (Trendall, 1953, p. 24), *Dias Cove* (Sutton, 1957, p. 67).
- Diaz or Seal(er) Cove*: see *Diaz Cove*.
- Díaz o Seal, Ensenada*: see *Diaz Cove*.
- Disappointment, Cap*: see *Disappointment, Cape*.
- Disappointment, Cap, Cape*: see *Disappointment, Cape*.
- Disappiynment, Mys*: see *Disappointment, Cape*.
- Disappointment, Cap*: see *Disappointment, Cape*.
- Disappointment, Cabo*: see *Disappointment, Cape*.
- Disappointment, Cape** 54°53'S 36°07'W, S point of *South Georgia*, was discovered and charted on 20 January 1775 by *Cook*, who named it to mark his disappointment that *South Georgia* proved to be an island instead of a continent (Cook, 1777, Vol. 2, p. 217; Cook's 1775 journal, ed. Beaglehole, 1961, p. 624–25; BA chart, 1240, 20.v.1887; APC, 1955, p. 8). *Cape Disappointment* [sic] ([Cook], chart, [1775]). *Mistaken Point* (Gilbert, map, 1775; Jones, 1973, p. 16, Fig. 1). *Mys Oshibki* [= *mistaken cape*] (Bellingshausen, 1831a, Vol. 1, p. 131). *Süd Cap* (Petermann, map, 1867). *Süd Kap* (Fricker, 1898, map p. 111). *Cape Clay Cold* (Faustini, 1906, map p. 347). *Capo Clay Cold* (Faustini, 1906, p. 349). *Oshibka Spitze*, attributed to the RAE (Faustini, 1906, p. 350). *Kap der Enttäuschung* [= *cape of the disappointment*] (Kohl-Larsen, 1930b, Karte 3 following p. 400). *Oschibka Point*, attributed to the RAE (Matthews, 1931, p. 108). *Oschibkaodden*, attributed to the RAE (Aagaard, 1934, p. 358). *Cap Disapointement* (France. SHM, 1937, p. 377). *Cap Disappointment* (France. SHM, 1937, p. 377). *Cabo Disappointment* (Argentina. MM, chart 64, 1939). *Cabo Desengaño* [translation of English name] (Argentina. IGM, map, 1945; Pierrou, 1970, p. 310). *Cap Disapointement* (France. SHM, chart 1148, 1947). *Kap Disappointment* (Wilckens, 1947, p. 11). *Kapp Disappointment* (Paulsen, 1950, map p. 454). *Cabo Dengaño* (Argentina. IGM, map, 1952). *Capo Disinganno* (Zavatti, 1958, Tav. 10). *Mys Disappiynment* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 178).
- Disappointment, Cape, Capo*: see *Nattriss Head*.
- Disappointment, Kap(p)*: see *Disappointment, Cape*.
- Discovery, Baie, Bay, -Bucht*: see *Adventure Bay*.
- Discovery House*: see *King Edward Point*.
- Discovery Point** 54°18'S 36°29'W, W entrance point of *Moraine Fjord*, was mapped by the SwAE in 1902; charted by DI in 1926–27 and named after *Discovery* (BA chart 3579, 24.v.1929; APC, 1955, p. 8). *Punta Discovery* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 151; Pierrou, 1970, p. 317).
- Discovery Point* 54°49'S 35°59'W, NW entrance point of *Larsen Harbour*, was charted by DI in 1926 and named after *Discovery* (BA chart 3585, 24.v.1929). *Punta Descubrimiento* [translation of English name] (Argentina. MM, chart 114, 1952).
- Discovery, Punta*: see *Discovery Point* (Moraine Fjord).
- Discovery Rock** 54°09'S 36°34'W, NW of *Busen Point*, *Stromness Bay*, was charted by DI in 1926–30, and named after *Discovery* or *Discovery II* (APC, 1958, p. 4; BA chart 3589, 27.xi.1959).
- Disinganno, Capo*: see *Disappointment, Cape*.
- Diver Point** 54°00'S 38°03'W, N coast of *Bird Island*, was named, following the SGBE, for the *South Georgia* diving petrel (*Pelecanoides georgicus*), which nests locally (APC, 1977, p. 4; BA, 1977, p. 2).
- Dixon Peak** 54°03'S 38°00'W, rising to 420 m N of *Cape Paryadin*, was called *Paryadin Peak* following survey from *HMS Owen* in 1960–61 (BA, 1961, p. 98); named *Dixon Peak* after Lieut. John Barry Dixon, RN (b. 1931), hydrographic surveyor in *HMS Owen* (APC, 1964, p. 3; BA, 1977, p. 2).
- Dixon Point*: see *Cardno Point*.
- Dome Mountain* 54°25'S 36°15'W, rising to 810 m N of *Heaney Glacier*, was so called on the SGS, 1951–52 (Roots, 1953, p. 10).
- Don Ernesto, Glaciar, Glacier*: see *Ernesto Pass*.
- Doppelspitz(e)*: see *Binary Peaks*.
- Doppelspitz-Gletscher* [= *double peak glacier*] 54°28'S 36°05'W, SE of *Kelp Bay*, near *Binary Peaks* (q.v.), was so called by the GIPYE (Neumayer and Børgen, 1886, p. x).
- Doria, Baia*: see *Doris Bay*.
- Doris, Bahía*: see *Doris Bay*.
- Doris Bay** 54°27'S 36°08'W, SE of *St. Andrews Bay*, was probably first sighted by *Cook* in 1775; named before 1929 (BA chart 3585, 24.v.1929; APC, 1955, p. 8). *Doris Bay or Little Harbour* (Matthews, 1931, Front.). *Little Haven* (Matthews, 1931, p. 114). *Bahía Doris* (Argentina. MM, chart 114, 1952; Pierrou, 1970, p. 319). *Baia Doria* (Zavatti, 1958, Tav. 10). *Little Harbour* (Klutschak, 1958, p. 90).
- Dos Conos*: see *Lucifer Hill*.
- Dot Island** 54°03'S 37°21'W, off *Start Point*, *Bay of Isles*,

- was charted by Murphy in 1912–13; re-charted by DI in 1929–30 and named from its small size (BA chart 3585, 21.ix.1931; APC, 1959a, p. 6). *Shag Island* (Murphy, 1947, map p. 229). *Dot Islet* (APC, 1955, p. 8; DOS 610 South Georgia sheet, ix.1958).
- Dot Islet*: see Dot Island.
- Doubtful, Bahía*: see Doubtful Bay.
- Doubtful Bay** 54°52'S 36°01'W, W of Rumbolds Point, was called *Green Bay* (Wilson, chart, 1912b); charted by the GAE, 1911–12, and named *Slosarczyk-Bai* [sic] (*Slossarczyk Crag*, q.v.), (Brennecke, 1912, Tafel 8 following p. 176), *Slosarczyk-Fjord* (Heim, 1912, p. 454), *Slosarczyk Fiord* (Ferguson, 1914, p. 55), *Slosarczyk Bay* (Tyrrell, 1915, p. 835; BA chart 3579, 29.viii.1921), *Slosarczyk Harbour* (Tyrrell, 1918, p. 488); called *Stonington Harbor* (Murphy, 1922, upper map p. 412), *Smollen's Harbour* (Wild, 1923a, map facing p. 88), *Slosarczyk (Smaalands) Bay*, erroneously identifying the feature with *Smaalands Cove* (q.v.) (BA chart 3585, 24.v.1929), *Slosarczyk-Bucht* (Kohl-Larsen, 1930b, Karte 3 following p. 400), *Smaalands Bay (Slosarczyk Bay)* (BA, 1930, p. 45), *Slosarczyk Bay or Smedlands Bay or Smollens Bay or Stonington Harbour* (Matthews, 1931, Front.), *Smaalands Bay* (BA chart 3596, 21.ix.1931), *Bahía Smaalands (Bahía Slosarczyk)* (Argentina. MM, 1945, p. 261), *Baie Slosarczyk* (France. SHM, chart 1148, 1947), *Smaalands Fjord* (Paulsen, 1950, map, p. 454), *Bahía Smaalands* (Argentina. MM, chart 114, 1952), *Slosarczyk Bay* (either *Doubtful Bay* or *Smaalands Bay*) (Trendall, 1953, p. 23); following SGS 1951–52, re-named *Doubtful Bay* in accordance with local usage (BA, 1954, p. 17; APC, 1955, p. 8; BA chart 3597, 23.v.1958). *Slossarczyk Bay*, as rejected form (USBGN, 1956, p. 110). *Bahía Doubtful*, as rejected form (Argentina. MM, 1957b, p. 4). *Bahía Dudosa* [translation of English name] (Argentina. MM, 1957b, p. 4; Pierrou, 1970, p. 325).
- Doubtful Bay*: see Smaalands Cove.
- Doubtful Point** 54°13'S 36°36'W, N entrance point of Enten Bay, was charted and probably named by DI in 1926–29 (BA chart 3579, 24.v.1929; APC, 1955, p. 8).
- Doubtful Pond** 54°02'S 37°57'W, E of Undine Harbour, was charted and named by DI in 1927 (BA chart 3585, 24.v.1929; APC, 1955, p. 8), but the name has since been deleted (APC, 1959a, p. 6).
- Douglas, Canal*: see Douglas Strait.
- Douglas, Cape** 54°15'S 36°21'W, SE of Barff Point, was charted by DI in 1926–30 and probably named after Sir Henry Percy Douglas (1876–1939), Hydrographer of the Navy, 1924–32; member of the "Discovery" Committee, 1928–39; Chairman, Advisory Committee for the BGLE, 1934–37 (BA chart 3579, 15.viii.1930; APC, 1955, p. 8).
- Douglas Crag** 54°46'S 36°00'W, rising to 1 670 m at SE end of Salvesen Range, was named following the SGS after George Vibert Douglas (1892–1958), Canadian geologist in the *Quest* on the SRAE; Professor of Geology, Dalhousie University, NS, 1932–57 (APC, 1958, p. 4; DOS 610 South Georgia sheet, ix.1958).
- Douglas, Déroit de, Estrecho, Passage*: see Douglas Strait.
- Douglas Strait** 59°27'S 27°17'W, between Thule Island and Cook Island, was discovered by the RAE in 1820; charted by DI in 1930 and named after Vice-Admiral Sir H. P. Douglas, RN (*Cape Douglas*, q.v.) (BA chart 3593, 22.xi.1930; APC, 1955, p. 9). *Déroit de Douglas* (France. SHM, 1937, p. 382). *Estrecho Douglas* (Argentina. MM, 1945, p. 264; Pierrou, 1970, p. 321). *Passage Douglas* (France. SHM, chart 1148, 1947). *Canal Douglas* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 173). *Estrecho San Lesmes* (Argentina. MM, 18/1.ii.1963). *Proliv Duglas* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 178). *Pasaje Sur*, referring to the entrance to the strait from S (Pierrou, 1970, p. 677).
- Dow, Mount** 54°42'S 36°10'W, rising to 1 680 m at head of Risting Glacier, was named following the SGS after George Francis Dow (1868–1936), American whaling historian and author of *Whale ships and whaling; a pictorial history of whaling during three centuries* (Salem, Mass., 1925) (APC, 1958, p. 4; DOS 610 South Georgia sheet, ix.1958). *Gora Dau* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 178).
- Drake, Mar de, Sea*: see Scotia Sea.
- Drei Brüder*: see Three Brothers.
- Drigal'skogo, Fiord, F'ord*: see Drygalski Fjord.
- Dr. Nachtigal Gletscher*: see Nachtigal Glacier.
- Dronning Maud Bukta*: see Queen Maud Bay.
- Dronning Mauds Bay, Bukta*: see Queen Maud Bay.
- Druid Bay*: see Ogaard's Bay.
- Drygalski Bay, Fiord, Fiordo*: see Drygalski Fjord.
- Drygalski Fjord** 54°49'S 36°00'W, running NW from Nattriss Head, was charted by the GAE, 1911–12, and named after Prof. Erich von Drygalski (1865–1949), German geographer and Leader of the GAE, 1901–03 (Brennecke, 1912, map following p. 176; BA chart 3579, 29.viii.1921; APC, 1955, p. 9). *Drygalski Fiord* (Ferguson, 1914, p. 55). *Drygalski Bay* (Tyrrell, 1916, p. 438). *Drygalski Harbour* (Tyrrell, 1918, p. 488). *Novosilski Glacier Bay*, apparently referring to this feature (ICRD, 1920, map preceding p. 1). *Baie Drygalsky* (France. SHM, chart 2c, 1943). *Fiord Drygalski* (Argentina. MM, 1945, p. 261). *Fiord Drigal'skogo* (Kirpichnikov, 1953, map p. 64). *Fiord Drygalsky* (Argentina. IGM, chart 3672, 1958). *Fiordo Drygalski* (Argentina. MM, 1958b, p. 20; Pierrou, 1970, p. 323). *F'ord Drigal'skogo* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 178).
- Drygalski, Glaciar*: see Jenkins Glacier.
- Drygalski Glacier, -Gletscher*: see Jenkins Glacier or Risting Glacier.
- Drygalski Harbour*: see Drygalski Fjord.
- Drygalski, Ventisquero*: see Risting Glacier.
- Drygalsky, Baie, Fiord*: see Drygalski Fjord.
- Ducie Fell*: see Duse, Mount.
- Ducloy Head*: see Ducloz Head.
- Ducloz Head** 54°31'S 36°38'W, NW entrance point of Undine South Harbour, was charted by the RAE in 1819; named following the SGS, 1951–52, after Le Sieur Ducloz Guyot, a passenger in the Spanish ship *León*, which re-sighted South Georgia in 1756 (APC, 1955, p. 9; BA chart 3597, 23.v.1958). *Ducloy Head* (BA, 1961, p. 429). *Mys Dyuklo* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 178).
- Dudosa, Bahía*: see Doubtful Bay or Smaalands Cove.
- Duglas, Proliv*: see Douglas Strait.
- Duse-Berg, Fel, -fell, Monte*: see Duse, Mount.
- Duse, Mount** 54°16'S 36°29'W, rising to 510 m NE of King Edward Cove, was mapped in 1902 by Lieut. Samuel A. Duse, Norrland Artillery, cartographer of the SwAE and

- named after him *Duse-Berg* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904b, Vol. 2, p. 42), *Duses Fjäll* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904a, Del. 2, map facing p. 72) or *Roca Duse* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904–05, Tomo 2, map facing p. 86). *Mount Duse* (St.-Johnston, 1920, p. 96; BA chart 3579, 24.v.1929; APC, 1955, p. 9). *Dusefell* (Wordie, 1921, Pl. 1). *Duse Fel* (Douglas, 1930, p. 14). *Ducie Fell* (Worsley, 1931, p. 29). *Monte Duse* (Argentina. MM, 1945, p. 253; Pierrou, 1970, p. 332).
- Duse, Roca*: see Duse, Mount.
- Duses Fjäll*: see Duse, Mount.
- Dyuklo, Mys*: see Ducloz Head.
- Dzhordzh, Mys*: see George, Cape.
- Ears, The** 54°23'S 36°39'W, part of the SW ridge of Mount Sugartop, was so called by the BSGE (Sutton, 1957, map p. 70).
- East Bay** 54°04'S 37°08'W, SE side of Prince Olav Harbour, was named by the SRAE (Douglas, 1930, p. 11; APC, 1955, p. 9; BA chart 3585, 7.ix.1962).
- East Bay*: see Cumberland East Bay.
- East Cape*: see Nuñez, Cape.
- East Cumberland, Bahía, Baie, Bay, Fiord*: see Cumberland East Bay.
- East Point** 54°11'S 36°32'W, W entrance point of Allen Bay, was charted and probably named by DI in 1926–29 (BA chart 3579, 1930).
- East Point*: see Tor Point.
- East Skerry** 54°15'S 36°18'W, N of Godthul forming E part of *Skrap Skerries* (q.v.), was called *East Skrapskjar* (BA, 1930, p. 43); charted and named *East Skerry* by DI in 1926–30 (BA chart 3596, 21.ix.1931; APC, 1955, p. 9). *East Skrap Skerry* (BA, 1942, p. 23). *Skerry Este* (Argentina. MM, chart 114, 1952). *Roca Este* (Argentina. MM, 1957b, p. 4; Pierrou, 1970, p. 349). *Roca Skerry East*, as rejected form (Argentina. MM, 1957b, p. 4).
- East Skrapskjar*: see East Skerry.
- East Skrap Skerry*: see East Skerry.
- Ebermann Bay*: see Evermann Cove.
- Echo Pass** 54°17'S 36°33'W, rising to 335 m SSW of Grytviken and providing a ski route between there and Cumberland West Bay, was named *Echopass* or *Echo-Pass* by the GSGE, following the usage of whalers (Kohl-Larsen, 1930b, p. 345 and Karte 3 following p. 400). *Echo Pass* (APC, 1955, p. 9; BA chart 3589, 27.xi.1959).
- Eclipse Bay** 54°23'S 36°51'W, N end of Jacobsen Bight, was so called by the BSGE (Sutton, 1957, map p. 70).
- Eclipse Glacier** 54°23'S 36°50'W, flowing into N end of Jacobsen Bight, was so called by the BSGE (Sutton, 1957, p. 74).
- Écosse, Mer d'*: see Scotia Sea.
- Edwards Point*: see King Edward Point.
- Eis B.*: see Jossac Bight.
- Eis Bai*: see Undine South Harbour.
- Eis-Fjord*: see Ice Fjord.
- Eisspitze*: see Snow Peak.
- Elefant Bay*: see Elephant Cove.
- Elefant Bey*: see Elephant Bay.
- Elefant Bukta*: see Elephant Cove.
- Elefante, Bahía*: see Elephant Bay or Elephant Cove.
- Elefante Bay*: see Elephant Cove.
- Elefante, Ensenada*: see Elephant Bay.
- Elefante, Laguna*: see Elephant Lagoon.
- Elefanten-Bucht*: see Elephant Cove.
- Elephant, Bahía*: see Elephant Bay.
- Elephant Bay** 54°11'S 36°40'W, S part of Husvik Harbour, was charted and probably named by DI in 1929 (BA chart 3596, 21.ix.1931). *Ensenada Elefante* (Argentina. MM, chart 114, 1952). *Bahía Elefante* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 147; Pierrou, 1970, p. 337). *Elefant Bey* (Kirpichnikov, 1953, p. 70). *Bahía Elephant* (Argentina. MM, 1957b, p. 4).
- Elephant Bay*: see Elephant Cove or Schlieper Bay.
- Elephant Bay Islands, Rocks*: see Anvil Stacks.
- Elephant Beach Anchorage*: see Long Beach Anchorage.
- Elephant Cove** 54°10'S 37°41'W, SE of Cape Demidov, was called *Staten Cove* (Faustini, 1906, map p. 347); named *Elephant Bay* after the elephant seal (*Mirounga leonina*), probably following the usage of sealers (Wilson, chart, 1912b; BA chart 3596, 1939; APC, 1955, p. 9). *Elefant-Bukta* (Risting, 1929, map p. 86). *Elefant Bay* (Aagaard, 1930a, map p. 59). *Elefanten-Bucht* (Kohl-Larsen, 1930b, Karte 3 following p. 400). *Elefante Bay* (Carcelles, 1932, p. 56). *Bahía Aurora*, after an Argentine ship operating in these waters in the early nineteenth century (Argentina. MM, chart 114, 1952; Pierrou, 1970, p. 176). *Bahía Aurora o Elefante* (Argentina. MM, 1958b, p. 22). *Elephant Cove*, following the SGS, 1956–57 (APC, 1958, p. 4; BA chart 3597, 23.v.1958). *Bahía Elefante*, as rejected form (Pierrou, 1970, p. 337).
- Elephant Harbour*: see Elephant Lagoon.
- Elephant Lagoon** 54°04'S 37°08'W, SE side of Cook Bay to which it is connected by *Carl Passage* (q.v.), was named *Elephant Harbour* by the SRAE after the elephant seal (*Mirounga leonina*), probably following the usage of sealers (Douglas, 1930, p. 11). *Elephant Lagoon*, following survey by DI in 1929 (BA chart 3585, 21.ix.1931; APC, 1955, p. 9). *Sea Elephant Bay* (Matthews, 1931, p. 8). *Laguna Elefante* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 140).
- Elisabeth Peak*: see Elizabeth Peak.
- Elizabeth Peak** 54°50'S 35°59'W, rising to 675 m, S of entrance to Larsen Harbour, was named *Elisabeth [sic] Peak* by DI in 1927, probably after Mrs Elizabeth Clowes, wife of Archibald John Clowes (1900–60), British oceanographer; member of DI staff, 1924–46 (BA chart 3585, 24.v.1929). *Elisabeth Peak* (BA chart 3585, 1938).
- Elliott Rock** 54°00'S 38°05'W, awash off NW coast of Bird Island, was named following the SGS after Henry Wood Elliott (1846–1930), American naturalist and pioneer of fur seal studies in the North Pacific; fur seals breed on Bird Island and Elliott stood for the protection of the species (APC, 1958, p. 4; BA chart 3585, 27.xi.1959).
- Elsa Bay, -Hafen*: see Elsehul.
- Elsas Havn*: see Elsehul.
- Else Bay, Bucht, -Bukta, Cove, -Hafen, Harbour*: see Elsehul.
- Elsehul** [=Else's cove] 54°01'S 37°58'W, E of Cape Alexandra, was called *Franzöz Hafen* or *Paddock's Cove* (Faustini, 1906, p. 351, map p. 347). *Elses Bay*, probably following usage of sealers and whalers (Larsen, chart, [1909a]), *Else Bay* (Wilson, chart, [1911b]; BA chart 3579, 29.viii.1921), *Elsa Bay* ([Wilson], 1912a, map p. 78), *Else-Hafen* (Brennecke, 1912, map following p. 176), *Elsie Bay* (Wilson, chart, 1912b), *Elsie Harbour* (Ferguson, 1914, p. 54), *Else Cove* (ICRD, 1920, p. 113), *Elsa-Hafen*

- (Filchner, 1922, p. 129), *Else-Bukta* (Risting, 1929, map p. 86), *Else Harbour* (Holtedahl, 1929, p. 60). *Else Bucht* (Kohl-Larsen, 1930b, Karte 4 following p. 400), *Elses Harbour* (Aagaard, 1930a, map p. 59), *Else's Hole* (BA, 1930, p. 37), *Else Cove* or *Paddocks Cove* (Matthews, 1931, Front.), *Elsehul (Else Bay)*, following survey by DI in 1930 (BA chart 3589, 8.v.1931); named *Elsehul* (BA chart 3596, 21.ix.1931; APC, 1955, p. 9). *Elsas Havn* (Byström, 1944, map p. 2). *Elseshavn* (Byström, 1944, p. 147). *Bahía Elsehul* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 137; Pierrou, 1970, p. 339). *Puerto Elsehul* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 161; Pierrou, 1970, p. 339). *Esle Hul* (Matthews, 1977, p. 50). A BAS summer field station has been sited here since 1972.
- Elsehul, Bahía, Puerto*: see Elsehul.
- Elses Bay, Harbour, -havn*: see Elsehul.
- Else's Hole*: see Elsehul.
- Elsie Bay, Harbour*: see Elsehul.
- Em Island*: see Grassholm.
- Ems Rock** 54°10'S 36°35'W, SE side of Stromness Bay, was named following the SGS after the sailing ship *Ems*, owned by Tønsberg Hvalfangeri, Husvik (APC, 1958, p. 4; BA chart 3589, 27.xi.1959).
- Enten, Bahía, Baía*: see Enten Bay.
- Enten Bay** 54°13'S 36°37'W, SW of Jason Harbour, Cumberland West Bay, was named *Entenbucht* [= duck bay] by Szielasko in 1906, probably from South Georgia pintail (*Anas georgica*) observed there (Szielasko, 1907, p. 279). *Enten Bay* (BA chart 3579, 29.viii.1921; APC, 1955, p. 9). *Bahía Enten* (Argentina. MM, chart 114, 1952; Pierrou, 1970, p. 341). *Baía Enten* (Zavatti, 1958, Tav. 10).
- Entenbucht*: see Enten Bay.
- Enttäuschung, Kap der*: see Disappointment, Cape.
- Eosin Hill** 54°19'S 36°26'W, rising to 100 m SE of Dartmouth Point, Cumberland East Bay, was surveyed by FIDS in 1951 and named after the chemical stain used in the preparation of histological specimens, in association with similarly named features nearby (APC, 1955, p. 9).
- Ercole, Baía*: see Stromness Bay.
- Ernesto Pass** 54°01'S 37°44'W, rising to 360 m SW of Right Whale Bay, was called *Don Ernesto Glacier* after the whale catcher *Don Ernesto*, built in 1910 and owned by the Compañía Argentina de Pesca (BA chart 3596, 21.ix.1931) or *Glacier Don Ernesto* (Argentina. MM, chart 114, 1952); named *Ernesto Pass* following the SGS, which reported that the glacier was a relict feature (APC, 1958, p. 4; DOS 610 South Georgia sheet, ix.1958).
- Erving, Mys*: see Irving Point.
- Esbensen, Bahía*: see Esbensen Bay.
- Esbensen Bay** 54°51'S 35°58'W, between Doubtful Bay and Natriss Head, was charted by the GAE, 1911–12, and named *Espensen-Bucht* [*sic*] after Capt. Wictor Esbensen (d. 1941), Norwegian Manager of the Compañía Argentina de Pesca's whaling station at Grytviken, 1906–13, and later Manager of the Ocean Whaling Company at Ocean Harbour (Brennecke, 1912, map following p. 176). *Coral Bay* (Wilson, chart, 1912b). *Larsen Harbour* (Ferguson, 1915, Pl. 81). *Espensen Bay* (BA chart 3579, 29.viii.1921). *Esbensen Bay* (BA chart 3585, 24.v.1929; APC, 1955, p. 9). *Esbensen-Bucht* (Kohl-Larsen, 1930b, Karte 3 following p. 400). *Espensen Harbour* (Douglas, 1930, p. 17). *Slosarczyk Bay* (Aagaard, 1930a, map p. 59). *Espensen Bukta* (Paulsen, 1950, map p. 454). *Bahía Esbensen* (Argentina. MM, chart 114, 1952; Pierrou, 1970, p. 343).
- Esbensen-Bucht*: see Esbensen Bay.
- Esle Hul*: see Elsehul.
- Esmark, Glacier*: see Esmark Glacier.
- Esmark Glacier** 54°13'S 37°14'W, flowing SW between Nuñez Peninsula and Jossac Bight, was named by the NAE after Jens Esmark (1763–1839), Professor of Mineralogy, University of Kristiania (*Keilhau Glacier*, q.v.) (Holtedahl, 1929, map p. 52–53; DCS 701 South Georgia sheet, i.1950; APC, 1955, p. 9). *Glacier Esmark* (Argentina. IGM, chart 3672, 1958; Pierrou, 1970, p. 345). *Lednik Esmark* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 178).
- Esmark, Lednik*: see Esmark Glacier.
- Espensen Bay, -Bucht, Bukta, Harbour*: see Esbensen Bay.
- Esperanza, Punta*: see Hope Point.
- Este, Punta*: see Cone Point.
- Este, Roca*: see East Skerry.
- Este, Saco*: see Cumberland East Bay.
- Este, Skerry*: see East Skerry.
- Estrella, Punta*: see Start Point.
- Etelä-Georgia*: see South Georgia.
- Etelä Sandwich Saaret*: see South Sandwich Islands.
- Ethiopic or Southern Atlantic Ocean*: see South Atlantic Ocean.
- Evermann Cove** 54°01'S 38°04'W, SW of Jordan Cove, Bird Island, was named following the SGBE, 1958–59, after Barton Warren Evermann (1853–1932), American zoologist on the staff of the Bureau of Fisheries, 1891–1914; specialist in the administrative and legal problems posed by the fur seal (APC, 1961, p. 2; BA chart 3592, 7.ix.1962). *Kelp Bay* (BA, 1961, p. 96). *Ebermann Bay*, in error (Bonner, 1968, p. 65). Expedition Bay 54°23'S 36°52'W, N end of Jacobsen Bight, was so called by the BSGE (Sutton, 1957, map p. 70).
- Factoría, Punta*: see Factory Point or Restitution Point.
- Factory Point** 54°08'S 36°41'W, near head of Leith Harbour, was probably named by whalers from its proximity to the Salvesen and Company whaling station at the head of the harbour (BA chart 3585, 1938; APC, 1955, p. 9). *Punta Factoría* (Argentina. MM, 1957b, p. 4). *Punta Factory*, as rejected form (Argentina. MM, 1957b, p. 4).
- Factory Point*: see Restitution Point.
- Factory, Punta*: see Factory Point or Restitution Point.
- Fagan, Mount** 54°30'S 36°09'W, rising to 930 m W of Moltke Harbour, was wrongly identified as *Sarg-Berg* [= coffin mountain], so called by the GIPYE (Neumayer and Börgen, 1886, map in end pocket), and named *Coffin Top* (APC, 1955, p. 7; BA chart 3597, 23.v.1958; DOS 610 South Georgia sheet, ix.1958); following survey by the CSESG, re-named *Mount Fagan* after Capt. (later Col.) Patrick Feltrim Fagan, RE (b. 1935), surveyor on the CSESG and on the first ascent of the mountain ([CSESG], map, 1970; BA chart 3597, 25.ii.1972; APC, 1974, p. 4). The name *Coffin Top* (q.v.) was correctly re-applied.
- Fagerli, Gora*: see Fagerli, Mount.
- Fagerli, Mount** 54°20'S 36°43'W, rising to 1 880 m near N end of Allardyce Range, was named following the SGS after Sören Fagerli (b. 1896), Manager of the Compañía Argentina de Pesca station, Grytviken, 1938–48 (APC, 1958, p. 4; DOS 610 South Georgia sheet, ix.1958). *Gora Fagerli* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 178).

- Fairway Patch** 54°01'S 37°58'W, shallow area with kelp in the outer bay of Elsehul, was probably named by DI in 1930 (BA chart 3589, 8.v.1931; APC, 1955, p. 9).
- Fairway Rock** 54°50'S 36°00'W, submerged rock in central part of Larsen Harbour, was charted and named by DI in 1927 (BA chart 3585, 24.v.1929; APC, 1955, p. 9). *Harbour Rock* (BA, 1930, p. 45). *Roca Harbour* (Argentina. MM, 1945, p. 261). *Roca Buen Camino* [translation of English name] (Argentina. MM, 1958b, p. 20; Pierrou, 1970, p. 221).
- Falkland, Dependências das Ilhas*: see Falkland Islands Dependencies.
- Falkland, Dependencias de las Islas*: see Falkland Islands Dependencies.
- Falkland Dependency*: see Falkland Islands Dependencies.
- Falkland-Dependenz*: see Falkland Islands Dependencies.
- Falkland Islands Dependencies**, all islands and territories between long. 20° and 50°W, between lat. 50° and 60°S. The British claims to territory made at various dates since 1775 were consolidated, by Letters Patent on 21 July 1908, into a single administrative area, defined as "the groups of islands known as South Georgia, the South Orkneys, the South Shetlands, and the South Sandwich Islands, and the territory known as Graham's Land, situated in the South Atlantic Ocean to the south of the 50th parallel of south latitude, and lying between the 20th and the 80th degrees of west longitude" (Great Britain. Privy Council, 1908). For precision this definition was amended by Letters Patent on 28 March 1917 to mean all islands and territories between long. 20° and 50°W, S of lat. 50°S, and all islands and territories between long. 50° and 80°W, S of lat. 58°S (Great Britain. Privy Council, 1917). The area now included South Georgia, South Sandwich Islands, South Orkney Islands, South Shetland Islands, the Antarctic Peninsula and offlying islands, with a sector of Antarctica extending to the South Pole and including Coats Land. *The Dependencies* (St.-Johnston, 1920, p. 8). *Falkland Dependency* (Zimmermann, 1930, p. 297). *Falkland Islands Dependency* (Australia. DI map, 1939). *Falkland-Sektoren* (Aagaard, 1944, p. 57). *Falkland Islands Dependencies* (BA map D. 6479, 18.iv.1946; APC, 1955, p. 9). *Dependencias de las Malvinas* (Lagomarsino, 1948, p. 3). *Dependencias de las Islas Falkland* ([Chile. IGM], 1949, p. 97). *Przynależność Falklandzka* (Machowski, 1953, p. 142). *Falkland-Dependenz* (Kosack, 1955a). *Falkland Onderhorigheden* (Knapp, 1958, p. 573). *Dependências das Ilhas Falkland* (Fuchs and Hillary, [1959a], p. 7). The 1917 boundaries were preserved until 3 March 1962 when that part of the area defined by the Letters Patent lying S of lat. 60°S was detached as a separate colony called the British Antarctic Territory; South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands remained *Dependencies of the Falkland Islands* (Great Britain. Privy Council, 1962). *Falkland Islands Dependencies*, as re-defined (APC, 1962, p. 12).
- Falkland Islands, Dependencies of the, Dependency*: see Falkland Islands Dependencies.
- Falkland Onderhorigheden, -Sektoren*: see Falkland Islands Dependencies.
- Falklandzka, Przynależność*: see Falkland Islands Dependencies.
- Fan Lake** 54°30'S 37°03'W, SE Annenkov Island, was named from the alluvial fan on its W side, following a geological survey by BAS in 1972-73 (APC, 1977, p. 4).
- Fanning, Cadena*: see Fanning Ridge.
- Fanning Ridge** 54°20'S 37°01'W, rising to 1 125 m between Aspasia Point and Newark Bay, was named following the SGS, 1951-52, after Capt. Edmund Fanning (1770-1841), of Stonington, Conn., Master of the sealer *Aspasia* (*Aspasia Point*, q.v.) at South Georgia, 1800-01, who published the earliest account of sealing in the area (APC, 1955, p. 9; BA chart 3597, 23.v.1958). *Cadena Fanning* (Argentina. MM, 1960b, p. 22; Pierrou, 1970, p. 359).
- Fantome Rock** 54°00'S 38°01'W, in Bird Sound, was named after HMS *Owen's* motor cutter, used in the survey of the area in 1961 and lost in heavy seas near this rock (*Barracouta Rock, Heron Passage, Owen Shoals*, q.v.) (BA, 1961, p. 98; APC, 1964, p. 3).
- Farewell Point** 54°00'S 38°01'W, NE point of Bird Island, was charted and probably named by DI in 1926-30 (BA chart 3596, 21.ix.1931; APC, 1955, p. 10). *Punta Adios* [translation of English name] (Argentina. MM, chart 114, 1952). *Punta del Adios* (Argentina. MM, 1957b, p. 1).
- Faro, Caleta*: see Lighthouse Bay.
- Far West Summit** 54°26'S 36°36'W, part of the W ridge of Mount Paget, was so called by the BSGE (Sutton, 1957, map p. 34-35).
- Fastelavnssøper*: see Candlemas Islands.
- Fazel, Mys*: see Vahsel, Cape.
- Ferguson, Bukhta*: see Ferguson Bay.
- Ferguson, Bahía, Baie*: see Ferguson Bay.
- Ferguson Bay** 59°29'S 27°20'W, SE Thule Island, was charted by DI in 1930 and named after Messrs Ferguson Brothers, of Port Glasgow, builders of *Discovery II* (BA chart 3593, 22.xi.1930; APC, 1955, p. 10). *Baie Ferguson* (France. SHM, 1937, p. 382). *Bahía Ferguson* (Argentina. MM, 1945, p. 264; Pierrou, 1970, p. 361). *Ferguson-Bucht* (Capurro, 1955, p. 157). *Ferguson-Insel*, presumably referring to the area (Capurro, 1955, p. 158). The Argentine refuge hut *Refugio Teniente Esquivel* was established on the E shore of the bay in 1955 (*Thule Island*, q.v.) (Thomas, 1957, p. 353; Argentina. MM, 1957a, p. 21). *Saco de Ferguson* (Argentina. MM, 1957a, p. 22). *Bukhta Ferguson* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 178). The Argentine scientific station *Uruguay* or *Corbeta Uruguay* was built on the E shore of the bay in 1976-77; it was named after the Argentine sloop-of-war which rescued members of the SwAE from Snow Hill Island in 1903 (Argentina. AA, 17/1.ix.1978).
- Ferguson-Bucht, -Insel*: see Ferguson Bay.
- Ferguson Peak** 54°47'S 35°50'W, rising to 560 m W of Cooper Bay, was photographed in 1947 by Niall Rankin, who saw fur seals (*Arctocephalus tropicalis*) near shore in the vicinity (Rankin, 1951, photograph facing p. 213); called *Fur Seal Peak* by the BSGE 1954-55 (Sutton, 1957, map p. 122); following the SGS named *Ferguson Peak* after David Ferguson, Scottish geologist, who made geological investigations in South Georgia, 1911-12, for Messrs Christian Salvesen and Co. (APC, 1958, p. 5).
- Ferguson, Saco de*: see Ferguson Bay.
- Ferst, Mys*: see First Point.
- Ferst, Skala*: see First Rock.
- Fichner Rock*: see Filchner Rocks.

*Filchner-Felsen, Klippen, Rocas, Rochers, -Rock*: see Filchner Rocks.

**Filchner Rocks** 54°42'S 35°44'W, 7 km NE of Cape Vahsel, were reported by Cook in 1775; called *Sandwich Rock* (Wilson, chart, 1912b); charted by the GAE, 1911–12, and named *Filchner Rocks* after Dr Wilhelm Filchner (1877–1957), Leader of the expedition (BA chart 3579, 29.viii.1921; APC, 1955, p. 10). *Filchner-Rock* (Filchner, 1922, p. 126). *Filchner Rock* (France. SHM, 1937, p. 377). *Filchner Klippen* (Germany. OK, chart 1061, 1938). *Rocas Filchner* (Argentina. MM, chart 64, 1939; Pierrou, 1970, p. 362). *Filchuer [sic] Rocks* (USAAF, chart LR-167, 1944). *Filchner-Felsen* (Wilckens, 1947, p. 9). *Rochers Filchner* (France. SHM, chart 1148, 1947). *Hvalsten* [= whale rocks], referring to the local name used by sealers and whalers (BA, 1954, p. 16). *Rocas Filchner [sic]* (Argentina. IGM, chart 3672, 1958). *Skaly Filchner* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 178).

*Filchuer Rocks*: see Filchner Rocks.

*Filchner, Skaly*: see Filchner Rocks.

*Fillis Bukhta*: see Phyllis Bay.

**Fine Point** 54°04'S 37°09'W, N entrance point of North Bay, Prince Olav Harbour, was charted and named by DI in 1929–30 (BA chart 3585, 21.ix.1931; APC, 1955, p. 10), but the name has since been deleted (APC, 1959a, p. 6).

*Finger, Mys*: see Finger Point.

**Finger Point** 56°41'S 27°09'W, N point of Visokoi Island, was charted by DI in 1930 and named descriptively from a pinnacle of rock rising above the headland (BA chart 3593, 22.xi.1930; APC, 1955, p. 10). *Punta Finger* (Argentina. MM, 1945, p. 265). *Punta Dedo* [translation of English name] (Argentina. MM, chart 111, 1953; Pierrou, 1970, p. 301). *Punta Toe* (Argentina. MM, 1957b, p. 3). *Mys Finger* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 178).

*Finger, Punta*: see Finger Point.

**First Milestone** 54°06'S 36°40'W, almost awash 4 km WNW of Cape Saunders, was charted and named by DI in 1926–30 (BA chart 3596, 21.ix.1931; APC, 1955, p. 10). *Primer Mojón* [translation of English name] (Argentina. MM, chart 114, 1952). *First Milestone or Dauhvalen* [= dead whale], referring to the local name used by sealers and whalers (BA, 1954, p. 13). *Rompiente First Milestone*, as rejected form (Argentina. MM, 1957b, p. 9). *Rompiente Primer Mojón* (Argentina. MM, 1957b, p. 9; Pierrou, 1970, p. 601).

*First Milestone, Rompiente*: see First Milestone.

**First Point** 54°28'S 37°07'W, NW tip of Annenkov Island, was charted and named by DI in 1930 (BA chart 3596, 21.ix.1931; APC, 1955, p. 10). *Punta Primera* (Argentina. MM, chart 114, 1952). *Punta First*, as rejected form (Argentina. MM, 1957b, p. 9). *Mys Ferst* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 178).

*First, Punta*: see First Point.

*First, Roca*: see First Rock.

**First Rock** 54°55'S 36°07'W, rising 23 m above sea-level, 5 km S of Cape Disappointment, was charted by Cook in 1775 as one of the *Green Islands* or *Green Islets* (*Green Island*, q.v.) (Cook, 1777, Vol. 2, map facing p. 211 and p. 217); called *Green Island* (USHO, 1894, p. 436); named from its position *First Rock* by DI in 1926–30 (BA chart 3596, 21.ix.1931; APC, 1955, p. 10). *Roca Primera* (Argentina. MM, chart 114, 1952; Pierrou, 1970, p. 601).

*Roca First* (Argentina. MM, 1957b, p. 9). *Skala Ferst* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 178).

*Fisch-Bucht, Hafen*: see Antarctic Bay.

*Fisch Hafen*: see Fortuna Bay.

*Fish Hafen, Harbour*: see Antarctic Bay.

*5 Fathom Arm*: see Queen Maud Bay.

*5-Fathom Arm*: see Larvik.

*Five Islands Harbour*: see Diaz Cove.

*Flamery, Cabo*: see Flannery, Cape.

*Flanneri, Mys*: see Flannery, Cape.

*Flannery, Cabo, Cap*: see Flannery, Cape.

**Flannery, Cape** 59°27'S 27°26'W, W point of Thule Island, was charted by DI in 1930 and named after Sir James Fortescue-Flannery, Bt (1851–1943), marine engineer and a member of the "Discovery" Committee at the time (BA chart 3593, 22.xi.1930; APC, 1955, p. 10). *Cabo Flannery* (Argentina. MM, 1945, p. 269; Pierrou, 1970, p. 364). *Cap Flannery* (France. SHM, chart 1148, 1947). *Cabo Flamery* (Argentina. IGM, map 3699, 1958). *Mys Flanneri* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 178).

*Fliegende Fisch Bai*: see Wilson Harbour.

*Fliegende Fish B.*: see Schlieper Bay.

*Filchner, Rocas*: see Filchner Rocks.

**Fluted Peak** 54°19'S 36°40'W, rising to 1 080 m in N part of Allardyce Range, was so called by the BSGE (Sutton, 1957, map p. 34–35).

*Flying Fish Bay*: see Wilson Harbour.

*Fondeadero, Ensenada del*: see Anchorage Bay.

*Forstera, Proliv*: see Forsters Passage.

**Forster-Gletscher** 54°28'S 36°09'W, S of Doris Bay, was so called by the GIPYE but cannot now be identified, probably because of glacial retreat (Neumayer and Börgen, 1886, map in end pocket).

*Forster, Pasaje de, Passage, Passage de, Passo di*: see Forsters Passage.

*Forster(s) Bay, Pasaje, Passage*: see Forsters Passage.

**Forsters Passage** 59°15'S 26°50'W, between Bristol Island and Southern Thule, was discovered on 31 January 1775 by Cook, who thought the two islands were connected and called the feature *Forster's Bay*, after Johann Reinhold Forster (1729–98), naturalist in HMS *Resolution* (Cook, 1775, Vol. 2, p. 225); charted by the RAE in 1820 and shown to be a strait; named *Forster Passage* (BA chart 1240, 20.v.1887), *Forsters Passage* (USHO, chart 1132, 1894; APC, 1955, p. 10; BA chart 3593, 23.ix.1960) or *Forster's Passage* (BA chart 3593, 22.xi.1930). *Passage Forster* (France. SHM, 1937, p. 385). *Pasaje Forster's* (Argentina. MM, 1945, p. 269). *Pasaje Forsters* (Argentina. IGM, map, 1946). *Pasaje de Forster* (Argentina. IGM, map, 1948). *Proliv Forstera* (Tikhonov, 1952, p. 24). *Passage de Forster* (France. SHM, 1958). *Passo di Forster* (Zavatti, 1958, Tav. 10). *Proliv Forsters* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 178).

*Forsters, Proliv*: see Forsters Passage.

*Fortuna Bay*: see Fortuna Bay.

*Fortuna, Bahía, Baía, Baie*: see Fortuna Bay.

**Fortuna Bay** 54°07'S 36°48'W, between Antarctic Bay and Stromness Bay, was called *Iceberg Bay* (Smith, 1844, p. 131) or *Fisch Hafen* [= fish harbour], referring either to this feature or to Antarctic Bay (Klutschak, 1881, map p. 527); named *Fortuna Bay* after the *Fortuna*, the first whale-catcher of the Compañía Argentina de Pesca, which was sailed to

- South Georgia by C. A. Larsen in 1904, when the whaling station at Grytviken was established (BA chart 3579, 7.vii.1906; APC, 1955, p. 10); charted by DI in 1929–30. *Fortuna Bay* ([Wilson], 1912a, map p. 78). *Fortuna-Bucht* (Brennecke, 1912, map following, p. 176). *Fortune Bay* (Ferguson, 1915, Pl. 81). *Fortuna-Öböl* (Shackleton, [1925], p. 132). *Fortuna-Bukta* (Risting, 1929, map p. 86). *Baie Fortuna* (France. SHM, 1937, p. 377). *Bahía Fortuna* (Argentina. MM, 1945, p. 250; Pierrou, 1970, p. 369). *Baia Fortuna* (Zavatti, 1958, Tav. 10). *Baie Fortune* (France. SHM, chart 6028, 1958).
- Fortuna-Bucht, -Bukta*: see Fortuna Bay.
- Fortuna, Ghiacciaio, Glaciar*: see Fortuna Glacier.
- Fortuna Glacier** 54°08'S 36°53'W, flowing NE between Antarctic Bay and Fortuna Bay, was named *Fortuna-Gletscher* in association with *Fortuna Bay* (q.v.) (Brennecke, 1912, map following p. 176). *Fortuna-Gleccser* (Shackleton, [1925], p. 132). *Fortuna Glacier* (BA chart 3585, 21.ix.1931; APC, 1955, p. 10). *Fortuna Glacier (South Arm)*, referring to the arm of the glacier flowing E to Fortuna Bay (BA chart 3585, 21.ix.1931). *Glacier Fortuna* (France. SHM, 1937, p. 377). *Ventisquero Fortuna* (Argentina. MM, 1945, p. 250). *Glaciar Fortuna* (Argentina. MM, chart 114, 1952; Pierrou, 1970, p. 369). *Ghiacciaio Fortuna* (Zavatti, 1958, Tav. 10). *Lednik Fortuna* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 178).
- Fortuna Glacier*: see König Glacier.
- Fortuna Glacier (South Arm)*: see Fortuna Glacier.
- Fortuna-Gleccser, -Gletscher*: see Fortuna Glacier.
- Fortuna-Gletscher*: see König Glacier.
- Fortuna, Lednik*: see Fortuna Glacier.
- Fortuna-Öböl*: see Fortuna Bay.
- Fortuna Peak** 54°07'S 36°47'W, rising to 465 m near E entrance point of *Fortuna Bay* (q.v.), was named in association with the bay, probably by DI in 1929 (BA chart 3585, 21.ix.1931; APC, 1955, p. 10).
- Fortuna, Rocas*: see Fortuna Rocks.
- Fortuna Rocks** 54°06'S 36°47'W, rising 9 m above sea-level in the entrance of Fortuna Bay, were charted by the GAE, 1911–12; named in association with the bay (Wilson, chart, 1912b; BA chart 3585, 21.ix.1931; APC, 1955, p. 10). *Rocas Fortuna* (Argentina. MM, 1945, p. 250; Pierrou, 1970, p. 370). *Skaly Fortuna* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 178).
- Fortuna, Skaly*: see Fortuna Rocks.
- Fortuna, Ventisquero*: see Fortuna Glacier.
- Fortune, Baie, Bay*: see Fortuna Bay.
- Foul Bay 54°00'S 37°41'W, SW of Nameless Point, was charted and named by DI in 1930 (BA chart 3589, 8.v.1931; APC, 1955, p. 10), but the name has since been deleted (APC, 1959a, p. 6).
- Foxtail Peak** 54°13'S 36°41'W, rising to 450 m N of the lower part of Neumayer Glacier, was named following botanical work by FIDS, 1960–61, after the Antarctic fox-tail grass (*Alopecurus antarcticus*), which is abundant on the lower slopes of the peak (APC, 1964, p. 3).
- Framnaes, Kapp*: see Framnaes Point.
- Framnaes Point** 54°09'S 36°39'W, between Cape Saunders and Leith Harbour, was called *Framnaes* [= forward headland] by Norwegian whalers; named *Framnaes Point* (Sandefjord Whaling Company, chart, [1911]; BA chart 3579, 24.v.1929; APC, 1955, p. 10). *Framnoes Point* (BA, 1922, p. 466). *Kapp Framnaes* (Aagaard, 1944, p. 210). *Punta Framnaes* (Argentina. MM, 1945, p. 251; Pierrou, 1970, p. 373).
- Framnaes, Punta*: see Framnaes Point.
- Framnoes Point*: see Framnaes Point.
- Franco, Cerro*: see Allen Point.
- Franklin Id., Insel, Island*: see Saddle Island.
- Franzöischen Hafen*: see Siren Cove.
- Franzöis Hafen*: see Elsehul or Right Whale Bay.
- Fraser, Mount** 54°38'S 36°21'W, rising to 1 610 m NE of Novosilski Bay, was named following the SGS after Francis Charles Fraser (1903–78), Scottish zoologist, member of the DI scientific staff at the Marine Station, Grytviken, and in *Discovery*, *Discovery II* and *William Scoresby*, 1926–33; British Museum (Natural History), 1933–69 (Keeper of Zoology, 1957–64) (APC, 1958, p. 5; DOS 610 South Georgia sheet, ix.1958).
- Fraye, Mys*: see Fryer Point.
- Freezland Rocks** 54°31'S 36°43'W, rising 5 m above sea-level off Rocky Bay, were named following the SGS after Hjalmar Freberg (b. 1893), whale gunner of Tønsberg Hvalfangeri, Husvik, 1946–54 (APC, 1958, p. 5; DOS 610 South Georgia sheet, ix.1958).
- Freezland, Peak, Pico, Roca, Rocher, Rochers, Rock*: see Freezland Rock.
- Freezland Peak*: see Freezland Rock.
- Freezland Rock** 59°03'S 26°44'W, W of three rocks off W coast of Bristol Island, rising to c. 300 m, was discovered and charted by Cook on 31 January 1775; named *Freezland Peak* after a Dutch Able Seaman aboard HMS *Resolution*, who first sighted it (Cook, 1777, Vol. 2, p. 225); together with Wilson Rock and Grindle Rock, called *Freezlands Rocks* (Cook's 1775 chart, ed. Skelton, 1955, Pl. 42). *Freezland Peak* (Arrowsmith, chart, 1790). *Freezland Peak* (Wyld, map, 1824; BA, 1930, p. 49). *Pik-Frizland* (Bellingshausen, 1831a, Vol. 1, p. 149). *Friesland Island* ([Biscoe], 1833a, p. 106). *Freezland Rock*, following re-survey by DI in 1930 (BA chart 3593, 22.xi.1930; APC, 1955, p. 10). *Freezland* (France. SHM, 1937, p. 385). *Peak Freezland* (Debenham, ed., 1945, p. 103). *Pico Freezland* (Argentina. MM, 1945, p. 268). *Rocher Freezland* (France. SHM, chart 1148, 1947). *Roca Freezland* (Argentina. MM, chart 111, 1953; Pierrou, 1970, p. 376). *Rochers Freezland*, including Wilson Rock and Grindle Rock (France. SHM, chart 6028, 1958). The first landing was made on the rock by helicopter from HMS *Protector* in 1964 (SPRI, 1965, p. 421). *Skala Frizlend* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 178). *Freezland Rock* (BA, 1972, p. 18; APC, 1974, p. 4).
- Freezlands Rocks*: see Freezland Rock.
- French Harbor*: see Sitka Bay.
- French Harbour*: see Siren Cove.
- Frenzöischen Hafen*: see Siren Cove.
- Frères, Rochers les*: see Brothers Rocks.
- Fresh Water Bay*: see Antarctic Bay.
- Freshwater Bay*: see Freshwater Inlet.
- Freshwater Inlet** 54°00'S 38°03'W, NE reach of Jordan Cove, Bird Island, fed by fresh-water streams, was named following FID biological investigations of seals in 1956 (APC, 1964, p. 3; Bonner, 1968, map, fig. 14, p. 33; BA, 1977, p. 2). A FIDS/BAS field station has been maintained here since 1957. *F. W. Inlet* (Tickell, 1968, map p. 6). *Freshwater Bay* (BA, 1974, p. 133).



*Frezland Peak*: see Freezland Rock.

*Frida Harbour*: see Frida Hole.

**Frida Hole** 54°03'S 37°56'W, between Undine Harbour and Chaplin Head, was probably named by early sealers or whalers, who used this bay as an anchorage, Frida being a girl's name (BA chart 3585, 24.v.1929; APC, 1955, p. 10). *Friday Harbour* (Douglas, 1930, p. 5). *Frida Harbour* (Matthews, 1931, p. 15).

*Friday Harbour*: see Frida Hole.

*Fridjof-Nansen Bank, Banks*: see Nansen Reef.

*Fridtjof-Nansen, Banchi*: see Nansen Reef.

*Fridtjof(-) Nansen Baaene, Banc, Bancos, Bancs, Bank, Banks*: see Nansen Reef.

*Fridtjof Nansen-Hafen*: see Stromness Harbour.

*Friesland Island*: see Freezland Rock.

*Friethjof Nansen Bank*: see Nansen Reef.

*Fritjof-Nansen Bank*: see Nansen Reef.

*Frit'ofa, Banka*: see Nansen Reef.

*Frizland, Pik-*: see Freezland Rock.

*Frozen Ocean*: see Southern Ocean.

**Fryer Point** 59°00'S 26°35'W, N end of Bristol Island, was charted by DI in 1930 and named after Lieut. Cdr Douglas Henry Fryer, RN (b. 1896), commanding HM Survey Ship *Fitzroy*, 1930 (BA chart 3593, 22.xi.1930; APC, 1955, p. 10). *Punta Fryer* (Argentina. MM, 1945, p. 268). *Punta Teniente Santi*, after Teniente Aldo Luis Santi, of the Fuerza Aérea de Tareas Antárticas of Argentina [Argentine Antarctic Air Task Force], who died on active service (Argentina. MM, 1957b, p. 11; Pierrou, 1970, p. 686). *Pointe Fryer* (France. SHM, chart 6028, 1958). *Mys Frayer* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 178).

*Fryer, Pointe, Punta*: see Fryer Point.

**Fume Point** 56°20'S 27°33'W, SE point of Zavodovski Island, was named from the dangerous volcanic fumes emitted in this locality, following surveys from HMS *Protector* in 1962 and 1964 (APC, 1974, p. 4; BA, 1974, p. 146).

*F. W. Inlet*: see Freshwater Inlet.

**Gabriel, Caleta** 54°19'S 36°15'W, N side of entrance to Ocean Harbour, a name deriving from a FIDS botanical specimen label (Singer and Corte, 1962, p. 15).

*Gaitoiken*: see Grytviken.

*Gamil'ton, Bukhta*: see Hamilton Bay.

*G. Anderson Glacier*: see Gunnar Anderson Gletscher.

*Ganse Bukta*: see Carlita Bay.

*Gavan' Marii*: see Undine Harbour.

**Gazella Peak** 54°00'S 38°03'W, rising to 180 m NE of Jordan Cove, Bird Island, was named following the SGBE after the sub-specific form of the fur seal (*Arctocephalus tropicalis gazella*), which breeds in numbers on Bird Island (APC, 1964, p. 3).

*Geike Glacier*: see Geikie Glacier.

*Geikie, Ghiacciaio, Glaciär, Glaciären*: see Geikie Glacier.

**Geikie Glacier** 54°18'S 36°42'W, flowing NE into Mercer Bay, was named by J. G. Andersson of the SwAE on 12 May 1902 after Sir Archibald Geikie (1835–1924), Scottish geologist and pioneer of research in glacial geology. *Geikie Glaciären* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904a, Del. 2, map facing p. 72). *Geikie-Gletscher* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904b, Vol. 2, p. 50). *Ventisquero Geikie* (Nordenskjöld and

others, 1904–05, Tomo 2, map facing p. 86). *Geikie Glacier* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1905, p. 358; BA chart 3579, viii.1917; APC, 1955, p. 10). *Ghiacciaio Geikie* (Duse, 1907, map p. 90). *Lyell Glacier*, in error (Matthews, 1931, Front.). *Geike Glacier* (USAAF, chart [LR-]67, 1944). *Glaciär Geikie* (Argentina. MM, chart 114, 1952; Pierrou, 1970, p. 387).

*Geikie Glacier*: see Lyell Glacier.

*Geikie-Gletscher, Ventisquero*: see Geikie Glacier.

**Geister Berg** [= mountain of ghosts] c. 54°21'S 36°36'W, unidentified feature in central part of Allardyce Range, was so named by Szielasko in 1906 (Szielasko, 1907, map facing p. 280).

*General Paz, Bahía*: see Royal Bay.

*Georgia, Mys*: see George, Cape.

*Georg-Bucht*: see Hound Bay.

*George, Bahía, Bay, -Bucht*: see Hound Bay.

*George, Cabo, Cap*: see George, Cape.

*George, Cap*: see Tijuca Point or Vapok, Cape.

**George, Cape** 54°17'S 36°15'W, E entrance point of Godthul, was discovered and roughly charted on 18 January 1775 by Cook, who thought it formed the W point of Royal Bay and named it after George III (1739–1820), King of England, 1760–1820, in association with *Cape Charlotte* (q.v.) ([Cook], chart, [1775]; Cook's 1775 journal, ed. Beaglehole, 1961, p. 624; BA chart 3579, 7.vii.1906; APC, 1955, p. 10). *Kap George* (Pirner, 1882, p. 740). *Cape Georges* (Larsen, chart, [1909a]). *Kap Georg* (Kohl-Larsen, 1930b, Karte 3 following p. 400). *Cap George* (France. SHM, 1937, p. 377). *Cabo George* (Argentina. MM, 1945, p. 258). *Cabo Jorge* (Argentina. IGM, map, 1945; Pierrou, 1970, p. 451). *Mys Georgia* (Kirpichnikov, 1953, map p. 64). *Capo Jorge* (Zavatti, 1958, Tav. 10). *Mys Dzhordzh* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 178).

*George, Kap*: see George, Cape.

**George Rock** 54°14'S 36°31'W, almost awash on NW side of Maiiviken, was charted by DI in 1930 and named after R. George Gourlay, Third Engineer, *Discovery*, 1925–27, and *Discovery II*, 1929–37; Second Engineer, *Discovery II*, 1937–39 (BA chart 3589, 12.ix.1930; APC, 1955, p. 10).

*Georges, Cape*: see George, Cape.

*Georgia*: see South Georgia.

*Georgia Austr., Austral(e)*: see South Georgia.

*Georgia Australe, Isola della*: see South Georgia.

*Georgia del Sud, Isla, Isola*: see South Georgia.

*Georgia del Sur, Isla*: see South Georgia.

*Geórgia do Sul*: see South Georgia.

*Georgiae Australis, Insula*: see South Georgia.

*Georgia, I, Insel, Isla, Island, Isle, Isle of, Isles, Meridional, Południowa*: see South Georgia.

*Georgias del Sur, Isla, Islas*: see South Georgia.

*Georgias, Islas*: see South Georgia.

*Géorgie, Australe*: see South Georgia.

*Géorgie du Sud, Île de la*: see South Georgia.

*Géorgie, Île, Île de, Île de la, Méridionale*: see South Georgia.

*Georgien*: see South Georgia.

*Georgiya, Ostrov*: see South Georgia.

*Georg, Kap*: see George, Cape.

*Georgs-Bucht*: see Hound Bay.

**Georg-Schweitzer-Kamm** 54°02'S 37°52'W, N of Romerof Head, was called *Georg-Schweitzer-Kamm* or *Schweitzer-*

- Kamm* by the GSGE after Georg Schweitzer, Chairman of the organizing committee of the GAE, 1911–12 (Kohl-Larsen, 1930b, p. 325 and Karte 4 following p. 400).
- Georgja Południowa*: see South Georgia.
- Gjelstad Pass** 54°17'S 36°57'W, rising to 1 280 m between Keilhau Glacier and Lancing Glacier, was named following the SGS after A. Gjelstad, Norwegian engineer and factory owner, who between 1926 and 1932 invented various devices for the whaling industry, including the "whale-claw" used on the slipways of factory ships (APC, 1958, p. 5; DOS 610 South Georgia sheet, ix.1958).
- Glacial Antarctique, Océan*: see Southern Ocean.
- Glacial(e) Antártico, Océano*: see Southern Ocean.
- Glacial, Océan*: see Southern Ocean.
- Glaciar Antártico, Océano*: see Southern Ocean.
- Glaciar, Bahía, Bahía del*: see Glacier Bay.
- Glacier Bluff*: see Trulla Bluff.
- Glacier, Bahía*: see Glacier Bay.
- Glacier Bay** 54°50'S 35°58'W, between Larsen Harbour and Nattriss Head, was charted and probably named by DI in 1927 (BA chart 3596, 21.ix.1931). *Caletón Tempanos* [= open bay] (Chile. DNH, chart 511, 1951). *Bahía Glaciar* (Argentina. MM, chart 114, 1952). *Bahía del Glaciar* (Argentina. MM, 1957b, p. 5). *Bahía Glacier*, as rejected form (Argentina. MM, 1957b, p. 5).
- Glacier Bluff*: see Trulla Bluff.
- Glacier Point** 54°08'S 37°09'W, head of Possession Bay, was charted and probably named by DI in 1930 (BA chart 3585, 21.ix.1931; APC, 1955, p. 10).
- Gladstone-Hafen*: see Prince Olav Harbour.
- Gladstone, Port*: see Cook Bay or Prince Olav Harbour.
- Glass Mountain*: see Nachtigal Peak.
- Glet(s)cher-Joch*: see Ross Pass.
- Gleyscher, Utes*: see Trulla Bluff.
- Globus, Mount** 54°19'S 37°00'W, rising to 1 270 m NW of Newark Bay, was named following the SGS after Hvalfangerselskapet "Globus" A/S, a Norwegian whaling company founded in 1924, which first used the plan patented by Petter Sørle (*Sørle Buttress*, q.v.) for processing whales in a factory ship fitted with a slipway (APC, 1958, p. 5; DOS 610 South Georgia sheet, ix.1958).
- Goat Hull Harbour*: see Godthul.
- Godthuhl*: see Godthul.
- Godthul** [= good cove] 54°17'S 36°18'W, between Long Point and Cape George, was probably named by Norwegian sealers and whalers operating in the area from 1905. *Godthul Harbour* (Larsen, chart, [1909a]). *Godt Hüll Harbour* ([Wilson], chart, [1911a]). *Goat Hull Harbour* ([Wilson], 1912a, map p. 78). *Godthul-Bucht* (Brennecke, 1912, map following p. 176). *Cape George Harbour* (Ferguson, 1914, p. 55). *Godthul Bay* (BA chart 3579, viii.1917). *Godthull* (BA, 1922, p. 469). *Godt Hull Harbor* (Murphy, 1922, upper map p. 412). *Godthull-Bukten* (Holtedahl and Mosby, 1928, p. 235). *Godthull Havnen* (Holtedahl and Mosby, 1928, p. 233). *Godthul*, following survey by DI in 1929 (BA chart 3579, 24.v.1929; APC, 1955, p. 11). *Godthull Bay* (USHO, 1930, p. 176). *Godthull-Bukta* (Holtedahl, 1942, p. 101). *Puerto Godthul* (Argentina. MM, 1945, p. 259). *Godthull-Hafen* (Wilckens, 1947, p. 9). *Goothul* (DCS 701 South Georgia sheet, i.1950). *Bahía Godthul* (Argentina. MM, chart 114, 1952; Pierrou, 1970, p. 395). *Godthuhl* (Sutton, 1957, p. 86). *Gothull Harbour*, as rejected form (USBGN, 1957, p. 40).
- Godthul, Bahía, Bay, -Bucht, -Hafen, Harbour*: see Godthul.
- Godthull Bay, -Bukta, -Bukten*: see Godthul.
- Godt Hull Harbor*: see Godthul.
- Godt Hüll Harbour*: see Godthul.
- Godthull Havnen*: see Godthul.
- Godthul, Puerto*: see Godthul.
- Gold Bukhta*: see Gold Harbour.
- Goldcrest Point** 54°00'S 38°05'W, NW point of Bird Island, was called *Macaroni Point* by the SGBE after the macaroni penguins (*Eudyptes chrysolophus*), which have a colony there (BA, 1961, p. 97); named *Goldcrest Point* from the golden crests of this penguin species (APC, 1964, p. 3; BA, 1977, p. 2).
- Gold-Hafen, -Hamna, Harbor*: see Gold Harbour.
- Gold Harbour** 54°37'S 35°56'W, mid-way between Cape Charlotte and Müller Point, was called *Anna's Bay* by sealers (Faustini, 1906, map p. 347), *Gold-Hafen* (Brennecke, 1912, map following p. 176), *Sandwich-Bai* (Brennecke, 1912, p. 127); named *Gold Harbour* (BA chart 3579, 29.viii.1921; APC, 1955, p. 11). *Sandwich Bay* (Murphy, 1922, upper map p. 412). *Gold-Hamna* (Risting, 1929, map p. 86). *Gold Harbor* (USHO, 1930, p. 178; USBGN, 1956, p. 141). *Puerto Gold* (Argentina. MM, chart 64, 1939). *Puerto Oro* [translation of English name] (Argentina. IGM, map, 1945; Pierrou, 1970, p. 568). *Port Gold*, referring to the much larger bay lying between Cape Charlotte and Cape Vahsel (France. SHM, chart 1148, 1947). The harbour was surveyed by Cdr J. C. Grattan, RN, in 1958. *Bukhta Gold* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 178).
- Gold Head** 54°37'S 35°55'W, N entrance point of Gold Harbour, was named in association with the harbour following a survey by Cdr J. C. Grattan, RN, in 1958 (BA chart 3585, 27.xi.1959; APC, 1960, p. 4).
- Gold, Port, Puerto*: see Gold Harbour.
- Gony Point** 54°00'S 38°01'W, SE point of Bird Island, was called *Cliff Point* following a hydrographic survey from HMS *Owen* in 1960–61 (BA, 1961, p. 96); named *Gony Point* from the sailors' name for the wandering albatross (*Diomedea exulans*), which breeds on Bird Island (APC, 1964, p. 3; BA, 1977, p. 2).
- Gony Ridge** 54°01'S 38°04'W, E of Johnson Cove, Bird Island, was so called by the SGBE (*Gony Point* q.v.) (Tickell, 1968, map p. 6).
- Goothul*: see Godthul.
- Gorgon Pool** 57°04'S 26°41'W, between Kraken Cove and Chimaera Flats, Candlemas Island, was named after a mythical being in association with names of nearby features, following surveys from HMS *Protector* in 1962 and 1964 (APC, 1974, p. 4; BA, 1974, p. 147).
- Gothull Harbour*: see Godthul.
- Government Point*: see King Edward Point.
- Graae Glacier** 54°48'S 36°10'W, flowing SW into Trollhul, was named after Mogens Einar Work Graae (b. 1916), of Denmark, who developed sledges for the SGS, 1953–54 and 1955–56 (APC, 1958, p. 5; DOS 610 South Georgia sheet, ix.1958).
- Grace Glacier** 54°05'S 37°22'W, flowing N into Ample Bay, was mapped by Murphy in 1912 and named *Grace Gletscher* after his wife Grace Emeline Murphy (Murphy, 1914a, map

- p. 280). *Grace Glacier* (BA chart 3579, 29.viii.1921; APC, 1955, p. 11). *Lednik Greys* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 178).
- Grace Gletscher*: see *Grace Glacier*.
- Graham, Lake* 54°17'S 36°18'W, near head of Godthul, was so called by the SRAE (Douglas, 1930, map p. 15).
- Graicie Point*: see *Craigie Point*.
- Grande, Bahía*: see *Ample Bay* or *Cumberland West Bay*.
- Grande, Ensenada*: see *Ample Bay*.
- Grande, Isla, Isle*: see *South Georgia*.
- Gran Pináculo, Roca* 56°39'S 27°12'W, rock pinnacle off NW coast of Visokoi Island, was so called following the visit of the frigate *Hércules*, of the AAE, 1951–52 (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 166; Pierrou, 1970, p. 400).
- Grant, Mount* 54°15'S 37°07'W, rising to 1 205 m between Esmark Glacier and Keilhau Glacier, was named following the SGS after Henry Eugene Walter Grant (1855–1934), Colonial Secretary and Legal Adviser in the Falkland Islands, 1906–09, who played an important part in the development of the whaling industry and the conservation of whales in the FID (APC, 1958, p. 5; DOS 610 South Georgia sheet, ix.1958).
- Grassholm* 54°03'S 37°56'W, between Cape Paryadin and Chaplin Head, was known locally as *Grassholmen* [= the grass islet]; charted by DI in 1926 and called *Em Island*, probably from its shape (BA chart 3585, 24.v.1929); named *Grassholm* following the SGS, 1951–52 (APC, 1955, p. 11; BA chart 3597, 23.v.1958). *Grassholmen*, as rejected form (USBGN, 1956, p. 143).
- Grassholmen*: see *Grassholm* or *Grass Island*.
- Grass, Isla*: see *Grass Island*.
- Grass Island* 54°09'S 36°40'W, in the entrance of Stromness Harbour, was called *Sau Ø* [= sheep island] by sealers and whalers, *Grassholmen* [= the grass islet] (Sandefjord Whaling Company, chart, [1911]) or *Mutton Island* (Wilson, chart, 1912b); named *Grass Island* (BA chart 3579, 29.viii.1921; APC, 1955, p. 11). *Isla Grass* (Argentina. MM, 1945, p. 252). *Isla Pasto* [translation of English name] (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 145; Pierrou, 1970, p. 570).
- Great Glacier*: see *Ross Glacier*.
- Great Pickersgill*: see *Annenkov Island*.
- Great Ridge* 54°26'S 36°29'W, SE side of Paget Glacier, was so called by the BSGE (Sutton, 1957, p. 59).
- Great Southern Ocean*: see *Southern Ocean*.
- Green Bay* 54°53'S 36°06'W, N of Green Island, was so called by the SRAE (Douglas, 1930, map p. 17).
- Green Bay*: see *Doubtful Bay* or *Little Bay*.
- Greene Inlet* 54°04'S 38°01'W, N of Cape Paryadin, was called *Adventure B* (Petermann, map, 1867); charted by DI in 1926 and called descriptively *Deep Inlet* (BA chart 3585, 24.v.1929); following the SGS, 1951–52, named *Greene Inlet* after Daniel F. Greene, of Newhaven, Conn., who in 1790 commanded one of the first two American sealing vessels to visit South Georgia (Raymond, 1936, p. 186) (APC, 1958, p. 5; BA chart 3585, 27.xi.1959).
- Greene Peninsula* 54°21'S 36°26'W, between Moraine Fjord and Cumberland East Bay, S of Dartmouth Point, was named after Stanley Wilson Greene (b. 1928), British bryologist working in South Georgia since 1960; with BAS, 1969–74, and Institute of Terrestrial Ecology, Penicuik, since 1974 (APC, 1979, p. 3).
- Green Harbour*: see *Smaaland Cove*.
- Green, Îles, -Insel, Inseln*: see *Green Island*.
- Green Island* 54°53'S 36°06'W, SE of Cape Disappointment, was discovered by Cook on 20 January 1775 and charted as *Green Isle* ([Cook], chart [1775]) or, with Brøde Island and First Rock, as one of the *Green Islands* or *Green Islets* (Cook, 1777, Vol. 2, map facing p. 211, p. 217; BA, 1948, p. 118), named from their greenish appearance. *Ostrov Zelëny* [translation of English name] (Bellingshausen, 1831a, Vol. 1, p. 132). *Grüne Insel* (Klutschak, 1881, map p. 527). *Green Island* (BA chart 3579, 7.vii.1906; APC, 1955, p. 11). *Grünen I.* (Faustini, 1906, p. 350). *Green-Insel* (Brennecke, 1912, map following p. 176). *Green Islands*, referring to the three islands (BA chart 3579, 29.viii.1921). *Green-Oyane*, referring to the three islands (Risting, 1929, map p. 86). *Grün-Insel* (Kohl-Larsen, 1930, Karte 3 following p. 400). *Islas Green*, referring to the three islands (Argentina. MM, chart 64, 1939). *Grønnoya*, referring to the three islands (Bystrøm, 1944, p. 158). *Îlots Vertes*, referring to the three islands (France. SHM, chart 1148, 1947). *Ostrova Grin*, referring to the three islands ([Soviet Union. BSE], 1950, map following p. 484). *Green Inseln*, referring to the three islands (Germany. DHI, chart 384, 1955). *Islas Verdes*, referring to the three islands (Argentina. MM, chart 114, 1952; Pierrou, 1970, p. 713). *Îles Green*, referring to the three islands (France. SHM, chart 6028, 1958). *Isla Verde* (Argentina. MM, chart 114, 1960).
- Green Island*: see *First Rock*.
- Green Islands*: see *Brøde Island* or *First Rock* or *Green Island*.
- Green, Islas, Isle*: see *Green Island*.
- Green Islets*: see *Brøde Island* or *First Rock* or *Green Island*.
- Green-Oyane*: see *Green Island*.
- Green Point* 54°05'S 37°04'W, E side of Possession Bay, was charted and probably named by DI in 1930 (BA chart 3585, 21.ix.1931; APC, 1955, p. 11).
- Gregor, Mount*: see *Brooker, Mount*.
- Greys, Lednik*: see *Grace Glacier*.
- Grindle, Roca*: see *Grindle Rock*.
- Grindle Rock* 59°02'S 26°42'W, rising 215 m above sea-level between Wilson Rock and Turmoil Point, Bristol Island, was charted by DI in 1930 and named after Sir Gilbert Edward Augustine Grindle (1869–1934), Deputy to Permanent Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, 1925–31 (BA chart 3593, 22.xi.1930; APC, 1955, p. 11). *Roca Grindley* (Argentina. MM, 1945, p. 268). *Roca Grindley* (Argentina. MM, 1957a, p. 16e, Fig. 16). *Roca Cerretti*, after Bartolomé Cerretti (1780?–1826), sailor and Argentine patriot of Italian birth (Argentina. MM, 1957b, p. 2; Pierrou, 1970, p. 246). *Skala Grindl* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 178).
- Grindley, Roca*: see *Grindle Rock*.
- Grindl, Skala*: see *Grindle Rock*.
- Grin, Ostrova*: see *Green Island*.
- Grintsviken*: see *Grytviken*.
- Gritvik*: see *Grytviken*.
- Gritviken, Gritwiken*: see *Grytviken*.
- Grønnoya*: see *Green Island*.
- Gross Cut Point*: see *Crosscut Point*.
- Grosse Pickersgill*: see *Annenkov Island*.
- Grüne Insel*: see *Green Island*.
- Grünen I.*: see *Green Island*.
- Grün-Insel*: see *Green Island*.

*Grysoiken*: see Grytviken.

*Grysviken*: see Grytviken.

*Gryt, Bahía de*: see King Edward Cove.

*Grytvika, Gry(t)viken*: see Grytviken.

**Grytviken** 54°17'S 36°30'W, the vicinity of *King Edward Cove* (q.v.) from the cemetery on the SW side, where Sir Ernest Shackleton (d. 1922) is buried, to the Shackleton memorial at Hope Point on the NE side. The name *Grytviken* [= the pot cove] was applied to the locality by J. G. Andersson, of the SwAE, because in 1902 he found there numerous boiling pots left by sealers (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904a; BA chart 3579, 29.viii.1921; APC, 1955, p. 11; Pierrou, 1970, p. 406); also specifically applied to the whaling station of the Compañía Argentina de Pesca, established in 1906 and closed in 1962. *Kochtopfbucht* [= pot lid bay] (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904b, Vol. 2, p. 39). *Boiler Bay* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1905, p. 352). *Boiler Harbour* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1905, p. 338). *Golfo dei Pallini* (Duse, 1907, p. 96). *Grytviken Harbour* (Allardyce, Despatch, 10 February 1908). *Pot Harbour* (Skottsberg, 1911, p. 317). *Grysoiken* (Przybyllok, 1913, end map). *Hafen Grytviken* (Filchner, 1922, p. 56). *Grytvika* (Risting, 1929, map p. 86). *Gaitoiken* (Enderlein, 1930, p. 236). *Grysviken* (Filchner, 1930, map p. 144). *Gritviken* (Carcelles, 1932, map p. 55). *Lytviken* (France. SHM, 1937, p. 377). *Bahía de las Ollas* [= bay of the pots] (Moneta, 1940, p. 391). *Grintsviken* (Soviet Union. BSE), 1950, map following p. 484). *Gritviken* (Moreno, 1950, p. 221). *Gritvik* (Kirpichnikov, 1953, map p. 64). *Gry(t)viken* (Fisher and Fisher, 1957, p. 477). *Grytviken* (Fuchs, [1960], p. 20). *Gryutviken* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 178). *Poselok Gryutviken*, referring to the whaling station (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 178). *Kirkesletten* [= church on level ground], used locally to refer to a flat area close to Grytviken chapel (Lindsay, 1972, p. 42). The name *Grytviken* was re-defined to include the BAS station at *King Edward Point* (q.v.), known as "South Georgia", 1950–77, and as "Grytviken" since 14 December 1977 (SPRI, 1978, p. 68; APC, 1979, p. 3). *Grytviken Station* (BA, 1978, p. 10).

*Grytviken*: see King Edward Cove.

*Grytviken, Hafen*: see Grytviken.

*Grytviken Harbour*: see Grytviken or King Edward Cove.

*Grytviken Station*: see Grytviken.

*Grytwiken*: see Grytviken.

*Gryutviken, Poselok*: see Grytviken.

*Guárdua Nacional, Bahía*: see Cumberland East Bay.

*Guías, Islotes Los, Los*: see Guides, The.

*Guides, Islotes The, Los*: see Guides, The.

**Guides, The** 54°05'S 36°51'W, between Antarctic Bay and Fortuna Bay, were charted by the GAE, 1911–12, and by DI 1926–30; probably named as leading marks by DI (BA chart 3596, 21.ix.1931; APC, 1955, p. 11). *Los Guides* (Argentina. MM, 1945, p. 250). *Los Guías* [translation of English name] (Argentina. MM, chart 114, 1952). *Islotes Los Guías* (Argentina. MM, 1957b, p. 6; Pierrou, 1970, p. 490). *Islotes The Guides*, as rejected form (Argentina. MM, 1957b, p. 6).

**Gulbrandsen Lake** 54°12'S 36°44'W, between Neumayer Glacier and Husvik, was called *White City* by the SRAE (Douglas, 1930, p. 13); following the SGS, named *Gulbrandsen Lake* after Gunnar Gulbrandsen (b. 1905), pattern-maker at the Compañía Argentina de Pesca station,

Grytviken, 1927–30; carpenter at Stromness, 1945–46; and junior officer at the South Georgia Whaling Company station, Leith Harbour, from 1946 (APC, 1958, p. 5).

**Gull Lake** 54°17'S 36°31'W, near SW shore of King Edward Cove, was roughly surveyed by Szielasko in 1906 and named *Möwensee* or *Möven See* [= gull lake] (Szielasko, 1907, p. 279 and map facing p. 280). *Innensee* [*sic*] [binnensee = inland sea] (Kohl-Larsen, 1930b, Tafel 19 following p. 336). *Gull Lake* (Murphy, 1947, p. 146; APC, 1955, p. 11).

Gull, The, unidentified feature near Heaney Glacier, was so called by the SGS, 1951–52 (Roots, 1953, p. 10).

Gunnar Anderson [*sic*] Gletscher 54°45'S 36°05'W, W of Mount Macklin, was named after Johan Gunnar Andersson (1874–1960), Second-in-command and geologist of the SwAE (Brennecke, 1912, map following p. 176). *G. Anderson Glacier* (Douglas, 1930, map p. 17).

*Guten Hoffnung, Tal der*: see Hope Valley.

*Haakon-Bucht, -Fjord, -Hafen, Király-Öböl*: see King Haakon Bay.

*Hags Mouth Rocks, The*: see Hogs Mouth Rocks.

**Hall Island** 54°00'S 38°09'W, one of the *Willis Islands* (q.v.), was named after Capt. Geoffrey Penrose Dickinson Hall, RN (b. 1916), commanding HMS *Owen* during the hydrographic survey of this area in 1960–61; Hydrographer of the Navy, 1971–75 (BA, 1961, p. 96; APC, 1964, p. 3).

*Hamberg Fluss*: see Penguin River.

*Hamberg, Ghiacciaio, Glaciar, Glaciären*: see Hamberg Glacier.

**Hamberg Glacier** 54°21'S 36°33'W, flowing E into Moraine Fjord, was named *Hamberg-Gletscher* by J. G. Andersson, of the SwAE, after Axel Hamberg (1863–1933), Swedish geologist and glaciologist (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904b, Vol. 2, p. 73–74). *Hamberg Glaciären* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904a, Del. 2, map facing p. 72). *Ventisquero Hamberg* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904–05, Tomo 2, map facing p. 86). *Ghiacciaio Hamberg* (Duse, 1907, map facing p. 90). *Hamberg Glacier* (BA chart 3579, viii.1917; APC, 1955, p. 11). *Hamburger Gletscher* (Enderlein, 1930, p. 238). *Glaciar de Geer* (Argentina. MM, 1958b, p. 14). *Glaciar Hamberg* (Argentina. MM, 1960b, p. 14; Pierrou, 1970, p. 413).

*Hamberg-Gletscher*: see Hamberg Glacier.

*Hamberg Lake*: see Hamberg Lakes.

**Hamberg Lakes** 54°19'S 36°31'W, two lakes to N of Hamberg Glacier running NE, were surveyed by the SwAE in 1902; named collectively *Hamberg See* by Szielasko in 1906, in association with *Hamberg Glacier* (q.v.) (Szielasko, 1907, map facing p. 280). *Hamberg Lake* (APC, 1955, p. 11). *Hamberg Lakes*, following the SGS, 1956–57 (APC, 1958, p. 5; BA chart 3589, 27.xi.1959). *Ozera Khomberg* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 178).

*Hamberg, Ventisquero*: see Hamberg Glacier.

*Hamburger Gletscher*: see Hamberg Glacier.

**Hamilton Bay** 54°48'S 35°54'W, E of Drygalski Fjord, was named following the SGS after James Erik Hamilton (1893–1957), Colonial Naturalist to the Falkland Islands Government, who was seconded to DI, 1925–28 (APC, 1958, p. 5; BA chart 3597, 14.ix.1962). *Bukhta Gamilton* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 178).

*Hammerstaad Reef*: see Hammerstad Reef.

**Hammerstad Reef** 54°13'S 37°24'W, N side of Queen Maud Bay, was named following the SGS after Thorleif Hammerstad (b. 1915), a sealer of the Compañía Argentina de Pesca, Grytviken, from 1946 (APC, 1958, p. 5; DOS 610 South Georgia sheet, ix.1958). *Hammerstaad Reef* (BA, 1972, p. 17).

*Hansen-Hafen*: see Husvik Harbour or Stromness Harbour.

**Hansen Point** 54°09'S 36°41'W, W side of Leith Harbour, following survey by DI in 1928 was named probably from the usage of whalers, after Leganger Hansen (1883–1948), Manager of the South Georgia Whaling Company station, 1916–37 (BA chart 3579, 24.v.1929; APC, 1955, p. 11).

*Hansenpunkt* (Kohl-Larsen, 1930b, p. 336).

*Hansenpunkt*: see Hansen Point.

*Harber, Glacier*: see Harker Glacier.

*Harbor Point*: see Harbour Point.

**Harbour Point** 54°09'S 36°41'W, between Leith Harbour and Stromness Harbour, was probably named by whalers operating from Stromness Bay (Sandefjord Whaling Company, chart, [1911]; BA chart 3579, 29.viii.1921; APC, 1955, p. 11). *Harbor Point* (USHO, 1930, p. 173). *Leith Point* (Tyrrell, 1930, p. 45). *Punta Harbour* (Argentina. MM, 1945, p. 252). *Punta Puerto* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 144; Pierrou, 1970, p. 607).

*Harbour, Punta*: see Harbour Point.

*Harbour, Roca, Rock*: see Fairway Rock.

*Harcourt, Cabo, Cap*: see Harcourt, Cape.

**Harcourt, Cape** 54°30'S 35°58'W, N entrance point of Royal Bay, was probably named after the Rev. William Vernon Harcourt (1789–1871), one of the founders in 1831 of the British Association (Wilson, chart, 1912; BA chart 3579, 1931; APC, 1955, p. 11). *Kap Royal* (Kohl-Larsen, 1930b, Karte 3 following p. 400). *Cape Royal* (BA chart 3585, 1931). *Cabo Harcourt* (Argentina. MM, 1945, p. 259; Pierrou, 1970, p. 415). *Cap Royal* (France. SHM, chart 1148, 1947). *Cap Harcourt* (France. SHM, chart 6028, 1958). *Mys Kharkort* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 178).

**Harcourt Island** 54°30'S 35°58'W, N limit of Royal Bay, was named in association with *Cape Harcourt* (q.v.), its E point, following the CSESG ([CSESG], map, 1970; APC, 1974, p. 4; BA, 1972, p. 16).

**Hard Head** 54°03'S 37°58'W, W entrance point of Undine Harbour, was named descriptively following a hydrographic survey from HMS *Owen* in 1960–61 (BA, 1961, p. 118; APC, 1964, p. 3).

**Hardy Point** 59°25'S 27°04'W, SW point of Bellingshausen Island, was surveyed by DI in 1930 and named after Sir Alistair Clavering Hardy (b. 1896), Chief Scientific Officer, *Discovery*, 1925–27; Professor of Zoology, Oxford University, 1946–61 (BA chart 3593, 22.xi.1930; APC, 1955, p. 11). *Punta Hardy* (Argentina. MM, 1945, p. 269; Pierrou, 1970, p. 416).

*Hardy, Punta*: see Hardy Point.

*Harker, Glacier*: see Harker Glacier.

**Harker Glacier** 54°22'S 36°32'W, flowing NE into the S end of Moraine Fjord, was shown as *Ventisquero de Geer* by the SwAE (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904–05, Tomo 2, map facing p. 86) (see also *De Geer Glaciären*); mapped by Ferguson in 1912 and named *Harker Glacier*, after Alfred Harker (1859–1939), Reader in Petrology, Cambridge University (BA chart 3579, 15.viii.1930; APC, 1955, p. 11).

*Ventisquero Harker* (Argentina. MM, 1945, p. 255). *Glaciar Harber* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 150). *Glaciar Harker* (Argentina. MM, 1960b, p. 14; Pierrou, 1970, p. 415).

**Harker Point** 59°05'S 26°35'W, S point of Bristol Island, was charted by DI in 1930 and named after A. Harker, of Messrs Flannery, Baggallay and Johnson Ltd, naval architect on the “Discovery” Committee at the time (BA chart 3593, 22.xi.1930; APC, 1955, p. 11). *Punta Harker* (Argentina. MM, 1945, p. 268; Pierrou, 1970, p. 417). *Mys Kharker* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 178).

*Harker, Punta*: see Harker Point.

*Harker, Ventisquero*: see Harker Glacier.

**Harmer Glacier** 54°46'S 36°14'W, flowing SW from Starbuck Peak, was named following the SGS after Sir Sidney Frederic Harmer (1862–1950), British zoologist; Vice-Chairman of the “Discovery” Committee (1924–42), and author of numerous publications on whales and whaling (APC, 1958, p. 5; DOS 610 South Georgia sheet, ix.1958). *Lednik Kharmera* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 178).

*Harmer, Monte*: see Harmer, Mount.

**Harmer, Mount** 59°27'S 27°11'W, rising to 1 075 m in NE Cook Island, was mapped by DI in 1930 and named after Sir Sidney Harmer (*Harmer Glacier*, q.v.) (BA chart 3593, 22.xi.1930; APC, 1955, p. 11). *Mount Harner* (France. SHM, 1937, p. 385). *Monte Harmer* (Argentina. MM, 1945, p. 269; Pierrou, 1970, p. 417). *Gora Kharmar* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 178).

*Harner, Mount*: see Harmer, Mount.

**Harper Peak** 54°07'S 36°45'W, rising to 835 m between Fortuna Bay and Coronda Peak, was probably named by DI in 1926–30 after F. H. Harper, Secretary of the “Discovery” Committee at that time (BA chart 3585, 21.ix.1931; APC, 1955, p. 11).

**Harper Point** 57°44'S 26°28'W, N point of Saunders Island, was mapped by DI in 1930 and named after F. H. Harper (*Harper Peak*, q.v.) (BA chart 3593, 22.xi.1930; APC, 1955, p. 11). *Punta Harper* (Argentina. MM, 1945, p. 266; Pierrou, 1970, p. 417). *Mys Kharper* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 178).

*Harper, Punta*: see Harper Point.

**Harpon Bay** 54°17'S 36°37'W, at head of Cumberland West Bay, was named following the SGS after the cargo vessel *Harpon*, built in 1897 and used by the Compañía Argentina de Pesca from 1922 (DOS 610 South Georgia sheet, ix.1958; APC, 1958, p. 5).

**Harrison Point** 54°10'S 36°36'W, S side of Stromness Bay, was charted by DI in 1927 and named *Matthews Point*, after Dr Leonard Harrison Matthews (b. 1901), British zoologist; member of the staff of DI, 1924–35 (South Georgia, 1924–27); Scientific Director of the Zoological Society of London, 1951–66 (BA chart 3579, 1939). *Punta Matthews* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 144; Pierrou, 1970, p. 511). The name of Harrison Matthews was retained in the form *Harrison Point* (APC, 1955, p. 11; BA chart 3589, 27.xi.1959).

**Hash Island** 54°49'S 35°59'W, N side of Larsen Harbour entrance, was roughly charted by the GAE, 1911–12; re-charted and named by DI in 1927 (BA chart 3585, 24.v.1929; APC, 1959a, p. 7). *Hash Islet* (APC, 1955, p. 11).

*Hash Islet*: see Hash Island.

- Haste Cove** 54°01'S 37°42'W, W side of Right Whale Bay, was charted by DI in 1930 and probably named after a member of the DI survey party (BA chart 3589, 8.v.1931; APC, 1955, p. 11), but the name has since been deleted (APC, 1959a, p. 7). *Cairns Cove*, after Petty Officer P. T. Cairns, RN, of HMS *Owen* (*Cairns Shoal*, q.v.) (BA, 1961, p. 100).
- Hatten** [= the hat] 54°20'S 36°14'W, W entrance point of Penguin Bay, was so called by sealers and whalers (Salvesen and Company, chart, [1918?]).
- Hauge Reef** 54°28'S 36°57'W, running WSW-ENE for 6 km, between Annenkov Island and Cape Darnley, was charted by the RAE in 1819; included with Annenkov Island and offlying rocks and reefs under the names *South Mary's Islands*, used by the early sealers (Faustini, 1906, map p. 357), and *Annenkov Islands* (BA chart 3579, 29.viii.1921); surveyed by the SGS, 1951-52, and named *Hauge Reef* after Capt. Ole Hauge, of the sealer *Albatros* (Compañía Argentina de Pesca), who assisted the SGS with his knowledge of the coasts of South Georgia (APC, 1955, p. 11; BA chart 3597, 23.v.1958). *Rif Kheuge* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 178).
- Hauge Strait** 54°28'S 36°53'W, between Hauge Reef and Cape Darnley, was named in association with *Hauge Reef* (q.v.), following the SGS (APC, 1958, p. 5; DOS 610 South Georgia sheet, ix.1958). *Proliv Kheuge* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 178).
- Hauptinsel*: see Brøde Island.
- Havfruen Peak** 59°02'S 26°32'W, rising to 365 m on E side of Bristol Island, was surveyed from HMS *Protector* in 1962 and 1964, and named after the Norwegian barque *Havfruen*, which was damaged by ice and sank off the South Sandwich Islands, 1 December 1911 (APC, 1974, p. 4; BA, 1977, p. 3). *Nayfruen Peak* (BA, 1974, p. 148).
- Heaney Glacier** 54°26'S 36°14'W, flowing NE into St. Andrews Bay, was surveyed by the SGS, 1951-52, and named after John Bryan Heaney (b. 1931), surveyor on the expedition (APC, 1955, p. 11; BA chart 3597, 23.v.1958). *Lednik Khini* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 178). *Heany Glacier* (BA, 1974, p. 141).
- Heany Glacier*: see Heaney Glacier.
- Hedges, Mount*: see Hodges, Mount.
- Helado, Fiord(o)*: see Ice Fjord.
- Helland Glacier** 54°28'S 36°37'W, flowing SW into Rocky Bay, was named by the NAE after Amund Helland (1846-1918), Norwegian mining geologist and glaciologist (Holstedahl, 1929, map p. 52-53; APC, 1958, p. 5; DOS 610 South Georgia sheet, ix.1958). *Lednik Khellenda* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 178).
- Henningsen Glacier** 54°27'S 36°41'W, flowing SW between Cape Darnley and Rocky Bay, was named following the SGS after Leonard Henningsen (b. 1882), Manager of Tønsberg Hvalfangeri, Husvik, 1945-50 (APC, 1958, p. 5; DOS 610 South Georgia sheet, ix.1958).
- Henriksen Buttress** 54°23'S 36°33'W, rising to 1 970 m between Mount Paget and Harker Glacier, was named following the SGS, 1951-52, after Henrik Nicolai Henriksen (b. 1886), Manager, 1909-20, of the South Georgia Whaling Company station, Leith Harbour, which he built (APC, 1958, p. 5).
- Hércules, Bahía*: see Hercules Bay.
- Hercules Bay** 54°07'S 36°40'W, W of Cape Saunders, was named *Herkules Bucht* by the sealers and whalers, because the whaleboat *Hercules* once took shelter there in a storm (Kohl-Larsen, 1930b, Karte 3 following p. 400). *Hercules Bay* (BA chart 3579, 1931; APC, 1955, p. 11). *Bahía Hércules* (Argentina. IGM, map, 1946; Pierrou, 1970, p. 421).
- Hércules, Fondeadero** 57°04'S 26°45'W, off the E coast of Vindication Island, was named after the frigate ARA *Hércules* which anchored here during a survey of the area in 1952 (Argentina. MM, 1958b, p. 31; Pierrou, 1970, p. 421).
- Hercules-Odden*: see Hercules Point.
- Hercules Point** 54°07'S 36°40'W, W entrance point of Hercules Bay, was charted by DI in 1930; called *Hercules-Odden* or *Herkules-Odden* by the GSGE, in association with *Hercules Bay* (q.v.) (Wilckens, 1947, p. 5, 13); named *Hercules Point* (APC, 1955, p. 11; BA chart 3589, 27.xi.1959).
- Herd Point** 59°29'S 27°21'W, W entrance point of Ferguson Bay, Thule Island, was charted by DI in 1930 and named after R. D. Herd, of Messrs Ferguson Bros, Port Glasgow, builders of *Discovery II* (BA chart 3593, 22.xi.1930; APC, 1955, p. 11). *Punta Herd* (Argentina. MM, 1945, p. 269; Pierrou, 1970, p. 421).
- Herd, Punta*: see Herd Point.
- Herkules Bucht*: see Hercules Bay.
- Herkules-Odden*: see Hercules Point.
- Hermános, Los*: see Sørn and Bernt.
- Hermános, Roca, Rocas, Rocas Los*: see Brothers Rocks.
- Hermános, Rocas Los*: see Sørn and Bernt.
- Heron Passage** 54°00'S 38°11'W, between Vaughan Island and an unnamed island off SW Trinity Island, was charted from HMS *Owen* in 1961 and named after her survey motor boat *Heron* (*Barracouta Rock, Fantome Rock, Owen Shoals*, q.v.) (APC, 1964, p. 3; BA, 1974, p. 133).
- Herradura, Bahía, Baía*: see Horseshoe Bay.
- Herz, Glaciar*: see Herz Glacier.
- Herz Glacier** 54°41'S 36°00'W, flowing SE into Iris Bay, was mapped by the GAE, 1911-12, and named *Herz-Gletscher* [sic] after Adm. Hertz, Director of the Deutsche Seewarte [German Naval Observatory] (Brennecke, 1912, map following p. 176). *Herz Glacier* (Holstedahl, 1929, map p. 52-53; BA chart 3596, 21.ix.1931; APC, 1955, p. 11). *Glaciar Herz* (Argentina. MM, chart 114, 1952).
- Herz-Gletscher*: see Herz Glacier.
- Hessegipfel*: see Hesse Peak.
- Hesse, Mount*: see Hesse Peak.
- Hesse Peak** 54°02'S 38°00'W, highest peak (455 m) of Paryadin Ridge, between Cape Alexandra and Cape Paryadin, was named *Hessegipfel* by the GSGE (Kohl-Larsen, 1930b, Karte 4 following p. 400). *Hesse Peak* (APC, 1958, p. 5; BA chart 3585, 7.ix.1962). *Mount Hesse* (BA, 1961, p. 98).
- Hestes Hode*: see Horse Head.
- Hestesletta*: see Hestesletten.
- Hestesletten** [= the horse plain] 54°18'S 36°30'W, between Moraine Fjord and Hamberg Lakes, was named from the small herd of horses, introduced by the South Georgia Exploration Company in 1905 and surviving here for a number of years (Hodges, 1906; APC, 1958, p. 5; DOS 610 South Georgia sheet, ix.1958). *The Plain* (Skottsberg, 1912,

- p. 14). *Moraine Flat* (Ferguson, 1915, p. 798). *Moraine Plain* (Wordie, 1921, Pl. 1). *Morain Plain* (BA chart 3579, 1939). *Hestesletta* (Byström, 1944, p. 23). *Hestesletten (The Horse Plain)* (Sutton, 1957, p. 217).
- Hewison Point** 59°29'S 27°18'W, SE point of Thule Island, was charted by DI in 1930 and named after Lieut. Col. Hewison, of Messrs Ferguson Brothers Ltd, Port Glasgow, builders of *Discovery II* (Kemp and Nelson, 1931, p. 187; BA chart 3593, 15.i.1932; APC, 1955, p. 11). *Punta Hewison* (Argentina. MM, 1945, p. 269; Pierrou, 1970, p. 426).
- Hewison, Punta:* see Hewison Point.
- Hiena, Roca** [= hyena rock] 54°14'S 36°22'W, reported to lie 2 km ENE of Barff Point but not shown on BA chart 3589, 27.xi.1959 (Argentina. AA, 11/1.vi.1979).
- High Island:* see Visokoi Island.
- High, Roca:* see High Rock.
- High Rock** 53°58'S 37°29'W, rising 29 m above sea-level on N side of Welcome Islands, was charted by DI in 1930 and named descriptively (BA chart 3596, 21.ix.1931; APC, 1955, p. 12). *Roca Alta* (Argentina. MM, chart 114, 1952; Pierrou, 1970, p. 161). *Roca High* (Argentina. MM, 1957b, p. 1).
- Hindle Glacier** 54°35'S 36°06'W, flowing N into Royal Bay, was called *Bruce Glacier* by the BSGE, after Dr William Spiers Bruce (1867–1921), Leader of the SNAE (Sutton, 1957, map p. 122); following the SGS, named *Hindle Glacier* after Edward Hindle (1886–1973), British zoologist, who as Honorary Secretary of the RGS assisted the SGS (APC, 1958, p. 5; DOS 610 South Georgia sheet, ix.1958).
- Hobart, Roca:* see Hobart Rock.
- Hobart Rock** 54°17'S 36°29'W, in entrance of King Edward Cove, was charted and named by Capt. M. H. Hodges, RN, of HMS *Sappho*, in 1906 (BA chart 3579, 7.vii.1906; APC, 1955, p. 12). *Roca Hobart* (Argentina. MM, 1945, p. 254; Pierrou, 1970, p. 427). *Skala Khobart* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 178).
- Hochplateau** 54°30'S 36°02'W, between Royal Bay and Sacramento Bight, was so named by the GIPYE (Mosthaff and Will, 1884, p. 118). *Krokisiusberg-Plateau* (Filchner, 1922, photograph p. 103).
- Hodges Glacier** 54°16'S 36°32'W, W of Grytviken, was named in association with *Mount Hodges* (q.v.), following glaciological work by FIDS in the IGY (Royal Society, 1958, p. 19; APC, 1959a, p. 7).
- Hodges, Monte:* see Hodges, Mount.
- Hodges, Mount** 54°16'S 36°31'W, rising to 605 m, NW of Grytviken, was named after Cdr Michael Henry (later Adm. Sir Michael) Hodges, RN (1874–1951), of HMS *Sappho*, who mapped part of the area in 1906 (Spencer and Barff, chart, [1906b]; BA chart 3579, 24.v.1929; APC, 1955, p. 12). *Mount Hedges* (BA chart 3579, 7.vii.1906). *Moldaenke* [= anchorage] (Szielasko, 1907, p. 279). *Moldaenke Berg* (Szielasko, 1907, map facing p. 280). *Mount Skottsberg*, after Carl Johan Fredrik Skottsberg (1880–1963), Swedish botanist and a member of the SwAE (Skottsberg, 1912, p. 15). *Mount Skottsberg* (Matthews, 1931, Front.). *Monte Hodges* (Argentina. MM, chart 114, 1952; Pierrou, 1970, p. 428).
- Hodson, Mont, Monte:* see Hodson, Mount.
- Hodson, Mount** 56°43'S 27°11'W, the highest point (1 005 m) of the ice cap on Visokoi Island, was mapped by DI in 1930 and named after Sir Arnold Wienholt Hodson (1881–1944), Governor of the Falkland Islands and Dependencies, 1926–30 (BA chart 3593, 22.xi.1930; APC, 1955, p. 12). *Mont Hodson* (France. SHM, 1937, p. 383). *Monte Hodson* (Argentina. MM, 1945, p. 265). *Gora Khodson* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 178).
- Hodson Point** 54°08'S 36°47'W, SE side of Fortuna Bay, was charted by DI in 1930 and probably named after Sir A. W. Hodson (*Mount Hodson*, q.v.) (BA chart 3585, 21.ix.1931; APC, 1955, p. 12).
- Hoffnung B.:* see Wilson Harbour.
- Hoffnungs Bai:* see King Haakon Bay.
- Hoffnung, Tal der:* see Hope Valley.
- Hog Bay:* see Sea Leopard Fjord.
- Hogs Mouth Rocks** 54°01'S 37°19'W, E of Albatross Island, Bay of Isles, were roughly charted by Murphy in 1912–13; re-charted and probably named by DI in 1929–30. *The Hags Mouth Rocks* (Chaplin, 1932, chart 3). *The Hogs Mouth Rocks* (BA chart 3585, 1938). *Hogs Mouth Rocks* (APC, 1955, p. 12; BA chart 3585, 27.xi.1959).
- Hogs Mouth Rocks, The:* see Hogs Mouth Rocks.
- Holdgate, Mount** 59°28'S 27°10'W, rising to 960 m in SE Cook Island, was named after Martin Wyatt Holdgate (b. 1931), of the Scott Polar Research Institute, who took part in surveys of South Sandwich Islands from HMS *Protector* in 1962 and 1964, as Chief Scientist in the latter year; Director-General of Research, Department of Environment from 1976 (APC, 1974, p. 4; BA, 1974, p. 149).
- Holgate Shoal** 53°59'S 38°17'W, NW of Main Island, Willis Islands, was named after Able Seaman Ralph Alan Holgate (b. 1939) of HMS *Owen*, from which the shoal was first charted in 1961 (APC, 1964, p. 3; BA, 1977, p. 2).
- Hollow Point** 58°26'S 26°27'W, W point of Montagu Island, was descriptively named *Punta Hueca* [= hollow point] by the Argentine Ministerio de Marina (Argentina. MM, chart 111, 1953). *Punta Roca* (Argentina. MM, 1957a, p. 17). *Hollow Point* (APC, 1974, p. 4; BA, 1974, p. 148). *Hueca Point* (Alberts, 1977, p. 43).
- Holmestrand** 54°15'S 37°15'W, NW end of Jossac Bight, was called *Cheapman Strand* (Klutschak, 1881, map p. 527), *Marien Bucht* (Faustini, 1906, p. 349), *Marien Bucht* (Faustini, 1906, p. 350), *Mary's Bay* (Faustini, 1906, map p. 347), *Staten Cove* (Murphy, 1922, upper map p. 412); named *Holmestrand*, following usage of whalers after a town in S Norway (BA chart 3585, 24.v.1929; APC, 1955, p. 12). *Holmestrand* or *Staten Cove* or *Ice Bay* (Matthews, 1931, Front.). *Bahía Holmestrand* (Argentina. MM, 1945, p. 262; Pierrou, 1970, p. 429). *Bahía Sucia* [= foul bay] (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 160).
- Holmestrand, Bahía:* see Holmestrand.
- Hopeful Pass** 54°30'S 36°12'W, probably referring to the col between Mount Brooker and Mount Fagan, was so called by the SGS, 1951–52 (Roots, 1953, p. 9).
- Hope Point** 54°17'S 36°29'W, N entrance point of King Edward Cove and site of a cairn and white cross in memory of Sir Ernest Shackleton (1874–1922), was charted by the SwAE; named after Capt. (later Adm.) Herbert Willes Webley Hope, RN (1878–1968), who surveyed King Edward Cove from HMS *Dartmouth* in 1920 (BA chart 3579, 29.vii.1921; APC, 1955, p. 12). *Punta Hope* (Argentina. MM, 1945, p. 254). *Punta Esperanza* [translation of English

- name] (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 151; Pierrou, 1970, p. 347). *Mys Khop* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 178). *Punta Carcelles*, after A. Carcelles (*Carcelles Peak*, q.v.) (Pierrou, 1970, p. 240).
- Hope, Punta*: see Hope Point.
- Hope River*: see Hope Valley.
- Hope Valley** 54°02'S 37°55'W, running ENE from Undine Harbour, was named *Tal der Hoffnung* [= hope valley] by the GSGE (Kohl-Larsen, 1930b, Karte 4 following p. 400). *Tal der Guten Hoffnung* (Wilckens, 1947, p. 5). *Undine River*, referring to the river in this valley (Rankin, 1951, p. 190). *Undine Valley* (Rankin, 1951, p. 192). *Hope Valley* (APC, 1958, p. 5; BA, 1977, p. 3). *Hope River*, referring to the river in this valley (BA, 1961, p. 118).
- Hornaday Rock** 54°00'S 38°02'W, in Bird Sound, was named following the SGS after William Temple Hornaday (1854–1937), American zoologist; Director of New York Zoological Park, 1896–1926, who from 1907 led the movement to introduce protective legislation for fur seals (APC, 1958, p. 5; BA chart 3592, 7.ix.1962).
- Horror Rock** 54°31'S 37°11'W, W of South West Point, Annenkov Island, was so named from its unexpected discovery on 21 February 1961 when HMS *Owen* narrowly avoided hitting the rock in rough weather and poor visibility (BA, 1961, p. 120; APC, 1977, p. 5).
- Horsburgh Point** 58°27'S 26°26'W, SW coast of Montagu Island, was charted by DI in 1930 and named after H. Horsburgh, technical officer to the "Discovery" Committee, 1924–39 (BA chart 3593, 22.xi.1930; APC, 1955, p. 12). *Horsburgh Point* (USAAF, chart [LR-]67, 1944). *Punta Horsburgh* (Argentina. MM, chart 111, 1953; Pierrou, 1970, p. 431). *Mys Khorsberg* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 178).
- Horsburgh, Punta*: see Horsburgh Point.
- Horsburg Point*: see Horsburgh Point.
- Horse Head** 54°17'S 36°29'W, rocky point N of Hestesletten, was called *Hestes Hode* [= horse's head] by the sealers and whalers from the appearance of the cliffs in profile; surveyed by the SwAE in 1902. *Horse Head* (APC, 1955, p. 12; BA chart 3589, 27.xi.1959).
- Horse Plain, The*: see Hestesletten.
- Horseshoe, Bahía*: see Horseshoe Bay.
- Horseshoe Bay** 54°17'S 36°16'W, S of Cape George, was charted by DI in 1929 and named descriptively at that time or earlier (BA chart 3589, 1934; APC, 1955, p. 12). *Bahía Horseshoe* (Argentina. MM, 1945, p. 259). *Bahía Herradura* [translation of English name] (Argentina. MM, chart 114, 1952; Pierrou, 1970, p. 423). *Baía Herradura* (Zavatti, 1958, Tav. 10).
- Horse Shoe Bay*: see Bjornstadt Bay.
- Horseshoe Bay*: see Carlita Bay.
- Horten** 54°17'S 37°06'W, E side of Jossac Bight, was called *Betsy [sic] Cove* by Murphy after the sealer *Betsey* used by Fanning on his voyage in 1797 (Murphy, 1922, upper map p. 412); named *Horten* by the NAE, after a town in S Norway, following the usage of sealers and whalers (Holtedahl, 1929, p. 69; BA, 1954, p. 18; APC, 1958, p. 5; DOS 610 South Georgia sheet, ix.1958). *Horten Bay* (Matthews, 1931, p.13). *Horten* or *Betsey Cove* (Matthews, 1931, Front.). *Bahía Horten* (Pierrou, 1970, p. 431).
- Horten, Bahía, Bay*: see Horten.
- Hound Bay** 54°22'S 36°12'W, between Tijuca Point and Cape Vakop, was called *Little Hafen* (Klutschak, 1881, map p. 527), *George-Bucht*, presumably in association with *Cape George* (q.v.) (Brennecke, 1912, map following p. 176), *Saint George Bay* ([Wilson], 1912a, p. 79), *St. George Bay* (Wilson, chart, 1912b), *George Bay* (BA chart 3579, 29.viii.1921), *Bikje Bukta* [= hound bay], whalers' name (Holtedahl, 1929, p. 65), *George Bay (Hundebugten)* (BA chart 3585, 24.v.1929), *Hunde-Bukta* (Risting, 1929, map p. 86), *Hundebukten Bay* (Hodson, 1929, p. 63), *Georg-Bucht (Hunde-Bucht)* (Kohl-Larsen, 1930b, Karte 3 following p. 400), *Hundebugten* or *Bickebugten* or *George Bay* (Matthews, 1931, Front.), *Bahía George* (Argentina. MM, 1945, p. 260), *Georgs-Bucht* (Wilckens, 1947, p. 5), *Bahía Jorge* (Argentina. MM, chart 114, 1952; Pierrou, 1970, p. 451), *George Bay (Bikjebugten)* (BA, 1954, p. 15); named *Hound Bay* (APC, 1955, p. 12; BA chart 3597, 23.v.1958). *St. Georges Bay*, as rejected form (USBGN, 1956, p. 164). *Baía Jorge* (Zavatti, 1958, Tav. 10). *Bukhta Khaund* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 178).
- Hueca Point, Punta*: see Hollow Point.
- Huésos, Bajofondo*: see Bone Shoal.
- Hühnerberg** [= chicken hill] 54°33'S 36°03'W, rising to c. 600 m, SW of Will Point, was so called by the GIPYE (Neumayer and Börgen, 1886, p. x).
- Husvik*: see Husvik.
- Husvik-Hafen*: see Husvik Harbour.
- Hummocks, The*: see Two Hummocks.
- Humpback Rocks** 54°07'S 36°38'W, N of Cape Saunders, were named descriptively by the whalers *Knøbrokset* [= hump rocks] (BA, 1954, p. 13). *Humpback Rocks* (APC, 1955, p. 12; BA chart 3589, 27.xi.1959).
- Hunde-Bucht, -bugten, -Bukta*: see Hound Bay.
- Hundebukten Bay*: see Hound Bay.
- Husvick*: see Husvik.
- Husvick, Puerto*: see Husvik Harbour.
- Husvig-Harbour*: see Husvik Harbour.
- Husvik** [= house cove] 54°10'S 36°43'W, at head of Husvik Harbour, Stromness Bay, and site of shore whaling station first leased to Tønsberg Hvalfangeri by the Falkland Islands Government in 1908, was named with the approval of the Colonial Secretary in Stanley (Allardyce, Despatch, 11 July 1908; Henriksen, chart, [1909a]; BA chart 3579, 1939; APC, 1955, p. 12). *Husvik* (Filchner, 1922, p. 79). *Husvick* (Rymill and others, 1938, p. 259). *Khusvik* (Kirpichnikov, 1953, map p. 64).
- Husvik-Hafen, -Hamna, Harbor*: see Husvik Harbour.
- Husvik Harbour** 54°11'S 36°40'W, S arm of Stromness Bay, was called *Rolf Cove* (Allardyce, Despatch, 10 February 1908); named from association with *Husvik* (q.v.), *Husvik Harbour* (Henriksen, chart, [1909a]; BA chart 3579, viii.1917; APC, 1955, p. 12). *Husvig-Harbour* (Sandefjord Whaling Company, chart, [1911]). *Husvik-Hafen* (Brennecke, 1912, map following p. 176). *Husvik Harbor* (Murphy, 1922, upper map p. 412; USBGN, 1956, p. 167). *Husvik-Hamna* (Risting, 1929, map p. 86). *Busen Fjord*, after the Husvik transport ship *Busen* of the Tønsberg Hvalfangeri, following survey by DI in 1928 (BA chart 3589, 21.ix.1930). *Husvik-Hafen* (Kohl-Larsen, 1930b, Karte 3 following p. 400). *Husvik Harbour*, referring to the inner part of the feature only (BA chart 3589, 12.ix.1930). *Puerto Husvik*, referring to the inner part of the feature (Argentina.



- MM, 1945, p. 251; Pierrou, 1970, p. 434). *Husvik Hr* (Argentina. IGM, map, 1946). *Hansen-Hafen*, referring to this feature or to Stromness Harbour (Wilckens, 1947, p. 13). *Fiord Busen* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 144). *Puerto Husvick* (Argentina. MM, 1957a, p. 13). *Porto Husvik* (Zavatti, 1958, Tav. 10). *Fiordo Busen* (Pierrou, 1970, p. 225).
- Husvik, Hr, Porto, Puerto*: see Husvik Harbour.
- Hut Point** 54°11'S 36°35'W, N side of Jason Harbour, was charted and probably named by DI in 1929 (BA chart 3589, 12.ix.1930; APC, 1955, p. 12).
- Hvalsten*: see Filchner Rocks.
- Hystadhullet*: see Cobblers Cove.
- Ice Bay*: see Holmestrand or Ice Fjord or Rocky Bay or Undine South Harbour.
- Iceberg Bay*: see Fortuna Bay.
- Iceberg Bite*: see Iris Bay.
- Ice, Fiordo*: see Ice Fjord.
- Ice Fjord** 54°04'S 37°41'W, between Weddell Point and Kade Point, including *Miles Bay* (q.v.) and *Narval Bay* (q.v.), was probably first sighted by Cook in 1775; called *Ice Bay* (Wilson, chart, 1912b; ICRD, 1920, map preceding p. 1) with *Middle Bay* (q.v.) referring to central arm (Wilson, 1912a, p. 76), or *Mittel-Hafen* [= middle harbour] (Brennecke, 1912, map following p. 176); named *Ice Fjord* (BA chart 3579, 29.viii.1921; APC, 1955, p. 12). *Sea Elephant Bay* (Murphy, 1922, upper map p. 412). *Eis-Fjord* (Kohl-Larsen, 1930b, Karte 3 following p. 400). *Isfjord* (Aagaard, 1930a, map p. 59). *Middle (Ice) Bay* (Douglas, 1930, p. 6). *Fiord Helado* [translation of English name] (Argentina. MM, chart 114, 1952). *Fiordo Ice* (Argentina. MM, 1957b, p. 5). *Fiordo Helado* (Argentina. MM, 1958b, p. 23; Pierrou, 1970, p. 420). *Ays F'ord* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 178).
- Îles, Baie des*: see Isles, Bay of.
- Illusion Point** 54°06'S 36°48'W, S of Cape Best, was charted and named by DI in 1929 (BA chart 3585, 21.ix.1931; APC, 1955, p. 12).
- Ilse-Bucht*: see Isles, Bay of.
- Inhospita, Bahía*: see Willkomm-Bucht.
- Inhospitable, Bahía, Bay*: see Willkomm-Bucht.
- Innensee*: see Gull Lake.
- Inner Bay** 54°01'S 37°58'W, head of Elsehul, was charted and named by DI in 1930 (BA chart 3589, 8.v.1931; APC, 1955, p. 12).
- Inner Lee Island** 54°02'S 37°15'W, E side of Bay of Isles, was charted in 1912–13 by Murphy who named it descriptively, together with Outer Lee Island, *Lee Inseln* (Murphy, 1914a, map p. 280) or *Lee Islands* (Murphy, 1914b, p. 66; BA chart 3579, 29.viii.1921); re-charted by DI in 1930 and named *Inner Lee Island* (BA chart 3585, 21.ix.1931; APC, 1959a, p. 8). *Inner Lee Islet* (APC, 1955, p. 12; DOS 610 South Georgia sheet, ix.1958).
- Inner Lee Islet*: see Inner Lee Island.
- Inner Reef** 54°07'S 37°08'W, near head of Possession Bay, was charted and named by DI in 1930 (BA chart 3585, 1938; APC, 1955, p. 12).
- Insel Bai*: see Isles, Bay of.
- Inseln, Bucht der*: see Isles, Bay of.
- Intersección, Punta*: see Crosscut Point.
- Intrusion Lake** 54°29'S 37°04'W, central Annenkov Island, was mapped by BAS in 1972–73 and so named because its irregular shape is controlled by several intrusions of andesite (APC, 1977, p. 5).
- Invisible Island** 54°01'S 37°19'W, centre of Bay of Isles, was charted by Murphy in 1912–13; re-charted and probably named by DI in 1929–30 (BA chart 3585, 21.ix.1931; APC, 1959a, p. 8). *Invisible Islet* (APC, 1955, p. 12).
- Invisible Islet*: see Invisible Island.
- Iris, Bahía*: see Iris Bay.
- Iris Bay** 54°42'S 35°56'W, W of Müller Point, was discovered and roughly charted on 18 January 1775 by Cook, who named the whole bight between Cape Charlotte and Cape Vahsel *Sandwich Bay*, after John Montagu, Fourth Earl of Sandwich (1718–92), First Lord of the Admiralty, 1771–82 ([Cook], chart, [1775]; Cook, 1777, Vol. 2, p. 216); called *Baie Sandwich*, referring to the whole bight (Vincendon-Dumoulin, atlas, 1847, Pl. 43); called, referring to the limited feature, *Sandwich Bay* (Petermann, map, 1867; BA chart 3579, 7.vii.1906), *Sandwichs Bai* (Klutschak, 1881, map p. 527), *Sandwichs Bay* (Neumayer, 1891, map p. 104), *Iceberg Bite* (Faustini, 1906, map p. 347), *Sandwich-Bucht* (Kohl-Larsen, 1930b, Karte 3 following p. 400), *Snowsquall Bay* (Matthews, 1931, Front.); called *Sandwich Bukta*, referring to the whole bight (Paulsen, 1950, map p. 454); called *Bahía Sandwich*, as rejected form referring to the limited feature (Argentina. MM, chart 114, 1952; Pierrou, 1970, p. 648); named *Iris Bay*, following the usage of sealers and whalers (BA, 1954, p. 16; APC, 1955, p. 12; BA chart 3597, 23.v.1958). *Bukhta Airis* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 178). *Bahía Iris* (Pierrou, 1970, p. 440).
- Irving Point** 56°43'S 27°04'W, E point of Visokoi Island, was charted by DI in 1930 and called *Penguin Point* in the mistaken belief that it was the only place on the island occupied by these birds (BA chart 3593, 22.xi.1930), *Pengoin Point* (France. SHM, 1937, p. 383), *Punta Penguin* (Argentina. MM, 1945, p. 265), *Punta Pingüino* (Argentina. MM, chart 111, 1953; Pierrou, 1970, p. 594); named *Irving Point* after Lieut. Cdr John James Cawdell Irving, RN (1898–1967), Chief Officer, *Discovery II*, 1929–30, and commanding *William Scoresby*, 1930–31 (APC, 1955, p. 12; BA, 1958, p. 38; BA chart 3593, 23.ix.1960). *Punta Pinguin* (Zavatti, 1958, Tav. 10). *Mys Erving* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 178).
- Isaacson Point** 59°26'S 27°06'W, SE point of Bellingshausen Island, was charted by DI in 1930 and named after Miss S. M. Isaacson, attached to the scientific staff of the "Discovery" Committee (BA chart 3593, 22.xi.1930; APC, 1955, p. 12). *Punta Isaacson* (Argentina. MM, chart 111, 1953; Pierrou, 1970, p. 442). *Punta Isachsen* (Zavatti, 1958, Tav. 10).
- Isaacson, Punta*: see Isaacson Point.
- Isachsen, Punta*: see Isaacson Point.
- Isfjord*: see Ice Fjord.
- Island, Bay of, -Bucht*: see Isles, Bay of.
- Islands, Bay of*: see Isles, Bay of.
- Isas, Bahía de las*: see Isles, Bay of.
- Isles, Bahía de, Bahía of, Baie des, Baie of*: see Isles, Bay of.
- Isles, Bay of** 54°02'S 37°19'W, between Cape Buller and Cape Wilson, was discovered, roughly charted and named descriptively by Cook on 17 January 1775 (Cook, chart,

- [1775]; Cook's 1775 journal, *ed.* Beaglehole, 1961, p. 621; BA chart 3579, 7.vii.1906; APC, 1955, p. 12). *Bay of Islands* (Gilbert, map, 1775). *Baie des Îles* (Vincendon-Dumoulin, atlas, 1847, Pl. 43). *Insel Bai* (Petermann, map, 1867). *Island-Bucht* (Pirner, 1882, p. 741). *Bay of Island* (Faustini, 1906, map p. 347). *Bucht der Inseln* (Brennecke, 1912, map following p. 176). The bay was further charted by Murphy in 1912-13. *Ilse-Bucht* (Filchner, 1922, footnote p. 106). *Öybukta* (Risting, 1929, map p. 86). *Bahía of Isles* (Argentina. MM, chart 64, 1939). *Bahía de Isles* (Argentina. MM, 1945, p. 247). *Bahía de las Islas* (Argentina. IGM, map, 1945; Pierrou, 1970, p. 304). *Öibukta* (Paulsen, 1950, map p. 454). *Bahía Bay of Isles* (Argentina. MM, 1957b, p. 6). *Baia delle Isole* (Zavatti, 1958, Tav. 10). *Baie of Isles* (France. SHM, chart 6028, 1958). *Bukhta Bey-of-Aylets* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 178).
- Islet Point** 54°14'S 36°38'W, E entrance point of Carlita Bay, was probably named during the survey from HMS *Dartmouth* in 1920, in reference to the small island off the point (BA chart 3579, 24.v.1929; APC, 1955, p. 12).  
*Isole, Baia delle*: see Isles, Bay of.
- Jacobsen Bight** 54°25'S 36°51'W, between Larvik and Cape Darnley, was called *Recovery Bay* (Murphy, 1922, upper map p. 412); included with Newark Bay as one bay under the name *Sukkertopp Bay* or *Sukkertopp Bukta* by association with Mount Sugartop (Holtedahl, 1929, map p. 52-53, p. 68); called *Marien Bay* (Matthews, 1931, Front.); included with Newark Bay as one bay under the name *Newark Bay* (BA chart 3596, 20.ix.1935); called *Newark Bay* (DCS 701 South Georgia sheet, i.1950), *Sukkertoppbukta* (Paulsen, 1950, map p. 454); following the SGS, 1951-52, named *Jacobsen Bight* after Fridthjof Jacobsen (1874-1933), of the Compañía Argentina de Pesca station, Grytviken, 1904-21, who became Manager of the station and later Vice-President of the Company (APC, 1958, p. 5; DOS 610 South Georgia sheet, ix.1958). *Baia Newark* (Zavatti, 1958, Tav. 10). *Bukhta Yakobsen* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 178).
- Jagged Point** 59°26'S 27°05'W, E point of Bellingshausen Island, was charted by DI in 1930 and so named because of the serrated profile of the ridge rising from the headland to the crater rim of the island (BA chart 3593, 22.xi.1930; APC, 1955, p.12). *Punta Dentada* [translation of English name] (Argentina. MM, chart 111, 1953; Pierrou, 1970, p. 308). *Jagger Point* (BA, 1974, p. 149).
- Jagged Point** 54°04'S 37°07'W, SW of Black Head, Possession Bay, was charted by DI in 1930 and named descriptively (BA chart 3585, 21.ix.1931; APC, 1955, p. 12).  
*Jagger Point*: see Jagged Point (Bellingshausen Island).
- Jag**, The 54°15'S 36°20'W, SE point of West Skerry, was charted by DI in 1930 and named descriptively (BA chart 3589, 8.v.1931).
- Jamfruen** [= the maidens] c. 54°16'S 36°55'W, group of peaks reported to lie W of Three Brothers, Allardyce Range, was so called by the SRAE after local usage (Douglas, 1930, p. 5).
- Jansen Harbour*: see Jason Harbour.  
*Jasonbukten, -hafen, -hamnen, Harbor*: see Jason Harbour.
- Jason Harbour** 54°12'S 36°37'W, N side of Cumberland West Bay, was visited in 1894 by the *Jason* (Capt. C. A. Larsen) and in 1902 by the SwAE; named after Larsen's ship *Jasonhafen* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904b, Vol. 2, p. 29), *Jasonhamnen* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904a, Del. 2, map facing p. 72), *Puerto Jason* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904-05, Tomo 2, map facing p. 86; Pierrou, 1970, p. 446), *Jason Harbour* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1905, p. 339; BA chart 3579, viii.1917; APC, 1955, p. 12), *Jason Inlet* (Allardyce, Despatch, 10 February 1908). The harbour was charted by DI in 1929. *Jansen Harbour* (Douglas, 1930, p. 5). *Jason Harbor* (USHO, 1930, p. 174; USBGN, 1956, p. 171). *Jasonhavn* (Aagaard, 1930a, p. 188). *Jasonhavnen* (Aagaard, 1930a, p. 324). *Jasonbukten* (Andersson, 1944, p. 188). *Puerto Jasson* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 135). *Porto Jason* (Zavatti, 1958, Tav.10).
- Jasonhavn, -havnen*: see Jason Harbour.  
*Jason, Île, Îlot*: see Jason Island.  
*Jason Inlet*: see Jason Harbour.  
*Jason, Isla*: see Jason Island.
- Jason Island** 54°11'S 36°30'W, N of Larsen Point, was called *Jason Point* after the *Jason* (*Jason Harbour*, q.v.) (Larsen, chart, [1909a]), *Jason Land* (Nordenskjöld, 1911a, p. 70); named *Jason Islet* (BA chart 3579, 24.v.1929; APC, 1955, p. 12), *Jason Island* (BA chart 3596, 21.ix.1931; APC, 1959a, p. 8). *Îlot Jason* (France. SHM, 1937, p. 377). *Islote Jason* (Argentina. MM, 1945, p. 252; Pierrou, 1970, p. 446). *Ostrov Yazon* (Kirpichnikov, 1953, p. 66). *Isla Jason* (Argentina. MM, 1957b, p. 6). *Ostrov Yason* (Soviet Union. UNGSVF, chart 334, 1958). *Île Jason* (France, SHM, chart 6028, 1958).
- Jason Islet, Islote, Land*: see Jason Island.
- Jason Peak** 54°11'S 36°37'W, rising to 685 m W of Jason Harbour, was charted by DI in 1929 and named in association with *Jason Harbour* (q.v.) (BA chart 3579, 24.v.1929; APC, 1955, p. 12).
- Jason Point*: see Jason Island.  
*Jason, Porto, Puerto*: see Jason Harbour.  
*Jasson, Puerto*: see Jason Harbour.
- Jeffries Point** 59°29'S 27°11'W, S coast of Cook Island, was charted by DI in 1930 and named after Miss M. E. Jeffries, a member of the staff of the "Discovery" Committee (BA chart 3593, 22.xi.1930; APC, 1955, p. 12). *Punta Jeffries* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 174; Pierrou, 1970, p. 447). The name was rejected after re-surveys from HMS *Protector* in 1962 and 1964 showed no identifiable feature to which the name could be referred (APC, 1977, p. 5).
- Jeffries, Punta*: see Jeffries Point.
- Jenkins Glacier** 54°46'S 36°08'W, flowing E into the head of Drygalski Fjord, was charted by the GAE, 1911-12, and named *Drygalski-Gletscher* after Prof. Erich von Drygalski (1865-1949), Leader of the GAE, 1901-03, and geographer (Brennecke, 1912, Tafel 8 following p. 176), or *Drygalski Glacier* (Holtedahl, 1929, map p. 52-53; BA chart 3596, 21.ix.1931); called in error *Philippi Glacier* (DCS 701 South Georgia sheet, i.1950). *Glaciar Drygalski* (Argentina. MM, chart 114, 1952). Following the SGS, the feature was re-named *Jenkins Glacier* after James Travis Jenkins (1876-1959), author of *A history of the whale fisheries* (London, 1921) and *Bibliography of whaling* (London, 1948) (APC, 1958, p. 5; DOS 610 South Georgia sheet, ix.1958).
- Jeorjía del Sur, Isla*: see South Georgia.  
*Jižní Georgie*: see South Georgia.
- Jock Point** 54°02'S 37°27'W, N side of Sunset Fjord, was

- charted by DI in 1928–30 and named after Petty Officer "Jock" Purvis, RN (*Purvis Glacier*, q.v.) (BA chart 3585, 21.ix.1931; APC, 1955, p. 12), but the name has since been deleted (APC, 1959a, p. 8).
- Johanesen Harbour*: see Ranvik.
- Johan Harbor*: see Johan Harbour.
- Johan Harbour** 54°03'S 37°59'W, SW of Undine Harbour, was called *St. Johns Harbour* (Wilson, chart, [1911b], *Johann Hafen* (Brennecke, 1912, map following p. 176), *Saint Johns Harbour* ([Wilson], 1912a, map p. 78), *Johann Harbour* (Aagaard, 1930a, map p. 59; BA chart 3585, 1938), *Puerto Johann* (Argentina. MM, chart 64, 1939; Pierrou, 1970, p. 448); named *Johan Harbour*, following local usage (Matthews, 1931, Front.; APC, 1958, p. 5). *Johann Harbor* (USHO, chart 5576, 1951). *Johann Harbour* (BA, 1954, p. 17). *Johan Harbor* (USBGN, 1964, p. 14).
- Johannesson Bucht*: see Diaz Cove.
- Johannesen, Caleta*: see Johannsen Loch.
- Johannesen Point** 54°01'S 38°14'W, SW point of Main Island, Willis Islands, was charted by DI in 1926–30 and named *All Johannesens Point* after Capt. A. Johannesen of the sealing ship *Diaz*, who provided information on the SW coast of South Georgia (BA chart 3596, 21.ix.1931). *Punta All Johannesens* (Argentina. MM, chart 114, 1952). *Johannesen Point* (APC, 1955, p. 12; BA chart 3597, 23.v.1958). *Punta Johannesen* (Pierrou, 1970, p. 448).
- Johannesen Point*: see Kupriyanov Islands.
- Johannesen, Punta*: see Johannesen Point or Kupriyanov Islands.
- Johannessonbucht, -Hafen*: see Diaz Cove.
- Johann Hafen, Harbor, Harbour, Puerto*: see Johan Harbour.
- Johannsen, Cala, Caleta*: see Johannsen Loch.
- Johannsen Loch** 54°19'S 36°15'W, between Cape George and Ocean Harbour, was so named by DI in 1926–30, probably after the usage of whalers (BA chart 3596, 21.ix.1931; APC, 1955, p. 12). *Caleta Johannsen* (Argentina. MM, 1945, p. 260). *Cala Johannsen* (Zavatti, 1958, Tav. 10). *Caleta Johannesen* (Pierrou, 1970, p. 449).
- John Murray-Gletscher*: see Murray Snowfield or Purvis Glacier.
- Johnson Cove** 54°01'S 38°05'W, SW Bird Island, was probably named after local usage (BA, 1948, p. 103; APC, 1955, p. 12; DOS 610 South Georgia sheet, ix.1958). *Rayner's Bay*, used by J. W. S. Marr on unpublished map in 1936, after George W. Rayner, of the DI scientific staff; Marine Station, Grytviken, 1928–29; *Discovery II*, 1932–33; *William Scoresby*, 1929–30, 1931–32, 1934–35, 1935–36, 1937–38 (Bonner, 1968, map, Fig. 11, p. 27).
- Joke Cove** 54°01'S 37°58'W, S side of Elsehul, was charted and probably named by DI in 1930 (BA chart 3589, 8.v.1931; APC, 1955, p. 12).
- Jomfruene** [= the maidens] 54°04'S 38°03'W, W of Cape Paryadin, was charted by DI in 1926–29 and called descriptively *Three Point Island* (BA chart 3585, 24.v.1929), the name *Jungfrauen (The Maidens)* (BA chart 3585, 24.v.1929) or *Jungfruen* (Matthews, 1931, Front.), being applied to the three inner rocks on the NE side; called *Isla Tres Puntas* (Argentina. MM, chart 114, 1952; Pierrou, 1970, p. 695); named *Jomfruene* after the usage of sealers and whalers (BA, 1954, p. 17; APC, 1958, p. 5; DOS 610 South Georgia sheet, ix.1958). *Jomfruene Island* (APC, 1955, p. 12; BA chart 3597, 23.v.1958). *Islas Three Points*, as rejected form (Argentina. MM, 1957b, p. 11). *Jomfruene Islands* (BA, 1967, p. 11).
- Jomfruene Island, Islands*: see Jomfruene.
- Jonassen Rocks** 54°40'S 36°22'W, off Novosilski Bay, were named following the SGS after Idar Jonassen (1889–1933), a whaling gunner of the *Compañía Argentina de Pesca*, 1924–33 (APC, 1958, p. 5; DOS 610 South Georgia sheet, ix.1958).
- Jones, Baia*: see Novosilski Bay.
- Jone('s) Bay*: see Novosilski Bay.
- Jordan Cove** 54°00'S 38°03'W, S coast of Bird Island in an area where fur seals breed, was named following the SGS after David Starr Jordan (1851–1931), American naturalist and First President of Stanford University, 1891–1913; Commissioner in charge of fur seal investigations in the North Pacific, 1896–97, and an advocate of fur seal protection by international agreement (APC, 1958, p. 5; BA chart 3585, 27.xi.1959).
- Jorge, Bahía, Baia*: see Hound Bay.
- Jorge, Cabo, Capo*: see George, Cape.
- Jorge, Isla*: see Montagu Island.
- Jossac Bight** 54°17'S 37°11'W, between Holmestrand and Aspasia Point, was called *Jossac Bite* by the early sealers (Faustini, 1906, map p. 347), *Eis B.* (Faustini, 1906, p. 351) and *Holmestrand-Horten-Bucht* by the GSGE (Kohl-Larsen, 1930b, Karte 3 following p. 400); named *Jossac Bight*, following the SGS (APC, 1958, p. 5; DOS 610 South Georgia sheet, ix.1958). *Bukhta Yossac* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 178).
- Jossac Bite*: see Jossac Bight.
- Jumbo Cove** 54°10'S 36°33'W, SSE of Busen Point, was charted and named by DI in 1926–30 (BA chart 3579, 1931; APC, 1955, p. 12).
- Junco-See* [= ? reed lake] c. 54°18'S 36°31'W, small lake near Grytviken, was so called by the GSGE (Enderlein, 1930, p. 236).
- Junction Valley** 54°17'S 36°31'W, running W from Hestesletten to Echo Pass. The name was applied by the SwAE in 1902 to the through-valley, comprising the present feature, Echo Pass and Sphagnum Valley, because it joins Cumberland East Bay with Cumberland West Bay (Skottsberg, 1912, map p. 14, p. 17); restricted to the E valley (APC, 1964, p. 3).
- Jungfrauen (The Maidens)*: see Jomfruene.
- Jungfruen*: see Jomfruene.
- Justa Peak** 54°10'S 36°34'W, rising to 490 m SW of Busen Point, was charted and named by DI in 1928 (BA chart 3579, 24.v.1929; APC, 1955, p. 12). *Pico Justa* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 148).
- Justa, Pico*: see Justa Peak.
- Južna, Južni Georgija*: see South Georgia.
- Kade, Cabo*: see Kade Point.
- Kade Point** 54°07'S 37°43'W, N entrance point of Wilson Harbour, was named probably after local usage *Kade's Point* (Wilson, chart, [1911b]) or *Kade Point* ([Wilson], 1912a, map p. 78; BA chart 3585, 1931; APC, 1955, p. 13). *Rade Point*, in error (ICRD, 1920, map preceding p. 1). *Punta Kade* (Argentina. MM, 1945, p. 262). *Cabo Kade* (Argentina.

- MM, 1958*b*, p. 23; Pierrou, 1970, p. 455). *Mys Keyd* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 178).
- Kade, Punta*: see Kade Point.
- Kade's Point*: see Kade Point.
- Kaf-Khed, Mys*: see Calf Head.
- Kalber-Berg*: see Calf Head.
- Kamberlend-Ist, Bukhta*: see Cumberland East Bay.
- Kamberlend-Uest, Bukhta*: see Cumberland West Bay.
- Kamberlend, Zaliv*: see Cumberland Bay.
- Kandlmas, Ostrov(a)*: see Candlemas Island(s).
- Kanin Point** 54°11'S 36°42'W, S side of Husvik Harbour, was charted by DI in 1928 and called descriptively *Rocky Point* (BA chart 3579, 15.viii.1930), *Punta Rocky* (Argentina. MM, 1945, p. 252), *Punta Rocosa* [translation of English name] (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 147; Pierrou, 1970, p. 630); following the SGS, 1951–52, named *Kanin Point* [= rabbit point] after local usage, in reference to one of several attempts to introduce rabbits in the island (BA, 1954, p. 14; APC, 1955, p. 13; BA chart 3589, 27.xi.1959).
- Kanningem, Gora*: see Cunningham, Mount.
- Kars, Gora*: see Carse, Mount.
- Keen Maud Bay*: see Queen Maud Bay.
- Kegel-Berg*: see Skittle, Mount.
- Keilhau Glacier** 54°16'S 37°03'W, flowing SW into Jossac Bight at Horten, was mapped by the NAE and named after Baltazar Mathias Keilhau (1797–1858), Norwegian geologist, who succeeded J. Esmark (*Esmark Glacier*, q.v.) as Professor of Mineralogy at the University of Kristiania (Holtedahl, 1929, map p. 52–53; APC, 1958, p. 5; DOS 610 South Georgia sheet, ix.1958). *Lednik Keyl'kheu* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 178).
- Kelp, Banco*: see Kelp Bank.
- Kelp Bank** 54°01'S 37°06'W, 4 km NNE of Cape Crewe, was charted and named descriptively by DI in 1928–30 (BA chart 3596, 21.ix.1931; APC, 1955, p. 13). *Banco Cachiyuyo* [translation of English name] (Argentina. MM, chart 114, 1952; Pierrou, 1970, p. 230). *Banco Kelp* (Argentina. MM, 1957*b*, p. 2). *Banka Kelp* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 178).
- Kelp, Banka*: see Kelp Bank.
- Kelp Bay** 54°27'S 36°06'W, ESE of Doris Bay, was named descriptively *Kelpbugten* or *Kelp Bay* by the whalers (BA, 1954, p. 15). *Kelp Bay* (APC, 1955, p. 13; BA chart 3597, 23.v.1958). *Bukhta Kelp* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 178).
- Kelp Bay*: see Evermann Cove.
- Kelpbugten, Bukhta*: see Kelp Bay.
- Kelp Point** 54°10'S 36°38'W, SE entrance point of Husvik Harbour, was charted and named descriptively by DI in 1928 (BA chart 3579, 24.v.1929; APC, 1955, p. 13). *Punta Cachiyuyo* [translation of English name] (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 144; Pierrou, 1970, p. 230).
- Kemberlend, Zaliv*: see Cumberland Bay.
- Kemp Peak** 54°03'S 37°59'W, rising to 335 m NNE of Cape Paryadin, was charted by DI in 1926–27 and named after Dr Stanley Wells Kemp (1882–1945), British marine biologist; Director of "Discovery" Investigations, 1924–36 (BA chart 3585, 24.v.1929; APC, 1955, p. 13), but the name has since been deleted (APC, 1959*a*, p. 8).
- Keniga, Lednik*: see König Glacier.
- Keyd, Mys*: see Kade Point.
- Keyl'kheu, Lednik*: see Keilhau Glacier.
- Kharker, Mys*: see Harker Point.
- Kharkort, Mys*: see Harcourt, Cape.
- Kharmera, Lednik*: see Harmer Glacier.
- Kharmar, Gora*: see Harmer, Mount.
- Kharper, Mys*: see Harper Point.
- Khaund, Bukhta*: see Hound Bay.
- Khellenda, Lednik*: see Helland Glacier.
- Kheuge, Proliv*: see Hauge Strait.
- Kheuge, Rif*: see Hauge Reef.
- Khini, Lednik*: see Heaney Glacier.
- Khobart, Skala*: see Hobart Rock.
- Khodson, Gora*: see Hodson, Mount.
- Khomberg, Oзера*: see Hamberg Lakes.
- Khop, Mys*: see Hope Point.
- Khorsberg, Mys*: see Horsburgh Point.
- Khusvik*: see Husvik.
- King Eduard, Bukhta*: see King Edward Cove.
- King Eduard, Mys*: see King Edward Point.
- King Edward, Caleta*: see King Edward Cove.
- King Edward Cove** 54°17'S 36°30'W, harbour of Grytviken, was charted and called *Bahía de Gryt* [= pot bay] by the SwAE in 1902 (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904–05, map facing p. 86); re-charted by Cdr M. H. Hodges, RN (*Mount Hodges*, q.v.), of HMS *Sappho*, in 1906 and named *King Edward Cove*, after Edward VII (1842–1910), King of England, 1901–10 (Hodges, 1906; BA chart 3579, 7.vii.1906; APC, 1955, p. 13). *Kochtopfbucht* [= pot lid bay] (Szielasko, 1907, p. 278). *Grytviken Harbour* (Report of Stipendiary Magistrate in Allardyce, Despatch, 29 September 1911; ICRD, 1920, p. 5). *King Edward's Cove* (Ferguson, 1914, p. 59). The cove was further charted from HMS *Dartmouth* in 1920. Sir Ernest Shackleton, Leader of the SRAE, died aboard his ship *Quest* lying in the cove, 5 January 1922. Further charting was carried out by DI in 1926–30. *Grytviken* (BA, 1930, p. 40). *Roi Edouard* (France. SHM, 1937, p. 375). *Caleta King Edward (Grytviken)* (Argentina. MM, 1945, p. 253). Further charting was carried out by Lieut. Cdr D. N. Penfold, RN, in 1951–52. *Caleta Rey Eduardo* (Argentina. MM, chart 114, 1952). *Bahía de las Ollas* [= bay of the pots] (Argentina. IGM, atlas, 1953, Lám. 64). *Caleta Capitán Vago*, after Capitán Ricardo Vago, Chief of the Argentine Navy, who in 1923 while commanding the transport ship *Guardia Nacional* relieved the Argentine station in South Orkney Islands and carried out topographic and hydrographic surveys of the coasts of South Georgia (Argentina. MM, 1957*b*, p. 2; Pierrou, 1970, p. 238). The cove was further charted from HMS *Protector* in 1958. *Bukhta King Eduard* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 178).
- King Edward Cove Station*: see King Edward Point.
- King Edward Point** 54°17'S 36°30'W, NE side of King Edward Cove, has been the site of the British administrative headquarters since 1909, of the "Discovery" Committee's Marine Biological Laboratory, 1925–31, and since 1950 of the BAS (formerly FIDS) station "Grytviken", formerly known as "South Georgia" (*Grytviken*, q.v.); was charted and photographed by the SwAE in 1902; named, in association with *King Edward Cove* (q.v.), *Edwards Point* (BA chart 3579, 7.vii.1906), *King Edward's Point* (Ferguson, 1914, p. 59), *King Edward Point* (BA, 1922, p. 467; BA chart 3579, 1939; APC, 1955, p. 13). *Sawodden* [= sheep point], used by the whalers (Ommanney, 1938, p. 33). *Sauodden* (Bystrøm, 1944, p. 23). *Punta King Edward* (Argentina. MM, 1945,

- p. 254). *Government Point* (Roots, 1953, p. 6). *Mys Korolya Eduarda* (Kirpichnikov, 1953, p. 67). *Punta Rey Eduardo* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 151). *The Point* (Warburton, 1956, p. 80). *Punta Coronel Zelaya*, after Coronel Cornelio Zelaya (1782–1855), Argentine soldier (Argentina. MM, 1957b, p. 3; Pierrou, 1970, p. 268). *Przylądki Króla Edwarda* (Fuchs and Hillary, 1959d, p. 31). *Ponta do Rei Eduardo* (Fuchs and Hillary, [1959a], p. 16). *Mys King Eduard* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 178). *Discovery House*, name used since about 1950 for the DI laboratory (Bonner, 1968, p. 72). *King Edward Cove Station*, *King Edward Point Settlement*, *King Edward Point Station*, *Shackleton House*, referring to the station (BA, 1974, p. 139–40).
- King Edward Point Settlement, Station*: see King Edward Point.
- King Edward, Punta*: see King Edward Point.
- King Edward's Cove*: see King Edward Cove.
- King Edward's Point*: see King Edward Point.
- King Haakon, Bahía*: see King Haakon Bay.
- King Haakon Bay** 54°09'S 37°20'W, between Cape Rosa and a point on the coast N of McCarthy Island, was roughly charted by the RAE in 1819; called *Hoffnungs Bai* [= hope bay] (Klutschak, 1881, map p. 527), *St. George Bay* (Faustini, 1906, map p. 347); named *King Haakon's Harbour*, following the usage of whalers, after Haakon VII (1872–1957), King of Norway, 1905–57 (Wilson, chart, [1911b]). *Haakon-Fjord* (Heim, 1912, p. 456). *Haakon-Hafen* (Heim, 1912, p. 454). *King Haakon Bay* (Wilson, chart, 1912b; BA chart 3585, 24.v.1929; APC, 1955, p. 13). *König Haakon-Hafen* (Brennecke, 1912, map following p. 176). *King Hakon Harbour* (Ferguson, 1915, Pl. 81). *King Haakon Harbour* (Tyrrell, 1918, p. 483; BA chart 3579, 29.viii.1921). *King Haakons Bay* (ICRD, 1920, map preceding p. 1). *Koning Haakon Baai* (Shackleton, [1921], map p. 205). *König Haakon-Bay* (Filchner, 1922, p. 64). *König-Haakon-Bucht* (Filchner, 1922, p. 129). *King Haakon Fjord* (Mill, 1923, p. 226). *Haakon Király-Öböl* (Shackleton, [1925], p. 128). *Kong Håkons Hamna* (Risting, 1929, map p. 86). *Haakon-Bucht* (Kohl-Larsen, 1930b, Karte 3 following p. 400). *King Haakon's Bay* (Douglas, 1930, p. 6). *Kong Håkons Bay* (Aagaard, 1930a, map p. 59). *King Haakon Sound* (Worsley, 1931, p. 131). *Kong Håkons Bukta* (Byström, 1944, map p. 2). *Bahía King Haakon* (Argentina. MM, 1945, p. 262). *Baie du Roi Haakon* (France. SHM, chart 1148, 1947). *Kong Haakon Havna* (Paulsen, 1950, map p. 454). *Puerto Rey Haakon* (Argentina. MM, chart 114, 1952; Pierrou, 1970, p. 623). *Zaliv Korolya Khokona* (Kirpichnikov, 1953, map p. 64). *Puerto Robinson*, after Comandante Carlos Robinson, one of a group of English sailors recruited by Almirante Guillermo Brown in 1814 (Argentina. MM, 1957a, p. 9; Pierrou, 1970, p. 627). *Baia Sud-Est*, referring collectively to this bay and Queen Maud Bay (Zavatti, 1958, Tav. 10). *Bukhta King-Khokon* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 178).
- King Haakon Fjord*: see King Haakon Bay.
- King Haakon Harbour*: see King Haakon Bay.
- King Haakon Islands** 54°10'S 37°25'W, islands and rocks in the mouth of King Haakon Bay, were so called by Matthews, but it is not clear to which features the name applies (Matthews, 1951, p. 55).
- King Haakon's Bay, Harbour*: see King Haakon Bay.
- King Haakon Sound*: see King Haakon Bay.
- King Hakon Harbour*: see King Haakon Bay.
- King-Khokon, Bukhta*: see King Haakon Bay.
- King Peaks** 54°04'S 37°10'W, S of Cape Wilson, were so called by DI in 1929–30 (BA chart 3585, 21.ix.1931).
- Kirkesletten*: see Grytviken.
- Kjellström Rock** 54°16'S 37°26'W, rising 60 m above sea-level off Cape Nuñez, was named following the SGS after Johan Kjellström (b. 1894), whaling gunner of the Compañía Argentina de Pesca, Grytviken, 1943–50, and of the South Georgia Whaling Company, Leith Harbour, 1950–55 (APC, 1958, p. 5; DOS 610 South Georgia sheet, ix.1958).
- Kjerulf Glacier** 54°21'S 36°47'W, flowing W into Newark Bay, was named by the NAE after Theodor Kjerulf (1825–88), Norwegian geologist, who succeeded B. M. Keilhau (*Keilhau Glacier*, q.v.) as Professor of Mineralogy at the University of Kristiania (Holtedahl, 1929, map p. 52–53; APC, 1958, p. 5; DOS 610 South Georgia sheet, ix.1958); called *Trent Glacier* by the BSGE (Sutton, 1957, p. 74 and map p. 70). *Lednik Sherulfa* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 178).
- Klark, Skala, Skaly*: see Clerke Rocks.
- Kleine Pic*: see Nachtigal Peak.
- Kleine Pickersgill Insel*: see Pickersgill Islands.
- Kleine Pinguin-bucht** 54°03'S 37°55'W, W of Chaplin Head, was so called by the GSGE (Kohl-Larsen, 1930b, p. 326 and Karte 4 following p. 400).
- Klerikovyye Kamni*: see Clerke Rocks.
- Klerka, Ostrov*: see Clerke Rocks.
- Kling, Mount** 54°30'S 36°18'W, rising to 1 845 m in SE Allardyce Range, was called *Bluetop Mountain* by the SGS 1951–52 (Roots, 1953, p. 10); named *Mount Kling* after Alfred Kling, navigator (Captain, December 1912) of *Deutschland* on the GAE, 1911–12 (APC, 1958, p. 5; DOS 610 South Georgia sheet, ix.1958).
- Kl. Pickersgill*: see Pickersgill Islands.
- Klutschak*: see Klutschak Point.
- Klutschak Point** 54°10'S 37°41'W, SSE of Elephant Cove, was named following the SGS, 1951–52, after Heinrich W. Klutschak, Austrian artist with the US sealing schooner *Flying Fish* at South Georgia, 1877–78 (Klutschak, 1881) (APC, 1955, p. 13; BA chart 3597, 23.v.1958). *Klutschak* (BA, 1958, p. 36).
- Knob, Pico The*: see Knob, The.
- Knob Point** 57°06'S 26°48'W, W point of Vindication Island, was charted by DI in 1930 and named descriptively (BA chart 3593, 22.xi.1930; APC, 1955, p. 13). *Punta Knob* (Argentina. MM, 1945, p. 266). *Punta Botón* [translation of English name] (Argentina. MM, chart 111, 1953; Pierrou, 1970, p. 211). *Punta The Knob* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 334).
- Knob, Punta, Punta The*: see Knob Point.
- Knob, The** 54°01'S 37°58'W, W entrance point of Inner Bay, Elsehul, was charted and named descriptively by DI in 1927–28 (BA chart 3585, 24.v.1929; APC, 1955, p. 13). *Pico La Borla* [= the knob peak] (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 161; Pierrou, 1970, p. 461). *Pico The Knob*, as rejected form (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 333).
- Knøllrokset*: see Humpback Rocks.
- Kochtopfbucht*: see Grytviken or King Edward Cove.
- Koddene*: see Black Rocks.

*Koffin, Skala*: see Coffin Rock.

*Kohl-Larsen Plateau*: see Kohl Plateau.

**Kohl Plateau** 54°14'S 36°58'W, N of the NW end of Allardyce Range, the largest snowfield in South Georgia, was roughly mapped by the GSGE; following the SGS, 1951–52, named *Kohl-Larsen Plateau* after Ludwig Kohl-Larsen, Leader of the GSGE (APC, 1955, p. 13; BA chart 3597, 23.v.1958). *Kohl Plateau* (APC, 1960, p. 5). *Plato Kol'-Larsen* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 178).

*Kol'-Larsen, Plato*: see Kohl Plateau.

*Kong Haakon Havna*: see King Haakon Bay.

*Kong Håkons Bay, Bukta, Hamna*: see King Haakon Bay.

**König Glacier** 54°11'S 36°48'W, flowing N into the head of Fortuna Bay, was named *Königgletscher* or *König-Eisstrom* by the GSGE, after Felix König, Austrian mountaineer with the GAE, 1911–12 (Kohl-Larsen, 1930b, p. 331 and Karte 3 following p. 400); called *Fortuna Glacier* by the SRAE (Douglas, 1930, p. 12); during the survey of Fortuna Bay by DI in 1929, called *Dead Glacier*, possibly referring only to the W branch, from the large amount of surface moraine (BA chart 3585, 21.ix.1931). *Fortuna-Gletscher* (Wilckens, 1947, p. 13). *König Glacier*, following the SGS, 1951–52 (APC, 1955, p. 13; BA chart 3597, 23.v.1958). *Lednik Keniga* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 178).

*Königgletscher, -Eisstrom*: see König Glacier.

*König(-)Haakon-Bay, -Bucht, -Hafen*: see King Haakon Bay.

*Königin Maud-Bucht*: see Queen Maud Bay.

*Koning Haakon Baai*: see King Haakon Bay.

*Koningin Maud Baai*: see Queen Maud Bay.

*Konstans, Mys*: see Constance, Cape.

*Kook Rock*: see Cook Rock.

*Köppenberg*: see Köppen Point.

**Köppen Point** 54°31'S 36°01'W, NE entrance point of Moltke Harbour, was mapped by the GIPYE, which called the hill nearby *Köppenberg*, after Prof. Wladimir P. Köppen (1846–1940), Russian meteorologist and climatologist, who worked at the German naval observatory in Hamburg, 1875–1918, and who recommended the establishment of a high-level observatory near the GIPYE base (Neumayer and Børgen, 1886, map in end pocket); following the SGS, 1951–52, named *Köppen Point* (APC, 1955, p. 13; [CSESG], map, 1970).

**Koppervik** [= copper cove] 54°00'S 37°24'W, between Cape Buller and Rosita Harbour, was charted by DI in 1929–30 and named after the usage of Norwegian whalers (BA chart 3596, 21.ix.1931; APC, 1955, p. 13). *Puerto Koppervik* (Argentina. MM, chart 114, 1952; Pierrou, 1970, p. 459).

*Koppervik, Puerto*: see Koppervik.

*Kordiliya, Bukhta*: see Cordelia Bay.

*Korolev Mod, Bukhta*: see Queen Maud Bay.

*Korolya Eduarda, Mys*: see King Edward Point.

*Korolya Khokona, Zaliv*: see King Haakon Bay.

*Koupar, Île*: see Cooper Island.

**Kraken Cove** 57°03'S 26°41'W, N coast of Candlemas Island, was named after a legendary Norwegian sea monster, in association with nearby features, following surveys from HMS *Protector* in 1962 and 1964 (APC, 1974, p. 4; BA, 1974, p. 147).

*Kraterbucht*: see Crater Bay.

*Krina, Lednik*: see Crean Glacier.

*Kristensen, Lednik*: see Christensen Glacier.

*Kristofersen, Lednik*: see Christophersen Glacier.

*Krokisius, Berg, Berget*: see Krokisius, Mount.

*Krokisiusberg-Plateau*: see Hochplateau.

**Krokisius, Mount** 54°30'S 36°03'W, rising to 470 m NNE of Moltke Harbour, was named *Krokisius Berg* by the GIPYE after Capt. Krokisius of the expedition ship *Marie* (Neumayer and Børgen, 1886, map in end pocket). *Krokisius* (Steinen, 1890, map facing p. 194). *Berg Krokisius* (Larsen and Andersson, 1902, p. 437). *Krokisius Berget* (Andersson, 1903, p. 412). *Mount Krokisius* (Skottsberg, 1912, p. 33; [CSESG] map, 1970; APC, 1974, p. 4). This name was wrongly applied by the SGS, 1951–52, to the feature now named *Binary Peaks* (q.v.) (APC, 1955, p. 13; DOS 610 South Georgia sheet, ix.1958), but the feature was re-identified by the CSESG.

*Krokisius, Mount*: see Binary Peaks.

*Króla Edwarda, Przylądku*: see King Edward Point.

*Kru, Mys*: see Crewe, Cape.

*Kuin-Mod, Bukhta*: see Queen Maud Bay.

*Kuka, Bukhta*: see Cook Bay.

*Kuka, Lednik*: see Cook Glacier.

*Kuk(a), Ostrov*: see Cook Island.

*Kul Harbour*: see Coal Harbour.

*Kull Havna*: see Coal Harbour.

*Kun Island*: see Cook Island.

*Kupar, Kuper, Ostrov*: see Cooper Island.

*Kuper, Proliv*: see Cooper Sound.

*Kuprianov, Cape*: see Kupriyanov Islands.

*Kuprianowa, Przylądek*: see Kupriyanov Islands.

*Kuprianow, Cape, Capo, Kap*: see Kupriyanov Islands.

*Kuprianowodden*: see Kupriyanov Islands.

*Kupriyanova, Mys, Ostrova*: see Kupriyanov Islands.

*Kupriyanov, Cape, Mys*: see Kupriyanov Islands.

**Kupriyanov Islands** 54°15'S 36°19'W, off Diaz Cove. A point on the coast between Novosilski Bay and Cape Disappointment was charted by the RAE on 16 December 1819 and called *Mys Kupriyanov* or *Mys Kupriyanova*, after Michman [= midshipman] Ivan Kupriyanov, of *Mirnyy* ([Bellingshausen], 1831b, sheet 5; Bellingshausen, 1831a, Vol. 1, p. 131). *Cape Kuprianow* (Petermann, map, 1867). *Kap Kuprianow* (Fricker, 1898, map p. 111). *Capo Kuprianow* (Faustini, 1906, p. 348). *Kuprianow Capo* (Faustini, 1906, p. 350). *Cape Kuprianov* (Murphy, 1922, upper map p. 412). The coast was re-charted by DI in 1930, and *Johannesen Point*, probably referring to the same feature, was named after Capt. A. Johannesen (*Johannesen Point*, q.v.) (BA chart 3596, 21.ix. 1931). *Kuprianowodden* (Aagaard, 1934, p. 358). *Cape Kupriyanov* (Debenham, ed., 1945, p. 91). *Punta Johannesen* (Argentina. MM, chart 114, 1952). *Przylądek Kuprianowa* (Machowski, 1953, map p. 92). The name *Kupriyanov Islands* was applied to the islands mapped by the SGS, 1951–52 (APC, 1958, p. 5; DOS 610 South Georgia sheet, ix.1958). *Ostrova Kupriyanova* (Koblents, 1964, p. 137).

*Laave Brua*: see Ramp Rocks.

**Lagoon Point** 54°11'S 36°35'W, at head of Jason Harbour outside Little Jason Lagoon, was charted by DI in 1929 and called *Bluff Point* (BA chart 3579, 24.v.1929); named *Lagoon Point* (BA chart 3589, 12.ix.1930; APC, 1955, p. 13).

*Laiella, Lednik*: see Lyell Glacier.

**Lancing Glacier** 54°19'S 36°55'W, flowing S into Newark Bay, was named following the SGS after SS *Lancing* (ex-*Flackwell*) of the Hvalfangerselskapet "Globus" A/S, Larvik; the ship was built in 1898, converted to a whale factory ship in 1923 (the first to be fitted with the Sörlle slip-way) (*Sörlle Buttress*, q.v.), and used off South Georgia and South Orkney Islands, 1925–26 (APC, 1958, p. 5; DOS 610 South Georgia sheet, ix.1958). *Lednik Lansinga* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 178).

*Langstrand*: see Cheapman Bay or Cumberland East Bay or Long Beach or Royal Bay or St. Andrews Bay.

*Langstrand, Bahía*: see Possession Bay.

*Langstrandbucht*: see Cheapman Bay.

*Langstrand Harbour*: see Cheapman Bay.

*Langstrand, Playa*: see St. Andrews Bay.

*Lansinga, Lednik*: see Lancing Glacier.

*Larga, Punta*: see Long Point.

*La Roche, Estrecho, Strait, Strait of, Strasse*: see Bird Sound.

*Larsen Bay, -Bucht*: see Larsen Harbour.

*Larsen, Cape*: see Larsen Point.

*Larsen-Fjord*: see Larsen Harbour.

*Larsen, Gora*: see Larsen, Mount.

*Larsen-Hafen, -Hamna, Harbor*: see Larsen Harbour.

**Larsen Harbour** 54°50'S 36°00'W, SW side of Drygalski Fjord, was charted by the GAE, 1911–12, and named *Larsen-Hafen*, after Capt. Carl Anton Larsen (1860–1924), Norwegian explorer and whaler; Master of *Jason*, which visited the FID, 1892–93 and 1893–94; Master of *Antarctica* on the SwAE; Manager of the Compañía Argentina de Pesca, Grytviken, 1906–14 (Brennecke, 1912, p. 129 and map following p. 176). *Larsen-Fjord (Larsen-Hafen)* (Heim, 1912, p. 454). *Larsen Harbour* (Wilson, chart, 1912b; BA chart 3585, 24.v.1929; APC, 1955, p. 13). *Larsen Bay* (Tyrrell, 1916, p. 437). The harbour was re-charted by DI in 1927 and used with Undine Harbour as an extreme point for fixing the position of South Georgia. *Larsen-Hamna* (Risting, 1929, map p. 86). *Larsen-Bucht* (Kohl-Larsen, 1930b, Karte 3 following p. 400). *Larsen Harbor* (USHO, 1930, p. 178; USBGN, 1956, p. 188). *Larsen-havna, Larshavna* (Byström, 1944, p. 157). *Puerto Larsen* (Argentina. MM, 1945, p. 261; Pierrou, 1970, p. 471).

*Larsen Harbour*: see Esbensen Bay.

*Larsen-havna*: see Larsen Harbour.

*Larsen, Kap*: see Larsen Point.

*Larsen, Monte*: see Larsen, Mount.

**Larsen, Mount** 59°27'S 27°21'W, the highest point (700 m) of Thule Island, on the E side, was mapped by DI in 1930 and named after Capt. C. A. Larsen (*Larsen Harbour*, q.v.) (BA chart 3593, 22.xi.1930; APC, 1955, p. 13). *Monte Larsen* (Argentina. MM, 1945, p. 269; Pierrou, 1970, p. 471). *Gora Larsen* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 178).

*Larsen, Mys*: see Larsen Point.

**Larsen Point** 54°12'S 36°30'W, NW entrance point of Cumberland Bay, was roughly charted by Capt. C. A. Larsen (*Jason Harbour*, q.v.) in *Jason*, 1893–94, and subsequently named after him (Spencer and Barff, chart, [1906a]; BA chart 3596, 21.ix.1931; APC, 1955, p. 13). *Kap Larsen* (Brennecke, 1912, map following p. 176). *Larsen-Pynten* (Risting, 1929, map p. 86). *Cape Larsen* (Douglas, 1930, p. 5). *Larsen-Punkt* (Kohl-Larsen, 1930b, Karte 3

following p. 400). *Pointe Larsen* (France. SHM, 1937, p. 377). *Punta Larsen* (Argentina. MM, chart 64, 1939; Pierrou, 1970, p. 472). *Mys Larsen* ([Soviet Union. BSE], 1950, map following p. 484).

*Larsen, Pointe*: see Larsen Point.

*Larsen, Puerto*: see Larsen Harbour.

*Larsen-Punkt, Punta, -Pynten*: see Larsen Point.

*Larshavna*: see Larsen Harbour.

**Larssen Peak** 54°19'S 36°46'W, rising to 1 550 m in NW Allardyce Range, was named following the SGS after Harald Larssen (b. 1894), Manager of the Compañía Argentina de Pesca station, Grytviken, 1951–54 (APC, 1958, p. 5; DOS 610 South Georgia sheet, ix.1958).

**Larvik** 54°22'S 36°54'W, between Newark Bay and Jacobsen Bight, was called *5-Fathom Arm* (Murphy, 1922, upper map p. 412); named *Larvik* after the town in S Norway, following local usage (Sutton, 1957, map p. 70; APC, 1958, p. 5; DOS 610 South Georgia sheet, ix.1958). *Larvik Bay* (Sutton, 1957, p. 79). *Larvik Harbour* (Burley, 1966, p. 111).

*Larvik Bay*: see Larvik.

**Larvik Cone** 54°22'S 36°52'W, rising to 425 m E of Larvik, was roughly sketched by the BSGE and called *Larvik Peak* in association with *Larvik* (q.v.) (Sutton, 1957, map p. 70 and p. 217); named *Larvik Cone* following the SGS (APC, 1958, p. 5).

*Larvik Harbour*: see Larvik.

*Larvik Peak*: see Larvik Cone.

*Laurie Island*: see Laurie Point.

**Laurie Point** 54°03'S 37°59'W, E point of small island forming S entrance point of Johan Harbour, SW of Undine Harbour. Following the SGS, the name was applied to a point on the mainland W of the small island, after Alec Hibburd Laurie (b. 1907), Scottish marine biologist with DI in *William Scoresby* and *Discovery II*, 1929–31; at the Marine Station, Grytviken, 1930–31 and 1934–35; and in *Southern Princess*, 1932–33 (APC, 1958, p. 5; BA chart 3585, 7.ix.1962); following the survey from HMS *Owen* in 1960–61, re-defined to refer to the E point of the island (APC, 1964, p. 3). *Laurie Island*, referring to the whole island (BA, 1974, p. 142).

*Lavebrua*: see Ramp Rocks.

**Lawther Knoll** 54°29'S 37°04'W, rising to 315 m in SE Annenkov Island, was named after Eric George Lawther (b. 1947), BAS general assistant who worked on the island, 1972–73 (APC, 1977, p. 6).

*Lea Cove*: see Blue Whale Harbour.

**Leafvein Gulch** 57°06'S 26°46'W, valley with gullied flanks draining NE part of Vindication Island, was named descriptively from the pattern of the gullies, following surveys from HMS *Protector* in 1962 and 1964 (APC, 1974, p. 5).

*Lee Inseln, Islands*: see Inner Lee Island or Outer Lee Island.

**Leeson Point** 58°23'S 26°15'W, NE point of Montagu Island, was named after Lieut. John Leeson, RN (b. 1933), senior pilot in HMS *Protector's* flight during the survey of South Sandwich Islands in 1964 (APC, 1974, p. 5).

*Leith-Bucht, -Hafen, Harbor*: see Leith Harbour.

**Leith Harbour** 54°08'S 36°41'W, N of three harbours on W side of Stromness Bay, was called *Penguin Cove* (Faustini, 1906, map p. 347); became the site of the shore whaling station first leased to the South Georgia Company Ltd

- (Messrs Salvesen), of Leith, Scotland, by the Falkland Islands Government in 1909, and was named *Leith Harbour* (Henriksen, chart [1909a]; BA chart 3579, viii.1917; APC, 1955, p. 13). *Leith-Hafen* (Brennecke, 1912, map following p.176). *Leith-Bucht* (Filchner, 1922, p. 80). *Leith Harbor* (Murphy, 1922, upper map p. 412; USBGN, 1956, p. 190). *Leithvik* (Filchner, 1922, p. 80). The harbour was charted by DI in 1928. *Leith* (Tyrrell, 1930, p. 45). *Seith* [sic] (Shackleton, 1930, p. 224). *Port Leith* (France. SHM, 1937, p. 375). *Puerto Leith* (Argentina. MM, 1945, p. 251; Pierrou, 1970, p. 476). *Leyt* (Kirpichnikov, 1953, map p. 64). *Port de Leitt* (France. SHM, 1954, p. 43). *Porto-de-Leith* (Fuchs and Hillary, [1959a], p. 16). *Población Leith*, referring to the whaling station (Pierrou, 1970, p. 476).
- Leith Harbour Peak*: see Coronda Peak.
- Leith, Población*: see Leith Harbour.
- Leith Point*: see Harbour Point.
- Leith, Port, Porto-de-, Puerto*: see Leith Harbour.
- Leithvik*: see Leith Harbour.
- Leitt, Port de*: see Leith Harbour.
- Lengua, Punta*: see Demon Point.
- Leon Head** 54°33'S 36°30'W, SE entrance point of Undine South Harbour, was roughly charted by the RAE in 1819; following the SGS, 1951-52, named after the Spanish ship *León*, which independently re-discovered *South Georgia* (q.v.) in 1756 (APC, 1955, p. 13; BA chart 3597, 23.v.1958). *Mys Lion* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 178).
- Leopardo Marino, Fiord, Fiordo*: see Sea Leopard Fjord.
- Leopard Point** c. 54°17'S 36°28'W, NE of Hobart Rock, Cumberland East Bay, was so called by Erik Sörling, of the Naturhistoriska Riksmuseum, Stockholm, who made biological observations in South Georgia, 1904-05 (Lönnberg, 1906, p. 20).
- Leshov Island*: see Leskov Island.
- Leskov*: see Leskov Island.
- Leskova, Ostrov*: see Leskov Island.
- Leskov, Île, Isla*: see Leskov Island.
- Leskov Island** 56°40'S 28°08'W, one of the *Traversay Islands* (q.v.), 57 km W of Visokoi Island, was discovered and charted by the RAE on 3 January 1820, and named *Ostrov Leskov* or *Ostrov Leskova* after Leytenant Arkadiy Leskov, Third Lieutenant in the *Vostok* ([Bellingshausen], 1831*b*, sheet 6, 7); probably the island sighted by Capt. James Brown, of the schooner *Pacific*, on 8 December 1830, and called *Potter's Island* (Fanning, 1834, p. 440; Kemp and Nelson, 1931, p. 140). *Île Potter* (d'Urville, 1842, p. 22). *Île Lieskov* (Vincendon-Dumoulin, atlas, 1847, Pl. 43). *Ljeskow I.* (Petermann, map, 1867). *Lieskov Insel* (Friederichsen, map, 1871). *Lieskov Island* (USHO, chart 1132, 1894; BA chart 1240, 10.vi.1927). *Ljeskow-Insel* (Haardt, map, 1895). The island was roughly surveyed by C. A. Larsen in 1908. *Ljeskow-Insel* (Nordenskjöld, 1911*a*, p. 213). *Lieskow I* (Przybyłok, 1913, end map). *Lieskow* (Brennecke, 1921). *Insel Lieskow, Lijskow-Insel* (Filchner, 1922, p. 114, 171). *Lieskow Island* (Holtedahl, 1929, p. 103). The island was re-charted by DI in 1930. *Leskov Island* (BA chart 3593, 22.xi.1930; APC, 1955, p. 13). *Ljeskow-Öen* (Aagaard, 1930*a*, map p. 409). *Lyeskov Island* (BA, 1930, p. 48). *Liskov Island* (France. SHM, 1937, p. 383). *Isla Leskov* (Argentina. MM, chart 65, 1940; Pierrou, 1970, p. 481). *Île Lyeskov* (France. SHM, chart 2c, 1943). *Leshov* [sic] *Island* (USAAF, chart [LR-]67, 1944). *Torson Island*, given in error for this feature (*Visokoi Island*, q.v.) (Debenham, ed., 1945, p. 101). *Île Leskov* (France. SHM, chart 1148, 1947). *Leskov Ö* (Hansen, chart 5, 1947). *Wyspa Leskowa* (Machowski, 1953, map p. 4). *Île Liskov* (France. SHM, 1954, p. 43). The island was surveyed from HMS *Protector* in 1962 and in 1964, when the first landing was made on the island, by helicopter (SPRI, 1965, p. 420). *Leskov* (Wynne-Edwards, 1965, p. 768).
- Leskov Ö, Ostrov*: see Leskov Island.
- Leskowa, Wyspa*: see Leskov Island.
- Lewald, Glaciar*: see Lewald Glacier.
- Lewald Glacier** 54°45'S 35°52'W, flowing NE into Wirik Bay, was named *Lewald-Gletscher* by the GAE, 1911-12, after Dr Lewald, Ministerial Director in the Reichsamt des Innern (Brennecke, 1912, map following p. 176). *Lewald Glacier* (Holtedahl, 1929, map p. 52-53; BA chart 3596, 21.ix.1931; APC, 1955, p. 13). *Glaciar Lewald* (Argentina. MM, chart 114, 1952).
- Lewald-Gletscher*: see Lewald Glacier.
- Leyt*: see Leith Harbour.
- Lichtmess-Insel*: see Candlemas Island.
- Lichtmess Inseln*: see Candlemas Islands.
- Lichtmis Eiland*: see Candlemas Island.
- Lieskov, Île, Insel, Island*: see Leskov Island.
- Lieskow, I, Insel, Island*: see Leskov Island.
- Lighthouse Bay** 54°03'S 37°08'W, N part of Cook Bay, was charted by DI in 1929 and named from the lighthouse (now disused) on nearby *Sheep Point* (q.v.) (BA chart 3585, 21.ix.1931; APC, 1955, p. 13). *Caleta Faro* [translation of English name] (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 140; Pierrou, 1970, p. 360).
- Light House Point*: see Crewe, Cape.
- Lijskow-Insel*: see Leskov Island.
- Lille Jason*: see Little Jason Lagoon.
- Lille Jason Havna** 54°12'S 36°36'W, between Jason Harbour and Enten Bay, was so called by Paulsen, the name evidently being misplaced on the map (*Little Jason Lagoon*, q.v.) (Paulsen, 1950, map p. 454).
- Lille Karl Fjord*: see Mercer Bay.
- Límpia, Punta*: see Clear Point.
- Lion, Mys*: see Leon Head.
- Liskov, Île, Island*: see Leskov Island.
- Little, Bahía*: see Little Bay or St. Andrews Bay.
- Little Bay** 54°53'S 36°05'W, WSW of Smaaland Cove, was charted and named before 1921 (BA chart 3579, 29.viii.1921). *Green Bay* (Douglas, 1930, p. 17). *Little Harbour* (Kohl-Larsen, 1930*b*, p. 349). *Bahía Pequeña* [translation of English name] (Argentina. MM, chart 114, 1952). *Bahía Little*, as rejected form (Argentina. MM, 1957*b*, p. 8).
- Little-Bucht*: see St. Andrews Bay.
- Little Elephant Bay*: see Wilson Harbour.
- Little-Hafen*: see Hound Bay or St. Andrews Bay.
- Little Harbour*: see Doris Bay or Little Bay.
- Little Haven*: see Doris Bay.
- Little Jason*: see Little Jason Lagoon.
- Little Jason Lagoon** 54°11'S 36°35'W, at head of Jason Harbour, was called *Lille Jason* or *Little Jason* in local usage before 1920 (ICRD, 1920, p. 109); charted by DI in 1929 and called *Nogood Lagoon*, because the survey motor-boats



- could not pass the entrance (BA chart 3589, 8.v.1931); named *Little Jason Lagoon* (APC, 1955, p. 14; BA chart 3589, 27.xi.1959).
- Little Moltke Harbor*: see Little Moltke Harbour.
- Little Moltke Harbour** 54°32'S 36°04'W, between *Moltke Harbour* (q.v.) and Ross Glacier, was charted by the GIPYE; called *Little Moltke* by the sealers; named *Little Moltke Harbour* following the SGS, 1951–52 (APC, 1955, p. 14; BA chart 3597, 23.v.1958). *Little Moltke Harbor* (USBGN, 1956, p. 194).
- Little Pickersgill*: see Pickersgill Islands.
- Ljeskow I., -Insel, -Öen*: see Leskov Island.
- Ljesskow-Insel*: see Leskov Island.
- Llamativo, Islote*: see Nobby.
- Lonely Island** 54°04'S 37°59'W, NE of Cape Paryadin, was charted and named by DI in 1926–27 (BA chart 3585, 24.v.1929; APC, 1955, p. 14). *Lonely Isle* (BA, 1930, p. 46). *Lonely Islands*, in error (BA chart 3585, 21.ix.1931). *Isla Solitaria* [translation of English name] (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 161; Pierrou, 1970, p. 667).
- Lonely Islands, Isle*: see Lonely Island.
- Long Beach** 54°03'S 37°19'W, NE side of Salisbury Plain, was known to the sealers and whalers as *Langestrand* [= long beach]; roughly mapped by Murphy in 1912–13; called *Long Beach* by DI in 1929–30 (BA chart 3585, 21.ix.1931). *Playa Long* [translation of English name] (Argentina. MM, 1945, p. 247).
- Long Beach Anchorage** 54°03'S 37°20'W, off NE side of Salisbury Plain, was so called by DI in 1929–30 (BA chart 3585, 21.ix.1931). *Elephant Beach Anchorage* (Chaplin, 1932, p. 322).
- Long Beach Bay*: see Adventure Bay.
- Longlou, Skala*: see Longlow Rock.
- Longlow, Roca, Roche*: see Longlow Rock.
- Longlow Rock** 58°24'S 26°28'W, stack of elongated form and moderate height, off NW coast of Montagu Island, was charted and named descriptively by DI in 1930 (BA chart 3593, 22.xi.1930; APC, 1955, p. 14). *Roche Longlow* (France. SHM, chart 1148, 1947). *Roca Longlow* (Argentina. MM, chart 111, 1953). *Skala Longlou* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 178).
- Long, Playa*: see Long Beach.
- Long Point** 54°17'S 36°17'W, NW entrance point of Godthul, was charted by the NAE; re-charted by DI in 1929 and named after Walter Hume Long, 1st Viscount Long of Wraxall (1854–1924); Secretary of State for the Colonies, 1916–18; First Lord of the Admiralty, 1919–21 (St.-Johnston, 1920, p. 96; BA chart 3589, 12.ix.1930; APC, 1955, p. 14). *Punta Long* (Argentina. MM, 1945, p. 259). *Punta Larga* [translation of English name] (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 155; Pierrou, 1970, p. 468).
- Long, Punta*: see Long Point.
- Long Ridge** 54°01'S 38°04'W, running NE from the head of Johnson Cove, Bird Island, was so called by the SGBE (Tickell, 1968, map p. 6).
- Long Ridge** 54°25'S 36°32'W, NE ridge of Mount Paget, was so called by the BSGE (Sutton, 1957, p. 60).
- Long Strand*: see Cheapman Bay.
- Longton Point** 59°29'S 27°09'W, SE point of Cook Island, following surveys from HMS *Protector* in 1962 and 1964 was named after Royce Ekins Longton (b. 1939), botanist of the 1964 survey and a member of the BAS, 1963–69 (APC, 1974, p. 5; BA, 1974, p. 149).
- Lönnerberg Valley** 54°23'S 36°18'W, between Nordenskjöld Glacier and Hound Bay, following the SGS was named after Prof. Axel Johan Einar Lönnerberg (1865–1942), Swedish zoologist; author of a report on zoological collections from South Georgia made by Erik Sörling, of the Naturhistoriska Riksmuseum, Stockholm, 1904–05 (APC, 1958, p. 5; DOS 610 South Georgia sheet, ix.1958).
- Lou, Rif*: see Low Reef.
- Low Point** 54°16'S 36°37'W, E entrance point of Harpon Bay, was charted and named descriptively by DI in 1928–29 (BA chart 3579, 24.v.1929; APC, 1955, p. 14).
- Low Point*: see Braces Point or Daisy Point or Mikhaylov Point or Pacific Point.
- Low, Punta*: see Braces Point or Mikhaylov Point.
- Low Reef** 54°30'S 37°00'W, extending NE from SE point of Annenkov Island. The terminal rock was named descriptively *Low Rock* by DI in 1930 (BA chart 3596, 21.ix.1931; APC, 1955, p. 14). *Roca Baja* (Argentina. MM, chart 114, 1952). *Roca Low* (Argentina. MM, 1957b, p. 2). Following the SGS, 1956–57, the whole feature was re-named *Low Reef* (APC, 1958, p. 5; BA chart 3597, 23.v.1958). *Rif Lou* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 178).
- Low, Roca*: see Low Reef.
- Low Rock*: see Bucentaur Rock or Low Reef.
- Low Rock Point** 54°01'S 37°50'W, W entrance point of Church Bay, was charted by DI in 1929–30 and named from the low off-lying rock (BA chart 3596, 21.ix.1931; APC, 1955, p. 14). *Punta Roca Baja* [translation of English name] (Argentina. MM, chart 114, 1952). *Punta Candado* [= pendant point] (Argentina. MM, 1957b, p. 10). *Punta Low Rock*, as rejected form (Argentina. MM, 1957b, p. 10).
- Low Rock, Punta*: see Low Rock Point.
- Lucas Glacier** 54°05'S 37°19'W, flowing N into Bay of Isles, E of Salisbury Plain, was roughly mapped by Murphy in 1912–13, and named *Lucas-Gletscher* after Frederic Augustus Lucas (1852–1929), American naturalist and Director, American Museum of Natural History, New York, 1911–29, who suggested Murphy's whaling voyage (Murphy, 1914a, p. 280). *Lucas Glacier* (BA chart 3579, 29.viii.1921; APC, 1955, p. 14). *Lukas-Gletscher* (Kohl-Larsen, 1930b, Karte 5 following p. 400). *Lednik Lukasa* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 178).
- Lucas-Gletscher*: see Lucas Glacier.
- Lucas Point** 54°15'S 36°20'W, W entrance point of Rookery Bay, was charted by DI in 1928–30 and probably named for the Lucas sounding machine in use at that time (BA chart 3579, 15.viii.1930; APC, 1955, p. 14).
- Lucifer Hill** 57°04'S 26°42'W, volcanic vent forming highest point in NW Candlemas Island (235 m), was called *Dos Conos* [= two cones] (Argentina. MM, charts 112 and 113, 1953); following surveys from HMS *Protector* in 1962 and 1964, named *Lucifer Hill* after a mythical being (the devil) in association with names of nearby features (APC, 1974, p. 5; BA, 1974, p. 147).
- Luc Point** 54°03'S 37°16'W, W entrance point of Sea Leopard Fjord, was charted and named by DI in 1929–30 (BA chart 3585, 21.ix.1931; APC, 1955, p. 14).
- Luisa Bay** 54°23'S 36°10'W, S of Cape Vakop, was surveyed by the SGS, 1951–52, and named after *Luisa*, one of

- the transport ships used during construction of the Compañía Argentina de Pesca's station at Grytviken in 1904; now a hulk in King Edward Cove (APC, 1955, p. 14; BA chart 3597, 23.v.1958).
- Lukasa, Lednik*: see Lucas Glacier.
- Lukas-Gletscher*: see Lucas Glacier.
- Lyell, Ghiacciaio, Glaciar, Glaciären*: see Lyell Glacier.
- Lyell Glacier** 54°19'S 36°37'W, flowing N into Harpon Bay, was discovered by the SwAE in 1902 and named *Lyell Glaciären* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904a, Del. 2, map facing p. 72), *Lyell-Gletscher* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904b, Vol. 2, p. 50), *Ventisquero Lyell* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904–05, Tomo 2, map facing p. 86), *Lyell Glacier* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1905, p. 358; BA chart 3579, viii.1917; APC, 1955, p. 14). *Ghiacciaio Lyell* (Duse, 1907, map p. 90). *Adams Valley* (Douglas, 1930, p. 15). *Geikie Glacier*, in error (Matthews, 1931, Front.). *Glaciar Lyell* (Argentina. MM, chart 114, 1952; Pierrou, 1970, p. 494). *Lednik Laiella* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 178).
- Lyell Glacier*: see Geikie Glacier.
- Lyell-Gletscher, Ventisquero*: see Lyell Glacier.
- Lyeskov, Île, Island*: see Leskov Island.
- Lytviken*: see Grytviken.
- Macaroni Point*: see Goldcrest Point.
- McCarthy Island** 54°10'S 37°25'W, in entrance to King Haakon Bay, was named following the SGS after Timothy McCarthy, seaman in the *Endurance* of the BITAE, who accompanied Shackleton in *James Caird* from Elephant Island to King Haakon Bay in 1916 (APC, 1958, p. 5; DOS 610 South Georgia sheet, ix.1958). *Ostrov Mak-Karti* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 178).
- McGill, Mount*: see O'Connor Peak.
- Macklin, Mount** 54°45'S 36°02'W, rising to 1 900 m at SE end of Salvesen Range, was named following the SGS after Alexander Hepburne Macklin, medical officer in *Endurance* of the BITAE, and in *Quest* of the SRAE (APC, 1958, p. 5; DOS 610 South Georgia sheet, ix.1958). *Gora Maklin* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 178).
- Mac Mahon, Roca*: see Mac Mahon Rock.
- Mac Mahon Rock** 54°19'S 36°26'W, rising 3 m above sea-level, E of Dartmouth Point, was so named before 1922 (BA, 1922, p. 468; BA chart 3579, 1927; APC, 1955, p. 14). *Mc Mahon Rock* (Matthews, 1931, Front.). *Roca Mac Mahon* (Argentina. MM, 1945, p. 255).
- Mc Mahon Rock*: see Mac Mahon Rock.
- McNeish Island** 54°09'S 37°28'W, E side of Cheapman Bay, was named following the SGS after Harry McNeish (1886–1930), carpenter in *Endurance* of the BITAE, who accompanied Shackleton in *James Caird* from Elephant Island to King Haakon Bay in 1916 (APC, 1958, p. 5; DOS 610 South Georgia sheet, ix.1958).
- McPherson Crags** 54°29'S 37°03'W, rising to 460 m in central Annenkov Island, were named following geological work by BAS in 1972–73 after Miss Ray McPherson (1916–75), clerical officer with BAS, 1967–75 (APC, 1977, p. 6).
- Mai Bay*: see Tortula Cove.
- Maibucht*: see Maiviken.
- Maidens, The*: see Jomfruene.
- Main Bay** 54°00'S 38°03'W, NW arm of Jordan Cove, Bird Island, was named descriptively by FIDS biologists who started work on the island in 1956 (BA, 1961, p. 96; APC, 1977, p. 6).
- Main Channel** 54°11'S 36°42'W, S of Bar Rocks, Husvik, was charted and probably named by DI in 1928 (BA chart 3589, 12.ix.1930; APC, 1955, p. 14).
- Main, Isla*: see Main Island.
- Main Island** 54°00'S 38°13'W, the largest of the Willis Islands, was discovered and charted by Cook on 16 January 1775, and named *Willis's Island* or *Willis's Isle* after Midshipman Thomas Willis, RN, of HMS *Resolution*, who first sighted it (Cook, 1777, Vol. 2, p. 211). *Île Wallis* in error, possibly after a Wallis in HMS *Resolution* (Vincendon-Dumoulin, atlas, 1847, Pl. 43). *Willis Insel* (Klutschak, 1881, map p. 527). *Wallis Isle* (USHO, 1894, p. 436). *Willis Island* (Ferguson, 1914, p. 54). The name was later extended to the whole group (*Willis Islands*, q.v.), and the largest island re-named *Main Island* (BA chart 3596, 21.ix.1931; APC, 1955, p. 14). *Île Willis* (France. SHM, 1937, p. 376). *Isla Main* (Argentina. MM, 1945, p. 245). *Isla Principal* (Argentina. MM, chart 114, 1952; Pierrou, 1970, p. 604). *Willis Main Island* (BA, 1961, p. 96). *Ostrov Meyn* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 178).
- Mai Point** 54°14'S 36°29'W, E entrance point of Maiviken, was charted by the SwAE in 1902; re-charted by DI in 1929 and named in association with *Maiviken* (q.v.) (BA chart 3589, 12.ix.1930; APC, 1955, p. 14).
- Maivikbucht*: see Maiviken.
- Maiviken** [= May cove] 54°14'S 36°30'W, cove at N end of promontory between Cumberland West Bay and Cumberland East Bay, was charted by the SwAE and named *Majviken* (Andersson, 1903, p. 412), *Maibucht* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904b, Vol. 2, p. 41), *Bahía de Mayo* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904–05, Tomo 2, map facing p. 86), or *May Cove* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1905, p. 348), after May Day 1902, the day on which the expedition entered the cove. *May Fjord* (Lönnerberg, 1906, p. 66). *Maiviken* (Larsen, chart, [1909a]; BA chart 3585, 24.v.1929; APC, 1955, p. 14). *Muiviken* (BA chart 3579, viii.1917). *Maivikbucht* (Kohl-Larsen, 1930b, p. 377). *Bahía Maiviken* (Argentina. MM, 1945, p. 253). *Caleta Maiviken* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 149; Pierrou, 1970, p. 500).
- Maiviken, Bahía, Caleta*: see Maiviken.
- Mai Viken Glen*: see Bore Valley.
- Maiviken Pass, -Sattel*: see Bore Valley.
- Majviken*: see Maiviken.
- Mak-Karti, Ostrov*: see McCarthy Island.
- Maklin, Gora*: see Macklin, Mount.
- Malcolm Peak c. 54°49'S 36°01'W, rising to c. 600 m, N of Larsen Harbour, was roughly mapped and named by DI in 1927 (BA chart 3585, 24.v.1929).
- Malvinas, Dependencias de Las*: see Falkland Islands Dependencies.
- Mandaderos, Los, Roca Los, Rocas Los*: see Office Boys, The.
- Maria Bay, Haven*: see Queen Maud Bay.
- Marian Bay*: see Queen Maud Bay.
- Marie-Bucht*: see Queen Maud Bay.
- Marien(-)Bai*: see Rocky Bay or Undine South Harbour.
- Marien Bay*: see Jacobsen Bight or Rocky Bay.
- Marien Bucht, Buckt*: see Holmestrand.

*Marii, Gavan', Zaliv*: see Queen Maud Bay.

**Marikoppa** 54°19'S 36°42'W, rising to 1 840 m in central Allardyce Range, was so named in local usage [koppa = basket with a lid on top (Finnish)] (Paulsen, 1950, map p. 454; DOS 610 South Georgia sheet, ix.1958; APC, 1958, p. 5).

*Markham, Cape*: see Bellingshausen Point or Markham Point.

**Markham Point** 54°03'S 37°25'W, E of Sunset Fjord, was named *Cape Markham* (Wilson, chart, [1911b]; Ferguson, 1915, Pl. 81) or *Markham Point* (Wilson, chart, 1912b; BA chart 3596, 21.ix.1931; APC, 1955, p. 14), possibly after Sir Clements Robert Markham (1830–1916), English geographer, historian and promoter of Antarctic exploration; Secretary, RGS, 1863–88, and President, 1893–1905.

*Markiza de Traversa, Ostrova*: see Traversay Islands.

*Marquis de Traversay, Îles du*: see Traversay Islands.

*Marquis de Traversa, Îles, Islands*: see Traversay Islands.

*Marquis de Traversay-Inseln, Islands*: see Traversay Islands.

*Marquis of Traversay Group*: see Traversay Islands.

*Marquis von Traversa, Insel des*: see Traversay Islands.

*Marri-Snoufild*: see Murray Snowfield.

**Marshall Mount** 54°02'S 37°59'W, rising to 525 m on Paryadin Ridge, SW of Elsehul, was named by DI in 1926–27, probably after Dr Edward Hillis Marshall (1885–1975), medical officer, *Discovery*, 1925–27; Norwegian whaling factory ship *C. A. Larsen*, 1928–29; *Discovery II*, 1929–31 (BA chart 3585, 24.v.1929).

*Mar Tendida, Punta*: see Swell Point.

*Mary, Port*: see Queen Maud Bay or Undine Harbour.

*Mary's Bay*: see Holmestrand.

*Marys Point*: see Nuñez, Cape.

**Mathias Point** 58°28'S 26°14'W, SE coast of Montagu Island, following surveys from HMS *Protector* in 1962 and 1964 was named after Lieut. W. A. Mathias, RN (b. 1938), helicopter pilot in the ship's flight in 1964 (APC, 1974, p. 5).

*Matterhorn*: see Vogel Peak.

**Matthews Point** 54°02'S 37°58'W, W entrance point of Undine Harbour, was charted by DI in 1926 and named after Dr L. Harrison Matthews (*Harrison Point*, q.v.) (BA chart 3585, 24.v.1929; APC, 1955, p. 15). *Punta Matthews* (Argentina. MM, 1958b, p. 9).

*Matthews Point, Punta*: see Harrison Point.

*Matthews, Punta*: see Matthews Point.

*Maud-Bucht*: see Queen Maud Bay.

*Maurice, Canal*: see Maurice Channel.

**Maurice Channel** 59°27'S 27°07'W, between Bellingshausen Island and Cook Island, was charted by DI in 1930 and named after Henry Gascoyen Maurice (1874–1950), a member of the "Discovery" Committee (BA chart 3593, 22.xi.1930; APC, 1955, p. 15). *Canal Maurice* (Argentina. MM, 1945, p. 269). *Canal Mauricio* (Argentina. MM, chart 111, 1953; Pierrou, 1970, p. 512). *Prokhod Moris* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 178).

*Mauricio, Canal*: see Maurice Channel.

*May Cove, Fjord*: see Maiviken.

*Maykl, Gora*: see Michael, Mount.

*Mayo, Bahía de*: see Maiviken.

*Medio, Bahía del*: see Middle Bay.

**Medusa Pool** 57°05'S 26°42'W, lagoon on W side of Candlemas Island, following surveys from HMS *Protector* in 1962 and 1964 was named after a mythical being in associa-

tion with *Gorgon Pool* (q.v.) and other nearby features (APC, 1974, p. 5; BA, 1974, p. 147).

*Meffor Baaen*: see Middle Ground Rock.

**Mellizos** [= twins] 59°02'S 26°41'W, collective name for Grindle Rock and Wilson Rock off W coast of Bristol Island (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 173). *Rocas Mellizos* (Pierrou, 1970, p. 516).

*Mellizos, Rocas*: see Mellizos.

**Mercer Bay** 54°17'S 36°39'W, at head of Cumberland West Bay, was roughly mapped by the SwAE in 1902; charted by DI in 1928–29 and named after Lieut. Cdr G. M. Mercer, RN, commanding RRS *William Scoresby*, 1926–27 (BA chart 3585, 24.v.1929; APC, 1955, p. 15). *Lille Karl Fjord*, after the sealer *Lille Karl* (Paulsen, 1950, map p. 454). *Caleta Mercer* (Argentina. MM, chart 114, 1952). *Cala Mercer* (Zavatti, 1958, Tav. 10).

*Mercer, Cala, Caleta*: see Mercer Bay.

*Merton-Inseln, -klippe, -Klippen*: see Right Whale Rocks.

*Merton, Pasaje*: see Merton Passage.

**Merton Passage** 54°14'S 36°24'W, between Barff Point and Right Whale Rocks, was charted by DI in 1926–30 and named in association with *Right Whale Rocks* (q.v.), formerly known as *Merton Rocks* (BA chart 3579, 15.viii.1930; APC, 1955, p. 15). *Pasaje Merton* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 149; Pierrou, 1970, p. 517).

*Merton, Rocas, Rock, Rocks, -Schäre*: see Right Whale Rocks.

*Meteor Deep, Fosa*: see South Sandwich Trench.

*Météor, Fossé du*: see South Sandwich Trench.

*Meteor-Tiefe*: see South Sandwich Trench.

*Meyn, Ostrov*: see Main Island.

*Michael, Monte*: see Michael, Mount.

**Michael, Mount** 57°47'S 26°27'W, volcanic cone rising to 990 m and forming the summit of Saunders Island, was probably first charted by the RAE in 1820; re-charted by DI in 1930 and named after Michael John de Courcy Carey (b. 1916), son of Cdr W. M. Carey, RN (*Carey Point*, q.v.) (BA chart 3593, 22.xi.1930; APC, 1955, p. 15). *Monte Michael* (Argentina. MM, 1945, p. 267). *Monte Miguel* (Argentina. IGM, map, 1948; Pierrou, 1970, p. 519). *Gora Maykl* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 178).

*Middle, Bahía*: see Middle Bay.

**Middle Bay** 54°03'S 37°38'W, central arm of Ice Fjord, was named by Ferguson in 1911–12, with the names *North Bay* (now *Narval Bay*, q.v.) and *South Bay* (now *Miles Bay*, q.v.) for the adjoining bays in Ice Fjord ([Wilson], 1912a, p. 76; Ferguson, 1915, Pl. 81 facing p. 816; BA chart 3596, 21.ix.1931). *Ribble Bay*, probably a misprint (ICRD, 1920, map preceding p. 1). *Mittelbucht* (Kohl-Larsen, 1930b, p. 346). *Midt Bukta* (Paulsen, 1950, map p. 454). *Bahía del Medio* (Argentina. MM, chart 114, 1952). *Bahía Middle*, as rejected form (Argentina. MM, 1957b, p. 7).

*Middle Bay*: see Ice Fjord.

**Middle Ground** 54°01'S 37°58'W, shoal 300 m N of The Knob, Elsehul (BA, 1961, p. 99).

**Middle Ground Rock** 54°09'S 36°36'W, in entrance to Stromness Bay, was charted by DI in 1928 and named descriptively (BA chart 3579, 31.x.1952; APC, 1955, p. 15); known locally as *Meffor Baaen* [= midway breakers] (BA, 1954, p. 13).

**Middle Head** 54°16'S 36°39'W, W entrance point of Mercer

- Bay, was named by DI in 1926–29 (BA chart 3579, 24.v.1929; APC, 1955, p. 15).
- Middle (Ice) Bay*: see Ice Fjord.
- Midt Bukta*: see Middle Bay.
- Miguel, Monte*: see Michael, Mount.
- Mikhaylova, Mys*: see Mikhaylov Point.
- Mikhaylov Point** 56°44'S 27°09'W, S point of Visokoi Island, was surveyed by DI in 1930 and named descriptively *Low Point* (Kemp and Nelson, 1931, p. 162, Pl. 14; BA, 1942, p. 26). *Punta Low* (Argentina. MM, 1945, p. 265). *Punta Baja* [translation of English name] (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 166; Pierrou, 1970, p. 183). The point was re-named *Mikhaylov Point* after Pavel Nikolayevich Mikhaylov (1776–1840), artist in *Vostok* on the RAE, who made a series of sketches of South Sandwich Islands, some still in use to illustrate the *Antarctic Pilot* (APC, 1955, p. 15; BA, 1958, p. 38; BA chart 3593, 23.ix.1960). *Mys Mikhaylova* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 178).
- Miles Bay** 54°04'S 37°39'W, S arm of Ice Fjord, was called *South Bay* by Ferguson in 1911–12 ([Wilson], 1912a, p. 76, map p. 78; BA chart 3596, 21.ix.1931). *Südbucht* (Kohl-Larsen, 1930b, p. 346). *Bahía Sur* (Argentina. MM, chart 114, 1952). Following the SGS, 1951–52, the bay was re-named *Miles Bay* after the whale catcher *Don Miles*, built in 1926 and owned by the Compañía Argentina de Pesca in 1934 (APC, 1958, p. 5; DOS 610 South Georgia sheet, ix.1958).
- Mill-Gletscher** 54°08'S 37°06'W, flowing NW into the head of Possession Bay and forming part of Murray Snowfield, was so called by the GAE, 1911–12, probably after Dr Hugh Robert Mill (1861–1950), British geographer and Antarctic historian (Brennecke, 1912, map following p. 176); charted by DI in 1929–30 and named *Alsford Glacier* after Stoker W. B. Alsford, RN (*Alsford Bay*, q.v.) (BA chart 3596, 21.ix.1931).
- Milward Patch*: see Milward Patch.
- Milward, Bajío*: see Milward Patch.
- Milward Patch** 53°58'S 38°02'W, kelp patch N of E end of Bird Island, was charted by DI in 1930 and named after C. A. Milward, Chief Officer of *William Scoresby*, 1929–30 (BA chart 3596, 21.ix.1931; APC, 1955, p. 15). *Milward Patches* (Chaplin, 1932, p. 334). *Bajío Milward* (Argentina. MM, chart 114, 1952). *Milward Patch* (BA, 1961, p. 97).
- Milward Patches*: see Milward Patch.
- Mislaid, Roca*: see Mislaid Rock.
- Mislaid Rock** 54°30'S 37°08'W, off W coast of Annenkov Island, was charted and named descriptively by DI in 1930 (BA chart 3596, 21.ix.1931; APC, 1955, p. 15). *Roca Perdida* [translation of English name] (Argentina. MM, chart 114, 1952). *Roca Mislaid*, as rejected form (Argentina. MM, 1957b, p. 8).
- Mistaken Point*: see Disappointment, Cape.
- Mitre, The** 54°22'S 36°50'W, rising to c. 975 m E of Newark Bay, was so called by the BSGE (Sutton, 1957, map p. 70).
- Mittelbucht*: see Middle Bay.
- Mittel-Hafen*: see Ice Fjord.
- Moldaenke, Berg*: see Hodges, Mount.
- Mollyhawk Island** 54°00'S 37°19'W, SE of Cape Buller, was charted by Murphy in 1912–13; re-charted by DI in 1929–30 and named after the black-browed albatross or mollyhawk (*Diomedea melanophris*) (BA chart 3585, 21.ix.1931; APC, 1959a, p. 9). *Mollyhawk Islet* (APC, 1955, p. 15).
- Mollyhawk Islet*: see Mollyhawk Island.
- Molly Hill** 54°01'S 38°04'W, rising to c. 135 m in SW Bird Island, was named following the work of the BAS since 1956 and of the SGBE after the black-browed albatross or mollyhawk (*Diomedea melanophris*), which breeds in large numbers on the hill (Tickell, 1968, map p. 6; APC, 1977, p. 6).
- Moltke, Bahía*: see Royal Bay.
- Moltke-Hafen, Harbor*: see Moltke Harbour.
- Moltke Harbour** 54°31'S 36°03'W, on NW side of Royal Bay, was charted by the GIPYE and named *Moltke-Hafen* after the expedition ship *Moltke*, which anchored there (Pirner, 1882, p. 738). *Whaler-Bai* (Mosthaff and Will, 1884, p. 149). *Moltke Harbor* (USHO, 1894, p. 436; USBGN, 1956, p. 215). *Moltke Harbour* (BA chart 3579, 7.vii.1906; APC, 1955, p. 15). *Moltkehavnen* (Aagaard, 1930a, p. 200). *Moltke [sic] Harbor* (USAAF, chart [LR-]67, 1944). *Puerto Moltke* (Argentina. MM, 1945, p. 260; Pierrou, 1970, p. 525). *Håvre Moltke* (France. SHM, chart 1148, 1947). *Port Moltke* (France. SHM, chart 6028, 1958).
- Moltkehavnen*: see Moltke Harbour.
- Moltke, Håvre, Port, Puerto*: see Moltke Harbour.
- Montagne, Île*: see Montagu Island.
- Montagu, Cape*: see Montagu Island.
- Montague, Cape, Eiland, Île, Insel, Isla, Island, Ö, -Öen, Przylądek*: see Montagu Island.
- Montagu, Île, Isla*: see Montagu Island.
- Montagu Island** 58°25'S 26°20'W, between Saunders Island and Bristol Island, was discovered and partly charted on 1 February 1775 by Cook, who thought that the whole chain of South Sandwich Islands was probably continuous land and named the feature *Cape Montagu* (Cook's 1775 journal, ed. Beaglehole, 1961, p. 633) or *Cape Montague* (Cook's 1775 chart, ed. Skelton, 1955, Pl. 42), after John Montagu, Fourth Earl of Sandwich (1718–92), First Lord of the Admiralty (1771–82); was charted by the RAE in 1819 and by Biscoe in December 1930, but no landings were made (Gould, 1927). *Montaigne-Insel* (Simonoff, 1824, p. 286). *Cape Mountague* (Wyld, map, 1824). *Montagyu* ([Bellingshausen], 1831b, sheet 6). *Ostrov Montegno* ([Bellingshausen], 1831b, sheet 8). *Mys Montegyu* (Bellingshausen, 1831a, Vol. 1, p. 147–48). *Ostrov Montegyu* (Bellingshausen, 1831a, Vol. 1, p. 147–48). *Île Montague* ([Biscoe], 1833b, p. 67). *Montague Island* ([Biscoe], 1833a, p. 106; BA chart 1240, 20.v.1887). *Montagu Land* (Findlay, 1855, p. 165). *Montague* (Petermann, map, 1867). *Montague Insel* (Friederichsen, map, 1871). *Insel Montague* (Fricker, 1898, map p. 117). *Montagu Island*, following rough survey by Larsen in 1908, when a landing was made (Larsen, 1908; BA chart 3593, 22.xi.1930; APC, 1955, p. 15). The island was re-charted by DI in 1930. *Montague-Öen* (Aagaard, 1930a, map p. 409). *Montague Ö* (Hansen, atlas, 1936, chart 1). *Isla Montague* (Argentina. MM, chart 65, 1940). *Île Montagne* (France. SHM, chart 2c, 1943). *Isla Montagu* (Argentina. MM, 1945, p. 267). *Île Montagu* (France. SHM, chart 1148, 1947). *Montagu* (Argentina. MM, charts 112 and 113, 1953). *Przylądek Montague* (Machowski, 1953, p. 93). The island was visited by *Slava-15* (Capt. A. N. Soyanyk) in 1957, when a landing was made (Ivanov, 1959b). *Isla Jorge*, after

- Coronel Nicolás Jorge (1786–1866), Argentine soldier of Greek origin who fought in the War of Independence as an officer in the Argentine Navy (Argentina. MM, 1957*b*, p. 6; Pierrou, 1970, p. 452). *Montagu Eiland* (Knapp, 1958, p. 580). *Isola Montagu* (Zavatti, 1958, Tav. 10). The island was surveyed from HMS *Protector* in 1964, when a landing was made by helicopter (SPRI, 1965, p. 421). *Ostrov Montag'yu* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 178).
- Montagu, Isola, Land*: see Montagu Island.
- Montagyu*: see Montagu Island.
- Montag'yu, Ostrov*: see Montagu Island.
- Montaigne-Insel*: see Montagu Island.
- Montegno, Ostrov*: see Montagu Island.
- Montegyu, Mys, Ostrov*: see Montagu Island.
- Montura, Acantilado*: see Saddle Bluff.
- Montura, Isla*: see Brutus Island or Saddle Island.
- Moræneffjord*: see Moraine Fjord.
- Moraine E., Fiord*: see Moraine Fjord.
- Moraine Fjord** 54°20'S 36°29'W, off SW side of Cumberland East Bay, was named *Moränfjorden* by J. G. Andersson of the SwAE on 2 May 1902, because it was almost separated from the main bay by a very large terminal moraine (Andersson, 1903, p. 416). *Moränenfjord* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904*b*, Vol. 2, p. 43; BA chart 3579, viii.1917). *Golfo Morän* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904–05, Tomo 2, map facing p. 86). *Moraine Fiord* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1905, map facing p. 338). *Moraine Fjord* (Lönnerberg, 1906, p. 19; APC, 1955, p. 15; BA chart 3597, 23.v.1958). *Moraines Fiord* (Faustini, 1906, p. 344). *Fjord de Morän* (Duse, 1907, map facing p. 90). *Morenfjord* (Larsen, chart, [1909*b*]). *Moreno Fjord* (Larsen, chart, [1909*a*]). *Moraine E.* (Wilson, chart, 1912*b*). *Moranen Fiord* (BA, 1922, p. 467; BA chart 3596, 1939). *Moränen Bay* (BA chart 3596, 21.ix.1931). *Moränviken* (Andersson, 1944, map p. 187). *Fiord Moranen* (Argentina. MM, 1945, p. 253). *Morraine Fjord* (Matthews, 1951, map p. x). *Moræneffjord*, as rejected form (USBGN, 1956, p. 217). *Fiordo Moränen* (Argentina. MM, 1958*b*, p. 14; Pierrou, 1970, p. 530). *Fjord Noranen* [*sic*] (Zavatti, 1958, Tav. 10). *Morein F'ord* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 178).
- Moraine Flat, Plain*: see Hestesletten.
- Moraines Fiord*: see Moraine Fjord.
- Morain Plain*: see Hestesletten.
- Moränen Bay, Fiord, Fiordo, fjord*: see Moraine Fjord.
- Morän, Fjord de, fjorden, Golfo, -viken*: see Moraine Fjord.
- Morein F'ord*: see Moraine Fjord.
- Morenfjord*: see Moraine Fjord.
- Moreno Fjord*: see Moraine Fjord.
- Moris, Prokhod*: see Maurice Channel.
- Morraine Fjord*: see Moraine Fjord.
- Morrel, Isla, Island*: see Thule Island.
- Morrell Eiland, Île, Isla, Island*: see Thule Island.
- Morrell Point** 59°26'S 27°25'W, NW point of Thule Island, following surveys from HMS *Protector* in 1962 and 1964 was named after Capt. Benjamin Morrell (1795–1839), sealer of Stonington, Conn., who visited the island in *Wasp* in 1823 (APC, 1974, p. 5; BA, 1974, p. 149).
- Morrissa, Lednik*: see Morris Glacier.
- Morris Glacier** 54°06'S 37°15'W, flowing N into Sea Leopard Fjord, was charted by Murphy in 1912–13 and named *Morris Gletscher* after Edward Lyman Morris, American botanist and Head, Department of Natural Science, Brooklyn Museum, at the time (Murphy, 1914*a*, map p. 280). *Morris Glacier* (BA chart 3579, 29.viii.1921; APC, 1955, p. 15). *Lednik Morrissa* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 178).
- Morris Gletscher*: see Morris Glacier.
- Morris Point** 54°01'S 38°04'W, E of Pearson Point, SW Bird Island, was named after Lieut. Roger Oliver Morris, RN (b. 1932), hydrographic surveyor in HMS *Owen* during the survey of the area, 1960–61 (APC, 1977, p. 6; BA, 1977, p. 2).
- Morro Negro, Cabo*: see Black Head.
- Morsa Bay** 54°03'S 37°44'W, NW side of Ice Fjord, following the SGS was named after the whale catcher *Morsa*, built in 1929 and later owned by the Compañía Argentina de Pesca, Grytviken (APC, 1958, p. 6; DOS 610 South Georgia sheet, ix.1958).
- Morse Point** 54°05'S 36°57'W, SE entrance point of Antarctic Bay, was roughly charted by DI in 1926–30; surveyed by the SGS, 1951–52, and named after the British sealing ship *Morse*, probably the first British sealer to work in the area in 1799–1800, based on Antarctic Bay where she was encountered by Edmund Fanning (Fanning, 1834) (APC, 1955, p. 15; BA chart 3597, 23.v.1958).
- Morton Rocks*: see Right Whale Rocks.
- Mosca, Puerto* [= fly harbour] 54°02'S 38°00'W, between Cape Alexandra and Cape Paryadin (Argentina. AA, 11/1.vi.1979).
- Mottke Harbor*: see Moltke Harbour.
- Mountague, Cape*: see Montagu Island.
- Mount Paget Ridge*: see Allardyce Range.
- Mouse Cove** 54°14'S 37°21'W, SE side of Queen Maud Bay, was named following biological work on a colony of house mice (*Mus musculus*) by the BAS at this site in 1978 (APC, 1979, p. 3). The remains of a shallow or larger vessel lie on the beach (*Shallop Cove*, q.v.).
- Möven-Hügel* [= gull hill] 54°03'S 37°21'W, knoll on Start Point, Bay of Isles, was so named by the GSGE (Kohl-Larsen, 1930*b*, Karte 5 following p. 400).
- Möven See*: see Gull Lake.
- Möwensee*: see Gull Lake.
- Muiviken*: see Maiviken.
- Muleta, Colina*: see Crutch, The.
- Müller Point** 54°41'S 35°55'W, N entrance point of Iris Bay, following the work of the SGS was named after Johannes Müller, Second Officer and navigator of *Deutschland* on the GAE, 1911–12, whose survey work and astronomical fixes greatly improved the existing maps of South Georgia (APC, 1958, p. 6; DOS 610 South Georgia sheet, ix.1958). *Mys Myuller* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 178).
- Murphy Wall** 54°05'S 37°24'W, W of Grace Glacier, following the work of the SGS was named after Robert Cushman Murphy (1887–1973), American ornithologist who accompanied the brig *Daisy* on a whaling voyage to South Georgia, 1912–13, and made collections for the American Museum of Natural History, New York (APC, 1958, p. 6; DOS 610 South Georgia sheet, ix.1958).
- Murray Snowfield** 54°09'S 37°09'W, S of Possession Bay, in its N part together with *Purvis Glacier* (q.v.) was called *John Murray-Gletscher* by the GAE, 1911–12, probably after Sir John Murray (1841–1914), British marine biologist and

oceanographer, naturalist in HMS *Challenger*, 1872–76 (Brennecke, 1912, map following p. 176); traversed in May 1916 by Shackleton and his party of the BITAE, who sighted Possession Bay from here on the way from King Haakon Bay to Stromness; following the SGS, 1955–56, named *Murray Snowfield* (APC, 1958, p. 6; DOS 610 South Georgia sheet, ix.1958). *Ravnina Marri-Snoufild* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 178).

*Mutt and (& Jeff)*: see Saluta Rocks.

*Mutton Island*: see Grass Island.

*Myuller, Mys*: see Müller Point.

*Nachbar-Berg*: see Neighbour Peak.

**Nachtigal Glacier** 54°29'S 36°09'W, flowing N towards Doris Bay, was named by the GIPYE *Dr. Nachtigal Gletscher* or *Nachtigal Gletscher*, probably after Gustav Nachtigal (1834–85), German physician and explorer of Africa (Neumayer and Börgen, 1886, p. 7 and map in end pocket); thought to be part of Cook Glacier by the SGS, 1951–52; shown to be a separate glacier by the CSESG. *Nachtigal Glacier* ([CSESG], map, 1970; APC, 1974, p. 5).

*Nachtigal Gletscher*: see *Nachtigal Glacier*.

**Nachtigal Peak** 54°29'S 36°14'W, rising to 1 160 m at E end of Allardyce Range, was called *Kleine Pic* [= little peak] by the GIPYE (Neumayer and Börgen, 1886, map in end pocket); surveyed by the SGS, 1951–52, and called *Glass Mountain* (Roots, 1953, p. 7); named *Nachtigal Peak* in association with *Nachtigal Glacier* (q.v.) (APC, 1955, p. 15; BA chart 3597, 23.v.1958).

**Nameless Point** 53°59'S 37°41'W, NW entrance point of Right Whale Bay, was roughly charted by Cook in 1775; re-charted and named by DI in 1930 (BA chart 3596, 21.ix.1931; APC, 1955, p. 15). *Punta Nameless* (Argentina. 1945, p. 246). *Punta Sin Nombre* [translation of English name] (Argentina. MM, chart 114, 1952; Pierrou, 1970, p. 662). *Mys Neymless* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 178).

*Nameless, Punta*: see Nameless Point.

*Nansen-båen, Banc, Bank, Banks*: see Nansen Reef.

*Nansen-Fjord, Harbour*: see Stromness Harbour.

**Nansen Reef** 54°18'S 36°09'W, 9 km E of Cape George with depths of less than 2 m, caused the wreck of *Fridtjof Nansen* on 10 November 1906 (Szielasko, 1907, p. 278) and was named *Nansen Rocks* (Wilson, chart, 1912*b*; ICRD, 1920, map preceding p. 1). *Fridtjof-Nansen Bank* (BA chart 3579, 29.viii.1921). *Fridtjof-Nansen Banks* (BA chart 3596, 21.ix.1931; APC, 1955, p. 10). *Frithjof Nansen Bank* (Matthews, 1931, Front.). *Nansen Bank* (Chaplin, 1932, p. 334). *Nansenbåen* (Isachsen, 1934, p. 191). *Banc Fridtjof Nansen* (France. SHM, 1937, p. 377). *Bancos Fridtjof-Nansen* (Argentina. MM, 1945, p. 259; Pierrou, 1970, p. 378). *Banc Nansen* (France. SHM, chart 1148, 1947). *Fridtjof Nansen Baaene* (Paulsen, 1950, map p. 454). *Fridtjof-Nansen Bank, Fridtjof-Nansen Banks*, as rejected forms (USBGN, 1956, p. 135). *Banchi Fridtjof-Nansen* (Zavatti, 1958, Tav. 10). *Bancs Fridtjof-Nansen* (France. SHM, chart 6028, 1958). *Nansen Banks* (APC, 1960, p. 6; BA chart 3596, 15.iii.1963). *Banka Frit'ofa* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 178). *Nansen Reef* (USBGN, 1969, p. 134; APC, 1977, p. 6; BA, 1977, p. 3).

*Nansen Rocks*: see Nansen Reef.

**Narval Bay** 54°02'S 37°41'W, N arm of Ice Fjord, was called *North Bay* by Ferguson in 1911–12 ([Wilson], 1912*a*, map p. 78; BA chart 3596, 21.ix.1931). *Nord Bucht* (Filchner, 1922, p. 64). *North-Bucht* (Wilckens, 1947, p. 9). *Bahía Norte* (Argentina. MM, chart 114, 1952). Following the SGS, 1951–52, the bay was re-named *Narval Bay* after the whale catcher *Narval*, built in 1929 and owned by the Compañía Argentina de Pesca in 1934 (APC, 1958, p. 6; DOS 610 South Georgia sheet, ix.1958). *Bukhta Narval* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 178).

*Narval, Bukhta*: see *Narval Bay*.

**Narval Peak** 54°16'S 36°33'W, rising to c. 300 m, W of Grytviken, was so named by the BSGE (Sutton, 1957, p. 138).

*Natrriss, Mys*: see *Natrriss Head* or *Natrriss Point*.

*Natrriss, Punta*: see *Natrriss Point*.

*Natrriss, Point*: see *Natrriss Point*.

**Natrriss Head** 54°51'S 35°56'W, SW entrance point of Drygalski Fjord, was called *Cape Disappointment* or *Capo Disappointment* in error (Faustini, 1906, p. 345 and map p. 347); charted by the GAE, 1911–12; re-charted by DI in 1927 and named *Natrriss Point* after E. A. Natrriss, of the Crown Agents for the Colonies, shipping officer on the "Discovery" Committee, 1928–39 (BA chart 3596, 21.ix.1931). *Natrriss Head* (DCS 701 South Georgia sheet, i.1950; APC, 1955, p. 15). *Punta Natrriss* (Argentina. MM, chart 114, 1952). *Punta Pellegrini*, after Dr Carlos Pellegrini (1846–1906), President of Argentina, 1890–92 (Argentina. MM, 1957*b*, p. 8; Pierrou, 1970, p. 582). *Mys Natrriss* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 178).

**Natrriss Point** 57°47'S 26°21'W, E point of Saunders Island, was charted by DI in 1930 and named after E. A. Natrriss (*Natrriss Head*, q.v.) (BA chart 3593, 22.xi.1930; APC, 1955, p. 15). *Punta Natrriss* (Argentina. MM, 1945, p. 267). *Punta Aguado* [= watery point] (Argentina. MM, 1957*b*, p. 1; Pierrou, 1970, p. 150). *Punta Natrriss* (Argentina. MM, 1957*a*, p. 16c, Fig. 8). *Pointe Natrriss* (France. SHM, chart 6028, 1958). *Mys Natrriss* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 178). *Natrriss Point* (DMS, chart ONC U–19, 1–GSGS edition, 1975).

*Natrriss Point*: see *Natrriss Head*.

*Natrriss, Pointe*: see *Natrriss Point*.

*Natrriss, Punta*: see *Natrriss Head* or *Natrriss Point*.

*Navfruen Peak*: see *Havfruen Peak*.

*Negra, Roca*: see *Black Rock* or *Tomblin Rock*.

*Negras, Rocas*: see *Black Rock* or *Black Rocks* or *Shag Rocks*.

*Negro, Cabo*: see *Black Head*.

*Negro, Picco, Pico*: see *Black Peak*.

**Neighbour Peak** 54°31'S 36°06'W, rising to 760 m, W of Moltke Harbour, was named *Nachbar-Berg* [= neighbour peak] by the GIPYE (Neumayer and Börgen, 1886, map in end pocket) or *Nachbar* (Neumayer, 1891, p. 130); re-named *Neighbour Peak* following re-identification by the CSESG ([CSESG], map, 1970; APC, 1974, p. 5). This feature was wrongly identified as *Mount Pirner* (q.v.) by the SGS, 1951–52 (APC, 1955, p. 17).

**Nelson Channel** 57°05'S 26°44'W, between Candlemas Island and Vindication Island, was probably first sighted by Cook in 1775; charted by DI in 1930 and named *Nelson Strait* after Lieut. Andrew Laidlaw Nelson, RNR (1904–58), successively navigator, Chief Officer and Captain of

- Discovery II*, 1929–35 (BA chart 3593, 22.xi.1930). *Détroit de Nelson* (France. SHM, 1937, p. 382). *Détroit Nelson* (France. SHM, 1937, p. 382). *Estrecho Nelson* (Argentina. MM, 1945, p. 264; Pierrou, 1970, p. 543). *Passage Nelson* (France. SHM, chart 1148, 1947). *Nelson Channel* (APC, 1955, p. 15; BA chart 3593, 23.ix.1960). *Stretto Nelson* (Zavatti, 1958, Tav. 10). *Proliv Nelson* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 178).
- Nelson, Détroit, Détroit de, Estrecho, Passage, Proliv, Strait, Stretto*: see Nelson Channel.
- Neufortuna-Bay, -bucht*: see Ocean Harbour.
- Neu-Georgien*: see South Georgia.
- Neumayer, Ghiacciaio, Glaciar, Glaciären*: see Neumayer Glacier.
- Neumayer Glacier** 54°14'S 36°47'W, flowing E into Cumberland West Bay, was charted by the SwAE in 1902 and named *Neumayer Glaciären* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904a, Del. 2, map facing p. 72), *Neumayer-Gletscher* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904b, Vol. 2, p. 48), *Ventisquero Neumayer* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904–05, Tomo 2, map facing p. 86), after Georg Balthasar von Neumayer (1826–1909), German geographer who promoted Antarctic research and exploration; Founder and first Director of Deutsch Seewarte [German Naval Observatory], Hamburg, 1876–1903. *Ghiacciaio Neumayer* (Duse, 1907, map p. 90). *Neumayer Glacier* (BA chart 3579, viii.1917; APC, 1955, p. 16). *Neumayer-Gletscher* (Filchner, 1922, p. 79). *Glaciar Neumayer* (Argentina. MM, chart 114, 1952; Pierrou, 1970, p. 547). *Lednik Neymayera* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 178).
- Neumayer-Gletscher, Ventisquero*: see Neumayer Glacier.
- Neumayer-Gletscher*: see Neumayer Glacier.
- Nevado, Pico*: see Snow Peak.
- Newark, Bahía*: see Newark Bay.
- Newark, Baía*: see Jacobsen Bight.
- Newark, Baie*: see Newark Bay.
- Newark Bay** 54°21'S 36°55'W, between Sandefjord and Larvik, was roughly charted by the RAE in 1819; called *Saint George Bay* ([Wilson], 1912a, p. 79), *St. George Bay* (Murphy, 1922, upper map p. 412); named *Newark Bay* in about 1927 (Matthews, 1931, Front.; APC, 1955, p. 16; DOS 610 South Georgia sheet, ix.1958). *Sukkertopp Bukta* (*Sugar-loaf Bay*), in association with *Mount Sugartop* (q.v.) including also Jacobsen Bight (Holtedahl, 1929, map p. 52–53). *Newark Bay*, including also Jacobsen Bight (BA chart 3596, 20.ix.1935). *Newark-Bucht* (Wilckens, 1947, p. 12). *Bahía Newark* (Argentina. MM, chart 114, 1952; Pierrou, 1970, p. 548). *Zuckerspitzen Bucht* [= sugar-loaf bay] (Trendall, 1953, p. 24). *Sandefjord* (BA, 1954, p. 18). *Baie Newark* (France. SHM, chart 6028, 1958). *Bukhta Nyuark* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 178).
- Newark Bay*: see Jacobsen Bight.
- Newark-Bucht*: see Newark Bay.
- New Fortuna, Bahía, Bay, Harbour*: see Ocean Harbour.
- New Fortuna Point*: see Tijuca Point.
- New Fortune Bay*: see Ocean Harbour or St. Andrews Bay.
- New Fortune Harbour, -Bucht, Bukta*: see Ocean Harbour.
- New Fortune-Huk, Point*: see Tijuca Point.
- New Georgia*: see South Georgia.
- Newnes, Cape*: see Nuñez, Cape.
- Neymayera, Lednik*: see Neumayer Glacier.
- Neymless, Mys*: see Nameless Point.
- Nilse Hullet** [= Nils's cove] 54°10'S 37°35'W, SW of Cheapman Bay, following the SGS was named after local usage (APC, 1958, p. 6; DOS 610 South Georgia sheet, ix.1958).
- Nilsen Island** 54°39'S 36°24'W, off Novosilski Bay, following the SGS was named after Nochart Nilsen (b. 1894), gunner of the Compañía Argentina de Pesca, 1939–40 and 1946–48, and of the South Georgia Whaling Company, Leith Harbour, from 1949 (APC, 1958, p. 6; DOS South Georgia sheet, ix.1958). *Ostrov Nilsen* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 178).
- Nilsen, Ostrov*: see Nilsen Island.
- Nobby** 55°02'S 34°38'W, SE end of Clerke Rocks, was discovered by Cook in 1775; named descriptively by DI in 1926–30 (BA chart 3596, 21.ix.1931; APC, 1955, p. 16). *Islote Llamativo* [= thirsty rock] (Argentina. MM, chart 114, 1952). *Roca Nobby*, as rejected form (Argentina. MM, 1957b, p. 8). *Roca Notable* [= conspicuous rock] (Argentina. MM, 1957b, p. 8). *Nobby Rock* (BA, 1961, p. 439).
- Nobby, Roca, Rock*: see Nobby.
- Nogood Lagoon*: see Little Jason Lagoon.
- Noranen, Fjord*: see Moraine Fjord.
- Nord Bucht*: see Narval Bay.
- Nord, Cap, Cape, Capo*: see North, Cape.
- Nordenshel'da, Lednik*: see Nordenskjöld Glacier.
- Nordenshel'da, Pik*: see Nordenskjöld Peak.
- Nordensjiold Glacier*: see Nordenskjöld Glacier.
- Nordenskiold Glacier*: see Nordenskjöld Glacier.
- Nordenskjöld Galcier [sic], Ghiacciaio, Glaciar, Glaciären*: see Nordenskjöld Glacier.
- Nordenskjöld Glacier** 54°25'S 36°24'W, flowing N into the head of Cumberland East Bay, was charted by the SwAE in 1902 and named *Nordenskjöld Glaciären, Nordenskjöld-Gletscher, Ventisquero Nordenskjöld* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904a, Del. 2, map facing p. 72; 1904b, Vol. 2, map facing p. 56; 1904–05, Tomo 2, map facing p. 86) after Prof. Nils Otto Gustaf Nordenskjöld (1869–1928), Swedish geographer, geologist and polar explorer; Leader of the SwAE. *Ghiacciaio Nordenskjöld* (Duse, 1907, map p. 90). *Nordenskjöld Glacier* (Skottsberg, 1912, p. 14; BA chart 3579, viii.1917; APC, 1955, p. 16). *Nordenskold Glacier* (Ferguson, 1915, Pl. 81). *Nordenskjolds Glacier* (St.-Johnston, 1920, p. 96). *Nordenskjöld Galcier [sic]* (BA, 1922, p. 467). *Nordenskiold Glacier* (USHO, 1930, p. 170). *Nordenskjold's Glacier* (Matthews, 1931, p. 10). *Glacier Nordenskjold* (France. SHM, 1937, p. 378). *Glacier Nordeujsköld* (France. SHM, 1937, p. 375). *Glaciar Nordenskjöld* (Argentina. MM, chart 114, 1952; Pierrou, 1970, p. 552). *Nordensjiold Glacier* (Warburton, 1956, p. 80). *Lednik Nordenshel'da* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 178).
- Nordenskjöld Glacier Bay*: see Cumberland East Bay.
- Nordenskjöld-Gletscher*: see Nordenskjöld Glacier.
- Nordenskjöld Peak** 54°29'S 36°21'W, rising to 2 345 m in Allardyce Range, SE of head of Nordenskjöld Glacier, was named *Nordenskold [sic] Peak* by Ferguson in 1911–12 in association with *Nordenskjöld Glacier* (q.v.) (Ferguson, 1914, p. 54). *Mount Temple* (Roots, 1953, photograph facing p. 1). *Nordenskjöld Peak* (APC, 1955, p. 16; BA chart 3597,

- 23.v.1958). *Pik Nordenshel'da* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 178).
- Nordenskjöld(?)s Glacier*: see Nordenskjöld Glacier.
- Nordenskjöld, Ventisquero*: see Nordenskjöld Glacier.
- Nordenskold Glacier*: see Nordenskjöld Glacier.
- Nordenskold Peak*: see Nordenskjöld Peak.
- Nordeujsköld, Glacier*: see Nordenskjöld Glacier.
- Nord, Kap, -kapp*: see North, Cape.
- Nord-Undine-Hafen*: see Undine Harbour.
- Normann, Mount** 54°51'S 36°04'W, rising to 1 235 m, N of Smaaland Cove, following the SGS was named after Wilhelm Normann (1870–1939), German chemist, whose work led to the introduction in about 1907 of the hydrogenation process for hardening whale oil (APC, 1958, p. 6; DOS 610 South Georgia sheet, ix.1958).
- Norte, Bahía*: see Narval Bay.
- Norte, Cabo*: see North, Cape.
- Norte, Punta*: see Salamander Point.
- Norte, Saco*: see North Bay.
- North, Bahía*: see North Bay.
- North Bay** 54°03'S 37°09'W, NW cove in Prince Olav Harbour, was charted and named by DI in 1929 (BA chart 3585, 21.ix.1931; APC, 1955, p. 16). *Saco Norte* [translation of English name] (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 141; Pierrou, 1970, p. 554). *Bahía North*, as rejected form (Argentina. MM, 1957b, p. 8).
- North Bay, -Bucht*: see Narval Bay.
- North, Cabo, Cap*: see North, Cape.
- North, Cape** 53°58'S 37°44'W, N point of South Georgia, between Church Bay and Right Whale Bay, was discovered and charted by Cook on 16 January 1775; named descriptively, the name having been originally applied by Cook to *Cape Alexandra* (q.v.) (USHO, chart 1132, 1894; BA chart 3579, 7.vii.1906; APC, 1955, p. 16). *North Point* (Faustini, 1906, map p. 347). *Kap North* (Brennecke, 1912, map following p. 176). *Cape Nord* (Holtedahl, 1929, p. 59). *Kap Nord* (Kohl-Larsen, 1930b, p. 322). *Nordkapp* (Aagaard, 1930a, map p. 59). *Cabo Norte* (Argentina. MM, chart 64, 1939; Pierrou, 1970, p. 553). *Cap Nord* (France. SHM, chart 2c, 1943). *Cabo North* (Argentina. MM, 1945, p. 246). *Kapp Nord* (Paulsen, 1950, map p. 454). *Mys Severnyy* [translation of English name] ([Soviet Union. BSE], 1950, map following p. 484). *North Cape*, as rejected form (USBGN, 1956, p. 228). *Capo Nord* (Zavatti, 1958, Tav. 10). *Cap North* (France. SHM, chart 6028, 1958). *Mys Nort* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 178).
- North, Cape, Kap*: see Alexandra, Cape.
- North, Kap*: see North, Cape.
- North Point*: see Alexandra, Cape or Salamander Point.
- North, Punta*: see Salamander Point.
- North Scotia Ridge*: see Scotia Ridge.
- North Undine Harbour*: see Undine Harbour.
- Nort, Mys*: see North, Cape or Salamander Point.
- Notable, Roca*: see Nobby.
- Nouvelle Géorgie*: see South Georgia.
- Novaya Fortuna, Bukhta*: see Ocean Harbour.
- Novosilski-Bucht*: see Novosilski Bay.
- Novoliskigletscher*: see Novosilski Glacier.
- Novosiloki Bay*: see Novosilski Bay.
- Novosil'skago, Zaliv*: see Novosilski Bay.
- Novosilski, Bahía, Baia, Baie*: see Novosilski Bay.
- Novosilski Bay** 54°41'S 36°13'W, between Undine South Harbour and Diaz Cove, was discovered and charted by the RAE in 1819, and named *Zaliv Novosil'skago* (Bellingshausen, 1831a, Vol. 1, p. 131) or *Zaliv Novosil'skiy* ([Bellingshausen], 1831b, sheet 5), after Michman [Midshipman] Pavel Novosil'skiy [also Novosil'skoy], an officer of *Mirnyy. Golfe Novosilskii* (Vincendon-Dumoulin, atlas, 1847, Pl. 43). *Nowoselskji B* (Petermann, map, 1867). *Nowoselskji Bai* (Klutschak, 1881, map p. 527). *Novosilski Gulf* (USHO, chart 1132, 1894; BA chart 3579, 7.vii.1906). *Nowaselskji Bai* (Fricker, 1898, map p. 111). *Baia Jones* (Faustini, 1906, p. 349). *Jones Bay* (Faustini, 1906, map p. 347). *Jone's Bay* (Faustini, 1906, p. 350). *Baia Novosselsky* (Faustini, 1906, p. 348). *Novosselsky B.* (Faustini, 1906, p. 350). *Novisilski-Bucht* (Heim, 1912, p. 454). *Novosilski Glacier Bay* (Wilson, chart, 1912b). *Novosilski Bay* (BA chart 3585, 24.v.1929; APC, 1955, p. 16). *Novosilski-Bucht* (Kohl-Larsen, 1930b, Karte 3 following p. 400). *Nowosilskojsbukt* (Aagaard, 1934, p. 358). *Novosselskijsbukt* (Aagaard, 1934, p. 358). *Golfo Novosilski* (Argentina. MM, chart 64, 1939). *Novosiloki Bay* (USAAF, chart [LR-]67, 1944). *Bahía Novosilski* (Argentina. IGM, map, 1946; Pierrou, 1970, p. 555). *Baie Novosilski* (France. SHM, chart 1148, 1947). *Zaliv Novosil'skogo* (Berg, 1949, p. 12). *Zatoka Nowosielskiego* (Machowski, 1953, map p. 92). *Bahía Novosiski* (Argentina. IGM, chart 3672, 1958). *Baia Novosilski* (Zavatti, 1958, Tav. 10). *Bukhta Novosil'skogo* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 178).
- Novosilski-Bucht*: see Novosilski Bay.
- Novosilski Glacier** 54°39'S 36°14'W, flowing WNW into Novosilski Bay, was first surveyed by the GSGE and named *Novoliski-gletscher* [sic], in association with *Novosilski Bay* (q.v.) (Kohl-Larsen, 1930b, p. 341). *Novosilski Glacier*, following the SGS, 1951–52 (APC, 1955, p. 16; BA chart 3597, 23.v.1958). *Novosilskij Gletscher* (Dubrovin and Prebrazhenskaya, 1976, p. 78). *Lednik Novosil'skogo* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 178).
- Novosilski Glacier Bay*: see Drygalski Fjord or Novosilski Bay.
- Novosilski, Golfo, Gulf*: see Novosilski Bay.
- Novosilskii, Golfe*: see Novosilski Bay.
- Novosilskij Gletscher*: see Novosilski Glacier.
- Novosil'skiy, Zaliv*: see Novosilski Bay.
- Novosil'skogo, Bukhta*: see Novosilski Bay.
- Novosil'skogo, Lednik*: see Novosilski Glacier.
- Novosil'skogo, Zaliv*: see Novosilski Bay.
- Novosiski, Bahía*: see Novosilski Bay.
- Novosselskij B.*: see Rocky Bay.
- Novosselsky, Baia*: see Novosilski Bay.
- Nowaselskji Bai*: see Novosilski Bay.
- Nowoselskji B, Bai*: see Novosilski Bay.
- Nowosielskiego, Zatoka*: see Novosilski Bay.
- Nowosilskojsbukt*: see Novosilski Bay.
- Novosselskijsbukt*: see Novosilski Bay.
- Novosselsky B.*: see Novosilski Bay.
- Noxious Bluff** 56°19'S 27°35'W, SW coast of Zavodovski Island, was named descriptively in reference to the volcanic fumes and forbidding aspect of the locality, following surveys from HMS *Protector* in 1962 and 1964 (APC, 1974, p. 5).
- Nueva Fortuna, Bahía*: see Ocean Harbour.
- Nun(ñ)e(ē)s, Cabo, Cape, Kap(p)*: see Nuñez, Cape.
- Nu(ú)n(ñ)ez, Cabo, Cap(e)*: see Nuñez, Cape.



**Nuñez, Cape** 54°16'S 37°25'W, SW tip of Nuñez Peninsula, was probably the cape discovered by Cook on 14 January 1775 and named *Union Point* on 20 January, after his circum-navigation of the island, because it proved to Cook that South Georgia was in fact an island (Cook, 1777, Vol. 2, p. 217); roughly charted by the RAE in 1819 and named *Vostochnyy Mys* after the expedition flagship *Vostok* (Bellingshausen, 1831a, Vol. 1, p. 129); called *Marys Point* (Faustini, 1906, map p. 347); named by whalers *Cape Nunes*, probably after Captain Nuñez, of the *Compañía Argentina de Pesca* (Wilson, chart, [1911b]; BA chart 3579, 29.viii.1921). *Cape Newnes* ([Wilson], 1912a, map p. 78). *Cape Nunez* (Ferguson, 1914, p. 56). *Cape Nuñez* (BA chart 3585, 24.v.1929). *Kap Nunes* (Risting, 1929, map p. 86). *Cape Nungs* (Douglas, 1930, p. 5). *Cape Nuñez* (BA chart 3596, 21.ix.1931; APC, 1955, p. 16). *Cabo Nunes* (Argentina. MM, chart 64, 1939). *East Cape* (Debenham, ed., 1945, p. 89). *Cap Nuñez* (France. SHM, chart 1148, 1947). *Kap Nunus* (Wilckens, 1947, p. 10). *Kapp Nunes* (Paulsen, 1950, map p. 454). *Cabo Nuñez* (Argentina. MM, chart 114, 1952; Pierrou, 1970, p. 557). *Cape Nunēs*, as rejected form (USBGN, 1956, p. 230). *Capo Nures* (Zavatti, 1958, Tav. 10). *Mys Nun'yes* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 178).

**Nuñez Peninsula** 54°15'S 37°21'W, between Queen Maud Bay and Jossac Bight, following the SGS was named in association with *Cape Nuñez* (q.v.) (APC, 1958, p. 6; DOS 610 South Georgia sheet, ix.1958).

*Nungs, Cape*: see Nuñez, Cape.

*Nunus, Kap*: see Nuñez, Cape.

*Nun'yes, Mys*: see Nuñez, Cape.

*Nuovo Georgia*: see South Georgia.

*Nures, Capo*: see Nuñez, Cape.

*Ny Fortuna Bay, Bukta*: see Ocean Harbour.

*Ny-Fortune-Bukta*: see Ocean Harbour.

*Nyuark, Bukhta*: see Newark Bay.

*Ocaso, Fiord, Fiordo*: see Sunset Fjord.

*Occidental, Golfo*: see Cumberland West Bay.

*Ocean Bay*: see Ocean Harbour.

**Ocean Harbour** 54°20'S 36°16'W, WNW of Tijuca Point, was probably first sighted by Cook in 1775; named *New Fortuna Bay*, probably after the Norwegian-Argentine whaling ship *Fortuna*, which took part in establishing the first permanent whaling station at Grytviken in 1904-05 (Larsen, chart, [1909a]; BA chart 3585, 24.v.1929); site of shore whaling station leased to Ocean Whaling Company by Falkland Islands Government in 1909, and abandoned in 1920. *New Fortune Bay* (Wilson, chart, 1912b; BA chart 3579, 29.viii.1921). *New Fortune-Bucht* (Brennecke, 1912, map following p. 176). *New Fortune Bay Harbour* (Ferguson, 1915, Pl. 81). *Neufortuna-Bay* (Filchner, 1922, p. 80). *New Fortuna Harbour* (Risting, 1922, p. 324). *Ny-Fortune-Bukta* (Risting, 1929, map p. 86). The harbour was surveyed by DI in 1930. *Neufortunabucht* (Kohl-Larsen, 1930b, p. 339). *Ny Fortuna Bay* (Aagaard, 1930a, map p. 59). *Ny Fortuna Bukta* (Byström, 1944, map p. 2). *Bahía New Fortuna* (Argentina. MM, 1945, p. 259). *New Fortune Bukta* (Paulsen, 1950, map p. 454). *Bahía Nueva Fortuna* (Argentina. MM, chart 114, 1952; Pierrou, 1970, p. 556). *Bukhta Novaya Fortuna* (Kirpichnikov, 1953, map p. 64).

*Ocean Bay* (BA, 1954, p. 15). Following the SGS, 1951-52, the feature was re-named *Ocean Harbour* after the Ocean Whaling Company, in accordance with local usage (APC, 1955, p. 16; BA chart 3597, 23.v.1958). *Bukhta Oshen* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 178).

**Oceanite, Mount** 58°29'S 26°15'W, rising to c. 900 m in SE Montagu Island, was called *Monte Allen*, in association with *Allen Point* (q.v.) (Argentina. MM, 1956, p. 17); following surveys from HMS *Protector* in 1962 and 1964 named *Mount Oceanite* from the oceanite lavas which occur in this area and nowhere else in the South Sandwich Islands (APC, 1974, p. 5; BA, 1974, p. 148).

*Océano Glacial Antártico*: see Southern Ocean.

**O'Connor Island** 54°02'S 37°58'W, forming E entrance point of Undine Harbour, was charted by DI in 1926 and named after Midshipman William P. O'Connor, RNR, of *Discovery II*, 1925-27, who assisted in the work (BA chart 3585, 24.v.1929; APC, 1955, p. 16).

**O'Connor Peak** 54°17'S 36°19'W, rising to c. 300 m W of Godthul, was charted by the NAE and called *Mount Bryde* from Messrs Bryde and Dahl (*Cairn Peak*, q.v.) (Holtedahl, 1929, map p. 64); re-charted by DI in 1929 and named O'Connor Peak after Midshipman W. P. O'Connor, RNR (*O'Connor Island*, q.v.) (BA chart 3579, 15.viii.1930; APC, 1955, p. 16); called *Mount McGill* by G. V. Douglas, of the SRAE, who was a graduate of McGill University, Montreal (Douglas, 1930, map p. 15).

**Odd Peak** 54°08'S 36°42'W, rising to c. 450 m W of Leith Harbour, was charted by DI in 1928 and named descriptively (BA chart 3579, 15.viii.1930).

*Oeste, Acantilado*: see Stench Point or Sulphur Point.

*Oeste, Morro*: see Sulphur Point.

*Oeste, Roca*: see West Skerry.

*Oeste, Saco*: see Cumberland West Bay.

*Oeste, Skerry*: see West Skerry.

*Office Boys, Rocas The*: see Office Boys, The.

**Office Boys, The** 55°01'S 34°38'W, rising 82 m above sea-level at NE end of Clerke Rocks, were discovered by Cook in 1775 (*Clerke Rocks*, q.v.); charted and probably named by DI in 1926-30 (BA chart 3596, 21.ix.1931; APC, 1955, p. 16). *Los Mandaderos* [translation of English name] (Argentina. MM, chart 114, 1952). *Rocas Los Mandaderos* (Argentina. MM, 1957b, p. 6; Pierrou, 1970, p. 491). *Rocas The Office Boys*, as rejected form (Argentina. MM, 1957b, p. 6). *Roca Los Mandaderos*, referring to the most easterly of the rocks (Argentina. MM, 1958b, p. 21).

**Ogaard's Bay** 54°00'S 37°37'W, E of Craigie Point, was so called in local usage (Wilson, chart [1911b]; BA, 1930, p. 37). *Druid Bay* (Douglas, 1930, map p. 5).

*Öibukta*: see Isles, Bay of.

*Oiseaux, Île aux*: see Bird Island.

*Olaf-Hafen, Olav-Hafen*: see Prince Olav Harbour.

*Olav, Rocas*: see Olav Rocks.

**Olav Rocks** 54°03'S 37°06'W, two rocks almost awash, ESE of Cape Crewe, were charted by DI in 1929 and named *Prince Olaf Rocks*, since they serve as a guide for ships entering Prince Olav Harbour (BA chart 3585, 21.ix.1931). *Prince Olaf Rock* (France. SHM, 1937, p. 379; BA, 1942, p. 19). *Roca Prince Olaf* (Argentina. MM, 1945, p. 249). *Rocas Principe Olav* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 141). *Rochers Prince Olaf* (France. SHM, 1954, p. 43). *Olav Rocks* (APC,

- 1955, p. 16; BA chart 3585, 27.xi.1959). *Prince Olav Rocks*, as rejected form (USBGN, 1956, p. 231). *Rocas Príncipe Olaf* (Argentina. MM, 1958*b*, p. 6). *Rocas Olav* (Argentina. MM, 1960*a*, p. 2; Pierrou, 1970, p. 563).
- Old Man, The** 54°04'S 37°08'W, S entrance point of Prince Olav Harbour, was charted and named by DI in 1929 (BA chart 3585, 21.ix.1931; APC, 1955, p. 16).
- Ollas, Bahía de las*: see Grytviken or King Edward Cove.
- Ollivant Point** 57°46'S 26°31'W, W point of Saunders Island, following surveys from HMS *Protector* in 1962 and 1964 was named after Capt. Martin Spencer Ollivant, RN (b. 1922), commanding HMS *Protector* in 1964 (APC, 1974, p. 5).
- Olsen Rock** 54°04'S 38°01'W, rising 18 m above sea-level SE of Cape Paryadin, following the SGS was named after Søren Olsen (b. 1890), gunner of the South Georgia Whaling Company, 1926–30, 1933–39 and 1945–53 (APC, 1958, p. 6; DOS 610 South Georgia sheet, ix.1958).
- Olsen Valley** 54°13'S 36°40'W, between Husvik Harbour and Carlita Bay, following the SGS was named after Nils Erling Olsen (b. 1910), Manager, Tønsberg Hvalfangeri, Husvik, 1950–56 (APC, 1958, p. 6; BA chart 3589, 27.xi.1959).
- Olstad Peak** 54°29'S 37°05'W, summit of Annenkov Island rising to 640 m, following the SGS was named after Ola Olstad, Norwegian zoologist, member of the NAE, who made observations and collections in South Georgia (APC, 1958, p. 6; DOS 610 South Georgia sheet, ix.1958).
- Ondina, Puerto*: see Undine Harbour.
- Ondina Sur, Puerto*: see Undine South Harbour.
- Optimo, Cabo*: see Best, Cape.
- Orca Peak** 54°17'S 36°31'W, rising to 275 m W of Grytviken, was probably named by DI after the killer whale (*Orcinus orca*) (BA chart 3579, 1939; APC, 1955, p. 16).
- Orgullo, Cabo*: see Pride, Cape.
- Oro, Puerto*: see Gold Harbour.
- Oschibkaodden*: see Disappointment, Cape.
- Oschibka Point*: see Disappointment, Cape.
- Oshen, Bukhta*: see Ocean Harbour.
- Oshibka Spitze*: see Disappointment, Cape.
- Oshibki, Mys*: see Disappointment, Cape.
- Osmic Hill** 54°19'S 36°30'W, rising to c. 305 m W of Moraine Fjord, was named following a FIDS survey of the area in 1951, after one of the chemical fixatives used in the preparation of histological specimens, in association with similar names in the area (APC, 1955, p. 16).
- Ost-Bucht*: see Cumberland East Bay.
- Ostcumberland, Bay, -bucht*: see Cumberland East Bay.
- Ost-Cumberlandfjord*: see Cumberland East Bay.
- Ostfjord*: see Cumberland East Bay.
- Ottimo, Capo*: see Best, Cape.
- Outer Lee*: see Outer Lee Island.
- Outer Lee Island** 54°02'S 37°14'W, E side of Bay of Isles, was charted in 1912–13 by Murphy and named descriptively together with Inner Lee Island, *Lee Islands* (Murphy, 1914*b*, p. 66; BA chart 3579, 29.viii.1921) or *Lee Inseln* (Murphy, 1914*a*, map p. 280); re-charted by DI in 1930 and named *Outer Lee Island* (BA chart 3585, 21.ix.1931; APC, 1959*a*, p. 9). *Outer Lee* (USHO, chart 5578, 1952). *Outer Lee Islet* (APC, 1955, p. 16; DOS 610 South Georgia sheet, ix.1958).
- Outer Lee Islet*: see Outer Lee Island.
- Outer Moraine Reef** 54°06'S 37°08'W, running across Possession Bay, was charted by DI in 1930 and called *Outer Reef* (BA chart 3596, 21.ix.1931). *Outer Moraine Reef* (BA chart 3585, 1938; APC, 1955, p. 16).
- Outer Reef*: see Outer Moraine Reef.
- Oveja, Punta*: see Sheep Point.
- Ovest, Fjord dell'*: see Cumberland West Bay.
- Owen Shoals** 53°58'S 38°07'W, N of Stewart Strait in 10 m of water, were named after HMS *Owen*, from which a hydrographic survey of the area was made in 1960–61 (APC, 1964, p. 4; BA, 1974, p. 133). HMS *Owen* commemorated Capt. (later Vice-Adm.) William FitzWilliam Owen, RN (1774–1857), who made hydrographic surveys off the African coast, 1821–28 (*Barracouta Rock, Fantome Rock, Heron Passage*, q.v.).
- Öybukta*: see Isles, Bay of.
- Pacifico Sur, Océano*: see Scotia Sea.
- Pacific Point** 56°17'S 27°35'W, NW coast of Zavodovski Island, was charted by DI in 1930 and named descriptively *Low Point* (BA chart 3593, 22.xi.1930). *Punta Baja* [translation of English name] (Argentina. MM, chart 111, 1953). The feature was re-named *Pacific Point* after the American schooner *Pacific* (Capt. James Brown), from which in 1830 the second recorded landing was made on *Zavodovski Island* (q.v.) (APC, 1955, p. 16; BA chart 3593, 23.ix.1960). *Mys Pasifik* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 178).
- Paddock(')s Cove*: see Elsehul.
- Padget, Mount*: see Paget, Mount.
- Padzhet, Gora*: see Paget, Mount.
- Paget-Berg, -massiv*: see Paget, Mount.
- Paget Glacier** 54°25'S 36°29'W, flowing NE from Mount Paget into the W side of Nordenskjöld Glacier, was roughly surveyed by the GSGE; re-surveyed by the SGS, 1951–52, and named in association with *Mount Paget* (q.v.) (APC, 1955, p. 16; DOS 610 South Georgia sheet, ix.1958).
- Paget, Mont, Monte*: see Paget, Mount.
- Paget, Mount** 54°26'S 36°32'W, rising to 2915 m in Allardyce Range, the highest mountain in South Georgia, was named after Adm. Sir Alfred Wyndham Paget, RN (1852–1918), who commanded the squadron from which HMS *Sappho* was detached to visit South Georgia in 1906 (Spencer and Barff, chart, [1906*a*]; BA chart 3579, 7.vii.1906; APC, 1955, p. 16); fixed as to position by DI in 1927. *Pagetmassiv* (Kohl-Larsen, 1930*b*, Tafel 17 facing p. 336). *Pagetspitze* (Kohl-Larsen, 1930*b*, Tafel 18 following p. 336). *Mont Paget* (France. SHM, 1937, p. 375). *Monte Paget* (Argentina. MM, chart 64, 1939; Pierrou, 1970, p. 571). *Paget-Berg* (Wilckens, 1947, p. 10). *Mount Padget* (Roots, 1953, photograph facing p. 1). *Gora Padzhet* (Kirpichnikov, 1953, p. 66). The mountain was first climbed by three members of the CSESG on 30 December 1964. *Gora Padzhet* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 178).
- Pagetspitze*: see Paget, Mount.
- Pájaro, Isla*: see Bird Island.
- Pallini, Golfo dei*: see Grytviken.
- Panadin, Kap*: see Paryadin, Cape.
- Pan de Azúcar, Pico*: see Sugartop, Mount.
- Pan di Zuccherò, Picco*: see Sugartop, Mount.
- Pantalón, Roca*: see Trousers Rock.

**Papua Beach** 54°15'S 36°34'W, SE side of Cumberland West Bay, was named *Papua Cove* by the SwAE in 1902 after a colony of gentoo penguins (*Pygoscelis papua*) found there (Skottsberg, 1912, p. 15). *Pinguinbucht* (Szielasko, 1907, map facing p. 280). *Penguin Bay* (BA chart 3579, viii.1917). *Papua Beach* (APC, 1955, p. 16; BA chart 3589, 27.xi.1959).

*Papua Cove*: see Papua Beach.

**Papua Valley** 54°15'S 36°33'W, running inland from *Papua Beach* (q.v.), Cumberland West Bay, was so called by the SwAE in 1902 (Skottsberg, 1912, p. 15).

**Paradise Beach** 54°50'S 36°10'W, SE of Trollhull, was named after local usage following the BSGE and SGS (Sutton, 1957, map p. 12–13; APC, 1958, p. 6; DOS 610 South Georgia sheet, ix.1958).

*Paradise, Cape*: see Paryadin, Cape.

*Parajadine, Kap*: see Paryadin, Cape.

*Pariadin, Cap, Cape*: see Paryadin, Cape.

*Pariddin, Cape*: see Paryadin, Cape.

*Paridin, Kap*: see Paryadin, Cape.

*Parjadin C., Cape*: see Paryadin, Cape.

*Parjadine, Kap*: see Paryadin, Cape.

*Parjadin, Kap, Kapp*: see Paryadin, Cape.

**Parsons Peak** 54°11'S 36°34'W, rising to c. 460 m, S of Busen Point, was charted by DI in 1929 and probably named after the Parsons marine engine used in the survey motor-boat (BA chart 3579, 15.viii.1930; APC, 1955, p. 16), but the name has since been deleted (APC, 1959a, p. 9).

*Paryadin*: see Paryadin, Cape.

*Paryadina, Mys*: see Paryadin, Cape.

*Paryadin, Cabo, Cap*: see Paryadin, Cape.

**Paryadin, Cape** 54°04'S 38°01'W, SW of Undine Harbour, was discovered by Cook in 1775; resighted by the RAE in 1819 and named *Mys Paryadin* ([Bellingshausen], 1831b, sheet 5) or *Mys Paryadina* (Bellingshausen, 1931a, Vol. 1, p. 129) after Shturman [navigator] Yakov Paryadin [also spelt Poryadin], an officer of *Vostok*. *Cap Pariadin* (Vincendon-Dumoulin, atlas, 1847, Pl. 43). *Cape Parjadin* (Petermann, map, 1867). *Cape Pariadin* (Neumayer and Börgen, 1886, map facing p. vii; BA chart 3579, 7.vii.1906). *Kap Parjadin* (Fricker, 1898, map p. 111). *Parjadin C.* (Faustini, 1906, p. 350). *Seehunde Landspitze* [= seal point] (Faustini, 1906, p. 351). *Cape Pariddin* ([Wilson], chart, [1911a]). *Kap Paridin* (Brennecke, 1912, map following p. 176). *Kap Panadin* (Risting, 1929, map p. 86). *Cape Paryadin* (BA chart 3585, 24.v.1929; APC, 1955, p. 16). *Kap Paryadin* (Kohl-Larsen, 1930b, p. 322). *Kapp Parjadin* (*Porjadin*) (Aagaard, 1934, p. 358). *Cabo Paryadin* (Argentina. MM, 1945, p. 261; Pierrou, 1970, p. 576). *Mys Poryadina* ([Soviet Union. BSE], 1950, map following p. 484). *Przylądek Poriadina* (Machowski, 1953, map p. 92). *Kap Parjadine*, as rejected form (USBGN, 1956, p. 236). *Kap Parajadine*, as rejected form (USBGN, 1957, p. 46). *Paryadin* (Bomford and Paterson, 1958, map Pl. 21). *Cap Paryadin* (France. SHM, chart 6028, 1958). *Cape Paradise* (Hardy, 1967, p. 277).

*Paryadin-Kamm*: see Paryadin Ridge.

*Paryadin, Kap*: see Paryadin, Cape.

*Paryadinkette*: see Paryadin Ridge.

*Paryadin, Mys*: see Paryadin, Cape.

*Paryadin Peak*: see Dixon Peak.

**Paryadin Ridge** 54°02'S 38°00'W, rising to c. 400 m and running N–S between Cape Alexandra and Cape Paryadin, was called *Paryadin-Kamm* or *Paryadinkette* by the GSGE (Kohl-Larsen, 1930b, Karte 4 following p. 400 and p. 324); named *Paryadin Ridge*, following the SGS (APC, 1958, p. 6; BA, 1961, p. 98).

*Pasifik, Mys*: see Pacific Point.

*Pasto, Isla*: see Grass Island.

*Paterson, Gora*: see Paterson, Mount.

**Paterson, Mount** 54°39'S 36°07'W, rising to 2 195 m in central Salvesen Range, was named after William Stanley Bryce Paterson (b. 1924), assistant surveyor of the SGS, 1955–56 (APC, 1958, p. 6; DOS 610 South Georgia sheet, ix.1958). *Gora Paterson* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 178).

*Pathfinder, The*: see Roots, Mount.

**Paul Beach** 54°04'S 37°24'W, W end of Ample Bay, Bay of Isles, was occupied for biological work by B. Stonehouse and W. N. Bonner, of FIDS, from October 1953 to December 1954; named after *Southern Paul*, a buoy-boat of the Salvesen whaling fleet based at Leith Harbour, which assisted the FIDS party (APC, 1958, p. 6).

*Paulsen, Mount*: see Paulsen Peak.

**Paulsen Peak** 54°20'S 36°40'W, rising to 1 875 m, NNW of Mount Sugartop, Allardyce Range, following the work of the SGS, 1951–52, was named after Harald B. Paulsen (1898–1951), a leading figure in the Norwegian whaling industry; Editor of *Norsk-Hvalfangst Tidende*, 1935–51; Managing Director of Hvalfangerforeningen, Hvalfangstens Arbeidsgiverforening and De Norske Hvalfangstelskapers Forbund, 1946–51 (APC, 1955, p. 16; BA chart 3597, 23.v.1958). *Mount Paulsen* (Fagan, 1966, map p. 62).

**Payne Creek** 54°00'S 38°04'W, W coast of Bird Island, was named after Michael Robert Payne (b. 1948), BAS principal investigator on fur seals, Bird Island, 1971–74 (APC, 1977, p. 7; BA, 1977, p. 2).

*Peam Point*: see Pram Point.

**Pearson Point** 54°01'S 38°05'W, SW point of Bird Island, was named *Pearson's Point* by the early sealers (Wilson, chart, [1911b]). *Pearson Point* (BA chart 3579, 29.viii.1921; APC, 1955, p. 16). *Punta Pearson* (Argentina. MM, 1945, p. 245).

*Pearson, Punta*: see Pearson Point.

*Pearson's Point*: see Pearson Point.

*Pedzhet, Gora*: see Paget, Mount.

**Peggotty Bluff** 54°09'S 37°17'W, near head of King Haakon Bay on N side, was the site of *Peggotty Camp* (Mill, 1923, p. 227), *Peggotty House* (Worsley, 1940, p. 150) or *Peggotty-Tanya* [= Peggotty camp] (Shackleton, [1925], p. 124), referring to the upturned boat *James Caird* used as shelter on the beach after the boat journey from Elephant Island by Shackleton and his party of the BITAE, May 1916. *Peggotty Camp* (Fisher and Fisher, 1957, p. 383). *Peggotty Bluff* (APC, 1958, p. 6; BA, 1974, p. 144).

*Peggotty Camp, House, -Tanya*: see Peggotty Bluff.

*Peggotty Camp*: see Peggotty Bluff.

*Pellegrini, Punta*: see Nattriss Head.

*Penck-Gletscher*: see Ryan Glacier.

*Pengoin Point*: see Irving Point.

Penguin Bank was reported to lie mid-way between Nansen Reef and Cape Vakop (BA chart 3585, 24.v.1929), but its existence was disproved by DI in 1930 (Chaplin, 1932,

- p. 335). *Penguin-Bank* (Kohl-Larsen, 1930b, Karte 3 following p. 400).
- Penguin Bay** 54°20'S 36°14'W, W of Tijuca Point, was named after local usage (BA chart 3585, 24.v.1929; APC, 1955, p. 17). *Pinguin-Bucht* (Kohl-Larsen, 1930b, Karte 3 following p. 400). *Bahía Pingüino* (Argentina. MM, chart 114, 1952).
- Penguin Bay*: see Papua Beach or Undine South Harbour.
- Penguin Cove*: see Leith Harbour.
- Penguin Point, Punta*: see Irving Point or Tijuca Point.
- Penguin River** 54°18'S 36°30'W, flowing from Hamberg Lakes into Cumberland East Bay, was called *Hamberg Fluss* (Szielasko, 1907, map facing p. 280); named *Penguin River* by the SwAE (Skottsberg, 1912, p. 17; APC, 1955, p. 17).
- Penk, Glaciar, Glacier, -Gletscher*: see Ryan Glacier.
- Peñón, Punta*: see Trulla Bluff.
- Pequeña, Bahía*: see Little Bay.
- Perdida, Roca*: see Mislaid Rock.
- Perfil, Punta*: see Crosscut Point.
- Perseus, Mount** 57°04'S 26°40'W, rising to 455 m on E side of Candlemas Island, following surveys from HMS *Protector* in 1962 and 1964 was named in association with *Mount Andromeda* (q.v.) and other mythological names in the area (APC, 1974, p. 5; BA, 1974, p. 147).
- Peruque Point** [perruque = wig] 54°08'S 36°49'W, W side of Fortuna Bay, was charted and probably named by DI in 1929 (BA chart 3585, 21.ix.1931; APC, 1955, p. 17).
- Pervis, Lednik*: see Purvis Glacier.
- Pescadora, Isla, Punta*: see Borley Point.
- Peters Glacier** 54°08'S 37°33'W, flowing S into the W side of Cheapman Bay, following geological work in the area by the BAS in 1972–74 was named after Nikolaus Peters (d. 1940), German authority on whales and whaling; Director, Reichstelle für Walforschung, Hamburg, 1937–40 (APC, 1977, p. 7; BA, 1977, p. 3).
- Petrel Island** 54°02'S 37°17'W, in Bay of Isles, was charted by Murphy in 1912–13; re-charted by DI in 1929–30 and named *Petrel Island* in association with *Prion Island* (q.v.) to the NE (BA chart 3585, 21.ix.1931; APC, 1959a, p. 10). *Petrel Islet* (APC, 1955, p. 17; DOS 610 South Georgia sheet, ix.1958).
- Petrel Islet*: see Petrel Island.
- Petrel Peak** 54°16'S 36°32'W, rising to 635 m NW of Grytviken, was named after the whale-catcher *Petrel*, of the Compañía Argentina de Pesca, Grytviken, and after the snow petrels (*Pagodroma nivea*) that nest on the higher rocks, following glaciological work in the area by FIDS in the IGY, 1957–58 (APC, 1959a, p. 10).
- Pettigrew Scarp** 54°30'S 37°04'W, S Annenkov Island, was named after Timothy Hugh Pettigrew (b. 1949), BAS geologist, who worked on the island in 1972–73 (APC, 1977, p. 7).
- Philippi, Glaciar*: see Philippi Glacier.
- Philippi Glacier** 54°49'S 36°05'W, flowing E into Brandt Cove, Drygalski Fjord, was charted by the GAE, 1911–12, and named *Philippi Gletscher* after Emil Philippi, glaciologist with the GAE, 1901–03, and Professor of Geology, University of Jena (Brennecke, 1912, map following p. 176). *Philippi Glacier* (BA chart 3596, 1939; APC, 1955, p. 17). *Glaciar Philippi* (Argentina. MM, chart 114, 1952). *Glaciar Phillippi* (Pierrou, 1970, p. 589).
- Philippi Glacier*: see Jenkins Glacier.
- Philippi Gletscher*: see Philippi Glacier.
- Phillip Peak** 54°51'S 36°02'W, rising to c. 1 065 m S of Larsen Harbour, was charted by DI in 1927 and probably named in association with *Philippi Glacier* (q.v.) (BA chart 3585, 24.v.1929).
- Phillippi, Glaciar*: see Philippi Glacier.
- Phyllis, Bahía, Baía, Baie*: see Phyllis Bay.
- Phyllis Bay** 58°28'S 26°18'W, SW coast of Montagu Island, was charted by DI in 1930 and named after Phyllis V. Horton, daughter of Lieut. Cdr W. A. Horton, RN, Chief Engineer of *Discovery II*, 1929–31 (BA chart 3593, 22.xi.1930; APC, 1955, p. 17). *Bahía Phyllis* (Argentina. MM, 1945, p. 267). *Baie Phyllis* (France. SHM, chart 1148, 1947). *Baia Phyllis* (Zavatti, 1958, Tav. 10). *Bukhta Fillis* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 178). *Bahía Phillis* (Pierrou, 1970, p. 589).
- Pickersgill Eiland, I., Îles, Ilôtes, -Insel, -Inseln*: see Pickersgill Islands.
- Pickersgill Island*: see Annenkov Island or Pickersgill Islands.
- Pickersgill Islands** 54°37'S 36°45'W, four small islands 21 km SE of Annenkov Island, were discovered and charted by the RAE in 1819; erroneously identified as the feature named by Cook after Lieut. Richard Pickersgill, RN (1749–79), of HMS *Resolution*, 1772–75 (*Annenkov Island*, q.v.) and named *Ostrov Pikaregil'* ([Bellingshausen], 1831b, sheet 5) or *Ostrov Pikersgil'* (Bellingshausen, 1831a, Vol. 1, p. 130), referring to the largest island. *Île Pikarecil* (Vincendon-Dumoulin, atlas, 1847, Pl. 43). *I. Pickersgill* (Petermann, map, 1867). *Kleine Pickersgill Insel* (Klutschak, 1881, map p. 527). *Pickersgill Island* (BA chart 1240, 20.v.1887). *Kl. Pickersgill [sic]* (Faustini, 1906, p. 351). *Pickersgill Islands*, referring to the whole group ([Wilson], chart, [1911a]; BA chart 3579, 29.viii.1921; APC, 1955, p. 17). *Piekersgill I* (Przybyllok, 1913, end map). *Pickersgill-Insel*, referring to the largest island (Filchner, 1922, p. 65). *Pickersgill-Inseln* (Filchner, 1922, p. 62). *Pickersgill-Øyane* (Risting, 1929, map p. 86). *Little Pickersgill*, referring to Klutschak's name (Matthews, 1931, p. 113). *Islas Pickersgill* (Argentina. MM, chart 64, 1939; Pierrou, 1970, p. 589). *Ilôtes Pickersgill* (France. SHM, chart 1148, 1947). *Ostrova Pikersgill* ([Soviet Union. BSE], 1950, map p. 484). *Pickersgill Eiland* (Knapp, 1958, p. 582). *Îles Pickersgill* (France. SHM, chart 6028, 1958). *Isole Pickersgill* (Zavatti, 1958, Tav. 10).
- Pickersgill, Islas, Isole, -Øyane*: see Pickersgill Islands.
- Pickersgills Island, Islands, Isle*: see Annenkov Island.
- Piekersgill I*: see Pickersgill Islands.
- Pig Point** 54°04'S 37°09'W, S entrance point of North Bay, Prince Olav Harbour, was charted and named by DI in 1929 (BA chart 3585, 1938; APC, 1955, p. 17). *Punta Pig* (Argentina. MM, 1945, p. 249). *Punta Chancho* [translation of English name] (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 142; Pierrou, 1970, p. 282). *Punta Chanchito* (Argentina. MM, 1957b, p. 3).
- Pig, Punta*: see Pig Point.
- Pikarecil, Île*: see Pickersgill Islands.
- Pikaregil', Ostrov*: see Pickersgill Islands.
- Pikersgill, Ostrova*: see Pickersgill Islands.
- Pikersgil', Ostrov*: see Pickersgill Islands.

*Pil(D)ar, Roca*: see Pillar Rock.

**Pillar Rock** 54°00'S 38°01'W, SE side of Bird Sound, was charted by DI in 1926–30 and named descriptively after local usage (BA chart 3585, 21.ix.1931; APC, 1955, p. 17). *Roca Pillar* (Argentina. MM, 1945, p. 246). *Roca Pilar* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 137; Pierrou, 1970, p. 593).

*Pillar Rock*: see Stina Rock.

**Pillow Rock** 54°27'S 36°55'W, E'most rock of Hauge Reef and formed of pillowed lavas, was named following BAS geological work in 1975–76 (APC, 1979, p. 3).

*Penguin-Bank*: see Penguin Bank.

*Penguin-Bay*: see Sacramento Bight.

*Pinguin(-)bucht*: see Cumberland East Bay or Papua Beach or Penguin Bay.

*Pinguinen-Bay*: see Sacramento Bight.

*Pinguinen-Hügel* [= penguin hill] 54°03'S 37°21'W, near Start Point, Bay of Isles, was named by the GSGE (Kohl-Larsen, 1930b, Karte 5 following p. 400).

*Pingüino, Bahía*: see Penguin Bay.

*Pingüino, Punta*: see Irving Point or Tijuca Point.

*Pinguin, Punta*: see Irving Point.

*Pinguinriff* c. 54°29'S 36°01'W, reef of uncertain location in Sacramento Bight (Steinen, 1890, map facing p. 194).

**Pio Point** 54°01'S 38°06'W, N entrance point of Johnson Cove, Bird Island, following the work of the SGBE was named from the sailors' terms for the light-mantled sooty albatross (*Phoebastria palpebrata*), which breeds on the island (APC, 1964, p. 4).

*Pirner Berg, Hook*: see Pirner Peak.

*Pirner Huk*: see Pirner Point.

*Pirner, Mount*: see Neighbour Peak.

**Pirner Peak** 54°31'S 36°04'W, rising to 630 m at head of Royal Bay, was named *Pirner Berg* by the GIPYE after Kapitän zur Zee Pirner, commanding the expedition ship *Moltke*, who surveyed Royal Bay in 1882 (Mosthaff and Will, 1884, p. 149); called *Pirner Hook* by the GAE, 1911–12 (Filchner, 1922, p. 102); identified and re-surveyed by the CSESG, and re-named *Pirner Peak* ([CSESG], map, 1970; BA chart 3597, 25.ii.1972; APC, 1974, p. 5). Following the SGS, 1951–52, this name was wrongly applied to *Neighbour Peak* (q.v.).

**Pirner Point** 54°32'S 36°03'W, between Moltke Harbour and Little Moltke Harbour, was surveyed by the GIPYE and called *Pirner Huk* after Kapitän zur Zee Pirner (*Pirner Peak*, q.v.) (Neumayer and Börgen, 1886, map in end pocket); identified and re-surveyed by the SGS, 1951–52, and named *Pirner Point* (APC, 1955, p. 17; BA chart 3597, 23.v.1958).

*Plain, The*: see Hestesletten.

*Playa Ancha, Bahía*: see Cheapman Bay or Possession Bay.

*Playa, Punta*: see Beach Point.

*Pleasant, Caleta, Cove*: see Cobblers Cove.

**Poa Cove** 54°15'S 36°30'W, at head of Maiviken, was roughly surveyed by the SwAE in 1902; re-surveyed by DI in 1929 and by FIDS in 1951; named after the plant genus *Poa*, which includes tussock grass (*Poa flabellata*) growing in profusion near the cove (APC, 1955, p. 17; BA chart 3589, 27.xi.1959).

*Point, The*: see King Edward Point.

**Pollux Rock** 57°07'S 26°46'W, sea stack off S end of Vindication Island, was charted by DI in 1930. This feature and *Castor Rock* (q.v.) to the NW were named collectively

*Castor and Pollux* after the Heavenly Twins (*Castor Rock*, q.v., for references). *Roca Pólux*, for the SE of the two rocks (Argentina. MM, 1958a, p. 238; Pierrou, 1970, p. 597). *Pollux Rock* (APC, 1974, p. 5).

*Południowa Georgia, Wyspa*: see South Georgia.

*Południowa Georgie*: see South Georgia.

*Południowej Georgii*: see South Georgia.

*Południowe Sandwicze, Wyspy*: see South Sandwich Islands.

*Pólux, Roca*: see Pollux Rock.

*Poriadina, Przylądek*: see Paryadin, Cape.

*Porjadin, Kapp*: see Paryadin, Cape.

Porter, Isla was recorded as one of the four islands in South Sandwich Islands discovered in 1830 by Capt. James Brown of the schooner *Pacific*, but not identified (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 7) (? in error for "Potter", *Leskov Island*, q.v.).

*Port Gladstone Harbour*: see Prince Olav Harbour.

*Poryadina, Mys*: see Paryadin, Cape.

*Posesión, Bahía, Bahía de la, Baía*: see Possession Bay.

*Position*: see Possession Bay.

*Possession Bai*: see Possession Bay.

*Possession, Bahía, Baie*: see Possession Bay.

**Possession Bay** 54°06'S 37°08'W, between Bay of Isles and Antarctic Bay, was discovered, charted and named on 17 January 1775 by Cook, who made the first landing on South Georgia there and took possession of the island for King George III ([Cook], chart, [1775]; BA chart 3579, 7.vii.1906; APC, 1955, p. 17). *Baie Possession* (Vincendon-Dumoulin, atlas, 1847). *Possession Bai* (Klutschak, 1881, map p. 527). *Possession-Bucht* (Pirner, 1882, p. 738). *Possession Bukten* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904a, Del. 2, end map). *Bahía de la Posesión* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904–05, Tomo 2, end map). *Position* [sic] (Faustini, 1906, map p. 347). *Possession-Öböl* (Shackleton, [1925], p. 128). *Possession-Bukta* (Risting, 1929, map p. 86). The bay was re-charted by DI in 1930. *Bahía Possession* (Argentina. MM, chart 64, 1939). *Bahía Posesión* (Argentina. IGM, map, 1946; Pierrou, 1970, p. 598). *Zaliv Pozeshen* (Kirpichnikov, 1953, map p. 64). *Bahía Langestrand* [= long beach bay], as rejected form (Argentina. MM, 1957b, p. 9). *Bahía Playa Ancha* [= broad beach bay] (Argentina. MM, 1957b, p. 9). *Baia Posesion* (Zavatti, 1958, Tav. 10). *Bukhta Pozeshen* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 178).

*Possession-Bucht, -Bukta, Bukten, -Öböl*: see Possession Bay.

**Post Rock** 54°01'S 37°59'W, W entrance point of Elsehul, was charted and named descriptively by DI in 1930 (BA chart 3589, 8.v.1931; APC, 1955, p. 17).

*Pot Harbour*: see Grytviken.

**Pothole Gulch** 57°07'S 26°46'W, valley system draining SE Vindication Island, was named from the numerous pot-holes in its bed, following surveys from HMS *Protector* in 1962 and 1964 (APC, 1974, p. 5).

*Potter, Île*: see Leskov Island.

*Potter's Island*: see Leskov Island.

*Pozeshen, Bukhta, Zaliv*: see Possession Bay.

**Pram Point** 54°08'S 36°39'W, E of Leith Harbour, was charted by DI in 1929 and named after the flat-bottomed boat used for inshore work (BA chart 3579, 24.v.1929; APC, 1955, p. 17).

**Pram Point** 54°03'S 37°09'W, S side of Prince Olav Harbour, was charted and named by DI in 1929 (BA chart 3585, 21.ix.1931). *Peam Point* [sic] (BA, 1974, p. 136).

*Prayon, Ostrov*: see Prion Island.

*Praysa, Lednik*: see Price Glacier.

**Price Glacier** 54°06'S 37°28'W, flowing S into Cheapman Bay, was named following the SGS after Thomas Price (b.1919), of the SGS, 1955–56 (APC, 1958, p. 6; DOS 610 South Georgia sheet, ix.1958). *Lednik Praysa* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 178).

**Pricker, The** 54°01'S 37°19'W, E point of Albatross Island, was charted and named descriptively by DI in 1929–30 (BA chart 3585, 1938; APC, 1955, p. 17).

*Pride, Cabo*: see Pride, Cape.

**Pride, Cape** 54°01'S 37°58'W, E entrance point of Elsehul, was charted and probably named by DI in 1930 (BA chart 3589, 8.v.1931; APC, 1955, p. 17). *Cabo Orgullo* [translation of English name] (Argentina. MM, chart 114, 1952). *Cabo Pride*, as rejected form (Argentina. MM, 1957b, p. 8).

*Primera, Punta*: see First Point.

*Primera, Roca*: see First Rock.

*Primer Mojón, Rompiente*: see First Milestone.

**Prince Creek** 54°01'S 38°04'W, W coast of Bird Island, was named after Peter Alexander Prince (b. 1948), BAS assistant in fur seal investigations, Bird Island, 1971–74; principal investigator on fur seals and birds, 1975–76 (APC, 1977, p. 7; BA, 1977, p. 2).

*Prince, Isla*: see Zavodovski Island.

*Prince Olaf, Bay, Harbor, Harbour, Puerto*: see Prince Olav Harbour.

*Prince Olaf, Roca, Rochers, Rock, Rocks*: see Olav Rocks.

*Prince Olaf's Harbour*: see Prince Olav Harbour.

*Prince Olaf Whaling Station*: see Prince Olav Harbour.

*Prince Olav Harbor*: see Prince Olav Harbour.

**Prince Olav Harbour** 54°04'S 37°08'W, between Possession Bay and Cape Crewe, was called *Ratten Hafen* [= rat harbour] by sealers and whalers, probably because the brown rat (*Rattus norvegicus*) was introduced to South Georgia at this harbour in 1800 (Klutschak, 1881, map p. 527); site of shore whaling station leased as *Port Gladstone* to the Southern Whaling and Sealing Company by the Falkland Islands Government in 1911 (Allardyce, Despatch, 8 May 1913); re-named *Prince Olav's Harbour* by Norwegian whalers after Prince Olav of Norway (b. 1903); King Olav V from 1957 (Wilson, chart, [1911b]). *Olaf-Hafen* (Heim, 1912, p. 454). *Prince Olaf Bay* ([Wilson], 1912a, map p. 78). *Prince Olaf Harbour* (Wilson, chart, 1912b; BA chart 3585, 24.v.1929). *Prinz Olaf-Hafen* (Heim, 1912, p. 453). *Prinz Olav Bucht* (Brennecke, 1912, map following p. 176). *Prince Olav Harbour* (Allardyce, Despatch, 8 May 1913; BA, 1930, p. 38; DOS 610 South Georgia sheet, ix.1958; APC, 1955, p. 17). *Prince Olaf's Harbour* (Ferguson, 1914, p. 59). *Port Gladstone Harbour* (Ferguson, 1915, p. 803). *Prince Olaf Harbor* (Murphy, 1922, upper map p. 412). *Prince Olaf Whaling Station* (Wild, 1923a, p. 83). *Prins Olavs Havn* (Holtedahl and Mosby, 1928, p. 233). The bay was charted by DI in 1929. *Olav-Hafen* (Kohl-Larsen, 1930b, Karte 5 following p. 400). *Prince Olaf's Harbour* (Douglas, 1930, p. 5). *Prins Olavs Harbour* (Aagaard, 1930a, map p. 59). *Rat Harbour* (Matthews, 1931, p. 24). *Rat Haven* (Matthews, 1931, p. 114). *Prinz Olav-Hafen* (Wilckens, 1932, p. 7). *Prinz Olaf Harbour* (Worsley, 1940, p. 153). *Puerto Prince Olaf* (Argentina. MM, 1945, p. 248). *Puerto Príncipe Olaf*

(Argentina. IGM, map, 1945). *Gladstone-Hafen* (Wilckens, 1947, p. 10). *Prins Olav Havn* (Paulsen, 1950, map p. 454). *Bahía Príncipe Olaf* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 141). *Prince Olav Harbor* (USBGN, 1956, p. 249). *Bahía Príncipe Olaf* (Argentina. MM, 1960a, p. 1). *Prince Olaf* (Hardy, 1967, p. 296). *Puerto Príncipe Olav* (Pierrou, 1970, p. 605). *Prinz Olav Bay* (Matthews, 1977, p. 143).

*Prince Olav Rocks*: see Olav Rocks.

*Prince Olav's Harbour*: see Prince Olav Harbour.

*Prince's Island*: see Zavodovski Island.

*Principal, Isla*: see Main Island.

*Príncipe Olaf, Bahía, Puerto*: see Prince Olav Harbour.

*Príncipe Olaf, Rocas*: see Olav Rocks.

*Príncipe Olav, Bahía, Puerto*: see Prince Olav Harbour.

*Príncipe Olav, Rocas*: see Olav Rocks.

*Prins Olav Havn*: see Prince Olav Harbour.

*Prins Olavs Harbour, Havn*: see Prince Olav Harbour.

*Prinz Olaf-Hafen, Harbour*: see Prince Olav Harbour.

*Prinz Olav Bay, Bucht, -Hafen*: see Prince Olav Harbour.

*Prion Insel, Isla*: see Prion Island.

**Prion Island** 54°01'S 37°16'W, E side of Bay of Isles, was named *Prion Insel* by Murphy in 1912–13 after petrels of the genus *Prion* (now *Pachyptila*) observed on the island (Murphy, 1914a, map p. 280). *Prion Island* (BA chart 3579, 29.viii.1921; APC, 1959a, p. 10). *Bell Islands*, referring collectively to this and neighbouring islands (Aagaard, 1930a, map p. 59). *Isla Prion* (Argentina. MM, chart 114, 1952). *Prion Islet* (DCS 701 South Georgia sheet, i.1950; APC, 1955, p. 17). *Ostrov Prayon* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 178).

*Prion Islet*: see Prion Island.

**Proud Island** 54°00'S 38°08'W, E'most of *Willis Islands* (q.v.), following the survey from HMS *Owen* in 1960–61 was named descriptively, the expression "standing proud" meaning in naval parlance "sticking up" (BA, 1961, p. 96; APC, 1964, p. 4).

*Ptichey, Ostrov*: see Bird Island.

*Puerto, Punta*: see Harbour Point.

**Pugh Shoal** 54°02'S 38°13'W, 3 km S of Main Island in 10 m of water, was first charted from HMS *Owen* in 1960–61, and called *Zulu Shoals* (BA, 1961, p. 96); named *Pugh Shoal* after Able Seaman Peter John Pugh, RN (b. 1940), of the hydrographic survey party in HMS *Owen* (APC, 1964, p. 4; BA, 1977, p. 2). *Pugh Shoals* (BA, 1974, p. 133).

*Pugh Shoals*: see Pugh Shoal.

**Pull Point** 54°01'S 37°58'W, E side of Elsehul, was charted and named by DI in 1930 (BA chart 3589, 8.v.1931; APC, 1955, p. 17).

**Pungent Point** 56°18'S 27°31'W, E point of Zavodovski Island, was named in reference to the pungent volcanic fumes characteristic of the island, following surveys from HMS *Protector* in 1962 and 1964 (APC, 1974, p. 6).

*Punta, Roca*: see Hollow Point.

*Purvis, Glacier*: see Purvis Glacier.

**Purvis Glacier** 54°06'S 37°11'W, flowing NE into Possession Bay, was charted by the GAE, 1911–12, and named *John Murray-Gletscher* together with N part of *Murray Snowfield* (q.v.) (Brennecke, 1912, map following p. 176); re-named *Purvis Glacier* by DI in 1930 after Petty Officer J. Purvis, RN, a member of the DI hydrographic survey party in this area in the motor-boat *Alert*, 1928–30 (BA chart 3596,

- 21.ix.1931; APC, 1955, p. 17). *Glaciar Purvis* (Argentina. MM, chart 114, 1952). *Lednik Pervis* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 178).
- Purvis, Lake** 54°16'S 36°19'W, W of Cobblers Cove, was named by DI in 1929 after Petty Officer J. Purvis, RN (*Purvis Glacier*, q.v.) (BA chart 3589, 1934; APC, 1955, p. 17), but the name has since been deleted (APC, 1959a, p. 10).
- Purvis, Point** 54°10'S 36°41'W, N side of Husvik Harbour, was charted by DI in 1928 and named after Petty Officer J. Purvis, RN (*Purvis Glacier*, q.v.) (BA chart 3579, 15.viii.1930; APC, 1955, p. 17).
- Pyramide, Die*: see Pyramid Peak.
- Pyramid Peak** 54°00'S 37°23'W, rising to 475 m above Cape Buller, was mapped by the SwAE in 1902 and named descriptively *Die Pyramide* (Nordenskjöld, 1905, map facing p. 246). *Pyramid Peak* (BA chart 3585, 21.ix.1931; APC, 1955, p. 17).
- Pyramid Point** 54°01'S 37°58'W, E side of Elsehul, was charted and named descriptively by DI in 1926–27 (BA chart 3585, 24.v.1929; APC, 1955, p. 17). *Pyramid Rock* referring to the detached rock forming the point (BA chart 3585, 24.v.1929).
- Pyramid Rock*: see Pyramid Point.
- Quadrant Peak** 57°06'S 26°47'W, summit of Vindication Island (c. 430 m), following surveys from HMS *Protector* in 1962 and 1964 was named descriptively, the peak being a quadrant of what was probably once a circular mass cone (APC, 1974, p. 6; BA, 1974, p. 147).
- Queen Maud, Bahía*: see Queen Maud Bay.
- Queen Maud Bay** 54°14'S 37°23'W, between Cape Rosa and Semla Reef, was roughly charted by the RAE in 1819 and named *Gavan' Marii* [= port of Mary] or *Zaliv Marii* (Bellingshausen, 1831a, p. 128–29). *Marie-Bucht*, probably referring either to this feature or Undine Harbour (Gravelius, 1902, p. 51). *5 Fathom Arm* (Faustini, 1906, map p. 347). The feature was re-named *Queen Maud's Bay*, probably by Norwegian whalers, after Queen Maud (1869–1938), youngest daughter of King Edward VII of England and Queen Consort of King Haakon VII of Norway (*King Haakon Bay*, q.v.) (Wilson, chart, [1911b]). *Königin Maud-Bucht* (Brennecke, 1912, map following p. 176). *Queen Maud Bay* (Wilson, chart, 1912b; BA chart 3579, 29.viii.1921; APC, 1955, p. 17). *Queen Maude's Bay* (ICRD, 1920, p. 113). *Queen Mauds Bay* (ICRD, 1920, map preceding p. 1). *Koningin Maud Baai* (Shackleton, [1921], map p. 205). *Dronning Mauds Bukta* (Risting, 1929, map p. 86). *Dronning Mauds Bay* (Aagaard, 1930a, map p. 59). *Maud-Bucht* (Kohl-Larsen, 1930b, Karte 3 following p. 400). *Maria Haven*, referring to earlier usage (Matthews, 1931, p. 107). *Keen Maud Bay* (Carcelles, 1932, p. 56). *Maria Bay* (Debenham, ed., 1945, p. 89). *Marian Bay* (Debenham, ed., 1945, footnote p. 88). *Port Mary*, probably referring either to this feature or to Undine Harbour (Debenham, ed., 1945, footnote p. 88). *Bahía Queen Maud* (Argentina. MM, 1945, p. 262). *Bukhta Korolevy Mod* (Bellingshausen, 1949, p. 346). *Dronning Maud Bukta* (Paulsen, 1950, map p. 454). *Ensenada Reina Maud* (Argentina. MM, chart 114, 1952). *Queen Maud Harbor*, as rejected form (USBGN, 1956, p. 251). *Ensenada Balcarce*, after General Antonio Gonzalez Balcarce (1770–1819), Argentine soldier who took part in the War of Independence (Argentina. MM, 1957b, p. 2; Pierrou, 1970, p. 185). *Baía Sud-Est*, referring collectively to this bay and King Haakon Bay (Zavatti, 1958, Tav. 10). *Bukhta Kuin-Mod* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 178).
- Queen Maude's Bay*: see Queen Maud Bay.
- Queen Maud Harbor*: see Queen Maud Bay.
- Queen Maud's Bay*: see Queen Maud Bay.
- Quensel Glacier** 54°46'S 35°51'W, flowing SE into Cooper Bay, following BAS geological work in the area in 1972–74 was named after Percy D. Quensel (b. 1881), Swedish geologist of Uppsala University, who visited South Georgia with C. Skottsberg in 1909 in *Cachalote*, of the Compañía Argentina de Pesca (APC, 1977, p. 7; BA, 1977, p. 3).
- Rade Point*: see Kade Point.
- Rambol'ds, Mys*: see Rumbolds Point.
- Ram Head** 54°01'S 37°26'W, S entrance point of Rosita Harbour, Bay of Isles, was charted by DI in 1929–30 and named descriptively (BA chart 3585, 21.ix.1931; APC, 1955, p. 17).
- Ramp, Roca, Rock*: see Ramp Rocks.
- Ramp Rocks** 53°59'S 38°18'W, three rocks with the highest rising 32 m above sea-level, 4 km WNW of Main Island, were surveyed by the SGS, which reported that the name *Laave Brua* [= threshing floor bridge (a ramp in Norwegian barns)] was used for this feature by sealers and whalers (BA, 1954, p. 12). *Ramp Rock*, referring to the W'most rock (APC, 1955, p. 17; BA chart 3597, 23.v.1958). *Roca Ramp* (Argentina. MM, 1960b, p. 4). *Lavebrua*, as rejected form (Pierrou, 1970, p. 616). *Ramp* (Pierrou, 1970, p. 616). *Ramp Rocks*, referring to the three rocks (APC, 1977, p. 7; BA, 1977, p. 2).
- Ranvik** [= robbery cove] 54°48'S 36°15'W, cove S of Harmer Glacier, was called *Ranvik Bay* following local usage (Aagaard, 1930a, p. 406) or *Johanesen Harbour* (Carcelles, 1932, map p. 55); following the SGS, named *Ranvik* (APC, 1958, p. 6; DOS 610 South Georgia sheet, ix.1958).
- Ranvik Bay*: see Ranvik.
- Rat Harbour, Haven*: see Prince Olav Harbour.
- Ratten Hafen*: see Cook Bay or Prince Olav Harbour or Sea Leopard Fjord.
- Rayana, Lednik*: see Ryan Glacier.
- Rayner's Bay*: see Johnson Cove.
- Rayt-Ueyl, Bukhta*: see Right Whale Bay.
- Rayt-Ueyl, Skaly*: see Right Whale Rocks.
- Razor Point** 54°03'S 37°08'W, N side of Prince Olav Harbour, was charted and named descriptively by DI in 1929 (BA chart 3585, 21.ix.1931; APC, 1955, p. 17).
- Real, Bahía*: see Royal Bay.
- Reale, Baía*: see Royal Bay.
- Rechvalholmene*: see Right Whale Rocks.
- Récif Point*: see Reef Point (Cook Island).
- Recovery Bay*: see Barber Cove or Jacobsen Bight or Rocky Bay.
- Reef Bay** 54°36'S 35°55'W, between Bjornstadt Bay and Gold Harbour (ICRD, 1920, map preceding p. 1).
- Reef Bay*: see Bjornstadt Bay.
- Reef Point** 59°28'S 27°16'W, forming W end of Cook Island, was charted and named descriptively by DI in 1930 (Kemp

- and Nelson, 1931, p. 180; BA, 1942, p. 31; APC, 1955, p. 17). *Récif Point* (France. SHM, 1937, p. 386). *Punta Reef* (Argentina. MM, 1945, p. 270). *Punta Arrecife* [translation of English name] (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 168b; Pierrou, 1970, p. 173).
- Reef Point** 54°01'S 37°41'W, W side of Right Whale Bay, was charted and named descriptively by DI in 1930 (BA chart 3589, 8.v.1931; APC, 1955, p. 17). *Punta Arrecife* [translation of English name] (Argentina. MM, chart 114, 1952).
- Reef Point 54°04'S 37°08'W, W side of Possession Bay, was charted and named descriptively by DI in 1930 (BA chart 3585, 21.ix.1931).
- Reef, Punta:* see Reef Point (Cook Island).
- Reek Point** 56°16'S 27°32'W, N point of Zavodovski Island, was named following surveys from HMS *Protector* in 1962 and 1964, in reference to the volcanic fumes characteristic of the island (APC, 1974, p. 6).
- Re Giorgio, Isola:* see South Georgia.
- Regulator, Mount** 54°00'S 37°44'W, rising to 655 m between Church Bay and Right Whale Bay, was named following the SGS after the sealing ship *Regulator*, which was wrecked in the vicinity and the crew of which built a hut on Right Whale Bay, found by Fanning in 1800 (Fanning, 1834, p. 296) (APC, 1958, p. 6).
- Rei Eduardo, Ponta do:* see King Edward Point.
- Reina Maud, Ensenada:* see Queen Maud Bay.
- Reindeer Valley** 54°18'S 36°20'W, between Godthul and Sandebugten, following the SGS was named for the reindeer (*Rangifer* sp.) introduced into this part of the island in 1909 (Matthews, 1931, p. 25; APC, 1958, p. 6; BA chart 3589, 27.xi.1959).
- Reisha, Lednik:* see Reusch Glacier.
- Reithwal-Bucht:* see Right Whale Bay.
- Remolque, Bahía:* see Tow Bay.
- Rescate, Roca:* see Rescue Rock.
- Rescue, Roca:* see Rescue Rock.
- Rescue Rock** 54°00'S 37°14'W, NE of Skua Island, Bay of Isles, was charted by DI in 1930 and named because, but for the presence of the rock, the whale catcher *Southern Shore* would have passed further out to sea and not have seen the DI party's distress signal on Skua Island, when their survey motor-boat *Alert* was driven ashore at Camp Bay in December 1929 (BA chart 3596, 21.ix.1931; APC, 1955, p. 18). *Roca Rescue* (Argentina. MM, 1945, p. 247). *Roca Rescate* (Argentina. MM, chart 114, 1952; Pierrou, 1970, p. 622).
- Resolución, Punta:* see Resolution Point.
- Resolution Bay** 54°07'S 37°07'W, near head of Possession Bay on E side, was charted and named by DI in 1929 after Cook's ship (*Resolution Point*, q.v.) (BA chart 3585, 1938; APC, 1955, p. 18), but the name has since been deleted (APC, 1958, p. 6).
- Resolution Point** 59°27'S 27°08'W, NE point of Cook Island, was charted by DI in 1930 and named after HMS *Resolution*, Cook's ship on his voyage round the world, 1772-75 (Kemp and Nelson, 1931, p. 185 and Pl. 27; APC, 1955, p. 18; BA chart 3593, 29.xi.1968). *Punta Resolución* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 174; Pierrou, 1970, p. 623). The point was re-surveyed from HMS *Protector* in 1964.
- Restitution Point** 54°04'S 37°09'W, N entrance point of South Bay, Prince Olav Harbour, was charted by DI in 1929 and named *Factory Point*, from the former whaling station of the Southern Whaling and Sealing Company nearby (BA chart 3585, 21.ix.1931). *Punta Factory* (Argentina. MM, 1945, p. 249). The feature was re-named *Restitution Point* after SS *Restitution*, a floating factory ship of the Southern Whaling and Sealing Company, which worked for many years at Prince Olav Harbour before the shore station was built (APC, 1955, p. 18; BA, 1958, p. 28; BA chart 3585, 27.xi.1959). *Punta Factoría* (Pierrou, 1970, p. 355).
- Rethval Bukta:* see Right Whale Bay.
- Retthval Bay, -Bukta:* see Right Whale Bay.
- Reusch, Glacier, Ghiacciaio:* see Reusch Glacier.
- Reusch Glacier** 54°29'S 36°28'W, flowing SW into Undine South Harbour, was mapped by the NAE and named after Hans Reusch (1852-1922), Norwegian geologist; Director of the Norges Geologiske Undersøkelse from 1888 (Holte Dahl, 1929, map p. 52-53; BA chart 3596, 21.ix.1931; APC, 1955, p. 18). *Brögger Glacier*, applied in error (DCS 701 South Georgia sheet, i.1950). *Glacier Reusch* (Argentina. MM, chart 114, 1952). *Ghiacciaio Reusch* (Zavatti, 1958, Tav. 10). *Lednik Reusch* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 178).
- Rey Eduardo, Caleta:* see King Edward Cove.
- Rey Eduardo, Punta:* see King Edward Point.
- Rey Haakon, Puerto:* see King Haakon Bay.
- Ribble Bay:* see Middle Bay.
- Ridge, The** 54°11'S 36°36'W, rising to c. 355 m and joining Jason Peak and Justa Peak, S side of Stromness Bay, was charted and named descriptively by DI in 1930 (BA chart 3579, 15.viii.1930).
- Righthale Bay:* see Right Whale Bay.
- Right Whale, Bahía:* see Right Whale Bay.
- Right Whale Bay** 54°00'S 37°41'W, between Nameless Point and Craigie Point, was probably called *Sparrow Bay* by Fanning, the name referring either to this bay or Siren Cove (Fanning, 1834, p. 296; Matthews, 1931, p. 103); called *Französ Hafen* (Klutschak, 1881, map p. 527), *Whale Bay* (Faustini, 1906, map p. 347; Murphy, 1922, upper map p. 412 [referring in error to a feature W of Cape North]), *Righthale Bay* (Larsen, chart, [1909a]); named *Rightwhale Bay* from local usage after the southern right whale (*Eubalaena australis*), found in these waters (Wilson, chart, [1911b]). *Rightwhale Cove* (Skottsberg, 1911, p. 322). *Right Whale Bay* (Wilson, chart, 1912b; BA chart 3579, 29.viii.1921; APC, 1955, p. 18). *Right-Whale-Bucht* (Brennecke, 1912, map following p. 176). *Whaler-Bucht* (Filchner, 1922, p. 105). *Retthval-Bukta* [translation of English name] (Risting, 1929, map p. 86). The bay was charted by DI in 1930. *Reithwal-Bucht* (Kohl-Larsen, 1930b, Karte 3 following p. 400). *Retthval Bay* (Aagaard, 1930a, map p. 59). *Sparrow Cove* (Matthews, 1931, Front.). *Bahía Right Whale* (Argentina. MM, 1945, p. 246). *Rethval Bukta* (Paulsen, 1950, map p. 454). *Bahía Ballena Franca* [translation of English name] (Argentina. MM, chart 114, 1952; Pierrou, 1970, p. 187). *Bahía Righth Whale* [sic], as rejected form (Argentina. MM, 1957b, p. 2). *Bahía Ballena* (Argentina. IGM, chart 3672, 1958). *Fiordo Rocas Ballena Franca* (Argentina. MM, 12/15.vi.1964). *Bukhta Rayt-Ueyl* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 178).



*Right-Whale-Bucht*: see Right Whale Bay.

*Rightwhale Cove*: see Right Whale Bay.

*Right Whale, Rocas, Rochers, Rock*: see Right Whale Rocks.

**Right Whale Rocks** 54°14'S 36°24'W, group of rocks separated from Barff Point by Merton Passage, were charted from HMS *Sappho* in 1906 and called *Merton Rocks* (Spencer and Barff, chart, [1906a]; BA chart 3579, 7.vii.1906). *Merton-Inseln* (Brennecke, 1912, map following p. 176). *Rechvalholmene* [=right whale islets] (Salvesen and Company, chart, [1918?]). *Mertonklippe* (Kohl-Larsen, 1930b, p. 322). *Merton-Klippen* (Kohl-Larsen, 1930b, Karte 3 following p. 400). *Merton-Schäre* (Kohl-Larsen, 1930b, Tafel 17 facing p. 336). *Morton Rocks* (BA, 1930, p. 43). The feature was re-named *Right Whale Rocks* in accordance with local usage (BA chart 3579, 15.viii.1930; APC, 1955, p. 18). *Merton Rock* (Matthews, 1931, p. 10). *Rocas Merton*, known locally as *Rocas Right Whale* (Argentina. MM, 1945, p. 253). *Rocas Ballena* (Argentina. MM, chart 114, 1952). *Rocas Ballena Franca* [translation of English name] (Argentina. MM, 1957b, p. 2; Pierrou, 1970, p. 188). *Rocas Righth Whale* [sic], as rejected form (Argentina. MM, 1957b, p. 2). *Rochers Right Whale* (France. SHM, chart 6028, 1958). *Right Whale Rock* (BA, 1961, p. 108). *Skaly Rayt-Ueyl* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 178). *Punta Scasso*, presumably referring to this feature (Argentina. AA, 11/1.vi.1979).

*Righth Whale* [sic], *Bahía*: see Right Whale Bay.

*Righth Whale* [sic], *Rocas*: see Right Whale Rocks.

*Ristinga, Lednik*: see Risting Glacier.

**Risting Glacier** 54°45'S 36°08'W, flowing SE into head of Drygalski Fjord, was called *Drygalski-Gletscher* (Brennecke, 1912, map following p. 176), *Drygalski Glacier* (DCS 701 South Georgia sheet, i.1950); following the SGS named *Risting Glacier*, after Sigurd Risting (1870–1935), Norwegian whaling historian; Secretary of Norsk Hvalfangerforening, 1918–35, and Editor of *Norsk Hvalfangst-Tidende*, 1922–35 (APC, 1958, p. 6; DOS 610 South Georgia sheet, ix.1958). *Ventisquero Drygalski* (Argentina. MM, 1958b, p. 20). *Lednik Ristinga* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 178).

*Roayl Bay* [sic]: see Royal Bay.

**Robert Peak** 54°50'S 35°59'W, S of Larsen Harbour, was charted and named by DI in 1927 (BA chart 3585, 24.v.1929).

*Robertson, Cape, Kap*: see Robertson Point.

**Robertson Point** 54°06'S 36°46'W, E entrance point of Fortuna Bay, was named *Cape Robertson* after local usage (Wilson, chart [1911b]; BA chart 3579, 29.viii.1921); charted by DI in 1929. *Kap Robertson* (Kohl-Larsen, 1930b, Karte 3 following p. 400). *Robertson Point* (BA chart 3585, 21.ix.1931; APC, 1955, p. 8). *Punta Robertson* (Argentina. MM, 1945, p. 250; Pierrou, 1970, p. 626).

*Robertson, Punta*: see Robertson Point.

*Robinson, Puerto*: see King Haakon Bay.

*Roca Baja, Punta*: see Low Rock Point.

*Roca, Punta*: see Hollow Point.

*Rocas Ballena Franca, Fiordo*: see Right Whale Bay.

**Roché Peak** 54°00'S 38°02'W, highest point on Bird Island (365 m), following the SGBE, 1958–59, was named after Antonio de la Roché (or Antoine de la Roche), a London merchant of French parentage, who probably discovered

*South Georgia* (q.v.) in April 1675 (APC, 1961, p. 3; BA chart 3592, 7.ix.1962). *Bird Peak*, in association with *Bird Sound* (q.v.) following survey from HMS *Owen*, 1960–61 (BA, 1961, p. 97). *Roche Peak* (BA, 1974, p. 133).

*Rock-Bucht*: see Rocky Bay.

*Rockby*: see Rocky Bay.

*Rocky, Bahía*: see Rocky Bay.

**Rocky Bay** 54°29'S 36°40'W, NW of Ducloz Head, was called *Marien Bay* (Petermann, map, 1867), *Marien-Bai* (Klutschak, 1881, map p. 527), *Novosselskij B.*, apparently referring to this feature and not Novosilski Bay (Faustini, 1906, p. 351), *Recovery Bay* (Faustini, 1906, map p. 347), *Ice Bay* (Murphy, 1922, upper map p. 412), *Seal Bay* (Holtedahl, 1929, p. 68, sketch map), *Sel Bukta* (Holtedahl, 1929, p. 68, Pl. XXXIX); named descriptively *Rok-Bucht* [= rock bay] (Kohl-Larsen, 1930b, Karte 3 following p. 400); roughly sketched by DI in 1930 with the assistance of Capt. Johannessen and named *Rocky Bay* (BA chart 3596, 21.ix.1931; APC, 1955, p. 18). *Bahía Rocky* (Argentina. MM, 1945, p. 262). *Rock-Bucht* (Wilckens, 1947, p. 6). *Seal-Bucht (Rock-Bucht)* (Wilckens, 1947, p. 12). *Bahía Rocosa* (Argentina. MM, chart 114, 1952; Pierrou, 1970, p. 629). *Rockby*, as rejected form (USBGN, 1956, p. 262).

**Rocky Point** 54°14'S 36°31'W, W entrance point of Maiviken, was charted and named descriptively by DI in 1929 (BA chart 3589, 12.ix.1930; APC, 1955, p. 18).

**Rocky Point** 54°02'S 37°58'W, E side of Undine Harbour, was charted and named by DI in 1926 (BA chart 3585, 24.v.1929).

*Rocky Point*: see Bonner Beach or Carey Point or Chinstrap Point or Kanin Point.

*Rocky, Punta*: see Carey Point or Chinstrap Point or Kanin Point.

*Rocosa, Bahía*: see Rocky Bay.

*Rocosa, Punta*: see Carey Point or Chinstrap Point or Kanin Point.

**Rogged Bay** 54°52'S 36°07'W, N of Cape Disappointment, was the name applied by the early sealers to the wide embayment between Cape Disappointment and a point about 12 km to the NW (Faustini, 1906, map p. 347); applied to the present feature following the SGS, 1951–52 (APC, 1955, p. 18; BA chart 3597, 23.v.1958).

*Roi Edouard*: see King Edward Cove.

*Roi Haakon, Baie du*: see King Haakon Bay.

*Rok-Bucht*: see Rocky Bay.

*Rolf Cove*: see Husvik Harbour.

**Rolf Rock** 54°22'S 36°12'W, rising 4 m above sea-level in Hound Bay, was charted by the SGS, 1951–52, and named after SS *Rolf*, one of the ships of the Compañía Argentina de Pesca which participated in establishing the first permanent whaling station at Grytviken in 1904 (APC, 1955, p. 18; BA chart 3597, 23.v.1958).

*Romero, Cape*: see Romerof Head.

*Romerof(f), Cape, Mys*: see Romerof Head.

**Romerof Head** 54°03'S 37°52'W, W entrance point of Schlieper Bay, was called *Cape Romero* (Wilson, chart, 1912b), *Cape Romerof* ([Wilson], 1912a, map p. 78), *Cape Romeroff* (Matthews, 1931, Front.), probably following usage of the early whalers; named *Romerof Head* following the SGS, 1951–52 (APC, 1955, p. 18; BA chart 3597, 23.v.1958). *Mys Romerof* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 178).

**Rookery Bay** 54°16'S 36°19'W, NW of Godthul, was charted by DI in 1929 and named descriptively (BA chart 3579, 15.viii.1930; APC, 1955, p. 18). *Bahía Roquería* [translation of English name] (Argentina. MM, chart 114, 1952; Pierrou, 1970, p. 634). *Schomar Bay*, local name after the whale-catcher *Schomar* which foundered there with all hands in 1934 (BA, 1958, p. 33).

**Rookery Point** 54°16'S 36°18'W, E entrance point of Rookery Bay, was charted by DI in 1929 and named in association with *Rookery Bay* (q.v.) (BA chart 3589, 1934; APC, 1955, p. 18).

**Roots, Mount** 54°28'S 36°23'W, rising to 2 280 m in Allardyce Range at head of Nordenskjöld Glacier, was roughly surveyed by DI in 1925–30; re-surveyed by the SGS, 1951–52, and called *The Pathfinder* because of its prominence (Roots, 1953, photograph facing p. 1); named *Mount Roots* after James Walter Roots (b. 1927), a member of the SGS, 1951–52 (APC, 1955, p. 18; BA chart 3597, 23.v.1958).

*Roquedal, Punta*: see Chinstrap Point.

*Roquería, Bahía*: see Rookery Bay.

*Rosa, Cabo*: see Rosa, Cape.

**Rosa, Cape** 54°11'S 37°25'W, S entrance point of King Haakon Bay and site of first landing on South Georgia by Shackleton's boat party of the BITAE in May 1916, was probably named by sealers and whalers (Wilson, chart, [1911b]; BA chart 3579, 29.viii.1921; APC, 1955, p. 18). *Kapp Rosa* (Paulsen, 1950, map p. 454). *Cabo Rosa* (Argentina. MM, chart 114, 1952). *Mys Roza* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 178). *Rosa Cape* (BA, 1972, p. 75).

*Rosa, Kapp*: see Rosa, Cape.

*Rosita Bay*: see Rosita Harbour or Sunset Fjord.

*Rosita-Bucht*: see Sunset Fjord.

*Rosita Cove*: see Stromness Harbour.

*Rosita Harbor*: see Rosita Harbour.

**Rosita Harbour** 54°01'S 37°26'W, NW side of Bay of Isles, was named *Allardyce Harbour* by H. N. Henriksen, Manager of Messrs Salvesen and Company, South Georgia, after Sir William Lamond Allardyce (1861–1930), Governor of the Falkland Islands and Dependencies, 1904–14 (Allardyce, Despatch, 10 July 1909; Henriksen, chart, [1909b]; [Wilson], 1912a, p. 79; BA chart 3579, viii.1917); also called *Rosita Bay* after the whale catcher *Rosita* of the Salvesen fleet, which started operating with the company in 1905 and which anchored in this harbour (Larsen, chart, [1909a]; [Wilson], 1912a, map p. 78); charted by Murphy in 1912–13 and called *Allardyce Hafen* (Murphy, 1914a, map p. 280), *Allardyce Harbor* (Murphy, 1914b, p. 66). *Allardyce Bucht* (Kohl-Larsen, 1930b, Karte 5 following p. 400). *Allardyce (Rosita) Harbour* (BA chart 3585, 21.ix.1931). *Rosita or Allardyce Harbour* (Chaplin, 1932, p. 322). *Allardyce o Puerto Rosita* (Argentina. MM, 1945, p. 247). *Puerto Rosita* (Argentina. MM, chart 114, 1952; Pierrou, 1970, p. 636). *Allardyce or Rosita Harbour* (BA, 1954, p. 12). *Rosita Harbour*, following the SGS, 1951–52, which reported that the feature is known locally by this name (APC, 1955, p. 18; BA chart 3585, 21.xi.1958). *Rosita Harbor* (USBGN, 1956, p. 265). The harbour was charted from RRS *Shackleton* in 1958 (BA chart 3585, 27.xi.1959).

*Rosita, Puerto*: see Rosita Harbour.

*Rossbreen*: see Ross Glacier.

*Ross Col*: see Ross Pass.

*Ross, Ghiacciaio, Glaciar*: see Ross Glacier.

**Ross Glacier** 54°33'S 36°09'W, flowing NE into the head of Royal Bay, was charted by the GIPYE and named *Ross-Gletscher* after Rear-Admiral Sir James Clark Ross (1800–62), British polar explorer; Commander of the Antarctic expedition, 1839–43 (Neumayer and Børgen, 1886, p. x). *Ross-Glacieren* (Andersson, 1903, p. 415). *Ventisquero Ross* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904–05, Tomo 2, p. 81). *Ghiacciaio Ross* (Duse, 1907, p. 82). *Great Glacier* (Ferguson, 1915, p. 809). *Ross Glacier* (Holtedahl, 1929, map p. 52–53; BA chart 3579, 1931; APC, 1955, p. 18). *Weddell Glacier*, in error (Matthews, 1931, Front.). *Rossbreen* (Holtedahl, 1942, p. 100). *Glaciar Ross* (Argentina. MM, chart 114, 1952; Pierrou, 1970, p. 636). *Lednik Ross* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 178).

*Ross Glacier*: see Weddell Glacier.

*Ross-Glacieren, -Gletscher*: see Ross Glacier.

*Ross-Gletscher-Bucht*: see Royal Bay.

**Rossvivskiy, Proliv** [= Russian passage] 58°45'S 26°20'W, between Montagu Island and Bristol Island, was named after the RAE (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 178).

*Ross, Lednik*: see Ross Glacier.

**Ross Pass** 54°32'S 36°16'W, rising to c. 610 m between Brögger Glacier and Ross Glacier, was mapped by the GIPYE and named *Gletscher-Joch* [= glacier col] (Neumayer and Børgen, 1886, map in end pocket); following the SGS, 1951–52, named *Ross Pass* in association with *Ross Glacier* (q.v.) (APC, 1955, p. 18; BA chart 3597, 23.v.1958). *Royal Pass, Gletcher-Joch* [sic] as rejected forms (USBGN, 1956, p. 265). *Ross Col* (Sutton, 1957, p. 173).

*Ross, Ventisquero*: see Ross Glacier.

**Round How** 54°01'S 38°04'W, SW of Evermann Cove, Bird Island, was named descriptively by the SGBE (Tickell, 1968, map p. 6).

*Royal, Bahía, Bai*: see Royal Bay.

**Royal Bay** 54°32'S 35°59'W, between Cape Harcourt and Cape Charlotte, was discovered and charted on 18 January 1775 by Cook, who named it in association with *Cape Charlotte* and *Cape George* (q.v.) ([Cook], chart, [1775]; 1777, Vol. 2, p. 216; BA chart 3585, 24.v.1929; APC, 1955, p. 18); surveyed by the GIPYE, which was based on the N shore of the bay. *Baie Royale* (Vincendon-Dumoulin, atlas, 1847, Pl. 43). *Royal Bai* (Klutschak, 1881, map p. 527). *Royal-Bucht* (Pirner, 1882, p. 739). *Roayl-Bay* [sic] (Neumayer and Børgen, 1886, p. vii). *Ross-Gletscher-Bucht* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904b, Vol. 2, p. 36). *Royal Bukten* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904a, Del. 2, end map). *Bahía Royal* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904–05, Tomo 2, end map; Argentina. MM, chart 64, 1939). *Baia Reale* (Duse, 1907, p. 82). *Royal Harbour* (Bartholomew, 1922, Pl. 9). *Royal-Bukta* (Risting, 1929, map p. 86). *Bahía Moltke* after the GIPYE ship *Moltke* (Argentina. IGM, map, 1945). *Bahía Real* (Argentina. MM, chart 114, 1952). *Bahía General Paz*, after General José María Paz (1791–1854), who took part in the Argentine War of Independence (Argentina. MM, 1957b, p. 5; Pierrou, 1970, p. 389). The bay was re-surveyed by the CSESG. *Bukhta Royal* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 178). The name *Langestrand* [= long beach] has been used by sealers and whalers for the S side of the harbour.

*Royal-Bucht, Bukhta, -Bukta, Bukten*: see Royal Bay.

*Royal, Cap, Cape*: see Harcourt, Cape.

*Royale, Baie*: see Royal Bay.

*Royal Harbour*: see Royal Bay.

*Royal, Kap*: see Harcourt, Cape.

*Royal Pass*: see Ross Pass.

*Roza, Mys*: see Rosa, Cape.

**Ruby Peak** 54°12'S 36°40'W, rising to c. 460 m S of Husvik Harbour, was charted and named by DI in 1928 (BA chart 3579, 1939; APC, 1955, p. 18).

**Rudder Point** 56°40'S 28°08'W, SE point of Leskov Island, following surveys from HMS *Protector* in 1962 and 1964 was named, in association with *Bowsprit Point* (q.v.), from its resemblance to a large rudder (APC, 1974, p. 6; BA, 1976, p. 1).

**Rumbolds Point** 54°52'S 35°59'W, E entrance point of Doubtful Bay, was called *Smoky Cape* (Faustini, 1906, map p. 347), *Sud Cap* (Faustini, 1906, p. 351); charted by DI in 1930 and named *Rumbolds Point* after W. C. Rumbolds, Customs Officer, South Georgia, at that time (BA chart 3596, 21.ix.1931; APC, 1955, p. 18). *Punta Rumbolds* (Argentina. MM, chart 114, 1952). *Pointe Rumbolds* (France. SHM, chart 6028, 1958). *Mys Rambol'ds* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 178).

*Rumbolds, Pointe, Punta*: see Rumbolds Point.

**Rustad Bay** 54°30'S 37°05'W, SW Annenkov Island, following the SGS was named after Ditlef Rustad, biologist of the NAE, who made collections on Annenkov Island (APC, 1958, p. 6; DOS 610 South Georgia sheet, ix. 1958).

**Ryan Glacier** 54°03'S 37°34'W, flowing W into the head of Ice Fjord, was mapped by the GAE, 1911–12, and named *Penk-Gletscher* [sic] after Albrecht Penck (1858–1945), German geographer and geomorphologist (Brennecke, 1912, map following p. 176). *Penck-Gletscher* (Filchner, 1922, p. 129). *Penk Glacier* (BA chart 3596, 21.ix.1931). *Schrader Glacier*, in error (DCS 701 South Georgia sheet, i.1950). *Glaciar Penk* (Argentina. MM, chart 114, 1952). Following the SGS, the feature was re-named *Ryan Glacier*, after Alfredo R. L. Ryan, President from 1946, Compañía Argentina de Pesca, which operated the whaling station at Grytviken (APC, 1958, p. 6; DOS 610 South Georgia sheet, ix.1958). *Lednik Rayana* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 178).

**Ryan Reef** 54°26'S 36°08'W, off St. Andrews Bay, was charted by DI in 1930; re-charted by the SGS, 1951–52, and named after A. R. L. Ryan (*Ryan Glacier*, q.v.) (APC, 1955, p. 18; BA chart 3597, 23.v.1958).

**Sabatier, Mount** 54°49'S 36°08'W, rising to 1 145 m near head of Philippi Glacier, with natural arch on W ridge, was mapped by the SGS and named after Paul Sabatier (1854–1941), French chemist, whose work with J. P. Senderens (*Senderens, Mount*, q.v.) led to the introduction in about 1907 of the hydrogenation process for hardening whale oil (APC, 1958, p. 6; DOS 610 South Georgia sheet, ix.1958).

*Sacramento, Bahía, Bay*: see Sacramento Bight.

**Sacramento Bight** 54°29'S 36°01'W, between Calf Head and Cape Harcourt includes a small bay within the bight which was called *Penguin-Bay* by the GIPYE (Neumayer and Børgen, 1886, map in end pocket) and *Pinguinen-Bay* by the

GAE, 1911–12 (Filchner, 1922, p. 100); called by the sealers and whalers *Sacramento Bay* (BA, 1954, p. 16); following the SGS, 1951–52, named *Sacramento Bight* (APC, 1955, p. 18; BA chart 3597, 23.v.1958). *Bahía Sacramento* (Argentina. MM, 1958b, p. 19; Pierrou, 1970, p. 643). *Bukhta Sakramento* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 178).

*Saddal, Sattel Island*: see Saddle Island.

**Saddle Bluff** 56°42'S 27°05'W, E side of Visokoi Island, NW of Irving Point, was charted and named descriptively by DI in 1930 (BA chart 3593, 22.xi.1930; APC, 1955, p. 18). *Acantilado Montura* [translation of English name] (Argentina. MM, chart 111, 1953).

*Saddle, Île, Isla*: see Saddle Island.

*Saddle, Isla*: see Brutus Island.

**Saddle Island** 54°08'S 37°45'W, at mouth of Wilson Harbour, was called *Franklin Insel* (Klutschak, 1881, map p. 527), *Franklin Id.* (Faustini, 1906, p. 351), *Sattel Island*, descriptive name (Faustini, 1906, map p. 347), *Saddal Island* (Faustini, 1906, p. 350), *De Bary Island* (Wilson, chart, [1911b]), *Saddle Islands*, including smaller island to E (Douglas, 1930, map p. 11), *Franklin Island* (Matthews, 1931, Front.); charted by DI in 1930–31 and named *Saddle Island* (BA chart 3596, 21.ix.1931; APC, 1955, p. 18). *Île Saddle* (France. SHM, 1937, p. 379). *Isla Saddle* (Argentina. MM, 1945, p. 262). *Isla Montura* [translation of English name] (Argentina. MM, chart 114, 1952). *Ostrov Sadl* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 178).

*Saddle Island*: see Brutus Island.

*Saddle Islands*: see Saddle Island.

*Sadl, Ostrov*: see Saddle Island.

*Safo, Punta*: see Sappho Point.

*St. Andreros B.*: see St. Andrews Bay.

*St. Andrew Bay*: see St. Andrews Bay.

*St. Andrews, Baie*: see St. Andrews Bay.

**St. Andrews Bay** 54°26'S 36°10'W, between Mount Skittle and Doris Bay, was probably first sighted by Cook in 1775; called *Little Hafen* by the GIPYE (Mosthaff and Will, 1884, p. 118), *Winter Beaten Harbour* (Faustini, 1906, map p. 347), *Little-Bucht* (Brennecke, 1912, map following p. 176), *New Fortune Bay* ([Wilson], 1912a, map p. 78); named *St. Andrew Bay* probably after the usage of sealers and whalers (Wilson, chart, 1912b; ICRD, 1920, map preceding p. 1). *Andres Bay* (Salvesen Company, chart, [1918?]). *St. Andrew's Bay* (ICRD, 1920, p. 113). *Saint Andrews Bay* (BA chart 3585, 24.v.1929). *St. Andrews-Bukta* (Risting, 1929, map p. 86). *St. Andreros B.* (Kohl-Larsen, 1930a, end map). *St. Andrews-bucht* (Kohl-Larsen, 1930b, p. 348). *Sant Auhoro Bay*, possibly referring to this feature (Enderlein, 1930). *St. Andrews Bay* (BA chart 3596, 21.ix.1931; APC, 1955, p. 18). *Bahía Little* (Argentina. MM, chart 64, 1939). *Bahía San Andrés* (Argentina. MM, chart 114, 1952; Pierrou, 1970, p. 645). *Langestrand* [= long beach], referring to a sealing beach in the bay (BA, 1954, p. 15). *Playa Langestrand*, referring to a sealing beach in the bay (Argentina. MM, 1958b, p. 18; Pierrou, 1970, p. 466). *Baie St. Andrews* (France. SHM, chart 6028, 1958). *Baia Santo Andrea* (Zavatti, 1958, Tav. 10). *Bukhta Sent. Andrus* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 178).

*Saint Andrews Bay*: see St. Andrews Bay.

*St. Andrew's Bay*: see St. Andrews Bay.

*St. Andrews-bucht, -Bukta*: see St. Andrews Bay.

- Saint (St.) George Bay*: see Hound Bay or King Haakon Bay or Newark Bay.
- St. Georges Bay*: see Hound Bay.
- Saint (St.) Johns Harbour*: see Johan Harbour.
- Saint John's Harbour*: see Undine Harbour.
- St. Pierre, I.*: see South Georgia.
- St. Pierre, Insel, Island of*: see South Georgia.
- Sakramento, Bukhta*: see Sacramento Bight.
- Salamander Point** 59°25'S 27°06'W, N point of Bellingshausen Island, was charted by DI in 1930 and named *North Point* (BA chart 3593, 22.x.1930; APC, 1955, p. 18). *Punta Norte* (Argentina. MM, chart 111, 1953; Pierrou, 1970, p. 554). *Punta North* (Zavatti, 1958, Tav. 10). *Mys Nort* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 178). Following surveys from HMS *Protector* in 1962 and 1964, the feature was re-named *Salamander Point* after an animal mythically supposed to live in fire, the name being appropriate on an active volcanic island (APC, 1974, p. 6).
- Salisbury Plain** 54°03'S 37°21'W, SE of Start Point, was charted by DI in 1929–30 and named presumably after the feature in England (BA chart 3585, 21.ix.1931; APC, 1955, p. 18).
- Salomona, Lednik*: see Salomon Glacier.
- Salomón, Glaciar*: see Salomon Glacier.
- Salomon Glacier** 54°46'S 35°56'W, flowing SE into Hamilton Bay, was mapped by the GAE, 1911–12, and named *Salomon-Gletscher* (Brennecke, 1912, map following p. 176). *Salomon Glacier* (BA chart 3596, 1939; APC, 1955, p. 18). *Glaciar Salomón* (Argentina. MM, chart 114, 1952). *Lednik Salomona* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 178).
- Salomon-Gletscher*: see Salomon Glacier.
- Saluta Rocks** 54°03'S 37°57'W, rising 7 m above sea-level NW of Grassholm, were charted by DI in 1926 and named *Mutt & Jeff* (BA chart 3585, 24.v.1929), *Mutt and Jeff* (BA chart 3585, 27.xi.1931; APC, 1955, p. 15); following the SGS, re-named *Saluta Rocks* after SS *Saluta*, a transport ship of the South Georgia Whaling Company for many years (APC, 1958, p. 6; BA chart 3585, 27.xi.1959).
- Salvesen, Cadena*: see Allardyce Range.
- Salvesen Range** 54°39'S 36°08'W, rising to 2 300 m and running NW–SE from Ross Pass to the E entrance of Drygalski Fjord, was named following the SGS, 1951–52, after Capt. Harold Keith Salvesen (1898–1970), Chairman of the Scottish whaling firm Christian Salvesen and Company, Leith, until 1960, and of the South Georgia Company Ltd, 1945–67, who gave assistance to the SGS (APC, 1955, p. 18; BA chart 3597, 23.v.1958).
- Samuel Islands** 54°11'S 37°37'W, three islands W of Nilse Hullet, following the SGS were named after the whale-catcher *Don Samuel*, built in 1925, later owned by the Compañía Argentina de Pesca, Grytviken, which sank in the vicinity of these islands in 1951 (APC, 1958, p. 6; DOS 610 South Georgia sheet, ix.1958).
- San Andrés, Bahía*: see St. Andrews Bay.
- Sandbucht*: see Sandebugten.
- Sandebugten** [= sandy bay] 54°18'S 36°22'W, E side of Cumberland East Bay, was charted by DI in 1926–29 and named after the usage of whalers (BA chart 3579, 24.v.1929; APC, 1955, p. 18). *Sandbucht* (Kohl-Larsen, 1930b, p. 336). *Sandebukta* (Aagaard, 1930a, map p. 59). *Sandebuyten* (Argentina. MM, 1958b, p. 14). *Sandebugten Cove* (BA, 1961, p. 110). *Sanderbugten Cove* (BA, 1961, p. 443). *Sandegbuten Cove* (BA, 1974, p. 333).
- Sandebugten Cove*: see Sandebugten.
- Sandebukta*: see Sandebugten.
- Sandebuyten*: see Sandebugten.
- Sandefjord** 54°21'S 36°58'W, W of Newark Bay, was named by sealers and whalers, probably after the Norwegian town (Holtedahl, 1929, map p. 52–53; APC, 1958, p. 6; DOS 610 South Georgia sheet, ix.1958). *Bahía Sandefjord* (Argentina. MM, 1958b, p. 22; Pierrou, 1970, p. 647).
- Sandefjord*: see Newark Bay.
- Sandefjord, Bahía*: see Sandefjord.
- Sandegbuten Cove*: see Sandebugten.
- Sanderbugten Cove*: see Sandebugten.
- Sandersa, Ostrov*: see Saunders Island.
- Sanders, Île, Island, Ostrov, -Sziget*: see Saunders Island.
- Sandvicha, Zemlya*: see South Sandwich Islands.
- Sandwich, Archipel des, Archipiélago, Austr., Australi*: see South Sandwich Islands.
- Sandwich, Bahía*: see Iris Bay.
- Sandwich-Bai*: see Gold Harbour.
- Sandwich, Baie*: see Iris Bay.
- Sandwich Bay*: see Gold Harbour or Iris Bay.
- Sandwich-Bucht, Bukta*: see Iris Bay.
- Sandwich-Csoport*: see South Sandwich Islands.
- Sandwich del Sud, Islas, Isole*: see South Sandwich Islands.
- Sandwich del Sur, Archipiélago*: see South Sandwich Islands.
- Sandwich del Sur, Fosa de las, Fosa Océánica de las*: see South Sandwich Trench.
- Sandwich del Sur, Islas, Las*: see South Sandwich Islands.
- Sandwich du Sud*: see South Sandwich Islands.
- Sandwich du Sud, Fossé des Îles*: see South Sandwich Trench.
- Sandwich du Sud, Îles*: see South Sandwich Islands.
- Sandwich Eilanden*: see South Sandwich Islands.
- Sandwiche, Jízni*: see South Sandwich Islands.
- Sandwich Groep, Group, Groupe, Groupe des, Groupe des Îles, Grupo, Gruppe, -gruppen, Îles, -Inseln, Isla, Island, Islands, Islas, Isles, Isole, Jüzni, Land, Lands*: see South Sandwich Islands.
- Sandwich Lands, The*: see South Sandwich Islands.
- Sandwich, Las, Les, Południowy*: see South Sandwich Islands.
- Sandwich Rock*: see Crack Rocks or Filchner Rocks.
- Sandwichs Bai, Bay*: see Iris Bay.
- Sandwichs del Sur*: see South Sandwich Islands.
- Sandwichs Gruppe, -inseln, Islas, -Land, -Öarna*: see South Sandwich Islands.
- Sandwich Sud, Îles*: see South Sandwich Islands.
- Sandwich Sur, Islas*: see South Sandwich Islands.
- Sandwich, Terra di, Terre de, Terres, Terres de, Tierra de*: see South Sandwich Islands.
- San Lesmes, Estrecho*: see Douglas Strait.
- San Pedro, Isla, Isla de, Island, Isle de*: see South Georgia.
- San Petro, Île*: see South Georgia.
- San Sebastian, Golfo of*: see San Sebastiano, Golfo di.
- San Sebastiano, Golfo di, a hypothetical gulf of great size shown indenting an extensive tract of land in the southern South Atlantic Ocean on the world map of Oronce Finé (1531), was named on Mercator's world chart (1569), the name having apparently been transferred from the harbour on the Brazilian coast similarly named by Vespucci in 1501–02. *Golfo de Sebastiano*, taken from Ortelius's map (1587)

(Dalrymple, chart, 1769). *Gulf of San Sebastian*, referring to Cook's 1775 voyage in which he dispelled the idea of a continent in these latitudes (Matthews, 1931, p. 44).

*Santa, Roca, Rocher*: see Santa Rock.

**Santa Rock** 57°04'S 26°48'W, largest of group of three rocks N of Vindication Island, rising to 37 m, was charted and named by DI in 1930 (BA chart 3593, 22.xi.1930; APC, 1955, p. 18). *Roca Santa* (Argentina. MM, 1945, p. 266; Pierrou, 1970, p. 653). *Rocher Santa* (France. SHM, chart 1148, 1947).

*Sant Auchoro Bay*: see St. Andrews Bay.

*San Telmo, Cadena*: see Allardyce Range.

*Santo Andrea, Baia*: see St. Andrews Bay.

*Sant-Pedro*: see South Georgia.

*Sapho Point*: see Sappho Point.

*Sappho-Huk*: see Sappho Point.

**Sappho Point** 54°14'S 36°28'W, between Cumberland West Bay and Cumberland East Bay, was charted from HMS *Sappho* in 1906 and named after the ship (Spencer and Barff, chart, [1906a]; BA chart 3579, 7.vii.1906; APC, 1955, p. 18). *Sapho Point* (Larsen, chart, [1909a]). *Sappho-Huk* (Brennecke, 1912, map following p. 176). *Pointe Sappho* (France. SHM, 1937, p. 378). *Punta Sappho* (Argentina. MM, 1945, p. 253). *Sappho Pynten* (Paulsen, 1950, map p. 454). *Punta Safo* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 149; Pierrou, 1970, p. 644). *Punta Brau* (Argentina. AA, 11/1.vi. 1979).

*Sappho, Pointe, Punta, Pynten*: see Sappho Point.

**Sarcophagus Point** 57°05'S 26°43'W, between Sea Serpent Cove and Medusa Pool, Candlemas Island, was referred to as "The Sarcophagus" on a sketch survey made by a DI boat party in 1930; named *Sarcophagus Point* following surveys from HMS *Protector* in 1962 and 1964 (APC, 1974, p. 6; BA, 1974, p. 147).

*Sarg-Berg*: see Coffin Top.

*Sâta*: see Stag Peak.

*Sauders, Île*: see Saunders Island.

*Saunderses, Ostrov*: see Saunders Island.

*Saunders Island*: see Saunders Island.

*Saunders, Cabo, Cap*: see Saunders, Cape.

**Saunders, Cape** 54°08'S 36°37'W, NW entrance point of Stromness Bay, was discovered and charted on 17 January 1775 by Cook, who named it after Admiral Sir Charles Saunders (1713?–75), First Lord of the Admiralty in 1766, under whose command he had served in the River St. Lawrence in 1759 (Cook, chart, [1775]; 1777, Vol. 2, p. 215; BA chart 3579, 7.vii.1906; APC, 1955, p. 18). *Cape Saundrs* (Larsen, chart, [1909a]). *Cap Saunders* (Sandefjord Whaling Company, chart, [1911]; France. SHM, 1937, p. 377). *Kap Saunders* (Kohl-Larsen, 1930b, Karte 3 following p. 400). *Cabo Saunders* (Argentina. MM, 1945, p. 245; Pierrou, 1970, p. 654). *Kapp Saunders* (Paulsen, 1950, map p. 454). *Capo Saunders* (Zavatti, 1958, Tav. 10). *Mys Sonders* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 178).

*Saunders, Capo*: see Saunders, Cape.

*Saunders Eiland, Île, Insel, Isla*: see Saunders Island.

**Saunders Island** 57°47'S 26°27'W, between Candlemas Islands and Montagu Island, was discovered and charted on 2 February 1775 by Cook, who named it *Saunders's Isle* after Admiral Sir Charles Saunders (*Cape Saunders*, q.v.) (Cook, 1777, Vol. 2, p. 227–28), *Saunders Island* (Cook's 1775 journal, ed. Beaglehole, 1961, p. 634; Arrowsmith,

chart, 1790; BA chart 1240, 20.v.1887; APC, 1955, p. 18); sighted by Bellingshausen and called *Ostrov Sanders, Ostrov Sandersa, Ostrov Saunderses* (Bellingshausen, 1831b, sheet 6; 1831a, Vol. 1, p. 146; 1831, sheet 8); recorded as "discovered" on 25 December 1830 by Capt. James Brown, of the schooner *Pacific*, and named *Christmas Island* (Fanning, 1834, p. 442). *Île Sanders* (Vincendon-Dumoulin, atlas, 1847, Pl. 43). *Saunders Insel* (Neumayer, 1872a, Tafel 2). The island was roughly surveyed in November 1908 by Larsen who made a landing (Larsen, 1908; Bäckström, 1915, map p. 171). *Sanders* (Larsen, 1908). *Sanders Island* (Shackleton, 1919, p. 5). *Île Saunders* (CSM, chart B'1, 1921). *Saunders Island* (Stanford, chart, [1923]). *Sanders-Sziget* (Shackleton, [1925], p. 21). The island was re-charted by DI in 1930. *Saunders-Oen* (Aagaard, 1930a, map p. 409). *Saunders Isle* (Kemp and Nelson, 1931, p. 139). *Saundersøia* (Isachsen, 1934, p. 156). *Saunders Ö* (Hansen, atlas, 1936, chart 1). A landing was made on the island by DI on 28 November 1937 (Freaker, 1937). *Île Sauders* (France. SHM, 1937, p. 382). *Isla Saunders* (Argentina. MM, chart 65, 1940; Pierrou, 1970, p. 654). *Isla Christmas* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 7). *Islas Saunders*, in error (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 169). *Isla Cordelia*, in association with *Cordelia Bay* (q.v.) (Argentina. MM, 1957a, p. 15). *Saunders Eiland* (Knapp, 1958, p. 584). Landings were made on the island from HMS *Protector* in March 1962 (Holdgate, 1963, p. 400) and March 1964 (SPRI, 1965, p. 421). *Ostrov Sonders* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 178).

*Saunders, Islas, Isle*: see Saunders Island.

*Saunders, Kap, Kapp*: see Saunders, Cape.

*Saunders Ö, -Oen, -øia*: see Saunders Island.

*Saunders's Isle*: see Saunders Island.

*Sauodds, Cape*: see Saunders, Cape.

*Sauodden*: see King Edward Point.

*Sau Øy*: see Grass Island.

*Sausu Jōjia*: see South Georgia.

*Sautern-Tule, Ostrova*: see Southern Thule.

*Saut-Tule, Gruppa, Ostrova*: see Southern Thule.

*Savadovski, Isla*: see Zavodovski Island.

*Savadovski Island, Volcano*: see Zavodovski Island.

*Sawadowskij*: see Zavodovski Island.

*Sawadowskji, I., Insel*: see Zavodovski Island.

*Sawadowskj-Insel*: see Zavodovski Island.

*Sawodden*: see King Edward Point.

*Sawodowskii-Insel*: see Zavodovski Island.

*Sawodowskij-Insel, -Oen*: see Zavodovski Island.

*Saw, Roca, Rocher*: see Saw Rock.

**Saw Rock** 57°05'S 26°47'W, sea stack rising 24 m above sea-level, N of Vindication Island, was charted and named descriptively by DI in 1930 (BA chart 3593, 22.xi.1930; APC, 1955, p. 18). *Roca Saw* (Argentina. MM, 1945, p. 264). *Rocher Saw* (France. SHM, chart 1148, 1947). *Roca Sierra* [translation of English name] (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 164b; Pierrou, 1970, p. 659).

*Scarlett, Bahía*: see Scarlett Point.

**Scarlett Point** 58°28'S 26°20'W, S coast of Montagu Island, was charted by DI in 1930 and named after E. W. A. Scarlett, accountant on the staff of the "Discovery" Committee, 1930–36 (BA chart 3593, 22.xi.1930; APC, 1955, p. 18). *Punta Scarlett* (Argentina. MM, 1945, p. 267; Pierrou, 1970, p. 655). *Bahía Scarlett*, probably referring to

- this feature (Argentina. MM, 1957a, p. 17). *Mys Skarlett* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 178).
- Scarlett, Punta*: see Scarlett Point.
- Scasso, Punta*: see Right Whale Rocks.
- Schenks-Felsen, unidentified rocks off South Georgia (Klutschak, 1881, p. 526).
- Scheveningen 54°30'S 36°04'W, sandy beach at head of Moltke Harbour, Royal Bay, was named by the GIPYE, presumably after the seaside resort in the Netherlands (Neumayer, 1891, p. 105).
- Schleipper Bay*: see Cheapman Bay.
- Schleipper Bay*: see Schlieper Bay.
- Schlieper, Bahía, Baie*: see Schlieper Bay.
- Schlieper Bay** 54°03'S 37°50'W, between Romerof Head and Weddell Point, was called *Elephant Bay* or *Fliegende Fish B.* [= flying fish bay] (Faustini, 1906, map p. 347, p. 351); named *Schlieper Bay* after Herman H. Schlieper, first President of the Compañía Argentina de Pesca, 1904–15 (Allardyce, Despatch, 29 October 1908; Wilson, chart, [1911b]; BA chart 3579, 21.viii.1921; APC, 1955, p. 19). *Schlieper-Bucht* (Brennecke, 1912, map following p. 176). *Coaling Harbour* (Ferguson, 1915, Pl. 81). *Slipper Harbour* (Douglas, 1930, map p. 5). *Schleipper Bay* (Matthews, 1931, Front.). *Bahía Schlieper* (Argentina. MM, 1945, p. 262; Pierrou, 1970, p. 656). *Schlieper Bukta* (Paulsen, 1950, map p. 454). *Baie Schlieper* (France. SHM, chart 6028, 1958). *Bukhta Shliper* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 178). A BAS summer field station has been sited here since 1977.
- Schlieper-Bucht, Bukta*: see Schlieper Bay.
- Schlieper E.*: see Wilson Harbour.
- Schneespitze*: see Snow Peak.
- Schomar Bay*: see Rookery Bay.
- Schott, Glaciar*: see Schott Glacier.
- Schott Glacier 54°07'S 37°43'W, flowing W into Wilson Harbour on the SE side, was charted by the GAE, 1911–12, and named Schott-Gletscher after Gerhard Schott (b. 1866), German oceanographer (Brennecke, 1912, map following p. 176). *Schott Glacier* (BA chart 3596, 21.ix.1931; APC, 1955, p. 19). *Glaciar Schott* (Argentina. MM, chart 114, 1952). The name has since been deleted (APC, 1959a, p. 11).
- Schott Glacier*: see Schrader Glacier.
- Schott-Gletscher*: see Schott Glacier.
- Schrader Glacier** 54°07'S 37°37'W, flowing W into the head of Wilson Harbour, was charted by the GAE, 1911–12, and named *Schrader-Gletscher*, after Dr K. Schrader, Leader of the GIPYE (Brennecke, 1912, map following p. 176). *Schrader Glacier* (BA chart 3596, 21.ix.1931; APC, 1955, p. 19). *Glaciar Schræder* (France. SHM, 1937, p. 381). *Schott Glacier*, referring in error to the feature (DCS 701 South Georgia sheet, i.1950). *Schrader Glacier*, shown flowing W into Miles Bay (DCS 701 South Georgia sheet, i.1950). *Glaciar Shradar* (Argentina. MM, chart 114, 1952).
- Schrader Glacier*: see Ryan Glacier.
- Schrader-Gletscher*: see Schrader Glacier.
- Schræder, Glaciar*: see Schrader Glacier.
- Schrove, Punta*: see Shrove Point.
- Schuhmacher-Hügel [= shoemaker hill] 54°03'S 37°21'W, small knoll on Start Point, Bay of Isles, was so named by the GSGE (Kohl-Larsen, 1930b, Karte 5 following p. 400).
- Schweitzer-Kamm*: see Georg-Schweitzer-Kamm.
- Scoresby Point** 54°50'S 36°00'W, S entrance point of Williams Cove, Larsen Harbour, was charted by DI in 1927 and named probably after *William Scoresby* (BA chart 3585, 24.v.1929; APC, 1955, p. 19).
- Scotia Arc, Arco de, Arc de la, Boog, Dorsale du*: see Scotia Ridge.
- Scotia Havet, Mar, Mar de, Mar del, Mer du, Morze*: see Scotia Sea.
- Scotian Meri*: see Scotia Sea.
- Scotia Ridge**, main ridge of island arc enclosing *Scotia Sea* (q.v.); it adjoins Antarctica in c. lat. 63°S, long. 55°W, and Tierra del Fuego at Isla de los Estados. The name *Southern Antilles* (Suess, 1909a, p. 496) or *Südlichen Antillen* (Suess, 1909b, p. 560) was suggested by Suess for the connecting link between South America and Graham Land via South Georgia, South Sandwich Islands and South Orkney Islands, on geological grounds and by analogy with the Antilles (West Indies). *Südlichen Antillen* (Nordenskjöld, 1913, p. 3). *Süddantillen-Bogen* (Kühn, 1920). Support for the name *South Antillean Arc*, including Burdwood Bank, South Georgia, South Sandwich Islands and Graham Land (Kemp and Nelson, 1931, p. 154), came from examination by G. W. Tyrrell of rock specimens brought back by DI in 1930. *South Antilles* (Herdman, 1932, p. 214). The name *Scotia Arc*, in association with *Scotia Sea* (q.v.), was proposed by J. M. Wordie and used by Herdman to indicate that "well-defined submarine ridges exist between Graham Land and South America along the generally accepted line" (Herdman, 1932, p. 214; Mackintosh, 1940, map facing p. 94). *South Sandwich Arc*, in preference to *South Antillean Arc* (Kemp, 1932, p. 176). *South Atlantic Arc* (Mosby, 1940, p. 96). *Antillas Antárticas* (Alazraqui, 1947). *Antillas del Sur* (Diaz Molano and Homet, [1948], map p. 331). *Antillas Australes* (Castellanos, 1951, p. 20). *Antille Antartiche* (Zavatti, 1952, p. 501). *Dorsale du Scotia* (IHB, 1952, [p. 7]). *Scotia Ridge* (IHB, 1952, [p. 7]), later defined as the main ridge of the Scotia arc, the latter being a designation to describe the arcs of ridges and troughs in the Scotia Sea area (APC, 1964, p. 4; Griffiths and others, 1964, p. 3); also limited to the part of the ridge running from Burdwood Bank to Shag Rocks (AGS, 1972, Pl. 4). *Arco Argentino* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 133). *Yuzhno-Atlanticheskij Khrebet* (Baranov and others, 1954, map p. 281–82). *Scotia Boog* (Knapp, 1958, p. 585). *Arc de la Scotia* (Cailleux, 1963, p. 2). *Arco de Scotia* (González-Ferrán and Katsui, 1970, p. 128). *North Scotia Ridge*, referring to N part of the ridge (Dalziel, 1972, p. 47). *Southern Antilles Arc* (Demenitskaya and others, 1972, p. 14). *South Scotia Ridge*, referring to S part of the ridge (Dalziel, 1972, p. 47). *Yuzhno-Antil'skijchrebet* (Soviet Union. GUGK, 221, 1973).
- Scotia Sea** is bounded by a line drawn from Burdwood Bank in long. 55°W, through Shag Rocks, South Georgia, South Sandwich Islands, South Orkney Islands, the position lat. 61°S, long. 55°W, and from there along the meridian of 55°W to Burdwood Bank; was named by DI in 1932 after *Scotia*, expedition ship of the SNAE (Herdman, 1932; BA chart 3175, 1934; APC, 1955, p. 19). *Süddantillen-Meere* (Wüst, 1933, p. 9). *Scotia Havet* (Hansen, atlas, 1936, chart 1). *Süddantillen Meer* (Wüst, 1936, Pl. 2). *Süddantillen See* (Germany. OK, chart 1061, 1938). *Mer d'Écosse* (France. SHM, chart 2c, 1943). *Mar Scotia* (Argentina. MM, 1945,

p. 243; Pierrou, 1970, p. 655). *Mar del Scotia* (Argentina. IGM, map, 1946). *Mar de las Antillas del Sur* (Díaz Molano and Homet, [1948], map p. 39). *Scotian Meri* (Andersson, 1948, end map). *Mer du Scotia* (IHB, chart B<sub>1</sub>, 1952). *Drake Sea*, partly referring to this feature (IHB, 1953b, map facing p. 273). *Hoya de las Antillas del Sur* (Gándara Bofil, 1953, map). *Mar de Drake*, partly referring to this feature, *Mar de Scotia* (Ihl C., 1953a, map facing p. 48). *Océano Pacífico Sur*, including this feature (Gándara Bofil, 1953, p. 336; Chile. Chart E, [1956]) (*South Atlantic Ocean*, q.v.). *South Antillas Sea* (IHB, 1953b, map facing p. 273). *Scotia Zee* (Knapp, 1958, p. 585). *More Skotiya* (Soviet Union. UNGSVF, chart 334, 1958). *South Antillian Sea* (Ewing, 1964, p. 153). *More Skosha* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 178). *Morze Scotia* (Birkenmajer, 1979, map Fig. 2, p. 2).

*Scotia Trench*: see South Sandwich Trench.

*Scotia Zee*: see Scotia Sea.

*Scott Bay, Ensenada*: see Barber Cove.

*Scrap Skerries, The*: see Skrap Skerries.

**Scree Gap** 54°02'S 37°49'W, pass rising to c. 300 m between Church Bay and Schlieper Bay, was named descriptively following the SGS (APC, 1958, p. 6; DOS 610 South Georgia sheet, ix.1958).

*Sea Cove*: see Blue Whale Harbour.

*Sea Elephant Bay*: see Elephant Lagoon or Ice Fjord.

**Seagull Rock** 54°11'S 36°42'W, off Husvik, was charted and named by DI in 1928 (BA chart 3589, 12.ix.1930; APC, 1955, p. 19).

*Seal Bay, -Bucht*: see Rocky Bay.

*Seal Cove* 54°02'S 37°08'W, S side of Lighthouse Bay, Cook Bay, was charted and named by DI in 1929–30 (BA chart 3585, 21.ix.1931; APC, 1955, p. 19), but the name has since been deleted (APC, 1959a, p. 11).

*Seal Cove, Ensenada*: see Diaz Cove.

*Sealeopard Beach* 54°00'S 37°39'W, in Barber Cove, Right Whale Bay, was charted and named by DI in 1930 (BA chart 3589, 8.v.1931; APC, 1955, p. 19), but the name has since been deleted (APC, 1959, p. 11).

*Sea Leopard Fiord*: see Sea Leopard Fjord.

**Sea Leopard Fjord** 54°04'S 37°15'W, between Luck Point and Bellingshausen Point, Bay of Isles, was possibly the feature called *Hog Bay* (Smith, 1844, p. 131, 148); called *Bay of Bull* (Faustini, 1906, map p. 347), *Ratten Hafn* [= rat harbour] (Faustini, 1906, p. 351); charted by Murphy in 1912–13 and named *Sea Leopard Fiord*, *Seeleoparden Fiord* (Murphy, 1914b, p. 66; 1914a, map p. 280), after the leopard seals (*Hydrurga leptonyx*) observed there. *Sea-Leopard Fjord* (BA chart 3579, 29.viii.1921). *Sealeopard Fjord* (BA chart 3596, 21.ix.1931; APC, 1955, p. 19). *Sea Leopard Fjord* (Matthews, 1931, p. 8; APC, 1960, p. 7; BA, 1974, p. 135). *Fiord Leopardo Marino* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 140). *Fiordo Leopardo Marino* (Argentina. MM, 1958b, p. 6; Pierrou, 1970, p. 480).

*Sealer Cove*: see Diaz Cove.

*Sea Serpent, Caleta*: see Sea Serpent Cove.

**Sea Serpent Cove** 57°05'S 26°43'W, W coast of Candlemas Island, between Tow Bay and Carbon Point, was charted and named by DI in 1930 (BA chart 3593, 22.xi.1930; APC, 1955, p. 19). *Caleta Sea Serpent* (Argentina. MM, 1945, p. 266). *Ensenada de la Serpiente* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 168; Pierrou, 1970, p. 657).

**Seaward Rock** 54°00'S 37°19'W, NE of Mollyhawk Island, was charted by Murphy in 1912–13; re-charted by DI in 1929–30; and named descriptively (BA chart 3585, 1938; APC, 1955, p. 19).

*Sebastiano, Golfo de*: see San Sebastiano, Golfo di.

**Second Milestone** 54°06'S 36°44'W, rock almost awash NW of Hercules Bay, was charted and named by DI in 1926–30 (BA chart 3596, 21.ix.1931; APC, 1955, p. 19). *Segundo Mojón* [translation of English name] (Argentina. MM, chart 114, 1952). *Rompiente Second Milestone*, as rejected form (Argentina. MM, 1957b, p. 10). *Rompiente Segundo Mojón* (Argentina. MM, 1957b, p. 10; Pierrou, 1970, p. 657).

*Second Milestone, Rompiente*: see Second Milestone.

*Seehunde Landspitze*: see Paryadin, Cape.

*Seehunds Landspitze*: see Chaplin Head.

*Seeleoparden Fjord*: see Sea Leopard Fjord.

*Segundo Mojón, Rompiente*: see Second Milestone.

*Seith*: see Leith Harbour.

*Sel Bukta*: see Rocky Bay.

**Semla Reef** 54°15'S 37°26'W, off S entrance point of Queen Maud Bay, following the SGS was named after the former whale-catcher *Semla*, used for many years by the South Georgia Whaling Company, Leith, as a service ship (APC, 1958, p. 6; DOS 610 South Georgia sheet, ix.1958).

**Senderens, Mount** 54°50'S 36°07'W, rising to 1 315 m, N of Rogged Bay, following the SGS was named after Jean-Baptiste Senderens (1856–1937), French chemist, whose work with P. Sabatier (*Mount Sabatier*, q.v.) led to the introduction in about 1907 of the hydrogenation process for hardening whale oil (APC, 1958, p. 6).

*Sent. Andrus, Bukhta*: see St. Andrews Bay.

*Sentinel Peak*: see Sutton Crag.

**Sentinels, The** 54°17'S 36°16'W, three rocks almost awash in entrance to Godthul, were charted by the NAE; re-charted and named descriptively by DI in 1929 (BA chart 3589, 12.ix.1930; APC, 1955, p. 19). *Rocas Los Centinelas* [translation of English name] (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 156; Pierrou, 1970, p. 489).

*Serpiente, Ensenada de la*: see Sea Serpent Cove.

*Severnny, Mys*: see North, Cape.

*S. Georgia*: see South Georgia.

**Shackleton Gap** 54°08'S 37°12'W, ice-covered pass rising to c. 300 m, between King Haakon Bay and Possession Bay, was called (in part) *Shackleton-Gletscher* by the GSGE, after Sir Ernest Henry Shackleton (1874–1922), British Antarctic explorer and Leader of the BITAE, who followed this feature in crossing South Georgia from King Haakon Bay to Stromness in May 1916 (Kohl-Larsen, 1930b, Karte 3 following p. 400); called *Shackleton Plateau* (BA chart 3596, 21.ix.1931), *Shackleton Glacier* (DCS 701 South Georgia sheet, i.1950), *Meseta Shackleton* (Argentina. MM, chart 114, 1952); named *Shackleton Gap* following the SGS, 1955–56 (APC, 1958, p. 6; DOS 610 South Georgia sheet, ix.1958).

*Shackleton Glacier, -Gletscher*: see Shackleton Gap.

*Shackleton House*: see King Edward Point.

*Shackleton, Meseta, Plateau*: see Shackleton Gap.

*Shag Felsen*: see Shag Rocks.

*Shag, Îles*: see South Georgia.

*Shag Island*: see Dot Island.

**Shag Point** 54°02'S 37°26'W, between Camp Bay and Sunset Fjord, was charted by DI in 1929 and named after the blue-eyed cormorants (*Phalacrocorax atriceps*) observed there (BA chart 3585, 21.ix.1931; APC, 1955, p. 19).

*Shag, Récifs, Rocas, Rochers, Roches*: see Shag Rocks.

**Shag Rocks** 53°33'S 42°02'W, six main rocks arranged in two groups of three, lying 260 km WNW of South Georgia and rising 30–70 m above sea-level, were probably discovered in 1762 by the Spanish ship *Aurora* but charted in the wrong position; re-sighted by *San Miguel* in 1769, by *Aurora* in 1774, by *Pearl* in 1779, by *Dolores* in 1790 (Morrell, 1832, p. 57); re-sighted by the Spanish ships *Principessa* (Capt. M. de Oyarvido) in 1790 and *Atrevida* (Capt. J. de Bustamente) in 1794 ([Biscoe], 1833a, footnote p. 105); called *Aurora Islands* by Weddell who searched for them in their reported position without success in February 1820 (Weddell, 1825, p. 60–72; BA chart 1240, [post xi.1841]), *Îles Aurora* (Drojat, 1825, p. 325). On 18 April 1823 Weddell visited *Shag Rocks*, which he named from the birds that frequented the rocks and whose relationship to the supposed *Aurora Islands* he discussed (Weddell, 1825, p. 60–72). *Îles Aurores* (Société de Géographie, 1826, p. 152). *Kamni Avrory* (Bellingshausen, 1831a, Vol. 1, p. 160). Following his voyage in the brig *Tula*, 1830–33, Biscoe concluded that the *Aurora Islands* “must be either considered henceforward as not existing, or looked for in some other position” ([Biscoe], 1833a, p. 105). From this time the identity of *Aurora Islands* with *Shag Rocks* appears to have been gradually accepted. *Aurora Isles* ([Biscoe], 1835, p. 265). *Shag Rocks* (BA chart 1240, [post xi.1841]; APC, 1955, p. 19). The rocks were sighted from *Ellerslie* on 2 April 1855 and from *Epsom* (Capt. C. Vaux) in 1865 in different reported positions (BA, 1922, p. 463–64). *Shenks-Felsen* [translation of English name] (Klutschak, 1881, p. 526). The rocks were reported by Lieut. C. H. Kempson, RNR, in 1896 as lying 37 km E of their assumed position (BA, 1922, p. 463–64). *Roches Shag* (Lecointe, 1903, Carte 2). *Rocas Shag* (Sobral, [1907], p. 141). *Rocas de los Shags* (Sobral, [1907], p. 141). Revised positions for the rocks were reported from *Coronda* (Capt. Sinclair) in 1909 and from HMS *Dartmouth* in 1920 (BA, 1922, p. 463–64). *Rochers Shag* (CSM chart B<sub>1</sub>, 1921). *Shag Rotsen* (Shackleton, [1921], end map). *Aurora Reef*, quoting Suess and Bellingshausen (Herdman, 1932, p. 214). *Shag Skjærne* (Hansen, atlas, 1936, chart 1). *Shag Felsen* (Stocks, chart, 1941). *Récifs Shag* (France. SHM, chart 2c, 1943). *Rocas Cormoranes* [translation of English name] (Argentina. IGM, map, 1946). *Rocas Cormoranes (Shag)* (Argentina. IGM, map, 1948). *Rocas Negras* [= black rocks] (Argentina. MRE, [1948], end map). *Rocas Cormorán* (Argentina. MM, chart 114, 1952; Pierrou, 1970, p. 267). *Aurora* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 133). *Rocas Cormorán o Aurora* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 133). *Skala Shag* (Baranov and others, 1954, map p. 281–82). *Skaly Shag* (Soviet Union. UNGSVF, chart 334, 1958). The position of the rocks was fixed from HMS *Endurance* in December 1972 (BA, 1974, p. 131).

*Shag Rotsen, Skala, Skaly, Skjærne*: see Shag Rocks.

*Shags, Rocas de los*: see Shag Rocks.

**Shallop Cove** 54°13'S 37°20'W, head of Queen Maud Bay, was named following the SGS, 1955–56, which found the remains of a shallop, or larger vessel, in Mouse Cove immedi-

ately to the S (APC, 1958, p. 6; DOS 610 South Georgia sheet, ix.1958).

**Shamrock Hill** 56°42'S 27°07'W, volcanic cone on E side of Visokoi Island, was named following the survey from HMS *Protector* in 1964, when a tellurometer station was occupied on the hill on 17 March, St. Patrick's Day (APC, 1974, p. 6).

**Shannon Point** 54°52'S 35°57'W, SW entrance point of Esbensen Bay, was charted by DI in 1930 and named after Lieut. Cdr R. L. V. Shannon, RN, Second Officer, *William Scoresby*, 1927–30 (BA chart 3596, 21.ix.1931; APC, 1955, p. 19). *Punta Shannon* (Argentina. MM, chart 114, 1952).

*Shannon, Punta*: see Shannon Point.

*Sharlott, Mys*: see Charlotte, Cape.

*Sharp Peak*: see Chaplin Head.

**Sheathbill Bay** 53°58'S 37°27'W, N of Rosita Harbour, following geological work by BAS, 1972–74, was named after the sheathbills (*Chionis alba*) which frequent the bay (APC, 1977, p. 8; BA, 1977, p. 3).

**Sheep Point** 54°04'S 37°07'W, N of Elephant Lagoon, Cook Bay, and site of disused lighthouse (*Lighthouse Bay*, q.v.) was called *Cape Christopherson* [sic], probably after P. Christophersen (*Christophersen Glacier*, q.v.) (BA, 1922, p. 466); charted by DI in 1929 and named *Sheep Point*, possibly reflecting an earlier naming (BA chart 3585, 21.ix.1931; APC, 1955, p. 19). *Punta Sheep* (Argentina. MM, 1945, p. 248). *Punta Oveja* [translation of English name] (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 142).

*Sheep, Punta*: see Sheep Point.

**Shelter Point** 54°04'S 37°01'W, W side of Blue Whale Harbour, was charted and named descriptively by DI in 1930 (BA chart 3585, 21.ix.1931; APC, 1955, p. 19), but the name has since been deleted (APC, 1959a, p. 11). *Punta Shelter* (Argentina. MM, 1945, p. 250). *Punta Abrigo* [translation of English name] (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 143; Pierrou, 1970, p. 147).

*Shelter, Punta*: see Shelter Point.

*Shenks-Felsen*: see Shag Rocks.

*Sherulfa, Lednik*: see Kjerulf Glacier.

*Shiverer, The*: see Smoky Wall.

*Shliper, Bukhta*: see Schlieper Bay.

**Shoemaker Point** 54°00'S 38°03'W, E of Jordan Cove, Bird Island, following the SGBE was named from the old sailors' name for the cape hen (*Procellaria equinoctialis*) which breeds commonly on Bird Island (APC, 1964, p. 4; BA, 1977, p. 2).

**Shoulder, The** 54°00'S 37°59'W, end of W ridge of Snow Peak, E of Elsehul, was charted and named descriptively by DI in 1926–28 (BA chart 3585, 24.v.1929).

*Shrader, Glacier*: see Schrader Glacier.

**Shrove Point** 57°06'S 26°39'W, SE point of Candlemas Island, was charted by DI on Shrove Tuesday, 4 March 1930 (BA chart 3593, 22.xi.1930; APC, 1955, p. 19). *Punta Shrove* (Argentina. MM, chart 111, 1953). *Punta Cuencas* [translation of English name] (Argentina. MM, 1957b, p. 3; Pierrou, 1970, p. 277). *Punta Schrove* (Zavatti, 1958, Tav. 10). *Mys Shrov* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 178).

*Shrove, Punta*: see Shrove Point.

*Shrov, Mys*: see Shrove Point.

*Shugartop, Gora*: see Sugartop, Mount.

*Sierra, Punta*: see Dartmouth Point.

*Sierra, Roca*: see Saw Rock.



*Sin Nombre, Punta*: see Nameless Point.

*Siren(a), Caleta*: see Siren Cove.

**Siren Cove** 54°01'S 37°34'W, S of Wales Head, may have been called *Sparrow Bay*, the name referring either to this feature or Right Whale Bay (Fanning, 1834, p. 296); called *Franzöischen Hafen* or *Frenzöischen Hafen* [= French harbour], probably because of the wreck of a French ship in the cove (Klutschak, 1881, p. 523, 525), *French Harbour* (Matthews, 1931, p. 7); charted by DI in 1929–30 and named *Siren Cove* (BA chart 3596, 21.ix.1931). *Caleta Sirena* (Argentina. MM, chart 114, 1952). *Caleta Siren*, as rejected form (Argentina. MM, 1957b, p. 10).

*Sitka, Bahía*: see Sitka Bay.

**Sitka Bay** 53°59'S 37°24'W, W of Cape Buller, was called *French Harbor* (Murphy, 1922, upper map p. 412); charted by DI in 1929–30 and named *Buller Bay (Sitka)*, in association with *Cape Buller* (q.v.) and with reference to the local name (BA chart 3596, 21.ix.1931). *Buller (Sitka) Bay* (BA chart 3585, 21.ix.1931). *Sitka or Buller Bay* (BA, 1942, p. 18). *Bahía Sitka o Buller* (Argentina. MM, 1945, p. 247). *Buller or Sitka Bay* (BA, 1948, p. 105). *Buller Bay* DCS 701 South Georgia sheet, i.1950). *Caleta Buller* (Argentina. MM, chart 114, 1952; Pierrou, 1970, p. 224). *Caleta Buller o Sitka* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 139). *Sitka Bay* (APC, 1955, p. 19; BA chart 3597, 23.v.1958).

*Sitka, Caleta*: see Sitka Bay.

*Skarlett, Mys*: see Scarlett Point.

*Skay, Skala*: see Sky Rock.

*Skerries, Oeste y Este, Rocas*: see Skrap Skerries.

*Skerry East, Roca*: see East Skerry.

*Skerry Oeste, Roca*: see West Skerry.

*Skerry West, Roca*: see West Skerry.

**Skittle, Mount** 54°24'S 36°11'W, rising to 480 m on N side of St. Andrews Bay, was charted by the GIPYE and called descriptively *Kegel-Berg* [= skittle mountain] (Neumayer and Börgen, 1886, map in end pocket); identified by the SGS, 1951–52, and named *Mount Skittle* (APC, 1955, p. 19; BA chart 3597, 23.v.1958).

*Sknapskjar Rocks*: see Skrap Skerries.

*Skomaker Huller, Hullet*: see Cobblers Cove.

**Skontorp Rock** 54°30'S 36°43'W, rising 6 m above sea-level off Rocky Bay, following the work of the SGS was named after Edvard Skontorp (b. 1885), a whaling gunner of Tønsberg Hvalfangeri, Husvik, 1920–26 (APC, 1958, p. 6; DOS 610 South Georgia sheet, ix.1958).

*Skosha, More*: see Scotia Sea.

*Skotiya, More*: see Scotia Sea.

*Skot(t)sberg, Mount*: see Hodges, Mount.

*Skrabskjaer Rocks*: see Skrap Skerries.

*Skrapsjær*: see Skrap Skerries.

**Skrap Skerries** 54°15'S 36°19'W, group of small islands and rocks, comprising West Skerry and East Skerry, off Rookery Bay, were called *Skrapskjar* [= scrape skerry] by Norwegian sealers and whalers (Salvesen and Company, chart, [1918?]), *Skrapskjar Rocks* (BA chart 3585, 24.v.1929), *Skrapskjar* (Aagaard, 1930a, map p. 59), *Skrabsjaer Rocks* (Matthews, 1931, p. 10); named *Skrap Skerries* (BA chart 3596, 21.ix.1931; APC, 1955, p. 19). *The Skrap Skerries* (BA chart 3589, 8.v.1931). *West y East Skrap Skerries* (Argentina. MM, 1945, p. 259). *Rocas Skerries, Oeste y Este* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 155). *Sknapskjar Rocks*, as rejected

form (USBGN, 1956, p. 282). *The Scrap Skerries* (BA, 1974, p. 140).

*Skrap Skerries, The*: see Skrap Skerries.

*Skrapskjar Rocks*: see Skrap Skerries.

*Skua Bay*: see Skua Hul.

**Skua Hul** 54°48'S 36°02'W, E of Hamilton Bay, or *Skua Bay*, were names in local use by sealers in 1936.

*Skúa, Isla*: see Skua Island.

**Skua Island** 54°01'S 37°15'W, N of Prion Island, Bay of Isles, was charted by Murphy in 1912–13; re-charted by DI in 1929–30 and named after the brown skua (*Catharacta skua*) (BA chart 3596, 21.ix.1931; APC, 1959a, p. 11). *Skua Islands* (France. SHM, 1937, p. 377). *Isla Skúa* (Argentina. MM, 1945, p. 247; Pierrou, 1970, p. 663). *Skua Islet* (BA, 1948, p. 105; DCS 701 South Georgia sheet, i.1950; APC, 1955, p. 19).

*Skua Islands, Islet*: see Skua Island.

**Skua Point** 54°16'S 36°18'W, N of Cobblers Cove, was charted by DI in 1929 and named after the brown skua (*Catharacta skua*) (BA chart 3589, 12.ix.1930; APC, 1955, p. 19). *Punta Skúa* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 155).

*Skúa, Punta*: see Skua Point.

*Sky, Roca*: see Sky Rock.

**Sky Rock** 53°59'S 37°30'W, rising 3 m above sea-level on E side of Welcome Islands, was charted and named by DI in 1930 (BA chart 3585, 21.ix.1931; APC, 1955, p. 19). *Roca Sky* (Argentina. MM, 1945, p. 246). *Roca Cielo* [translation of English name] (Argentina. MM, chart 114, 1952; Pierrou, 1970, p. 247). *Skala Skay* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 178).

*Slipper Harbour*: see Schlieper Bay.

*Slosarczyk, Bahía, -Bai, Baie, Bay*: see Doubtful Bay.

*Slosarczyk Bay*: see Esbensen Bay.

*Slosarczyk-Bucht, Fiord, -Fjord, Harbour*: see Doubtful Bay.

*Slosarczyk (Smaaland) Bay*: see Doubtful Bay.

*Slossarczyk Bay*: see Doubtful Bay.

**Slossarczyk Craig** 54°51'S 35°59'W, rising to 805 m between Doubtful Bay and Esbensen Bay, following the SGS was named after Walter Slossarczyk, Third Officer in charge of communications in *Deutschland*, of the GAE, 1911–12, until his death in South Georgia on 26 November 1911 (APC, 1958, p. 6; DOS 610 South Georgia sheet, ix.1958).

*Smaaland, Bahía, Bay*: see Doubtful Bay or Smaaland Cove.

*Smaaland, Caleta*: see Smaaland Cove.

**Smaaland Cove** 54°52'S 36°03'W, WSW of Doubtful Bay, was charted by DI in 1927 and called in error *Doubtful Bay* (q.v.), the two names being in the reverse positions on the chart (BA chart 3596, 21.ix.1931); named *Smaaland Bay* after local usage (BA, 1948, p. 118). *Bahía Dudosa* [translation of English name] (Argentina. MM, chart 114, 1952). *Smaaland Cove* following the SGS, 1951–52 (APC, 1955, p. 19; BA chart 3597, 23.v.1958). *Bahía Smaaland* (Argentina. MM, 1958b, p. 20). *Green Harbour*, probably referring to this feature (Bonner, 1968, p. 25). *Caleta Smaaland* (Pierrou, 1970, p. 664).

*Smaalands Fjord*: see Doubtful Bay.

**Small Bay** 54°07'S 36°47'W, E side of Fortuna Bay, was charted by DI in 1929 and named descriptively (BA chart 3585, 21.ix.1931; APC, 1955, p. 19).

*Smedland Bay*: see Doubtful Bay.

**Smillie Peak** 54°17'S 36°57'W, rising to 1 765 m at NW end of Allardyce Range, S of Kohl Plateau, was surveyed by the

- SGS, 1951–52, and named after Gordon Smillie (b. 1926), SGS surveyor (BA chart 3597, 23.v.1958; APC, 1955, p. 19). *Pik Smilli* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 178).
- Smilli, Pik*: see Smillie Peak.
- Smith Point** 54°03'S 37°57'W, NW of Grassholm, was charted by DI in 1926–27 and named after Able Seaman Malcolm Smith, RN, of the DI survey party (BA chart 3585, 24.v.1929; APC, 1955, p. 19).
- Smith Shoal*: see Cairns Shoal.
- Smoki-Uall, Gora*: see Smoky Wall.
- Smoky Cape*: see Rumbolds Point.
- Smoky Wall** 54°35'S 36°12'W, rising to 1 840 m near N end of Salvesen Range, was called *Wetterwand* [= weather wall] by the GIPYE (Neumayer and Børgen, 1886, map in end pocket); surveyed by the SGS, 1951–52, and called *The Shiverer* (Roots, 1953, p. 8); named descriptively *Smoky Wall* (APC, 1955, p. 19; BA chart 3597, 23.v.1958). *Gora Smoki-Uall* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 178).
- Smollen('s) Bay, Harbour*: see Doubtful Bay.
- Snoman, Gora*: see Spaaman, Mount.
- Snowland*: see South Sandwich Islands.
- Snow Pap**, The 54°05'S 37°10'W, rising to 660 m SW of Prince Olav Harbour, was charted by DI in 1929 and named descriptively (BA chart 3596, 21.ix.1931). *The Snow Pap* (APC, 1955, p. 19; BA chart 3585, 27.xi.1959). The name has since been deleted (APC, 1959a, p. 11).
- Snow Peak** 54°01'S 37°55'W, rising to 860 m E of Elsehul, was charted by DI in 1926–28 and named *Snow Peak* (BA chart 3585, 24.v.1929; APC, 1955, p. 19). *Schneespitze* [= snow peak] (Kohl-Larsen, 1930b, p. 325) or *Eisspitze* [= ice peak] (Kohl-Larsen, 1930b, Karte 4 following p. 400). *Pico Nevado* [translation of English name] (Argentina. MM, chart 114, 1952; Pierrou, 1970, p. 547). *Pico Snow*, as a rejected form (Argentina. MM, 1957b, p. 8).
- Snow, Pico*: see Snow Peak.
- Snowsquall Bay*: see Iris Bay.
- Snow-squall Bay** 54°44'S 35°54'W, between Iris Bay and Wirik Bay, was probably named by the early sealers (Smith, 1844, p. 130; Faustini, 1906, map p. 347).
- Snow-top, Mount*: see Sugartop, Mount.
- Södra Ishafet, Ishafvet, Ishavet*: see Southern Ocean.
- Solitaria, Isla*: see Lonely Island.
- Sombre Point** 57°45'S 26°25'W, NW entrance point of Cordelia Bay, Saunders Island, following surveys from HMS *Protector* in 1962 and 1964 was named in reference to the dark, sombre aspect of the basaltic rocks and ash in the vicinity (APC, 1974, p. 6).
- Sonders, Mys*: see Saunders, Cape.
- Sonders, Ostroy*: see Saunders Island.
- Sooty Cove** 54°01'S 38°02'W, S coast of Bird Island, following biological work by the BAS from 1956 was named after the light-mantled sooty albatross (*Phoebastria palpebrata*), which breeds on the island (APC, 1977, p. 8; BA, 1977, p. 2).
- Sör-Georgia*: see South Georgia.
- Sörishavet*: see Southern Ocean.
- Sörling Valley** 54°22'S 36°18'W, between Cumberland East Bay and Hound Bay, following the SGS was named after Erik Sörling, of the Naturhistoriska Riksmuseum, Stockholm, who made zoological collections in South Georgia, 1904–05 (APC, 1958, p. 6; DOS 610 South Georgia sheet, ix.1958).
- Sörlle Buttress** 54°17'S 36°50'W, rising to c. 1 400 m near NW end of Allardyce Range, was named *Sörlle Buttress* following the SGS after Petterørille (1884–1933), Norwegian whaling captain and inventor who in 1922 took out a patent for his whale slip-way; first Manager of the United Whalers station at Stromness (APC, 1958, p. 6). *Sörlle Buttress* (APC, 1961, p. 3).
- Sö(ö)rn*: see Sörn and Bernt.
- Sörn and Bernt** 53°59'S 37°55'W, two off-shore rocks NE of Elsehul, the N rock rising 73 m above sea-level, were charted by DI in 1926–30 and named *Sörn and Bernt (The Brothers)* following local usage by sealers and whalers, after the brothers Søren Berntsen (b. 1880) and Herman Berntsen, who were the first two Managers of the Tønsberg Hvalfangeri station, Husvik (BA chart 3596, 21.ix.1931). *The Brothers* (France. SHM, 1937, p. 379). *The Brothers, Sörn et Bernt* (France. SHM, 1937, p. 376). *Sörn and Bernt* (BA, 1948, p. 104; DCS 701 South Georgia sheet, i.1950; APC, 1955, p. 19). *Los Hermanos* [= the brothers] (Argentina. MM, chart 114, 1952). *Rocas Los Hermanos* (Argentina. MM, 1957b, p. 6; Pierrou, 1970, p. 490). *Rocas Sörn' and Bernt (The Brothers)*, as rejected form (Argentina. MM, 1957b, p. 6). *Sörn and Bernt* (Bomford and Paterson, 1958, map Pl. 21). *Bernt*, referring to the S rock (BA, 1961, p. 98). *Sörn*, referring to the N rock (BA, 1961, p. 98). *Sörn and Bernt* (APC, 1961, p. 3). *Sörn*, referring to the N rock (BA, 1963, p. 31).
- Sörn' and Bernt (The Brothers), Rocas*: see Sörn and Bernt.
- Sörn et Bernt*: see Sörn and Bernt.
- Sorrowness Bay*: see Stromness Bay.
- Sørsandwichøyene*: see South Sandwich Islands.
- S[ör] V[est] Bukta*: see South West Bay.
- Sourabaya, Mount** 59°03'S 26°36'W, rising to c. 915 m near centre of Bristol Island, was named following surveys from HMS *Protector* in 1962 and 1964 after the whaling factory ship *Sourabaya*, from which a volcanic eruption on the island was witnessed in 1935 (APC, 1974, p. 6; BA, 1974, p. 148).
- South Antillas Sea*: see Scotia Sea.
- South Antillean Arc*: see Scotia Ridge.
- South Antillian Sea*: see Scotia Sea.
- South Atlantic Arc*: see Scotia Ridge.
- South Atlantic Ocean**, extending S from the Equator bounded by the coasts of South America and Africa, with the S limit at the Antarctic continent between long. 67°16'W and 20°E (IHB, 1953a, p. 4, 18–19). *Ethiopic or Southern Atlantic Ocean* (Purdy, 1837, title page). *South Atlantic Ocean* (BA chart 2203, 29.vii.1853). The S limit was undefined in early use of the name, but prior to the adoption by the IHB of the above definition it was defined as a line between Cabo de Hornos and Cape Agulhas (IHB, 1928). *Océan Atlantique Sud* (IHB, 1928), *Atlantique Sud* (France. SHM, 1937, p. 36), *Süd Atlantischer Ozean* (Germany. OK, chart 1061, 1939), *Océano Atlántico Sur* (Argentina. IGM, map, 1948), *Atlántico Sur* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 193), all with S limit undefined. The present IHB definition was not accepted by Chile, which considers the South Atlantic Ocean as bounded by the *Scotia Ridge* (q.v.), and considers the *Scotia Sea* (q.v.) as being part of the South Pacific Ocean (IHB, 1953b, p. 272–73 and map facing p. 273). It has been accepted by Argentina (IHB, 1960, p. 324).
- South, Bahía*: see South Bay.

**South Bay** 54°04'S 37°09'W, head of Prince Olav Harbour, S side, was charted and named by DI in 1929 (BA chart 3585, 21.ix.1931; APC, 1955, p. 19). *Bahía South* (Argentina. MM, 1945, p. 248). *Saco Sur* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 141; Pierrou, 1970, p. 677).

*South Bay*: see Cumberland East Bay or Miles Bay.

*Southern Antilles Arc*: see Scotia Ridge.

*Southern Georgia*: see South Georgia.

*Southern Hhule [sic]*: see Southern Thule.

**Southern Ocean**, circumpolar ocean S of South America, South Africa, Australia and New Zealand (N limit undefined), was first circumnavigated by Cook in 1772–75 and named *Frozen Ocean* (Cook's 1775 chart, ed. Skelton, 1955, Pl. 26) or *Southern Ocean* (Cook's 1775 journal, ed. Beaglehole, 1961, p. 637; BA chart 3585, 24.v.1929; APC, 1955, p. 20). *Antarctic Icy Sea* (Wyld, map, 1824). *Océan Antarctique* (Biscoe, 1833c, p. 303). In 1845 a committee of the Royal Geographical Society made the following definition: "The limits of Arctic and Antarctic Oceans, respectively, to be the Arctic and Antarctic Circles" (Findlay, 1871, p. 2). But for purely practical reasons this definition never found favour in subsequent sailing directions. *Antarktischer Ocean* (Petermann, map, 1867). *Södra Ishafet* [= southern polar ocean] (Blixén, 1883, p. 260). *Antarctic Ocean* (Murray, 1886, p. 538). *Sydishavet* (Larsen, 1894, p. 115). *Antarktische Meer* (Petersen, 1895). *Océano Australe* (Gerlache, 1902, p. xxxvi). *Océan Glacial Antarctique* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904c, map p. 72–73). *Södra Ishavet* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904a, Del. 2, end map). *Südlisches Eismeer* (Penck, 1904, p. 3). *Océan Glacial* (Charcot, 1906, p. 324). *Great Southern Ocean* (Bruce, 1911, p. 25). *Antarktischer Ozean* (Penck, 1914, p. 50). *Zuidelykocean* [= southern ocean] (Shackleton, [1921], end map). For the compilation of sailing directions the International Hydrographic Bureau defined the limits of the *Mer du Sud* as the Antarctic Continent and a line joining the S extremities of South America, South Africa, Australia, Tasmania and The Snares (IHB, 1928), and the Admiralty adopted the name *Southern Ocean* thus defined (BA, 1930, p. 1). *Södra Ishafvet* (Risting, 1929, p. 52). *Antarctic Ocean*, recommended to be dropped and the Atlantic, Pacific and Indian oceans considered as extending to Antarctica (Joerg, 1930, p. 85–86). *Océan Austral* (Zimmermann, 1930, p. 297). *Sydhavet* (Aagaard, 1930a, p. 49). It was recommended by Germany and the United States that the name *Southern Ocean* should not be adopted, but that the Atlantic, Pacific and Indian oceans should be regarded as extending southward to Antarctica (IHB, 1936; Wüst, 1936, p. 51; Bryan, 1940, p. 35–37). *Antarctic Seas* (IHB, 1936, p. 61). *Atlantisches Südpolarmeer*, referring to that part of the *Southern Ocean* lying in the Atlantic sector (Germany. OK, chart 1061, 1938). *Mar Antártico* (Moneta, 1940, p. 391). *Océano Glacial Antártico* (Argentina. MM, chart 65, 1940). Mackintosh (1940, p. 94) recommended that the name *Southern Ocean* should not be too rigidly defined. *Sörishavet* (Aagaard, 1944, p. 278). *Mar Glacial Antártico* (Vila Labra, 1947, p. 99). *Océano Antártico* (Argentina. CNA, 1947, p. 51). *Sydishav* (Skottsberg, 1950, p. 367). The International Hydrographic Bureau endorsed the recommendation by Germany and the United States, on the grounds that the N limits of the *Southern Ocean* are difficult to define owing to

their seasonal change, and the name was omitted from the list of oceans and seas (IHB, 1950, 1953a) and has continued to be omitted. The view that the Scotia Sea should be included in the Pacific Ocean was urged by Ihl C. (1953a), but later the same author (1953b) suggested that no natural boundary exists between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, and that the waters of Drake Passage form part of the *Southern Ocean*. *Yuzhnyy Okean* (Lebedev, 1955, end map). *Océano Glacial Antártico* (Zavatti, 1958, Tav. 7). *Océano Glacial Antártico* (Eyzaguirre, 1958, p. 36). *Océano Austral* (Fuchs and Hillary, [1959a], p. 148). *Zuidelijke Oceaan* (Fuchs, 1965, p. 12). *Südpolarmeer* (Kossack, 1967, p. 1). The Admiralty re-defined *Southern Ocean* as "the circumpolar body of water lying N of the Antarctic Continent, the N limits of which are not precisely defined but approximately lat. 55°S" (BA, 1974, p. 1). The Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission recognized the name *Southern Oceans* [plural] for the circumpolar body of water, with N limits undefined and without prejudice to any definition of the names *Southern Ocean* [singular] or *Antarctic Ocean* (UNESCO. IOC, 1977, p. 32).

*Southern Oceans*: see Southern Ocean.

**Southern Thule** 59°27'S 27°15'W, group name for Bellingshausen Island, Cook Island and Thule Island, was discovered and roughly charted in its N parts by Cook on 31 January 1775; "because it is the most southern land that has ever yet been discovered", named *Southern Thule* (Cook, 1777, Vol. 2, p. 225; BA chart 3593, 22.xi.1930; APC, 1955, p. 20) or *Thule* (Cook, 1777, Vol. 2, p. 225). The islands were re-charted and defined by the RAE in 1819. *Yuzhnaya Tyule* (Bellingshausen, 1831a, Vol. 1, p. 154). *Iles Tioul* (Vincendon-Dumoulin, atlas, 1847). *South Thule* (BA chart 1240, 20.v.1887). *Thulé Australe* (Rainaud, 1893, p. 457). *Thulé du Sud* (Rainaud, 1893, p. 457). *Südl. Thula* (Haardt, map, 1895). *Südlichen Thule* (Fricker, 1898, map p. 117). *Südliche Thule* (Oppermann, 1899, p. 310). *Southern Thule Island* (Bruce, 1905, map facing p. 456). The islands were roughly charted by Larsen in 1908. *South Thule Group* (Larsen, 1908). *Südl. Thule* (Przybyllok, 1913, end map). *Süd-Thule* (Bækström, 1915, p. 176). *Ultima Thule* (Shackleton, 1919, p. 1). *Iles Thule* (CSM, chart B'1, 1921). *Insel Südlich-Thule, Südlich-Thule* (Filchner, 1922, p. 111). *Syd Thule* (Aagaard, 1930a, p. 409). *Syd Thule-Øene* (Aagaard, 1930a, p. 389). *Syd Thuleøer* (Aagaard, 1930a, p. 401). The islands were re-charted by DI in 1930 (Kemp and Nelson, 1931, p. 135, 178–89 and Pl. 27). *Southern Thule Group* (Kemp and Nelson, 1931, p. 156). *S. Thule* (Hansen, atlas, 1936, chart 1). *Groupe Thule du Sud* (France. SHM, 1937, p. xvi). *Islas Thule del Sur* (Argentina. MM, chart 65, 1940). *Grupo Thule del Sur* (Argentina. MM, 1945, p. 264). *Grupo Southern Thule* (Argentina. MM, 1945, p. 269). *Southern Hhule [sic]* (Argentina. MM, 1945, p. 270). *Southern Thule Islands* (BA, 1948, p. 122). *Gruppa Saut-Thule* (Guretskiy, 1954, p. 460). *Ostrova Saut-Thule* (Guretskiy, 1954, p. 460). *Groupe Southern Thule* (France. SHM, 1958). *Grupo Tule del Sur* (Argentina. MM, 1958a, p. 242; Pierrou, 1970, p. 698). *Ostrova Yuzhn. Tule* (Soviet Union. UNGSVF, chart 334, 1958). *Zuid-Thule* (Fuchs and Hillary, [1959c], p. 69). *Ostrov Tule* (Nudel'man, 1960, loose map). *Ostrova Sautern-Tule* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 178).

*Southern Thule Group, Groupe, Grupo*: see Southern Thule.

*Southern Thule Island*: see Southern Thule or Thule Island.

*Southern Thule Islands*: see Southern Thule.

*South Fiord, Fjord*: see Cumberland East Bay.

**South Georgia** 54°20'S 36°40'W, extending in NW-SE arc between lat. 53°58' and 54°53'S, long. 38°01' and 35°47'W, was probably first sighted in April 1675 by Antonio de la Roché (or Antoine de la Roche), a London merchant of French parentage, who was blown off his course during a trading voyage to Peru; the land sighted by him was called *Isla Grande* or *Isle Grande* (*Nautical Magazine*, 1835, p. 1-8), questionably identified by Christie (1951, p. 44) with *Clerke Rocks* (q.v.). The island was sighted and circumnavigated in June 1756 by the Spanish trading ship *León* blown off course while returning from Callao to Cadiz, and called *Isla de San Pedro, San Pedro, Island San Pedro* or *Isle de San Pedro*, according to the account of Ducloz Guyot, a passenger in the ship (Burney, 1817, p. 136-42). The island was first charted 16-24 January 1775 by Cook, who named it *Isle of Georgia* after George III (1738-1820), King of England, 1760-1820, patron of his voyage (*Possession Bay*, q.v.) (Cook, chart, [1775]; 1777, Vol. 2, p. 218; Cook's 1775 journal, ed. Beaglehole, 1961, p. 625) or *New Georgia* (Cook's 1775 chart, ed. Skelton, 1955, Pl. 26). *Insula Georgiae Australis*, name used by J. R. and J. G. A. Forster in plant collection, 1775 (Greene, 1964, p. 15). *The New Year's Isles*, name given to South Georgia and offlying islands by Forster in 1775 (Greene, 1964, p. 8). *Southern Georgia* (Forster, 1777, Vol. 2, p. 525). *Georgia* (Arrowsmith, chart, 1790). *Georgien* (Miers, 1820, p. 124). *I. St. Pierre* (Wyld, map, 1824). *Neu-Georgien* (Simonoff, 1824, p. 303). *Île de Géorgie* (Malte-Brun, 1825, p. 139). *Île de la Géorgie* (Drojat, 1825, p. 326). *Île de la Géorgie du Sud* (Drojat, 1825, p. 326). *South Georgia* (Weddell, 1825, map facing p. 41; BA chart 1240, [post xi.1841]; APC, 1955, p. 20). *Georgia Insel* (Fildes, 1827, p. 473). *Georgia Island* (Fildes, 1827, p. 473). The S coast of the island was explored and charted by the RAE in 1819. *Ostrov Georgiya* ([Bellingshausen], 1831*b*, sheet 5). *Sant-Pedro* (Bellingshausen, 1831*a*, Vol. 1, p. 132). *I Georgia* ([Biscoe], 1833*a*, map facing p. 256). *Nouvelle Géorgie* (Biscoe, 1833*c*, map facing p. 303). *Île South-Georgia* (d'Urville, 1842, p. 22). *Géorgie* (Vincendon-Dumoulin, atlas, 1847, Pl. 43). *Île Géorgie* (Vincendon-Dumoulin, atlas, 1847, Pl. 43). *Süd Georgia* (Ross, 1847, end map). *Isle Georgia* (Findlay, 1855, p. 167). Over-exploitation of seals led to very few ships visiting the island after 1865. *Süd Georgien* (Petermann, map, 1867). *Insel St. Pierre, Island of St. Pierre*, referring to old name (Neumayer, 1872*a*, p. 127; 1872*b*, p. 22). By 1880 the fur and elephant seals were so near extinction that it was unprofitable to hunt them. *Syd-Georgien* (Blixén, 1883, p. 261). *Georgia Isles* (Markham, 1885, p. 329). *Géorgie du Sud* (Rainaud, 1893, p. 456). *Géorgie Méridionale* (Gerlache, 1900, p. 395). *Île San Petro*, referring to old name (Gerlache, 1900, p. 382). *Georgia del Sud* (Gerlache, 1902, p. xxxviii). *Georgia del Sur* (Nordenskjöld, 1904, upper map facing p. 32). *Georgia Meridional* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904-05, Tomo 2, end map). *Zuid-Georgie* (Ruys, 1905, p. 104). *Zuid-Georgien* (Manen, 1905, Kaart 8 following p. 710). *Georgia Australe* (Faustini, 1906, p. 343). *Isola della Georgia Australe* (Faustini, 1906, p. 348). *Isle of South*

*Georgia*, name used in plant collection of HMS *Sappho*, 1906 (Greene, 1964, p. 28). British administration of the island dates from 1905, formally established by Letters Patent in 1908 (Great Britain. Privy Council, 1908). *Isola Re Giorgio* (Duse, 1907, p. 69). *Jeorjia del Sur* (Riso Patron S., 1908, p. 10). *Isla Jeorjia* (Riso Patron S., 1908, p. 5). *Nuovo Georgia* (Nordenskjöld, 1910, p. 558). *Georgia Południowa* (Dobrowolski, 1914, p. 248). In 1920 HMS *Dartmouth* made a survey of Cumberland Bay and King Edward Cove. *Isla Sud Georgia* (Hoxmark, 1924). *Del-Georgia* (Shackleton, [1925], p. 19). The work of DI in South Georgia was initiated with the establishment of the Marine Biological Station at *King Edward Point* (q.v.) in 1925. The position of the island was fixed by DI through observations at *Undine Harbour* (q.v.) and *Larsen Harbour* (q.v.) in 1926, and a running survey of much of the coastline was made in October 1928-May 1930 (Chaplin, 1932, p. 229, 336). *Syd Georgia* (Holtedahl and Mosby, 1928). *Isla Georgia* (Carcelles, 1932, p. 54). *S. Georgia* (Hansen, atlas, 1936, chart 1). *Îles Shag* (France. SHM, 1937, end map). *Islas Georgias del Sur*, referring to the group of islands of which South Georgia is the principal (Argentina. MM, chart 64, 1939; Pierrou, 1970, p. 391). *Isla Georgia del Sud* (Moneta, 1940, p. 393). *Isla Georgia del Sur* (Moneta, 1940, map p. 392). *Isla South Georgia* (Moneta, 1940, p. 394). *Géorgie Australe* (France. SHM, chart 2c, 1943). *South Georgia Island* (USHO, 1943, p. 254; DOS (Misc.) 135, Antarctica sheet, 1963). *Georgias del Sur* (Argentina. MM, 1945, p. 243). *Georgia Austral* (Schulz, 1947, map p. 11). *Etelä-Georgia* (Andersson, 1948, end map). *Isla Georgias del Sur* (Sgrosso, 1948, end map). *Islas Georgias* (Chile. MRE, 1948, p. 162). *Ostrov Yuzhnaya Georgiya* (Bender, 1948, map p. 47). *Ostrov Yuzhnaya Georgiya* (Bellingshausen, 1949, map facing p. 336). *Južni Georgija* (Rubić, 1950, p. 240). *Ostrov Yuzhnoy Georgiya* (Grigor'yev and Lebedev, 1950, map p. 12-13). *Isla San Pedro*, referring to the main island (Pedrero, 1951, p. 6; Pierrou, 1970, p. 652). The SGS, covering the coast and interior of the island and offliers, was initiated in 1951-52, continued in 1953-54, 1955-56, and completed in 1957 (Carse, 1959). Hydrographic surveys were made in the area in 1951-52 by Lieut. Cdr F. W. Hunt, RN (Roberts, 1965, p. 43). *Georgia Austr.* (Zavatti, 1952, p. 500). *Sör-Georgia* (Giaever, 1952). *Wyspa Południowa Georgia* (Machowski, 1953, map p. 4). Hydrographic surveys were made in the area in 1953-54 from HMS *Nereide* (Cdr P. R. H. Harrison, RN) and HMS *St. Austell Bay* (Cdr B. C. Ward, RN) (Roberts, 1965, p. 43), and in November 1957 air photographs of the coast of the island were taken from helicopters of HMS *Protector* (Capt. A. R. L. Butler, RN) (Roberts, 1965, p. 45). *Isola Georgia del Sud* (Zavatti, 1958, Tav. 10). *Jižní Georgie* (Bártl, 1958, front map). *Sout Jorjyah* (Fuchs and Hillary, 1958, map p. 12). *Géorgie do Sul* (Fuchs and Hillary, 1959*a*, p. 15). *Południowa Georgia* (Fuchs and Hillary, 1959*d*, map p. 37). *Południowa Georgie* (Fuchs and Hillary, 1959*d*, p. 31). *Sausu Jōjia* (Fuchs and Hillary, 1959*b*, Vol. 1, map p. 36). In 1959-60 extensive hydrographic surveys were made in the area by Cdr J. C. Gratton, RN, from *Shackleton* and air photographs of parts of the N coast of the island obtained from HMS *Protector* (Capt. D. N. Forbes, RN) (Roberts, 1965, p. 45). *Južna Georgija* (Fuchs and Hillary, 1960*a*, p. 54). *Południowej Georgii*

(Smith, 1960, p. 273). In 1960–61 hydrographic surveys were made in the area from HMS *Owen* (Capt. G. P. D. Hall, RN) (Hall, 1963). *Déli-Georgia-Sziget* (Fuchs and Hillary, 1962, map p. 25). In 1964–65, the CSESG made a re-survey of Royal Bay and made first ascents of Mount Paget and Mount Sugartop (Burley, 1966).

*South-Georgia, Île*: see South Georgia.

*South Georgia, Isla, Island, Isle of*: see South Georgia.

*South Mary's Islands*: see Annenkov Island or Hauge Reef.

*South May, Isole*: see Annenkov Island.

*South Sandwich*: see South Sandwich Islands.

*South Sandwich Arc*: see Scotia Ridge.

*South Sandwich Deep*: see South Sandwich Trench.

*South Sandwich Group, The*: see South Sandwich Islands.

**South Sandwich Islands**, group name for, from N to S, Zavodovski Island, Leskov Island, Visokoi Island, Candlemas Island, Vindication Island, Saunders Island, Montagu Island, Bristol Island, Bellingshausen Island, Cook Island, Thule Island and offiers. The eight southern islands were discovered by Cook, 30 January–3 February 1775, in conditions of very poor visibility from the W, and named first *Snowland* but later *Sandwich Land*, after John Montagu, Fourth Earl of Sandwich (1718–92), First Lord of the Admiralty, 1771–82 (Cook's 1775 journal, ed. Beaglehole, 1961, p. 636). Cook concluded that the feature was either a group of islands, or else a point of the continent (Cook, 1777, Vol. 2, p. 230; Cook's 1775 chart, ed. Skelton, 1955, Pl. 42). *Sandwichs-Land* (Miers, 1820, p. 127). *Terre de Sandwich* (Eyriès and Malte-Brun, 1820, p. 238). *Thule Australe* (Eyriès and Malte-Brun, 1820, p. 238). *Sandwich-Inseln* (Simonoff, 1824, p. 286). The northern three islands were discovered and the whole group roughly charted in 1819 by Bellingshausen, who called them *Yuzhnyya Sandvichevi Ostrova* ([Bellingshausen], 1831*b*, sheet 8), *Yuzhnyya Sandvichevy Ostrova* ([Bellingshausen], 1831*b*, sheet 9), *Yuzhnyye Sandvichevy Ostrova* ([Bellingshausen], 1831*b*, sheet 6), *Yuzhnyye Sandvichevy Ostrova* (Bellingshausen, 1831*a*, Vol. 1, p. 155), or *Zemlya Sandvicha* (Bellingshausen, 1831*a*, Vol. 1, p. 133). *The Sandwich Islands* ([Biscoe], 1835, p. 266) were further shown conclusively to be a group of islands in 1830 by Biscoe, whose track passed well to the SE of the group (Findlay, 1855, p. 165). *The Sandwich Lands* (Purdy, 1837, p. 125). *Sandwich Lands* (BA chart 1240, [post xi.1841]). *Îles Sandwich* (d'Urville, 1842, p. 123). *Terres Sandwich* (d'Urville, 1842, p. 174). *Terres de Sandwich* (d'Urville, 1842, p. 3). *Sandwich Group* (BA chart 1240, [post iv.1843]). *Sandwich* (Vincendon-Dumoulin, atlas, 1847, Pl. 43). *Sandwichs Gruppe* (Ross, 1847, end map). *Sandwich Gruppe* (Petermann, map, 1867). *Süd-Sandwichs-Gruppe* (Klutschak, 1881, p. 526). *Süd-Sandwichs-Inseln* (Klutschak, 1881, p. 526). *Archipel des Sandwich* (Rainaud, 1893, p. 457). *Syd Sandwich Öarne* (Ohlin, 1898, p. 282). *Sandwich Isles* (Arctowski, 1901, p. 361). *Isole Sandwich* (Gerlache, 1902, p. xi). *Terra di Sandwich* (Gerlache, 1902, p. xxxvi). *Groupe Sandwich* (CSM, chart B'1, [1903]). *Syd-Sandwich-Öarna* (Andersson, 1903, p. 419). *Süd-Sandwich-Inseln* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904*b*, Vol. 1, p. 87). *Sandwich Eilanden* (Manen, 1905, Kaart 8 following p. 710). *Sandwich del Sur* (Delachaux, [1907], p. 153). *Zuid-Sandwichgroep* (Proot,

[1907], p. 19). *Archipiélago Sandwich del Sur* (Riso Patron S., 1908, p. 10). *Islas Sandwich del Sur* (Riso Patron S., 1908, p. 10; Pierrou, 1970, p. 648). *Les Sandwich* (Gourdon, 1908, p. 58). The islands were roughly surveyed from *Undine* (Capt. C. A. Larsen) in November 1908. *South Sandwich Islands* (Larsen, 1908; BA chart 3593, 15.i.1932; APC, 1955, p. 20). *Sandwichsinsel* (Nordenskjöld, 1911*a*, p. 44). *Sandwichs-Öarna* (Nordenskjöld, 1911*b*, p. 116). The first experimental whaling in the area started in the season 1911–12. *South Sandwichs* (Skottsberg, 1912, p. 12). *Południowy Sandwich* (Dobrowolski, 1914, p. 68). *South Sandwich Group* (Shackleton, 1919, p. 1; BA chart 1240, 23.iv.1926). *Îles Sandwich du Sud* (CSM, chart B'1, 1921). *Sandwich Groep* (Shackleton, 1921, end map). *Sandwichgruppen* (Risting, 1922, p. 314). *Süd-Sandwich-Land* (Filchner, 1922, p. 111). *Sandwich-Csoport* (Shackleton, [1925], p. 21). *Syd Sandwich* (Holtedahl and Mosby, 1928, p. 225). *Syd Sandwich-Øene* (Holtedahl and Mosby, 1928, p. 235). *Syd-Sandwich Gruppen* (Risting, 1929, p. 95). *Syd-Sandwich Øerne* (Risting, 1929, p. 63). *Sandwich du Sud* (Zimmermann, 1930, p. 297). A running survey of the islands was made by DI between 26 February and 18 March 1930 (Kemp, 1932). *The South Sandwich Group* BA chart 3593, 22.xi.1930). *Syd Sandwich-Øiene* (Isachsen, 1931, p. 355). *S. Sandwich Oene* (Hansen, atlas, 1936, chart 1). *Groupe des Sandwich* (France. SHM, 1937, p. 385). *Groupe des Îles Sandwich* (France. SHM, 1937, p. 382). *Syd Sandwich Öyene* (Holtedahl, 1942, map p. 87). *Archipiélago Sandwich* (Otero Espasandin, 1943, p. 15). *Îles Sandwich Sud* (France. SHM, chart 2c, 1943). *Grupo Sandwich* (Argentina. MM, 1945, p. 243). *Sandwich Island* (Debenham, ed., 1945, p. 92). *Islas Sandwich* (Argentina. 1945, p. 263). *Sandwich del Sud, Islas Sandwich del Sud* (Alazraqui, 1947). *Etelä Sandwich Saaret* (Andersson, 1948, end map). *Isla Sandwich* (Díaz Molano and Homet, [1948], map p. 39). *Islas Sandwichs* (Ramos Giménez, 1949, p. 50). *Islas Sandwich Sur* ([Chile. IGM], 1949, p. 98). *Južni Sandwich* (Rubić, 1950, p. 240). *Sandwichs del Sur* (Moreno, 1950, p. 212). *Sydsandwichsöarna* (Skottsberg, 1950, p. 368). *Sandwich Austr.* (Zavatti, 1952, p. 500). *Isole Sandwich del Sud* (Zavatti, 1952, p. 511). *Sørsandwichøyene* (Giæver, 1952, p. 54). *Wyspy Południowe Sandwicz* (Machowski, 1953, map p. 4). *Ostrova Yuzhnyye Sandvichevy* (Guretskiy, 1954, p. 464). *Las Sandwich, Las Sandwich del Sur* (Capurro, 1955, p. 3). *Süd Sandwich Gruppe* (Germany. DHI, chart 384, 1955). *Tierra de Sandwich* (Lliboutry, 1956, p. 431). *Sandwich Australi* (Zavatti, 1958, Tav. 10). *Ee Sout Sandvyyz* [= South Sandwich Islands] (Fuchs and Hillary, 1958, map p. 12). *Zuid-Sandwich Eilanden* (Knapp, 1958, p. 589). *Zuidelijke Sandwichgroep* (Fuchs and Hillary, [1959c], p. 69). *Jižní Sandwiche* (Fuchs and Hillary, 1960*b*, map p. 30). The islands were surveyed from HMS *Protector* in 1960 and 1962, and from *Shackleton* in 1961 (Holdgate, 1963; Roberts, 1965). *Déli-Sandwich-Szigetek* (Fuchs and Hillary, 1962, map p. 25). A general topographical, hydrographic and biological survey of the islands was made from HMS *Protector* in March 1964 (Roberts, 1965; SPRI, 1965, p. 420). *South Sandwich* (Brock, 1964, p. 659, Fig. 1).

*South Sandwich Islands Trench*: see South Sandwich Trench.

*South Sandwichs*: see South Sandwich Islands.

- South Sandwich Trench**, between lat. 55°S, long. 30°W and lat. 61°S, long. 27°W, forming an arc with depths of more than 7 000 m, was discovered by the German *Meteor* Expedition in 1926 in its N part; called *Meteor-Tiefe* [= Meteor Deep] after the expedition ship (Stocks, 1931, p. 300); shown by DI in 1930 to extend far to S of the position in which it was first discovered, and called *South Sandwich Deep* (Kemp and Nelson, 1931, p. 148 and Fig. 3, p. 149). *South Sandwich Trench* (BA chart 3593, 14.ii.1936; APC, 1955, p. 20). *Süd Sandwich Graben* (Germany. OK, chart 1061, 1938). *Meteor Deep*, referring to N part of feature (USHO, chart 2562, 1943; BA chart 3596, 23.v.1958). *Fosa de las Sandwich del Sur* (Argentina. IGM, map, 1946). *S. Sandwich Dypet* (Hansen, chart 5, 1947). *Fossé des Îles Sandwich du Sud* (IHB, 1952, [p. 7]). *Fosa Oceánica de las Sandwich del Sur* (Argentina. MM, chart 111, 1953). *Yuzhno-Sandvicheva Vpadina* (Baranov and others, 1954, map p. 281–82). *Fossé du Météor* (France. SHM, chart 5879, 1956). *Fosa Meteor*, referring to whole feature (Pierrou, 1970, p. 518). *Scotia Trench* (González-Ferrán, 1972, map Fig. 3, p. 178). *South Sandwich Islands Trench* (Barker, 1972, p. 26).
- South Scotia Ridge*: see Scotia Ridge.
- South Thule*: see Southern Thule or Thule Island.
- South Thule Group*: see Southern Thule.
- South Thule Island*: see Thule Island.
- (South) Undine Bay*: see Undine South Harbour.
- South Undine Harbour*: see Undine South Harbour.
- South West, Bahía*: see South West Bay.
- South West Bay** 54°13'S 37°30'W, irregular embayment between Samuel Islands and Cape Nuñez, containing Cheapman Bay, King Haakon Bay and Queen Maud Bay, was roughly charted by the RAE in 1819; named descriptively (Wilson, chart, [1911b]; BA chart 3579, 29.viii.1921), but the name was not used locally. *Südwest-Bucht* (Kohl-Larsen, 1930b; Karte 3 following p. 400). *Bahía S.W.* (Argentina. MM, chart 64, 1939). *Bahía Sudoeste* (Argentina. IGM, map, 1945; Pierrou, 1970, p. 675). *Baie du Sud-Ouest* (France. SHM, chart 1148, 1947). *S[ör]l V[est]l Bukta* (Paulsen, 1950, map p. 454). *Bahía Suroeste* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 160). *Bahía South West*, as rejected form (Argentina. MM, 1957b, p. 10). *Baie Sud Ouest* (France. SHM, chart 6028, 1958).
- South West Point** 54°29'S 37°06'W, SW point of Annenkov Island, was charted by DI in 1930 and named *S.W. Point* (BA chart 3596, 21.ix.1931). *South West Point* (USAAF, chart [LR-]67, 1944; APC, 1955, p. 20; DCS 701 South Georgia sheet, i.1950). *Punta Sudoeste* (Argentina. MM, chart 114, 1952; Pierrou, 1970, p. 675).
- Sout Jorjyah*: see South Georgia.
- Sout Sendvyz, Ee*: see South Sandwich Islands.
- Spaaman, Mount** 54°16'S 36°52'W, rising to 1 940 m in N Allardyce Range, was surveyed by the SGS and named after local usage, "spaaman" being roughly translated as "weather prophet" or "fortune-teller"; the emergence of this mountain from its usual heavy cloud cover was said to be a sign of good weather (APC, 1958, p. 6; DOS 610 South Georgia sheet, ix.1958). *Gora Snoman* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 178).
- Sparrow Bay*: see Right Whale Bay or Siren Cove.
- Sparrow Cove*: see Right Whale Bay.
- Spenceley Glacier** 54°36'S 36°14'W, flowing NW to join Brøgger Glacier, was mapped by the SGS and named after George Spenceley (b. 1921), photographer and mountaineer with the SGS, 1955–56 (APC, 1958, p. 6; DOS 610 South Georgia sheet, ix.1958). *Lednik Spensli* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 178).
- Spencer Peak** 54°15'S 36°29'W, rising to 440 m SW of Sappho Point, was named after Lieut. (later Cdr) Patrick Spencer, RN (b. 1875), who made surveys in Cumberland Bay from HMS *Sappho* in 1906 (Spencer and Barff, chart, [1906b]; BA chart 3579, 7.vii.1906; APC, 1955, p. 20).
- Spensli, Lednik*: see Spenceley Glacier.
- Sphagnum Valley** 54°16'S 36°34'W, running NW from Echo Pass to Cumberland West Bay, was named following botanical work by FIDS, 1960–61, after the bog moss (*Sphagnum fimbriatum*), which grows in this valley (APC, 1964, p. 4).
- Spike, The** 54°01'S 37°19'W, rock between Mollyhawk Island and Crescent Island, was charted by DI in 1929–30 and named descriptively (BA chart 3585, 1938; APC, 1955, p. 20).
- Spilite Arch** 54°30'S 37°02'W, NE end of Annenkov Island, formed by a pillar of rock, 30 m high, joined to the adjacent cliffs by a spilite sill, was named following geological work on the island by BAS, 1972–73 (APC, 1977, p. 8).
- Spire Col** 54°23'S 36°48'W, E of Newark Bay, was named by the BSGE in association with *Spire Peak* (q.v.) (Sutton, 1957, p. 78).
- Spire Peak** 54°22'S 36°47'W, rising to 1 120 m E of Newark Bay, was named descriptively by the BSGE (Sutton, 1957, p. 82). *The Spire* (Sutton, 1957, map p. 70).
- Spires, The** 54°25'S 36°18'W, rising to c. 600 m on ridge NW of Heaney Glacier, was named descriptively by the SGS, 1951–52 (Roots, 1953, p. 10).
- Spire, The*: see Spire Peak.
- Spit, Mys, Point*: see Demon Point.
- Splinter Crag** 57°06'S 26°47'W, N hill of Vindication Island, rising to 80 m, following surveys from HMS *Protector* in 1962 and 1964 was named in reference to the pinnacled topography of the vicinity (APC, 1974, p. 6; BA, 1974, p. 147).
- Split Pin, The** 54°11'S 36°35'W, twin pinnacles, 12 m high, on shore between Hut Point and Lagoon Point, Jason Harbour, was charted by DI in 1929 and named descriptively (BA chart 3589, 12.ix.1930).
- Square Pond** 54°01'S 38°03'W, W of Jordan Cove, Bird Island, was named descriptively by the SGBE (Tickell, 1968, map p. 6).
- Square Rock** 54°01'S 38°01'W, at point on SE side of Bird Sound, was charted by DI in 1928–30 and named descriptively (BA chart 3585, 1938; APC, 1955, p. 20).
- Squire Point** 54°04'S 37°08'W, E entrance point of East Bay, Prince Olav Harbour, was charted and named by DI in 1929 (BA chart 3585, 21.ix.1931; APC, 1955, p. 20).
- Sreteniya, Ostrov*: see Candlemas Island.
- Sreteniya, Ostrova*: see Candlemas Islands.
- Sreteniye, Ostrova*: see Candlemas Islands.
- S. Sandwich Dypet*: see South Sandwich Trench.
- S. Sandwich Oene*: see South Sandwich Islands.
- Ssawadowsky-Insel*: see Zavodovski Island.
- Ssawodowskij-Insel*: see Zavodovski Island.
- Stag Peak** 54°17'S 36°16'W, rising to c. 300 m, SW of Cape George, was charted by DI in 1929 and probably named in

- reference to the local reindeer (*Rangifer* sp.) (BA chart 3589, 12.ix.1930). *Sāta* [= the small stack], possibly referring to this feature (Holtedahl, 1929, map p. 64).
- Starbuck Peak** 54°44'S 36°12'W, rising to 1 435 m between Harmer Glacier and Risting Glacier, was surveyed by the SGS and named after Alexander Starbuck, American whaling historian; author of *History of the American whale fishery from its earliest inception to the year 1876* (Washington, 1878) (APC, 1958, p. 6; DOS 610 South Georgia sheet, ix.1958).
- Start Point** 54°03'S 37°21'W, E entrance point of Ample Bay, was charted and probably named by DI in 1929–30 (BA chart 3585, 21.ix.1931; APC, 1955, p. 20). *Punta Estrella* [= star point] (Argentina. MM, chart 114, 1952; Pierrou, 1970, p. 350).
- Staten Cove*: see Elephant Cove or Holmestrand.
- Steep Point** 54°07'S 37°07'W, E side of Possession Bay, was charted by DI in 1930 and named descriptively (BA chart 3585, 21.ix.1931; APC, 1955, p. 20).
- Steep Point** 54°03'S 37°09'W, N side of Prince Olav Harbour, was charted by DI in 1929 and named descriptively (BA chart 3585, 21.ix.1931).
- Stejneger Peak** 54°00'S 38°04'W, rising to 185 m W of Jordan Cove, Bird Island, was named following the SGBE, 1958–59, after Leonhard Stejneger (1851–1943), American zoologist who studied fur seals and birds in the islands of Bering Sea in the late nineteenth century; member of the Joint British–American Commission for Fur Seal Investigation in the Bering Sea, 1896 (APC, 1961, p. 3; BA chart 3592, 7.ix.1962). *Tonk Hill* (BA, 1961, p. 97).
- Stench Point** 56°18'S 27°37'W, W point of Zavodovski Island, was charted and named *West Bluff* by DI in 1930 (BA chart 3593, 22.xi.1930; APC, 1955, p. 22). *Acantilado Oeste* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 164; Pierrou, 1970, p. 561). *Morro Oeste* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 27). *Utes Uest* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 178). The feature was re-named *Stench Point* in reference to the evil-smelling volcanic fumes emitted in this vicinity (APC, 1974, p. 6). *Stench Point (West Bluff)* (BA, 1974, p. 146).
- Stenhouse Peak** 54°15'S 36°33'W, rising to 525 m on SE side of Cumberland West Bay, was charted by DI in 1926–27 and named after Cdr John R. Stenhouse, RNR (1887–1941), First Mate (later Captain) of the *Aurora* of the BITAE and Second-in-Command of the Ross Sea Party; Captain of *Discovery*, 1925–27 (APC, 1955, p. 20; BA chart 3579, 24.v.1929).
- Steward, Estrecho*: see Stewart Strait.
- Stewart, Estrecho*: see Stewart Strait.
- Stewart Strait** 54°00'S 38°06'W, between Bird Island and Willis Islands, was discovered, charted and traversed by Cook on 16 January 1775 (Cook's 1775 journal, ed. Beaglehole, 1961, p. 620); called *Willis Sound* by sealers and whalers; re-charted by DI in 1930 and named after Walter Stuart [*sic*], Customs Officer in South Georgia at that time (BA chart 3596, 21.ix.1931; APC, 1955, p. 20). *Estrecho Stewart* (Argentina. MM, chart 114, 1952). The strait was further charted from HMS *Owen* in 1960–61. *Prokhod St'yuart* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 178). *Estrecho Stewart* (Pierrou, 1970, p. 673).
- S. Thule*: see Southern Thule or Thule Island.
- S. Thule Insel*: see Thule Island.
- Stiff Rock** 54°01'S 37°59'W, off-shore rock at head of Inner Bay, Elsehul, was charted by DI in 1930 and named descriptively (BA chart 3589, 8.v.1931; APC, 1955, p. 20), but the name has since been deleted (APC, 1959a, p. 11).
- Stina Rock** 54°01'S 37°58'W, sea stack (33 m) on E side of entrance to Elsehul, was charted by DI in 1930 and named descriptively *Pillar Rock* (BA chart 3589, 8.v.1931); following the SGS, 1951–52 re-named *Stina Rock* after the buoy-boat (ex-catcher) *Stina*, owned by the South Georgia Whaling Company, Leith Harbour (APC, 1958, p. 6; BA chart 3585, 27.xi.1959).
- Stinker Cape** 54°00'S 38°03'W, W entrance point of Freshwater Inlet, Bird Island, was so called by the SGBE, 1958–59 (Bonner, 1968, p. 64).
- Stonington Harbo(w)r*: see Doubtful Bay.
- Storer, Arrecife*: see Storer Reef.
- Storer Reef** 54°22'S 37°04'W, off coast between Aspasia Point and Sandefjord, was mapped by the SGS, 1951–52, and named after Capt. Nathaniel Storer, of New Haven, Conn., who in 1801 built a small schooner on the coast of Patagonia, sailed her to South Georgia, and spent two seasons taking 45 000 fur seal skins (APC, 1955, p. 20; BA chart 3597, 23.v.1958). *Arrecife Storer* (Argentina. MM, 1960b, p. 22; Pierrou, 1970, p. 673).
- Storey Glacier** 54°47'S 36°01'W, NE side of Drygalski Fjord, was named after Bryan Cecil Storey (b. 1951), BAS geologist, 1974–79, who worked in the area, 1976–78 (APC, 1979, p. 3).
- Stretenia, Îles*: see Candlemas Islands.
- Streteniya, Ostrova*: see Candlemas Islands.
- Stroemnaes Bay*: see Stromness Bay.
- Stroemnaes Harbour*: see Stromness Harbour.
- Strömnaes Bay*: see Stromness Bay.
- Strömnaes Fiord*: see Stromness Harbour.
- Strømnes-Bai*: see Stromness Bay.
- Stromnes, Baia, Bay*: see Stromness Bay.
- Strømnes Bay*: see Stromness Bay.
- Strømnes-Bucht*: see Stromness Bay.
- Strømnesfjorden*: see Stromness Harbour.
- Strømnes Harbour*: see Stromness Harbour.
- Stromnes Havna*: see Stromness Harbour.
- Stromness** 54°09'S 36°43'W, site of shore whaling station at head of *Stromness Harbour*, *Stromness Bay* (q.v.), was first leased to Sandefjord Whaling Company by the Falkland Islands Government in 1908; called *Stromness Whaling Station* (Mill, 1923, p. 227). *Stromness* (APC, 1955, p. 20; BA chart 3597, 23.v.1958). *Strømnes* (Bystrøm, 1944, p. 32).
- Stromness*: see Stromness Bay.
- Stromness, Bahía, Baie*: see Stromness Bay.
- Strømness Baai*: see Stromness Bay.
- Stromness Bay** 54°09'S 36°38'W, between Cape Saunders and Busen Point and including Leith Harbour, Stromness Harbour and Husvik Harbour, was probably first sighted by Cook in 1775; named after the usage of sealers and whalers [*strømness* = stream point] (Allardyce, Despatch, 10 February 1908; Wilson, chart, 1912b; BA chart 3579, viii.1917; APC, 1955, p. 20). *Stroemnaes Bay* (Allardyce, Despatch, 19 October 1909). *Strømness Bay* (Larsen, chart, [1909a]). *Strömnaes Bay* (Skottsberg, 1911, p. 323). *Sorrowness Bay* ([Wilson], 1912a, map p. 78). *Strømnes-Bai* (Brennecke, 1912, map following p. 176). *Stromness-Öböl* (Shackleton,

[1925], p. 125). The bay was re-charted by DI in 1927. *Strømnes Bay* (Holtedahl, 1929, p. 62). *Stromness* (Douglas, 1930, map p. 13). *Strømness-Bucht* (Kohl-Larsen, 1930b, Karte 3 following p. 400). *Strømnes-Bucht* (Wilckens, 1932, p. 9). *Stromness Fjord* (Rymill and others, 1938, p. 271). *Stromness Harbor* (USAAF, chart [LR-]67, 1944). *Bahía Stromness* (Argentina. MM, 1945, p. 251; Pierrou, 1970, p. 673). *Baie Stromness* (France. SHM, chart 1148, 1947). *Stromnes Bay*, as rejected form (USBGN, 1956, p. 293). The bay was further charted from HMS *Protector* in 1958 (Roberts, 1965). *Baia Ercole* [= Hercules bay], *Baia Stromnes* (Zavatti, 1958, Tav. 10). *Strømness Baa!* (Knapp, 1958, p. 586). *Bukhta Stromness* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 178).

*Strømness Bay, -Bucht*: see Stromness Bay.

*Stromness, Bukhta*: see Stromness Bay.

*Stromness Fjord*: see Stromness Bay.

*Strømness Hafen*: see Stromness Harbour.

*Stromness Harbor*: see Stromness Bay or Stromness Harbour.

**Stromness Harbour** 54°09'S 36°41'W, central of three harbours on W side of Stromness Bay, was called *Rosita Cove*, probably after the whale-catcher *Rosita* of the Salvesen fleet (Allardyce, Despatch, 10 February 1908); named *Stromness Harbour* (Henriksen, chart, [1909b]; BA chart 3579, 29.viii.1921; APC, 1955, p. 20). *Stroemnaes Harbour* (Sandefjord Whaling Company, chart, [1911]). *Strømnaes Fiord* (Skottsberg, 1911, p. 321). *Fridtjof Nansen-Hafen*, probably after SS *Fridtjof Nansen* (*Nansen Reef*, q.v.) (Brennecke, 1912, map following p. 176). *Nansen Harbour* (Ferguson, 1914, p. 59). *Nansen-Fjord* (Filchner, 1922, p. 126). The harbour was charted by DI in 1928. *Strømnes Harbour* (Holtedahl, 1929, p. 62). *Strømness Hafen* (Kohl-Larsen, 1930b, Karte 3 following p. 400). *Stromness Harbor* (USHO, 1930, p. 173; USBGN, 1956, p. 293). *Strømnesfjorden* (Bystrøm, 1944, p. 16). *Puerto Stromness* (Argentina. MM, 1945, p. 251; Pierrou, 1970, p. 674). *Hansen-Hafen*, referring either to this feature or to Husvik Harbour (Wilckens, 1947, p. 13). *Stromnes Havna* (Paulsen, 1950, map p. 454). *Zaliv Stromness* (Kirpichnikov, 1953, map p. 64).

*Stromness-Öböl*: see Stromness Bay.

*Stromness, Puerto, Zaliv*: see Stromness Harbour.

*St'yuart, Prokhod*: see Stewart Strait.

*Sucia, Bahía*: see Holmestrand.

**Sudan Beach** 54°19'S 36°27'W, E side of Moraine Fjord, S of Dartmouth Point, was roughly surveyed by the SwAE in 1902; surveyed by FIDS in 1951 and named after the chemical stain used in the preparation of histological specimens, in association with similarly named features nearby (APC, 1955, p. 20).

*Südanillen-Bogen*: see Scotia Ridge.

*Südanillen Meer, -Meere, See*: see Scotia Sea.

*Süd Atlantischer Ozean*: see South Atlantic Ocean.

*Südbucht*: see Miles Bay.

*Süd Cap*: see Disappointment, Cape.

*Sud Cap*: see Rumbolds Point.

*Sud-Est, Baia*: see King Haakon Bay or Queen Maud Bay.

*Südfjord*: see Cumberland East Bay.

*Sud, Fjord del*: see Cumberland East Bay.

*Süd Georgia*: see South Georgia.

*Sud Georgia, Isla*: see South Georgia.

*Süd-Georgien*: see South Georgia.

*Sud, Golfo*: see Cumberland East Bay.

*Süd Kap*: see Disappointment, Cape.

*Südlichen Antillen*: see Scotia Ridge.

*Südlichen Antillen*: see Scotia Ridge.

*Südlichen Thule*: see Southern Thule.

*Südliches Eismeer*: see Southern Ocean.

*Südliche Thule*: see Southern Thule.

*Südl. Thule, Insel*: see Southern Thule.

*Südl. Thula*: see Southern Thule.

*Südl. Thule*: see Southern Thule.

*Sud, Mer du*: see Southern Ocean.

*Sudoeste, Bahía*: see South West Bay.

*Sudoeste, Punta*: see South West Point.

*Sud(-)Ouest, Baie, Baie du*: see South West Bay.

*Südpolarmeer*: see Southern Ocean.

*Süd Sandwich Graben*: see South Sandwich Trench.

*Süd(-)Sandwich Gruppe, -Inseln*: see South Sandwich Islands.

*Süd-Sandwichs-Gruppe, -Inseln, Land*: see South Sandwich Islands.

*Süd(-)Thule*: see Southern Thule or Thule Island.

*Süd-Thule, Insel*: see Thule Island.

*Südündinebucht, -Hafen*: see Undine South Harbour.

*Südwest-Bucht*: see South West Bay.

**Sugarloaf** 54°04'S 38°00'W, rising to 350 m, NE of Cape Paryadin, was named descriptively by DI in 1926–28 (BA chart 3585, 24.v.1929).

*Sugarloaf*: see Sugartop, Mount.

*Sugar-loaf Bay*: see Jacobsen Bight or Newark Bay.

*Sugarloaf, El*: see Sugartop, Mount.

*Sugarloaf Island*: see Vaughan Island.

*Sugar Loaf Peak*: see Sugartop, Mount.

*Sugarloaf Peak, Pic, Pico*: see Sugartop, Mount.

**Sugarloaf Point** 54°04'S 37°59'W, ENE of Cape Paryadin, was so called in association with *Sugarloaf* (q.v.) (BA, 1930, p. 46).

*Sugar Top*: see Sugartop, Mount.

**Sugartop, Mount** 54°22'S 36°38'W, rising to 2 325 m in Allardyce Range, N of Christophersen Glacier, may have been sighted by Cook in 1775 and described as *Sugar Loaf Peak* (Cook, 1777). *Sugarloaf* (Larsen, chart, [1909a]; BA, 1948, view facing p. 110). *Zuckerhut* [= sugarloaf] (Filchner, 1922, p. 71). *Sugarloaf Peak* (BA chart 3585, 24.v.1929), following fixation of its position by DI in 1927. *Sukkertoppen* (Holtedahl, 1929, map p. 52–53). *Sugar Top* (Douglas, 1930, map p. 14). *Zuckerspitze* [translation of English name] (Kohl-Larsen, 1930b, Karte 3 following p. 400). *Mount Snow-top* (Worsley, 1931, p. 29). *Mount Sugar Top* (Title of pictorial adhesive Falkland Islands 1/- postage stamp of 1938). *El Sugarloaf* (Argentina. MM, 1945, p. 258). *Pico Sugarloaf* (France. SHM, chart 1148, 1947). *Pico Pan de Azúcar* [translation of English name] (Argentina. MM, chart 114, 1952; Pierrou, 1970, p. 574). Following the SGS, 1951–52, the peak was named *Mount Sugartop* in accordance with local usage (APC, 1955, p. 20; BA chart 3597, 23.v.1958). *Pico Sugarloaf*, as rejected form (Argentina. MM, 1957b, p. 8). *Picco Pan di Zuccherò* [translation of English name] (Zavatti, 1958, Tav. 10). The peak was first climbed by the CSESG on 4 January 1965. *Gora Shugartop* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 178).

*Sugar Top, Mount*: see Sugartop, Mount.



*Sukkertopp Bay*: see Jacobsen Bight.

*Sukkertopp Bukta*: see Jacobsen Bight or Newark Bay.

*Sukkertoppen*: see Sugartop, Mount.

**Sulphur Point** 56°42'S 27°13'W, two-pronged lava headland on W coast of Visokoi Island, N of Wordie Point, was charted by DI in 1930 and named *West Bluff* (BA chart 3593, 22.xi.1930). *Acantilado Oeste* (Argentina. MM, chart 111, 1953). The feature was re-named *Sulphur Point* in reference to patches of sulphur on the ground and to the strong sulphurous fumes noted by all visitors to the island (APC, 1955, p. 20; BA chart 3593, 23.ix.1960).

*Sunset Fiord, Fiordo*: see Sunset Fjord.

**Sunset Fjord** 54°03'S 37°27'W, SW side of Bay of Isles, was called *Rosita Bay* (Wilson, chart [1911b]) or *Rosita-Bucht* (Brennecke, 1912, map following p. 176), probably after the whale-catcher *Rosita* of the Salvesen fleet; charted by Murphy in 1912–13 and named by him *Sunset Fiord* (Murphy, 1914b, p. 66) or *Sunset Fjord* (Murphy, 1914a, map p. 280; BA chart 3579, 29.viii.1921; APC, 1955, p. 20), because from his anchorage in the Bay of Isles the sun appeared to set directly behind the fjord; re-charted by DI in 1929–30. *Sunseth-Fjord* (Kohl-Larsen, 1930b, Karte 5 following p. 400). *Fiord Ocaso* [translation of English name] (Argentina. MM, chart 114, 1952; Pierrou, 1970, p. 560). *Fiordo Sunset*, as rejected form (Argentina. MM, 1957b, p. 8). *Fiordo Ocaso* (Argentina. MM, 1958b, p. 6; Pierrou, 1970, p. 560). *Sunset-Fjord* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 178).

*Sunset-Fjord*: see Sunset Fjord.

*Sunseth-Fjord*: see Sunset Fjord.

*Sunset Peak*: see Brooker, Mount.

*Sur, Bahía*: see Miles Bay.

*Suroeste, Bahía*: see South West Bay.

*Sur, Pasaje*: see Douglas Strait.

**Surprise Peak** 54°20'S 36°35'W, rising to c. 1 370 m on NE ridge of Mount Sugartop, was so called by the BSGE (Sutton, 1957, p. 102).

*Sur, Saco*: see South Bay.

**Survey Isthmus** 54°02'S 37°58'W, low neck of land between Elsehul and Undine Harbour, was roughly mapped in 1911–12 (Ferguson, 1915, p. 798); charted and named by DI in 1926–30 (BA chart 3585, 21.ix.1931; APC, 1955, p. 20).

**Susa Point** 54°17'S 36°30'W, S side of entrance to King Edward Cove, was roughly surveyed by the SwAE; following sketch survey by FIDS in 1951, named after the chemical stain used in the preparation of histological specimens, in association with similarly named features nearby (APC, 1955, p. 20).

**Sutton Crag** 54°24'S 36°29'W, rising to 1 490 m between Moraine Fjord and Paget Glacier, was called *Sentinel* or *Sentinel Peak* by the BSGE on the first ascent in October 1954 (Sutton, 1957, p. 59 and map p. 34–35); named *Sutton Crag* after George A. Sutton, leader of the BSGE (APC, 1958, p. 6; DOS 610 South Georgia sheet. ix.1958).

*S.W., Bahía*: see South West Bay.

**Swell Point** 59°28'S 27°09'W, centre of E coast of Cook Island, was charted and named descriptively by DI in 1930 (BA chart 3593, 22.xi.1930; APC, 1955, p. 20). *Punta Mar Tendida* [translation of English name] (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 168b; Pierrou, 1970, p. 508).

**Swinhoe Peak** 54°20'S 36°32'W, rising to 845 m between Hamberg Glacier and Hestesletten, was named following the SGS after Ernest Swinhoe, Manager of the South Georgia Exploration Company, who visited South Georgia in 1905 to prospect for minerals and to consider the establishment of an experimental sheep ranch (APC, 1958, p. 7).

*S.W. Point*: see South West Point.

*Sydffjorden*: see Cumberland East Bay.

*Syd Georgia*: see South Georgia.

*Syd-Georgien*: see South Georgia.

*Sydhavet*: see Southern Ocean.

*Sydishav(et)*: see Southern Ocean.

*Syd-Sandwich Gruppen*: see South Sandwich Islands.

*Syd-Sandwich-Öarna*: see South Sandwich Islands.

*Syd-Sandwich-Öarne*: see South Sandwich Islands.

*Syd-Sandwich-Øene*: see South Sandwich Islands.

*Syd-Sandwich-Øerne*: see South Sandwich Islands.

*Syd-Sandwich-Øiene*: see South Sandwich Islands.

*Syd-Sandwich-Öyene*: see South Sandwich Islands.

*Sydsandwichsöarna*: see South Sandwich Islands.

*Syd Thule-Øene, -øer*: see Southern Thule.

**Szielasko Ice Cap** 54°19'S 36°18'W, in central Barff Peninsula, E of Cumberland East Bay, following the SGS was named after August Emil Alfred Szielasko (1864–1928), German medical officer in SS *Fridtjof Nansen* (*Nansen Reef*, q.v.), who published geographical and ornithological notes on South Georgia (APC, 1958, p. 7; DOS 610 South Georgia sheet, ix.1958).

*Tamaring Bay*: see Taming Bay.

Taming Bay or *Tamaring Bay* (Smith, 1844, p. 136) has not been identified.

**Tangent Glacier** 54°11'S 36°50'W, flowing NE into König Glacier, was so called by the BSGE (Sutton, 1957, p. 188–89).

**Tanner Island** 54°38'S 36°46'W, largest and westernmost of Pickersgill Islands, rising to 145 m, was named after Peter William Geoffrey Tanner (b. 1938), BAS geologist, who worked on the island, 1975–76 (APC, 1979, p. 3).

**Tawny Gap** 54°02'S 37°56'W, low NE–SW pass between Wales Head and Ice Fjord, following the SGS was named in reference to the colourful vegetation in this area (APC, 1958, p. 7; DOS 610 South Georgia sheet, ix.1958).

**Teal Ponds** 54°19'S 36°27'W, series of ponds SE of Dartmouth Point, were roughly surveyed by FIDS in 1951 and named after the South Georgia teal or pintail (*Anas georgica*), flocks of which frequent the ponds (APC, 1955, p. 20).

**Teie Point** 54°16'S 36°38'W, E entrance point of Mercer Bay, following the SGS was named after the sailing ship *Teie*, owned by Tønsberg Hvalfangeri, Husvik (APC, 1958, p. 7; BA chart 3589, 27.xi.1959).

*Tempanos, Caletón*: see Glacier Bay.

*Temple, Mount*: see Nordenskjöld Peak.

*Teniente Esquivel, Refugio*: see Ferguson Bay.

*Teniente Santi, Punta*: see Fryer Point.

*Teniente Somoza, Banco*: see Barlas Bank.

*Teodoro, Roca*: see Theodor Rock.

**Tern Island** 54°02'S 37°20'W, N of Salisbury Plain, was charted by Murphy in 1912–13; re-charted by DI in 1929–30 and named after the Antarctic tern (*Sterna vittata*),

- in association with similar names in the vicinity (BA chart 3585, 21.ix.1931; APC, 1959a, p. 11). *Tern Islet* (APC, 1955, p. 20).
- Tern Islet*: see Tern Island.
- Teufelskette* [= devil's range] 54°13'S 36°38'W, rising to c. 500 m near Tweeny Point, Cumberland West Bay, was mapped and named by Szielasko in 1906 (Szielasko, 1907, p. 279 and map facing p. 280).
- Theodor, Roca, Roche, Roches*: see Theodor Rock.
- Theodor Rock** 54°37'S 37°02'W, between Annenkov Island and Pickersgill Islands, was charted by DI in 1930 and named after the Norwegian whaling gunner Theodor Hansen, who provided information on the rock and whose whale-catcher, *Southern Pride*, was used on the DI survey (BA chart 3596, 21.ix.1931; APC, 1955, p. 21). *Roca Theodor* (Argentina. MM, 1945, p. 262). *Roches Theodor* (France. SHM, chart 1148, 1947). *Roca Teodoro* (Argentina. MM, chart 114, 1952; Pierrou, 1970, p. 687). *Roche Theodor* (France. SHM, chart 6028, 1958). *Skala Tiodor* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 178).
- Thin Ridge** 54°26'S 36°21'W, a nunatak rising to 955 m near head of Nordenskjöld Glacier, was named descriptively by the BSGE (Sutton, 1957, p. 61). *The Thin Ridge* (Sutton, 1957, p. 217).
- Thin Ridge, The*: see Thin Ridge.
- Threaten-Inseln, -øene*: see Candlemas Islands.
- Three Brothers** 54°16'S 36°48'W, three peaks forming N-S ridge on S side of Neumayer Glacier and rising to 1 490, 1 810 and 2 040 m, were mapped by DI in 1928-29; called *De Tre Brodre* [= the three brothers] (Douglas, 1930, p. 5), *Drei Brüder* (Kohl-Larsen, 1930b, p. 332), probably after local usage; named *The Three Brothers* (BA chart 3596, 21.ix.1931). *Los Tres Hermanos* [translation of English name] (Argentina. MM, chart 114, 1952; Pierrou, 1970, p. 694). *Three Brothers* (APC, 1955, p. 21; BA chart 3597, 23.v.1958). The peaks were surveyed by the SGS in 1955-56 and referred to as "*Tom*", "*Dick*" and "*Harry*" (Bomford and Paterson, 1958, Fig. 6). *I Tre Fratelli* [translation of English name] (Zavatti, 1958, Tav. 10). *Montes Tres Hermanos* (Argentina. MM, 1958a, p. 247; Pierrou, 1970, p. 694). *Picos Los Tres Hermanos* (Argentina. MM, 77/15.v.1959).
- Three Brothers Glacier** 54°16'S 36°46'W, flowing NE into Neumayer Glacier, was so called by the BSGE, in association with *Three Brothers* (q.v.) (Sutton, 1957, p. 114, 217).
- Three Brothers, The*: see Three Brothers.
- Three Point Island*: see Jomfruene.
- Three Points, Islas*: see Jomfruene.
- Thule*: see Southern Thule or Thule Island.
- Thulé Australe*: see Southern Thule or South Sandwich Islands.
- Thule del Sur, Grupo, Islas*: see Southern Thule.
- Thulé du Sud, Groupe*: see Southern Thule.
- Thule Eiland, Île*: see Thule Island.
- Thule, Îles*: see Southern Thule.
- Thule, Insel, Isla*: see Thule Island.
- Thule Island** 59°27'S 27°22'W, W island of *Southern Thule* (q.v.), was sighted by Cook in 1775; discovered as a separate island by the RAE in 1820 and named *Ostrov Tyul'* ([Bellingshausen], 1831b, sheet 6) or *Ostrov Tyule* (Bellingshausen, 1831a, Vol. 1, p. 155); visited by Morrell in 1823 (*Morrell Point*, q.v.). *Südt Thule* (Petermann, map, 1867). S. *Thule Insel* (Friederichsen, map, 1871). *South Thule Island* (Stanford, chart, 1901). A landing was made on the island from the whaling ships *Trulla* and *Havfruen* (Capt. O. Jørgensen) in 1911 (Kemp and Nelson, 1931). Following the visit to the island of J. E. Hamilton, of DI, with a Tønsberg Hvalfangeri whaling expedition in 1927-28, the island was re-named *Thule or Morrell Island* (BA chart 3593, 22.xi.1930); re-charted by DI in 1930, when a landing was made. *Morrel Island* (France. SHM, 1937, p. 385). *Île Thule* (France. SHM, 1937, p. 382). *Thule* (Germany. OK, chart 1061, 1938). *Southern Thule Island* (USAAF, chart [AP-] 39, 1943). *South Thule* (USHO, chart 2562, 1943). *S. Thule or Morrell Island* (USAAF, chart [LR-]75, 1943). *Isla Morrel* (Argentina. MM, 1945, p. 269). *Isla Thule* (Argentina. MM, 1945, p. 264). *Thule Island* (Debenham, ed. 1945, p. 108; DCS 701 South Sandwich Islands sheet, xii.1949; APC, 1955, p. 21). *Île Morrell* (France. SHM, chart 1148, 1947). *Thuleön* (Skottsberg, 1950, p. 371). *Ostrov Tule* ([Soviet Union. BSE], 1950, map following p. 484). *Isla Thule o Morrel* (Argentina. IGM, map, 1952). *Isla Morrell* (Argentina. MM, chart 111, 1953; Pierrou, 1970, p. 532). A landing was made on the island from ARA *General San Martín* (Capt. A. Ogara) and ARA *Bahía Buen Suceso* (Capt. A. C. Lopez de Bertodano) in 1954-55, and a hut built on *Ferguson Bay* (q.v.). *Insel Süd-Thule* (Capurro, 1955, p. 157). *Morrell Eiland* (Knapp, 1958, p. 580). *Thule Eiland* (Knapp, 1958, p. 580). *Isla Thule o Morrell* (Argentina. IGM, map 3699, 1958). *Isla Thule or Morrell* (Argentina. MM, 18/15.ix.1958). Landings were made on the island from HMS *Protector* in 1962 and 1964 (Holdgate, 1963, p. 398; SPRI, 1965, p. 422).
- Thule o Morrel(l), Isla*: see Thule Island.
- Thuleön*: see Thule Island.
- Thule or Morrell, Isla, Island*: see Thule Island.
- Tiger Rock*: see Tiger Rocks.
- Tiger Rocks** 53°59'S 38°17'W, two rocks, the higher rising 23 m above sea-level, between Ramp Rocks and Main Island, were charted from HMS *Owen* in 1960-61 and named descriptively (BA, 1961, p. 96; APC, 1977, p. 9). *Tiger Rock* (BA, 1961, p. 445).
- Tijuca Point** 54°21'S 36°13'W, NW entrance point of Hound Bay, was called *Cap George* (Vincendon-Dumoulin, atlas, 1847, Pl. 43), *New Fortune-Huk* (Brennecke, 1912, map following p. 176), *Penguin Point* (Wilson, chart, 1912b; BA chart 3579, viii.1917), *New Fortuna Point* (Salvesen and Company, chart, [1918?]), *New Fortuna Point* (Douglas, 1930, map p. 5), probably following the usages of sealers and whalers; charted by DI in 1930. *Punta Pingüino* (Argentina. MM, chart 114, 1952; Pierrou, 1970, p. 594). Following the SGS, 1951-52, the feature was re-named *Tijuca Point* after the three-masted barque *Tijuca*, built at Nantes in 1866 and from 1908 used as a transport ship by the Compañía Argentina de Pesca between Buenos Aires and the whaling station at Grytviken; she foundered in 1946 (APC, 1955, p. 21; BA chart 3597, 23.v.1958). *Punta Penguin* (Zavatti, 1958, Tav. 10). *Mys Tizhuka* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 178).
- Tilbrook Point** 59°27'S 27°15'W, NW point of Cook Island, following surveys from HMS *Protector* in 1962 and 1964 was named after Peter John Tilbrook (b. 1938), BAS zoolo-

gist, 1961–76, who took part in the 1964 survey of the island (APC, 1974, p. 6; BA, 1974, p. 149).

*Tiodor, Skala*: see Theodor Rock.

*Tioul, Îles*: see Southern Thule.

*Tizhuka, Mys*: see Tijuca Point.

*Toe, Punta*: see Finger Point.

*Tomblin (Black) Rock*: see Tomblin Rock.

**Tomblin Rock** 57°04'S 26°39'W, rising 24 m above sea-level off NE coast of Candlemas Island, was charted by DI in 1930 and named descriptively *Black Rock* (BA chart 3593, 22.xi.1930; APC, 1955, p. 5). *Roca Black* (Argentina. MM, 1945, p. 265). *Roca Negra* (Argentina. MM, chart 111, 1953; Pierrou, 1970, p. 541). Following surveys from HMS *Protector* in 1962 and 1964, the feature was re-named *Tomblin Rock* after John Frederick Tomblin, of the Department of Geology and Mineralogy, Oxford University, who took part in the 1964 survey (BA, 1972, p. 18; APC, 1974, p. 6). *Tomblin (Black) Rock* (BA, 1974, p. 147).

"Tom", "Dick" and "Harry": see Three Brothers.

*Tonk Hill*: see Stejneger Peak.

**Tønsberg Point** 54°10'S 36°39'W, N entrance point of Husvik Harbour, Stromness Bay, was named *Tønsberg Point* after the Tønsberg Hvalfangeri, Norwegian Whaling Company at Husvik Harbour (Henriksen, chart, [1909a]; BA, 1952, p. 7; APC, 1955, p. 21; DOS 610 South Georgia sheet, ix.1958). *Tønsberg Point* (Sandefjord Whaling Company, chart, [1911]; Holtedahl, 1929, p. 62, Pl. XXVII; APC, 1961, p. 4). *Tonsberg Point* (BA chart 3579, viii.1917). *Pointe Tonsberg* (France. SHM, 1937, p. 381). *Punta Tonsberg* (Argentina. MM, 1945, p. 252). *Punta Tønsberg* (Pierrou, 1970, p. 691).

*Tonsberg Point, Pointe, Punta*: see Tønsberg Point.

**Tornquist Bay** 54°04'S 36°59'W, between Cape Constance and Antarctic Point, was charted by DI in 1929 and called *Windy Hole* or *Windy Cove* because of the gusts of wind that buffeted the survey party when they sheltered there (BA chart 3585, 21.ix.1931; Chaplin, 1932, p. 321). *Caleta Windy* (Argentina. MM, 1945, p. 250). Following the SGS, 1951–52, and in accordance with local usage, the name *Windy Cove* (q.v.) was transferred to the next bay to the SE, and the present feature re-named *Tornquist Bay* after the transport ship *Ernesto Tornquist*, of the Compañía Argentina de Pesca, which ran aground on Cape Constance, 16 October 1950, its wreck lying near the SW shore of the bay (Paulsen, 1950, p. 453–55) (BA, 1954, p. 12; APC, 1955, p. 21; BA chart 3597, 23.v.1958). *Caleta Ventosa* [translation of English name] (Argentina. MM, 1957b, p. 11).

**Tor Point** 54°12'S 36°34'W, E entrance point of Jason Harbour, was charted by DI in 1929 and called *East Point* (BA chart 3579, 24.v.1929); named descriptively *Tor Point* (BA chart 3579, 15.viii.1930; APC, 1955, p. 21).

*Torsona, Ostrov*: see Visokoi Island.

*Torson Island*: see Leskov Island or Visokoi Island.

*Torsons Ø*: see Visokoi Island.

*Torssonøen*: see Visokoi Island.

**Tortula Cove** 54°14'S 36°30'W, E side of Maiviken near entrance, was roughly charted by the SwAE; called *Mai Bay* (BA chart 3579, viii.1917); charted by DI in 1929 and by FIDS in 1951; named *Tortula Cove* after the moss *Tortula robusta* growing in the vicinity (APC, 1955, p. 21; BA chart 3589, 27.xi.1959).

*Tow, Bahía, Baie*: see Tow Bay.

**Tow Bay** 57°04'S 26°43'W, NW coast of Candlemas Island, S of Vulcan Point, was charted and named by DI in 1930 (BA chart 3593, 22.xi.1930; APC, 1955, p. 21). *Bahía Tow* (Argentina. MM, 1945, p. 266). *Baie Tow* (France. SHM, chart 1148, 1947). *Bahía Remolque* [translation of English name] (Argentina. MM, charts 112 and 113, 1953).

**Trafalgar Peak** 54°10'S 36°42'W, summit of ridge extending W from Tønsberg Point, was so called in local usage.

*Traversay, Îles*: see Traversay Islands.

*Traversay Insel*: see Zavodovski Island.

**Traversay Islands** 56°30'S 27°39'W, comprising Zavodovski Island, Leskov Island and Visokoi Island, were discovered and charted in January 1820 by the RAE and named after the Marquis de Traversay, Russian Naval Minister, who helped to organize the RAE. *Insel des Marquis von Traverse* (Simonoff, 1824, p. 286). *Ostrova Markiza de Traverse* ([Bellingshausen], 1831b, sheet 6). *Traverse Island* (BA chart 1240, [post iv.1843]). *Îles Marquis de Traverse* (Vincendon-Dumoulin, atlas, 1847, Pl. 43). *Traverse Insel* (Ross, 1847, end map). *Traversay Inseln* (Petermann, map, 1867). *Traversay Insel* (Neumayer, 1872a, Tafel 7). *Traverse-Insel* (Neumayer, 1872a, p. 130). *Traverse Islands* (USHO, chart 1132, 1894; BA chart 3593, 14.ii.1936; APC, 1955, p. 21). *Traversay Oarne* (Ohlin, 1898, p. 282). *Traversay Islands* (Fricker, 1900, p. 141). *Travers Island* (Biscoe, 1901). *Marquis de Traversay-Inseln* (Gravelius, 1902, p. 40). *Traversaygruppe* (Bäckström, 1915, p. 163). *Îles Traverse* (CSM, chart B'1, 1921). *Îles du Marquis de Traversay* (D'Aizecq, 1930, p. 36). *Traversayöene* (Aagaard, 1930a, map p. 409). *Travers Islands* (BA chart 3593, 22.xi.1930). *Marquis de Traverse Islands* (Kemp and Nelson, 1931, p. 139). *Traverse Öene* (Hansen, atlas, 1936, chart 1). *Marquis de Traversay Islands* (Debenham, ed. 1945, p. 98). *Marquis of Traversay Group* (Debenham, ed. 1945, map facing p. 104). *Tvavesia de las Islas [sic]* (Argentina. IGM, map, 1946). *Îles de Traverse* (France. SHM, chart 1148, 1947). *Ostrova de-Traverse* (Bender, 1948, p. 45). *Ostrova Traverse* (Berg, 1949, p. 31). *Islas Traverse* (Argentina. MM, chart 111, 1953). *Wyspa de Traverse* (Machowski, 1953, map p. 4). *Îles Traversay* (France. SHM, chart 5879, 1956). *Traverse Eiland* (Knapp, 1958, p. 587). *Traversay Islands* (APC, 1960, p. 8; BA chart 3593, 23.ix.1960).

*Traverse Eiland, Îles, Îles de, Insel*: see Traversay Islands.

*Traverse Insel*: see Zavodovski Island.

*Traverse Island, Islands, Islas, Öene, Ostrova*: see Traversay Islands.

*Traversaygruppe*: see Traversay Islands.

*Traversay-Insel*: see Traversay Islands or Zavodovski Island.

*Traversay Inseln, Islands, Oarne, -öene*: see Traversay Islands.

*Travers Island, Islands*: see Traversay Islands.

**Treble Peak** 54°07'S 36°45'W, rising to c. 610 m E of Fortuna Bay, was charted and named descriptively by DI in 1930 (BA chart 3585, 21.ix.1931; APC, 1955, p. 21), but the name has since been deleted (APC, 1959a, p. 12).

*Tre Brodre, De*: see Three Brothers.

*Tre Fratelli, I*: see Three Brothers.

**Trendall Crag** 54°48'S 35°59'W, rising to 1 005 m on N side of Drygalski Fjord, was named following the SGS after Alec Francis Trendall (b. 1928), geologist with the SGS, 1951–52

- and 1953–54 (APC, 1958, p. 7; DOS 610 South Georgia sheet, ix.1958).
- Trent Glacier*: see Kjerulf Glacier.
- Tres Hermanos, Los, Montes, Picos Los*: see Three Brothers.
- Tres Puntas, Isla*: see Jomfruene.
- Trident, The** 54°10'S 37°05'W, with three peaks, the highest rising to 1 335 m, E of Murray Snowfield and Briggs Glacier, proved an obstruction to Shackleton near the start of his crossing of South Georgia on the BITAE in May 1916; following the SGS, was named descriptively (APC, 1958, p. 7; DOS 610 South Georgia sheet, ix.1958).
- Trinidad, Trinity, Isla*: see Trinity Island.
- Trinity Island** 54°00'S 38°13'W, one of *Willis Islands* (q.v.), was charted by DI in 1930 and named probably in reference to the three hills on the island (BA chart 3596, 21.ix.1931; APC, 1955, p. 21). *Isla Trinity* (Argentina. MM, 1945, p. 245). *Isla Trinidad* (Argentina. MM, chart 114, 1952). *Trinity Islet*, later rejected (USBGN, 1956, p. 306).
- Trinity Islet*: see Trinity Island.
- Trollhul** [= troll cove] 54°49'S 36°12'W, NW of Cape Disappointment, following the SGS was named after local usage (Sutton, 1957, map p. 12–13; APC, 1958, p. 7; DOS 610 South Georgia sheet, ix.1958).
- Trousers, Roca*: see Trousers Rock.
- Trousers Rock** 57°06'S 26°45'W, a flat-topped sea stack pierced by a cave, between Braces Point and Cook Rock, Vindication Island, was charted by DI in 1930 and named descriptively from its shape (Kemp and Nelson, 1931, p. 171; BA chart 3593, 14.ii.1936; APC, 1955, p. 21). *Roca Trousers* (Argentina. MM, 1945, p. 266). *Roca Pantalón* [translation of English name] (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 164b; Pierrou, 1970, p. 574).
- Trulla Bluff** 59°03'S 26°30'W, E end of Bristol Island, was charted by DI in 1930 and named *Glacier Bluff* because of the abrupt ice cliff at this point (Kemp and Nelson, 1931; BA chart 3593, 14.ii.1936). *Punta Peñón* [= large rock point] (Argentina. MM, 1956, p. 18; Pierrou, 1970, p. 585). *Glacier Bluff* (Argentina. MM, 1957a, p. 18). *Utes Gleysher* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 178). Following surveys from HMS *Protector* in 1962 and 1964, the feature was re-named *Trulla Bluff* after the Norwegian whaling ship *Trulla*, which visited the South Sandwich Islands in 1911 (Kemp and Nelson, 1931) (APC, 1974, p. 6). *Trulla (Glacier) Bluff* (BA, 1974, p. 148).
- Try Pot 54°03'S 37°52'W, apparently referring to the largest of a group of four islands and rocks off Romerof Head (Faustini, 1906, map p. 347).
- Twitchera, Lednik*: see Twitcher Glacier.
- Twitcher, Skala*: see Twitcher Rock.
- Tule del Sur, Grupo*: see Southern Thule.
- Tule, Ostrov*: see Southern Thule or Thule Island.
- Turmoil Point** 59°02'S 26°40'W, W point of Bristol Island, rising to c. 400 m and forming a distinctive landmark, was named following surveys from HMS *Protector* in 1962 and 1964, and in reference to the violent air currents encountered during helicopter operations and the confused seas in this locality in March 1964 (APC, 1974, p. 6; BA, 1974, p. 148).
- Turpie Rock** 54°07'S 36°39'W, rock almost awash NW of Cape Saunders, in entrance of Hercules Bay, following the SGS was named after the *Turpie*, which was for many years used by the South Georgia Whaling Company as a hulk at Leith Harbour, and is now sunk there (APC, 1958, p. 7; DOS 610 South Georgia sheet, ix.1958).
- Tussock Island** 54°29'S 37°07'W, off W coast of Annenkov Island, following geological work by BAS in 1972–73 was named after the tussock grass (*Poa flabellata*), which mantles the island (APC, 1977, p. 9; BA, 1977, p. 3).
- Tvavesia de Las Islas*: see Traversay Islands.
- Tweeny Point** 54°14'S 36°37'W, between Enten Bay and Carlita Bay, was charted and named by DI in 1927–28 (BA chart 3579, 24.v.1929; APC, 1955, p. 21).
- Twitcher, Roca*: see Twitcher Rock.
- Twins, The** 54°02'S 37°18'W, two rocks almost awash WSW of Petrel Island, Bay of Isles, were charted and named by DI in 1929–30 (BA chart 3585, 21.ix.1931; APC, 1955, p. 21).
- Twitcher Glacier** 54°43'S 36°00'W, flowing from Mount Paterson SE to coast S of Iris Bay, following the SGS was named after John Montagu, 4th Earl of Sandwich (*South Sandwich Islands*, q.v.), popularly known as “Jemmy Twitcher” (Kemp and Nelson, 1931, p. 187, footnote 2); the name preserves Cook’s original naming in the vicinity (*Iris Bay*, q.v.) (APC, 1955, p. 21; BA chart 3597, 23.v.1958). *Lednik Twitchera* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 178).
- Twitcher, Roca*: see Twitcher Rock.
- Twitcher Rock** 59°29'S 27°17'W, sea stack rising 55 m above sea-level, between Thule Island and Cook Island at S end of Douglas Strait, was sighted by the RAE in 1820; charted by DI in 1930 and named after John Montagu, 4th Earl of Sandwich, nicknamed “Jemmy Twitcher” (*South Sandwich Islands*, q.v.) (BA chart 3593, 22.xi.1930; APC, 1955, p. 21). *Roca Twitcher* (Argentina. MM, 1945, p. 269; Pierrou, 1970, p. 700). *Roca Twitcher* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 348). *Skala Twitcher* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 178).
- Two Coves 54°08'S 36°47'W, head of Fortuna Bay, E of König Glacier, was charted and named descriptively by DI in 1929 (BA chart 3585, 21.ix.1931).
- Two Hummocks 54°17'S 36°30'W, two knolls near S entrance point of King Edward Cove (BA chart 3579, 7.vii.1906). *The Hummocks* (BA chart 3579, 1926).
- Tyul', Tyule, Ostrov*: see Thule Island.
- Undine South, Port*: see Undine South Harbour.
- Ued(d)ella, Lednik*: see Weddell Glacier.
- Ueddell, Mys*: see Weddell Point.
- Uelkom, Ostrova*: see Welcome Islands.
- Uerdi, Mys*: see Wordie Point.
- Uest, Utes*: see Stench Point.
- Ueyls, Mys*: see Wales Head.
- Uilkens, Piki*: see Wilckens Peaks.
- Uillis, Ostrova*: see Willis Islands.
- Uill, Mys*: see Will Point.
- Uilson, Skala*: see Wilson Rock.
- Ulloa, Islote 56°15'S 27°34'W, shown as lying 1 km WSW of Reek Point, Zavodovski Island, and probably named after a member of the AAE, 1952 (Argentina. MM, charts 112 and 113, 1953).
- Ultima Thule*: see Southern Thule.
- Undine Bay*: see Undine Harbour or Undine South Harbour.
- Undine-Bucht*: see Undine Harbour.
- Undine-Bukta*: see Undine South Harbour.
- Undine-Hafen, Harbor*: see Undine Harbour.

**Undine Harbour** 54°02'S 37°58'W, at head of bay between Cape Paryadin and Chaplin Head, was charted by Weddell in 1823 and included in *Adventure Bay* (q.v.) (Weddell, 1825, p. 50). *Gavan' Marii* [= port of Mary] after the usage of sealers, referring either to this feature or to Queen Maud Bay (Bellingshausen, 1831a, Vol. 1, p. 128). *Marie-Bucht* (Gravelius, 1902, p. 51). The feature was named *Undine Harbour* in about 1909, after SS *Undine*, formerly RY *Osborne II*, purchased by the Compañía Argentina de Pesca in 1908 (Skottsberg, 1911, p. 321; BA chart 3579, 29.viii.1921; APC, 1955, p. 21). *Undine-Hafen* (Brennecke, 1912, map following p. 176). *Adventure Harbour* (Ferguson, 1915, p. 798). *Saint John's Harbour* (Ferguson, 1915, p. 810). *Undine Harbor* (Murphy, 1922, upper map p. 412; USBGN, 1956, p. 311). *Undine Bay* (Holtedahl, 1929, p. 60). *North Undine Harbour* (Holtedahl, 1929, p. 54, map p. 53, Pl. XXVI). The harbour was charted by DI in 1926 and used with Larsen Harbour as an extreme point for fixing the position of South Georgia. *Undine-Bucht* (Kohl-Larsen, 1930b, Karte 4 following p. 400). *Baie Adventure* (France. SHM, 1937, p. 375). *Bahía Adventure* (Argentina. MM, 1945, p. 261). *Port Mary*, referring either to this feature or to Queen Maud Bay (Debenham, ed., 1945, footnote p. 88). *Puerto Undine* (Argentina. MM, 1945, p. 246). *Nord-Undine-Hafen* (Wilckens, 1947, p. 12). *Port Undine* (France. SHM, chart 1148, 1947). *Gavan' Undiny* (Bellingshausen, 1949, p. 346). *Undine Havna* (Paulsen, 1950, map p. 454). *Undine*, as used by sealers for this feature (Matthews, 1951, p. 117). *Undine's Beach* (Matthews, 1951, p. 99). *Puerto Ondina* (Argentina. MM, chart 114, 1952; Pierrou, 1970, p. 563).

*Undine Harbour*: see Coal Harbour or Undine South Harbour.

*Undine Havna*: see Undine Harbour or Undine South Harbour.

*Undine, Port, Puerto*: see Undine Harbour.

*Undine River*: see Hope Valley.

**Undine Rock** 58°31'S 41°48'W, was reported by SS *Undine* in 1916 (BA, 1930, p. 35); later shown to be non-existent (BA, 1942, p. 15).

*Undine's Beach*: see Undine Harbour.

*Undine South Harbor*: see Undine South Harbour.

**Undine South Harbour** 54°31'S 36°32'W, between Ducloz Head and Leon Head, was sighted by the RAE in 1819; called *Eis Bai* [= ice bay] (Klutschak, 1881, map p. 527), *Marien Bai* (Fricker, 1898, map p. 111), *Penguin Bay* (Faustini, 1906, map p. 347); named *Undine-Süd-Hafen* by the GAE, 1911-12, after SS *Undine* (*Undine Harbour*, q.v.) (Brennecke, 1912, map following p. 176). *Undine South Harbour* (BA chart 3579, 29.viii.1921; APC, 1955, p. 21). (*South*) *Undine Bay* (Holtedahl, 1929, p. 68). *Undine Bay* (Holtedahl, 1929, p. 68). *Undine-Bukta* (Risting, 1929, map p. 86). *South Undine Harbour* (Aagaard, 1930a, map p. 59). *Südundinebucht* (Kohl-Larsen, 1930b, p. 341). *Süd-Undine-Hafen* (Kohl-Larsen, 1930b, Karte 3 following p. 400). *Undine Harbour* (Douglas, 1930, map p. 5). *Ice Bay* or *Undine South Harbour* (Matthews, 1931, Front.). *Undine South Harbor* (USAAF, chart [LR]-67, 1944; USBGN, 1956, p. 311). *Puerto Undine Sur* (Argentina. IGM, map, 1945). *Puerto Undine South* (Argentina. MM, 1945, p. 262). *Port Undine S.* (France. SHM, chart 1148, 1947). *Undine Havna* (Paulsen, 1950, map p. 454). *Puerto Ondina Sur* (Argentina. MM, chart 114, 1952; Pierrou, 1970, p. 564). *Undine Süd Hr.* (Germany. DHI, chart 384, 1955). *Port*

*Undine South* (France. SHM, chart 6028, 1958). *Bukhta Andin-Saut* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 178).

*Undine South, Puerto*: see Undine South Harbour.

*Undine S., Port*: see Undine South Harbour.

*Undine-Süd-Hafen*: see Undine South Harbour.

*Undine Süd Hr.*: see Undine South Harbour.

*Undine Sur, Puerto*: see Undine South Harbour.

*Undine Valley*: see Hope Valley.

*Undiny, Gavan'*: see Undine Harbour.

*Union Point*: see Nuñez, Cape.

*Uorberton, Pik*: see Warburton Peak.

Upper Icefield 54°40'S 36°05'W, E of Mount Paterson forming part of Herz Glacier (Sutton, 1957, p. 161).

*Uruguay*: see Ferguson Bay.

*Vahsel, Cabo, Cap*: see Vahsel, Cape.

**Vahsel, Cape** 54°45'S 35°47'W, SE point of South Georgia, was roughly charted by Cook in 1775; re-charted by the GAE, 1911-12, and named *Kap Vahsel* after Capt. Richard Vahsel, commanding the expedition ship *Deutschland* (Brennecke, 1912, map following p. 176). *Cape Vahsel* (BA chart 3579, 29.viii.1921; APC, 1955, p. 21). *Cap Vahsel* (France. SHM, 1937, p. 377). *Cabo Vahsel* (Argentina. MM, 1945, p. 261; Pierrou, 1970, p. 705). *Kapp Vahsel* (Paulsen, 1950, map p. 454). *Cabo Vashel* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 158). *Vahsel Cape* (Capurro, 1955, p. 101). *Mys Fazel* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 178).

*Vahsel Cape, Kap, Kapp*: see Vahsel, Cape.

*Vakop, Cabo*: see Vakop, Cape.

**Vakop, Cape** 54°22'S 36°10'W, SE entrance point of Hound Bay, was called *Cape George* (Klutschak, 1881, map p. 527); named *Wake-up Rocks* in reference to the rocks offshore (Wilson, chart, 1912b). *Cape Vakop* (BA chart 3585, 24.v.1929; APC, 1955, p. 21). *Kap Vakop* (Kohl-Larsen, 1930b, Karte 3 following p. 400). *Vakop Point* (Douglas, 1930, p. 5). *Cabo Vakop* (Argentina. MM, chart 114, 1952; Pierrou, 1970, p. 705). *Capo Vakop* (Zavatti, 1958, Tav. 10). *Mys Vakop* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 178).

*Vakop, Capo, Kap, Mys, Point*: see Vakop, Cape.

*Vallis, Ostrov, Ostrova*: see Willis Islands.

*Valliss, Ostrov*: see Willis Islands.

Vally Range 54°05'S 37°03'W, rising to c. 600 m E of Possession Bay, was charted and named by DI in 1929-30 (BA chart 3585, 21.ix.1931).

*Vashel, Cabo*: see Vahsel, Cape.

*Västfjorden*: see Cumberland West Bay.

**Vaughan Island** 54°00'S 38°11'W, between Main Island and Trinity Island, was charted from HMS *Owen* in 1960-61 and called *Sugarloaf Island* (BA, 1961, p. 96); named *Vaughan Island* after Lieut. Cdr Hugh Lawrence Folliott Vaughan, RN (b. 1926), First Lieutenant of HMS *Owen* (APC, 1964, p. 4; BA, 1974, p. 133).

*Velkome-Öya*: see Welcome Islands.

*Vendicación, Isola*: see Vindication Island.

*Verdant, Isla*: see Verdant Island.

**Verdant Island** 54°00'S 38°10'W, NE of Main Island, was charted by DI in 1930 and named from the conspicuous green of this well-vegetated island (BA chart 3596, 21.ix.1931; APC, 1955, p. 22). *Isla Verdant* (Argentina. MM, chart 114, 1952; Pierrou, 1970, p. 712). *Verdant Islet*,

- later rejected (USBGN, 1956, p. 314). *Verdant Islands* (BA, 1961, p. 96).
- Verdant Islands, Islet*: see Verdant Island.
- Verde, Isla*: see Green Island.
- Verdes, Islas*: see Green Island.
- Verik Harbour*: see Wirik Bay.
- Vertes, Îlots*: see Green Island.
- Vestfjord*: see Cumberland West Bay.
- Vestry Peak* 54°22'S 36°51'W, rising to c. 600 m E of Newark Bay, was named by the BSGE in association with *Cathedral Peak* (q.v.) (Sutton, 1957, map p. 70).
- Willis-Öyane*: see Willis Islands.
- Vincent Island*: see Vincent Islands.
- Vincent Islands** 54°09'S 37°16'W, at head of King Haakon Bay, following the SGS was named after J. Vincent, Boatswain of *Endurance* during the BITAE, who accompanied Shackleton in *James Caird* from Elephant Island to King Haakon Bay, May 1916 (APC, 1958, p. 7; BA, 1972, p. 17). *Vincent Island* (BA, 1974, p. 143).
- Vindicación, Isla*: see Vindication Island.
- Vindication Eiland, Île, Isla*: see Vindication Island.
- Vindication Island** 57°06'S 26°46'W, SW and smaller of the two *Candlemas Islands* (q.v.), was discovered and charted by Cook in 1775; re-charted by DI in 1930 and named because the survey vindicated Cook's original report of two islands in the group (BA chart 3593, 22.xi.1930; APC, 1955, p. 22). *Île Vindication* (France. SHM, 1937, p. 383). *Isla Vindication* (Argentina. MM, 1945, p. 266). A landing was made on the island from the ARA *Hercules* and *Sarandi* (Capt. E. L. Díaz) in 1951–52 (Argentina. MM, 1958a, p. 33). *Isla Vindicación* (Argentina. MM, chart 111, 1953; Pierrou, 1970, p. 716). *Vindicación* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 167). *Vindication* (Argentina. MM, charts 112 and 113, 1953). Landings were made on the island from HMS *Protector* (Capt. J. V. Wilkinson, RN) in 1956 and 1957 (Wilkinson, 1956, 1957). *Isola Vindicación* (Zavatti, 1958, Tav. 10). *Vindication Eiland* (Knapp, 1958, p. 587). Landings were made on the island from HMS *Protector* (Capt. R. H. Graham, RN) in 1962 and 1964 (Holdgate, 1963, p. 401; SPRI, 1965, p. 421). *Ostrov Vindikeyshen* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 178).
- Vindikeyshen, Ostrov*: see Vindication Island.
- Virik Bay, Hayna, Harbour*: see Wirik Bay.
- Visakoi Island*: see Visokoi Island.
- Visekoi*: see Visokoi Island.
- Visikoi Island*: see Visokoi Island.
- Visokiy (Torsona), Ostrov*: see Visokoi Island.
- Visokoi, Eiland*: see Visokoi Island.
- Visokoi, Île*: see Visokoi Island.
- Visokoi-Insel, Isla*: see Visokoi Island.
- Visokoi Island** 56°42'S 27°09'W, SE island of *Traversay Islands* (q.v.) rising to c. 1 000 m, was discovered and charted by the RAE, 4 January 1820, and named *Ostrov Torsona* in the original of one of the artist Mikhaylov's pictures in the Atlas accompanying Bellingshausen's book, after Lieutenant Konstantin Petrovich Torson (d. 1851), of the *Vostok* ([Bellingshausen], 1831b; Andreyev, 1949, p. 7); renamed *Ostrov Vysokiy* or *Ostrov Vysokoy* [= high island] following Torson's liquidation as a "Decembrist" through implication in the officers' revolt of December 1825 ([Bellingshausen], 1831b, sheet 6, 7; Andreyev, 1949, p. 7); called *Willey's Island* following re-discovery of the island in 1830 by Capt. James Brown of the schooner *Pacific* (Fanning, 1834, p. 441–42). *Île Visokoi* (Vincendon-Dumoulin, atlas, 1847, Pl. 43). *Visokoi Island* (USHO, 1894, p. 437; BA chart 1240, 10.vi.1927; APC, 1955, p. 22). *Visokoi Island (High Island)* (USHO, chart, 1132, 1894). *Wysokji Insel* (Fricker, 1898, map p. 117). The island was roughly surveyed by Larsen in 1908. *Visekoi* (Larsen, 1908). *Wysokij-Insel* (Nordenskjöld, 1911a, p. 212). *Visokoi-Insel* (Brennecke, 1912, p. 127). *Wysokii-Insel* (Bäckström, 1915, p. 163). *Wysokoi* (Bäckström, 1915, p. 168). *Wuisokij, Insel Wuisokij, Wuisokij-Insel* (Filchner, 1922, p. 111, 117). *Wysokij-Oen* (Aagaard, 1930a, map p. 409). *Torsons Ø* (Aagaard, 1934, p. 363). *Torssonøen* (Aagaard, 1934, p. 363). *Visokoi* (France. SHM, 1937, p. 384). *Isla Visokoi* (Argentina. MM, chart 65, 1940; Pierrou, 1970, p. 718). *Torson Island* (Debenham, ed., 1945, footnote p. 101). *Visakoi Island* (Debenham, ed., 1945, map facing p. 104). *Visokoi Ö* (Hansen, chart 5, 1947). *Isla Willey* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 7). *Wyspa Wysoka* (Machowski, 1953, map p. 4). *Vysokij-Insel* (Kosack, 1955a, p. 165). *Visokoi Eiland* (Knapp, 1958, p. 587). *Isola Visokoi* (Zavatti, 1958, Tav. 10). Landings were made on the island from HMS *Protector* (Capt. D. Forbes, RN) in 1960 (O'Gorman, 1961), from *Shackleton* (Capt. D. H. Turnbull) in 1961, and from HMS *Protector* (Capt. R. H. Graham, RN) in 1962 and 1964 (Holdgate, 1963, p. 402; SPRI, 1965, p. 421). *Ostrov Visokiy (Torsona)* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 178). *Visikoi Island* (Fullard and Darby, ed., atlas, 1973, map 15). *Ostrov Vysokoy (Torsona)* (Dubrovina and Preobrazhenskaya, 1976, p. 21).
- Visokoi, Isola, Ö*: see Visokoi Island.
- Vogel Insel, It.*: see Bird Island.
- Vogel Peak** 54°34'S 36°14'W, rising to 1 350 m in Salvesen Range, between Spenceley Glacier and Ross Glacier, was called *Matterhorn* by the GIPYE after the Swiss mountain (Neumayer and Børgen, 1886, map in end pocket); following the SGS, named *Vogel Peak*, after Dr P. Vogel, Second-in-command, physicist and meteorologist on the GIPYE, who made the first glaciological studies in South Georgia (APC, 1958, p. 7; DOS 610 South Georgia sheet, ix.1958).
- Volcan Point*: see Vulcan Point.
- Vostochnyy Mys*: see Nuñez, Cape.
- Vulcan Point** 57°04'S 26°43'W, NW point of *Candlemas Island*, was charted by DI in 1930 and named in reference to the intensely volcanic nature of the island (BA chart 3593, 15.i.1932; APC, 1955, p. 22). *Volcan Point* (France. SHM, 1937, p. 383). *Punta Vulcan* (Argentina. MM, 1945, p. 266). *Punta Vulcano* (Argentina. MM, chart 111, 1953; Pierrou, 1970, p. 715). *Punta Vulcana* (Zavatti, 1958, Tav. 10).
- Vulcan(a), Punta*: see Vulcan Point.
- Vulcano, Punta*: see Vulcan Point.
- Vysokij-Insel*: see Visokoi Island.
- Vysokiy, Ostrov*: see Visokoi Island.
- Vysokoy, Ostrov*: see Visokoi Island.
- Vysokoy (Torsona), Ostrov*: see Visokoi Island.
- Wake-up Rocks*: see Vakop, Cape.
- Wales Head** 54°00'S 37°34'W, E of Craigie Point, following the SGS was named after William Wales (?1734–98), English astronomer sent by the Board of Longitude to make astronomical observations during Cook's second voyage,

- 1772–75, sailing in HMS *Resolution* (APC, 1958, p. 7; DOS 610 South Georgia sheet, ix.1958). *Mys Ueyls* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 178).
- Wallis, Île*: see Main Island.
- Wallis, Îles, Insel, Isla, Island, Islands*: see Willis Islands.
- Wallis Isle*: see Main Island.
- Wallis Ön*: see Willis Islands.
- Wallis's Island*: see Willis Islands.
- Wanderer Ridge** 54°00'S 38°02'W, E of Jordan Cove, Bird Island, was so called by the SGBE after the wandering albatross (*Diomedea exulans*) (Tickell, 1968, map p. 6).
- Wanderer Valley** 54°00'S 38°03'W, running NE from the head of Jordan Cove, Bird Island, was named following the SGBE after the wandering albatross (*Diomedea exulans*) which breeds nearby (APC, 1977, p. 9).
- Warburton Peak** 54°05'S 37°34'W, rising to 1 090 m NE of Wilson Harbour, was named following the SGS after Dr Keith Warburton (1927–59), medical officer, SGS, 1953–54, who was invalided home soon after the expedition reached the island; Second-in-command, medical officer and mountaineer, SGS, 1955–56 (APC, 1958, p. 7; DOS 610 South Georgia sheet, ix.1958). *Pik Uorberton* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 178).
- Waring Rocks** 54°04'S 38°01'W, two rocks off Cape Paryadin, following the survey from HMS *Owen* in 1960–61 were named after Leading Seaman Thomas John Waring, RN (b. 1932), a member of the survey party (APC, 1964, p. 4; BA, 1977, p. 3).
- Wasp Point** 59°28'S 27°23'W, between Cape Flannery and Herd Point, SW coast of Thule Island, following surveys from HMS *Protector* in 1962 and 1964 was named after the American sealing ship *Wasp* (*Morrell Point*, q.v.) (APC, 1974, p. 6; BA, 1974, p. 149).
- Wasp's Harbour, on the N coast of South Georgia, exact location unknown, was used as an anchorage by Capt. B. Morrell, 18–24 November 1822, and named after his ship (Morrell, 1832, p. 58). The position erroneously given for the harbour lies about 110 km S of Willis Islands.
- Waterfall, Bahía*: see Waterfall Bay.
- Waterfall Bay** 54°04'S 37°04'W, SE side of Possession Bay, opposite Black Head, was charted by DI in 1929 and named from the waterfall at its head (BA chart 3585, 21.ix.1931; APC, 1955, p. 22). *Bahía Waterfall* (Argentina. MM, 1945, p. 250). *Ensenada Cascada* [translation of English name] (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 143). *Bahía Cascada* (Argentina. MM, 1957b, p. 2; Pierrou, 1970, p. 243). The name has since been deleted (APC, 1958, p. 7).
- Webb Glacier** 54°31'S 36°10'W, flowing E into Little Moltke Harbour, Royal Bay, was named after E. Clive Webb, member of the BSGE, who with I. M. Brooker climbed nearby *Mount Brooker* (q.v.) (APC, 1958, p. 7; DOS 610 South Georgia sheet, ix.1958).
- Weddell, Cape*: see Weddell Point.
- Weddell, Glaciar*: see Weddell Glacier.
- Weddell Glacier** 54°36'S 36°00'W, flowing N into S side of Royal Bay, was mapped by the GIPYE and named *Weddell-Gletscher* [sic] after James Weddell, Master, RN (1787–1834), British sealing captain who visited South Georgia in 1823 (Neumayer and Börgen, 1886, map in end pocket). *Weddell-Gletscher* (Will, 1890, p. 187). *Weddell Glacier* (Holtedahl, 1929, map p. 52–53; BA chart 3596, 21.ix.1931; APC, 1955, p. 22). *Ross Glacier*, in error (Matthews, 1931, Front.). *Glaciar Weddell* (Argentina. MM, chart 114, 1952). *Lednik Uedella* (Kirpichnikov, 1953, p. 67). *Lednik Ueddella* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 178).
- Weddell Glacier*: see Ross Glacier.
- Weddell-Gletscher*: see Weddell Glacier.
- Weddell Point** 54°03'S 37°49'W, E entrance point of Schlieper Bay, was named *Cape Weddell* by D. Ferguson in 1911–12 after James Weddell (*Weddell Glacier*, q.v.) (Ferguson, 1914, p. 56). *Weddell Point* (APC, 1955, p. 22; BA chart 3597, 23.v.1958). *Wedell Point* (Bomford and Paterson, 1958, map Pl. 21). *Mys Ueddell* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 178).
- Wedell-Gletscher*: see Weddell Glacier.
- Wedell Point*: see Weddell Point.
- Weisshorn** 54°00'S 37°57'W, rising to 595 m, W of Snow Peak, was named descriptively by the GSGE (Kohl-Larsen, 1930b, p. 325 and Karte 4 following p. 400).
- Welcome, Îles, Îlots, Inseln, Island*: see Welcome Islands.
- Welcome Islands** 53°58'S 37°29'W, group of three islands with outlying rocks WNW of Cape Buller, were discovered and charted by Cook on 17 January 1775 (Cook's 1775 journal, ed. Beaglehole, 1961, p. 621); later named *Welcome Island*, probably referring to the largest island, 90 m high with a natural arch (BA chart 3579, 7.vii.1906). *Welcome Islands* (Larsen, chart, [1909a]; [Wilson], 1912a, map p. 78; BA chart 3579, 29.viii.1921; APC, 1959a, p. 12). *Welcome* ([Wilson], chart, [1911a]). *Welcome Inseln* (Brennecke, 1912, map following p. 176). *Velkome-Öya* (Risting, 1929, map p. 86). *Willkomminseln* (Kohl-Larsen, 1930b, p. 322). *Îles Welcome* (France. SHM, 1937, p. 376). *Islas Welcome* (Argentina. MM, 1945, p. 246). *Îlots Welcome* (France. SHM, chart 1148, 1947). *Welcome Islets* (BA, 1948, p. 104; DCS 701 South Georgia sheet, i.1950; APC, 1955, p. 22). *Welcome Öya* (Paulsen, 1950, map p. 454). *Islas Bienvenido* [translation of English name] (Argentina. MM, chart 114, 1952; Pierrou, 1970, p. 201). *Ostrova Uelkom* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 178). *Welcome Isles* (Hardy, 1967, p. 277).
- Welcome, Islas, Isles, Islets, Öya*: see Welcome Islands.
- Werik-Hafen*: see Wirik Bay.
- West Bay*: see Cumberland West Bay.
- West Bluff*: see Stench Point or Sulphur Point.
- West-Bucht*: see Cumberland West Bay.
- West Cumberland, Bahía, Bay*: see Cumberland West Bay.
- West-Cumberlandbucht*: see Cumberland West Bay.
- West Cumberland Fiord*: see Cumberland West Bay.
- West Fiord, fjord*: see Cumberland West Bay.
- West Point** 54°12'S 36°35'W, SW entrance point of Jason Harbour, was charted by DI in 1929 and named descriptively (BA chart 3579, 24.v.1929; APC, 1955, p. 22).
- West Skerry** 54°15'S 36°20'W, N of Godthul forming W part of *Skrap Skerries* (q.v.), was called *West Skrapskjar* [= scrape skerry] (BA, 1930, p. 43); named *West Skerry* (BA chart 3579, 15.viii.1930; APC, 1955, p. 22). *West Skrap Skerry* (BA, 1942, p. 23). *Skerry Oeste* (Argentina. MM, chart 114, 1952). *Roca Skerry Oeste* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 156). *Roca Oeste* (Argentina. MM, 1957b, p. 8; Pierrou, 1970, p. 562). *Roca Skerry West*, as rejected form (Argentina. MM, 1957b, p. 8).
- West Skrap Skerry, Skrapskjar*: see West Skerry.
- West y East Skrap Skerries*: see Skrap Skerries.

- Wetterwand*: see Smoky Wall.
- Whale Bay*: see Right Whale Bay.
- Whaler-Bach*: see Whale Valley.
- Whaler-Bai*: see Moltke Harbour.
- Whaler-Bucht*: see Right Whale Bay.
- Whaler Channel** 54°10'S 36°42'W, off Husvik, was charted and named by DI in 1928 (BA chart 3589, 12.ix.1930; APC, 1955, p. 22). *Paso Ballena* [translation of English name], as rejected form (Argentina. MM, 19/1.x.1962). *Paso Balleneros* (Argentina. MM, 19/1.x.1962; Pierrou, 1970, p. 188).
- Whale Rocks*: see Filchner Rocks.
- Whalers Passage** 53°59'S 37°30'W, between Welcome Islands and Sky Rock, was charted and named by DI in 1929–30 (BA chart 3585, 21.ix.1931; APC, 1955, p. 22).
- Whaler Thal*: see Whale Valley.
- Whale Valley** 54°30'S 36°05'W, ice-free valley running NW from Moltke Harbour, Royal Bay, was mapped by the GIPYE and called *Berg-Strasse* or *Whaler Thal* [= whale valley] (Neumayer and Børgen, 1886, map in end pocket), the name *Whaler-Bach* being used for the stream in this valley (Mosthaff and Will, 1884, p. 149); following the CSESG named *Whale Valley* ([CSESG], map, 1970; APC, 1974, p. 7).
- Whatahope Bay*: see Windy Cove.
- Wheeler Glacier** 54°36'S 36°21'W, flowing NW from Mount Fraser, was named following the work of the SGS after J. F. G. Wheeler, British zoologist and member of the scientific staff of the DI Marine Station, Grytviken, 1925–27 and 1929–30 (APC, 1958, p. 7; DOS 610 South Georgia sheet, ix.1958).
- Whistle Cove** 54°09'S 36°49'W, at head of Fortuna Bay on W side, was charted and named by DI in 1929 (BA chart 3585, 21.ix.1931; APC, 1955, p. 22).
- White City*: see Gulbrandsen Lake.
- Whites Peak** 54°12'S 36°37'W, rising to c. 500 m W of Jason Harbour, was charted and named by DI in 1929 (BA chart 3579, 15.viii.1930; APC, 1955, p. 22), but the name has since been deleted (APC, 1959a, p. 12).
- Wilckenskette*: see Wilckens Peaks.
- Wilckens Peaks** 54°12'S 36°56'W, rising to 1 375 m on N side of Kohl Plateau, was roughly located by the GSGE, and called *Wilckenskette* after Otto Wilckens, of Bonn University, geologist on the expedition (Kohl-Larsen, 1930b, p. 332 and Karte 3 following p. 400); following the SGS named *Wilckens Peaks* (APC, 1958, p. 7; DOS 610 South Georgia sheet, ix.1958). *Piki Uilkens* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 178).
- Wile Point*: see Will Point.
- Willey, Isla*: see Visokoi Island.
- Willey's Island*: see Visokoi Island.
- Williams Cove** 54°49'S 36°00'W, off NW side of Larsen Harbour, was charted by DI in 1927 and probably named after Midshipman William P. O'Connor, RNR, a member of the survey party (*O'Connor Island*, q.v.) (BA chart 3585, 24.v.1929; APC, 1955, p. 22).
- Willis Eiland, I.*: see Willis Islands.
- Willis Île*: see Main Island.
- Willis Îles*: see Willis Islands.
- Willis Insel*: see Main Island.
- Willis-Inseln, Isl., Isola*: see Willis Islands.
- Willis Island*: see Main Island or Willis Islands.
- Willis Islands** 54°00'S 38°11'W, comprising Main Island, Trinity Island, Hall Island, Verdant Island, Proud Island, Vaughan Island and offiers, were discovered and charted by Cook on 16 January 1775, and the largest island, now named *Main Island* (q.v.), was called by him *Willis's Island* or *Willis's Isle* (Cook, 1777, Vol. 2, p. 211), after Midshipman Thomas Willis, RN, of HMS *Resolution* who first sighted it. Cook also used the name *Willis's Isles* for the whole group of islands (Cook's 1775 chart, ed. Skelton, 1955, Pl. 41), but subsequent naming until 1912 did not take account of there being more than one island. *Wallis's Island* in error, possibly after a Wallis in HMS *Resolution* (Arrowsmith, chart, 1790). *Willis's-Insel* (Miers, 1820, p. 124). *Ostrov Vallis* (Bellingshausen, 1831a, Vol. 1, p. 126). *Ostrov Valliss* ([Bellingshausen], 1831b, Sheet 5). *Willis Island* (Fanning, 1834, p. 295; BA chart 1240, 1925). *I. Willis* (Petermann, map, 1867). *Wallis Island* (Neumayer and Børgen, 1886, map facing p. vii; BA chart 1240, 20.v.1887). *Wallis Insel* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904b, Vol. 2, second end map). *Wallis Ön* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904a, Del. 2, end map). *Isla Wallis* (Nordenskjöld and others, 1904–05, Tomo 2, end map). *Willis Isl.* (Faustini, 1906, p. 351). *Isola Willis* (Faustini, 1906, p. 345). *Wallis Islands* ([Wilson], 1912a, map p. 78; BA chart 3579, 29.viii.1921). *Willis-Inseln* (Brennecke, 1912, map following p. 176). *Willis I* (Przybyllok, 1913, end map). *Wusllis Islands* (Salvesen and Company, chart, [1918?]). *Willis Islands* (BA chart 3579, 29.viii.1921; APC, 1955, p. 22). *Villis-Öyane* (Risting, 1929, map p. 86). A running survey of the islands was made by DI in 1930. *Îles Willis* or *Îles Wallis* (France. SHM, 1937, p. 376). *Islas Willis* (Argentina. MM, 1945, p. 245; Pierrou, 1970, p. 729). *Ostrova Vallis* ([Soviet Union. BSE], 1950, map following p. 484). *Willis Eiland* (Knapp, 1958, p. 588). *Isole Willis* (Zavatti, 1958, Tav. 10). The islands were re-charted from HMS *Owen* in 1960–61 (Hall, 1963).
- Willis, Islas, Isole*: see Willis Islands.
- Willis Main Island*: see Main Island.
- Willis's Insel*: see Willis Islands.
- Willis's Island, Isle*: see Main Island or Willis Islands.
- Willis's Isles*: see Willis Islands.
- Willis Sound*: see Stewart Strait.
- Willkomm-Bucht** 54°00'S 37°32'W, from Craigie Point to a point SE of Welcome Islands, was named by the GSGE, in association with *Welcome Islands* (q.v.) (Kohl-Larsen, 1930b, Karte 3 following p. 400); re-named descriptively *Inhospitable Bay* by DI in 1930 (BA chart 3596, 21.ix.1931). *Bahía Inhospita* (Argentina. MM, chart 114, 1952; Pierrou, 1970, p. 439). *Bahía Inhospitable* (Argentina. MM, 1957b, p. 6).
- Willkomminsel*: see Welcome Islands.
- Will Point** 54°33'S 35°59'W, SW side of Royal Bay, following the work of the SGS was named after Dr Hermann Will, botanist of the GIPYE, which wintered in Royal Bay (APC, 1958, p. 7; DOS 610 South Georgia sheet, ix.1958). *Mys Uill* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 178). *Wile Point* (BA, 1974, p. 141).
- Wilson, Bahía, Baie, -bucht*: see Wilson Harbour.
- Wilson, Cabo*: see Crewe, Cape or Wilson, Cape.
- Wilson, Cape** 54°02'S 37°10'W, E entrance point of Bay of Isles, was roughly charted by Cook in 1775; charted by



- Murphy in 1912–13 and named *Cape Woodrow Wilson* after Thomas Woodrow Wilson (1856–1924), President of the United States, 1913–21 (Murphy, 1914*b*, p. 66). *Kap Woodrow Wilson* (Murphy, 1914*a*, map p. 280). *Cape Woodrow-Wilson* (BA chart 3579, 29.viii.1921). *Cape Wilson* (BA chart 3585, 24.v.1929; APC, 1955, p. 22). *Cabo Wilson* (Argentina. MM, chart 114, 1952; Pierrou, 1970, p. 727).
- Wilson Hafen, Harbor*: see Wilson Harbour.
- Wilson Harbour** 54°07'S 37°41'W, between Kade Point and Cape Demidov, was roughly charted by the RAE in 1819; called *Fliegende Fisch Bai* by Klutschak after the American sealer *Flying Fish*, in which he visited South Georgia in 1877–78 (Klutschak, 1881, map p. 527). *Hoffnung B.* or *Little Elephant Bay*, probably referring to this feature (Faustini, 1906, p. 351, map p. 347). The feature was named *Wilson Harbour* probably after James Innes Wilson (b. 1882), first resident British Stipendiary Magistrate at South Georgia, 1909–14, who prepared sketch maps of the island in 1911–12 (Wilson, chart, [1911*b*]; BA chart 3579, 29.viii.1921; APC, 1955, p. 22). *Schlieper E.* (Wilson, chart, 1912*b*). *Wilson Hafen* (Brennecke, 1912, map following p. 176). *Wilsonbucht* (Kohl-Larsen, 1930*b*, p. 346). *Wilson Harbor* (USHO, 1930, p. 179; USBGN, 1956, p. 328). *Flying Fish Bay*, referring to name given by Klutschak (Matthews, 1931, Front.). *Wilson's Harbour* (Worsley, 1931, p. 131). *Puerto Wilson* (Argentina. MM, 1945, p. 262; Pierrou, 1970, p. 728). *Bahía Wilson* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 161). *Baie Wilson* (France. SHM, chart 6028, 1958).
- Wilson, Puerto*: see Wilson Harbour.
- Wilson, Roca*: see Wilson Rock.
- Wilson Rock** 59°02'S 26°41'W, rising c. 180 m above sea-level between Turmoil Point, Bristol Island, and Freezland Rock, was charted by DI in 1930 and named after Brig.-Gen. Sir Samuel Herbert Wilson (1873–1950), Permanent Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, 1925–33 (BA chart 3593, 22.xi.1930; Kemp and Nelson, 1931, p. 176; APC, 1955, p. 22). *Roca Wilson* (Argentina. MM, 1945, p. 268; Pierrou, 1970, p. 728). *Skala Uilson* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 178).
- Wilson's Harbour*: see Wilson Harbour.
- Windy, Caleta*: see Tornquist Bay.
- Windy Cove** 54°05'S 36°59'W, W side of entrance to Antarctic Bay, was charted by DI in 1929 and called *Whatahope Bay* (BA chart 3585, 1938); named *Windy Cove* after local usage, this name having been erroneously transferred from the next bay to the NW (now *Tornquist Bay*, q.v.) (APC, 1955, p. 22; BA chart 3585, 27.xi.1959).
- Windy Cove, Hole*: see Tornquist Bay.
- Winter Beaten Harbour*: see St. Andrews Bay.
- Wirik, Bahía*: see Wirik Bay.
- Wirik Bay** 54°45'S 35°51'W, WNW of Cape Vahsel, was called *Cooper Harbour* (Faustini, 1906, map p. 347); named *Virik Harbour* by the NAE (Holtedahl, 1929, p. 55) or *Wirik Bay* (BA chart 3585, 24.v.1929; APC, 1955, p. 22), probably after Haldor Virik, of Sandefjord, Norway, Manager of Normanna Whaling Company in 1912–13 (Allardyce, Despatches, 13 March and 11 April 1913). *Verik Harbour* (Douglas, 1930, map p. 5). *Wirik-Bucht* (Kohl-Larsen, 1930*b*, Karte 3 following p. 400). *Virik Bay* (Matthews, 1931, p. 12). *Werik-Hafen* (Wilckens, 1947, p. 14). *Virik Havna* (Paulsen, 1950, map p. 454). *Bahía Wirik* (Argentina. MM, chart 114, 1952).
- Wirik-Bucht*: see Wirik Bay.
- Wood Point 54°11'S 36°36'W, S of Little Jason Lagoon, Jason Harbour, was charted and named by DI in 1929 (BA chart 3589, 1934).
- Woodrow(-) Wilson, Cape, Kap*: see Wilson, Cape.
- Woodward Harbor, Harbour*: see Antarctic Bay.
- Woodward, Mount** 54°06'S 36°54'W, rising to 770 m E of *Antarctic Bay* (q.v.) (formerly known as *Woodward Harbour*), was named following the SGS after Roswall Woodward of New Haven, Conn., who in 1790 commanded one of the first two American sealing ships to visit South Georgia (APC, 1958, p. 7; DOS 610 South Georgia sheet, ix.1958).
- Woodwards Harbour*: see Antarctic Bay.
- Wordie Point** 56°44'S 27°13'W, SW point of Visokoi Island, was charted by DI in 1930 and named after Sir James Mann Wordie (1889–1962), Chief of Scientific Staff and geologist, BITAE; member of the "Discovery" Committee, 1923–49, and of the FID Scientific Committee; President, RGS, 1951–54 (BA chart 3593, 22.xi.1930; APC, 1955, p. 22). *Punta Wordie* (Argentina. MM, 1945, p. 265; Pierrou, 1970, p. 729). *Pointe Wordie* (France. SHM, chart 6028, 1958). *Mys Uerdi* (Soviet Union. AA, 1966, Pl. 178).
- Wordie, Pointe, Punta*: see Wordie Point.
- Worsley Glacier c. 54°10'S 37°15'W, one of the glaciers flowing into King Haakon Bay, was named by Shackleton after Cdr F. A. Worsley, RNR (*Worsley, Mount*, q.v.), who stated that he could not remember which glacier it was (Worsley, 1931, p. 138; [1933], p. 124).
- Worsley, Mount** 54°11'S 37°09'W, rising to 1 105 m S of Esmark Glacier, was named following the SGS after Cdr Frank Arthur Worsley, RNR (1872–1943), Master of *Endurance* during the BITAE, who accompanied Shackleton in *James Caird* from Elephant Island to King Haakon Bay, and made the overland crossing with him to Stromness (APC, 1958, p. 7).
- Wuisokij, Insel, -Insel*: see Visokoi Island.
- Wusslis Islands*: see Willis Islands.
- Wysoka, Wyspa*: see Visokoi Island.
- Wysokii-Insel*: see Visokoi Island.
- Wysokij-Insel, -Oen*: see Visokoi Island.
- Wysokji Insel*: see Visokoi Island.
- Wysokoi*: see Visokoi Island.
- Yakobsen, Bukhta*: see Jacobsen Bight.
- Yason, Ostrov*: see Jason Island.
- Yazon, Ostrov*: see Jason Island.
- Yellow Point 54°00'S 37°42'W, W side of Right Whale Bay, was charted and named descriptively by DI in 1930 (BA chart 3589, 8.v.1931; APC, 1955, p. 22), but following the SGS the name was deleted (APC, 1959*a*, p. 12).
- Yellowstone Crags** 57°45'S 26°26'W, W of Sombre Point, N Saunders Island, following surveys from HMS *Protector* in 1962 and 1964 was named from the striking yellow colour of the tuff rocks (APC, 1974, p. 7).
- Yossac, Bukhta*: see Jossac Bight.
- Yuzhnaya Georgiya, Ostrov*: see South Georgia.
- Yuzhnaya Tyule*: see Southern Thule.

*Yuzhno-Atlanticheskii Khrebet, Yuzhno-Antil'skijchrebet*: see Scotia Ridge.

*Yuzhno-Sandvicheva Vpadina*: see South Sandwich Trench.

*Yuzhnoy Georgiya, Ostrov*: see South Georgia.

*Yuzhn. Tule, Ostrova*: see Southern Thule.

*Yuzhnyya Sandvichevi Ostrova*: see South Sandwich Islands.

*Yuzhnyya Sandvichevy Ostrova*: see South Sandwich Islands.

*Yuzhnyye Sandvichevy, Ostrova*: see South Sandwich Islands.

*Yuzhnyye Sandvichevyye Ostrova*: see South Sandwich Islands.

*Yuzhnyy Okean*: see Southern Ocean.

*Zauadovski*: see Zavodovski Island.

*Zavadovskago, Ostrov*: see Zavodovski Island.

*Zavadovski, Île*: see Zavodovski Island.

*Zavadovskogo, Ostrov*: see Zavodovski Island.

*Zavadovski Island*: see Zavodovski Island.

*Zavodoski Island*: see Zavodovski Island.

*Zavadovskago, Ostrov*: see Zavodovski Island.

*Zavadovski Eiland*: see Zavodovski Island.

*Zsvodovskii, Île, Island*: see Zavodovski Island.

*Zavadovski, Île, Isla*: see Zavodovski Island.

**Zavodovski Island** 56°18'S 27°34'W, N island of *Traversay Islands* (q.v.), rising to an active volcanic cone at c. 550 m, was discovered and charted by the RAE on 4 January 1820; named *Ostrov Zavadovskago, Ostrov Zavodovskago, Ostrov Zavodovskiy* after Kapitan-Leytenant Ivan Ivanovich Zavodovskiy [with variant spellings], Second-in-Command of the expedition ship *Vostok* (Bellingshausen, 1831*b*, sheet 7; 1831*a*, Vol. 1, p. 139; 1831*b*, sheet 6). Zavodovskiy was a member of the party which landed on the island on 5 January 1820. The island was re-discovered on 12 December 1830 by Capt. James Brown of the schooner *Pacific*; landings were made and the island was called *Prince's Island* after Mr Prince, mate in *Pacific* (Fanning, 1834, p. 441; Kemp and Nelson, 1931, p. 140). *Île Zavodovskii* (Vincendon-Dumoulin, atlas, 1847, Pl. 43). *Sawadowskji I.* (Petermann, map, 1867). *Traverse Insel* (Friederichsen, map, 1871). *Traversay Insel* (Neumayer, 1872*a*, Tafel 7). *Zavodovskii Island* (USHO, chart 1132, 1894; BA chart 1240, 10.vi.1927). *Sawadowskj-Insel* (Haardt, map, 1895). *Traversey-Insel* (Haardt, map, 1895). *Sawadowskji Insel* (Fricker, 1898, map p. 117). *Savodovski Island* (Stanford, chart, 1901). *Ssawodovskij-Insel* (Gravelius, 1902, p. 201). *Savodovski Volcano* (Stanford, chart, 1903). In 1908 the island was roughly surveyed by Larsen who made a landing (Larsen, 1908). *Zavodovski Island* (Larsen, 1908; BA chart 3593, 22.xi.1930; APC, 1955, p. 22). *Sawodovskij-Insel* (Nordenskjöld, 1911*a*, p. 212). *Zawadowsky-Insel* (Brennecke, 1912, p. 124). *Zawadowskji I* (Przybyllok, 1913, end map). *Sawodovskii-Insel* (Bæckström, 1915, p. 167). *Zawadowski* (Brennecke, 1921). *Ssawadowsky-Insel* (Filchner, 1922, p. 111). The island was roughly charted from *Quest* in 1922 (Douglas and Smith, 1930, p. 65). *Zavodovski Volcano* (Stanford, chart, [1923]). *Zauadovski* (Risting, 1929, p. 97). *Zavadovski Island* (Holtedahl, 1929, p. 103). A running survey of the island was made by DI in 1930 (Kemp and Nelson, 1931, p. 144). *Sawodovskij-Öen* (Aagaard, 1930*a*, map p. 409). *Zavodovskii* (USHO, 1930, p. 179).

*Sawadowskij [Zavodovski]* (Herdman, 1932, p. 214). *Zavodovskil Island* (Mathieson, 1932, map following p. 384). *Île de la Chandeleur* [= Candlemas Island], in error (France. SHM, 1937, end map). *Isla Zavodovski* (Argentina. MM, chart 65, 1940; Pierrou, 1970, p. 733). *Île Zavodovski* (France. SHM, chart 2c, 1943). *Zavodovsk Island* (USAAF, chart [LR-]67, 1944). *Zavodovski Ö* (Hansen, chart 5, 1947). *Ostrov Zavadovskogo* (Bellingshausen, 1949, map facing p. 336). *Zavodoski Island* (DCS 701 South Sandwich Islands sheet, xii.1949). *Isla Prince* (Argentina. MM, 1953, p. 7). *Wyspa Zawadowskiego* (Machowski, 1953, map p. 4). *Ostrov Zavadovskogo* (Guretskiy, 1954, p. 460). *Isla Savadovski* (Kosack, 1955*b*, p. 87). *Zavodovskij-Insel* (Kosack, 1955*a*, p. 165). *Île Zavodovski* (France. SHM, chart 5879, 1956). In 1957–58 landings were made on the island from the Soviet whaling ship *Slava-15* (Capt. A. N. Solyanik) (Ivanov, 1959*a*), and from ARA *General San Martín* (Capt. A. Patrón Laplacette) (Argentina. MM, 1958*a*, p. 35). *Zavodovski Eiland* (Knapp, 1958, p. 589). *Isla Zavodovski* (Zavatti, 1958, Tav. 10). *Zavodovski* (BA, 1961, p. 122). Landings were made on the island from *Shackleton* (Capt. D. H. Turnbull) in 1961 and from HMS *Protector* (Capt. R. H. Graham, RN) in 1962 (Holdgate, 1963, p. 396).

*Zavodovski, Isola*: see Zavodovski Island.

*Zavodovskij-Insel*: see Zavodovski Island.

*Zavodovskil Island*: see Zavodovski Island.

*Zavodovski Ö*: see Zavodovski Island.

*Zavadovsk Island*: see Zavodovski Island.

*Zavodovski Volcano*: see Zavodovski Island.

*Zavodovskiy, Ostrov*: see Zavodovski Island.

*Zavadovskogo, Ostrov*: see Zavodovski Island.

*Zawadowski*: see Zavodovski Island.

*Zawadowskiego, Wyspa*: see Zavodovski Island.

*Zawadowskji I*: see Zavodovski Island.

*Zawadowsky-Insel*: see Zavodovski Island.

*Zelëny, Ostrov*: see Green Island.

**Zenker Ridge** 54°18'S 36°29'W, low moraine ridge on E side of Hestesletten, was named following a FIDS survey in 1951 after one of the chemical fixatives used in the preparation of histological specimens, in association with similar names in the area (APC, 1955, p. 22).

**Zero Peak** c. 54°22'S 36°40'W, rising to c. 1 000 m W of Mount Paget, was so called by the BSGE (Sutton, 1957, p. 81 and map p. 70).

**Zero Point** 54°07'S 37°09'W, near head of Possession Bay on W side, marking S end of Brighton Beach, was charted and named by DI in 1930 (BA chart 3585, 1938; APC, 1955, p. 22).

*Zuckerhut, Zuckerspitze*: see Sugartop, Mount.

*Zuckerspitzen Bucht*: see Newark Bay.

*Zuidelijke Oceaen*: see Southern Ocean.

*Zuidelijke Sandwichgroep*: see South Sandwich Islands.

*Zuidelykeoceaen*: see Southern Ocean.

*Zuid-Georgie(n)*: see South Georgia.

*Zuid-Sandwich Eilanden*: see South Sandwich Islands.

*Zuid-Sandwichgroep*: see South Sandwich Islands.

*Zuid-Thule*: see Southern Thule.

*Zulu Shoals*: see Pugh Shoal.

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## ADDENDUM

Charlotte Bay  $54^{\circ}32'S$   $35^{\circ}52'W$ , on W side of Cape Charlotte, was probably named by the early sealers (Faustini, 1906, map p. 347).

Hidden Lake  $54^{\circ}44'S$   $35^{\circ}55'W$ , marginal to Twitcher Glacier on S side near terminus, was named descriptively by the BSGE (Sutton, 1975, p. 160).